



Breon Mitchell  
 An Annotated Bibliography  
 of Bilingual Dictionaries and Vocabularies  
 of the Languages of the World  
 held at Indiana University, Bloomington

**Indiana University's holdings** include many rare and unusual works of lexicography, including unpublished manuscripts, author's copies with revisions and annotations, association copies of special interest, and the first substantial printed vocabulary or dictionary for roughly 800 of the over 1,800 languages individually listed.

The information provided here is meant for students of lexicography, scholars of comparative linguistics, research librarians, members of the book trade, book collectors, and readers with a general interest in the languages of the world.

The **bibliography is still in progress**. The present bibliography is substantially complete for languages beginning with the **letters A-M**. For the **letters N-Z** it is presently limited to catalogued items held by the Lilly Library, with items from the Herman B Wells Library still to be added. The first portion of the bibliography, covering the letters A-E, appeared on Bibsite in March of 2016. This is the second version (A-Z: 2017), which replaces the first. The bibliography will be corrected and updated yearly.

The entries are **arranged alphabetically by language**, as they are in Wolfram Zaunmüller's *Bibliographisches Handbuch der Sprachwörterbücher* (1958), but with far more detailed descriptions and annotations, and a greatly expanded number of languages.

The **name of each language is** followed by a brief description taken from standard sources such as Wikipedia (cited as "Wiki"), Ethnologue and others. Scholarly disagreement as to the status of a language (or dialect) is generally indicated in the description. With few exceptions, the name of the language follows the primary listing in Ethnologue.

The individual dictionaries and vocabularies **are listed in chronological order**, from their earliest appearance down to the present day. **Polyglot dictionaries** are included where deemed appropriate, particularly those including rare and unusual languages. The term **polyglot** here includes both true polyglot dictionaries, and works that include bilingual vocabularies for more than two languages.

The **bibliographic descriptions vary in style and content**. In many cases they are based on the compiler's examination of works in his own collection, and reflect his personal preferences when describing pagination, binding, and other bibliographical details.

**Library binding:** indicates that the original binding has been replaced by a library binding. If the library binding preserves any portion of the original binding, this has been noted.

For **catalogued works**, an abbreviated form of the library's on-line description is provided, ranging from the detailed treatment of rare books at the Lilly Library at Indiana University to the briefer standard descriptions of items held by the Wells Library.

**Excerpts from Prefaces, Introductions, and Notes** have been provided by the compiler for their general interest and what insight they might offer into the genesis and nature of the work. "**Tr: BM**" indicates that the excerpt has been translated from its original language by the compiler.

**On-line dictionaries:** This bibliography does NOT include microfiche or on-line dictionaries held by Indiana University. On-line dictionaries for several of the lesser-known languages of the world may also be found at: [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**Bilingual dictionaries of major European languages** (such as French-Italian) **include only those published before 1750**. Similar limitations apply to **classical languages** (such as Greek-Latin), and dictionaries between English and the following languages: Arabic, Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, with the exception of certain dialects of those languages.

**A note on grammars:** in many cases, the only separate bilingual vocabulary of a language, or the most complete vocabulary of that language, occurs in a grammar, without being noted in the work's title or referenced in the catalogue description. Whenever known or discovered, grammars including such "hidden" vocabularies or dictionaries are included in this bibliography.

The **location of copies** is as follows:

[LILLY] Items catalogued and held by the Lilly Library, Bloomington, Indiana.

[LILLYbm] Items from "The Breon Mitchell Collection of Bilingual Dictionaries," held by the Lilly Library, for which a separate title-inventory by language is also available on the Lilly's website.

[IUW] Items catalogued and held by the Herman B Wells Library, Indiana University, stored both on and off-site.

**Major references cited:** see the end of the bibliography.

**Citation:** Individual dictionaries may be cited as "Mitchell [language name] [date of dictionary]"

e.g. Mitchell Abaza 1967.

The **full reference** is: Breon Mitchell, "A Bibliography of Bilingual Dictionaries and Vocabularies of the Languages of the World held at Indiana University." [date], BibSite, The Bibliographical Society of America, <<http://www.bibsocamer.org/bibs-site-home/>>.

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The author welcomes suggestions for ongoing corrections and revisions at this address:  
[mitchell@indiana.edu](mailto:mitchell@indiana.edu).

## LANGUAGE INDEX

**To find a language:** enter the name of any language in this Index, preceded by an open bracket: e.g. "[Abaza". This will take you directly to the entry for the language. If you do not find the language you are looking for in the Index, do a general word search for the name. Alternate names and spellings of the languages of the world are included in the descriptions and should lead you to the relevant entry.

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### A

[**A-PUCIKWAR**] The Pucikwar language, A-Pucikwar, is an extinct language of the Andaman Islands, India, formerly spoken by the Pucikwar people on the south coast of Middle Andaman, the northeast coast of South Andaman, and on Baratang Island. It belonged to the Great Andamanese family (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apq.

**1898:** see under **ANDAMANESE LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**ABAKUÁ**] Abakuá is [the name and the secret language of] an Afro-Cuban men's initiatory fraternity, or secret society, which originated from fraternal associations in the Cross River region of southeastern Nigeria and southwestern Cameroon. Known generally as Ekpe, Egbo, Ngbe, or Ugbe among the multi-lingual groups in the region. It was believed that *Ñáñigos*, as the members are known, could be transformed into leopards to stalk their enemies. In contemporary Haiti, where secret societies have remained strong, an elite branch of the army that was set up to instill fear in the restless masses was named The Leopards. Among the less mystical *Ñáñigo* revenges was the ability to turn people over to slavers. In Africa they were notorious operators who had made regular deals for profit with slavers. Aside from its activities as a mutual aid society, the Abakuá performs rituals and ceremonies, called *plantes*, full of theatricality and drama which consists of drumming, dancing, and chanting activities using the secret Abakuá language (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list Abakuá.

**198-?:** [IUW] *Vocabularios de Ñáñigo y Lucumí*, by Omandio Manyarubé, Sesecondó Iyamba Fembé. [La Habana?: s.n., between 1980 and 1987] 24 p.; 23 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in red, with black and white photos of secret ceremonies on both front and rear wrappers. Abakuá-Spanish classified vocabulary, pp. 5-21. Although primarily devoted to Abakuá, the pamphlet also includes, as the title indicates, a brief Lucumi-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 21-23 (ca. 150 words). Preliminary remarks includes a discussion, pp. 3-5, of the difficulties of studying a secret language, and the nature of the language itself. Briefer remarks are offered on Lucumi, p. 21, which is said to have the same grammatical structure as Yoruba.

**1982:** [IUW] *The Afro-Hispanic Abakuá: a study of linguistic pidginization*, by Raphael A. Núñez-Cedeño, Roberto Nodal, [and] Rolando A. Alúm. Milwaukee: University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, 1982. 38 leaves: ill., map; 28 cm. Series: Afro-American special research report. Bibliography: leaves 33-35. Abakuá-English glossary, ff. 12-26. The glossary is extracted from the works of several earlier scholars "who are considered pioneers in the study of Cuban folklore". Roberto Nodal published *The Abakuá Language in Cuba: a Glossary*, in 1976.

"At first the language was spoken solely by members of the all male society as a means of preserving the secrecy of its rites from outsiders, but later it spread out of the membership circle and has survived in Cuba having undergone inevitable alterations.... For over one hundred years students of African influence in Cuba have focused much

effort on unveiling the 'secrecy' of the Abakuá language, as well as tracing its origin and determining the influence of other African languages on its evolution... The vocabulary under study reveals a close semantic relationship of Efik and Abakuá" (pp. [1]-8).

[**ABANYOM**] Abanyom, or Bakor, is a language of the Ekoid subfamily of Niger–Congo. It is spoken by the Abanyom people in the Cross River State region of Nigeria. A member of the Southern Bantoid group, Abanyom is fairly closely related to the Bantu languages. It is tonal and has a typical Niger–Congo noun class system (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abm. Alternate Names: Abanyum, Befun, Bofon, Mbofon.

**1965:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**ABAZA**] The Abaza language (Абаза Бызшва, Abaza Byzšwa, Adyghe: Абазэбзэ) is a language of the Caucasus mountains in the Russian Karachay–Cherkess Republic by the Abazins. It consists of two dialects, the Ashkherewa dialect and the T'ap'anta dialect, which is the literary standard. Abaza is spoken by approximately 35,000 people in Russia, where it is written in a Cyrillic alphabet, as well as another 10,000 in Turkey, where the Latin script is used (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abq. Alternate Names: Abazin, Abazintsy, Ashuwa. On-line dictionaries available.

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *Russko-abazinskii slovar: okolo 30 000 slov: s prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka abazinskogo iazyka*, by Kh. D. Zhirov and N. B. Ekba. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1956. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold, with black stamped panel on spine, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-646 647-648. First edition. Cherkesske Nauchno-issledovatelske Institut. Zaunmüller, col. 1. Russian-Abaza, pp. [13]-589. This is the first dictionary of the language. An Abaza-Russian dictionary appeared in 1967 [see following entry]. Second copy: IUW.

**1967:** [IUW] *Abazinsko-russkii slovar'. Okolo 14 000 slov*, by N. Kh. Adzinov. Pod red. Tugova V.B. S prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka abazinskogo iazyka. [Sostavil N.Kh. Adzinov pri uchastii Sh.A. Kudzheva i dr.] Moskva: Sov. entsiklopediia, 1967. 535 p. 21 cm. At head of title: Karachaevo-Cherkeskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury, istorii i ekonomiki. In Cyrillic characters. Added t.p. in Abaza. Abaza-Russian dictionary.

**2013:** [IUW] *Abaza-uryshv omonim azhvar = Abazino-russkii slovar' omonimov*, by Shkhaï Katïa. Karachaevsk: Karachaevo-Cherkesskii gosudarstvennyi universitet, 2013. 230 pages; 21 cm. Abaza-Russian dictionary.

[**ABÉ**] Abé (also spelled Abbé, Abbey, Abi) is a language of uncertain classification within the Kwa branch of the Niger–Congo family. It is spoken in Ivory Coast. The dialects of Abé are Tioffo, Morie, Abbey-Ve, and Kos. In 1995 there were estimated to be 170,000 speakers, primarily in the Department of Agboville (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aba. Alternate Names: Abbé, Abbey, Abi.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1972:** [IUW] *Proverbes de Côte-d'Ivoire* / G. Dumestre, L. Duponchel.

[Abidjan]: Université d'Abidjan, Institut de linguistique appliquée, 1972- . v.; 29 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in black, Documents linguistiques 36.

Proverbs in the various languages of Ivory Coast, with translations and explanations in French. fasc. 1. Proverbes abé et avikam. Includes French-Abé/Avikam index, pp. 108-122, keyed to the proverbs.

[**ABENAKI, EASTERN**] Abenaki, or Abnaki, is a nearly extinct Algonquian language of Quebec and Maine. There were two varieties, Eastern and Western, which differ in vocabulary and phonology, and are sometimes considered distinct languages. Eastern Abenaki was spoken by several peoples, of which the last were the Penobscot of coastal Maine. The last known speaker, Madeline Shay, died in 1993 in Penobscot, Maine. Other dialects of Eastern Abenaki, such as Caniba and Aroosagunticook, are documented in French-language materials from the colonial period (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aaq. Alternate names: Abenaki, Eastern Abnaki

**1833:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Abnaki language in North America*, by Sébastien Rasles [1657-1724]. Published from the original manuscript of the author with an introductory memoir and notes by John Pickering ... Published: Cambridge, Mass.: C. Folsom, printer to the University, 1833. [3], 370-574 p. 28 cm. First dictionary of the Abenaki language. Zaunmüller, col. 1. *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*. Notes: Title from p. [375] Notes: Removed from *Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, new series vol. 1. Bound in three-quarter blue cloth, gray boards, marbled edges. An earlier source of linguistic information on Abenaki appeared in 1830: *Wobanaki kimzowi awighigan*, by P. P. Wzokhilain. Boston, Printed by Crocker and Brewster. 90 p., illus. 14 cm. "Spelling and reading book in the Penobscot dialect of the Abnaki language, including a number of vocabularies, Indian and English."--J.C. Pilling, *Bibl. of the Algonquian languages*.

**1834:** [LILLY] *Remarks on the language of the St. John's, or Wlastukweek Indians with a Penobscot vocabulary*, [by Horatio Hale]. Boston: [s.n.], 1834. Contemporary (original?) unprinted blue paper front wrapper (no rear wrapper). Pp. [4] 1 2-8. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Penobscot vocabulary, pp. [7]-8. The Siebert copy.

"The following words were obtained from a few individuals of the Penobscot tribe, who visited Cambridge in the winter of 1833-4, for the purpose of hunting, and encamped not far from the College. Unluckily, I was not informed of their vicinity until a few days before their departure, and my vocabulary is neither so full nor so correct as I could wish. The Wlas'tukweek of St. John's Indians are a tribe, numbering about 460 souls, who reside upon the river of the same name near the eastern boundary of the State of Maine.... In the orthography of the Indian words, the system proposed by the Hon. Jon. Pickering has been generally followed" (Remarks).

**1859:** [LILLYbm] *The Abenaki Indians: their treaties of 1713 & 1717, and a vocabulary, with a historical introduction*, by Frederic Kidder [1804-1885]. Portland: Printed by Brown Thurston, 1859. Original tan self-wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-25 26. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Also published simultaneously in *Collections of the Maine Historical Society*, Portland, 1859. [1<sup>st</sup> series] v. 6, 1859, pp. [229]-263. Abenaki-English vocabulary, pp. 17-21. This copy originally bound into a volume and subsequently extracted.

**2003:** [IUW] *Katahdin: wigwam's tales of the Abnaki Tribe and a dictionary of Penobscot and Passamaquoddy words with French and English translations*, by Molly

Spotted Elk [1903-1977]. Orono, Me.: Maine Folklife Center, c2003. xxii, 203 p.; 23 cm. Series: Northeast folklore; v. 37.

[**ABENAKI, WESTERN**] Abenaki, or Abnaki, is a nearly extinct Algonquian language of Quebec and Maine. There were two varieties, Eastern and Western, which differ in vocabulary and phonology, and are sometimes considered distinct languages. In 1991, Western Abenaki was spoken by 20 individuals along the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Quebec City, mostly at Odanak, the site of the former mission village of St. Francis, and by about 50 individuals living throughout New York state and Connecticut. By 2006 five speakers were recorded (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abe. Alternate names: Abenaki, Abenaqui, St. Francis, Western Abnaki.

**1884:** [LILLY] *New familiar Abenakis & English Dialogues. The first ever published on the grammatical system*, by Jos[eph] Laurent. Quebec: Leger Brousseau, 1884. Additional title page: *New familiar Abenakis and English dialogues. The first vocabulary ever published in the Abenakis language, comprising: the Abenakis alphabet, the key to the pronunciation and many grammatical explanations, also synoptical illustrations showing the numerous modifications of the Abenakis verb, &c., to which is added the etymology of Indian names of certain localities, rivers, lakes, &c. &c.* Original edition. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-230. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes classified Abenakis-English vocabulary, pp. [13]-57. This copy inscribed by the author in ink: "Presented to the | Most Hon. Woodrow Wilson | President of the U. States | of America - | With greetings from | the author. | Jos. Laurent. | Nov. 13, 1913". The first dictionary of the Abenaki language was published by S. Rasles in 1833 (see above: Eastern Abenaki). Joseph Laurent was an Abenakis, "Chief of the Indian village of St Francis, P.Q." His Abenakis name was Sozap Lolô.

"The chief aim of the Editor in publishing this book is to aid the young generation of the Abenakis tribe in learning English. It is also intended to preserve the *uncultivated* Abenakis language from the gradual alterations which are continually occurring from want, of course, of some proper work showing the grammatical principles upon which it is dependent.... May this little volume, which will learn the white man how the Abenakis vocal organs express God's attributes, the names of the various objects of the creation...&c. be welcomed by the white as well as by the red man" (Preface).

**1964:** [IUW] "A St. Francis Abenaki vocabulary," by Gordon M. Day [1911- ] In: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, Vol. XXX, No. 4, October, 1964, pp. 371—392.

**1994-1995:** [LILLYbm] *Western Abenaki. Volume 1: Abenaki-English*, by Gordon M. Day. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1994. Original stiff green and pink wrappers, lettered in white. 538 pp. First edition. Mercury Series, Canadian Ethnology Service Paper 128. AND *Western Abenaki. Volume 2: English-Abenaki*, by Gordon M. Day. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1995. Original stiff red, blue, and pale blue wrappers, lettered in white. 460 pp. First edition. Mercury Series, Canadian Ethnology Service Paper 129. First dictionary of Western Abenaki. Second copy of the set: IUW.

"This is a dictionary of Western Abenaki as it is spoken in the last half of the twentieth century. A member of the Algonquian family of languages, Western Abenaki is so named to distinguish it from Penobscot and the extinct Eastern Abenaki dialects of what is now the state of Maine... The Abenakis['] ...homes are Odanak, Quebec and the Missiquoi region of the Champlain Valley." In 1994, Western Abenaki appears to have been spoken by fewer than a hundred speakers. "My main purpose in preparing this dictionary has been to make a record of the language which I fear may soon be spoken no more."

**1995:** [LILLY] *Father Aubery's French Abenaki Dictionary*, by Father Joseph Aubery and English translation by Stephen Laurent; coordinated by Charles R. Huntoon. Portland, Me.: Chisholm Bros. Publishers, c1995. [59], 528 p.: port.; 24 cm. Includes English index. Bound in red boards with gilt lettering on upper cover and spine.

[**ABIDJI**] Abidji (Abiji) is a language of uncertain classification within the Kwa branch of the Niger–Congo family. It is spoken in Ivory Coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abi. Alternate Names: Abiji.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**ABIPÓN**] The Abipón language was a native American language of the Mataco–Guaycuru family that was at one time spoken in Argentina by the Abipón people. Its last speaker is thought to have died in the 19th century (Wiki).

Ethnologue: axb. Alternate names: Abipones.

**1899:** see under **GUAICURUAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Lengua Abipona*, by Elena Lidia Najlis. Two volumes.

Buenos Aires: Universidad de Buenos Aires, Centro de Estudios Linguisticos, 1966. Original gray and white wrappers, lettered in black. Pp.-. 1] [4] 1-2 3-173 174-176; [Vol. 2] [2] 1-6 7-167 168-172 [2]. First edition. Series: Archivo de Lenguas Precolombinas, 1. Includes [Vol. 2] Abipon-Spanish, pp. 7-129, and Spanish-Abipon, pp. 133-167. This is the first extensive vocabulary of the language.

"In his *Historia de Abiponibus*, published in 1784...Dobrizhoffer dedicates forty pages ... to the Abipon language. ... Samuel Lafone Quevedo (*Idioma abipón...* Buenos Aires, Coni, 1896)...reunited Dobrizhoffer's observations with data from the lists of Brigniel... and compared them with notes on other languages.... Since no other studies of Abipon exist, it seemed useful to present this one, which is as coherent and exhaustive as the material permits" (Preface, tr: BM). "The Abipones [were] an aboriginal tribe living in what is now the Republic of Argentina, and now considered extinct.... Lafone Quevedo records a visit to a few Abipones in 1858, living in reduced numbers between Santa Fe and Cordoba" (Introduction).

[**ABKHAZ**] Abkhaz /æp'hɑːz/ (sometimes spelled Abxaz; Аԥсуа бызшәа [apʰswa bizʃʷa]) is a Northwest Caucasian language most closely related to Abaza. It is spoken mostly by the Abkhaz people. It is the official language of Abkhazia[a] where around 100,000 people speak it. Furthermore, it is spoken by thousands of members of the Abkhazian diaspora in Turkey, Georgia's other autonomous republic of Adjara, Syria, Jordan and several Western countries. The Russian census of 2010 reported 6,786 speakers of Abkhaz in Russia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abk. Alternate Names: Abxazo.

**2012:** [IUW] Русско-абхазский географический энциклопедический словарь = *Azhw̄ar du aurys-aphsua zeg' rylatw̄i adg'ylth̄tsaaratw̄* / Барцыц. *Russko-abkhazskii geograficheskiĭ éntsiklopedicheskiĭ slovar'* = *Azhw̄ar du aurys-aphsua zeg' rylatw̄i adg'ylth̄tsaaratw̄* / Bartsyts. Сухум: Академия наук Абхазии, Абхазский институт гуманитарных исследований им. Д.И. Гулия; Абхазское географическое общество, 2012. Sukhum: Akademiia nauk Abkhazii, Abkhazskii institut gumanitarnykh issledovaniĭ im. D.I. Gulia; Abkhazskoe geograficheskoe obshchestvo, 2012. 491 pages; 23 cm

Russian-Abkjaz geographical dictionary.

**2013:** see under **ADYGHE**.

[**ABRON**] Abron (Brõ) or Bono is the language of the Abron people and a major dialect of the Akan language of Central Ghana. It is spoken by 1,050,000 in the region of Brong Ahafo (Central Ghana) and as well as 130,000 (as of 1993) in eastern Ivory Coast in the departments of Tanda and Bondoukou. Alternative or former names include Brong, Bron, Doma, and Gyaman (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abr. Alternate Names: Bron, Brong, Doma, Gyaman.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1921:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**ABUA**] Abua (Abuan) is a Central Niger language of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abn. Alternate names: Abuan.

**1969:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**. First printed vocabulary of Abua.

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *Abuan-English. English-Abuan Dictionary*, compiled by Ian Gardner. University of Port Harcourt, 1980. Original wrappers. 112 pp. First edition. Delta Series One. Not in Hendrix. Abuan is spoken in the Delta region of Nigeria. First dictionary of Abua. Second copy: IUW

[**ABUI**] Abui is a language of the Alor Archipelago. It belongs to the Trans–New Guinea family spoken approximately by 16,000 speakers in the central part of the Alor Island in Eastern Indonesia, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) province. The native name is Abui tanga which literally translates as 'mountain language' (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abz. Alternate names: “Barawahing” (pej.), Barue, Namatalaki.

**2007:** [LILLY] *A grammar of Abui: a Papuan language of Alor*, by Frantisek Kratochvíl. Utrecht: LOT, 2007. 2 v. (xx, 540 p.): ill., maps; 24 cm. Includes (in vol. 2) Abui-English, pp. [447]-505 and English-Abui, pp. [507]-535. First dictionary of this language.

[**ABURE**] Abure (Aboulé), also known as Abonwa or Akaplass, is a Tano language (Kwa, Niger–Congo) spoken near Abidjan in Ivory Coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abu. Alternate Names: Abonwa, Abouré, Abule, Akaplass, Ehie, Eyive, Ossouon.

**2010:** [IUW] *Mots en images pour apprendre à lire, à écrire et à compter en langue abouré et dans toutes les langues selon la méthode alphanumérique*, by Paul

Aholi. Abidjan: Edilis, 2010. 84 pages; 21 cm. In French and Abure. Dictionary of basic vocabulary: photos/illustrations-French-Abure, pp. 28-81, to introduce an alpha-numerical method for learnings languages.

[**ABURE**] Abure (Aboulé), also known as Abonwa or Akaplass, is a Tano language (Kwa, Niger–Congo) spoken near Abidjan in Ivory Coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abu. Alternate Names: Abonwa, Abouré, Abule, Akaplass, Ehie, Eyive, Ossouon.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**ACEH**] Acehnese language (Achinese) is a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken by Acehnese people natively in Aceh, Sumatra, Indonesia. This language is also spoken in some parts in Malaysia by Acehnese descendants there, such as in Yan, Kedah. As of 1988, "Acehnese" is the modern English name spelling and the bibliographical standard, and Acehnese people use the spelling "Acehnese" when writing in English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ace.

**1880:** [LILLY] *Maleisch – Hollandsch – Atjehsche Woordenlijst*, by P. Arriëns. Amsterdam: J. H. de Bussy, 1880. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black; spine replaced at a later date with red linen. Pp. *I-V* VI VII-VII, 1 2-94 95-96. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Malay-Dutch-Aceh, pp. [1]-94 (tri-column). First substantial Dutch-Acehnese **vocabulary**. This copy from the library of the publisher, with his bookplate on the inside of the front wrapper, and a pasted printed paper archive label on the front cover.

**1889:** [LILLYbm] *Woordenboek der Atjehsche taal*, by K[arel] F[rederik] H[endrik] van Langen [1848-1915]. 's Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1889. Later black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] *I-V* VI, 1 2-288. First edition. "Uitgegeven door het Koninklijk instituut voor de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie." Not in Zauhmüller. Includes entries with Arabic script, followed by transcription in Roman letters, followed by Dutch meaning. First Acehnese-Dutch dictionary.

**1903:** [LILLYbm] *Atjehsche tolk. Lijst der meest voorkomende woorden en enkele samenspraken*, by L[ouis] C[onstant] Westenenk. 's-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1903. Original brown linen over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *I-V* VI [2] 9 10-48. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Dutch-Acehnese classified vocabulary lists, pp. 13-33. First Dutch-Acehnese dictionary.

"As can be clearly seen from the table of contents, it is not the goal of this book to present a complete general wordlist, as necessary as that might be. During the time I served in the Acehnese department of foreign affairs I saw that many people, above all officers, regretted that no brief Dutch-Acehnese list of the most common Achinese words exists in a handy form... Although there was an Acehnese-Dutch dictionary by...K. F. H. van Langen [see above], there was no Dutch-Achinese dictionary.... The goal of this book is to aid in [filling this gap]" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1905:** [LILLYbm] *Malay, Achinese, French, and English vocabulary: alphabetically arranged under each of the four languages, with a concise Malay grammar*, by A. J. W. Bickers. London: Crosby Lockwood and Son, n.d. [1905]. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xiv, 1 2-352 + 8 pp. adverts. from Lockwood and Son, dated September 1905. First edition, second issue. Cf. Zauhmüller,

col. 23. The first edition was first issued by W. H. Allen in London in 1882, with 48 pp. of adverts from the publishers. Re-issued here with the imprint of Lockwood and Son pasted over the original publisher's imprint, utilizing the original sheets (see printing statement, p. 352). Malay-Acehnese, French-English vocabulary, "so arranged that each language in turn takes the lead in the alphabetical arrangement," pp. [1]-352. This copy signed on the free endpaper by several individuals, perhaps members of a class learning one of these languages.

"[This volume] presents a vocabulary of the dialect of Achin for the first time in the English language. The authority for these Achinese words is Arriens, a well-known Dutch Orientalist" (Preface).

**1931:** [LILLYbm] *Atjehsch handwoordenboek (Atjehsch-Nederlandsch)*, by J Kreemer. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1931. Original natural cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VI-XVI, 1 2-367368-372. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 23. Aceh-Dutch, pp. [1]-367. According to the introduction, the 1889 dictionary by K. F. H. van Langen [see above] is marred by the fact that the spellings are based on the Arabic characters, and are thus ill-suited to reproduce the actual sounds of the Aceh language. Only after Dr. Snouck devised a method for reproducing the Aceh sounds accurately in the Roman alphabet could a truly adequate dictionary be produced (i.e.-Kreemer's).

**1934:** [IUW] *Atjèhsch-Nederlandsch woordenboek / door R. A. Dir Hoessein Djajadiningrat met Nederlandsch Atjèhsch register door Dr. G.W.J. Drewes*. Batavia: Landsdrukkerij, 1934. 2 v.; Vol. I: xvi, 1011 p.; Vol. 2: 1349 p. 28 cm. Library bindings. Vol. I: Aceh-Dutch, A-L, pp. [1]-1011; Vol. II: Aceh-Dutch, M-Z, pp. [1]-1288; Additions and Corrections, pp. [1289]-1349.

"The dictionary excels because of its extraordinarily concise and precise translations; Snouck Hurgronje was a past master in this respect, whilst Djajadiningrat's work in this field equals his in quality. Due to this, it is one of the best dictionaries of an Indonesian language, and also students of languages different from Achehnese will often be able to consult it with profit" (Voorhoeve, *Languages of Sumatra*, p.6).

**1999:** [IUW] *Kamus basa Acèh = Kamus bahasa Aceh: Acehnese-Indonesian-English thesaurus*, Bukhari Daud and Mark Durie. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, 1999. xii, 269 p.; 25 cm. Series: Pacific linguistics, Series C, 0078-7558; 151.

[ACHAGUA] Achagua (Achawa) is a language spoken in the Meta Department of Colombia, similar to Piapoco. It is estimated that 250 individuals speak the language, many of whom also speak Piapoco or Spanish. "Achagua is a language of the Maipurean Arawakan group traditionally spoken by the Achagua people of Venezuela and east-central Colombia." A "Ponares" language is inferred from surnames, and may have been Achawa or Piapoco. There is 1 to 5% literacy in Achagua (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aca. Alternate Names: Ajagua, Xagua.

**1928:** [IUW] *Lenguas de América: manuscritos de la Real Biblioteca*. Madrid: [Gráficas Reunidas], 1928- v.; 28 cm. Spain. Real Biblioteca. Catálogo de la Real Biblioteca; t. 6. Vol. 1: contemporary calf binding with raised bands on spine, red leather and black leather labels, lettered in gold. Second copy, IUW, in library binding. Vol. 1: *Arte y "Vocabulario de la Lengua Achagua. Doctrina Christiana, Confesonario de unot y otroésexo é instruccion de Cathecumenos. Sacado de lo que trabajaron los Padres Alonso de Neira, y Juan Ribero de la Compañia de Jesus. Trasuntado en e Pueblo de S.m*

*Juan Fran.co Regis. Año de 1762.* Spanish-Achagua dictionary, pp. 36-174. Andaqui-Spanish vocabulary, pp. [176]-195. Spanish-Arauca [Mapudungun] vocabulary ("año de 1705. Recivido á de Feb.o de 1789"), pp.[198]-211. Spanish-Caribe [Carib] vocabulary ("Recivido oi 5 de Febrero de 1789"), pp. [214]-270. Ceona [Siona]-Spanish ("Vocabulario de la lengua que usan los Yndios de estas misiones, Ceona"), pp.[308]-352, 359-372. Spanish-"Zeona ó Amuguaje" [Siona or ?] , pp. 372-379. Spanish-Guama [?] ("Año de M. DCC. LXXXVIII."), pp. [382]-393. Spanish-Guarauno [Guarani] ("(Hay rotura) de Aspanyol y guarauno. Recivido oi 5 Feb.o de 1789"), pp. [442]-452.

[**ACHOLI**] Acholi (also Acoli, Akoli, Acooli, Atscholi, Shuli, Gang, Lwoo, Lwo, Lok Acoli, Dok Acoli) is a Southern Luo dialect spoken by the Acholi people in the districts of Gulu, Kitgum and Pader (a region known as Acholiland) in northern Uganda. It is also spoken in the southern part of the Opari District of South Sudan. Acholi, Alur, and Lango have between 84 and 90 per cent of their vocabulary in common and are mutually intelligible. However, they are often counted as separate languages because their speakers are ethnically distinct. Labwor (Thur), once considered a dialect of Acholi, may not be intelligible with it (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ach (Acholi, considered a separate language). Alternate names: Acoli, Acooli, Akoli, Atscholi, Dok Acoli, Gang, Lëbacoli, Log Acoli, Lwo, Lwoo, Shuli.

**1907:** [LILLY] *An outline grammar of the Gang language*, by Arthur Leonard Kitching [1875- ]. London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1907. x, 11-96 p. 19 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Gang [Acholi]-English, pp. 49-70, and English-Gang [Acholi], pp. 71-96. First published grammar of Acholi, and earliest printed vocabulary of the language. This copy withdrawn from the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures in London, with their stamp in ink.

Second edition **1932:** [LILLY] *An outline grammar of the Acholi language*, by Arthur Leonard Kitching, Arthur Leonard, Bishop on the upper Nile [1875- ]. London: Sheldon Press, 1932.: v, 95 p. 19 cm. Original reddish-brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Note(s): "First published 1907. Revised edition 1932." on verso of title page. First edition published under title: *An outline grammar of the Gang language* (see above). Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Acholi-English, pp. 39-64, and English-Acholi, pp. 65-95. "This edition has been revised by Rev. H. F. Davies. Valuable help was given by Rev. t. L. Lawrence and Miss Cave-Browne-Cave" (Foreword).

**1938:** [LILLY] *A study of the Acoola language: grammar and vocabulary*, by J. P. Crazzolaro. London, New York [etc.] Pub. for the International institute of African languages & cultures by the Oxford University press, 1938. xix, 426 p., 1 . 19 cm. Original blue-green cloth, lettered in gold, with the blind stamp of the Johannesburg Public Library on the front cover, and their bookplate on the inner cover; d.j. gray, lettered in red. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 3. Acholi-English, pp. [173]-426. First extensive dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

Second edition **1955:** [LILLYbm] *A Study of the Acoóli Language: Grammar and Vocabulary*, by J.P[asquale] Crazzolaro. London: Oxford

University Press, 1955. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Second impression revised. Hendrix 3.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *A Short Acoli-English and English-Acoli Vocabulary*, by G.A.R. Savage. Nairobi; Kampala; Dar-es-Salaam: The Eagle Press, 1955. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] *i-ii* iii-iv, 1-50. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix I.7. Acholi-English, pp. 1-27, and English-Acholi, pp. 28-50. "'A Study of the Acooli Language' by Fr. J.P. Crazzolaro (see above) is the standard work on Acooli, and the vocabulary it contains is by far the most comprehensive that has so far been published. It has the disadvantage, however, from the beginner's point of view, of using strictly phonetic spelling in place of the spelling which is in everyday use; furthermore, it lacks an English-Acoli section. My aim in compiling the present vocabulary has not been to produce a dictionary, but merely to give the common meanings of common words, in order to assist English-speaking people who re starting to learn Acoli, and Acoli who are learning English" (Introduction). First two-way vocabulary of Acholi.

**1957:** [LILLYbm] *English-Lwoo Dictionary*, by Alfred Malandra. Bologna: Editrice Nigrizia, 1957. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in blue. 334 pp. First edition. Series: Museum Combonianum 9. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix I.5. "This Dictionary of the Lwoo (Acholi) language fills a need that has long been felt... Acholi has become the standard form of the Lwoo languages of northern Uganda and forms part of the wider nilotic group which extends also over a large part of the southern Sudan." Pocket dictionary size. First true dictionary of the language.

1996: [IUW] *Nyig kwayilok acoli: ngat mucoyo*, C.A.A. Odongo. [Entebbe?: s.n.], 1996. vii, 222 p.; 21 cm. Acholi only. First Acholi-Acholi dictionary. Although this is not a bilingual dictionary, it is listed for general interest.

**1999:** [IUW] *Acholi-English dictionary*, [by Joseph Odu]. Nairobi, Kenya: Sudan Literature Centre, 1999. 23 p.; 25 cm.

**2000?:** [IUW] *Luo-English dictionary and English-Luo dictionary*, Otinga Obonyo Marshall. Kampala, Uganda: MK Publishers, [20--?]. xii, 87 pages; 25 cm.

**2005:** [IUW] *Lwo-English dictionary*, by Alexander Odonga. Kampala: Fountain Publishers, c2005. First edition. xix, 283 p.; 25 cm. Original blue and brown paper over boards, lettered in light gray and yellow. A Lwo-English dictionary, pp. 1-283.

"I was compelled to complete the Lwo/Acholi-English Dictionary, which I had started in 1996, by my discovery... that many Acholi, especially the younger generation, did not know much Acholi but a lot of English instead. It therefore became obvious that a dictionary should be made available in which they could find the meanings of words...they did not know.... When I read the books written by Crazzolaro and Malandra [see above for both] I found them to be the first great attempt to write the Acholi dictionary, except that Crazzolaro wrote in phonetics which the ordinary people cannot read and understand. Since both of them were non-Acholi, they did not understand some of the words and this led to wrong translation of them" (Preface). "The words dealt with in this dictionary are those spoken and understood by the central Acholi clans. This is because their language is not mixed up with the languages of the surrounding tribes. Those central clans are Payira, Patiko, Paico, Bwobo and Alero" (Introduction).

**2009a:** [IUW] *Acholi English, English Acholi dictionary*, by Mairi John Blackings. München: LINCOM Europa, 2009. ix, 189 p.; 22 cm. Series: Languages of the world. Dictionaries; 43.

**2009b:** [IUW] *Lwo - English dictionary*, by compiled by J. Adong, J. Lakareber. Kampala, Uganda: Fountain Publishers, 2009. vi, 186 p; 21 cm. Original red, brown, yellow and blue-gray wrappers, lettered in white and pale gray. A Lwo-English dictionary, pp. 1-123, and English-Lwo, pp. 124-172.

"This is a Low-English bilingual dictionary, written specially to help in teaching Acholi in school but can as well be useful to those learning the Acholi language" (Introduction)

**2014:** [LILLY] *My first Acholi Dictionary: Colour and Learn*, by Kasahorow. [S.l.]: Kasahorow, 2014. i, [2], 42, [7] p.: col. ill.; 28 cm.

[**ACHUAR-SHIWIAR**] Shiwiar, also known as Achuar, Jivaro, Maina, is a Jivaroan language spoken along the Pastaza and Bobonaza rivers in Ecuador (Wiki).

Ethnologue: acu (Achuar-Shiwiar). Alternate names: Achual, Achuale, Achuar, Achuara, Jivaro, Maina.

**2000:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Achuar*, by Yánkum' Jintia & Péas Kantásh Ishtik<sup>u</sup>. Lima: Centro Amazónico de Antropología y Aplicación Práctica, 2000. Original illustrated wrappers. 426 pp. First edition. Achuar-Spanish. Second copy: IUW. Preceded by *Diccionario achuar-castellano, castellano-achuar*. Centro de Promoción de la Cultura Achuar. Wasakentsa [Morona Santiago, Ecuador]: El Centro, 1993, and *Achuar matsátmau Mundo achuar*, by Yánkum' Jintia and Péas Kantáshi Ishtiku. Lima, Perú: Centro Amazónico de Antropología y Aplicación Práctica, 1991.

[**ACHUMAWI**] The Achomawi language and the Atsugewi language are classified together as the Palaihnihan languages, and more broadly in a possible northern group of the proposed Hokan phylum with Yana, the Shastan languages, Chimariko, Karuk, Washo, and the Pomo languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: acv. Alternate names: Achomawi, Pitt River.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 13 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Achumawi Dictionary*, by D. L. Olmsted. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1966. Original gray printed wrappers. 158 pp. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 43. Achumawi-English and English-Achumawi.

"Achumawi is still spoken by a few tens of speakers, most of whom reside, as did their ancestors, in the vicinity of the Pitt River" in northern California. "Together with Atsugewi, its neighbor to the south, Achimawi makes up the Palaihnihan family of languages. Palaihnihan, in turn, is one of the constituents of Hokan, a stock scattered from northern California to Honduras." This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

[**ADELE**] The Adele language is spoken in central eastern Ghana and central western Togo. It belongs to the geographic group of Ghana Togo Mountain languages

(traditionally called the Togorestsprachen or Togo Remnant languages) of the Kwa branch of Niger–Congo. The speakers themselves call the language Gidire (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ade. Alternate Names: Bedere, Bidire, Gadre, Gidere, Gidire.

**1952:** see **1952b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**ADI**] Adi, also known as Abor (Abhor, Abor-Miri) and Lhoba (Lho-Pa, Luoba), is a Sino-Tibetan language of the Tani family spoken in Arunachal Pradesh, India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: adi. Alternate names: Abhor, Abor, Boga'er Luoba, Lhoba, Luoba.

Ethnologue lists Miri as an alternate name for the language Mising (alternate name: Mishing).

**1908:** [LILLY] *Aro Ishor-ke Doying-e ("The Story of God," in the Abor-Miri Language) (See English Preface.)*, by J. Herbert Lorrain (One of the Pioneer Missionaries to the Lushais and Abors). Published conjointly by The American Baptist Missionary Union, and The Calcutta Missionary Tract and Book Society, 1908. Calcutta, printed in Madras. xiii, 402 p. Contemporary black leather, lettered in gold, and ruled in blind, with the binder's sticker of the S.P.C.K. Abor [Adi]-Miri [Mising] glossary, pp. [385]-402. A retelling of the Bible in simplified form, with an English Preface recounting in detail the origins of the work. According to the author, he first learned the language and reduced it to written form. The book was then prepared, prior to teaching the natives to read and write. Other than the Preface (pp. [ix]-xiii), the entire work is in Abor-Miri, combining two dialects now considered separate languages: Abor (Adi) and Miri (Mising). The author published *A Dictionary of the Abor-Miri Language* in 1907 (second printing 1910).

"First edition, compiled by Herbert Lorrain who, together with his colleague William Savidge were the first missionaries to the hill tribes of the Abors and Miris who lived in the Himalayas between Upper Assam and Tibet. The dialects of Abor and Miri have very much in common and collectively they form what may be termed the Abor-Miri language. Lorrain left Sadiya, Assam in 1903 and this work was later finalized with the help of another missionary Rev. L.W.B. Jackson who also wrote the Abor-Miri preface" (bookseller's description: Charlotte du Rietz).

"In order...to reach the greatest possible number of readers, the Author, while writing the bulk of the work in the Padam Abor dialect, has often used words belonging more properly to the Miris, when such words seemed to him to be more universally understood than the corresponding word in Padam. Any reader, moreover, coming across a word in the text which he does not understand, has only to turn to the Glossary at the end of the book in order to find the corresponding word in his own dialect" (Preface).

**1910:** [LILLY] *A Dictionary of the Abor-Miri Language, with illustrative sentences and notes*. By J. Herbert Lorrain, one of the pioneer missionaries to the Lushais and Abors, Also Joint Author (with F. W. Savidge) of the "Grammar and Dictionary of the Lushai Language". [Shillong]: Printed at the Eastern Bengal and Assam Secretariat Printing Office, 1910. Price Six Shillings [Price Rupees Four. [4] 572 p. 24.5 cm. Lacks original binding. First edition. Abor [Adi]-Miri [Mising]-English dictionary, pp. 15-241, English-Abor [Adi]-Miri [Mising] dictionary, pp. 243-406, "Illustrative Sentences and Notes," Abor [Adi]-Miri [Mising]-English, pp. 407-572. From the library of the noted linguist, Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamps, and his ink and pencil annotations throughout.

**1976a:** [LILLY] *Hindi Adi kosa (Padama boli) = Hindi Adi dictionary (Padam dialect)*, by Braja Bihari Kumara [1941- ]. Kohima: Nagalainda Bhasa Parisada, 1976. 66 p. 22 cm. Series: Nagalainda Bhasa Parishada prakasana; 79; Kosa-granthamala; 26. Original pink wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. In Hindi. Hindi-Adi (Devanagari and Roman), pp. 1-66. First dictionary of Padam, a dialect of Adi.

**1976b:** [LILLY] *Milang phrase-book*, by Aduk Tayeng. Shillong: Director of Information and Public Relations, Arunachal Pradesh, 1976. v, 106 p.; 23 cm. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. English-Milang (roman and Devanagari), pp. 4-89. First printed vocabulary of Milang, a dialect of Adi.

“Milang is one of the subgroups of the tribe which is known as ‘Adi’. They are about 2595 in number and live in three villages: Milang, Dalbing and Pekimodi....It has been named after a man, Milang by name, whose lineage may be traced to Pédong the primeval ancestor...The Milangs used a kind of code language during times of warfare. Whatever may be the case, in language and culture they are akin to the Padams who live on both banks of the Siang river. The dialect is agglutinative in structure, some particles being linked together to express meaning as in other Adi dialects” (Introduction).

**1983:** [LILLY] *A phrase book in Padam*, by Aduk Tayeng. Shillong: Director of Research, Arunachal Pradesh, 1983. 44 p.; 26 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Padam-English, pp. 30-44. First printed Padam-English vocabulary.

“The Padams...are an important group of the Adi tribe living in the East Siang and the Western part of the Lohit District of Arunachal Pradesh.... This book seals with the Padam language of the Siang District” (Preface).

**1988:** [LILLY] *Bori phrase book*, by S. Megu. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1988. 64 p.; 23 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. English-Bori (Roman and Devanagari) word lists arranged thematically [13]-53. First printed vocabulary of Bori, a dialect of Adi.

“The Boris are one of the sub-groups of the Adis inhabiting the difficult terrain in the West Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh....According to 1971 census they are about 1852 in number living in twelve villages.... Their dialect is similar to Padam....The phrase book deals with the dialect of the Payum village which is the administrative centre of the circle” (Introduction).

**1990:** [LILLY] *Bokar language guide*, by A. Megu. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1990. ii, 144 p.; 23 cm. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. English-Bokar (Roman and Devanagari) word lists arranged thematically, pp. 40-85, and an alphabetically-arranged English-Bokar (Roman and Devanagari) word list, pp. 85-122. First printed vocabulary of Bokar, a dialect of Adi.

“The Bokars are one of the sub-tribes of the Adis of West Siang District....According to 1981 provisional census report their population is 3052 inhabiting forty villages...The Bokar language has two main dialects—the Upper and Lower....In view of the growing tendency towards common medium or expression among the people themselves no attempt has been made in this book to stick to any dialect. It is a simple book primarily meant for the officers newly posted to this area to enable them to speak to the local people in their language...” (Preface).

**1993:** [LILLY] *The Karkos and their language*, by A. Megu. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1993. iv, 145 p.; 23 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. English-Kokar (Roman and Devanagari) word lists arranged thematically, pp. [59]-97. First printed vocabulary of Karko, a dialect of Adi.

“The Karkos are one of the sub-tribes of the Adis living in the East Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh....They are living in 6 villages with a population of about 1795...as per 1981 census...The study was assigned to me a few years ago, as there is no language guide book on the Karkos. Accordingly, I had undertook intensive tour for field study among the Karkos” (Preface).

[**ADI, GALO**] The Gallong or Galo language is a Sino-Tibetan language of the Tani group, spoken by the Galo people [of Arunachal Pradesh, India]. Its precise position within Tani is not yet certain, due primarily to its central location in the Tani area and the strong effects of intra-Tani contacts on the development of Tani languages. It is an endangered language according to the normal definitions, although prospects for its survival are better than most similarly-placed languages in the world (Wiki).

Ethnologue: adl. Alternate names: Adi, Adi-Gallong, Adi-Galo, Gallong, Galo, Galong.

**1963:** [LILLY] *An introduction to the Gallong language*, by Kamalesh Das Gupta [1923- ]. Shillong: North-East Frontier Agency, 1963. vi, 124 p. 23 cm. Original stiff gray-green paper, lettered in black, with orange and white dust jacket, lettered in black and blue. First edition. English-Gallong [Galo Adi] (Roman and Devanagari), pp. [43]-101. First printed vocabulary of the language.

[**ADIOUKROU**] Adjukru (Adiokrou, Adyokrou, Adyukru, Ajukru) is a language of uncertain classification within the Kwa branch of the Niger–Congo family. It is spoken in Ivory Coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue: adj. Alternate Names: Adjukru, Adyokrou, Adyukru, Ajukru.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**ADNYAMATHANHA**] Adnyamathanha (pronounced /'ɑ:dnjəmʌdɒnə/; many other names, see below) is an Australian Aboriginal language. It is the traditional language of the Adnyamathanha people. The name of the witchetty grub comes from Adnyamathanha.

Estimates of the number of people who speak Adnyamathanha are variable, though it is definitely severely endangered. According to Oates 1973 there were only 30 speakers, around 20 according to Schmidt in 1990, 127 in the 1996 census, and about 107 counted in the 2006 census (Wiki).

Ethnologue: adt. Alternate names: Ad'n'amadana, Adnyamathanha, Anjimatana, Anjiwatana, Archualda, Atynyamatana, Benbakanjamata, Binbarnja, Gadjnjamada, Jandali, Kanjimata, Keydnjmarda, Mardala, Nimalda, Nuralda, Umbertana, Unyamootha, Wailbi, Wailpi, Waljbi, Wipie.

**1992:** [LILLY] *Adna-mat-na English dictionary*, by John C. McEntee & Pearl McKenzie. Adelaide: J.C. McEntee and Peal McKenzie, 1992. x, 125 p.; 28 cm. Original light blue wrappers, lettered in black, with unlettered blue cloth spine and clear plastic

front cover. First edition [February 1992]. There was also a revised issue in May of 1992 [not yet seen]. Andyamathanha-English, pp. 1-125. Presentation copy to family members from John McEntee, with a few penciled notes, presumably by the recipients. First dictionary of this language.

“This dictionary of Adna-mat-na words from the North Flinders Ranges of South Australia has been compiled over a period of almost twenty years. It especially records the language as spoken by Pearl McKenzie and her family and ancestors....The importance of this very limited edition is that the language comes back to Mrs McKenzie in written form for her perusal and checking. This first edition dictionary should not be thought of as being complete since much of the language has been lost as older speakers have passed away” (Preface).

[**ADYGHE**] Adyghe (/ˈædigeɪ/ or /ˌɑːdiˈgeɪ/; Adyghe: Адыгабзэ, adyghabze IPA: [aːdəɣabza]), also known as West Circassian (КӀахыбзэ), is one of the two official languages of the Republic of Adygea in the Russian Federation, the other being Russian (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ady. Alternate names: Adygei, Adygey, Circassian, Kiakh, Kjax, Lower Circassian, West Circassian.

**1821:** [LILLY] *Voyage en Circassie, fait en 1818: avec un recueil de vues, de costumes, ...*, by E.: Taitbout/de Marigny. Bruxelles: Dekeyn, 1821. 136 S. Contemporary wrappers, unlettered. First edition. With vocabulary of the Natukhai dialect of Adyghe, French-Circassian [Adyghe], pp. [133]-136. With the printed paper label of John Lawson. May be the earliest vocabulary of this language.

English translation **1837:** [LILLY] *Three voyages in the Black Sea to the coast of Circassia: including descriptions of the ports, and the importance of their trade: with sketches of the manners, customs, religion, &c. &c., of the Circassians*, by the Chev. Taitbout de Marigny... London: J. Murray, 1837. xv, 303, [2] p., [1] leaf of plates (fold.): ill., map, music; 21 cm. Title vignette and front. engraved. Bound in later half polished red calf and decorative red cloth, edges marbled. A translation of the author's *Voyages en Circassie*; cf. BN and NUC, pre-1956. "Vocabulary of the Dialect of the Circassian-Noutakhaitsis," English-Circassian [Adyghe], pp. [289]-293.

**1854:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Circassian language. In two parts: English-Circassian-Turkish, and Circassian-English-Turkish. Containing all the most necessary words for the traveller, the soldier, and the sailor; with the exact pronunciation of each word in the English character*, by L[ouis] Loewe. London: George Bell, 1854. Original dark gray cloth over boards, decorated in blank and lettered in gold. Pp. 1-3 4-9 10-12, <sup>2</sup>1 2-4, folding table, i-clxxvii cixxviii. First edition. Originally published in parts in *Transactions of the Philological society*. Zaunmüller, col. 385. This copy with ink stamp, withdrawn from the Ministry of Defence Library Services. First English dictionary of Circassian [Adyghe] and the only one listed in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* (13<sup>th</sup> ed). English-Circassian [Adyghe]-Turkish, pp. i-lxxxix, and Circassian [Adyghe]-English-Turkish, pp. xci-clxxxix, with errata, pp. <sup>2</sup>1 2-4. A Russian-Circassian [Adyghe] dictionary was published in Odessa in 1846.

"The Circassian language is considered one of the most difficult in the world; it differs both in the nature of the words and the syntactical constructions from all other

Caucasian languages. More than this, the pronunciation is so difficult, that even the most distinguished linguists find it hard to imitate the sound of a syllable as uttered by the mouth of the Addee-ghey people.... I have composed this dictionary... whilst in company with five, ten, and sometimes twenty of the Addee-ghey people. I communicated with them in the Turkish language, and put down, in writing, in their presence, every word which I heard from them... [I]n the whole of the Dictionary... there is not a single word which I have copied from any printed book, or manuscript;... I have extracted... every word from the mouth of the Circassian" (Preface).

**1977:** [IUW] *Etimologicheskii slovar' Adygskikh (Cherkesskikh) iazykov*, by A.K. Shagirov. Moskva: Nauka, 1977. 2 v.; 22 cm. Russian and Adyghe in Cyrillic script.

**1987:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire abzakh: tcherkesse occidental*, by Catherine Paris & Niaz Batouka. Paris: SELAF: Diffusion, J. Vrin, 1987. First edition. Vol. 1 only of two volume set, covers first half of Adyghe-French dictionary. Volume 2 was published in 2005.

**1993:** [IUW] *Urys-adygè frazeologizmè gushchyhal*, Blèg"ozh' Z.U., Tkh'ark"uakh"o Û.A. Myek"uapè: Adyghe tkhyl tedzaph, 1993. 119 p.; 21 cm. Title on added t.p.: *Russko-adygeiskii frazeologicheskii slovar'*. Includes bibliographical references (p. 17). Russian-Adyghe phraseological dictionary.

**2013:** [IUW] *Адыгейско-абхазско-русский словарь: около 10000 слов / составители: А.И. Инал-Ипа, К. Меретуков. Adygeïsko-abkhazsko-russkii slovar': okolo 10000 slov / sostaviteli: A.I. Inal-Ipa, K. Meretukov. Майкоп: Паштов З.В., 2013. Маïкоп: Pashtov Z.V., 2013. 307 pages; 29 cm. In Adygei (Cyrillic), Abkhaz (Cyrillic), and Russian; prefatory material in Russian. Adyghe-Abkahlz-Russian dictionary. Includes bibliographical references.*

[**AFADÉ**] Afadè (Afade) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in eastern Nigeria and northwestern Cameroon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aal. Alternate Names: Afadeh, Affade, Mandagué.

**1967:** [IUW] *Seetzens Áffadéh. Ein Beitrag zur Kotoko-Sprachdokumentation*. Berlin, Akademie-Verlag, 1967. 358 p. 24 cm. Veröffentlichung (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Institut für Orientforschung); Nr. 64. Includes photographic reproduction of p. 334-347 of "Proben deutscher Volks-Mundarten, Dr. Seetzen's linguistischer Nachlass ... herausgegeben von Dr. Johann Severin Vater." Bibliography: p. [36]-51. Hendrix 889: "Lexical analysis of Ulrich J. Seetzen's work on the Kotoko language group, with an extensive Affade [Afade]-German glossary."

[**AFAR**] The Afar language (Afar: 'Qafár af') (also known as Adal, 'Afar Af, Afaraf, Qafar) is an Afroasiatic language, belonging to the family's Cushitic branch. It is spoken by the Afar people in Djibouti, Eritrea and Ethiopia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aar. Alternate names: Adal, 'Afar Af, Afaraf, "Danakil" (pej.), "Denkel" (pej.), Qafar.

**[1885]-1887:** [LILLY] *Die Afar-Sprache*, von Leo Reinisch. Wien: Carl Gerold's Sohn, 1887. 3vols. [Lilly holds vols. 2-3]. Vol. 2: 124 p.; Vol. 3: 82 p., 23.5 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Vol. 2: Afar-German, pp. 5-124; Vol. 3: German-Afar, pp. [3]-41. First dictionary of Afar. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his notes on the title page and his stamp of ownership.

"Various other tasks prevented me from immediately following up the volume of Afar texts published in Vienna in 1885 with the dictionary and grammar. I'm now making up for this [with the dictionary] and hope to soon publish the grammar as well.... The literature on the Afar language has thus far been scanty indeed, consisting of a few brief wordlists... The best and most complete work on the Afar language is that of my student Giovanni Colizza, *Lingua Afar del nord-est dell' Africa. Grammatica, testi, e vocabolario*, Vienna, 1887" (Vol. 2, pp. [3]-4), tr: BM).

**1985:** [IUW] *An Afar-English-French dictionary: (with grammatical notes in English)*, by E.M. Parker, R.J. Hayward. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1985. [306] p.; 23 cm. The first printed vocabulary of Afar appears to be *A small vocabulary of the Dankali language. Part 1, English and Dankali. Part 2, Dankali and English*, by Charles William Isenberg. London, 1840. *Die Afar-Sprache*, by Leon Reinisch, 3 vols., Vienna, 1885-1887, includes a German-Afar dictionary (see above).

**2012:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire afar-français: Djibouti, Erythrée, Ethiopie*, by Didier Morin. Paris: Karthala, c2012. 928 p.: map; 24 cm.

**[AFGHANI LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS: POLYGLOT]** Afghanistan is a multilingual country in which two languages – Pashto and Dari – are both official and most widely spoken. Dari is the official name of the Persian language in Afghanistan, it is often referred to as the Afghan Persian. Both Pashto and Persian are Indo-European languages from the Iranian languages sub-family. Other regional languages, such as Uzbek, Turkmen, Balochi, Pashayi and Nuristani are spoken by minority groups across the country. Minor languages may include Ashkunu, Kamkata-viri, Vasi-vari, Tregami and Kalasha-ala, Pamiri (Shughni, Munji, Ishkashimi and Wakhi), Brahui, Qizilbash, Aimaq, and Pashai and Kyrgyz. Linguist Harald Haarmann believes that Afghanistan is home to more than 40 minor languages, with around 200 different dialects (Wiki).

**1960:** [LILLYbm] [In Persian script] *Da Afghanistan da zino zhibo aw lahjo qamus*, by Abdullah Badakhshi. Kabul: Pashto Tolana, 1960. Cover Title: *A Dictionary of some Languages and Dialects of Afghanistan*. Original pale blue-green wrappers, lettered in green. Pp. [in Persian] 225. First edition. Entire text in Persian. Dseal with seven different languages and dialects, including Pamir and Pushto. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge, with his signature and "Kabul / 1960" on the inner cover.

**[AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS: SPECIMENS AND POLYGLOT]**  
There are 1,250 to 2,100 and by some counts over 3,000 languages spoken natively in Africa, in several major language families:

Afroasiatic is spread throughout the Middle East, North Africa, the Horn of Africa, and parts of the Sahel

Nilo-Saharan is centered on Sudan and Chad (disputed validity)

Niger–Congo (Bantu and non-Bantu) covers West, Central, Southeast and Southern Africa

Khoe is concentrated in the deserts of Namibia and Botswana

Austronesian is spoken in Madagascar.

Indo-European is spoken on the southern tip of the continent.

There are several other small families and language isolates, as well as obscure languages that have yet to be classified. In addition, Africa has a wide variety of sign languages, many of which are language isolates. About a hundred of the languages of Africa are widely used for inter-ethnic communication. Arabic, Somali, Berber, Amharic, Oromo, Swahili, Hausa, Manding, Igbo, Fulani and Yoruba are spoken by tens of millions of people. If clusters of up to a hundred similar languages are counted together, twelve are spoken by 75 percent, and fifteen by 85 percent, of Africans as a first or additional language (Wiki).

**ca. 1680 [1992]:** [IUW] *Barbot's West African vocabularies of c. 1680*, edited by P.E.H. Hair. [Liverpool]: Centre of African Studies, University of Liverpool, 1992. 43 p.; 30 cm. Addenda and corrigenda sheets inserted. Barbot's vocabularies (parallel French, English, Wolof, Fula, Twi and Éwé) included. Includes bibliographical references.

**1814:** [LILLY] *A voyage to Abyssinia, and travels into the interior of that country, executed under the orders of the British government, in the years 1809 and 1810; in which are included, an account of the Portuguese settlements on the east coast of Africa, visited in the course of the voyage; a concise narrative of late events in Arabia Felix; and some particulars respecting the aboriginal African tribes, extending from Mosambique to the borders of Egypt; together with vocabularies of their respective languages*, by Henry Salt [1780-1827]. London: F. C. and J. Rivington, 1814.

Contemporary full tan calf, stamped in gold; spine with five raised bands, decorated in gold, brown leather label lettered in gold. Pp. [lacks half-title, i-ii] iii-vii viii-xi xii-xvi, 1-3 4-506, <sup>2</sup>i-lxxv; with 28 engraved plates on 27 leaves, 7 engraved maps and charts on 6 sheets, 4 folding, 1 hand-coloured, and 2 vignettes. First edition. Hendrix 1921. Includes English-Makua, Monjou, Swahili, Harari, Galla, Adaiel, Danakil, Arkeeko, Shiho, Takue, Boja, Barea, Adareb, Bisharin, Darfoor, Amharic, Tigre, Agow, Shangalla or Dar-Mitchequa, Tacazzi Shangalla, Mutshuana, and Briqua (numerals), in a series of brief vocabularies gathered by Salt from various sources, pp. <sup>2</sup>i-xxvii. From the library of Hudson Gurney [1775-1864], bearing his name and armorial device on the front and rear covers. Gurney [1775-1864] was an interesting figure in early 19<sup>th</sup>-century Britain. He translated Apuleius' *Cupid and Psyche: A mythological tale from the Golden Ass of Apuleius*. (2d ed. London, 1800), wrote a *Memoir of the life of Thomas Young ...with a catalogue of his works and essays* (London, 1831), and is thought to have authored *Alexander's Empire* (London, 1814), a chronicle, in verse, with dates throughout, covering persons, places, and events from the 24th to the 4th centuries B.C. Gurney also served as a member of Parliament (see *Substance of the speech of Hudson Gurney, Esq., in the House of Commons, July 10, 1828 on the third reading of Mr. Otway Cave's corporate funds bill* (London, 1828). Additional copies: LILLY; IUW.

"A very interesting work by Salt, who later became associated with Egyptology as the employer of Belzoni, friend of Burckhardt, and the owner of three important collections of Egyptian Antiquities, a substantial portion of which were later acquired by the British Museum. Salt, who had been trained as a painter, first visited Egypt when he toured India and North Africa with the Viscount Valentia, George Annesley. He returned to Africa in 1809 on a government mission to establish contact with the King of Abyssinia, which occupied him for 2 years. The volume includes an account of the Portuguese settlements on the east coast of Africa and an appendix giving the

vocabularies of the dialects spoken by different native tribes inhabiting the coast from Mozambique to the borders of Egypt. In 1815 Salt was appointed consul-general in Egypt, and he reached Alexandria in March 1816" (Blackmer 1479 and various booksellers' descriptions).

Facsimile edition **1967**: [IUW] *A voyage to Abyssinia, and travels into the interior of that country, executed under the orders of the British government in the years 1809 and 1810*, by Henry Salt. London, Cass, 1967. [1], xvi, 506, lxxv p. illus. plates, maps, tables. 25 1/2 cm. Series: Cass Library of African studies. Travels and narratives no. 16.

**1819**: [LILLY] *Travels in Nubia* / by the late John Lewis Burckhardt. London: Published by the Association for promoting the discovery of the interior parts of Africa: J. Murray, 1819. [8], xcii, 543 p., [4] leaves of plates: ill., 3 maps (2 folded), port.; 30 cm. First edition, cf. DNB 3:294 and BM 29:1087. Publisher's ads, [2] p. at end. Bound in original drab boards, paper label on spine, hinges cracked.. Includes vocabulary of "Kensy and Nouba languages", pp. [153]-159 and vocabulary of "Dialect of the Arabs Bisharye", pp. 160-161. Appendix II: "Vocabularies of the Borgo and Bornou Languages," English-"Language of Waday [Maba], Borgo or Dar Saley"-Bornou [Central Kanuri], pp. 401-402.

Facsimile edition **1968**: [IUW] *Travels in Nubia; by the late John Lewis Burckhardt*, published by the Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa. 2nd ed. London, J. Murray, 1882. Farnborough: Gregg, 1968. [10], xcvi, 498 p., 3 plates (2 fold.): ill., 3 maps, plan, port.; 24 cm. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Facsimile reprint of 2nd ed., London, J. Murray, 1822. "Published by the Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa." Includes vocabulary of "Kensy and Nouba languages", pp. [141]-147 and vocabulary of "Dialect of the Arabs Bisharye", pp. 148-149, and Appendix II. "Vocabularies of the Borgo and Bornou Languages," pp. 446-447.

**1820**: [IUW] *Voyage dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique: aux sources du Sénégal et de la Gambie, fait en 1818, par ordre du gouvernement Français*, par G. Mollien; avec carte et vues dessinées et gravées par Ambroise Tardieu. Paris: Imprimerie de Mme Ve Courcier, 1820. 2 v., [4] leaves of plates: ill., port., map; 20 cm. "Vocabulaire des langues Iolof [Wolof], Poule [Pulaar], et Serrère [Serer-Sine]": p. [272]-280.

**1826**: [LILLY] *Narrative of travels and discoveries in Northern and Central Africa, in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, by Major Denham, Captain Clapperton, and the late Doctor Oudney: extending across the great desert to the tenth degree of northern latitude, and from Kouka in Bornou, to Sackatoo, the capital of the Fellatah empire; with an appendix*, by Dixon Denham. London: John Murray, 1826. xlviii, 336p.; iv, 270p.: ill., plates, 2 maps (1 fold), facsim.; 25 cm. The appendix, 131 p. at end, contains: No. i-xvi. Translations from the Arabic of various letters and documents brought from Bornou and Soudan by Major Denham and Captain Clapperton. By A. Salame.--No. xvii-xx. Bornou [Kanuri], Begharmi, Mandara [Wandala] and Timbuctoo [Tamasheq] vocabularies.--No. xxi. Zoology.--No. xxii. Botanical appendix. By Robert Brown.--No. xxiii. Letter to Major Denham on rock specimens ... by Charles König.--No. xxiv. Thermometrical journal kept in Kouka and Bornou.

**1828:** [LILLY] *Specimens of African languages spoken in the colony of Sierra Leone*, [by Kilham, Hannah, 1774-1832]. London: Printed for a Committee of the Society of Friends for Promoting African Instruction by P. White ..., 1828. xi, [1], 47, [1], 12, 12 p., [1] folded leaf; 19 cm. Bound in quarter roan and drab blue-grey boards, edges sprinkled red; waterstains, spine worn. Authorship attributed in Oxford DNB 31:548 and BM. Vocabulary for 30 languages, includes folded letterpress leaf "Table of numerals," also in thirty languages. Lilly Library copy with the book label of John Lawson. Lessons in Aku, (or Eio,) and English -- Lessons in Bassa and English. Hendrix 1896. BM 2:536. Smith, J. Friends' books (suppl.) p. 213.

**1837:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire Français-Arabe des dialects vulgaires africain; d'Alger, de Tunisi, de Maroc et d'Égypte*, by J.J. Marcel. Paris: Charles Hingray, 1837. Later red cloth over boards, with black leather labels lettered in gold, preserving the original wrapper pale green wrappers. 576 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 16. With bookplate: "Brooklyn Museum Library / Charles Edwin Wilbour / Collection."

**1844:** [LILLY] *Notes on Northern Africa, the Sahara and Soudan, in relation to the ethnography, languages, history, political and social condition, of the nations of those countries*, by William Brown Hodgson [1800-1871]. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1844. 4 p.l., [9]-107, [4] p. 24 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Berber-English vocabularies of Kybile [Kabyle], pp. [85]-94, Mozabee, pp. [97]-100, Sergoo, p. [101]-102, Guaniche, pp. [103]-104, Foulah, pp. [105]-107, Fur Wadai, p. [108], Bornou, p. [109].

**1849:** [LILLY] *Specimens of dialects: short vocabularies of languages: and notes of countries and customs in Africa*, by John Clarke. Berwick-upon-Tweed: Printed by Daniel Cameron, 1848. Wrappers read: London: Published by B.L. Green, 1849. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 104 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes comparative lists of simple words in over two hundred different African languages and dialects; numerals 1-10 for 388 different languages and dialects; short vocabularies for twenty different languages; and an alphabetical list of African countries and customs, pp. 70-98.

"These specimens are the result of eighteen years' attention to this interesting subject, in the West Indies, and in Africa... Connected with these Specimens, are vocabularies of some African tongues, notes on different parts of Africa, and its customs, and lists of countries near to the parts from which those natives came with whom I have conversed."

Reprinted **1972:** [IUW] *Specimens of dialects*. Edited with a commentary by Edwin Ardener; with a biographical note by Shirley Ardener. [n.p.] Gregg International Publishers Ltd., 1972. 76, 104 p. 22 cm.

**1850:** [LILLY] *Vocabulary of six East-African languages: Kisuáheli, Kinika, Kikámba, Kipokómo, Kihíáu, Kigállá*, by J. L. Krapf (1810-1881). Tübingen: Printed by L.F. Fues, 1850. Later cloth. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 620 / 805 / 1015 / 1282 / 1309 / 1514. This copy with ownership inscription of "S. F. Hassan | Advocate | Mombasa."

**1854:** [LILLY] *Polyglotta Africana: or, A comparative vocabulary of nearly three hundred words and phrases in more than one hundred distinct African languages*, by S. W. (Sigismund Wilhelm) Koelle. London: Church Missionary House, 1854. vi, 24, 188 p.: folded map; 50 cm. Original cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1897. This copy with the bookplate of John Ralph

Willis and scattered annotations in pencil to preliminary material. Includes comparative vocabulary of nearly 300 English words with more than one hundred African languages.

**1856:** [LILLY] *The languages of Mosambique. Vocabularies of the dialects of Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Sofala, Tette, Sena, Quelimane, Mosambique, cape Delgado, Anjoane, the Maravi, Mudsau, &c.*, by W. H. I. Bleek (1827-1875). London: Printed by Harrison and Sons, 1856. Zaunmüller, col. 275. Hendrix 1853. Contemporary black quarter-leather lettered in gold and marbled paper over boards. This copy with an a.l.s. from the translator bound in, presenting the book at the governor's request.

**1862-1866:** [LILLYbm] *Sammlung und Bearbeitung Central-Afrikanischer Vokabularien. Collection of Vocabularies of Central African Languages*, by Heinrich Barth [1821-1865]. Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1862-1866. Contemporary brown quarter-leather library binding (in disrepair; needs rebinding). Issued in 3 parts, with separate title pages. Text in German and English on opposite pages. Pp. [2] I-III IV-CX, I 2-141 142, [2] CXI-CCCXXXIV [CXI misnumbered CX], [2] 143 144-295 296. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 406. Hendrix 1850. Includes German/English-Kanuri, Teda, Hausa, Fulfulde, Songhai, Logone, Wandala, Bagirma, and Maba, with parallel notes in German and English, pp. 2-141, 144-295. This copy with what appear to be nearly-contemporary informed notes and annotations in pencil in an unknown hand.

"Toward the close of the year 1849 I entered upon my long and dangerous African journey with nothing but an insight into the grammatical structure of the Berber-language and a good knowledge of the Arabic.... However... I applied myself to the study of African languages with the greatest energy and enthusiasm" (Introductory Remarks). Includes a detailed account of how, where and when each vocabulary was collected, with references to earlier attempts by others to do so.

**1863:** [LILLY] *Aegypten: Forschungen über Land und Volk während eines zehnjährigen Aufenthalts*, by Alfred, Freiherr von Kremer (1828-1889). Leipzig: F.A. Brockhaus, 1863. 2 v. illus. 22 cm. Original brown cloth, lettered and decorated in gold and blind. First edition. Includes brief vocabularies (all in Volume I) as follow: German-Nubian [Andaandi], pp. 103-107. German-"Bischari" [dialect of Bedawi], pp. 127-130; German-"Ababdeh-Rothwelsch" ["secret language of the Ababdeh"], pp. 131-132; German-"Sim" [gypsy language of the "Ghawazi" [Ghawazee]], pp. 144-146; Koldagi [Kadaru]-Nubian [Andaandi]-German, p. 153. The Lilly copy with the ownership signature of Rhuvon Guest, dated Cairo 1900, with his ink annotations offering English versions of German words and phrases. Arthur Rhuvon Guest (1869-1946) was the author of a number of works on the Middle East.

English translation of a single section **1864:** [LILLY] "The Gipsies in Egypt," by Alfred von Kremer, trans. anonymously from the German edition of Kremer's *Aegypten*, in: *The Anthropological Society*, Vol. II, No. 7, 1864, pp. 262-267. Extracted from full issue, in new paper wrappers with printed label. First appearance of this material in English.

**1869:** [LILLY] *Short specimens of the vocabularies of three unpublished African languages: Gindo, Zaramo, and Angazidja*, collected by Edward Steere. London: Printed by C. Cull, 1869. 22 p.; 17 cm. Cover title. In original self-wrappers. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 860/1210/1806, 1932. Gindo [Ndo], Zaramo, Angazidja [Ngazidja Comorian].

**1885:** [LILLYbm] *Polyglotta Africana orientalis or, a comparative collection of two hundred and fifty words and sentences in forty-eight languages and dialects spoken*

*south of the Equator and additional words in nineteen languages, by J[ospeh] T[homas] Last. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1885. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-v vi-xii, 1 2-239 240. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 1900. Includes separate double-column vocabularies for each language, including: Swahili, Lima, Bondei, Shambala, Nguru, Zeguha, Kamba, Kaguru, Itumba, Kondoa (or Solwe), Kami, Khutu, Konde, Kua (Lomwe dialect), Kua (Msambiji dialect), Yao, Gindo, Gangi, Gogo, Hehe, Ziraha, Nkwifi, Ndunda, Kwenyi, Bena, Sango (or Lori), Ungu, Bemba, Bisa, Bunga, Galaganza, Sumbwa, Sukuma, Tusi (of Ha), Nya-Turu, Nya-Mbu, Nya-Lungwa, Rua, Guha, Ganda, Rang, Anzuani (or Hinzua), Kusu, Nyuema, Taturu, Masai, Humba, and Sakalava. With a fold-out linguistic map as a frontispiece, and details on the tribes speaking all forty-eight languages, including the localities where each language is spoken, pp. 4-27. Second copy: IUW.*

"The vocabularies included [in this volume] are entirely original, and are not borrowed from the compilation of others scholars who have written on the subject of these languages. They were collected on the spot by one who was well acquainted with Swahili, the *lingua franca* of the region.... With the exception of two languages, all belong to the great Bantu family; the two excepted languages, the Kwafi and Masai, are provisionally classed in the Nuba-Fulah group. One language, the Sakalava, is non-African [of Madagascar, said to be of Malay origin].... The compiler is neither a scholar trained in comparative philology nor a man with the advantage of a high education. He went out to East Africa as a lay missionary and dwelt among the natives, and made excursions into entirely unknown regions, the accounts of which were so highly valued by the Royal Geographical Society that they were published in their Proceedings, and... he was the recipient of one of the awards of that learned society. He had the good luck to preserve his health in the trying climate of Eastern Equatorial Africa, but the misfortune to lose his young wife" (Preface, Robert Cust). "The following specimens of African languages and dialects were all made in East Central Africa between the years 1879 and 1884 inclusive. They were nearly all taken down from the mouth of those who were members of the tribe speaking the language..." (Introduction).

**1892:** [LILLYbm] *Praktische Grammatiken der Hauptsprachen Deutsch-Südwestafrikas: I. Nama (Sprache der Nama-Hottentotten) Kurzgefasste Grammatik, analysirte Lesestücke nebst einem nama-deutschen und einem deutsch-nama Wörterbuch; II. Otyiherero (Sprache der Herero) Kurzgefasste Grammatik, analysirte Lesestücke nebst einem otyiherero-deutschen und einem deutsch-otyiherero Wörterbuch; III. Oshindonga (Sprache des Ndonga-stammes der Ovambo) Kurzgefasste Grammatik, Lesestücke nebst einem oschindonga [Ndonga]-deutschen und einem deutsch-oschindonga Wörterbuch*, by A[ugust] Seidel [1863-1916]. Wien: R. Hartleben, [1892].

**1894a:** [LILLYbm] "Bantu Notes and Vocabularies," ed. by Heli Chatelain. Nos. II & III (of three). In *Journal of the American Geographical Society of New York*, vol. 26 (1894), pp. 208-240, 51-67. These two essays unbound, extracted from bound volume. "No II. Comparative Tables and Vocabularies of Lange, Songe, Mbangala, Kioko, Lunda, etc." and "No. III. The Ma-Iaka and their Language". No. II includes comparative vocabulary of the languages indicated, with English and Portuguese, pp. 212-235, a vocabulary of English-Kuba-Kishi-Lange-Portuguese, pp. 236-237, and a vocabulary of Beneki-English-Portuguese, pp. 237-240. No. III includes vocabulary of English-Portuguese-Ki-Mbundu-U-Iaka, pp. 63-67, with note "to be continued." "The author

being unable through ill-health to re-write No. II... it is preceded in the order of publication by No. III" (note to No. III). First publication of these vocabularies. IUW also holds the bound issues of this journal in a library binding.

**1894b:** [LILLY] *Congo: vocabulaire pratique; francais, anglais, zanzibarite (swahili), fiote, kibangi-irébou, mongo, bangalas*, by Charles François Alexandre Lemaire (1863-1925) Bruxelles: Bulens, 1894. 48 p.; 26 cm. Contemporary red cloth library binding, spine lettered in gold. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 405, 431, 952 (listed under "Losengo" [Lusengo]), 1526, 1901 ("reprinted in 1897, 1903"). Lilly copy stamped withdrawn from the Ministry of Defence Library Services on the title page, and with the accession stamp of the War Office Library, dated 19 November 1894. Includes multi-columned tables of vocabulary French-English-"Zanaibarite" [Swahili]-Fiote [Koongo]-Kibangi Irébou [Bobangi]-Mongo [Bushong]-Bangala, pp. 6-47. Second copy: IUW.

**1897:** [LILLY] *British Central Africa: an Attempt to give some Account of a Portion of the Territories under British Influence north of the Zambezi*, by Sir Harry H[amilton] Johnston. London: Methuen & Co., 1897. Original black and yellow cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Front cover illustrated with seal of British Central Africa, rear cover with picture of a bird in black, white and yellow; decorative endpapers imitate leopard skin. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xix xx, 1 2-544. With 6 folding color maps (two on a single sheet) and 220 plates and illustrations. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Mendelssohn I, p. 786. Vocabularies of English words translated into 29 Bantu languages, as follow: Manyema, Ki-guha, Ki-wemba of Itawa, Ki-emba of Luemba, Ki-lingu, Ki-mambwe, Ki-fipa, Ici-wungu, Ki-sukuma, IŌi-nyixa, Ici-wandia, Iki-nyikusa, Ki-kese, Ci-henga, Ci-tonga, Ki-senga or Ci-senga, Ki-bisa, Ci-cewa (Ci-nyanja), Ci-nyanja (Ci-cipeta), Ci-mañanja (Eastern Ci-nyanja), Ci-sena (or Ci-nyungwi), Ci-mbo, Ci-mazaro, Ci-podzo, Ci-cuambo, I-lomwe, I-makua, Ci-yao, Ci-ngindo, and "other Bantu languages" (Swahili, [Ganda], Zulu), pp. 488-531. With detailed notes about the languages, pp. 484-486. There was a second edition in 1898.

"Johnston had travelled extensively in central and eastern Africa, had succeeded H.E. O'Neill as British Consul at Mozambique, and was instrumental in extending British influence in this area. In this work he covers the physical geography of the region, its history, the founding of the Protectorate, the slave trade, European settlers, missionaries, botany, zoology, the natives (with an appendix on indigenous diseases), and languages (with an appendix of vocabularies)" (bookseller's description).

Third edition **1906:** [IUW] *British Central Africa; an attempt to give some account of a portion of the territories under British influence north of the Zambezi*, by Harry H. Johnston. London, Methuen, 1906. 544 p. illus., pl., maps.

Reprint **1969:** [IUW] *British Central Africa; an attempt to give some account of a portion of the territories under British influence north of the Zambezi*, by Harry H. Johnston. New York, Negro Universities Press [1969] xix, 544 p. illus., maps (1 fold.), ports. 27 cm.

**ca. 1900a:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire français-kituba-tshiluba-tshisonge-tshikubatashitela*, [by Henri Gabriel Vermeersch]. Lusambo: Imprimerie, Ecole professionnelle, n.d. [ca. 1900]. Contemporary unlettered green quarter-cloth and marbled paper over boards. Pp. 1-5 6-200. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes French-

Kituba-Luba-Kasai-Songe-Likuba-Tetela, pp. [33]-195. "Le traduction tshitetela à été fournie par les Révérends Pères de Scheut ... nous remerçons très spécialement le R.P. Lippens [Amatus Lippens, 1887-]." By H.G. Vermeersch of the Frères de la Charité de Gand. cf. Streit, v. 20.

"In preparing this manual, we have responded to a desire often expressed by Europeans. In order to render the work as practical as possible for the region, we have preceded the vocabulary with a few grammatical notes on Kituba, the normal commercial language of the districts of the Sankuru, the Kasai, the Lulua and the Lomani, ... the language that simplifies relations among Europeans and the natives" (Preface, tr: BM).

**ca. 1900b:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire Kihaya, Kinyarwanda, Kigwe*, [White Fathers]. N.p., n.d. [Bukoba, Tanzania: Church of Sweden Mission, c. 1900?, pre-1928]. 68 pp (unpaginated). 25 cm. Original or contemporary half red cloth and marbled paper over boards. Title page (may be half-title) reads simply: "Vocabularie Khaya, Kinyarwanda, Kigwe." May be missing true title page. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 753, 1340, 1471 (giving place and publisher as indicated above). Perhaps an early work by Eugene Hurel, author of *Manuel Kinyarwanda* of 1911. With the bookplate of Humphrey Winterton. The Preface is entitled "Lexique: (Kihaya, Kinyarwanda. Kigwe)." Includes extensive (56 pp.) French-Kihaya-Kinyarwanda-Kigwe vocabulary in four columns. Earliest vocabulary of each of these languages? This copy with label indicating it was given to the Library of the Royal Colonial Institute by Dr. J. G. McNaughton in March of 1928, with library regulations pasted on the free front endpaper. McNaughton was an early director of the first hospital established at Funafuti. At that time Tuvalu was known as the Ellice Islands and was administered as a British protectorate as part of the British Western Pacific Territories. In 1916 the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony was established. From 1916 to 1919 the hospital was under McNaughton's supervision.

"The aim of this lexicon is to enable missionaries to enter as quickly as possible into relations with the natives, and to learn their language by using it; for only by using it can a living language be learned. ... Nor should you trust the reponse of a native when he is asked how he says something or other in his own language. It is only from his lips, when they open spontaneously in the course of conversation, that you can glean words, learn their meanings, know how they are used in phrases, how words and prepositions fit together. We must always keep an open ear and note those words... how they speak among themselves. This is the only way to progress in a language, far more than through indigestible erudition regarding technical and rarely used words" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1902:** [LILLYbm] *The Uganda protectorate: an attempt to give some description of the physical geography, botany, zoology, anthropology, languages and history of the territories under British protection in East Central Africa, between the Congo Free State and the Rift Valley and between the first degree of south latitude and the fifth degree of north latitude*, by Harry [Hamilton] Johnston. Two volumes [Volume II only]. London: Hutchinson & Co., 1902. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in gray and gold. Pp. [Vol. II] *i-v vi-xiii xiv* (color frontispiece inserted between pp. [iv]-[v]), 471-1018. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the bookplate of the Alfred Collins Memorial, and the ink signature of A. M. Collins on the half title. Includes vocabularies of several African languages, as follows: English-Somali-Turkana, Suk, Karamojo-S. Karamojo-Elgumi, pp. 903-912, English-Masai-Ngishu [Ngoshie]-Bari-Nandi-Kamasia-Dorobo, pp. 913-926, English-Acholi-Ja-Luo (Nyifwa)-Lango (Lukedi)-

Aluru-Madi [Lugbara]-Avukaya, pp. 927-935, English-Logbwari-Mundu-Makarka (Nyam-Nyam)-Lendu-Mbuba (Momfu)-Babmute (Dwarfs), pp. 936-945, English-Kibira-Libvanuma or Lihuku-Kuamba-Mangala-Ilingi-Upoto, pp. 946-958, English-Bomangi-Abüdja-Abaluki-Olukonjo-Orunyoro, pp. 959-968, English-Urutoro-Oruhima-Ruanda-Kabwari-Lusese, pp. 969-979, English-Luganda [Ganda]-Lusoga-Lunyara-Luwanga (Lukabarasa)-Lurimi (dialect of Luwanga), pp. 980-992, English-Lukonde-Lusokwia-Lusinga-Igizii-Kikuyu [Gikuyu], pp. 993-1001.

**1903a:** [LILLYbm] *Comparative Handbook of Congo Languages; being a comparative grammar of the eight principal languages spoken along the banks of the Congo river from the west coast of Africa to Stanley Falls, a distance of 1300 miles, and of Swahili, the "lingua franca" of the country stretching thence to the east coast, with a comparative vocabulary giving 800 selected words from these languages, with their English equivalents, followed by appendices on six other dialects*, compiled and prepared for the Baptist Missionary Society, London, by Walter Henry Stapleton. Yakusu, Stanley Falls, Congo Independent State: [Baptist Missionary Society], 1903. Original olive drab olive green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [6] a b-s t, i ii-xxiii xxiv-xxvi, 1 2-326 327-328. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 103.288. Hendrix 1931. This copy with the printed bookplate of the Library of the North Wales Baptist College, Bangor, with the ink note "By the author," which may indicate the copy was a gift from the author to the library. Includes comparative vocabulary, pp. 268-304, of 800 English words and the following languages: Kongo [Koongo], Bangi, Lolo, Ngala, Poto, Ngombe, Soko, Kele, Swahili. Appendix 5 includes a vocabulary of 40 words in Mpombo, collected by Stapleton "during a trip up the Mobangi River in the s.s. *Peace* in January 1897...four natives living on the east bank... were induced to come on board for a few minutes, and I seized the opportunity of securing a few words of their language. They gave themselves the name of Bompombo...Either this tongue is a very degraded Bantu language, or, it may be, that here one has passed the limits of pure Bantu..." (p. 314).

"In the month of August 1890, the Rev. J.H. Weeks and myself founded the mission station of Monsembe, the first attempt made towards the evangelisation of the then dreaded cannibal Bangala tribe. The language was unknown, and, of course, unreduced. In the process of fixing terms and grammatical forms for the Gospels of St. Mark and St. John, I gathered a number of comparative notes from the other languages on the river akin to that spoken by the Bangala...The languages then dealt with were Kongo, Bangi, Lolo, Ngala, Poto, and Ngombe. Towards the end of 1897, however, I was called to take charge of the recently opened mission station at Yakusu, near Stanley Falls. Here a new people awaited me speaking yet another language...They the fact that here we had reached the...region of Arab influence...practically forced the inclusion of Swahili" (Preface).

**1903b:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire à l'usage des fonctionnaires se rendant dans les territoires du district de l'Uele et de l'enclave Redjaf-Lado*, by Georges-François Wtterwulghe. [s.l.]: État indépendant du Congo, 1903. 1 2-30 31-32. 21 cm. "Reimpression de 1903" on title page; 1904 on front cover. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Reinecke. Hendrix 1115/1805/1953. Includes French-"Langue commerciale"-Arabic- Azande [Zande]-Mangbetu, pp. 2-30.

**1904a:** [IUW] *Vocabulaires comparatifs de plus de 60 langues ou dialectes parlés à la Côte d'Ivoire et dans les régions limitrophes, avec des notes linguistiques et ethnologiques, une bibliographie et une carte*, par Maurice Delafosse ... Paris: E. Leroux, 1904. 2 p. ., iv, 284 p., 1 . fold. map. 29 cm. Library binding. "Bibliographie": p. [267]-284. Comparative vocabularies (all thematically arranged), French-Mékyibo [Beti]-Abouré [Abure]-Goua [Gua]-Kyama [Ebrié], pp. 17-33; French-Alaguian [Alladian]-Avikam-Ari [Abidji]-Abè [Abé]-Adyoukrou [Adioukrou], pp. 42-57; French-Dyida [Dida]-Néouolé [Neyo]-Abrioui [Pye Krumen]-Plaoui [Plapo Krumen]-Téoui [Tepo Krumen]-Krao [Western Krahn], pp. 75- 86; French-Assanti [Akan]-Abron-Zéma [Nzema]-Aféma [Anyin]-Baoule [Baoulé], pp. 112-126; French-Soninké [Soninke]-Bozo-Sya [dialect of Southern Bobo Madaré]-Mouin [Mobumrin Aizi]-Gbin [dialect of Éwé], pp. 149-156; French-Mwi [Mwan], pp. 162-163 [considered by compiler as questionable: "collected in 1900 in Bouaké (North Baoulé) from a Mouin woman from the Mankono region, filled with good will, but too elderly for me to list her information as absolutely certain" (p. 148: tr: BM)]; French-Noumou [Kpeego]-Ligbi-Huéla [dialect (Hwela) of Ligbi]-Dyoula [Jula]-Maou [Mahou], pp. 175-182; French-Bemâna [Bamanankan]-Foro [dialect (Foolo) of Djimini Sénoufo]-Tafilé [dialect (Tafire) of Tagwana Sénoufo]-Takponin [Tagwana Sénoufo]-Guimini [Djimini Sénoufo]-Nafâna [dialect (Nefana) of Wojenaka], pp. 198-208; French-Dagâri [Northern Dagara]-Birifo [Northern/Southern Birifor]-Gbanyan [Gban]-Daghoma [Dagbani]-Gouressi [Farefare]-Siti [Sicité Sénoufo]-Degha [Deg], pp. 230-242.

**1904b:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabularies of the Kamba and Kikuyu languages of East Africa*, by Hildegard [Beatrice Ginsburg] Hinde (Mrs. Sidney L. Hinde). Cambridge [Eng.]: University Press, 1904. Original tan cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] i-v vi-xviii, 1 2-75 76. First edition. Zaunmüller 225. Hendrix 804. Includes English-Swahili-Kamba-Kikuyu [Gikuyu], pp. 2-75. With the exception of Johann Ludwig Krapf's 64 page *Vocabulary of six East African Languages*, Tübingen, L. Friederichsen, 1850, this is the earliest published vocabulary of these two languages.

"The object in publishing a Swahili vocabulary parallel with the Kamba and Kikuyu is to emphasise the intimate relationship between the three languages.... The Kamba vocabulary is in two dialects, the Ulu which is used from Machakos to the coast, and the Nganyawa, spoken in part of the Kitui District. I have given the dialect in Kikuyu (that spoken in Jogowini) with which I am personally acquainted.... Both Kamba and Kikuyu are very primitive languages and are entirely without many of the most simple words" (Preface). The Zanzibar dialect of Swahili has been employed, "since it is the most widely known".

**1905:** [LILLY] *An outline dictionary intended as an aid in the study of the languages of the Bantu (African) and other uncivilized races*, by A. C. Madan, London; New York: H. Frowde, 1905. xv, 400 pages; 17 cm. Only the English words are given, and space left for the insertion of the corresponding African words. P. 359-400 and many previous unnumbered pages are blank. Interleaved. Lilly copy with scattered Bantu words entered in ink throughout.

**1906:** [LILLY] *Liberia*, by Sir Harry Johnston. London: Hutchinson & Co., 1906. 2 vols. Original maroon cloth, stamped in gold. [do full description]. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1893. First edition. Appendix IX: The Vai syllabarium of alphabet. Comparative

vocabularies of Liberian and other West African languages, including De, Bassa, Kru, Sikon, Buzi (Loma), Mindinga, Vai, Gola, Bulum, Fula, Wolof, pp. 1136-1160.

This is a presentation copy from the author: "To Captain F.F.C. Mills R.N.R. | SS 'Jebba' | a souvenir of my pleasant | voyage. | January 1907 | H.H. Johnston."

**1911?:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of English Words & Sentences translated into six languages or dialects, viz.:- Zanzibar Swahili (Ki-Unguja), Mombasa Swahili (Ki-Mvito), Lamu Swahili (Ki-Amu), Patta Swahili (Ki-Pate), Siyu Swahili (Ki-Siu), Bajun (Faza) Swahili (Ki-Tikuu)*, by A. C. Hollis. N.p: n.p, n.d. [London; New York: MacMillan, 1911?]. Bound without separate wrappers. Pp. 1 2-24. ( P. [1] serves as title page; text printed through to, and including, p. 24.) First edition. Ink note on front cover: "With / African Journal - April / 11". May have been distributed with the April 1911 issue of the *Journal of the African Society*, (same paper and print as contemporary issues).

"Two years ago when engaged on philological work for the Encyclopædia Britannica, I realised how little we knew about the variations of the Swahili dialects. Some information could be obtained from Krapf's Dictionary and a little from Steere, but it occurred to me that it would be interesting to students of African languages to have a comparative table of the principal dialects of Swahili placed side by side and exhibiting their most salient features and variations. I communicated my idea to the Hon. A. C. Hollis, Secretary for Native Affairs in the British East Africa Administration, and already well known for his remarkable ethnological studies. I sent him out a printed form and the remainder of the work was entirely his" (Prefatory Note, H. H. Johnston).

**1911-1913:** [LILLY] *The Languages of West Africa*, by Frederick William Hugh Migeod. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1911-1913. Two volumes. **Vol. I:** *i-vii viii 1 2-373 374-376*. + fold. map. and fold. tables. 21.5 cm. **Vol. II:** [2] *i-iv v-ix x 1 2-436*. 21.5 cm. Both volumes matching original dark-green cloth, lettered in gold. **Vol. I includes:** "Tables of Numerals," pp. 128-161, for approximately 200 West African languages, gathered from previously printed sources, and from the author's own research. The numbers include 1- 12, 20, 30, 51, 58, 59, and 100; "Language specimens," pp. 228- [348] "In this chapter are given a number of sentences translated into fifty-four languages and dialects of West Africa" [including—as listed—Fula, Wolof, Temne, Sherbro, Limba, Mandingo, Susu or Soso, Konno, Mandingo (Dafe), Songhay (Zaberma dialect), Moshi, Dagomba, Kanjarga, Dagarti, Wala, Mamprusi, Grunshi (Isala dialect), Grunshi (Ajolo dialect), Bole (Bole, Bawle), Twi (Akwapim), Ashanti, Nkoranza, Sefwhi, Wassaw, Assin, Akim (Fanti-Akim, locality Swadru), Fanti (Cape Coast dialect), Nsima (Apollonian), Ahanta, Obutu, Bwem (or, Lefena), Guang (Cherepong, Late), Ga (Accra), Adangbe, Krobo, Krepi (Northern), Krepi (Pechi, Peki, or Peki dialect), Awuna, Popo, Igara or Okpoto, Ibo (Onitcha dialect), Ibo (Unwana dialect), Nupe or Tappa, Kakanda, Igbira, and Hausa]. **Vol. II includes:** "Supplement to Numerals in Volume I," pp. 368-382, including over 100 African languages, gathered from sources both unpublished and previously published; and "Language specimens, Supplement to Chapter IX [of Vol. I]," pp. 383-392 [including—as listed—Angas, Gora, Buzi or Loma]. The author's personal copies, with his detailed manuscript annotations detailing the sources of the language specimens, giving names of informants, place, and date collected, with further revisions and additions to the language tables, a letter from a colleague with a list of numerals for the Barnan [?] language, as well as the original ink drawing for the map of languages

inserted in Volume I, a letter to the publisher concerning the map, and a further small, unpublished, language map for the "Bakwe and Bete" dialects.

**1911:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire français-gmbwaga-gbanziri-monjombo, précédé d'éléments de grammaire*, by J. Calloc'h. Paris, P. Geuthner, 1911. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-5 6-204. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 650, 654, 1169. Includes French-Ngbaka Ma'bo-Gbanziri-Monjombo [Monzombo], pp. [30]-204. This is the earliest vocabulary of all three of these languages. Second copy: IUW.

"Gmbwaga, Gbanziri and Monjombo [were at that time considered] three dialects of the same language spoken along the Ubangi River, a tributary of the Congo River.... The natives who speak Gmbwaga and Monjombo are commonly called the Bondjos.... According to all who have know the Bondjos, they are most ferocious cannibals imaginable. The history of the Central Ubangi region is replete with scenes of the most terrible cannibalism. Today they have for the most part lost their ferocity and tendencies toward cannibalism and seem disposed to receive the benefits of civilization" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1912a:** [LILLYbm] *In the Shadow of the Bush*, by P[ercy] Amaury Talbot [1877-1945]. London: William Heinemann, 1912. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black and with a brown and white illustration on the front cover. Pp. i-vii viii-xiv, 1 2-500; 81 plates + folding map. First edition. Hendrix 1939. Includes as Appendix F: Vocabularies of Six Tribes: Ekoi [Ejagham], Kwa, Efik, Ekurik, Ododop, and Uyanga in the Oban District, using a list of works chosen by Sir Harry H. Johnston in parallel columns with English equivalents, pp. 424-445. This copy with the bookplate of Harry Middleton Hyatt (1895- ), author of *The church of Abyssinia* (London: Luzac, 1928) and *Hoodoo, conjuration, witchcraft, rootwork: beliefs accepted by many Negroes and white persons, these being orally recorded among Blacks and whites* (Western Pub., 1970). Second copy: IUW.

First American edition, **1912** (sheets of British edition): [LILLYbm] *In the Shadow of the Bush*, by P[ercy] Amaury Talbot [1877-1945]. New York; London: George H. Doran; William Heinemann, 1912. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and with a brown and white illustration on the front cover. Pp. i-vii viii-xiv, 1 2-500; 81 plates + folding map. First American edition. Hendrix 1939 (listing only British edition). Includes as Appendix F: Vocabularies of Six Tribes: Ekoi [Ejagham], Kwa, Efik, Ekurik, Ododop, and Uyanga in the Oban District, using a list of works chosen by Sir Harry H. Johnston in parallel columns with English equivalents, pp. 424-445.

**1912b:** [LILLY] *Notes on some languages of the Western Sudan, including 24 unpublished vocabularies of Barth, extracts from correspondence regarding Richardson's and Barth's expeditions and a few Hausa riddles and proverbs*, by P. Askell Benton. London, New York, Oxford University Press, 1912. Original blue cloth, lettered in gold. 304 p. 17 cm. Includes "Bolanchi Words as Spoken at Fika," English-Bloanchi, pp. 19-24; Budduma-English list, p. 40; "Classified Lists of Words in Budduma," pp. 49-54; "Select Comparative Vocabulary of Twenty-Four Central African Idioms, by Dr. Barth, Kuka, October 20, 1852," pp. [78]-129, including the following, as given: 1. Batta (Ribaw); 2. Batta (other dialect); 3. Zany (Umbutudi); 4. Imbana (Lere); 5. Margi

(Molgoy); 6. Musgow (Luggoy); 7. Klesem; 8. Affade; 9. Mackeri; 10. Nghala; 11. Budduma (Yedina); 12. Somray; 13. Dam; 14. Kuka (Yaw); 15. Kenga; 16. Bang-bay; 17. Tshire; 18. Bua; 19. Beddanga; 20. Abu Sharib (Mararit and Menagon); 21. Koana (Bumanda); 22. Kury (Karka); 23. Gamergu; 24. Fali (Zober). Second copy: IUW.

"It is hoped that the linguistic material here published may be of some use to future inquirers, and also to those who are able to use it for purposes of comparative philology... I had hope to include in this volume selections from the unpublished MSS. of Koelle, which are referred to in the Preface of his books on Kanuri, but I am informed by his son, the Rev. C. P. Koelle, that these cannot now be found. He has kindly promised, however, to let me have them, if they ever do turn up" (Preface).

Reprinted **1968**: [IUW] as Volume I of: *The Languages and Peoples of Bornu: being a Collection of the Writings of P. A. Benton*, with an introduction by a. H. M. Kirk-Greene. London: Frank Cass, 1968. 304 pp. 19.4 cm. Original red cloth, lettered in silver. A complete reprint of the original edition of Benton's *Notes on the Languages of Western Sudan*, with a new introduction.

**1914**: [LILLYbm] *Specimens of languages from South Nigeria*, by Northcote W[hitridge] Thomas[1868- ]. London: Harrison, 1914. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-143 144 + 2 folding maps. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 402-784-1796-1944. Includes English-Igbo, Bini and Yoruba with dialects, pp. 16-127. Second copy: IUW.

"The Specimens of Languages published in the present volume were collected in the Spring of 1912.... Numerous interpreters were employed, and from the lists ca be gathered all necessary information as to the circumstances under which the vocabularies were collected" (Preface).

**1915**: [LILLY] *An abbreviated vocabulary in Hindustani, Luganda, Lunyoro, Swahili, Nubi, designed for the use of the Uganda Medical Service*. Bukalasa: White Fathers' Printing Press, [1915]. Original maroon wrappers lettered in black.

**1916**: [LILLYbm] *Specimens of Languages from Sierra Leone*, by Northcote W[hitridge] Thomas. London: Harrison and Sons, 1916. Original (unevenly faded) dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-6 7-62. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 1943. Includes basic English word lists giving the equivalents in the following languages: Time, Bulom, Krim, Kisi, Sella, Safroko, Biriwa, Tonko, Warawara, Susu, Koranko, Yalunka, Kono, Vai, Mendi I ('Ba), Mendi II (Pujehun), Loko, Gola, and Fula; also separate vocabularies of Kisi, Gola, Dewoi, Basa, and 'Pwese.

"These vocabularies were collected during my recent tour in sierra Leone. Apart from Time, to which some attention was devoted, I have no knowledge of the languages recorded and some of the specimens, notably Susu, in the portion relating to the personal pronouns, appear to be very erroneous.... My Vai informant appeared to have forgotten his own language to some extent, and systematically omitted the plural termination me" (Introduction). "The following vocabularies [Kisi, Gola Dewoi, Basa, and 'Pwese]... are derived from or based on unpublished vocabularies of Koelle, for the loan of which I am indebted to the authorities of the Church Missionary Society. 'Basa and Dewoi are Kru languages, the latter probably almost swallowed up by Vai; while 'Pwese ('Bese, 'Bele) belongs to the Mandingo group" (Vocabularies, p. 43).

**1918:** [LILLYbm] *Langues Sango, Banda, Baya, Mandjia. Notes grammaticales-Mots groupés d'après le sens. Phrases usuelles,--Vocabulaire*, by A. P. Éboué. Paris: Emile Larose, 1918. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [4] I II-III IV, 1-109 110-112. First edition. Title page headed "Afrique Équatoriale Française". Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1874. Includes French-Sango-Banda-Baya-Mandjia [Mandja], pp. [62]-109. This is the one of only two published vocabularies to include Mandja (the other appeared in 1908 in the *Revue Algérienne et Coloniale*).

**1919, 1922:** [LILLYbm] *A comparative study of the Bantu and semi-Bantu languages*, 2 vols., by Sir Harry H[amilton] Johnston [1858-1927]. Oxford: The Clarendon press, 1919, 1922. Original dark blue cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. [Vol. 1]i-v vi-xi xii, 1 2-815 816-810; [Vol. 2]i-v vi-xi xii, 1 2-544 + folding map. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1894. Volume 1 contains "Illustrative vocabularies of 366 Bantu and 87 Semi-Bantu Languages and Dialects," pp. [45]-784, with "Bibliography of the Bantu and semi-Bantu languages," pp. [785]-815. Includes a detailed history of research into the Bantu languages, pp. [1]-14. First published vocabularies of many of these languages. Second copy: IUW.

"This work... was commenced about seven years ago, in pursuance of a plan determined... very much earlier in my life. It was already beginning to be printed in 1914, when the War broke out. The effect of the War ... was greatly to delay the setting up in type; at the same time, the indirect results of the War increased the material at my disposal.... for the campaigns in Africa took place for the most part in countries containing Bantu and Semi-Bantu languages, with the result that many vocabularies were supplied, and thus some languages were brought to light that were previously unknown" (Preface).

**ca. 1920:** [LILLYbm] "Vocabulary of English words and sentences translated into Temne, Baga, Limba, Valu, Bulom, Krim," [compiled by R. F. Honter]. Manuscript wordlist entered on 24 p. printed form, c. 1920. With ink inscription on first page "When finished (as far as possible) please return to Sir Harry Johnston / Poling / Arundel / England" and other manuscript instructions. With the ink stamp of the government office of Sierra Leone. With details on the area where each language is spoken.

**1920a:** [LILLYbm] "Vocabulary of English Words and Sentences Translated into Fiomi [Gorowa], Tatoga [Datooga], Sandawi [Sandawe]." Manuscript wordlist entered on 20 p. printed form, c. 1920. Note in ink on front cover. "Heterogenous! A few words, pp. 3, 5, 7, 12... Unclassified Hottentot. East African." No indication of compiler.

**1920b:** [LILLYbm] "Vocabulary of English Words and Sentences translated into Gurmana, Kaniaku, Basa, and Burum," compiled by J. A. Bieneman, 20 February 1920. Manuscript wordlists entered for these four Nigerian languages on 24 p. printed form, plus two additional pages of manuscript. With ink notation on first page: "When finished (as far as possible) please return to Sir Harry Johnston, Poling, Arundel, England," with further manuscript instructions in his hand. Details of areas where languages are spoken given on p. 22. On the reverse of the final printed page, there is a interesting manuscript inscription by Johnston stating that "if possible I want a search made and vocabularies procured of the Afudu [?] said to be in existence *south* of the Benue..." On the verso of p. 22 are drawings of the Basa tribal facial markings to distinguish "peasantry" from "chiefs."

**1921:** [IUW] *Le noir de Bondoukou: Koulangos--Dyoulas--Abrons--etc.*, par L. Tauxier. Paris: E. Leroux, 1921. xii, 770 p., [23] leaves of plates: ill.; 26 cm. Library binding. Series: Études soudanaises. Bibliography: p. [xi]-xii. Hendrix 902. Includes classified vocabularies, as follow: Appendix VI: French-Dyoula [Jola]-Kulango, pp. 444-468, Appendices VII-VIX: French-Loron [Téén], pp. [469]-525, Appendix X: French-Tégué [Tieyaxo Bozo]-Loron [Téén], pp. [526]-536, Appendix XI: French-Sya [Southern Bobo Madaré], pp. [531]-536, Appendix XII: Comparative vocabulary, French-Kulango [Bondoukou Kulango]-Loron [Téén]-Sya [Southern Bobo Madaré]-Dagari [Southern Dagaare], pp. [537]-542, Appendix VIII: French-Abron, pp. [573]-598, Appendix XIX: French-Doma [Abron], pp. [599]-609, Appendix XX: French-Agni du Beni [Anyin, Bini dialect], pp. [613]-633, Appendix XXI: French-Agni du Bonna [Anyin, Bona dialect], pp. [634]-645, Appendix XXII: French-Béri [Bari], pp. [6446]-657. Appendix XXIII: French-Dyoula [Jola]-Gan [Beng], PP. [658]-683, Appendix XXIV: French-Dyoula [Jola]-Nafana [Nafaanra], pp. [684]-706, Appendix XXV: French-Huéla-Noumou [Kpeego], pp. [707]-733, Appendix XXVI: French-Dyoula [Jola]-Degha [Deg]-Siti, pp. [734]-764, Appendix XXVII: comparative vocabulary French-Degha [Deg]-Siti-Gourounsi [Gurunsi people: language may be Dagbani]-Dagari [Southern Dagaare], pp. [765]-767.

**1923:** [LILLY] *Across equatorial Africa*, by Frederick William Hugh Migeod. Illustrated by seventy-one photographs, eleven plates of face marks and five wall drawings. London, H. Cranton, limited, 1923. 398 p. front., illus., plates, ports., map. 23 cm. Original bright blue cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. "Appendix No. 1: Language Specimens," pp. 352-378, gives the numerals 1-12, 20, 30, 40, 50 and in many cases additional vocabulary for 56 African languages: [as listed, p.352] Mpongwe, Bapuno, Mashango, Mishogo, Fang, Benga, Shekiana, Bakele [Kukele], Bangomo (Bakele) [Kukele], Aduma (Awanji), Mindumbu, Banjabi, Bavili, Mayombe, Babongo (Pygmy), Undasa, Basiseo, Bapobi, Bangwe, Shake, Bakota, Damboma, Babama, Umbete, Jikini, Makwa, Ngari, Bamboshi, Basuma, Opa, Bangili, Bange, Bateke, Likuba, Baya, Pande, Bwaka, Kaka, Bonjo, Yakoma, Mongwandi, Bangala, Trade Bangala, Ngombe, Bapoto, Nkundo (High), Nkundo (Low), Mongo, Basoko, Babua, Bangelima, Bangba, Wamanga, Magbetu, Mabundu, and Barumbi. The author's personal copy, with a note on p. 351 on the total cost of his trip, averaged out to the rate per day. Second copy: IUW.

**1924a:** [LILLY] *Through Nigeria to Lake Chad*, by Frederick William Hugh Migeod ... illustrated by 38 photographs, 11 plates of face marks and two maps. London, Heath, Cranton, limited, 1924. 2 p. l., 7-330 p. front., illus., plates, ports., fold. maps. 23 cm. Original tan cloth, lettered in black. First edition. "Appendix I" includes linguistic specimens, brief vocabulaires for 18 African languages [as listed]: Hausa, Fula, Kanuri, Shuwa Arabic, Bima (or Rera), Chellem, Bachama, Bata, Fali, Luwa, Kilba, Ngala, Budduma, Manga, Bedde, Ngizim, Awiaka, and bola. This was the author's personal copy. Second copy: IUW.

**1924b:** [IUW] *Vocabulário: Português, Shironga, Shitsua, Guitonga, Shishope, Shisena, Shinhungue, Shishuabo, Kikua, Shi-yao e Kissuahili*, by Augusto Cabral.Lourenço Marques, Imprensa nacional, 1924. 87 p. 24 x 26 cm. Hendrix 447.

**1926:** [LILLY] *A View of Sierra Leone*, by F[rederick] W[illiam] H[ugh] Migeod [1872- ]. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1927. Original reddish-brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Cream dust-jacket, lettered in black, with a photo of

Mende tribal members on the front cover. Pp. [2] i-iv v-x xi-xii, [2] 1 2-351 352 + folding map. First edition. Hendrix 1152. Includes Mende-English glossary, pp. 264-268, a Mende-English list of names of rice, pp.338-339, and Appendix I, "Specimens of languages spoken in Sierra Leone or neighborhood", giving equivalents for numbers 1-10 in the following languages: Mende, Loko, Kono Vai, Gbandi, Kpwesi, Buzi, Kuranko, Susu, Koniaka, Temne, Bullom, Krim, Kissi, Gola, and Limba, pp. 341-344. The author's personal copy.

First American edition **1927**: [LILLYbm] *A View of Sierra Leone*, by F[rederick] W[illiam] H[ugh] Migeod [1872- ]. New York: Brentano's, 1927. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in dark blue. Pagination and contents identical to first UK edition. Hendrix 1152 (listing 1<sup>st</sup> London edition of 1926).

**ca. 1928**: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire du patois arabe tchadien ou "tourkou" et des dialectes sara-madjinn gaye et sara-m'baye (s.-o. du Tchad), suivi de conversations et d'un essai de classification des tribus saras, les superstitions locales, les coutumes et les pratiques de la médecine indigène dans la race sara*, by Gaston Muraz [1887- ]. Paris, Limoges, Nancy: Charles-Lavauzelle, n.d. [ca. 1928]. Contemporary cloth over boards, spine crudely lettered in red ink by hand: ARABE TOURKOU. Pp. [4] 1-4 5-322 323-324. First edition. Hendrix 256/1121/1359. Includes French-Chadian Arabic-Sara [Sar]-Mbai [Mbay], pp. 21-106, Chadian Arabic-French-Sara [Sar]-Mbai [Mbay], pp. 113-187, Sara [Sar]-French-Chadian Arabic-Mbai [Mbay], pp. 195-257. This copy with a few scattered manuscript additions, and the ownership inscriptions of Jean Roehrig (contemporary) and Kadridoba Koutoutou Nirman (?) (13.12.65). Gaston Muraz was the Chief Physician of the Colonial Troops in Chad.

"In spite of repeated research, I have never seen any written specimens of Sara. Do they exist?... Nor is there a written form of the spoken Arabic [in Chad]" (Notes grammaticales, tr: BM).

**1931**: [LILLYbm] *Die drei Sprachen des Bajastammes: To, Labi, Baja*, by Günter Tessmann [1884- ]. Berlin, Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen, 1931. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 69-70 71-115 116. First edition. Offprint from the Seminar for Oriental Languages in Berlin: "Sonderabdruck [von] Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin. Jahrgang 34, Abt. 3, Afrikanische Studien." With the printed line: "Überreicht vom Verfasser" (Compliments of the Author) on the front wrapper. Includes comparative vocabulary of six dialects of Gbaya, pp. 72-73, and paragraphs of vocabulary arranged by grammatical parts of speech as follow: German-To, pp. 71, 73-88, German-Labi [La'bi], pp. 89-99, and German-Gbaya, pp. 99-113. First published vocabulary of To and La'bi (a secret male initiation language).

"The Gbaya tribe, spread over such a large area [in Cameroon and French Equatorial Africa] is not unified, particularly not in cultural terms. I could not determine to what extent the linguistic differences are detailed. I had to content myself with collecting a list of 35 words from each sub-tribe, so that the sub-tribes could be provisionally ordered by comparing the lists.... Of To, prior to this, nothing was known... and to the best of my knowledge, there is no literature of Labi either" (pp. 70-71, 89, tr: BM).

**1932 [1969]**: [IUW] *The tribes of the Ashanti hinterland*, by R. S. Rattray, with a chapter by D. Westermann. Oxford [Eng.] Clarendon Press [1932]. 2 v. (xxxii, 604 p.) illus., ports., fold. map, diagrs. 23 cm. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in

gold. "The languages represented in Dr. Rattray's collections (except the Gbanya and Chakosi) belong to the so-called Gur (Goor) group of western Sudanic languages."--v. 1, p. [122]. Linguistic material: v. 1, p. [1]-129. Vocabularies: English-Mole [Mòoré]-Mampelle [Mampruli]-Dagbane [Dagbani]-Kusal [Kusaal]-Nankane [Farefare]-Dagare [Southern Dagaare]-Nabte [dialect of Farefare]-Bulea [Buli]-Loberu [dialect of Northern Dagaare]-Talene [dialect of Farefare]-Gbanya [Gonja]-Kasene [Kasem]-Isal [Tumlung Sisaala], pp. 66-103. Appendix: Vocabulary, English-Vagale [Vagla]-Tampolem' [Tampulma]-Anufo (Chakosi)-Maare (Bimoba)-Kpokpale (Konkomba), pp. 117-118, English-Vagale [Vagla]-Tampolem' [Tampulma]-Anufo (Chakosi), pp. 118-121. Bibliography on linguistic material: v. 1, p. 129. "First published 1932. Reprinted lithographically ... 1969.

**1933:** [LILLYbm] *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen an der Königlich Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin*, Vol. 36, Dritte Abteilung (Afrikanische Studien), Berlin, 1933. 262 pp. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Includes: "Die Animere-Sprache in Togo: nach Aufnahmen von A. Mischlich," by D. Westermann, pp. [1]-7. Animere-German vocabulary, pp. 2-7, in double columns. [Cāla; Delo; Bago-Kusuntu] "Drei Dialekte des Tem in Togo: Cāla, Delo und Bagó: nach Aufnahmen von A. Mischlich," by D. Westermann, pp. 7-33. Includes comparative brief word list for Cāla [Chala], Delo, Bago and Tem, pp. 8-10; Cāla [Chala]-German, pp. 14-18; Delo-German, pp. 21-29; and Bago-German, pp. 31-33, all double columned. These three are treated as dialects of Tem, although it is stated they may be separate languages. Ethnologue lists Cala [Chala] Delo, and Bago as languages. "Die Sprache der Kólano auf der Elfenbeinküste und der Goldküste," by Eugen Ludwig Rapp, pp. 54-66. Kólano [Bouna Kulango]-German, p. 59-62, and German-Kólano [Bouna Kulango], pp. 62-66. [Nafaanra] "Die Néfana-Sprache auf der Elfenbeinküstge und der Goldküste," by Eugen Ludwig Rapp, pp. 66-69. German-Néfana [Nafaanra], pp. 67-69. [Kenuzi-Dongola] "Wörterbuch des nubischen Kenûzi-Dialektes mit einer grammatischen Einleitung," by G. von Massenbach, pp. 99-227. Kenûzi [Kenuzi-Dongola], pp. 140-227.

**1935?:** [IUW] *Manuale linguistico per l'Africa orientale: lingue: araba, amarica, galla, tigriña*, compilato da Ferruccio Caressa. Torino: Sede Centrale, [1935?]. 159 p.: map, ports.; 17 cm. Second edition, revised and corrected.

**1936:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of Nigerian Names of Trees Shrubs and Herbs*, [by officers of the Colonial Field Service in Nigeria]. Lagos: Printed and published by the Government Printer, 1936. Original brown stapled wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1-4 5-64. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 2098 (listing Hanns Vischer as author, although no specific author is indicated in the book, nor is his name included among those specifically credited as compilers in the preface). Includes vernacular-scientific names, pp. 7-37, scientific-vernacular, pp. 39-55, and a list of certain English and trade names in common use, with scientific equivalents, pp. 57-64. The vocabulary collects names from 44 different Nigerian languages, identifying each plant name by language.

"This is the first time the Nigerian names of trees have been collected and published... It is hoped that this may be of use to officers, traders, missionaries and indeed all those whose work takes them into the forests of Nigeria" (Preface, J. R. Ainslie, Chief Conservator of Forests, Nigeria).

**1937a:** [LILLY] *Comparative Vocabularies of African languages*, collected by David Livingstone. "This copy was presented by the Rev. J. MacNair, of the Livingstone Memorial, Blantyre, May, 1937" on title page. No further information given.

Mimeographed copy bound in dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 1/1A-15/15A, reproducing what are apparently manuscripts lists collected by Livingstone in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The languages included (not further identified, and not found in Ethnologue, with the exception of Batoka) are: Bakhoba, Bashubea, Balojazi, Maponda, Borotse, Batoka, Banyenko, Secuana and English.

**1937b:** [LILLYbm] *Zentralsudanische Studien: Wörterverzeichnisse der Deutschen Zentral Afrika Expedition 1910/1911, nachgelassene Aufnahmen von Gustav Nachtigal und eigene Sammlungen*, ed. by Johannes Lukas. Hamburg: Friederichsen, De Gruyter & Co., 1937. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp.[6] / 2-191 192-194. First edition. Hansische Universität Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiet der Auslandskund, Band 45, Reihe B. Völkerkunde, Kulturegeschichte u. Sprachen, Band 24. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes vocabularies for 38 different African languages of central Sudan, gathered in 1910-11, and added to by the editor from his own research in 1933. Bibliography, pp. 8-9.

"I must emphasize that those who collected this material on the Central African Expedition approached their task without any particular linguistic training. We must be clear about this fact, so that we will not be tempted to expect more from these word lists than they offer... Nevertheless their can be no doubt that this material is of great value as a pioneering work of orientation" (tr: BM).

**1949:** [LILLYbm] *I. Expedition zu den Zentralafrikanischen Kivu-Pygmäen. I. Die physische und soziale Umwelt der Kivu-Pygmäen (Twidan)*, by Peter Schumacher. Brussels: Librarie Falk, succ. Georges van Campenhout, 1949. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] I-V VI-X, 1-5 6-510, I-XXX (plates) XXI-XXII, [8]. First edition. Institut Royal Colonial Belge. Section des Sciences Morales et Politiques. Mémoires. Collection in-4°. Tome III. Not in Zaunmüller. Part III: "Die Kivu Sprachen" (The Kivu Languages), pp. 371-448, devoted entirely to comparative word lists with German meanings for the following languages used by the Kivu Pygmies: Kihunde (Hunde), Matembo (Tembo), Mashi (Shi), Runyaranda (Anda [Ruanda]), Rugoyi (Goyi), Rutwa (Twa). "Nowhere have I found a separate indigenous Pygmy language, nor any language by which the Batwa communicate in their homes" (p. [371], tr: BM). The pygmy tribes studied during this expedition live around Lake Kivu on the border between Zaire and Rwanda.

**1950:** [IUW] *Comparative linguistics: Indri, Togoyo, Ndogo, Feroge, Mangaya, Mondu*, by Stefano Santandrea. Verona, Missioni africane, 1950. 55 p. map. 25 cm. Original marbled tan wrappers, lettered in black. Museum Combonianum, n. 4. Bibliography: p. 15-16. Comparative vocabulary, English Indri-Togoyo-Ndogo-Feroge-Mangaya [Mangayat]-Mondu [Mündü], pp. 21-31.

"This work represents the first step, in print, of a series of studies meant to cover gradually all the languages of western Bahr-el-Ghazal [South Sudan], and possibly touch on those connected with them from over the western border. To begin with, I have chosen an almost unexplored field, comprising two groups and one single language. The first group consists of four languages, of which nothing has yet been written: Feroge, Mangaya, Indri, Togoyo. The second counts five, of which only the first has a literature:

Ndogo; of Sere, Bai, Bviri, together with Ndogo, a small comparative grammar of mine was duplicated at Lalyo Education Office (Equatoria province A. E. Sudan) in 1934. Only later I discovered the existence of the Tagu tribe and their language, now added to the group. Mundu has been dealt with jointly for its relationship, which is especially close in vocabulary, to the two groups in question" (Preface).

**1952a:** [LILLYbm] *A Southern Rhodesian Botanical Dictionary of Native and English Plant Names*, by H[iram] Wild. Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia: The Government Printer, 1952. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] i-viii, 1 2-139 140. First edition. Not in Hendrix. Includes a vernacular-botanical [English and African languages with Latin botanical names] dictionary, pp. 6-45, and botanical-vernacular, pp. 46-139. Southern Rhodesian languages represented include: Shona (including the following dialects: Shangwe, Korekore, Manyika, Ndau, Karanga, Kalanga, Zezuru), Tonga, Nguni, Ndebele, and Lozi.

"The average Rhodesian native is a first-class field botanist, largely because he makes use of so many of our indigenous species in medicine, witchcraft, for building materials, cordage and for food.... After asking [the native] the name of a species get him to repeat it several times and then repeat it back to him until he is satisfied that you have it right or as near right as he can ever expect a mere European to pronounce a word in his language. He will almost always be very patient with you and, in fact, find it quite amusing" (Introduction).

Second edition, enlarged and revised **1972:** *A Rhodesian botanical dictionary of African and English plant names*, by Hiram Wild, revised and enlarged by H. M. Biegel and S. Mavi. Salisbury, Rhodesia: Government Printer, 1972. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [4] i-xii, 1-281 282. Second edition, enlarged and revised. Includes list of common names in English and Rhodesian languages, pp. 1-77, followed by a botanical-common name dictionary with field notes, pp. 78-272. This copy with the ink stamps, dated 2 April 1973, of the Extension Office, Department of Conservation and Extension, Mount Darwin, and is signed by the extension office.

"The first edition, published in 1953 [sic], has been out of print for some time and in spite of its many shortcomings it has proved to be a considerable help to all those working in the field.... The need is considerable therefore, for an improved and up-to-date edition" (Hiram Wild, Preface to the Second Edition).

**1952b:** [LILLYbm] "Les dialectes du Moyen-Togo," by J. Bertho. Extract from *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Afrique Noire, Dakar, IFAN*, vol. 14, 1952, pp. [1046]-1107. Later stiff gray unprinted paper wrappers. Hendrix 2296. Includes a series of vocabularies of the languages and dialects of central Togo with French equivalents. pp. 1060-1107. The languages include Delo, Akebou, Lukpa, Adele, Tafi and Gonja.

**1958a:** [IUW] *Nouvelles notes sur les tribus du rameau Lobi: leurs migrations, leur évolution, leur parlars et ceux de leurs voisins*, by Henri Labouret. Dakar: IFAN, 1958. 295 p.: ill.; 28 cm. Library binding. Mémoires de l'Institut français d'Afrique noire; no. 54. I: "Vocabulaires comparés des pwa et des isala," Pwa de Diébougou [Phuie]-Isala de Léo [Sissala]-Isala de Ghana [Tumulung Sisaala], pp. [49]-50. II: "Vocabulaires comparés des langues des kulaño et des tésé," Kulaño [either Bondoukou Kulango or

Bouna Kulango]-Tébo [unidentified] vocabulary, pp. 53-56. III: "Lexique Français-Dyan et Français-Lobi," French-Dyan-Lobi, pp. 213-279. IV: "Vocabulaires comparées doro et gan," thematically-arranged, French-Doro [Dogosé]-Gan [Kaansa], pp. [279]-295. Includes bibliographical references, pp. 12-14.

**1958b:** [IUW] *Semitisches und hamitisches Sprachgut im Masai, mit vergleichendem Wörterbuch: eine sprachvergleichende Untersuchung unter Berücksichtigung von rund 50 semitischen, hamitischen, nilo-hamitischen und anderen afrikanischen Sprachen*, von Johannes Hohenberger. Sachsenmühle: Fränkische Schweiz, 1958. xiv, 508 p.; 25 cm. Bibliography: p. [xxi]-xxiii; includes bibliographical footnotes.

**1964:** [IUW] *Dicionário complementar: Português--Kimbundu--Kikongo (linguas nativas do centro e norte de Angola)*, compilado por António da Silva Maia. Cucujães [Portugal]: Editorial Missões, [1964]. xiii, 658 p., X p.; 21 cm. Library binding. "1.a Edição—2.500 Exemplares" on verso of title page. Preface and Introduction dated 1961. Printing date April 1964 (p. X).

Second edition: **1994:** [IUW] *Dicionário complementar: Português--Kimbundu--Kikongo (linguas nativas do centro e norte de Angola)*, compilado por António da Silva Maia. 2. ed. [Lisbon, Portugal]: Cooperação Portuguesa, 1994. xiii, 658 p.; 21 cm. Library binding. "2.a Edição – 1.500 exs.—1994" on verso of title page. Verso of title page also notes: "1.a Edição (do autor) – 2.500 exs.—1961 [1964]" and, additionally, indicates that this edition has been corrected and enlarged. Includes Portuguese-Kimbundu-Kikongo dictionary, pp. [1]-658.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Ekoid Bantu Languages of Ogoja. Part I*, by David W. Crabb. London: Cambridge University Press in association with the West African Languages Survey and the Institute of African Studies, Ibadan, 1965. Original green wrappers, lettered and illustrated in purple. Pp. *i-viii* ix-xii, 1 2-108. First edition. Series: West African Language Monographs 4. Hendrix 1868. Includes English-Ekoid Bantu comparative vocabulary, pp. 52-104.

"The present work, covering as it does the phonology and comparative vocabulary of 14 languages of the Ekoid group...promises to be a unique contribution to African Linguistics. [It] marks a bold departure in field technique and one of potential importance from both the scientific and human relations point of view... The particular group of languages ...is also of special interest. It is representative of a considerable number of languages in the same general northwestern Bantu border area whose status as Bantu has been a matter of controversy. The present writer has considered almost all such languages...to be genuinely Bantu in what seemed decisive even if fragmentary evidence" (Foreword, Joseph H. Greenburg).

"A conservative estimate of the number of languages spoken in the Ogoja area...would place the number at about fifty. One of the clear genetic sub-groupings among these is the group here called Ekoid Bantu Languages, and they are distributed throughout three administrative divisions, along with other, more remotely related languages of the area.... The fourteen languages of the Ekoid Bantu group [include]...Ekparabong [listed in Ethnologue as a dialect of Ndoe], Balop, Bendeghe-Northern Etung, Northern Etung, Southern Etung, Efutop, Nde, Nselle, Nta, Abanyom, Nkim [Nkem dialect of Nkem-Nkem], Nkumm [Nkum dialect of Nkem-Nkum], Nnam, Ekajuk" (Introduction).

**1966a:** [LILLYbm] *Awutu, Larteh, Nkonya and Krachi, with glosses in English and Twi*, by J. M. Stewart. Legon: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1966. Original stapled wrappers, with cloth spine. 84 pp. First edition. Comparative African Wordlists No. 2. Hendrix 101/279/895/1223/1933. "The four languages ... are all members of the Guan (Guang) subgroup of a group called 'Akan' by ... Greenburg" spoken in Ghana. Includes the first published vocabulary of Awutu.

**1966b:** [LILLYbm] *Ga, Adangme and Éwé (Lomé) with English gloss*, by M. E. Kropp. Legon: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1966. Original stapled wrappers, with cloth spine. 79 pp. First edition. Comparative African Wordlists No. 2. Hendrix 13. These languages are all spoken in Ghana.

**1967a:** [LILLYbm] *Lefana, Akpafu and Avatime with English gloss*, by M. E. Kropp. Legon: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1967. Original stapled wrappers, with cloth spine. First edition. Comparative African Wordlists No. 3. "The three languages ... are what is commonly known as 'Togo-Remnant' languages. ... Lefana [Lelemi] and Akpafu are spoken in the Buem area of the Volta Region in Ghana... Avatime is a linguistic enclave within Éwé territory," also in the Volta Region of Ghana.

**1967b:** [IUW] *Wordlists of Delta Edo: Epie, Engenni, Degema*, [by] Elaine Thomas [and] Kay Williamson. [Ibadan] Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1967. 105 p. maps. 25 cm. Hendrix 464. University of Ibadan. Institute of African Studies. Occasional publication no. 8. Bibliography: p. 22-23.

**1967-1971:** [LILLYbm] *Comparative Bantu: An Introduction to the Comparative Linguistics and Prehistory of the Bantu Languages*, 4 vols., by Malcolm Guthrie. Farnborough: Gregg Press, 1967-1971. Original bright orange cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [Vol. 1] 1-8 9-143 144; [Vol. 2] 1-6 7-180; [Vol. 3] 1-8 9-326; [Vol. 4] 1-6 7-248. First editions. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Hendrix 1885 ("The most comprehensive listing of Bantu cognates to date is contained in this important work"). Second copy: IUW.

"One important consideration for a study such as this is the wealth of available data, since there are over 300 distinct languages in the Bantu family. It is true that the amount of reliable information about some of these languages is still very meagre, nevertheless an increasing number of important studies are becoming available. In addition to these, research facilities that have been available to me in both Africa and London have augmented considerably the quantity of trustworthy data serving as the basis for this present work" (Introduction).

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *Benue-Congo Comparative Wordlist* [Vol. 1], ed. by Kay Williamson & Kioyshi Shimizu.: Ibadan, Nigeria: University of Ibadan, West African linguistic society, 1968. Original gray, white and yellow wrappers, lettered in black, with black linen spine. Pp. [2] i-xxxiii xxxiv-xxxviii, 1-233 234. First edition. Cover title: *Benue-Congo Comparative Wordlist Volume 1*. Includes glosses on 58 words in 194 Benue-Congo languages. These are preceded by four Adamawa-Eastern languages "for the sake of comparison, as they help to indicated which items are limited to Benue-Congo. Each gloss occupies four pages, three of which are filled with the forms of the various languages while the fourth contains a list of the 'pseudo-roots' postulated, together with any notes or comments made by members of the group" (Introduction).

"The West African Linguistic Society wishes to express its gratitude to all the contributors to this book (whose names are given under the list of languages), and to all

the members of the Benue-Congo Working Group who initiated the idea of collecting a comparative vocabulary of the Benue-Congo languages" (Acknowledgements). The second volume contains glosses on a further 59 words. IUW holds both volumes.

"The Benue–Congo group of languages constitutes the largest branch of the Niger–Congo language family, both in terms of sheer number of languages, of which Ethnologue (2009) counts 900, and in terms of speakers, numbering perhaps 350 million" (Wiki).

**1969a:** [LILLYbm] *A Comparative Vocabulary of Abuan Dialects*, by Hans Wolff. Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press, 1969. Original light green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i-ii iii-ix x, 1-3 4-293 294*. First edition. First printed vocabulary of the language. Hendrix 2/901/1295. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW. Ethnologue and other sources consider Abua, Odual, Kugbo, and Ogbia as separate languages.

"This work represents the only documentation in depth of five closely related dialects of the eastern Niger Delta area-Abua, Odual, Kugbo, Eastern Ogbia, and Western Ogbia" (from loosely inserted advertisement). "At the time of his death in 1967, [Hans Wolff] was working intensively on the data he had collected [and]...had gone some way toward assembling a comparative vocabulary. The vocabulary as here presented was prepared from the original working cards, of which there were several thousand...they provide much-needed data on a most interesting group of languages for which we have had practically no documentation until now" (Jack Berry, Northwestern University).

**1969b:** [IUW] *Note grammaticali e lessicali sul gruppo feroe e sul mundu (Sudàn)*, by Stefano Santandrea. Napoli, Istituto universitario orientale, 1969. 325 p. map. 24 cm. Library binding. Includes bibliographical references. Comparative vocabulary, Italian-Feroe-Manga-Indri-Togoyo-Mundu, pp. [245]-266, with extensive annotations.

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *Brief grammar outlines of the Yulu and Kara languages (Bahr el Ghazal, Sudan - Central African Republic) with a small comparative vocabulary of Bongo, Baka, Yulu [and] Kara*, by Stefano Santandrea. Rome: Printed by the Sodality of St. Peter Claver, 1970. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *1-5 6-239 240*. First edition. Hendrix 283. Includes Bongo-Baka-Yulu-Kara," pp. 197-234, arranged alphabetically in groups according to parts of speech. This comparative vocabulary was apparently first published separately by the author in Bologna, by Nigrizia, in 1963 (Museum Combonianum, n. 15); it may have been reprinted in the author's study of Bongo grammar as well in that same year. A French study of Kara and Yulu with vocabularies was published in Paris in 1987 by Pascal Boyeldieu: *Les langues fer ("kara") et yulu du nord centrafricain: esquisses descriptives et lexiques* [see under KARA]. Robert Brisson published a *Lexique francais-baka* (Douala: R. Brisson, 1984), preceded by a *Petit dictionnaire baka-francais* (Douala: [College Libermann], 1979). Second copy: IUW.

"None of these tribes [the Yulu, Binja, and Kara] is indigenous to the Bahr el Ghazal.... We know for certain that the Yulu and the Kara came into this land recently (after the defeat and death of Sanusi, 1911-1912) from what it now the Central African Republic (former Ubangi-Shari=Oubangi-Chari). The Binja formerly lived on the eastern flank of the Kara, both within and beyond the present border of Sudan, from where they gradually moved to Kafiakinji around the year 1900... In 1930-31 the three tribes were

ordered to resettle nearer to .Raga... The importance of these languages depends, more than on the number of tribesmen by whom they are spoken, on the role which they play, forming... as a link between the farthest rings of a long big chain: the Sara-Bagirmi-Bongo group" (Introductory Notes).

**1971:** [IUW] *A comparative study of the Northern Mande languages*, by Ronald W. Long. 1971. 181 l. illus. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, Indiana University. Library binding. Includes comparative English-Soninke wordlists, ff. 80-96; Appendix III: 100 comparative word list for Mande dialects, including Bozo, Susu, Yalunka, Kuranko, Xassonke, Dyula, Konyanka, Wassulunka, Diakhanka, Mauka, Kono, Vai, Khasonke, Malinke, Bambara, ff. 138-170.

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *A glossary in English, Kiswahili, Kikuyu and Dholuo. Kamusi ya lugha ya Kiingereza, Kiswahili, Kikuyu na Kijaluo. Mutaratara wa ciugo cia Githungu, Githweri, Gikuyu na Kijaluu. Chenomara weche ma olok e Dhowasungu, Swahili, Kikuyu gi Dholuo*, by T[homas] P[atrick] Gorman. London: Cassell, 1972. Original gray-green and orange wrappers, lettered in white and orange. Pp. i-ii iii-vi, 1-111 112-114. First edition. Hendrix 851, 999, 1501, 1883. Includes English-Kiswahili, Kikuyu-Dholuo, thematically arranged, pp. 4-111. Second copy: IUW.

"The matter of finding equivalents for English terms in the three vernacular languages is complicated by the fact that each has a number of dialects; each language, also, is undergoing relatively rapid expansion in certain lexical fields and many loan words from English are in a state of partial assimilation into the languages. One purpose of this Glossary is to give a brief comparative indication of ways in which these languages are being adapted to the new demands being made upon them" (Introduction).

**1975a:** [IUW] *Empréstimos linguísticos nas línguas moçambicanas / António Carlos Pereira Cabral. Lourenço Marques; [s.n.], 1975. 78 p.; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original red and white front wrapper, lettered in black. with cover illustration of woman and child. Bibliography: p. 78. Influence of Portuguese on various languages of Mozambique, Portuguese-Mozambiquan language(s), pp. 21-44; Influence of three other foreign languages on various languages of Mozambique, Portuguese, Mozambiquan language, English-Afrikaans-Dutch, pp. 45-59, Addenda, Portuguese-Mozambiquan language(s), pp. 61-77.*

**1975b:** [LILLYbm] *Pallas und andere afrikanische Vokabularien vor dem 19. Jahrhundert: Ein Beitrag zur Forschungsgeschichte*, by Istvan Fodor. Hamburg: Helmut Buske, 1975. Original gray-green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-IV V-IX X, 1-294 + comparative charts. First edition. Series: Kommentare zu Peter Simon Pallas, vol. 1. Includes annotated reprints of several important early African word lists from various sources, with sample facsimile pages from several. Includes scores of African languages and dialects

**1975c:** [IUW] *The Kresh group, Aja and Baka languages (Sudan): a linguistic contribution*, by Stefano Santandrea. Napoli: Istituto universitario orientale, 1976. 280 p., [1] fold. leaf of plates: map; 24 cm. Library binding. "A small comparative Vocabulary of Kresh Dongo Aja Banda," English-Kresh-Dongo-Aja-Banda, pp. [255]-277, with annotations.

"Nothing has been written on Kresh, the most important language of western B. el G., except *A Small Grammar* (21 typewritten pages of medium size) circulated among missionaries and officials in Raga area. It was composed ((in 1931-32) by a confrère of

ours, Fr. I Simoni, acknowledged by all as the foreigner who knew the language best... The material embodied in [the present] work was partly composed by me [with the assistance of Kornelio Tamirobo] and partly by myself, alone, in field-work among the Kresh (1940-42; 1950-52). The notes on Dongo and Woro, all my personal work, add value to this study, together with a touch of novelty, being absolutely 'virgin land.' Those on Aja, too, are the result of field-work among adults of that tribe... on a language completely unknown. The material on Baka was gathered during my stay in Rumbek (1955)... [it was included in the comparative vocabulary published in the author's *Brief Grammar Outlines of the Yulu and Kora Languages* (Rome, 1970)]. As far as I know, it [was] the first time this language appeared on the world's stage. And now the language itself (grammar, structure...) is dealt with likewise for the first time" (Reasons for this Publication, pp. 12-13).

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *A Handbook of African Names*, by Ihechukwu Madubuike. Washington, D.C.: Three Continents Press, 1976. Original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] 1-233 234. First edition. Hendrix 2044. African language names with English translations in alphabetical order, pp. 181-227. Includes names on a country-by-country or language basis with discussions of naming practices.

**1978:** [IUW] *Bole-Tangale languages of the Bauchi Area (Northern Nigeria)*, by Russell G. Schuh. Berlin: Reimer, 1978. xi, 159 p.; 24 cm. Marburger Studien zur Afrika- und Asienkunde. Serie A, Afrika; Bd. 13. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Bele [Beele]-English wordlist, pp. 29-31; Kirfi [Giiwo]-English wordlist, pp. 51-59; Galambu-English wordlist, pp. 81-90; Gera-English wordlist, pp. 113-121; Geruma-English wordlist, pp. 134-138; English alphabetical wordlist with "all the words elicited in the five languages investigated," pp. 139-157. Bibliography: p. 158-159.

"The data presented in these sketches will prove frustrating to both comparativists and those interested in synchronic studies. Besides only touching a small part of each language, the data and analysis often stop in 'mid-stream'. However, I felt that even such incomplete materials were worth making available. This is the only grammatical data on any of these languages, and for most of them the word lists are the longest ones available. Moreover, it is unlikely that the materials here will soon be superseded by more complete studies since they are all small languages which will probably not become the object of any major research effort" (Preface).

**1983a:** [IUW] *Listes lexicales "gur": projet "Atlas et études sociolinguistiques," 2ème phase / République populaire du Bénin, Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique, Commission nationale de linguistique.* [S.l.] : UNESCO ; [S.l.] : Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, 1983. [34] leaves ; 30 cm. Library binding, incorporating original tan front wrapper, lettered in black. Vocabulary lists: French-Boko-Yom, ff. 1-4; French-Anii-Tem, ff. 5-8; French-Bariba [Baatonum]-Dendi, ff. 9-13; French-Ditammari-Lamba, ff. 14-19; French-Lekpa [Lukpa]-Láma, ff. 20-23; French-Biali-Nateni, ff. 24-28 [misnumbered 5]; French-Waama-Mbelime, ff. 29-34. No preliminary material except for title page. This publication appears to precede **1983b**, which incorporates it as a whole in a corrected format.

**1983b:** [IUW] *Listes lexicales du Bénin / Commission nationale de linguistique du Bénin.* Abidjan : Institut de linguistique appliquée, Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, 1983. 69 p. ; 30 cm. Library binding, incorporating original cream and black front wrapper, lettered in black. Atlas et études sociolinguistiques des états du Conseil de

l'entente. Reprints, in a slightly altered format with corrected pagination, **1983a**, and then continues with "Listes Lexicales": French-Fongbe [Fon]-Maxigbe [Maxi Gbe]-Gungbe [Gun]-Setogbe [Gun]-Wemegbe [Weme Gbe]-Ayizagbe [Ayizo Gbe]-Teligbe [Gun]-Tofingbe [Tofin Gbe], pp. 37-46; French-Wasi [Waci Gbe]-Xwla [Eastern Xwla Gbe/Western Xwla Gbe]-Xwela [Xwela Gbe]-Saxwegbe [Saxwe Gbe]-Kogbe [Kotafon Gbe]-Agunagbe [Aguna]-Gen-Aja, pp. 48-58; French-Yoruba-Ije [Eda Ije]-Ketu [dialect of Sakata?]-Shabe [Ede Cabe]-Mokole-Idaca [Ede Idaca]-Ifè-Ñca [Ede Ica], pp. 60-69. Includes brief preface, introduction and postface.

**1984:** [IUW] *Français-Yom: Français-Anii [et] Français-Lokpa / Seminaire sur les problèmes de terminologie en langues béninoises*. [Cotonou, Benin]: Centre national de linguistique appliquée, 1984. 28, 12, 13 p.; 29 cm. Original light green stapled wrappers, lettered in black, with unprinted pale ochre spine. Thematically-arranged vocabulary, French-Anii, pp. 1-28, French-Lopka [Lukpa], pp. 1-12 (second pagination), French-Yom, pp. 1-13 (third pagination). This publication was the result of a three-day conference on terminology of the relevant languages supported by the National Center for Applied Linguistics in Benin.

"After intensive work in common... we are now able to offer to the public, in spite of their provisory nature, the lexicons issuing from the seminar, for critique and improvement" (Preliminary Note, tr: BM).

**1985:** [IUW] *An African-language glossary for cataloguers*, compiled by Martin Lyon. [London]: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1985. 18 p.; 21 cm. "This glossary is limited to the main Niger-Congo languages plus Hausa"--Foreword.

**1986:** [IUW] *Renaissance du Gbe, une langue de l'Afrique Occidentale: etude critique sur les langues Ajatado: l'Ewe, le Fon, le Gen, l'Aja, le Gun, etc.*, par Hounkpati B.C. Capo. Lomé: Université du Bénin, Institut national des sciences de l'éducation, 1986. xii, 239 leaves: maps; 29 cm. Library binding. Reproduced from typescript. *Etudes et documents de sciences humaines. Série A, Etudes no 13. Appendix I: 100 word comparative (revised) Swadesh list, French-Ewe-Gen-Aja-Fon, pp. 219-221. Abstract in English. Bibliography: p. 225-238.*

**1987a:** [IUW] *The Manenguba languages (Bantu A.15, Mbo cluster) of Cameroon* / Robert Hedinger. London : School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1987. 306 p. : ill., maps ; 24 cm. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black. Presented as a Ph.D dissertation at the London School of Oriental and African Studies in 1984. Appendix One: Comparative Word Lists: English-CB (Common Bantu), M (Bantu from Meeussen), PM (Proto-Manenguba), MBM (Mbo, of Mboébo, Kekem), MBN (Mbo, of Ngwatta), MYE (Myenge, Mbo of Nguti, Mienge), MBE (Mbo of Ekanang, Mbouroukou), ELU (Elun, Elung), NNE (Nnenon, Nninong), AKO (Akoose, Bakossi), MHE (Mwahed, Manehas), MWK (Mwaneka, Baneka), MKA (Mkaa, Bakaka), BLN (Belon, Balondo), BBO (Babong), LEF (Lefo, Bafaw), LEK (Lekeno, Nkongho), pp. 173-276; English index to Appendix One: pp. 277-284; Appendix Three: Word List from Kilham (1828), p. 285; Appendix Four: Word Lists from Clarke (1848), pp. 286-287; Appendix Five: Word List from Koelle (1854), pp. 288-293. Bibliography: p. 295-306.

"This Appendix [One] contains the data on which the comparative study is based. There are 700 glosses which were used to elicit the words in the different languages" (p. 173). Includes copious annotations.

**1987b:** [IUW] *A vocabulary of primary science and mathematics in nine Nigerian languages*. Enugu: Fourth Dimension Publishers, 1987. 3 v.; 22 cm. Incomplete contents: v.1. Fulfulde, Izon, Yoruba -- v.2. Edo Igbo, Kanuri -- v.3. Efik, Hausa, Tiv.

**1989a:** [LILLYbm] *Comparative Edoid: phonology and lexicon*, by Ben Ohiomamhe Elugbe. [Nigeria]: University of Port Harcourt Press, 1989. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and decorated in blue. Pp. *i-iv v-xvii xviii*, 1-253 254; with several linguistic maps. First edition. Series: Delta series, no. 6. Includes Proto-Edoid-English compared with up to twenty Edoid languages, pp. 132-235, and an English-Edoid index, pp. 236-245. Second copy: IUW.

"Throughout this work, we shall use the term Edoid for the group of Nigerian languages earlier called 'Edo'... and the 'Beningruppe'.... The most ridiculous of the views frequently expressed in lay circles about the relationship between Edo (Bini) and other Edoid languages is that the language of Benin City, the capitol of the great Benin Empire, is the original language of the Edoid peoples the progenitor or the ancestor language, of which all the other languages are descendants... I suggested ... that the name Edo in linguistic usage-though not necessarily in ethnological or anthropological usage - be restricted to the language of Benin City and its environs....As for the larger group of which Edo is one member, I suggested that we follow a well-established tradition of linguistic nomenclature by calling them the 'Edoid' group" (Introduction).

**1989b:** [IUW] *North Guang comparative wordlist: Chumburung, Krachi, Nawuri, Gichode, Gonja*, by Keith L. Snider. Legon: Institute of African Studies, 1989. 87 p.; 24 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Comparative African wordlists; no. 4. "North Guang Comparative Wordlist" thematically arranged, English-Chumburung-Krachi-Nawuri-Gichode-Gonja, pp. [11]-71. Includes index to the English words, pp. [73]-87.

"The wordlists included here were gathered during the period of September, 1985 through March, 1987. They were phonetically transcribed at the time of their collection and were also recorded on audio cassette (along with the noises of children playing and roosters crowing in the background). The five languages involved in this study are all from the North Guang subgroup of the Guang branch of Domoe, which is in turn, part of the greater Kwa unit of Niger-Congo" (Preface).

**1991a:** [IUW] *A First school dictionary for Namibia: with Nama-Damara, Herero, Kwangali, Oshiwambo and Afrikaans words*, compiled by J. Goodwill ... [et al.] Cape Town: Oxford University Press, 1991. 190 p.: ill. (some col.); 25 cm.

**1991b:**[IUW] *Quadrilingual glossary of legislative terms: English, Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba*. Lagos, Nigeria: Produced by Spectrum Books Ltd. for NERDC, 1991. viii, 294 p.; 26 cm.

**1991c:** [LILLYbm] *South African multi-language dictionary and phrase book: English, Afrikaans, Northern Sotho, Sesotho, Tswana, Xhosa, and Zulu*. Cape Town: Reader's Digest Association South Africa, 1991. 495 p.: col. ill.; 27 cm. Hardbound, blue, orange and white paper over boards, lettered in orange, white and black. 5000-word dictionary. Original blue, orange and white paper over boards, lettered in black and white. Pp. 1-5 6-495 496. First edition. Includes seven-language classified vocabularies,

pp. 12-48; followed by dictionaries of English and the six other languages, pp. 56-136, Afrikaans and the six other languages, pp. 139-224; Northern Sotho-English-Afrikaans, pp. 231-272, Sesotho-English-Afrikaans, pp. 279-320, Tswana-English-Afrikaans, pp. 327-368, Xhosa-English-Afrikaans, pp. 375-416, Zulu-English-Afrikaans, pp. 423-464, and phrases in all seven languages, pp. 466-495. Second copy: IUW.

**1991d:** [IUW] *Thesaurus tenda: dictionnaire ethnolinguistique de langues sénégalo-guinéennes, -nỳàn (bassari [Oniyon]), -nik (bedik [Ménik]), -mèỹ (konyagi [Wamey])*, by Marie-Paule Ferry. Paris: Peeters, 1991. 3 v. (xxxix, 1279 p.): ill.; 24 cm. Langues et cultures africaines; 13-15. Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France (Series); 324-326.

**1992a:** [IUW] *Barbot's West African vocabularies of c. 1680*, edited by P.E.H. Hair. [Liverpool]: Centre of African Studies, University of Liverpool, 1992. 43 p.; 30 cm. Addenda and corrigenda sheets inserted. Barbot's vocabularies (parallel French, English, Wolof, Fula, Twi and Éwé) included. Includes bibliographical references.

**1992b:** [IUW] *Meet me in Windhoek: notes on four Bantu languages of Namibia: Herero, Ndonga, Kwanyama, Dhimba*. Pontypridd, [Wales]: Languages Information Centre, [1992] 24 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Original pale orange wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. "Basic Vocabulary," Esperanto-English-Kwanyama-Herero-Shona/Manyika, pp. 18-19.

"This is on an Esperanto base, following my lists of 73-word vocabularies, which I hope one day to publish" (p. 18).

"These languages aid our understanding of the origin and situation of Bantu tongues in a unique way: these notes refer briefly to salient features and suggest fields for fuller investigation" (front cover).

**1995:** [IUW] *The concise multilingual dictionary: English, Xhosa, Zulu, Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho, Tswana, Afrikaans*, by Lionel E. Jennings ... [et al.]. Johannesburg: Ad Donker, 1995. xvii, 74, xvii, 81 p.; 26 cm. First edition.

**1999a:** [IUW] *Barawa lexicon: a wordlist of eight South Bauchi (West Chadic) languages: Boghom, Buli, Dott, Geji, Jimi, Polci, Sayanci and Zul*, by Ronald Cosper. Muenchen: LINCOM Europa, 1999. 13, [142] p.; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating the original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Series: LINCOM. Wordlist: English-Boghom-Buli-Dott [dialect of Dass]-Geji [on rectos of the unpaginated leaves], English-Jimi-Polci-Sayanci [Saya]-Zul [dialect of Polci], [on versos of the unpaginated leaves].

"Since Gowers' original (1907) work on the vocabularies of the languages of Bauchi Province [which remains unpublished in manuscript at the University of Ibadan], only a small amount of work on this family has appeared [a summary of this work is included].... The term Barawa is sometimes used as an ethnonym [for the languages treated here], especially those to the West of Bauchi City" (Introduction). Ethnologue lists Dass (with Barawa as an alternate name) for the group name of these languages.

"In 1999, Ronald Cosper published Barawa lexicon: A wordlist of eight South Bauchi (West Chadic) languages: Boghom, Buli, Dott, Geji, Jimi, Polci, Sayanci and Zul. It considered most of the languages to be endangered and found that most individuals who spoke any of these languages were also bilingual in Hausa, which may have had influence on their lexicons and grammars. The book contains a lexicon of 852 words from the different Barawa languages. The words are organized based on semantic and

syntactic categories. Semantic noun categories are followed by adjectives, numerals, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions and a number of categories of verbs" (Wiki).

**1999b:** [IUW] *Loanwords in Silozi, Cinyanja, and Citonga*, by Mubanga E. Kashoki. Ndola, Zambia: Mission Press, 1999. vi, 103 p.; 21 cm. "A study undertaken under the auspices of the Institute for African Studies; (now the Institute of Economic and Social Research"--P. [ii]. Includes bibliographical references (p. 20-23).

**2000:** [IUW] *Suid-Afrikaanse musiekwoordeboek / saamgestel deur 'n hersieningskommissie van die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns in samewerking met die Nasionale Terminologiesdiens; hoofredakteurs, Reino Ottermann, Maria Smit; bygestaan deur Izak Grové ... [et al.] = South African music dictionary*, compiled by a revision commission of the Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns in collaboration with the National Terminology Services. Kaapstad: Pharos, 2000. 296 p.; 23 cm. Second, revised and enlarged edition. Rev. ed. of: *Musiekwoordeboek*. 1973. Terms in various languages, with equivalents or brief explanations in Afrikaans and English.

**2002:** [IUW] *Les animaux du Congo (Munukutuba, Beembe, Laari, Mbochi, Teke, Dibole, Bekwel, Lingala) / illustrations, Susan Rose*. Brazzaville, République du Congo: SIL-Congo, 2002. 29 p.: ill.; 15 x 21 cm. Société internationale de linguistique (Congo (Brazzaville)). "Version originale en Munukutuba ... 1991"--P. 2 of cover. Each page is devoted to an ink drawing a single animal, encircled clockwise by the animal's name in French, Lingala, Munukutuba [Kituba], Bekwel, Dibole, Teke (Boma) [Teke-Eboo], Mbochi [Mbosi], Laari, Beembe. No preliminary matter.

**2004:** [IUW] *Comparative dictionary of the Angas-Sura languages*, by Gábor Takács. Berlin: Reimer, 2004. xli, 443 p.: some ill.; 25 cm. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Sprache und Oralität in Afrika; 23 Bd. Includes bibliographical references (p. viii-x). Includes Comparative Dictionary of Angas-Sura languages, including Angas-Sura, Bole-Tangale, Goemai, Hausa, Kofyar, Montol, Mupun [Mwaghavul] and Mushere [Cakfem-Mushere], with equivalents in German and/or English following the original linguistic sources, pp. 1-443.

"The research for this comparative dictionary was begun in the autumn of 1998. It was in September 1998 when—after a long search—I was able to get first acquainted with the famous 'Angass Manual' by H. D. Foulkes... The importance of the Angas lexicon for the Afro-Asiatic comparison soon became clear to me... Therefore, in autumn 1998, I started to set up regular phonological and lexical correspondences between Angas and its closely related neighbours.... A systematic comparison of the Angas languages, however, became possible for me only during my research on the Chadic lexicon [1999-2003]. As a result, I have prepared a complete comparative lexicon of the Angas languages, which is now published here" (Foreword).

**2006:** [IUW] *Multilingual illustrated dictionary: English, IsiZulu, Sesotho, IsiXhosa, Setswana, Afrikaans, Sepedi*, by John Bennett, Nthuseng Tsoeu [with] Thabisile Buthelezi ... [et al.]. Cape Town: Pharos: Juta Gariep, 2006. 373 p.: col. ill.; 23 cm. First edition.

**2008a:** [IUW] *Sua me ansa: Twi, Ga, Éwé, Hausa: translation to/from English*, by W.K. Boateng. [Toronto?]: [publisher not identified], 2008. 131 pages: color illustrations; 21 cm. "A handbook to learn a Ghanaian language"—Cover.

**2008b:** [IUW] *The English, Afrikaans, Northern Sotho, Tswana aid: word lists & phrases in four languages*, by Isabel Uys. Cape Town: Pharos, 2008. 280 p.; 20 cm. First edition.

**2008c:** [IUW] *The six language picture aid*, by Isabel Uys; [illustrations by Antoinette Cloete Nel]. Pretoria: Protea Book House, 2008. 200 p.: col. ill.; 17 x 25 cm. Words and phrases in English, Afrikaans, Xhosa, Zulu, Northern Sotho and Tswana.

**201-?:** [IUW] *A glossary of linguistic terms: with examples in Setswana, IsiZulu and IKalanga languages*, by Naledi Mpolokeng Mosaka and Budzani Gabanamotse-Mogara. [Botswana?]: Mmegi Publishing House, [201-?] vi, 100 pages; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references.

**2010:** [IUW] "Terminologie de la métallurgie du fer en bantu," by Théophile Obenga, in: *L'égyptien pharaonique: une langue négro-africaine: égyptien, dagara, doruba, baule, dogon, langues du Bhar el-Ghazal* / Théophile Obenga. Paris: Présence africaine, 2010, pp. [111]-129. 139 p.: ill., maps; 30 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in black, with a color photo of an Egyptian bas-relief on the front cover.

Collection of articles, some previously published beginning in 1976. Includes metallurgical terms in Mabt/Isongo, Fang, Mpongwe, Bobangi, Mcobhi, Punu, Teke, Kongo, Suku, Hungaan/Hungana, Kuba, Mongo, Luganda, Swahili, Tonga, Tumbaka, and Shona, with French equivalents, pp. 112-120. Includes bibliographical references (p. 138-139).

**2012:** [IUW] *Metalanguage of common medical terms in three Bantu languages*, Naledi Mosaka, Andy Chebanne., Budzani Gabanamotse-Mogara. Gaborone, Botswana: Kokeb, 2012. 205 pages: illustrations; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references. In English, Zulu, Tswana and Kalanga. Dictionary of medical terminology.

**2013:** [IUW] *Speak Zambian languages: phrase book*, by Vincent M. Chanda and Sitwe B. Mkandawire. Lusaka, Zambia: University of Zambia Press, 2013. 143 pages; 21 cm. Cover title: Speak Zambian languages: Bemba, Kaonde, Lozi, Luvale, Lunda, Nyanja and Tonga: all in one.

**2014:** [IUW] *Conversations usuelles: Fongbé - Dendi - Français - Anglais* / Colette Tchaou Hodonou. Cotonou, Bénin: Christon éditions, 2014. 504 pages: illustrations; 15 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in red and black, with a color photo of a child on the front cover. Thematically-arranged vocabulary of phrases and words, French-English-Fon-Dendi, pp. 18-431, with Lexicon, French-English-Fon-Dendi, pp. 440-499.

"This work is a modest contribution to the extended use of Fon and Dendi. It's primary objective is to place at the disposition of all—including tourists and those who have moved within Benin or form part of the diaspora—a practical and utilitarian guide of exchange with those who speak Fon and Dendi, to allow them to seek information on the streets and to buy things" (Preface, tr: BM).

**2015:** [IUW] *Lexique compare des langues bantu du kwilu (Republique democratique du Congo): francais-anglais-21 langues bantu (B, C, H, K, L)* / Joseph Koni Muluwa & Kuen Bostoën. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, [2015] ©2015. 196 pages: map; 23 cm. Original multi-colored wrappers, lettered in white on gray. Grammatiscche Analysen afrikanischer Sprachen; Bd. 48. Comparative lexicon, French-English-Kongo [Koongo]-Nsong [Songo]-Mpiin (Pindi) [Kwese]-Ngong [Ngongo]-Mbuun [dialect of Mpuono]-Nsambaan-Yans [Yansi]-Ding-Mpur [dialect of Yansi]-Lwel-Nzadi-Bomak

[Boma]-Teke [Ibali Teke]-Hungan [Hungana]-Suku-Saamba [Samba]-Mbala-Kwezo [Kwese]-Pende [Phende]-Ngwii [Ngul]-Wonk [Wongo], pp. 51-176. Includes bibliographical references (pages 181-186).

[**AFRIKAANS**] Afrikaans (/ˌɑːfriˈkɑːnʃ/ or /-ˈkɑːnz/)[5][6] is one of the official languages of South Africa. It is a West Germanic language spoken in South Africa, Namibia, and to a lesser extent, Botswana and Zimbabwe. It evolved from the Dutch vernacular of South Holland spoken by the mainly Dutch settlers of what is now South Africa, where it gradually began to develop distinguishing characteristics in the course of the 18th century. Hence, it is a daughter language of Dutch, and was previously referred to as "Cape Dutch" (a term also used to refer collectively to the early Cape settlers) or "Dutch" (a derogatory term used to refer to Afrikaans in its earlier days). The term is ultimately derived from Dutch "Afrikaans-Hollands" meaning "African Dutch". It is the first language of most of the Afrikaner and Coloured people of Southern Africa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: afr.

**1902-1904:** [LILLYbm] *Patriot. Woordeboek, dictionary: Afrikaans-Engels, Cape Dutch- English*. Paarl: D.F. Du Toit, 1902 1904. Two parts in one volume. Original gray-green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. I II-VI, 3-276 277-284, <sup>2</sup>1 2-355 356. [missing title page]. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 4. Includes Afrikaans-English, pp. [1]-276, and English-Afrikaans (with separate title page), pp. <sup>2</sup>[1]-355. This is the first true dictionary of Afrikaans.

"Simply a list of words like this is of no use whatever'-was the reply of a Dutch linguist when we submitted to him a proof sheet of this work...But this adverse criticism did not discourage us in the least. Most decidedly a Dictionary as we offer is of threefold use. Its first object is to assist in bringing about the much desired uniformity in the spelling of Cape Dutch...In the second place we trust this Dictionary will assist Afrianders in learning English; and last not least, it will assist English inhabitants of South Africa in learning Cape Dutch....And herewith we offer this work to the public. Every one that knows what a difficult task it is to compile a dictionary, especially the first dictionary of a language, will need no apology from us for the imperfections of which we feel fully conscious" (Preface-dual language).

**1904:** [LILLYbm] *Praktisches Lehrbuch der Kapholländischen Sprache (Burensprache). Sprachlehre, Gespräche, Lesestücke und Wörterbuch*, by N[icolaas] Marais-Hoogenhout. Vienna: A. Hartleben's Verlag, [ca. 1904]. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-IV V-VIII, 1-176. Edition not indicated. Hendrix I.54. Includes Afrikaans-German vocabulary, pp. 136-173. Earliest German-Afrikaans vocabulary.

**1916:** [LILLYbm] *Zuid Afrikaans Woordeboekje Hollands-Engels en Engels-Hollands in vereenvoudige Spelling en ok vele Kaapse woorden bevattende*. Derde verbeterde druk, with separate title page: *South African Pocket-Dictionary. Dutch-English and English-Dutch in simplified spelling and containing many Cape Dutch words*. Third revised edition. Amsterdam, Pretoria and Johannesburg; Kaapstad: J. H. de Bussy: H.A.U.M. V/H, J. Dusseau & Co., 1916. Original orange limp cloth, lettered in gold. [8] I 2-344. Third, revised edition. Not in Zaubmüller. The first edition was published in 1912, the second in 1913. Includes Dutch [Afrikaans]-English, pp. [1]-191, and English-Dutch [Afrikaans], pp. [193]-344.

"Save for a few small corrections, the third edition has been left unchanged"  
(Preface to the Third Edition).

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *Juta se Sakwoordeboek. Pocket Dictionary. Afrikanns-Engels English-Afrikaans (according to the latest spelling of the S.A. Akamenie)*. Cape Town & Johannesburg, S.A.: Juta & Co., n.d. [c. 1950]. Original orange cloth over boards, lettered in black. 446 pp. Third edition: first impression. This copy with ownership signature of M. E. Hopkins, dated 1950.

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary Coetzee Woordeboek. Afrikaans-Engles. Engles-Afrikaans; pronouncing dictionary containing over 35,000 entries; uitspraak woordeboek met oor die 35,000 inskrywings.*, by Abel Coetzee. Johannesburg; Glasgow: Collins, 1953. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-2 3-320. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 3. Includes Afrikaans-English, pp. 13-145, and English-Afrikaans, pp. 155-320. Collins published a revised and enlarged edition in 1969. Second copy: IUW.

First American edition **1966:** [LILLYbm] *African English - English African Dictionary*, by Abel Coetzee. Brooklyn: P. Shalom Publications, 1966. Hardbound without d.j. 320 pp. First American edition, with African English title.

**1957:** [IUW] *Handwörterbuch Afrikaans: Deutsch-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-Deutsch*. G. Schulze, Georg P.J. Trümpelmann. Berlin-Schöneberg: [s.n., 1957] 2 v. in 1; 23 cm. Fifth enlarged edition.

**1959:** [IUW] *Nuwe praktiese woordeboek, Engels-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-Engels / deur H.J. Terblanche = New practical dictionary, English-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-English*, by H.J. Terblanche. Johannesburg: Afrikaanse Pers-Boekhandel, 1959. 1119 p.; 23 cm. Fourth, enlarged edition.

**1963a:** [IULaw] *Engels-Afrikaanse regswoordeboek*, by V. G. Hiemstra en H. L. Gonin. Kaapstad: Juta, 1963. 148 p.; 25 cm. Legal dictionary.

Second edition **1984:** [IULaw]: *Engels-Afrikaanse regswoordeboek*, by V. G. Hiemstra en H. L. Gonin. Kaapstad: Juta en Kie, 1984. 148 p.; 26 cm.

**1963b:** [IUW] *Groot woordeboek; Afrikaans-Engels, English-Afrikaans*, compiled by M. S. B. Kritzinger [et al.] Pretoria, J. L. Van Schaik, 1963. 2 v. in 1. (1340 p.) 24 cm. Ninth, improved and enlarged edition.

**1966:** [IUW] *Nuwe praktiese woordeboek, Engels-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-Engels = New practical dictionary, English-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-English*, by H. J. Terblanche. Johannesburg: Afrikaanse Pers-Boekhandel, 1966. vi, 883 p.; 25 cm. Fifth enlarged and improved edition.

**1976a:** [IUW] *Ekonomieswoordeboek = Economics dictionary: English-Afrikaans, 39000 terme/terms*, by W. F. J. Steenkamp. Durban: Butterworth, vir die Vaktaalburo, S.A.A.W.K., 1976. xviii, 354 p.; 25 cm.

**1976b:** [IUW] *Handige woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels = Handy dictionary: English-Afrikaans*, by M. S. B. Kritzinger. Pretoria: J. L. van Schaik, 1976. 750 p.; 24 cm.

**1976c:** [IUW] *Kritzinger se mini-woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels, Engels-Afrikaans*. Pretoria: J. L. van Schaik, 1976. 314, 313 p.; 11 cm. Second revised edition.

**1977:** [IUW] *Teaterwoordeboek: Afrikaans--Engels = Theatrical dictionary: English-Afrikaans* / saamgestel deur die Vaktaalburo van die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns, met medewerking van 'n Redaksiekomitee. Durban: Butterworths, 1977. xxxv, 75 p.; 23 cm.

**1981:** [IUW] *Groot woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels, [English-Afrikaans]*, compiled by M.S.B. Kritzinger, P.C. Schoonees, U.J. Cronjé. Pretoria: Van Schaik; distributed in the U.S.A. by Heinman, 1981. 1623 p.; 26 cm. Twelfth edition.

**1983:** [IUW] *Afrikaans kommunikasie = English communication = North Sotho tsebišano = South Sotho tsebisano = Tswana kitsisano = Xhosa yokwazana = Zulu yokwazana*. Port Elizabeth: National Council of Women of South Africa, 1983. v, 16 leaves; 24 cm.

**1984a:** [IUW] *Dictionary Coetzee woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels, Engels-Afrikaans: pronouncing dictionary containing over 35,000 entries: uitspraak woordeboek met oor 35,000 inskrywings*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter and Shooter, 1984. xiv, 303 p.; 19 cm.

**1984b:** [IUW] *Tweetalige woordeboek = Bilingual dictionary*, by D.B. Bosman, I.W. van der Merwe, L.W. Hiemstra. Kaapstad: Tafelberg, 1984. 1351 p.; 26 cm. Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, by P.A. Joubert, J.J. Spies.

**1987:** [IUW] *Afrikaans-Engelse woordeboek: English-Afrikaans dictionary*. Reader's Digest; editor Peter Grobbelaar. Cape Town: Reader's Digest Association South Africa, c1987. 1344 p.: ill.; 31 cm.

**1988a:** [IUW] *Afrikaans/English, English/Afrikaans dictionary*, M.S.B. Kritzinger, Jan Kromhout. New York: Hippocrene Books, c1988. 431 p.; 18 cm.

**1988b:** [IUW] *Geneeskunde-woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels, English-Afrikaans*, by H.W. Snyman. Durban: Butterworths, c1988. xxiv, 628 p.; 25 cm. Third edition. Medical dictionary.

**1988c:** [IUW] *Idiomewoordeboek: verklarings met afsonderlijke Afrikaanse en Engelse begrippe*, by M. de Villiers, R.H. Gouws. [Kaapstad]: Nasou, 1988. 115 p.; 25 cm. First edition.

**1990s?:** [IUW] *Juta's dictionary: Afrikaans-English and English-Afrikaans*, by D.J. Potgieter and J.M. Potgieter. Cape Town: Juta & Co., [19--]. 676 p.; 19 cm. Third, revised edition.

**1990:** [IUW] *Nederlands-Afrikaanse woordeboek*, compiled by L. Dekker & P.C. Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik, 1990. 52 p.; 22 cm. First edition.

**1992:** [IUW] *Bilingual phrase dictionary = Tweetalige frasewoordeboek: E-A*, by P.A. Joubert. Cape Town: Tafelberg, 1992. xiii, 331 p.; 23 cm. First paperback edition.

New edition **1997:** [IUW] *Tweetalige frasewoordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels: 'n praktiese gebruiksgids = Bilingual phrase dictionary: English-Afrikaans: a practical usage guide*, by P.A. Joubert. Cape Town: Pharos, c1997. 502 p.; 26 cm. New edition.

**1993a:** [IUW] *Beknopte Afrikaans-Russies, Russies-Afrikaans woordeboek*, by J.H. Wagner. Pretoria: J.H. Wagner, 1993. 103, 121 p.; 21 cm. First edition.

**1993b:** [IUW] *Tweetalige aanleerderswoordeboek = Bilingual learner's dictionary*, by Madaleine Du Plessis. Cape Town: Tafelberg, 1993. 551 p.; 23 cm. Bilingual learner's dictionary.

**1994:** [IUW] *Afrikaanse idioome en ander vaste uitdrukkings*, by R.P. Botha, G. Kroes and C.H. Winckler. Halfweghuis: Southern Boekuitgewers, 1994. xiv, 432 p.; 22 cm. First edition.

**1995:** [IUW] *Trilingual Business Dictionary = Idikshinari Yebhizinisi Yezilimi Ezintathu = Drietalige Sakewoordeboek*, by J. D. U. Geldenhuys, E. E. Viljoen, K. D. Mboweni-Marais. Pretoria: J. L. van Schaik, 1995. 296 p.; 21 cm. Third edition.

**1996:** [IUW] *Geologiese woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels*, compiled by the Nasionale Terminologiesdiens van die Departement van Kuns, Kultuur, Wetenskap en Tegnologie, in medewerking met Verskeie Subkomitees van die Raad vir Geowetenskap en Spesialisvakkundiges. Pretoria: Raad vir Geowetenskap--Geologiese Opname van Suid-Afrika, 1996. cv, 795 p.; 21 cm. Geological dictionary.

**1997:** [IUW] *Groot woordeboek: Afrikaans-Engels, Engels-Afrikaans* [previous compilers, M.S.B. Kritzinger, P.C. Schoonees en U.J. Cronjé]. Kaapstad: Pharos, 1997. 1493 p.; 25 cm. Fourteenth edition, edited by L.C. Eksteen.

**1999:** [IUW] *New words and previously overlooked ones = Nuwe woorde en oues wat in die slag gebly het: English-Afrikaans*, Madeleine du Plessis. Kaapstad: Pharos, 1999. xv, 299 p.; 23 cm.

**2001a:** [IUW] *Afrikaans-Japannese woordeboek: met Engelse vertalings*, by Ernst F. Kotzé [and] Takashi Sakurai. Tokyo, Japan: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), 2001. xxxii, 280 p.; 21 cm.

**2001b:** [IUW] *Das grosse Dickschenärie: Dickschenärie I & II, kommbeind, riekonndischend, gemoddifeid und gesuhpt*, by Joe Pütz. Swakopmund [Namibia]: Peters Antiques; Windhoek: Namibia Book Marketing [distributor], 2001. 155 p.: ill.; 17 x 22 cm. Best described as a humorous, homophonic and macaronic 'dictionary' of words concocted on a German/English base, e.g. Dämidsch = damage.

**2004:** [IUW] *Mini dictionary: English-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-English = Miniwoordeboek*, by Jan Kromhout, M.S.B. Kritzinger. Cape Town: Pharos, 2004. [643] p.; 11 cm. Fifth, revised and expanded edition.

**2005:** [IUW] *Pharos Afrikaans-Engels, Engels-Afrikaans woordeboek = Pharos Afrikaans-Engels, Engels-Afrikaans dictionary*. Kaapstad: Pharos Woordeboeke, 2005. xx, 1552 p.; 28 cm. First edition.

**[AGAW LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** The Agaw or Central Cushitic languages are spoken by small groups in Ethiopia and, in one case, Eritrea. They form the main substratum influence on Amharic and other Ethiopian Semitic languages. The Central Cushitic languages are classified as follows (after Appleyard):

Awngi (South Agaw) spoken southwest of Lake Tana, much the largest, with over 350,000 speakers (Kunfal, spoken west of Lake Tana, is poorly recorded but most likely a dialect of Awngi).

Northern Agaw: Blin–Xamtanga: Blin (North) spoken in Eritrea around the town of Keren (70,000 speakers); Xamtanga (Central Agaw; also called Khamir, Khamta) 143,000 speakers in the North Amhara Region. Qimant (Western Agaw) nearly extinct, spoken by the Qemant in Semien Gondar Zonem (dialects Qwara – nearly extinct, spoken by Beta Israel formerly living in Qwara, now in Israel; Kayla – extinct, formerly spoken by some Beta Israel, transitional between Qimant and Xamtanga).

There is a rich literature in Agaw but it is widely dispersed: from fascinating mediaeval texts in the Qimant language, now mostly in Israeli museums, to the modern, flourishing and topical in the Bilin language, with its own newspaper, based in Keren, Eritrea. Much historical material is also available in the Xamtanga language, and there is a deep tradition of folklore in the Awngi language (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists the Agaw languages as: Awngi, Bilin, Qimant and Xamtanga (see under individual listings for each language).

**2006:** [IUW] *A comparative dictionary of the Agaw languages*, by David L. Appleyard. Köln: Köppe, c2006. ix, 200 p.; 24 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in green. First edition. English-Bilin-Xamtanga-Kemant-Awngi comparative vocabulary, pp. 21-151, with word list appendices as follow: Proto Agaw-English, pp. 153-158; Awngi-English, pp. 158-167; Bilin [Bilin]-English, pp. 167-177; Kemant [Qiment]-English, pp. 177-187; Xamtanga-English, pp. 187-196. Hendrix lists only one title: *Wörterammlung aus der Agau-Sprache*, by Theophilus Waldmeier, St. Chrischona, 1868, 29 pp. Agau [Awngi]-German.

[AGHU] Aghu, also known as Awyu or Djair (Dyair, Jair, Yair), is a Papuan language of Papua, Indonesia. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ahh. Alternate Names: Djair, Dyair.

**1959:** see under **INDONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[AGHUL] Aghul, also spelled Agul, is a language spoken by the Aguls who live in southern Dagestan, Russia and in Azerbaijan. It is spoken by about 29,300 people (2010 census) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: agx. Alternate Names: Aghul-ch'al, Agiul Shui, Agul.

An on-line dictionary of Aghul may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**2013:** [IUW] *Ėtimologičeskij slovar' agul'skogo iazyka: okolo 15 tysiach slov = Ag"ul chialan gafarin tarikhin kalimlama*, M.R. Ramazanov. Makhachkala: [publisher not identified], 2013. 756 pages; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (page 8). Aghul-Russian entymological dictionary.

[AGTA, CASIGURAN DUMAGAT] Casiguran Dumagat Agta, also known as Dumagat Agta or Casiguran Agta, is an Aeta language of the northern Philippines. It is close to Paranan. Casiguran Dumagat, as spoken in San Ildefonso Peninsula across the bay from Casiguran, Aurora, has been documented by SIL linguists (Lobel 2013:88). A dialect called Nagtipunan Agta was discovered by Jason Lobel and Laura Robinson in Nagtipunan, Quirino (Lobel 2013:88).

Ethnologue: dgc. Alternate Names: Casiguran Dumagat.

**1974:** [IUW] *A Dumagat (Casiguran)-English dictionary*, by Thomas N. Headland, and Janet D. Headland. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, 1974. lxii, 232, 13 p.: ill., map; 26 cm. Pacific linguistics; Series C 28. First dictionary of the language.

[AGTA, CENTRAL CAGAYAN] Central Cagayan Agta, also known as Labin Agta, is an Aeta language of the northern Philippines (Wiki).

Ethnologue: agt. Alternate names: Labin Atga.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Central Cagayan Negrito*, by William J. & Lynette F. Oates. Manila: The Summer Institute of Linguistics affiliated with the University of North Dakota in cooperation with The Bureau of Public Schools and The Institute of National Language of The Department of Education, 1955. Original red wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] i-ii, 1-87 88. First edition. Includes Central Cagayan Negrito-Tagalog-English, pp. 1-60, with English index, pp. 62-87. This is the first dictionary of Central Cagayan Agta.

"Central Cagayan Negrito is spoken by about 300 Negritos calling themselves Agtas. They live in an area of the Cagayan Valley, northern Luzon, Philippines...Physically they are of aboriginal stock, dark-skinned, often fuzzy-haired, and close to pygmy size. They are still largely nomadic, living by hunting (with bow and arrow), or foraging for food, in the forest...There are approximately 1000 entries in the vocabulary. As well as words in everyday usage, some words have been included for their cultural interest" (Preface).

[**AHANTA**] Ahanta is a Central Tano language of Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aha.

**1911-1913:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2002:** [IUW] *Collected field reports on the phonology of Ahanta* / Samuel K. Ntuny. [Accra] : Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 2002. iv, 38 p. : maps ; 29 cm. Original light green wrappers, lettered in black. Collected language notes ; no. 23. Swadesh 100 word list , plus 24 additional words, English-Ahanta, pp. 33-36. Includes bibliographical references (p. 37).

"There is little linguistic work on Ahanta... Research for this presentation began with material gathered during two language survey field trips comprising a total of 3 months towards the end of 1993" (Introduction).

[**AHOM**] The Ahom language is a nearly extinct Tai language spoken by the Ahom people who ruled the Brahmaputra river valley in the present day Indian state of Assam between the 13th and the 18th centuries. The language is classified in a Northwestern subgrouping of Southwestern Tai owing to close affinities with Shan, Khamti and, more distantly, Thai. As the Ahom rulers of the area assimilated to the more numerous Assamese, the Indo-Aryan Assamese language gradually replaced Ahom as a spoken language, a process which became complete during the 19th century. As of 2000, Ahom was only known by approximately 200 priests of the traditional Ahom religion and only used for ceremonial or ritualistic purposes. Although the language is no longer spoken, the exhaustive 1795 Ahom-Assamese lexicon known as the Bar Amra preserves the form of the language that was spoken during the Ahom Kingdom. Ahom is an important language in Tai studies. It was relatively free of both Mon-Khmer and Indo-Aryan influences and has a written tradition dating back to the 13th century (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aho. Alternate Names: Tai Ahom.

**1904 [2012]:** [IUW] *An Ahom cosmogony: with a translation and a vocabulary of the Ahom language*, by G.A. Grierson. Muenchen: Lincom Europa, 2012. 182-232 pages; 21 cm. Series: LINCOM facsimile collection; 27. Facsimile / reprint. Originally published April 1904 in "Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society". English and Ahom.

**1920:** [LILLY] *Ahom-Assamese-English Dictionary*, compiled by Rai Sahib Golap Chandra Borua, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley Circle. Calcutta:

Baptist Mission Press, 1920. xv, 327 p. 26.5 cm. First edition. Original black cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold. Ahom-Assamese-English, pp. [2]-327. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamps and a few notations in ink.

"It is gratifying to note that the Ahom-Assamese-English Dictionary has after all been completed. The task was a tremendous one for a man of my knowledge and ability. I had to do this work in addition to my own duties as Deputy Inspector of Schools.... But as the Administration was pleased to entrust to me the work of the compilation of the Dictionary, in addition to my own duties, I had to take the burden on my shoulder, thought it was very heavy.... Each Ahom word in Ahom character has been given first, then the Part of Speech, pronunciation, both in Assamese and English equivalent Shan words where possible, literal meanings of compound words and phrases, and meanings both in Assamese and English in order. I have spared no pains to make the book complete as far as possible. Here I would mention that I have taken help from Dr. Grierson's books entitled 'Notes on Ahoms' and 'Ahom Cosmogony'. As I have no knowledge of other Tai-languages, I have put down in my book the equivalent Shan words from his books, I am, therefore, greatly indebted to him for this" (Preface)

[**AHTENA**] Ahtna or Ahtena is the Na-Dené language of the Ahtna ethnic group of the Copper River area of Alaska. The language is also known as Copper River or Mednovskiy. The Ahtna language consists of four different dialects. Three of the four are still spoken today. Ahtna is closely related to Dena'ina. The similar name "Atnah" occurs in the journals of Simon Fraser and other early European diarists in what is now British Columbia as a reference to the Tsilhqot'in people, another Northern Athapaskan group (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aht. Alternate names: Ahtna, Atna, Copper River, Mednovskiy.

**1868:** [LILLY] *Scenes and studies of savage life*, by Gilbert Malcolm Sproat. London: Smith, Elder and co., 1868. Original red cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Includes "Vocabulary of the Aht Language," pp. [295]-310. May be the first vocabulary of the Ahtena language. Second copy: IUW.

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *Ahtna Athabaskan Dictionary*, compiled and edited by James Kari. Fairbanks, Alaska: University of Alaska, Fairbanks, 1990. Original two-tone green wrappers, lettered in two tones of green. 702 pp. First edition. Second copy: IUW

"Ahtna is the language of the Copper River area of south central Alaska. It is a member of the Athabaskan language family, a group of some thirty-five closely related languages of northern and western North America. Today Ahtna is spoken by fewer than one hundred persons, almost all of whom are over the age of forty. At this time there are about twelve hundred people of Ahtna decent." The first relatively extensive dictionary of the language appears to have been the *Ahtna Noun Dictionary* of 1975 by Buck and Kari, preceded by various briefer vocabularies. This is **by far the most comprehensive dictionary of the language**. Kari includes a complete history of Ahtna language work, pp. 9-11.

[**AINU**] Ainu (/ˈamuː/; Ainu: アイヌ・イタク Aynu=itak; Japanese: アイヌ語 Ainu-go) or Hokkaido Ainu is the sole survivor of the Ainu languages. It is spoken by members of the Ainu ethnic group on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido. Until the 20th century, Ainu languages were also spoken throughout the southern half of the island of

Sakhalin and by small numbers of people in the Kuril Islands. Only the Hokkaido variant survives, the last speaker of Sakhalin Ainu having died in 1994. Hokkaido Ainu is moribund, though attempts are being made to revive it (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ain. Alternate names: Ainu Itak.

**1832:** [LILLY] *San kokf tsou ran to sets, ou Aperçu général des trois royaumes*. Tr. de l'original japonais-chinois par Mr. J. Klaproth. Ouvrage accompagné de cinq cartes. Paris, Printed for the Oriental translation fund of Great Britain and Ireland, sold by J. Murray [etc., London] 1832. [2], vi, p., [1] leaf, 288 p. 25 cm. and atlas of [2], 2 pl., 5 fold maps. 32 x 25 cm. Bound in later green buckram. Contains Korean [French-Korean vocabulary, pp. 123-144] and Aino vocabularies: "Vocabulaire de la langue des Aino, de Kamtchatra, de Taraikai et de Yeso," English-Kamtchatra-Taraiki-Yeso, pp. [242]-255. This copy printed for "The Honourable Edward Monckton, as Subscriber to the Oriental Translation Fund" (special printed leaf preceding title page). From the library of Charles Boxer.

"Ezo (蝦夷?, also spelled Yezo or Yeso) is a Japanese name which historically referred to the lands to the north of the Japanese island of Honshu. It included the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido which changed its name from Ezo to Hokkaido in 1869, and sometimes included Sakhalin and the Kuril Islands. The word "Ezo" can also refer to the peoples that the Japanese encountered in these lands, referred to in modern times as the Ainu people. The first published description of Ezo [Yeso] in the West was brought to Europe by Isaac Titsingh in 1796. His small library of Japanese books included *Sangoku Tsūran Zusetsu* (三國通覽図説 An Illustrated Description of Three Countries) by Hayashi Shihei. This book, which was published in Japan in 1785, described the Ezo region and people. In 1832, the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland supported the posthumous abridged publication of Titsingh's French translation of *Sankoku Tsūran Zusetsu*. Julius Klaproth was the editor, completing the task which was left incomplete by the death of the book's initial editor, Jean-Pierre Abel-Rémusat" (Wiki).

**1889 [1905]:** [LILLY] *An Ainu-English-Japanese dictionary (including A grammar of the Ainu language.)*, by John Batchelor [1854-1944]. Second edition. Tokyo: Methodist Pub. house; London, K. Paul, Trench, Trübner, Co., 1905. 4 p. l., [3]-525 p., 1 l., 3, 159, [2] p. 23 cm. Original brownish-orange cloth, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. With bookplate of Stafan Rosén. Includes compiler's preface to second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 5 (citing only third and fourth editions). First edition was published in 1889. Ainu-Japanese-English, pp. [1]-525. Earlier publications of Ainu include *Vocabularium der Ainu-Sprache*, by August Pfizmaier, Vienna, 1854, and a Ainu-Russian dictionary by M. M. Dobrotvorski, Kazan, 1875.

"Sixteen years have elapsed since the publication of the compiler's last Ainu Dictionary, and during that period time he has had the work constantly before him correcting and enlarging it. It was not his original intention to print a new dictionary and the work of revision was only done byway of recreation and for the purposes of his private work as a Missionary among the Ainu. But inasmuch as the first edition has been long out of print, and during the last decade more than five hundred friends have asked for copies, he has thought it advisable to once more place the results of this studies before the public in the form asked for" (Preface).

Third edition **1926**: [LILLY] *An Ainu-English-Japanese dictionary*, by John Batchelor [1854-1944]. Third edition. Tokyo: Kyobunkan, 1926. 20, 138, 556, 98 p. ports. Contents: Preliminary material.--Grammar.—"Part II: An Ainu-English-Japanese dictionary," Ainu-Japanese-English, pp. [1]-556 [third pagination]—Part III: "An English-Ainu vocabulary," pp. [1]-98 [fourth pagination]. Original blue cloth, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Includes compiler's preface to revised edition. Zaunmüller, col. 5.

"This book is the latest revised edition of the Author's *Ainu-English-Japanese Dictionary and Grammar*, to which an English-Ainu Vocabulary has been added. In issuing new editions of books it has been the general custom to reprint old prefaces and introductions as they have stood, but in this work the Author has departed from this rule and revised the introduction as well as the body of the book. The last edition appeared in 1905 but since that time the work has been in process of constant attention and has been considerably enlarged" (The Author's Preface, dated June 30, 1926).

**1956-1960**: [IUW] *Etymological vocabulary of Japanese, Korean, and Ainu*. Tokyo, Sophia University, 1956-1960. 4 v. in 1. 26 cm. Series: Monumenta Nipponica monographs. no. 16. Parts 2-3 are detached from Journal of Asiatic studies, v.2, no. 2 (Jan. 1960) and no. 1 (July 1959) respectively. Part 4, which was privately printed in New Haven, is an electrostatic reproduction. Second copy of Parts 1-2: [LILLY] Part 1 in original pale green wrappers, lettered in black, 73 p. Part 2, complete issue of *The Journal of Asiatic Studies*, Vol. II, No. 2, 1959, in original brownish-green and light green wrappers, lettered in black; pp. 307-371 (journal pagination). Both copies from the library of the author.

**1964**: [IUW] *Ainugo hōgen jiten*, by Hattori Shirō hen; kyōryokusha Chiri Mashiho. Tōkyō: Iwanami Shoten, 1964. 43, 556 p.: maps, ports.; 27 cm. Half t.p.: An Ainu dialect dictionary; with Ainu, Japanese and English indexes.

**1986**: [IUW] *An Ainu-English index-dictionary to B. Pilsudski's Materials for the study of the Ainu language and folklore of 1912*, compiled by Alfred F. Majewicz, Elżbieta Majewicz. Poznań: Adam Mickiewicz University Press, 1986. xxi, 515, 21, 92, 3 p.: ill., port.; 24 cm.

**1988**: [IUW] *Ainugo kaiwa irasuto jiten*, by Chiri Mutsumi, Yokoyama Takao cho. Tōkyō: Kagyūsha, 1988. 210 p.: ill.; 19 cm.

**2013**: [IUW] アイヌ語の世界 / 田村すす子著. *Ainugo no sekai*, by Tamura Suzuko cho. 東京: 吉川弘文館 平成 25 [2013]. Tōkyō: Yoshikawa Kōbunkan, Heisei 25 [2013] 14, 271 pages: illustrations; 22 cm.

[**AIZI, APROUMU**] The Aizi (Aizi, Ahizi, Ezibo) speak three languages around Ébrié Lagoon in Ivory Coast. Two of the languages are Kru. They are divergent enough for intelligibility to be difficult: Lélé (Lélémrin), also known as Tiagba (Tiagbamrin) after its principal town, [and] Mobu (Mobumrin). It was long assumed that the third ethnically Aizi language, Apro ("Aproumu"), was Kru as well. However, now that it has been documented, Apro is classified as a Kwa language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ahp. Alternate Names: Ahizi, Aprou, Aproumu, Aprwe, Oprou.

**1971:** [IUW] *L'aïzi: esquisse phonologique et enquête lexicale*, by G. Hérault. [Abidjan] Université d'Abidjan, Institut de linguistique appliquée, 1971. ff. 126, illus. 29 cm. Library binding preserving original front and rear wrappers, blue and white, lettered in black. Reproduced from typescript. Documents linguistiques 20. First edition. Hendrix 70. Includes classified lexical material, French-Aizi, ff. 23-112, and a French index to the vocabulary, pp. 113-125, First published vocabulary of this language.

"The present work...is the result of research...over the first six months of 1970 [based on two main informants who are named and described]" (untitled preliminary remarks, tr: BM).

[**AIZI, MOBUMRIN**] The Aizi (Aïzi, Ahizi, Ezibo) speak three languages around Ébrié Lagoon in Ivory Coast. Two of the languages are Kru. They are divergent enough for intelligibility to be difficult: Lélé (Lélémrin), also known as Tiagba (Tiagbamrin) after its principal town, [and] Mobu (Mobumrin). It was long assumed that the third ethnically Aizi language, Apro ("Aproumu"), was Kru as well. However, now that it has been documented, Apro is classified as a Kwa language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ahm. Alternate Names: Ahizi, Ed-eyng, Ezibo, Frukpu, Mouin.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**AJA** (Benin)] The Aja language is a Gbe language of the Niger–Congo language spoken by the Aja people [of Benin]; and it is closely related to other Gbe languages such as Éwé, Mina, Fon, and Phla Phera (Wiki). Not to be confused with Aja language (Nilo-Saharan).

Ethnologue: ajg. Alternate Names: Adja, Hwè. Autonym: Ajagbe.

An on-line dictionary of Ajagbe [Aja] may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1975:** see **1975c** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1981:** [IUW] *Eléments de lexique thématique aja-français*, par T. Yaovi Tchitchi. [Cotonou, Benin]: Ets Z. Akinocho, 1981. 47 leaves; 29 cm. At head of title: Direction de la recherche scientifique et technique, Commission nationale de linguistique. "Juin 1981" on title page. Original light brown wrappers, lettered in black, with gray cloth spine. Classified Aja-French, ff. 7-46.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** see under **GBE, WACI**.

**1986:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1991:** [IUW] *Kpla Ajagbe wōḍeki = Auto-apprentissage de la langue adja / [Zôjanyi Togbi Agbonyo]*. 2. ed., rev. et corr. [S.l.]: NXZ+V, [1991?]. 54 p.; 21 cm. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of the author on front cover. Introduction in French; text chiefly in Aja dialect. "Vocabulaire technique," Aja-French, pp. 46-49. Includes bibliographical references (p. 51-54).

"I don't believe that I have obtained perfection with this second edition... but I am convinced that I have passed from mediocrity (which has characterized the orthography of our language up till now) to the acceptable" (Avant Propos: tr: BM).

**2010:** [IUW] *A grammar of Ajagbe*, by Eric A. Morley. Muenchen: Lincom Europa, 2010. xi, 120 pages: illustrations; 22 cm. Languages of the world. Materials; 480. Includes Swadesh word list for Aja, pp. 114 f. Includes bibliographical references.

[**AJIË**] Ajië (also known as Houailou (Wailu), Wai, and A'jie) is an Oceanic language spoken in New Caledonia. It has approximately 4,000 speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aji. Alternate names: A'jie, Anjie, Houailou, Wai, Wailu.

**1899:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1935:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire et grammaire de la langue Houailou*, by Maurice Leenhardt. Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie, 1935. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] I-VI, 1 2-414 415-418. First edition. Université de Paris. Travaux et mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie, 10. Not in Zaunmüller. Houailou-French vocabulary, pp. [1]-[363], a French-Houailou index, pp. [365]-410, a supplement, pp. [411]-412, and errata, pp. [413]-414. "The first written attempts in the Houailou language occurred 35 years ago. They were undertaken by a Kanaka [native] on the Loyalty Islands who wished to evangelize the Caledonians. He was inspired by the notation in use on the Loyalty Islands, where the translation of the Bible into the languages of Mare, Lifou and Ouvéa had provided a fixed written language since the middle of the previous century. The letters have not changed since. The notation has merely be simplified or made more precise" (Notes on the Houailou language, tr: BM). This is the first dictionary of this language.

**2000:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire a'jië-français* [cover title], by Sylvain Aramiou, Jean Euritein & Georges Kavivioro. [New Caledonia]: Fédération de l'enseignement libre protestant, 2000. 489 p.: maps (some col.); 25 cm. Original white and brown wrappers, lettered in brown, white and black. First edition. Ajië-French, pp. 17-466.

"More than 7,000 words are arranged in alphabetical order... The words chosen are drawn from existing documents, by M. Leenhardt in particular [see above], from J. de la Fontinelle [a grammar], Claude Lercari [a thesis], and Bwêÿöuu Efijiyi, to which must be added our own field work" (p. 5; tr: BM).

[**AKA** (pigmy language): see under **YAKA**]

[**AKA-BEA**] A language of India. The Bea language, Aka-Bea, is an extinct Great Andamanese language of the Southern group. It was spoken around the western Andaman Strait and around the northern and western coast of South Andaman (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abj. Alternate names: Aka-Beadá, Aka-Biada, Bea, Beada, Biada, Bogijab, Bojigniji, Bojigyab.

**1898:** see under **ANDAMANES LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**AKA-KOL**] A language of India. The Kol language, Aka-Kol, is an extinct Great Andamanese language, of the central group. It was spoken in the southeast section of Middle Andaman (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aky. Alternate names: kol.

**1898:** see under **ANDAMANES LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**AKAN**] Akan /ə'kæn/ is a Central Tano language that is the principal native language of the Akan people of Ghana, spoken over much of the southern half of that country, by about 58% of the population, and among 30% of the population of Ivory Coast. Three dialects have been developed as literary standards with distinct orthographies: Asante, Akuapem (together called Twi), and Fante, which despite being mutually intelligible

were inaccessible in written form to speakers of the other standards. In 1978 the Akan Orthography Committee (AOC) established a common orthography for all of Akan, which is used as the medium of instruction in primary school by speakers of several other Akan languages such as Anyi, Sehwi, Ahanta, and the Guang languages. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aka.

**1821:** [LILLY] *A voyage to Africa: including a narrative of an embassy to one of the interior kingdoms, in the year 1820; with remarks on the course and termination of the Niger, and other principal rivers in that country*, by William Hutton [1797-1860]. Illus. with maps and plates. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1821. x, [2], 488 p., [6] leaves of plates (2 fold.) col. front., col. plates, fold. maps. 22 cm. (8vo). First edition. Bound in later plain boards, edges sprinkled. English-Fante vocabulary, pp. 371-384, and a short grammar of the Fante and Ashanti languages. Appears to be the earliest published vocabulary of the language.

"The following Vocabulary has been compiled in the Fantee Dialect, as promising to be more useful to those Europeans who might frequent the African coasts, than the Ashantee, which is spoken principally in the interior; it does not appear necessary to give a vocabulary of both languages; a person who becomes acquainted with the Fantee, will very readily acquire the Ashantee, whenever he shall have occasion to mix with the people of that country. It must be recollected that the Fantees nor Ashatees have any *written language*. To put, therefore, that upon paper of which there is no example, is necessarily difficult, an can scarce bbe expected to be free from faults" (Chapter XIII, pp. 308-309).

**1841:** [LILLY] *Ashantee and the Gold Coast: being a sketch of the history, social state, and superstitions of the inhabitants of those countries: with a notice of the state and prospects of Christianity among them*, by John Beecham. London: sold by John Mason; and by all booksellers, 1841 [printed by James Nichols]. xix, [1], 376 p., [1] leaf of plates (folded): map; 20 cm. First edition. Includes "Description of a slave war" written by Joseph Wright p. [349]-358; "Vocabulary of the Fanti language" p. 359-376. References: Hogg, P.C. African slave trade, 1483; Lib. Company. Afro-Americana, 1013.

**1874 [1909]:** [LILLY] *A dictionary English-Tshi (Asante) =Enyiresi-Twi nsem-asekyere\*nh\*oma*, [by J.C. Christaller]. Basel: Basel Evang. Missionary Society, 1909. XVI, 247 pages; 8°. Original gray cloth, lettered and ruled in black. Second, revised and enlarged edition. Includes English-Tshi vocabulary, pp. 1-247.

"This book, originally compiled as a 'Vocabulary of the Akra-or Ga-Language', was edited in three languages as an 'English-Tshi-Ga-Dictionary' in 1872 [published 1874] by the Rev. J. G. Christaller. Since about 15 years the first edition had been out of print, and the deficiency of an English-Vernacular Dictionary for the English learning scholars was the longer the more strongly felt. ... The undersigned, having withdrawn from the Goldcoast, felt it a pleasure to render some help to those still actively engaged in Mission- and Schoolwork by revising and enlarging this book.... It is not too much to say that this little book meets a great requirement of Government Officers and Merchants as well as of the educated native population on the Gold Coast, and it is sure to command an extensive circulation throughout this Colony" (Preface, a. Th. Mohr, dated May 1909, Kirchheim-Teck, Germany).

**1881:** [LILLY] *A Dictionary of the Language called Tshi (Chwee, Twi), with a grammatical Introduction and Appendices on the Geography of the Gold Coast and other*

*subjects*, by Rev. J. G. Christaller. Basel: Evangelical Missionary Society, 1881. Pp. I-V VI-XVI XVII XVIII-XXVIII I 2-671 672. 21.8 cm. Contemporary unlettered black quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards. First edition. Includes Tshi-English, pp. [1]-631. First full dictionary of the language.

"This Dictionary follows 'A Grammar of the Asante and Fante Language called Tshi...' by the same author, Basel 1875... but it is hoped that the present Dictionary will be more welcome to educated Fantes on account of its more prominent practical usefulness, and tthe work has been long in coming out, it is hoped ... that it will not prove short-lived. If it has become larger than any other existing Dictionary of a Negro language, this at least has not been the intention of the author; the ample materials collected with the help of clever and intelligent natives made it a matter of course, if not a duty, to store up whatever may be sueful to his successors... The persons for whose benefit the author has written are 1. The missionaries... 2. Europeans who are interested in philology or ... called to have intercourse with the natives of the coast or inland countries... 3. The educated natives... The materials have been collected during more than 25 years study of the language" (Preface).

Reprinted **1933**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Asante and Fante Language called Tshi (Twi)*, by Rev. J. G. Christaller. Basel: Evangelical Missionary Society, 1933. Pp. I-IV V-VII VIII IX-XXXII I 2-607 608. 24 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Zaunmüller, col. 21. Hendrix I.90. Includes Tshi-English, pp. [1]-596.

"The first edition of the present work—commonly called 'The Tshi Dictionary'—published in 1881, has for a number of years been out of print. As the book was much in demand by both Europeans and educated natives, it was decided that a new edition should be issued. Unfortunately, financial difficulties, the uncertainty concerning a new script, and an accident which befell the editor, delayed its appearance....The material consists, for the most part, of the contents of the former edition. To these have been added numerous words, meanings, and phrases gathered from the printed Tshi literature and from manuscripts; also contributions sent in by Rev. A. Jehle, and the Editor's linguistic collection which he brought home with him from the Gold Coast.... In order to keep price and size of the book within moderate limits, not all the material available has been inserted. For the same reason some of the Appendices also have been omitted. Of the Akuapem dialect not many words will be found wanting; which cannot, however, be said of the other dialects. Regarding this deficiency, and in other respects as well, there is still room left for improvement" (J. Schweizer, Preface).

**1885**: [LILLY] *The Fanti Reading Book for Beginners; Exercises in Fanti and English, Parts I and II; and Exercises in Fanti and English, Part III*, all by W. M. Cannell. London: John Smith 1885. 28 pp.; 52 pp.; and 32 pp. Issued in one volume. Original black cloth, decorated in blind, and lettered in gold on front cover: "Fanti Reading Book and Exercises". Preface to the Fanti reading book dated Mary 13, 1885. Parts I and II of the Exercises includes a "Preface to the Second Edition": "In this edition, Parts I. and II. Have been published together, after having been thoroughly revised"; also

includes "Some Remarks on Mr. Christaller's Twi Grammar," pp. 43-52. Brief Fante-English vocabularies preceding each lesson of the exercises.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1913:** [LILLY] *Tshi lessons for beginners, including a grammatical guide and numerous idioms and phrases*, by Immanuel Bellon. Basel: Basel Evangelical Missionary Society, 1913. 124 S.; 17 cm. Original tan cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Second edition (although not so stated). First edition was 1911. Not in Hendix.

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *Nkasafua Nkyerekyerease / Fante-English Dictionary*, by Ngyiresi Kasa Mu. Cape Coast: Methodist Book Depot, n.d. [c. 1940]. Original wrappers. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix I.97 (listing date as 1955).

**1942:** [LILLYbm] *Mfantse nkasafua nkyerEwee nye ho mbra. A Fante word list with rules of spelling*, by [G.R. Acquah and others]. Cape Coast: Methodist Book Depot, c. 1942. 76 pp. 22 cm. Note(s): Prepared by Rev. G.R. Acquah, editor, and other members of a committee appointed on the recommendation of the West African Literature Committee. cf. Pref. This appears to be a preliminary version of the "Fante word list with rules and principles of spelling" issued in the early 1940's with 83 pp. It is a word list of Fante [Akan] only.

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *English-Twi-Ga Dictionary*, by C. A. Akrofi & G. L. Botchey. Accra: Waterville Publishing House, n.d. [c. 1950]. Original wrappers. 83 pp. No edition indicated. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix I.81 (listing only second edition of 1971).

Revised and enlarged edition **1996:** [IUW] *An English Akan-Ewe-Ga dictionary*, by C.A. Akrofi, G.L. Botchey & B.K. Takyi. Accra: Waterville Pub. House, 1996. xi, 314 p.; 21 cm. Revised and enlarged edition. Includes bibliographical references (p. vi-ix). English, Akan, Ewe and Ga.

**1960:** [IUW] *English, Twi, Asante, Fante dictionary*, by Jack Berry. Accra: Presbyterian Book Depot, 1960. Pp. *i-vii viii-x 1 2-146*. Library binding lacking original covers. Hendrix 84. First edition. "This little dictionary is the first of a series specially prepared for use in Ghana schools. It is a misfortune of its speakers that the Twi language has still three written forms; the Akuapem, Asante and Fante dialects are all officially recognized for educational purposes and use in schools, and each has its own system of spelling differing somewhat from the other two. ... I have thought it best, therefore, ... to give for each twi entry the variant spellings prescribed in the three major dialects, except where a single written form is common to them all" (Preface).

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Bibliography and Vocabulary of the Akan (Twi-Fante) Language of Ghana*, by Dennis M. Warren. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1976. Original yellow and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and yellow. Pp. *i-vi vii-xxvii xxviii, 1 2-266 [2]*. First edition. Indiana University Publications African Series, Vol. 6. Hendrix 102. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge, who was general editor of this series. Includes classified Akan-English vocabulary, pp. 165-266. Second copy: IUW.

**1977:** [IUW] *Symbolism of the Lega stool*, by Daniel P. Biebuyck. *An ethnoscientific approach to Akan arts and aesthetics*, by D. M. Warren and J. Kweku Andrews. Philadelphia: Institute for the Study of Human Issues, c1977. 30, 42 p., [3] leaves of plates: ill.; 28 cm.

Working papers in the traditional arts 2-3. Includes bibliographies. Includes Akan-English glossary.

**1998:** [IUW] *The Adinkra dictionary: a visual primer on the language of Adinkra*, by W. Bruce Willis. Washington, D.C.: Pyramid Complex, c1998. xvi, 314 p.: ill.; 26 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 291-298) and index.

Adinkra are visual symbols, originally created by the Akan, that represent concepts or aphorisms. Adinkra are used extensively in fabrics, pottery, logos and advertising. They are incorporated into walls and other architectural features. Fabric adinkra are often made by woodcut sign writing as well as screen printing. Adinkra symbols appear on some traditional akan gold weights. The symbols are also carved on stools for domestic and ritual use. Tourism has led to new departures in the use of the symbols in such items as T-shirts and jewelry. The symbols have a decorative function but also represent objects that encapsulate evocative messages that convey traditional wisdom, aspects of life or the environment. There are many different symbols with distinct meanings, often linked with proverbs. In the words of Anthony Appiah, they were one of the means in a pre-literate society for "supporting the transmission of a complex and nuanced body of practice and belief" (Wiki).

**2002:** [IUW] *Akan nsemfuasekyere*, by J. Gyekye-Aboagye ... [et al.]. Cape Town: Centre for Advanced Studies of African Society, 2002. ix, 280 p.; 22 cm. Series: CASAS book series; no. 15. First single language dictionary of Akan? Although this is not a bilingual dictionary, it is listed for general interest.

**2004:** [IUW] *Christian values in Adinkra symbols*, Peter Achampong. Kunst-Kumasi, Ghana: University Printing Press, [2004?]. vi, 69 p.: ill.; 25 cm.

**2006a:** [IUW] *Akan dictionary: pilot project: 1530 words*. Legon-Zurich-Trondheim Computational Lexicography Project funded by NUFU. [Legon, Ghana]: Dept. of Linguistics, University of Ghana, Legon, [2006] xix, 78 p.; 24 cm. "July 2006." Akan and English.

**2006b:** [IUW] *Ma Yenka Akan (Twi) / Seth Ofori*. Madison, Wis.: NALRC Press, 2006. xxii, 357 p.: ill.; 26 cm. First edition. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in white, green and black, with color photo of young woman on front cover. Let's speak African language series. "A Approach to the Teaching and Learning of Akan (Twi) as a Foreign Language"--Cover. Akan/Twi-English glossary, pp. 295-322, English-Akan/twi glossary, pp. 323-357. Includes index.

**2011:** [IUW] *Akan terminology: English-Akan linguistic and media glossary*, by Kofi Agyekum, E.K. Osam, Apenteng Sackey. [Legon-Accra]: [University of Ghana], [2011]. Legon-Accra: Adwinsa Publications (GH) Ltd. ©2011 189 pages; 21 cm

[**AKAR-BALE**] A language of India. The Bale language, Akar-Bale (also Balwa), is an extinct Southern Great Andamanese language once spoken in the Andaman Islands in Ritchie's Archipelago, Havelock Island, and Neill Island (Wiki).

Ethnologue: acl. Alternate names: Bale, Balwa.

**1898:** see under **ANDAMANESE LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**AKATEKO**] Akatek (Acateco) is a Mayan language spoken by the Akatek people primarily in the Huehuetenango Department, Guatemala in and around the municipalities of Concepción Huista, Nentón, San Miguel Acatán, San Rafael La Independencia and San Sebastián Coatán. A number of speakers also live in Chiapas, Mexico. It is a living language with 58,600 speakers in 1998, of which 48,500 lived in Guatemala and the

remaining in Mexico. Akatek is closely related to the two Mayan languages, Q'anjob'al and Jakalteq. Akatek was regarded as a dialect of the Q'anjob'al language until the 1970s, when linguists realized that it has a distinct grammar from that of Q'anjob'al. That it has been thought a dialect of Q'anjob'al is reflected in the many names Akatek has had through time. One of its primary names before it was named Akatek was Western Q'anjob'al, but it has also been called Conob and various names including Q'anjob'al and the municipality where it is spoken (Wiki).

Ethnologue: knj. Alternate Names: Acatec, Acateco, Conob, Kanjobal, K'anjob'al, Q'anjob'al, San Miguel Acatán Kanjobal, Western Kanjobal, Western Q'anjob'al.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario akateko-español*, by Domingo Andrés, Karen Dakin, José Juan, Leandro López, & Fernando Peñalosa. Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif.: Ediciones Yax Te', 1996. Original purple and white wrappers, lettered in white and black. Pp. 1-5 6-238 239-240. 21 cm. First edition. Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquin. Acateko-Spanish, pp. 6-234. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary records the language spoken in the villages of San Miguel Acatan and San Rafael La Independencia, Huehuetenango, Guatemala. It is known officially as Akateko, although nearly all the speakers call it Kanjobal... This language is spoken by around 40,000 people in the villages mentioned, and by another 15,000 who are part of the great Mayan Diaspora throughout Mexico, the United States and Canada. [Those who worked on the dictionary] began its compilation in 1974...and completed it in 1980" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**AKEBOU**] Akebu or Kebu (also Kabu; in French: akébou) is one of the Ghana–Togo Mountain languages spoken by the Akebu people of southern Togo and southeastern Ghana. It is a language with nominal classes (and a tonal language?). Akebu is closely related to the Animere language. In 2002 there were about 56,400 speakers, located primarily in the Akébou district of the Plateau Region of Togo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: keu. Alternate Names: Akebou, Akébou, Ekpeebhe, Ekpeebhibhe, Gakagba, Kabu, Kébou, Kebu, Kegberike, kekpeeke, kekpeerike.

**1952:** see **1952b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**AKHA**] Akha is the language spoken by the Akha people of southern China (Yunnan Province), eastern Burma (Shan State), northern Laos, and northern Thailand (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ahk. Alternate names: Ahka, Aini, Aka, Ak'a, Ekaw, Ikaw, Ikor, Kaw, Kha Ko, Khako, Khao Kha Ko, Ko, Yani.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *Akha-English Dictionary*, compiled by Paul Lewis. Ithaca, NY: Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University, 1968. Original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 364 pp. + 14 pp. list of publications. First edition. Linguistic Series III, Data Paper Number 70. "Data for this dictionary has been gathered while I served as a missionary with the Burma Baptist Convention... I began learning the language in 1949 while living in Pangwai, Kengtung State. From that time until I left Burma in 1966, I have worked on this dictionary as my other duties have allowed...The Akha (Ekaw, or Kaw) people live in southern Unnan, China, Kengtung State in Eastern Burma, and Northwestern area of Laos, and Northern Thailand. It is impossible to know

just how many Akhas there are, but I would estimate their total number to be between three hundred thousand and half a million. Their language is in the Lolo branch of the Tibeto-Burman languages." First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

[**AKOOSE**] Manenguba [Ethnologue: Akoose], also known as Ngoe or the Mbo cluster, is a Bantu language spoken in Cameroon. It is a dialect cluster spoken by several related peoples. The dialects in the cluster are: Koose (Akoo̯se, Bakossi) the principal dialect; Mbo (Mboo, Sambo), Kaka (Bakaka, Bakaa); Sosi (Bassossi) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bss (Akoose): alternate names: Akosi, Bakossi, Bekoose, Koose, Kosi, Nkoosi, Nkosi.

An on-line dictionary of Akoose may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1915:** [LILLYbm] *Vokabularium der Nkosi-sprache* (Kamerun), by H. Dorsch. Hamburg: Otto Meissner, 1915. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-5 6-48. First edition. Series: 5. *Beiheft zum Jahrbuch der hamburgischen wissenschaftlichen Anstalten*, XXXII. 1914. Published by the Seminar für Kolonialsprachen in Hamburg. Zaunmüller, col. 286. Hendrix 1126 (listed as Mbo). German-Nkosi vocabulary, pp. [5]-48. First vocabulary of this language.

"The author lived for a long time as a missionary to the Basel Mission in Cameroon, and spent time from the Spring of 1897 to the summer of 1904 (except for a year's leave in Europe) in the Nkosi-speaking area of Nyasoso (about 90 km. north of Duala). He used and completed the collections of his predecessor Basedow and gained such command of the language that he used it for 1 ½ years in daily intercourse and for religious services before he worked on it in written form.... The language is spoken by about 50,000 in the region of Bakosi. It is a Bantu language most closely related to Duala" (Foreword, C. Meinhof, tr: BM).

**1987:** see **1987a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2012:** [IUW] *Akoose-English dictionary and English-Akoose index*. compiled by Robert Hedinger. [Cameroon]: [Akoose Language Committee]: [SIL Cameroon], 2012. xii, 538 pages: color illustrations; maps (some color); 23 cm. Series: Language monographs: local series Kay Williamson Educational Foundation, KWEF; 4. The English-Akoose index is an abbreviated lexicon referencing the lengthier entries in the Akoose-English section. Contents: Dictionary entries explained -- Orthography guide -- Notes on grammar -- Akoose-English dictionary -- English-Akoose index -- Appendix 1. Names of people -- Appendix 2. Names of plants and animals. First dictionary of this language.

[**AKOYE**] Akoye, also known as Lohiki or Maihiri (Mai-Hea-Ri), is an Angan language of Papua New Guinean(Wiki).

Ethnologue: miw. Alternate Names: Akoinkake, Akoyi, Angoya, Lohiki, Mai-Hea-Ri, Maihiri, Obi.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**AKURIO**] Akuriyó is a nearly extinct Cariban language of Suriname. Contact with the Akurio people was made by non-natives in 1969 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ako (Akurio). Alternate names: Akoerio, Akuliyo, Akuri, Akurijo, Akuriyo, Oyaricoulet, Triometesem, Triometesen, Wama, Wayaricuri.

**1909-1946:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES O.F SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**ALABAMA**] Alabama (also known as Alibamu) is a Native American language, spoken by the Alabama-Coushatta tribe of Texas. It was once spoken by the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town of Oklahoma, but there are no more Alabama speakers in Oklahoma. It is a Muskogean language, and is believed to have been related to the Muklasa and Tuskegee languages, which are no longer extant. Alabama is closely related to Koasati and Apalachee, and more distantly to other Muskogean languages like Hitchiti, Chickasaw and Choctaw (Wiki).

Ethnologue: akz. Alternate names: Alibamu.

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Alabama Language*, by Cora Sylestine, Heather K. Hardy, & Timothy Montler. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1993. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. two shades of green, lettered in white, black, and green. First edition. Includes Alabama-English and an English-Alabama index. "The Alabama language, a member of the Muskogean language family ... is spoken today [1993] by the several hundred inhabitants of the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation in Polk County, Texas. This ['first dictionary of the Alabama language'] was begun over fifty years ago by tribe member Cora Sylestine... aided after 1980 by [two] linguists, who completed the dictionary after her death." Second copy: IUW.

[**ALANGAN**] The Alangan language is a language spoken by Mangyans in the province of Mindoro in the Philippines. Alangan is spoken by 2,150 people in the following municipalities of north-central Mindoro (Ethnologue).

Sablayan municipality, Mindoro Occidental Province

Naujan municipality, Mindoro Oriental Province

Victoria municipality, Mindoro Oriental Province

The Ayan Bekeg dialect spoken on the northeast slopes of Mount Halcon is understood by Alangan speakers throughout the area (Tweddell 1970:193) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: alj.

**1912:** see under **MANGYAN LANGUAGES.**

[**ALBANIAN**] Albanian (shqip [ʃcip] or gjuha shqipe ['juha 'ʃcipɛ]) occupies an independent branch of the Indo-European language tree. It is the official language of Albania and Kosovo. The language is spoken by over five million people, primarily in Albania, Kosovo, the Republic of Macedonia, but also in other areas of Southern Europe in which there is an Albanian population, including Montenegro and the Preševo Valley of southern Serbia. Centuries-old communities speaking Albanian-based dialects can be found scattered in Croatia the Arbanasi, Greece the Arvanites and Cham, Southern Italy, Sicily, and Calabria the Arbëreshë and as well as in Ukraine. Due to the large Albanian diaspora, the total number of speakers is much higher than the native speakers in Southeast Europe (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Albanian a macrolanguage including: Arbëreshë Albanian

[aae] (Italy), Arvanitika Albanian [aat] (Greece), Gheg Albanian [aln], Tosk Albanian [als].

[Entries being compiled]

[**ALEUT**] Aleut (Unangam Tunuu), also known as Unangan, is a language of the Eskimo–Aleut language family. It is the heritage language of the Aleut (Unangaŋ) people living in the Aleutian Islands, Pribilof Islands, and Commander Islands. Various sources estimate there are only between 100 and 300 speakers of Aleut remaining (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ale. Alternate names: Anangax.

**1802:** [LILLY] *An account..Russia. etc....*, Martin Sauer. London, 1802. With an appendices of vocabularies of the Kamchatkan, Aleutian and Kodiak dialects.

**1896:** [LILLY] *Aleutian Indian and English Dictionary. Common words in the dialects of the Aleutian Indian Language as spoken by the Oogashik, Egashik, Egegik, Anangashuk and Misremie tribes around Sulima River and neighnoring parts of the Alaska Peninsula*, compiled by Charles A. Lee. Seattle, Washington: Lowman & Hanford, 1896. Original gray wrappers (front wrapper detached), lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-23 24. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. The first English-Aleut dictionary, since reprinted several times in facsimile. Second copy: IUW.

"The author, in placing this little book before the public, feels...he adds his mite to the useful and timely literature of the day. The ground has not been covered before, and all travelers in the Alaskan Peninsula will appreciate to its fullest extent the purpose of this work. The aborigines of this far away country have no written language, and this work aims to put before the traveler or trader a means of communication with this people which it is hoped will be of mutual benefit to both. Many years of residence in this country and thorough familiarity with its people, have, we believe, well equipped us for the realization of our task" (Preface).

*Binding variant (1896):* [LILLYbm] Identical to issue in gray wrappers, but here in pale green wrappers, with illustrative portrait of Indian woman on front wrapper.

Facsimile edition **1965:** [LILLYbm] *Aleutian Indian and English Dictionary*, by Charles A. Lee. Seattle: The Shorey Book Store, 1965. Original wrappers. Facsimile reproduction of the first edition of 1896, published by Lowman & Hanford, in Seattle.

Second printing of facsimile edition **1966:** [LILLYbm] Limited to 100 copies.

Fourth printing of facsimile edition **1973:** [LILLY] Aleutian Indian and English dictionary: common words in the dialects of the Aleutian Indian language, as spoken by the Oogashik, Egashik, Egegik, Anangashuk and Misremie tribes around Sulima River and neighboring parts of the Alaska peninsula / compiled by Charles A. Lee. Fourth edition of facsimile reprint. Seattle, Washington: The Shorey Book Store, 1973. 23 pages, 5 unnumbered pages; 22 cm. "Facsimile reproduction 1965." Originally published: Seattle, Wash.: Lowman & Hanford Stationery & Printing Co., 1896. "Limited to 150 copies"--Title-page verso. "July 1973"--Title-page verso. Publisher's advertisements: 5 unnumbered pages at end.

"Note to students and collectors: ... we are bringing back into print a diversity of Pacific Northwest and Alaskan historical material which we are selling at moderate prices ... We limit most reproductions from 25 to 100 copies and reprint as the demand warrants"--Final page.

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *The Aleut Language: the Elements of Aleut Grammar with a Dictionary in two Parts containing Basic Vocabularies of Aleut and English*, by Richard Henry Geoghegan. Washington, D.C.: US Department of the Interior, 1944. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 121 (dated 1945). The dictionary is on pp. 97-169. ["The elements of Aleut grammar, based on the Russian text, 'Opyt grammatiki aleutsko-lisevskago yazika', by Ivan Veniaminov; translated by Richard Henry Geoghegan": p. 13-88. "Aleut-English dictionary, compiled by Richard Henry Geoghegan. A vocabulary of the Aleutian or Unangan language as spoken on the eastern Aleutian Islands and on the Alaska Peninsula, being a translation of the Russian, 'Slovar aleutsko-lisevskago yazyka' or 'Dictionary of the Aleut-Fox language', by Ivan Veniaminov, 1834, with additions and annotations by the compiler": p. 89-124.] "In 1944, as a war-time project, the U.S. Department of the Interior published *The Aleut Language*, an English translation by Richard Henry Geoghegan of [Ioann] Veniaminov's grammar and vocabulary of Eastern Aleut [*Opyt grammatiki aleutsko-lis'evskago yazyka*, St. Petersburg, 1846]" (From Bergsland: *Aleut Dictionary*, 1994). First English-language Aleut grammar. Second copy: IUW.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Aleut Dialects of Atka and Attu*, by Knut Bergsland. Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society, 1959. Original brown wrappers, lettered in brown. Pp. 1-4 5-128. First edition. Translations of the American Philosophical Society, New Series, Vol. 49, Part 3. Includes list of proper names in Aleut dialects, keyed to maps, along with English language equivalents, pp. 20-42, and a detailed discussion of previous linguistic scholarship on the Aleuts, pp. 6-7. The author also published a grammar and vocabulary of these dialects on the basis of two sponsored field trips to Atka Island in 1950 and 1952. This copy belonged to the noted anthropologist and linguist C. F. Voegelin, who is thanked in the acknowledgments for having helped organize the project and includes a carbon copy of his detailed two-page letter to the author, dated May 29, 1959, discussing this work ("a fascinating monograph") as well as Bergsland's essay on Roman Jakobson.

**1993?:** [IUW] *Qawalangim tunugan kaduuŋingin: eastern Aleut grammar and lexicon*, written and compiled by Knut Bergsland and Moses Dirks, with Agnes and Sergie Sovoroff and Olga Mensoff, illustrated by J. Leslie Boffa; a production of the National Bilingual Materials Development Center, Rural Education Affairs, University of Alaska.

Anchorage, Alaska: The Center, [1993?]. iii, 190 p.: ill.; 28 cm.

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *Aleut Dictionary. Unangam Tunudgusii. An unabridged lexicon of the Aleutian, Pribilof, and Commander Islands Aleut Languages*, compiled by Knut Bergsland. Fairbanks, Alaska: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 1994. Original two-tone green, white and black wrappers, lettered and illustrated in white and black. Pp. i-v vi-xlvi xlvii-xlviii, 1-739 740 [4]. First edition. First printing of 800 copies. Includes Aleut-English, pp. 1-465, English-Aleut index, pp.

666-734, and historical/bibliographical study of lexical sources, pp. viii-xi, xxxvii-xlvi. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary... documents all the recorded vocabulary of the language spoken by the people who inhabit the tip of the Alaska Peninsula, the Aleutian Chain all the way to the Commander Islands near Kamchatka, and the Pribilof Islands to the north. [It] is a compilation of all the Aleut words recorded by everyone from early voyagers and Orthodox priests such as Vaniaminov and Netsvetov to Jochelson and to Bergsland himself. It is the first fully documented dictionary of the language" (from the rear wrapper).

[**ALGONQUIN**] Algonquin (also spelled Algonkin; in Algonquin: Anicinàbemowin or Anishinàbemiwin) is either a distinct Algonquian language closely related to the Ojibwe language or a particularly divergent Ojibwe dialect. It is spoken, alongside French and to some extent English, by the Algonquin First Nations of Quebec and Ontario. As of 2006, there were 2,680 Algonquin speakers,[3] less than 10% of whom were monolingual. Algonquin is the language for which the entire Algonquian language subgroup is named. The similarity among the names often causes considerable confusion (Wiki).

Ethnologue: alq. Alternate names: Algonkin, Anishinaabemowin.

**1612:** [LILLY] *A map of Virginia.: VVith a description of the countrey, the commodities, people, government and religion / VVritten by Captaine Smith, sometimes governour of the countrey. Whereunto is annexed the proceedings of those colonies, since their first departure from England, with the discourses, orations, and relations of the salvages, and the accidents that befell them in all their iournies and discoveries. Taken faithfully as they were written out of the writings of Doctor Russell. Tho. Stvdley. Anas Todkill. Ieffra Abot. Richard Wiefin. Will. Phettiplace. Nathaniel Povvell. Richard Pots. And the relations of divers other diligent observers there present then, and now many of them in England. By VV. S. At Oxford: Printed by Joseph Barnes, 1612. 2 pts. in 1 v. ([8], 39, [1]; [4], 110 p., [1] folded leaf of plates: 1 map; 19 cm. (4to) . Includes [Algonquin] Indiana vocabulary, prelim. p. [5-7].*

"John Smith included a Virginia Algonquian vocabulary in his 1612 *Map of Virginia*, 'Because many doe desire to knowe the maner of their language.' 'The maner of their language,' not 'their language': people want to hear it, not speak it, Smith perceived. After some basic nouns and short phrases, Smith's vocabulary concludes with the famously enigmatic and expansive command (or is it an offer?), 'Bid Pokahontas bring hither two little Baskets, and I will give her white beads to make her a chaine/Kekaten pokahontas patiaquagh ningh tanks manotyens neer mowchick rawrenock audowgh.' Smith represented himself as magically fluent in Virginia Algonquian. But was he giving trinkets to his love? Proffering a wampum belt of peace? Trading beads for baskets or putting beads in baskets? Seventeenth-century English readers were unlikely to be lucky enough to need to know this sentence if they journeyed to Virginia, so this is no Berlitz. Rather, Smith uses the vocabulary to show that he was at home in this other world, and yet also still himself, the English gallant. Such a perfect prospect, he implied, awaited those who would follow him. Interestingly, however, as Ives Goddard has pointed out, Smith's translations do not represent fully-inflected Algonquian. The sentences thus demonstrate either the rudimentary nature of Smith's linguistic knowledge, or, if they represent a pre-existing pidgin, the collective involvement of many Algonquians and

speakers of other languages in developing a lingua franca. Like the enigmas that arise from the English versions of the sentences alone, the presence of pidgin undermines Smith's authority to define the line between familiar and strange" (Laura J. Murray: "Vocabularies of Native American Languages: A Literary and Historical Approach to an Elusive Genre," *American Quarterly* 53.4 (2001) 590-623). **1618:** [LILLY] *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France: contenant les navigations, découvertes, & habitations faites parles François és Indes Occidentales & Nouvelle-France, par commission de noz roys tres-chrétiens, & les diverses fortunes d'iceux en l'execution de ces choses, depuis cent ans jusque à hui. En quoy est comprise l'histoire morale, naturele, & géographique des provinces cy décrites: avec les tables & figures necessaires. / Par Marc Lescarbot advocat en Parlement témoin oculaire d'une partie des choses ici recitées ..., Troisième édition / enrichie de plusieurs choses singulieres, outre la suite de l'histoire,* by Marc Lescarbot. A Paris,: Chez Adrian Perier, ruë Saint Iacques, au compas d'or., M. DC. XVIII. [1618]. 55, [1], 970 [i.e., 926], [2] p., [4] folded leaves of plates: maps; 18 cm. (8vo). Périer, Adrian, fl. 1584-1629, printer. Lescarbot, Marc, cartographer. Swelinck, Jan Gerrits, b. ca. 1601, engraver. Millot, Jean, b. 1582, engraver. Variant title: *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France*. Lescarbot's maps engraved by Jan Swelinck and Jean Millot. Includes the 3 maps of the first, 1609 ed., and an additional map, "Figure et description de la terre reconnue et habitée par les François en la Floride et aueçagissant par les 30, 31 et 32 degrez / de la main de M. Marc Lescarbot." Signatures: ã\* \*e\* \*i\* ð\* A-Mmm\* (Mmm8 verso blank). Numbers 481-484 and 741-780 omitted in pagination. "Second livre de l'histoire de la Nouvelle-France. Contenant les voyages faits souz le Sieur de Villegagnon en la France Antarctique du Bresil."--p. 139-211. Errata, p. [971]. Liv. VI, Chap. VI, "Du Langage" contains a ca. 100 word glossary from French to a Canadian Algonquian language. With, as issued: Lescarbot, Marc. *Les muses de la Nouvelle France*. ... Paris: Adrian Perier, 1618. From the Library of J.K. Lily, Jr. Bound in vellum, sewn over thongs, fore-edge ties lacking, later ms. spine title. In a maroon cloth slipcase with chemise. JCB Lib. cat., pre-1675 II, 127. Alden, J.E. *European Americana*, 618/74. Sabin 40173. Church, D.E. *Discovery* 372. HARRISSE, H. *Nouvelle France*, no.31. Pilling, J.C. *Algonquian lang.* 311.

**1634:** [LILLY] *Nevv Englands prospect: a true, lively, and experimentall description of that part of America commonly called Nevv England, discovering the state of that countrie both as it stands to our new-come English planters and to the old native inhabitants, laying downe that which may both enrich the knowledge of the mind-travelling reader or benefit the future voyager*, by William Wood. Printed at London: by Tho. Cotes for Iohn Bellamie and are to be sold at his shop ..., 1634. [9], 2-98, [6] p., [1] leaf of plates: 1 map; 19 cm. (4to). Vocabulary of the Massachusetts [Algonquin] language: "Because many have desired to heare some of the natives language, I have here inserted a small nomenclator, with the names of their chiefe kings, rivers, moneths, and days"--leaves O2 recto-O4 recto, O4 verso blank.

**1703:** [LILLY] *Nouveaux voyages de Mr. Le Baron de Lahontan, dans l'Amerique septentrionale, qui contiennent une rélation des différens Peuples qui y habitent; la nature de leur Gouvernement; leur Commerce, leurs Coutumes, leur Religion, & leur manière de fire la Guerre. L'intérêt des François & des Anglois dans le Commerce qu'ils font avec ces Nations; l'avantage que l'Angleterre peut retirer dans ce Païs, étant en Guerre avec la France. Le tout enrichi de Cartes & de Figures.* [device],

by Lahontan, Louis Armand de Lom d'Arce, baron de, 1666-1715? A La Haye, Chez les Frères l'Honoré, Marchands Libraires. M. DCCIII. 2 v. in 1.: maps (part fold.) plates (part fold.); 17 cm. Bound in 18th century calf. First edition (with an angel in a circular allegorical ornament on title page of each volume according to Pilling, as cited below. Vol. 2 has separate title: *Memoires de l'Amerique septentrionale, ou la suite des voyages de Mr. Le Baron de Lahontan. Qui contiennent la Description d'une grande étenduë de Païs e ce Continent, l'intérêt des François & des Anglois, leurs Commerces, leurs Nvigations, les Moeurs & les Coutumes des Sauvages &c. Avec un petit Dictionaire de la Langue du Païs. Le Tout enrichi de Carest & de Figures.* [device] A L Haye, Chez les Frères l'Honoré, Marchands Libraires. M. DCCIII. Both titles in red and black. "Petit Dictionaire de la Langue du Païs, p. 195-220 of vol. 2, is a glossary of te Algonkin and Huron languages. Map shows the "rivière longue." References: Pilling, J.C. *Bibliog. of the Algonquian languages*, 288.

English translation **1703**: [LILLY] *New voyages to North-America. Containing an account of the several nations of that vast continent...the several attempts of the English and French to dispossess one another...and the various adventures between the French, and the Iroquese confederates of England, from 1683 to 1694. A geographical description of Canada...with remarks upon their government, and the interest of the English and French in their commerce. Also a dialogue between the author and a general of the savages...with an account of the author's retreat to Portugal and Denmark...to which is added, a dictionary of the Algonkine language, which is generally spoke in North America*, by Louis Armand de Lom d'Arce, baron de Lahontan, 1666-1715? London, Printed for H. Bonwicke, T. Goodwin, M. Wotton, B. Tooke; and S. Manship, 1703.

Second edition in French **1705**: [LILLY] *Voyages du baron de La Hontan dans l'Amerique Septentrionale: qui contiennent une rélation des différens peuples qui y habitent; la nature de leur gouvernement; leur commerce; leurs co^utumes, leur religion, & leur maniere de faire la guerre ...* 2 éd., revuë, corrigëe, & augmentée. La Haye: J. l'Honoré, 1705. 2 v.: ill., maps; 17 cm. (12mo). From the library of J.K. Lilly. Bound in contemporary calf. Sabin 38641, 38642.

English translation of second French edition **1735**: [LILLY] *New voyages to North-America. Containing an account of the several nations of that vast continent ... the several attempts of the English and French to dispossess one another ... and the various adventures between the French, and the Iroquese confederates of England, from 1683 to 1694. A geographical description of Canada ... with remarks upon their government ... Also a dialogue between the author and a general of the savages ... with an account of the author's retreat to Portugal and Denmark, and his remarks on those courts. To which is added, a dictionary of the Algonkine language, which is generally spoke in North-America. Illustrated with twenty-three maps and cuts.* Written in French by the Baron Lahontan ... Done into English. The 2d ed. ... A great part of which never printed in the original ... London,

Printed for J. and J. Bonwicke, R. Wilkin, S. Birt, T. Ward, E. Wicksteed; and J. Osborn, 1735. 2 v. fronts., plates (some fold.) maps (some fold.) 20 cm. Vol. 2 has title and imprint: *New voyages to North-America. Giving a full account of the customs, commerce, religion, and strange opinions of the savages of that country. With political remarks upon the courts of Portugal and Denmark, and the present state of commerce of those countries.* The 2d ed. London, Printed for J. Walthoe, R. Wilkin, J. and J. Bonwicke, J. Osborn, S. Birt, T. Ward and E. Wicksteed, 1735. "A conference or dialogue between the author and Adario, a noted man among the savages": v. 2, p. 92-185. This has been attributed to Nicolas Gueudeville. Cf. Winsor, *Nar. and crit. hist. of Amer.*, v. 4, p. 257-260. From the library of Bernardo Mendel

German translation of first French edition **1709**: [LILLY] *Des berühmten Herrn baron de Lahontan Neueste Reisen nach Nord-Indien, oder dem mitternächtischen America, mit vielen besondern und bey keinem Scribenten befindlichen Curiositäten*, by Lahontan, Louis Armand de Lom d'Arce, baron de, 1666-1715? Aus dem Frantzösischen übersetzt von M. Vischer. Hamburg und Leipzig, Im Reumannischen Verlag, 1709. 6 p. l., 459 p. map. 14 cm. (12mo). Bound in full calf, paper label on spine; speckled edges. Sabin 38647. Folded t.-p. The Anhang (appendix) is a dictionary of the Algonquian language. A translation of vols. 1 and 2 of the original edition. From the library of Bernardo Mendel.

Facsimile edition of first English edition **1905**: [IUW] *New voyages to North-America, by the Baron de Lahontan; reprinted from the English edition of 1703, with facsimiles of original title-pages, maps, and illustrations, and the addition of introduction, notes, and index*, by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Chicago, A.C. McClurg, 1905. 2 v. fronts., plates (1 fold.) maps (part fold.) 22 cm

**1807**: [LILLY] *Travels through the Canadas, containing a description of the picturesque scenery on some of the rivers and lakes; with an account of the productions, commerce, and inhabitants of those provinces. To which is subjoined a comparative view of the manners and customs of several of the indian nations of North and South America*, by Geroge Heriot, esq. London, Printed for Richard Phillips, by T. Gillet, 1807. xii, 602, [1] p.: ill., plates (part fold., part double), map (col.); 28 cm. Bound in contemporary 19<sup>th</sup>-century half-calf, with spine lettered and decorated in gold. "Vocabulary of the Algonquin Tongue," *Algonquin-English*, pp. 579-602. Note: the 1813 Philadelphia reprint does not include the second part of the 1807 edition, and thus lacks the Algonquin-English vocabulary.

**1851-1857**: see Vols. 2 and 4 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1886**: [LILLYbm] *Lexique de la langue Algonquine*, by J.A. Cuoq. Montreal: Chapleau et Fils, 1886. Bound in later black half-leather and dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold, with paneled spine. Front wrapper professionally preserved and laid on paper, serving as title page. 448 pp. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 8. Algonquin-French, pp. [1]-[445]. First true dictionary of Algonquin.

**1887:** [LILLYbm] *Comparative Vocabulary of Algonquin Dialects. From Heckewelder's Manuscripts in the Collections of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.* Cambridge: John Wilson and Son. University Press, 1887. Original badly chipped green wrappers (no loss of text), lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-3 4-7 8 [2]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 8. "Printed for the 'Alcove of American Native Languages' in Wellesley College Library, by E. N. Vorsford." "The manuscript of this work is in the library of the American philosophical society. It is a copy made by Mr. Duponceau, and forms no. xxvii of a collection made by him and recorded in a folio account book, of which it occupies pp. 114-119."--Pilling, *Bibliography of the Algonquin languages*, p. 227.

Includes vocabulary of English-Lenni Lenape (Del.)-Minsi, or Monsey-Mahicanni-Natick, or Nadik-Chappawe-Shawana-Nanticok.

**1893:** [LILLYbm] *Comparative Vocabulary of the Algonkian Dialects*, by Albert S. Gatschet. Original 256 page typed and handwritten manuscript, dated 1893, and bound in contemporary rebacked brown half-leather and black pebbled cloth over boards, lettered in gold. With the ink stamp: BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY on the manuscript title page. Title page in pencil. "Begun in the [...] spring of the year 1893". Pages numbered in pencil. Includes comparative lists arranged one word per page for over forty different Algonquin languages/dialects, apparently from both published and unpublished sources; the language names are typed, the words inserted by hand in ink. With a letter from Wallace Tooker to Gatschet loosely inserted, dated October 16, 1895, discussing Algonquin terms for "rainbow." Pp. 254-256 entirely in manuscript, listing sources. Gatschet (1832-1907) was one of the most notable nineteenth century scholars of Indian languages; among many other works, he was the author of *The language of the Klamath Indians of southwestern Oregon* (Washington, D.C., 1890, 2 vols) and a *Dictionary of the Atakapa Language* (Washington, D.C.: 1932).

**1909:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire français-algonquin*, by Geo[rge Joseph Guyon] Lemoine [1860- ]. Chicoutimi: G. Delisle, impr. Bureaux du journal "Le Travailleur", 1909. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Wrappers with imprint: Québec: Imp. L'Action Sociale Ltée, 1911. Pp. 1-3 4-258 259-514; "Lettre d'approbation de Mgr. P. E. Roy": 1 leaf inserted between p. [2] and [3]. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. French-Algonquin, pp. 23-[514], with twelve folding synoptic tables of the language at rear of volume.

**1940-1956:** [IUW] *The Viking and the red man; the Old Norse origin of the Algonquin language*, by Reider T. Sherwin. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Company, 1940-1956. 8 v. 21 cm. Library binding. Maps on lining-papers of later volumes. Vols. 3--8 have imprint: Bronxville, N.Y., R.T. Sherwin. First volume (1940) includes a "general vocabulary", Algonquin-English, pp. 1-325, compiled from older sources. The vocabulary includes Old Norse words, indented throughout to distinguish them from the Algonquin.

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *A Computer-Generated Dictionary of Proto-Algonquian*, by John Hewson. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1993. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in yellow and white. Pp. [3] i ii-ix, 1 2-282 283-286. First edition. Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury series, Paper 125. Proto-Algonquian-English, pp. [1]-240, and index of English glosses, pp. 251-281. "This proto-language dictionary, which contains 4,066 entries and an extensive index of

English glosses, represents an interesting development in proto-language reconstruction technology, having been done entirely on computer. The input data consisted of some 30,000 lexical items from the four conservative Algonquian languages [Cree, Menomini, Ojibwa, Fox] used by Leonard Bloomfield to reconstruct the sound system of Proto-Algonquian" (Abstract). Second copy: IUW.

[**ALLADIAN**] Alladian (Alladyan, Allagia, Allagian) is one of the Lagoon languages of Ivory Coast. It is a Kwa language, closely related to Avikam, but otherwise its position is unclear (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ald. Alternate Names: Alladyan, Allagia, Allagian.

**1904**: see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1974**: [IUW] *L'Alladian (Côte d'Ivoire): phonologie et enquête lexicale*, L.

Duponchel. [Abidjan]: Université d'Abidjan, Institut de linguistique appliquée, 1974. 661 p.: ill.; 30 cm. Library binding. Documents linguistiques. Part II: "Enquête lexicale," includes classified French-Alladian vocabulary, with extensive explanations in French. Index to Alladian words, pp.572-599, index to French words, pp. 601-640. Bibliography: p. 643-648.

"Initially, we envisioned a phonological and grammatical study of the Alladian language. Since our stay in the Côte d'Ivoire had to be shortened, we were forced to abandon the idea of presenting a complete grammatical description of the language. In its place, recognizing the rapid disappearance of certain traditional techniques and the terms relating to them, and measuring the profound vulnerability of the lexicon to non-integral loan-words which tended to supplant the original basic vocabulary, we believed it would not only be interesting, but also a matter of some urgency, to carry out a deeper ethno-linguistic study" (Avant-propos, tr: BM).

[**ALLENTIAC**] Allentiac (Alyentiyak), also known as Huarpe (Warpe), was one of two known Warpean languages. It was native to Cuyo in Argentina, but was displaced to Chile in the late 16th century before being described. The people became mestizo and lost their language soon after (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this extinct language.

**1607 [1894]**: [LILLY] *Doctrina Cristiana y catecismo, con un Confesionario. Arte y Vocabulario breves en lengua allentiac*. Por el padre Luis de Valdivia... Reimpreso todo á plana y renglón, con una reseña de la vida y obras del autor post José Toribio Medina. Sevilla, Imp. De F. Rasco, 1894. S. 78 p., 20, 14 numb. l., 1 l, [19] p. 17 cm. Two hundred copies. This reprint includes facsimiles of the original title-pages, dated 1607. Library binding.

**1909-1911**: see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

Partially reprinted **2013**: see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**ALSEA**] Alsea or Alsean (also Yakonan) was two closely related speech varieties spoken along the central Oregon coast. They are sometimes taken to be different languages, but it is difficult to be sure given the poor state of attestation; Mithun believes they were probably dialects of a single language (Wiki).

This extinct language is not included in Ethnologue.

**1920:** [LILLYbm] *Alsea Texts and Myths*, by Leo J. Frachtenberg. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1920. Hardbound without d.j. 304 pp. First edition. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 67. Not in Zaunmüller. Alsea-English, English-Alsea dictionary pp. 246-304. Alsea "is a subdivision of the Yakonan linguistic family." In 1920 there were still a few remaining speakers of Alsea on the Siletz Reservation in northwestern Oregon. First substantial two-way vocabulary of Alsea.

[**ALTAI**] Gorno-Altai (also Gorno-Altay) is a Turkic language, spoken officially in the Altai Republic, Russia. The language was called Oyrot prior to 1948. Due to its isolated position in the Altai Mountains and contact with surrounding languages, the classification of Altai within the Turkic languages has often been disputed. Altai is spoken primarily in the Altai Republic (Southern Altai) and Altai Krai (Northern Altai). Alongside Russian, Altai is an official language of the Altai Republic. The official language is based on the Southern dialect spoken by the group called the Altay-Kiži, however in the few years it has also spread to the Northern Altai Republic. Though traditionally considered one language, Southern Altai is not fully mutually intelligible with the Northern varieties. Written Altai is based on Southern Altai, and according to Ethnologue is rejected by Northern Altai children. In 2006, a Cyrillic alphabet was created for the Kumandy variety of Northern Altai for use in Altai Krai (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Altai as two separate languages: 1) Northern Altai (atv: alternate names: Telengit, Telengut, Teleut), and 2) Southern Altai (alt: alternate names: Altai, Oirot, Oyrot).

**1884 [2005]:** [IUW] Словарь алтайского и аладагского наречий тюркского языка / [составил В. Вербицкий]. *Slovar' altaiskogo i aladagskogo narechii türkskogo iazyka*, [sostavil' V. Verbiĭskii]. Izd. 2-e. Second edition. Горно-Алтайск: Ак Чечек, 2005. Gorno-Altaišk: Ak Chechek, 2005. vii, 496 p.: port.; 27 cm. Reprint. Originally published: Kazan': Tipografiia V.M. Kliuchnikova, 1884. Includes bibliographical references (p. [1]-2). Altai-Russian dictionary.

**1947:** [IUW] *Oïrotsko-russkii slovar'*. Sostavili N.A. Baskakov i T.M. Toshchakova, pod obshchei red. N.A. Baskakova. Okolo 10 000 slov. S prilozheniem grammaticheskogo ocherka oïrotskogo iazyka. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1947. 312 p. fold. map. 21 cm. Zaunmüller 291.

**1964:** [IUW] *Russko-altaiskii slovar'*. Pod red. N. A. Baskakova. [Sostavlen pod ruskovodstvom N. A. Kuchigashevoi] Okolo 33 000 slov. Moskva, Sovetskaia èntsiklopediia, 1964. xxxiv, 875 p. 21 cm. Added t.p. in Oirot. Prefatory matter in Oirot and Russian. In Cyrillic characters. Russian-Altai dictionary.

**1993:** [IUW] *Slovar' russkikh govorov Altaia*, [redaktory, I.A. Vorob'eva, A.I. Ivanova]. Barnaul: Izd-vo Altaiskogo universiteta, 1993- v.; 19 cm. Incomplete contents t. 1. Bukvy A-G -- t. 3., ch. 1. Bulvy L-O -- t. 4. Bukvy R-ĪA. Russian dictionary of Altai dialects.

**1999:** [IUW] *Altayca-Türkçe sözlük*: N. A. Baskakov ile T. M. Toşçakova'nın *Oyrotsko-Russkiy slovar'ından genişletilmiş* / hazırlayanlar, Emine Gürsoy-Naskali, Muvaffak Duranlı. Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu, 1999. 266 p.; 24 cm. Series: Türk Dil Kurumu yayınları; 725 Includes bibliographical references. Altai-Turkish dictionary.

**2004:** [IUW] *Altaï tilding̃ tundük dialektterining̃ temalar aayıńcha sızligi = Tematicheskii slovar' severnykh dialektov altaiskogo iazyka*, karuulu redaktory, N.A. Ðaıym. Gorno-Altaišk: S.S. Surazakovtyńg a. a. altaistika institudy, 2004. 156 p.; 14 x 20 cm. In *Altai and Russian. Thematic dictionary of Russian-Northern Altai dialects*.

**2007:** [IUW] Историко-этимологический словарь русских говоров Алтая / под редакцией Л.И. Шелеповой. *Istoriko-étimologicheskii slovar' russkikh govorov Altaia* / pod redaktsiei L.I. Sheleporovoi. Барнаул: Изд-во Алтайского гос. университета, 2007- Barnaul: Izd-vo Altaiskogo gos. universiteta, 2007- v.; 21 cm. Russian etymological dictionary of Altai dialects.

[**ALTAIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] Altaic /æl'teɪk/ is a proposed language family of central Eurasia, now widely seen as discredited. Various versions included the Turkic, Mongolic, Tungusic, Koreanic, and Japonic languages. These languages are spoken in a wide arc stretching from northeast Asia through Central Asia to Anatolia and eastern Europe. The group is named after the Altai Mountains, a mountain range in Central Asia. The language families included in the proposal share numerous characteristics. Supporters of Altaic, sometimes called "Altaicists", view the similarities as arising from common descent from a proto-Altaic language spoken several thousand years ago. Opponents maintain that the similarities are due to areal interaction between the language groups concerned. Some linguists think that the cases for either interpretation are equally strong; they have been called the "skeptics". Another view accepts Altaic as a valid family but includes in it only Turkic, Mongolic, and Tungusic. This view was widespread prior to the 1960s but has almost no supporters among specialists today [2016]. The expanded grouping, including Korean and Japanese, came to be known as "Macro-Altaic", leading to the designation of the smaller grouping as "Micro-Altaic" by retronymy. Most proponents of Altaic continue to support the inclusion of Korean and Japanese (Wiki).

**1895:** [LILLYbm] *Entwurf einer vergleichenden Grammatik der altaischen Sprachen: nebst einem vergleichenden Wörterbuch*, by Joseph Grunzel. Leipzig: Wilhelm Friedrich, 1895. Later temporary binding, preserving original front wrapper. Pp. [4] 1 2-90 91-92. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 8. Includes comparative vocabulary of Mongolian, Tungus (Evenki), and Turkish, pp. [67]-90, double column. This appears to be the earliest attempt to establish a comparative grammar of the Altaic languages.

[**ALUNE**] Alune is an Austronesian language of west Seram in the Maluku archipelago of Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: alp. Alternate Names: Patasiwa Alfoeren, Sapalewa.

**1920:** [LILLY] *Woordenlijst van de omgangstaal in West-Seran (Ceram) ten behoeve van ambtenaren en officieren*, samengesteld door A. M. Sierevelt, 1e Luitenant der Infanterie. (Behoort bij de nota "voor den dienst" betreffende West Ceram door F. J. P. Sachse). [Weltevreden]: Encyclopaedische Bureau, [1920]. Interleaved with blank pages. 122 p. 20.5 cm. Original dark blue limp cloth, lettered in black (front and spine faded to brown). Classified words and phrases, Alfoersch [Alune]-Dutch, pp. 9-44, Dutch-Alfoersch [Alune] vocabulary, pp. 46-122. As the title page indicates, this vocabulary of the language spoken in West Ceram [Alune] was compiled for the use of Dutch civil servants and officers and includes numerous phrases for everyday use in their

duties. This copy from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his note on the title page and scattered underlinings.

[**ALUR**] Alur is a dialect of Southern Luo spoken in northwestern Uganda and northeastern Democratic Republic of the Congo by the Alur people. Subdialects are Jokot, Jonam/Lo-Naam (mainly spoken in Congo), Mambisa, and Wanyoro (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Alur) alz. Alternate names: Aloro, Alua, Alulu, Dho Alur, Jo Alur, Lur, Luri.

**1948:** [LILLYbm] *A Simple Alur Grammar and Alur-English-Alur Vocabularies*, by Peter C. Ringe. [Nyapea]: The Eagle Press, [ca. 1948]. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black; plain green cloth spine. Pp. [2] i ii, 1 2-72. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix I.105. Alur-English, pp. 40-56, and English-Alur, pp. 57-72, double-columned. This is the first English-language dictionary of Alur. A Dutch-Alur dictionary appeared in 1940.

**1964a:** [IUW] *Essai de dictionnaire Dho Alur: Dho Alur- Français-Néerlandais-Anglais*, by Joseph Ukoko, Jan Knappert, Marcel van Spaandonck; introduction by Amaat Burssens. Gent, Belgique: [Rijksuniversiteit te Gent], 1964. xxvi, 436 p.; 25 cm. Textually identical to the Dutch edition below, but with all preliminaries in French. Hendrix 106.

**1964b:** [LILLYbm] *Proeve van Dho Alur-woordenboek: Dho Alur-Frans-Nederlands-Engels (Noordoost-Kongo)*, by Joseph Ukoko [1932- ], Jan Knappert & Marcel Van Spaandonck. Ghen: Ganda-Congo, 1964. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI-XVII XVIII, 1 2-436 437-438. With linguistic map. First edition. Series: Uitgavenreeks van Ganda-Congo, 3 [i.e. 4]. Hendrix 107. Alur-French-English, pp. [1]-436. This is the Flemish edition.

[**ALUTOR**] Alyutor or Alutor is a language of Russia that belongs to the Chukotkan branch of the Chukotko-Kamchatkan languages. The Alutor are the indigenous inhabitants of the northern part of the Kamchatka Peninsula. The language is unwritten and moribund; in the 1970s residents of the chief Alutor village of Vyvenka under the age of 25 did not know the language. In recent years the Vyvenka village school has started teaching the language. Until 1958 the language was considered the "village" (settled) dialect of the Koryak language, but it is not intelligible with traditionally nomadic varieties of Koryak. The autonym [ˈnəməlʔən] means "villager" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: alr. Alternate Names: Aliutor, Alyutor, Olyutor.

**2000:** [IUW] *Īazyk i fol'klor aliutorisev*, A.E. Kibrik, S.V. Kodzasov, I.A. Murav'eva. Moskva: IMLI RAN, "Nasledie", 2000. 468 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references. Alutor language and folklore, with Alutor-Russian vocabulary.

[**AMAHAI**] Amahai is a nearly extinct Austronesian spoken in the Moluccas in eastern Indonesia. It might be two languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: amq. Alternate Names: Amahei. Ethnologue classifies Amahai as one of two separate languages listed under the Elpaputi group.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**AMAHUACA**] Amahuaca is an indigenous American Panoan-family language spoken by several dozen people in the Amazon Basin in Perú but up to 130 and also in Brazil by 220 people. It is also known as Amawaka, Amaguaco, Ameuhaque, Ipitineri, and Sayaco. The most closely related languages are Cashinahua and Shipibo. It is an official language. There are 20 monolinguals. 30% are literate and 50% are literate in Spanish. Amahuaca uses a Latin-based script. Schools are bilingual, but the language has a negative connotation. A dictionary has been developed along with grammar rules and bible portions (Wiki).

Ethnologue: amc. Alternate Names: Amaguaco, Amahuaka, Amajuaca, Amawaka, Ameuhaque, Ipitineri, Ipitnere, Sayaco, Yora.

**1972:** [IUW] *Léxico amahuaca (pano)*, [por] André-Marcel d'Ans [y] Els Van den Eynde. [Lima] Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada [1972]. 48 . 30 cm. Series: Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada. Documento de trabajo, no.6.

**1980:** [IUW] *Diccionario amahuaca*, por Sylvia Hyde en colaboración con Robert Russell, Delores Russell, María Consuelo de Rivera. Ed. preliminar. Yarinacochoa, Perú: Ministerio de Educación: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1980. 154 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Serie Lingüística peruana no. 7. Amahuaca and Spanish. Bibliography: p. 153-154.

[**AMBAI**] The Ambai language is an Austronesian language spoken in Indonesian New Guinea (Papua Province), mostly on the Ambai Islands as well as the southern part of Yapen Island. The number of speakers is estimated to be 10,000 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: amk. Alternate Names: Ambai-Menawi.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**AMBRYM, SOUTHEAST**] Southeast Ambrym, or Taveak, is a language of Ambrym Island, Vanuatu. It is closely related to Paamese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tvk.

**1970:** [IUW] *Southeast Ambrym dictionary*, by G. J. Parker. [Canberra] The Australian National University [1970] xiii, 60 p. 26 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C. 17. First edition. First dictionary of the language.

[**AMBULAS**] Abelam (or Abulas) is the most prevalent of the Ndu languages of Sepik River region of northern Papua New Guinea. Dialects are Maprik, Wingei, Wosera-Kamu, Wosera-Mamu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abt. Alternate Names: Abelam, Abulas.

**1976:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE**] American Sign Language (ASL) is the predominant sign language of Deaf communities in the United States and most of anglophone Canada. Besides North America, dialects of ASL and ASL-based creoles are used in many countries around the world, including much of West Africa and parts of Southeast Asia. ASL is also widely learned as a second language, serving as a lingua franca. ASL is most closely related to French Sign Language (LSF). ASL originated in the early 19th century in the American School for the Deaf (ASD) in Hartford, Connecticut, from a situation of language contact. Since then, ASL use has propagated widely via schools for the deaf and

Deaf community organizations. Despite its wide use, no accurate count of ASL users has been taken, though reliable estimates for American ASL users range from 250,000 to 500,000 persons, including a number of children of deaf adults. ASL is not a form of pantomime, but iconicity does play a larger role in ASL than in spoken languages. English loan words are often borrowed through fingerspelling, although ASL grammar is unrelated to that of English. Many linguists believe ASL to be a subject-verb-object (SVO) language, but there are several alternative proposals to account for ASL word order (Wiki)

Ethnologue: ase. Alternate Names Ameslan, ASL, SIGN AMERICA.

**1976:** [IUW] *A dictionary of American sign language on linguistic principles*, by William C. Stokoe, Dorothy C. Casterline, Carl G. Croneberg. New ed. [Silver Spring, Md.]: Linstok Press, c1976. xxxiii, 346 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 320-324.

**1981:** [IUW] *American sign language: a comprehensive dictionary*, by Martin L.A. Sternberg; illustrated by Herbert Rogoff. New York: Harper & Row, c1981. xlv, 1132 p.: ill.; 24 cm. First edition. Includes subject index to bibliography and indexes for French, German, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish. Bibliography: p. 835-871.

New edition **1998a:** [IUW] *American Sign Language*, by Martin L.A. Sternberg; illustrated by Herbert Rogoff. Unabridged, 1st ed. thus New York: HarperCollins Publishers, c1998. xxi, 983 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Originally published: 1st ed. New York: Harper & Row, c1981.

**1994:** [IUW] *Random House American Sign Language dictionary*, by Elaine Costello; illustrated by Lois Lenderman, Paul M. Setzer, Linda C. Tom. New York: Random House, c1994. xxxiv, 1067 p.: ill.; 25 cm. First edition.

**1998b:** [IUW] *The American Sign Language handshape dictionary*, by Richard A. Tennant, Marianne Gluszak Brown; illustrated by Valerie Nelson-Metlay. Washington, D.C.: Clerc Books, c1998. 407 p.: ill.; 26 cm. Includes index.

**2004:** [IUW] *1,000 signs of life: basic ASL for everyday conversation*, by the editors of Gallaudet University Press. Washington, D.C.: Gallaudet University Press, c2004. v, 213 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Includes index.

[**AMHARIC**] Amharic (/æmˈhærɪk/ or /ɑːmˈhærɪk/; Amharic: አማርኛ Amarəñña, IPA: [amariɲːa] ( listen)) is a Semitic language spoken in Ethiopia. It is the second-most spoken Semitic language in the world, after Arabic, and the official working language of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Amharic is also the official or working language of several of the states within the federal system. It has been the working language of government, the military, and the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church throughout medieval and modern times. The 2007 census counted nearly 22 million native speakers in Ethiopia.[8] Outside Ethiopia, Amharic is the language of some 2.7 million emigrants.[citation needed] It is written (left-to-right) using Amharic Fidel, ልደል, which grew out of the Ge'ez abugida—called, in Ethiopian Semitic languages, ልደል fidel ("writing system", "letter", or "character") and ኣቡጊዳ abugida (from the first four Ethiopic letters, which gave rise to the modern linguistic term abugida). There is no agreed way of transliterating Amharic into Roman characters (Wiki).

Ethnologue: amh. Alternate names: Abyssinian, Amarigna, Amarinya, Amhara, Ethiopian.

**1698:** [LILLY] *Mashafa, Temhert, za-Lesana Amhara, seu, Lexicon Amharico-Latinum cum indice Latino copioso inquirendis vocabulis Amharicis in hoc opere contentis*, by Hiob Ludolf. Francofurti ad Moenum: Prostat apud Johannem David Zunnerum. Impressit Martinus Jacquetus, 1698. Modern dark blue half-leather and blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [70] (pp. [5]-[55], double-columned, numbered by columns 1-102, p. [56] numbered 103). Signatures: )(p2s A-Fp4s Gp2s a-dp2s. Engraving on title page; title page in red and black. Contents on title page verso. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 11. Hendrix 167. A few copies of the 1702 edition of Ludolf's *Grammatica Aethiopica* seem to have the Amharic lexicon bound in. This copy stamped "Jews College London" on the title page. Amharic-Latin, col. 1-103, and a Latin-Amharic index, final 16 unnumbered pages. This is the first dictionary of the Amharic language (see Isenberg below).

**1841:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Amharic language. In two parts. Amharic and English, and English and Amharic*, by Charles William Isenberg. London: printed for The Church Missionary Society, 1841. Contemporary (possibly original) dark blue-green cloth over boards, with later white label on spine lettered in black. Pp. *i-iii* iv-vii *viii*, (inserted folding table) *1* 2-215 *216*, *1* 2-218 [2]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 11. Hendrix 155 This copy with the ink stamp of the library of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews. Amharic-English, pp. [1]-212, with addenda, pp. [213]-215, and English-Amharic, pp. [1]-218.

"The appearance of a new Dictionary of the Amharic Language needs no apology. The only work of this kind hitherto published, is Ludolf's 'Lexicon Amharico-Latinum,' Frankfort, 1698. That distinguished scholar... composed an excellent Ethiopic Grammar and Lexicon. He subsequently availed himself of the assistance of Abba Gregorius... to prepare a Grammar and a Lexicon of the Amharic Language. The object of this last work was, to prepare to the way for the civil and religious improvement of Abyssinia. Considering the scanty means which he had for acquiring a knowledge of the Amharic Language, it is surprising how much Ludolf accomplished in his two Amharic works.... The typographic execution of [the present dictionary] does honour to Mr. [Richard] Watts, in every respect. As also for the Amharic type... cast by him... It is the best type which has ever been used in Ethiopic literature; and the Abyssinians, who saw it in the Pentateuch and the Psalms, were much pleased with it.... May [God] render [this dictionary] ... a channel for conveying the salutary influences of Evangelical Doctrine and of Christian Civilization, from enlightened Europe, over benighted Abyssinia!" (Preface). Includes a detailed description of Isenberg's compilation of the dictionary. Isenberg published a grammar of Amharic in 1842 [a copy is held by the Lilly Library].

**1887:** [LILLYbm] *Raccolta delle frasi più usuali tradotte dall'italiano in amarico, coll'aggiunta di un piccolo dizionario. 2a edizione riveduta e corretta*, by F[ederico] Piano. Rome: Voghera Carlo, 1887. Original red cloth pasted to boards, lettered in black. Pp. *1-3* 4-125 *126-130*. Second edition, revised and corrected. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 181 (listing first edition as that same year, same publisher, entitled *Dizionario italiano-amarico*, no indication of number of pages).

**1895:** [LILLYbm] *Piccolo dizionario eritreo: raccolta dei vocaboli più usuali nelle principali lingue parlate nella Colonia Eritrea. Italiano-arabo-amarico*, by

Alessandro Allori. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli, 1895. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *I-IX X-XXXIII XXXIV*, [2] *1 2-203 204 + 32 pp.* adverts. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 118. Italian-Arabic-Amharic, pp. [1]-203. First Italian-Amharic dictionary.

Augmented edition **1936**: [LILLY] *Piccolo dizionario eritreo: raccolta dei vocaboli più usuali nelle principali lingue parlate nella Colonia Eritrea. italiano-arabo-amarico-tigrino*, by Alessandro Allori & Guisepppe Serrano. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli, 1936. Pp. [2] *I-VII VIII IX X-XI XII-XV XVI-XIX XX-XXV XVI-XXXI XXXII-XXXIII XXXIV-XL, I-3 4-199 200*. 15 cm. Original limp red cloth, lettered in black. Italian-Arabic-Amharic-Tigrina, pp. [3]-199. Includes Allori's preface from the 1895 edition, and a new preface by Serrano, indicating that the Tigrina language has been added in this edition to increase its utility for Italians throughout Eritrea. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ink ownership stamp on title page.

**1903**: [LILLY] [in Amharic]: A Tigrinya-Italian-Arabic-Amharic dictionary, by Hagos Talchasta, Asmar, 1903, original red cloth, with pencil note "Apparently not in Stephen Wright's Ethiopian Incunabula, 1967" [which lists "all books printed in Ethiopia before the Italian occupation of 1936-41"]].

**1908**: [LILLY] *Guide du voyageur en Abyssinie*, by Ghevre Jesus Afevork. Rome: C. de Luigi, 1908. 272 p.; 25 cm. Later red half-leather and gray-green cloth over boards, spine letter in gold with raised bands. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 115. "French and Amharic wordlist arranged according to subject, with occasional sentences."

**1908-1910-1920**: [LILLY] *Initia Amharica. An Introduction to Spoken Amharic. Part I Grammar. Part II. English-Amharic Vocabulary with Phrases. Part III Amharic-English Vocabulary with Phrases. Vol. I*. [H-S in Amharic script](H-S), 3 vols., by C[arl] H[ubert] Armbruster [1874-1957]. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1908, 1910, 1920. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [Part I] *ii-vii viii-xxiii xxiv, 1 2-398 399-400*; [Part II] *i-vii viii-xxviii, 1 2-504 505-506*; [Part III, Vol. I] pp. [2] *ii-vii viii-xxx, 1 2-966*. First editions (the dictionary was never completed; only the first five letters of the alphabet were covered in Part III). Zaubmüller, col.11. Hendrix 124.

These are the author's personal copies, with his manuscript notes, corrections and revisions scattered throughout. The first volume with his ownership signature in ink on the free endpaper: "C. H. Armbruster" and the ink stamp of the British Consulate for Northeast -Ethiopia. The second volume with the ink stamps of the British Consulate and Arbruster's personal stamp. The third volume with the printed binder's ticket, Sudan Printing Press, Khartoum.

"The words and phrases in this work have been taken from the mouth of natives. As many as possible of the phrases are such as have been said spontaneously, i.e. are not the products of cross-examination... I have...paid more attention to what I have heard natives say to each other than to what they have said to me, and have not excluded words or modes of expression on account of their so-called vulgarity: the object in view being to give some description not so much of what, in the opinion of learned Europeans and natives, Abyssinians ought to say as of what in point of fact they do say" (Preface to Part I; also reprinted as Preface to Part II). Armbruster also refers to the "magnificent

Vocabolario" of Guidi "my indebtedness to which I desire to acknowledge most gratefully."

"It is now nine years since the printing of this book began. In its original shape the vocabulary was completed in 1906 ... Part I and II took two years each to print, the proofs following me about in the Sudan and Abyssinia, where I was continually travelling. By 1910, when the printing of Part III began, I had accumulated much fresh material which found its way into the book as it passed through the press. Then came more travels in Abyssinia, residence at Gondar, ten days from the nearest post office, and finally the war, when the printing which had never been rapid, almost came to a standstill" (Preface to Part III).

**1928:** [LILLY] *English-Amharic dictionary*, by C[raven] H[owell] Walker [1878-]. London: Sheldon Press, 1928. xii, 236 p. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. Zaunmüller, col. 11. Hendrix 202. First edition. This copy with an inscription in ink: 'English section / Press and Information Office / June 6, 1945' on verso of half-title. From the estate of William Steen, one of the original editors of the Ethiopian Herald, though without any ownership markings.

"This dictionary represents the Shoan dialect of Amharic and is frankly colloquial... In spite of its wide compass many words are not to be found in Guidi's Vocabolario, and these are recorded in the pious hope that they are discoveries" (Preface).

**1929:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire amarigna-français, suivi d'un vocabulaire français-amarigna*, by J[oseph] Baeteman. Dire-Daoua, Ethiopia: Imprimerie Saint Lazare, 1929. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and red. Pp. I-V VI-XXI XXII, 1-631 (numbered by columns, 1/2-1261/1262), 631, 1-2, 3-213 (numbered by columns 3 5/6-425/426), 214-220 (numbered 427-428 429-433) [2]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 11. Hendrix 130 ("about 20,000 words"). Amharic-French, cols. 1-1262, and French-Amharic, cols. 5-426. Second copy: IUW.

"The first dictionary of Amharic was published at the end of the eighteenth century by Ludolf. It consisted of 2,000 words in 102 columns... The second dictionary appeared in London in 1841. Its author was Charles William Isenberg, a Protestant missionary... This work contained around 7,000 words... Then came the dictionary of Antoine d'Abbadie (1881)... In 1901 Professor I. Guidi published his 'Vocabolario Amarico-Italiano' in Rome" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1936:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabolario Pratico Italiano-Tigrai-Amarico, corredato d'alfabeto, frasario e nozioni grammaticali delle due lingue*, by Prospero Maria da Milano. Milan: Editrice Genio, [1936]. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in silver. 344 pp. Second edition, revised and corrected. Not in Zaunmüller. Cf. Hendrix 174 (dated 1936). The first edition may have been published in 1935. Includes an Italian-Tigre-Amharic vocabulary, pp. 130-163, a Tigre-Italian vocabulary, pp. 167-239, and an Amharic-Italian vocabulary, pp. 243-307. This copy from the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1937a:** [LILLY] *Dizionario pratico e frasario per conversazione italiano-amarica: (con elementi di grammatica)*, by Luigi Fusella & Alfonso Girace. Napoli: R. Istituto superiore orientale, 1937. xxxviii, 229 p.; 18 cm. Original terra cotta cloth lettered in black on upper cover. Hendrix 146. Not in Zaunmüller. Only ed. cited in NUC

pre-1956 (1 copy); not in BM or BN. Publisher's notice following p. xxxviii. Errata, [4] p. at end, followed by one leaf of advertising. Italian-Amharic, pp. 1-229.

**1937b:** [LILLY] *Nuovo Vocabolario Italiano-Amarico*, compilato dal Cor. Amleto Bebilacqua. Roma: Tipografia del Senato del Dott. G. Bardi, 1937. [Second edition]. viii, 306 p. 16.5 cm. Original reddish-brown cloth over boards, lettered in black. Italian-Amharic, pp. [1]-306. Printed dedication page to Benito Mussolini. The first edition appeared under the title *Vocabolario Italiano-Amarico* (Rome: Casa Editrice Italiana de C. De Luigi, 1917). This second edition is almost doubles the number of entries in the first (see p. viii). This copy from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his title note on the cover.

"I compiled this vocabulary with no pretense or illusion of creating a literary work. Having lived in Ethiopia for many years I soon realized the lack of a Italian-Amharic vocabulary and the need for one. This is what made me decide to compile this vocabulary, simply as a practical matter that might prove of value to those who wished to study the Amharic language, particularly those who in their office or business find it necessary to maintain written or verbal relations with Abyssinian businessmen, notables or employers" (p. vii, dated 1917.: tr: BM).

**1940:** [IUW] *Supplemento al Vocabolario amarico-italiano*, by Ignazio Guidi , compilato con il concorso di Francesco Gallina ed Enrico Cerulli. Roma: Istituto per l'Oriente, 1940. vii p., 268 columns; 28 cm.

**1941:** [LILLYbm] *Short Manuel (with Vocabulary) of the Amharic Language prepared for the General Staff by Major J. P. Alone (West India Regiment) 1909. Revised 1940 by Lieut. D. E. Stokes*. Khartoum: Printed for the Sudan Government by McCorquodale & Co. 1941. Original blue quarter-cloth and gray paper over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [6] 1 2-228 + folding chart. Second, revised edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This second edition not in Hendrix. English-Amharic, pp. 67-150, and Amharic-English, pp. 151-221. This copy with the pencil ownership signature of W. E. D. Allen, Lt. Life Guards. William Edward David Allen [1901- ] was author of *Ethiopian highlands* (Royal Geographical Society, 1943), *The Ukraine: a history* (Cambridge University Press, 1941), and co-author of *The Russian campaigns of 1944-1945* (Penguin Books, 1946), among others.

"The object of the book is to enable an officer on a visit to the country to understand, and make himself understood by, all classes of Ethiopians and for that reason only words in common use have been employed" (Preface, General Staff, 1909),

**1953:** [IUW] *Vocabolario amarico-italiano*. Roma, Istituto per l'Oriente, 1953. xv p., 918 columns. 27 cm.

**1956:** [IUW] *Vocabulary English-Amharic-French = Vocabulaire français-amharique-anglais*. Diré Daoua: Impr. Saint Lazare, 1956. 203 p.; 18 cm.

**196-?:** [IUW] *Ya'adis zadé yatazagāga mašaratāwi ya'Englizeñeā mazgaba qālāt: la'ityopyāweyān tamāriwoč, qweṭer 1 / ka Mā'emun Mahdi = New system English dictionary: for Ethiopian school boys and girls, no. 2*, by Maamum [sic] Mahdi. [Addis Ababa]: Samuel Amdemaskel, [1960's]. [10], 303 p.: port.; 21 cm.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *The Alone-Stokes Short manual of the Amharic language (with vocabularies)*, by John Alone and D.E. Stokes. Madras, Macmillan, 1962. 204 p. 18 cm. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged. Published in 1910 under title: Short manual, with vocabulary, of the Amharic language.

**1963:** [LILLY] *A Glossary of Ethiopian Plant Names*, by H. F. Mooney. Dublin: Dublin University Press, 1963. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv v-vii viii*, 1-79 80, fold-out errata sheet. First edition. Hendrix 2064. With ink ownership signature of G.A. Jones on the front cover. Includes a glossary of Ethiopian plant names, primarily in Amharic, Tigrinya, and Galla, with Latin equivalents, pp. 1-45, a Latin-Ethiopian languages glossary, pp. 46-72, with an Ethiopian-Latin addendum, pp. [73]-79.

"This collection of Ethiopian plant names follows a preliminary list which appeared in 1956... It is ... hoped... that it will stimulate others to expand our knowledge of Ethiopian plant names so that some day a much more comprehensive list may be prepared in Amharic characters by an Ethiopian botanist: no simple undertaking in a country of this size with its many languages, dialects and inflections" (Introduction). An enlarged glossary published in Ethiopia in later years (1970, 1980, 1987) by Michael Wolde seems to have fulfilled the author's hope.

**1965a:** [IUW] *Amharic-English and English-Amharic vocabulary*. [Compiled for the Peace Corps training program for Ethiopia.] Wiesbaden, Otto Harrassowitz, 1965. 169 p. 28 cm.

**1965b:** [LILLYbm] *Russko-amkharskii slovar: okolo 23,000 slov*, by E[mmanuil] B[erovich] Gankin. Moscow: Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1965. Original purple cloth over boards, lettered in white and yellow, and decorated in yellow and blind.. Pp. *1-5 6-1013 1014-1016*. First edition. Hendrix 150 ("about 23,000 words). Russian-Amharic, pp. [28]-941. Second copy: IUW.

**1966a:** [IUW] *Amharic for foreigners: based on standard American phonetic system*, by Semere Woldegabir. Addis Ababa [publisher not identified], 1966. 153 pages; 17 cm.

Revised [second] edition **1969:** [LILLYbm] *Amharic for foreigners; based on standard American phonetic system*. Addis Ababa, 1969. 171 p. 17 cm.

Third edition **1983:** [IUW] *Amharic for foreigners: based on standard American phonetic system*, by Semere Woldegabir. Addis Ababa: Commercial Print. Co., 1983. 165 p.; 17 cm. "May 1983."

Fourth edition **1989:** [IUW] *Amharic for foreigners: based on standard American phonetic system*, by Semere Woldegabir. Addis Ababa: Berhanena Selam Printing Press, 1989. 176 p.; 17 cm. "November 1989."

**1966b:** [IUW] *Deutsch-amharischer Sprachführer. Nebst einer grammatischen Einführung ins Amharische*. Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 1966. 169 p. 18 cm.

**1967:** [IUW] *Milon 'Ivri Amhari, Amhari 'Ivri = Hebrew-Amharic, Amharic-Hebrew dictionary*. Hefah: [s.n.] 1967. 114, 4, 4, 63 leaves; 28 cm. Second expanded edition.

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *Amkharsko-russkii slovar: okolo 25 000 slov*, by E[mmanuil] B[erovich] Gankin. Moscow: Sov. Entsiklopediia, 1969. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in silver and yellow, and decorated in yellow and blind. Pp. *1-5 6-967 968*. First edition. Hendrix 149. Amharic-Russian, pp. [27]-967 968. Second copy: IUW.

**1973:** [IUW] *English-Amharic context dictionary*, by Wolf Leslau. Wiesbaden, Harrassowitz, 1973. xviii, 1503 p. 26 cm.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Concise Amharic dictionary: Amharic-English, English-Amharic*, by Wolf Leslau. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976. Original pale

white and tan wrappers, lettered in black and red. Pp. [2] *i-ix* x-xiv, [2] 1-538 539-542. First edition. American issue "For the United States, Canada and The Philippines". An identical text was issued in Wiesbaden for the rest of the world. Amharic-English, pp. 1-253, and English-Amharic, pp. 257-535, with corrections, pp. [537]-538.

"Although Amharic is the national language of Ethiopia and English its international language, until publication of this book ... there was no concise Amharic-English, English-Amharic dictionary" (from rear cover). "Since the publication of the oldest dictionaries, Amharic has developed considerably. Progress in the field of education, literary works of the last 50 years, expansion of technology, contact with the Western world, and natural development within the language itself have all contributed greatly not only to the enrichment of the language but also to numerous changes within the existing vocabulary.... Needless to say, in Armbruster's time there was no need for expressions such as 'United Nations, Trusteeship committee, Security Council, control tower, book review, agenda, airlines, basketball, elevator,' and so on.... As a result of the inadequacy of the existing dictionaries, the student is greatly handicapped in his studies. The present dictionary is intended to remedy this situation. Since this is only a concise dictionary-particularly the Amharic-English section-...the remedy can be only partial. There is still an urgent need for a complete Amharic-English dictionary [see Kane below]" (Preface).

**1978:** [IUW] *Mārksāwi Lénināwi mazgaba qālāt*. 'Adis 'Ababā: Kuraz 'asātāmi dereḡet, 1978 [1986]. 579 p.; 25 cm. In Amharic; indexes in Amharic and English. Dictionary of Marxism-Leninism.

**1984:** [IUW] *An Amharic newspaper reader*, by Mulugeta Kebede and John D. Murphy. 1st ed. Kensington, Md.: Dunwoody Press, 1984. + 4 sound cassettes. iv, 372 p.; 24 cm. Original black imitation leather paper over boards, lettered in gold. Amharic-English, pp. 269-372.

**1985:** [IUW] *Highland plateau Amhara of Ethiopia*, Simon D. Messing; edited by M. Lionel Bender. New Haven, Conn. (P.O. Box 2015, Yale Station, New Haven 06520): Human Relations Area Files, 1985. 3 v. (xvii, 502 leaves); 23 cm. Revision of thesis (Ph. D.)--University of Pennsylvania, 1957. Vol. 3 includes a glossary of Amharic terms used in text, Amharic-English, pp. 381-479.

**1986?:** [IUW] *'Amāreñā-Englizeñā mazgaba qālāt = Amharic-English dictionary*, by Amsalu Aklilu. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Kuraz, [1986?]. xv, 344 p.; 17 cm.

**1986a:** [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of agriculture terms*. Academy of Ethiopian languages, Science and technology terms translation project. Addis Ababa: The Project, 1986. 103 p.: ill.; 25 cm. In English and Amharic.

**1986b:** [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of building construction terms*. Academy of Ethiopian Languages, Science and Technology Terms Translation Project. Addis Ababa: The Project, 1986. 61 p.; 24 cm. Amharic and English

**1986c:** [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of geology terms*. Academy of Ethiopian Languages, Science and Technology Terms Translation Project. Addis Ababa: The Project, 1986. 91 p.: ill.; 25 cm. In English and Amharic.

**1986d:** [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of medical terms*. Academy of Ethiopian Languages, Science and Technology Terms Translation Project. Addis Ababa: The Project, 1986. 96 p.: ill.; 25 cm. In English and Amharic.

**1986e:** [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of nutrition terms*. Addis Ababa: Academy of Ethiopian languages, Science and Technology Terms Translation Project, 1986. 54 p.; 24 cm.

**1986f:** [IUW] *Amharic dictionary of zoology terms*. Addis Ababa: Academy of Ethiopian Languages, Science and Technology Terms Translation Project, 1986. 116 p.: ill.; 25 cm. In English and Amharic.

**1986g:** [IUW] *Leyu ya 'Englizeñā- 'Amāreñā dereb qālāt, ḥaragoč, sam labasenā mesālē 'awi 'anagāgaroč mazgaba qālāt / Latā Bayačā Ćeko = Special English-Amharic dictionary of compound words, figurative speeches, phrases, and proverbs*, by Letta Beyetcha Chicks. 'Adis 'Ababā, 'Ityopyā: [s.n.], 1986 [1993 or 1994] 435 p.; 21 cm. Special English-Amharic dictionary of compound words, figurative speeches, phrases, and proverbs. In Amharic, with some English; romanized record.

**199-?:** [IUW] *English-Amharic dictionary for Ethiopian school boys and girls; no. 2*.

[Addis Ababa, T.T. Yohanes, 19-?]. 167 p. illus., port. 22 cm.

**1990a:** [IUW] *Amharic-English dictionary*, by Thomas Leiper Kane. Wiesbaden: O. Harrassowitz, 1990. 2 v. (xxvi, 2351 p.); 25 cm.

**1990b:** [IUW] *A concise sociopolitical dictionary: English-Amharic*, by Zdeněk wHarrassowitz. 1990. 511 p.; 31 cm.

**1991:** [IUW] *Dictionary Amharic-English, English-Amharic*, compiled by A. Zekaria.

New Delhi, India: Languages-of-the World Publications, 1991. 629 p.; 22 cm.

**1992:** [IUW] *The millennium English-Amharic dictionary: 18000 words = 'Adisu 'Englizeñā- 'Amāreñā mazgaba qālāt*, by 'Éfrém 'Asafā Waradawarq. [Addis Ababa: s.n.], 1992 [1999 or 2000] ([Addis Ababa]: Mēgā mātamiyā 'intarpṛāyṣ). vi, 434 p.; 21 cm.

**1996:** [IUW] *YaSāyensenā téknoloḡi mazgaba qālāt ('engelizeñā- 'amāreñā) / Ya 'Ityopyā qwānqwāwoč 'akādēmi = Science and technology dictionary (English-Amharic)*.

'Adis 'Ababā: ya 'Ityopyā qwānqwāwoč 'akādēmi, 1996 xvii, 254 p.; 21 cm. Science and technology dictionary (English-Amharic). Previously issued as 13 separate booklets.

**1998a:** [IUW] *Faransayna-Englizena-Amarena mazgaba qalat = French-English-Amharic dictionary*, by Mulugeta Gudeta. [Addis Ababa: s.n.], 1990 [1997 or 1998]. 142 p.; 21 cm.

**1998b:** [IUW] *Medical terms and phrases in Amharic = Yahekemenā mazgaba qālāt*, collected by Håvard Søliland. Addis Abeba, Ethiopia: Norwegian Lutheran Mission: Evangelical Church Mekane Yesus, c1998. 179 p.: ill.; 30 cm. English and Amharic

**2000:** [IUW] *Wörterbuch Deutsch-Amharisch-Englisch*, Dawit Berhanu. Hamburg: Buske, 2000. 537 p.; 20 cm.

**2001:** [IUW] *Amharic cultural reader*, collected and edited by Wolf Leslau and Thomas L. Kane. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2001. ix, 319 p.; 25 cm. Library binding preserving original purple paper over boards, lettered in white, with a color photograph on the front. "Dictionary" Amharic-English, pp. 200-287, with index to English words, pp. 290-316.

**2002:** [IUW] *Muyāwi mudāya qālāt: 'Engelizeña-'Amāreña = Glossary of professional terms: English Amharic*, by be'Abarā Lamā. [Norway]: Forfatters bokmaskin, 2002. 129 p.: ill.; 17 cm.

**2003a:** [IUW] *Advanced Amharic lexicon: a supplement to concise Amharic-English dictionaries*, by Girma Y. Getahun. Münster: Lit; Piscataway, NJ: distributed in North America by Transaction Publishers, c2003. xiii, 398 p.; 21 cm.

**2003b:** [IUW] *Archaeology: English-Amharic dictionary = Ya'arkiwołođi 'englizenā-'amāreña mazgaba qālāt*, by Hasan Sa'id, 'Asāmeraw Dasé. 'Adis 'Ababā, 'Ityopyā: Šāmā buks, c2003 [2010 or 2011] 79 p.: ill.; 21 cm.

**2006a:** [IUW] *'Englizeña-'Amāreña mazgaba qālāt = English-Amharic dictionary / 'azagāğ 'Ababāyahu*, prepared by Daniel Worku Kassa. 'Adis 'Ababā, 'Ityopyā: Mégā 'asātāmi dereğēt, 2006. vi, 766 p.: ill.; 21 cm.

**2006b:** [IUW] *Goldstone's Amharic phrasebook dictionary: Ethiopian travel and business language*, by Temesgen Gebru. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Eithio Travel, c2006. viii, 290 p.; 15 cm. Third revised edition.

**2007:** [IUW] *Nur: Amharic-English-Arabic dictionary = Nūr, qāmūs Amhariū-Ijlīzī-'Arabī*, prepared by Munir Abrar. Addis Ababa: [s.n.], 2007. 199 p.; 20 cm. First edition.

Second edition **n.d.**: [IUW] *Amharic-English, English-Amharic dictionary*, editor Endale Zenawi. [S.l.]: Simon Wallenberg Press, c2007. xi, 647 p.; 22 cm. 2nd ed., rev. and updated.

**2008a:** [IUW] *English-Amharic dictionary = Englizena-Amarena mazgaba qalat*, by Hinsene Mekuria. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: [s.n.], c2008. iv, 760 p.: ill.; 21 cm.

**2008b:** [IUW] *Faransāyeñā-'Amāreña-'Englizeña mazgaba qālāt = French-Amharic-English dictionary*, edited by Mulugeta Gudeta. [Ethiopia]: Aster Nega Publishing Enterprise, 2000 [i.e. 2008], 248 p.; 17 cm.

**2008c:** [IUW] *Pioneer English-Amharic dictionary of verbs derived from other words, teneses of irregular verbs*, by Letta Beyetcha Chicko. [Ethiopia: s.n.], 2008. 115 p.; 21 cm.

**2009:** [IUW] *Advanced level power English-Amharic dictionary*, by Dawit Mergia, Legesse Geleta. [Ethiopia?]: Aster Nega Pub. Enterprise, 2009. 1140 p.: ill.; 20 cm. First edition.

**2011:** [IUW] *English-Amharic dictionary of proverbs*, by Meheretu Adnew. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: [M. Adnew], 2011. 236 p.; 20 cm. First edition.

**2014:** [IUW] *Vocabolario amarico-italiano*, by Berhanu Abebe, Gianfrancesco Lusini. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Arada Books, 2014. xii, 389 pages; 21 cm.

[AMIS] Amis is the Formosan language of the Amis (or Ami), an indigenous people living along the east coast of Taiwan. Currently the largest of the Formosan languages, it is spoken from Hualien in the north to Taitung in the south, with another population near the southern end of the island, though the northern varieties are considered to be separate languages. Government services in counties where many Amis people live in Taiwan such as the Hualien and Taitung train stations broadcast in Amis alongside Mandarin. However, few Amis under the age of 20 in 1995 spoke the language, and it is not known how many of the 138,000 ethnic Amis are speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ami. Alternate Names: Ami, Amia, Bakurut, Lam-Si-Hoan, Maran, Pagcah, Pangcah, Pangtsah, Sabari, Tanah.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**AMUZGO, SAN PEDRO AMUZGOS**] Amuzgo is an Oto-Manguean language spoken in the Costa Chica region of the Mexican states of Guerrero and Oaxaca by about 44,000 speakers.[3] Like other Oto-Manguean languages, Amuzgo is a tonal language. Four varieties of Amuzgo are officially recognized by the governmental agency, the Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas (INALI).[5] They are: (i) Northern Amuzgo (amuzgo del norte, commonly known as Guerrero or (from its major town) Xochistlahuaca Amuzgo); (ii) Southern Amuzgo (amuzgo del sur, heretofore classified as a subdialect of Northern Amuzgo); (iii) Upper Eastern Amuzgo (amuzgo alto del este, commonly known as Oaxaca Amuzgo or San Pedro Amuzgos Amuzgo); (iv) Lower Eastern Amuzgo (amuzgo bajo del este, commonly known as Ipalapa Amuzgo). Three dictionaries have been published for Upper Eastern Amuzgo in recent years. For Northern Amuzgo, no dictionary has yet been published, yet it too is very actively written. Lower Eastern Amuzgo and Southern Amuzgo (spoken in Huixtepec (Ometepec), for example) are still not well documented, but work is underway (Wiki).

Ethnologue: azg. Alternate names: Amuzgo bajo del este, Amuzgo de San Pedro Amuzgos, Oaxaca Amuzgo.

**1999:** [LILLYbm] *Tzo*<sup>n</sup> 'tzikindyi jñò tzjó Noà yo jñò tzko. *Diccionario amuzgo-español el amuzgo de San Pedro Amuzgos, Oaxaca*, by L. Fermín Tapia García. Mexico: CIESAS, Plaza y Valdés Editores, 1999. Original blue and white wrappers with flaps, lettered in black and white. Pp. 1-5 6-284 285-286. First edition. 1,000 copies. Amuzgo-Spanish, pp. 33-282, with bibliography, pp. 283-284. This is the first dictionary of one of the four varieties of Amuzgo. Second copy: IUW.

"Amuzgo is a complex languages spoken in southern Mexico, principally in Guerrero and Oaxaca. Approximately 30,000 people speak the language. The present work is based on the vocabulary of the San Pedro Amuzgo dialect in the district of Putla, Oaxaca. The village of San Pedro Amuzgos includes approximately 11,000 inhabitants, the majority of which are native.... This work.. is the first dictionary of Amuzgo" (from back cover, tr: BM).

**2000:** [IUW] *Diccionario amuzgo de San Pedro Amuzgos, Oaxacam*, compiled by Cloyd Stewart, Ruth D. Stewart and Amuzgos collaborators. Coyoacán, D.F.: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 2000. 501 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves"; no. 44.

[**ANDAANDI**] Dongolawi [Andaandi in Ethnologue] is a Nubian language of northern Sudan. It is spoken in the Nile Valley, from roughly the 3rd cataract (south of Kerma) upstream to the bend in the Nile near ed Debba. With population displacement due to the Aswan High Dam there are communities of speakers in eastern Sudan (Khashm el Girba). Dongolawi is an Arabic term based on the town of Old Dongola, the centre of the historic Christian kingdom of Makuria (6th to 14th century). Today's Dongola was founded during the 19th century on the western side of the Nile. The Dongolawi call their language Andaandi [anda:ndi] "(the language) of our home". Nearly all Dongolawi speakers are also speakers of Sudanese Arabic, the lingua franca of Sudan. Arabic–

Dongolawi bilingualism is replacive in the sense that Dongolawi is threatened by complete replacement by Arabic (Jakobi 2008). Dongolawi is closely related to Kenzi (Mattokki), spoken in southern Egypt. They were once considered dialects of a single language, Kenzi-Dongolawi. More recent research recognises them as distinct languages without a "particularly close genetic relationship." Apart from these two languages spoken along the Nile, three extinct varieties were included under Kenzi-Dongolawi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dgl. Alternate Names: Danaagla, Dongola, Dongola Nubian, Dongolawi, Dongolawi Nubian, Dongolese.

**1863:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Dongolese Nubian. A Lexicon. Nubian-English. English-Nubian*, by Charles Hubert Armbruster. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1965. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Front inside flap of the original d.j. loosely inserted. Pp. *i-x* xi-xvi, 1-268 269-270. First edition. Hendrix 1232. Includes Nubian-English, pp. 1-222, and English-Nubian, pp. 223-[269]. Second copy: IUW.

"Dongolese is one of the dialects spoken by the Nubian peoples of the Sudan. Since it is a spoken and not a written language, there are difficulties in the way of collecting adequate material... Despite these obstacles, the late C.H. Armbruster was able, as an official of the Sudan Service in Dongola, to amass a great deal of material for investigation... The *Lexicon*, and its companion *Grammar*..., are the result of years of close observation and analysis of the Dongolese conversations in which Mr Armbruster took part, or to which he attended; together they comprise a monumental and authoritative work" (from the d.j. flap copy).

[**ANDAI**] Andai (Meakambut, Pundungum, Wangkai) is an Arafundi language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: afd. Alternate Names: Pundungum, Wangkai.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**ANDAMANESE LANGUAGES, GREAT**] The Great Andamanese languages are an extinct language family once spoken by the Great Andamanese peoples of the Andaman Islands (India), in the Indian Ocean. The last fluent speaker, of what may have been a creole based on Aka-Jeru, died in 2009. By the late 18th century, when the British first settled on the Andaman islands, there were an estimated 5,000 Great Andamanese living on Great Andaman and surrounding islands, comprising 10 distinct tribes with distinct but closely related languages. From the 1860s onwards, the setting up of a permanent British penal colony and the subsequent arrival of immigrant settlers and indentured labourers, mainly from the Indian subcontinent greatly reduced their numbers, to a low of 19 individuals in 1961. Since then their numbers have rebounded somewhat, reaching 52 by 2010. However, by 1994 seven of the ten tribes were already extinct, and divisions among the surviving tribes (Jeru, Bo and Cari) had effectively ceased to exist due to intermarriage and resettlement to a much smaller territory on Strait Island. Some of them also intermarried with Karen (Burmese) and Indian settlers. Hindi increasingly serves as their primary language, and is the only language for around half of them. The last known speaker of the Bo language died in 2010 at age 85. About half of the population now

speak what may be considered a new language (a kind of mixed or koine language) of the Great Andamanese family, based mainly on Aka-Jeru. This modified version has been called "Present Great Andamanese" by some scholars, but also may be referred to simply as "Jero" or "Great Andamanese".

[**ANDAMANES LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Andamanese languages are the indigenous languages of the Andaman Islands, spoken by the Andamanese Negritos. There are two clear families of Andamanese languages, Great Andamanese and Ongan, as well as Sentinelese, which is unknown and therefore at present unclassifiable [Wiki].

**1887:** [LILLY] *A manual of the Andamanese languages*, by Maurice Vidal Portman. London: W.H. Allen, 1887. Original leather lettered in gold. Zauhmüller, col. 11. IUW has a copy with a pasteover on the title page from the publisher Crosby & Lockwood. This copy with ink stamp of the "Superintendent's office Port Blair" (where the author was employed). Contains an introduction followed by an English-Andamanese dictionary, a section with dialogues and finally a list of "common objects." An earlier work dealing with these dialects is *Vocabulary of Dialects spoken in the Nicobar and Andaman isles*, by F.s. de Roepstorff, Fort Blair, 1874.

**1898:** [LILLYbm] *Notes on the languages of the south Andaman group of tribes*, by M. V. Portman. Calcutta: Office of the superintendent of government printing, India, 1898. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [2] i-v vi-viii, 1 2-389 390, <sup>2</sup>1 2-191 192 + large folded map in original pocket. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 11. "A comparative vocabulary, containing 2,286 words in English, with their equivalents in the Aka-Bea-da [Aka-Bea], Akar-Bale, Puchikwar [A-Pucikwar], Aukau-Juwoi [Oko-Juwoi] and Kol [Aka-Kol] languages," pp. <sup>2</sup>[1]-<sup>2</sup>191. An "analysis of the words in the comparative vocabulary," consisting of detailed explanations of each word, is given on pp. 189-387. Portman was "Officer in Charge of the Andamanese." Of the languages treated in this study, only Puchikwar [A-Pucikwar] is still spoken in the Andaman Islands; the others are now extinct.

"The present work forms a part of my record of the Andamanese, undertaken for the British museum and the government of India. ... The Andamanese languages are very copious, the people having names for many animate and inanimate objects, and words to express the parts of those objects, their actions, and conditions, in great detail. A complete dictionary of any one Andamanese language would contain many thousand words, and would involve years of special labour; my present intention, therefore, is rather to give a general idea of languages, and mental attitude of the people of the South Andaman Group of tribes; and, with a Comparative Vocabulary and its Analysis, to show how the words and languages are constructed, and how the different languages compare with each other. As the Andamanese race, in the Great Andaman, is now almost extinct, more than this cannot be done. A colored map showing the area occupied by each tribe accompanies the letterpress" (Preface).

[**ANDAQUI**] Andaqui (or Andaki) is an extinct language from the southern highlands of Colombia. It has been linked to the Paezan or Barbacoan languages, but no connections have been demonstrated. It was spoken by the Andaqui people of Colombia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: na. Alternate Names: Aguanunga, Andaki, Andaquí, Churuba.

**1928:** see under **ACHAGUA**.

[**ANDRA-HUS**] Andra-Hus is an Austronesian language spoken on the islands of the same name, off the northern coast of Manus Island, New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: anx. Alternate Names Ahus, Ha'us.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**ANEITYUM**] Anejoñ or Aneityum (also spelled Anejom, and formerly Aneiteum, Aneityumese) is an Oceanic language spoken by 900 people (as of 2001)[1] on Aneityum Island, Vanuatu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aty. Alternate names: Aneiteum, Aneiteumese, Anejom.

**1882:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary :of the Aneityumese language. In two parts. I. Aneityumese and English. II. English and Aneityumese. Also outlines of Aneityumese grammar. And an introduction, containing notices of the missions to the native races, and illustrations of the principles and peculiarities of the Aneityumese language*, by John Inglis. London & Edinburgh: Williams and Norgate, 1882. Original black pebbled cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xxix xxx, 31 32-200 (lacks front free endpaper). First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Aneityumese-English, pp. [46]-112, and English-Aneityumese, pp. [121]-200. The author was "thirty years a missionary, first of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and then of the Free Church of Scotland, in New Zealand and the New Hebrides" (from title page). This is the first dictionary and grammar of the language.

"Utility, not literary distinction, was my aim in preparing this Dictionary. My object was to have all the words in the language at my command while engaged in translating a part, and editing the whole, of the Aneityumese Bible... The Dictionary contains all the words collected by the late Rev. Dr. Geddie, the Rev. Joseph Copeland, and myself. They are nearly five thousand in number... As the Aneityumese belongs to a new family of tongues, the Papuan, comprising, perhaps, at least a hundred dialects or languages, and which are spoken from Fiji to Papua or New Guinea, and as a Grammar and Dictionary of only one of these, namely, that of Fiji, has been published [Hazlewood and Calvert, London, 1850-1852], it appears to me that the publication of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Aneityumese language would be a contribution to this science from a quarter all but entirely new" (Preface). {Aneityumese is} "a language both copious and exact, capable of giving utterance to every thought and every idea, every want and every wish, known to those to whom it is their mother tongue. The words are all as precise in their meaning as if they had been defined by Johnson or Jamieson. The grammar is as regular and uniform as if it had been formed by Lindley Murray" (Introduction). Aneityum, now Anatom, is an island at the southern end of the former New Hebrides, now Vanuatu, a group of some seventy islands administered for 74 years by the United Kingdom and France. Vanuatu became independent within the Commonwealth in July 1980.

[**ANEM**] The Anêm language is a language isolate spoken in five main villages along the northwestern coast of New Britain island, Papua New Guinea: Malasoño (where it is spoken alongside Bariai), Karaiai, Mosiliki, Pudêlîŋ, Atiatu (where it is spoken alongside Lusi) and Bolo (where it is spoken alongside a version of Aria). It is also spoken by small numbers of people, mostly of Anêm descent, scattered among the surrounding villages. There are two main dialects. Akiblîk, the dialect of Bolo was near functional extinction in

1982, the youngest speaker being about 35 years of age then. The main dialect is spoken in the other villages named above. There are about 550 speakers. Anêm has been restructured under the influence of Lusi, the local inter-community language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: anz.

**1982:** [IUW] *A comparative study in Anêm and Lusi*, by William R. Thurston. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1982. ix, 107, 15 pages: maps; 25 cm. Original pea-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pacific linguistics. Series B; no. 83. "Appendix A: 100-Word Swadesh List," English-Anem-Lusi-"reconstruction," pp. [81]-84. Includes bibliographical references (pages 104-107).

"Each item [in the Swadesh list] is accompanied by Anêm and Lusi translations and proto-forms reconstructed for PAN, POC or other subgroupings of AN represented in Wurm and Wilson (1975). The reconstructions are given only to demonstrate the AN status of particular Lusi items" (p. 81).

[**ANGAATAHA**] Angaatiha (Angaatiya, Angaataha) is the most divergent of the Angan languages of Papua New Guinea. It is also known as Langimar (Wiki).

Ethnologue: agm. Alternate Names: Angaatiha, Angaatiya, Angataha, Langimar.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**ANGLOROMANI**] Angloromani or Anglo-Romani (literally "English Romani"; also known as Angloromany, Rummaness, or Pogadi Chib) is a language combining aspects of English and Romani, which is a language spoken by the Romani people; an ethnic group who trace their origins to the Indian subcontinent. Angloromani is spoken in the UK, Australia, the US and South Africa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rme. Alternate names: Anglo-Romani, English Romani, Gypsy Jib, Pogadi Chib, Posh 'N' Posh, Romani, Romani English, Romanichal, Romano Lavo, Romany.

**1874:** [LILLYbm] *Romano lavo-lil: word-book of the Romany; or, English Gypsy language. With many pieces in gypsy, illustrative of the way of speaking and thinking of the English gypsies; with specimens of their poetry, and an account of certain gypsyries or places inhabited by them, and of various things relating to gypsy life in England*, by George H[enry] Borrow. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, (London: printed by William Clowes and Sons, Stamford Street and Charing Cross), 1874. Original blue cloth decorated in blind over boards, with original printed paper label on spine. Pp. *i-vii* viii, 1-3 4-331 332, +<sup>2</sup>1 2-16 (advertisements). First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 407. Black 534. Gypsy (Romany)-English, pp. 17-101. Second copy: LILLY (rebound in full green calf).

"The author of the present work wishes to state that the vocabulary, which forms part of it, has existed in manuscript for many years. It is one of several vocabularies of various dialects of the Gypsy tongue, made by him in different countries. The most considerable-that of the dialect of the Zincali or Rumijelies (Romany Chals) of Spain-was published in the year 1841. Amongst those which remain unpublished is one of the Transylvanian Gypsy, made principally at Kolosv~r in the year 1844" (p. [5]). "The Gypsy language...may consist of some three thousand words, the greater part of which

are decidedly of Indian origin.... [T]he rest consists of words picked up by the Gypsies from various languages in their wanderings from the East" (The English Gypsy Language).

**1875:** [LILLY] *The dialect of the English gypsies*, by Charles Bath Smart and H.T. Crofton. London: Asher, 1875. Second Edition, revised and greatly expanded. 302 pp. Original purple cloth over boards, lettered in gold, spine rebacked in plain contemporary leather. Not in Zaubmüller. Gypsy-English vocabulary, pp. [51]-163, and English-Gypsy, pp. [165]-190. This copy with the ownership signature of Francis E. Ballard, with extensive penciled additions to the vocabulary and numerous slips of paper with additional material inserted.

**1913:** [LILLYbm] *English-gypsy vocabulary: index to the principal words and roots in the gypsy-English vocabulary and its roots*, by Bath C[harles] S[mart] and Henry Thomas Crofton. [Bristol]: Privately reprinted for the Gypsy and Folk-lore Club, 5 Hand Court, Bedford Row, London, W.C., by Messrs. Purnell & Sons, Paulton Printing Works, Bristol, [1913]. 10 p.; 29 x 23 cm. Original orange printed wrappers, carefully folded at edges to size of page. Cover title only. Not in Zaubmüller. Date of publication from the British Library Catalogue. Printed in triple columns. Full-page advertisement on back cover for membership in the Gypsy and Folk-Lore Club, including an application form. "Objects: To promote fellowship among those interested in Gypsies and Gypsies themselves. To encourage study of, and conversation in the Romani language. To promote a greater interest in the study of folk-lore generally."

**1915:** [LILLYbm] *An American-Romani vocabulary*, by Albert Thomas Sinclair [1844-1911]. [New York]: The New York public library, 1915. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-14 15-16. First edition. Cf. Zaubmüller, col. 407 (listed as Black, author, London 1922). Reprinted November 1915 from the Bulletin of the New York Public Library of October, 1915. Compiled and edited from manuscripts in the New York Public Library by George F. Black. Romani-English vocabulary, pp. 5-14.

"The vocabulary is the result of inquiries made by Mr Sinclair among hundreds of Gypsies in different parts of the United States, and is confined strictly to the English-speaking Gypsies born in Great Britain or their American descendants. Mr. Sinclair says in one of his manuscripts that no one Gypsy was familiar with all the words he had noted, but many of them knew nearly all. Most of the younger generation born in the United States, however, understood very few of them. The only other vocabulary of American-Romani is that published by Professor Prince in the *Journal* of the American Oriental Society ["The English-Romany jargon of the American roads," vol. 28, pp. 271-308; 1907], to which the present list forms a valuable supplement. The Romani...is now little more than a broken jargon based grammatically on English. The vocabulary, on the other hand, abundantly shows its Indian origin" (p. 3).

**1916:** [LILLYbm] *Avesta and Romani*, by Albert Thomas Sinclair [1844-1911]. [New York]: The New York public library, 1916. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-5 6-8. First edition. Reprinted January 1916 from the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* of December, 1915. Edited from a manuscript in the New York Public Library by George F. Black. Includes 44 Romani words with English equivalents and comparisons with Avestan and other ancient Iranian and Indic languages.

**1926:** [LILLY] *The dialect of the gypsies of Wales, being the older form of British Romani preserved in the speech of the clan of Abram Wood*, by John Sampson (1862-1931). Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1926. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 407. Extensive dictionary.

**1930:** [LILLYbm] "An East Anglian Romani Vocabulary of 1798," ed. by John Sampson, in: *Journal of the Gypsy Society*, Third Series, Volume IX, Part 3, 1930. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. English-Romani, pp. 110-138. This manuscript vocabulary is published here for the first time. It was obtained by John Sampson from a second-hand book dealer in York and is presented here with analysis and editorial annotations.

[**ANGOLAR**] Angolar Creole, also Ngola (Lungua N'golá), is a minority language of São Tomé and Príncipe, spoken in the southernmost towns of São Tomé Island and sparsely along the coast. It is a creole language, based partially on Portuguese with a heavy substrate of a dialect of Kimbundu (port. Quimbundo), a Bantu language from inland Angola, where a number of enslaved Africans were abducted from to this island. According to their external history, the following three types of creole have been distinguished: plantation creoles, fort creoles, maroon creolea. (Bickerton 1988). Angolar is considered a maroon creole (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aoa. Alternate Names: Ngola.

**1995:** [IUW] *L'angolar: un créole afro-portugais parlé à São Tomé: notes de grammaire, textes, vocabulaires*, by Philippe Maurer. Hamburg: H. Buske, c1995. viii, 288 p.: ill., 1 map; 23 cm. Library binding, incorporating original blue and white paper wrappers, lettered in black and white. Kreolische Bibliothek Bd. 16 Includes bibliographical references (p. [279]-280) and index. French, with foreword in German. Angolar-French, pp. 208-251, French-Angolar, pp. [253]-277.

**1998:** [IUW] *The Angolar Creole Portuguese of Sao Tome: its grammar and sociolinguistic history*, by Gerardo A. Lorenzino. München: LINCOM Europa, 1998. xix, 290 p.: ill. Library binding incorporating original bright yellow wrappers, lettered in black. LINCOM studies in Pidgin & Creole languages; 1. Dissertation. "Appendix 1: A comparison of Angolar and Santomense 100-word Swadesh List," English-Portuguese-Angolar-Santomense, pp. 263-265.

[**ANII**] The Anii language (formerly Bassila, Basila, Baseca, Ouinji-Ouinji ~ Winji-Winji) is spoken in Benin, and central eastern Togo and central eastern Ghana. It is part of the geographic group of Ghana Togo Mountain languages (formerly known as the Togorestsprachen or Togo Remnant languages) of the Kwa branch of Niger-Congo. There are four major dialect groups in Anii, which are quite different from each other, even to the point that some of the dialects are not mutually intelligible (Tompkins and Kluge 2009). The name "Anii" was chosen in May 1979 by the Anii people as the official name for the language because it is a word that is common to all the Anii dialects. It is an interjection meaning roughly 'do you hear?', or 'do you understand?'. Some of the older names have colonial or derogatory connotations and should no longer be used, and just be kept for reference (Wiki).

Ethnologue: blo. Alternate Names: Baseca, Basila, Bassila, Gisida, "Ouinji-Ouinji" (pej.), "Winji-Winji" (pej.).

**1983a-b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1984:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**ANIMERE**] Animere (sometimes Anyimere or Kunda, the latter being a toponym) is a language spoken in Ghana, in the Kecheibe and Kunda villages of the Benimbere people. It is most closely related to Kebu or Akebu of Togo. Both are Ghana Togo Mountain languages.

Animere is an endangered language which is no longer being passed on to children; the speaker count is approximately 30 (Blench 2006) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: anf. Alternate names: Anyimere, Kunda.

**1933:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**ANJAM**] Anjam or Bom is a Rai Coast language spoken in Madang Province, Papua New Guinea. Other names are Bogadjim, Bogajim, Bogati, Lalok (Wiki).

Ethnologue: boj. Alternate Names: Bogadjim, Bogajim, Bogati, Bom, Lalok.

**1891:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**ANTILLEAN CREOLE FRENCH LANGUAGES**] Antillean Creole is a French-based creole, which is primarily spoken in the Lesser Antilles. Its grammar and vocabulary include elements of Carib and African languages. Antillean Creole is related to Haitian Creole but has a number of distinctive features; however, they are mutually intelligible. The language was formerly more widely spoken in the Lesser Antilles, but its number of speakers is declining in Trinidad and Tobago and Grenada. While the islands of Dominica and Saint Lucia are officially English-speaking, there are efforts to preserve the use of Antillean Creole, as well as in Trinidad & Tobago and its neighbour, Venezuela. In recent decades, Creole has gone from being seen as a sign of lower socio-economic status, banned in school playgrounds, to a mark of national pride. Since the 1970s, there has been a literary revival of Creole in the French-speaking islands of the Lesser Antilles, with writers such as Raphaël Confiant and Monchoachi employing the language. Edouard Glissant has written theoretically and poetically about its significance and its history. Antillean Creole is spoken, to varying degrees, in Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Îles des Saintes, Martinique, Saint-Barthélemy (St. Barts), Saint Martin, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, French Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela (mainly in Macuro, Güiria and El Callao). Dominican, Grenadian, St. Lucian, Trinidadian, Brazilian (Lanc-Patuá) and Venezuelan speakers of Antillean Creole call the language patois. Antillean Creole has approximately 1 million speakers and is a means of communication for migrant populations traveling between neighbouring English- and French-speaking territories (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists as separate Antillean Creole French languages: Guadeloupean Creole French: gcf. Alternate Names: Guadeloupean Creole, Kreyol, Patois, Patwa; Saint Lucia Creole French: acf. Alternate Names: Grenadian Creole French, Kwéyòl, Lesser Antillean Creole French, Patois, Patwa.

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *Le Vocabulaire de parler Créole de la Martinique*, by Élodie Jourdain. Paris: C. Klincksieck, 1956. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. [2], I-V VI-X, 1 2-303 304. With loosely inserted errata slip and blank leaf tipped in at end. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 230. Includes extensive vocabularies arranged

by subject. Ethnologue includes Martinique Creole French as identical to Guadeloupean Creole French (acf).

"To complete the work we have undertaken on the formation of the different creoles, based primarily on the phonetics and syntax of the people of Martinique, we now present as complete as possible a vocabulary of this language" (tr: BM).

**1996:** *Creole-English/English-Creole (Caribbean)*, by Stephanie Ovide. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1996. Original stiff yellow and red wrappers, lettered in red, white and black. Pp. [4] 1-268. First edition. Creole-English, pp. 1-86, and English-Creole, pp. 89-248.

"In the Caribbean Creole dictionary, you will find the common vocabulary which is used in Haiti, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Dominica, St. Lucia, Granada, Trinidad, French Guyana, and Louisiana" (Introduction).

[**ANKAVE**] Ankave or Angave is a Papuan language spoken by the approximately 1,600 (as of 1987)[3] Angave people in Kerema District, Gulf Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aak. Alternate Names: Angave.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**ANSUS**] Ansus is an Austronesian language spoken in Papua Province of Western New Guinea, Indonesia. It is one of the Halmahera–Cenderawasih languages.

Ethnologue: and.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**ANUAK**] Anuak or Anywa is a Nilotic language of the Nilo-Saharan language family. It is spoken primarily in the Western part of Ethiopia by the Anuak. Other names for this language include: Anyuak, Anywa, Yambo, Jambo, Yembo, Bar, Burjin, Miroy, Moojanga, Nuro. Anuak, Pāri, and Jur-Luwo comprise a dialect cluster. The most thorough description of the Anuak language is Reh (1996) *Anywa Language: Description and Internal Reconstructions*, which also includes glossed texts (Wiki).

Ethnologue: anu. Alternate Names: Anyuak, Anywa, Anywaa, Anywak, Dha Anywaa, Dho Anywaa, Jambo, Nuro, Yambo.

**1990:** [IUW] *Anyuak, a Luo-language of the southern Sudan: short grammar and dictionary, preceded by an essay on the role played by language in Anyuak society, Living on earth in the sky, consciousness and self-consciousness of a Nilotic people*, by Conradin Perner. New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, Inc., 1990. 4 v.: ill.; 23 cm. Library bindings. Vol. 1: 240 pp. reproduced recto only. HRAFlex books; FJ4-001. Language and literature series. Vol. 1 "English-Anyuak Dictionary (Part 1), pp. 119-240 [A-F]; Vol. 2; "English-Anyuak Dictionary (Letters G-Z)", pp. 241-496; Vol. 3 "Anyuak-English dictionary (Letters A-L), pp. 500-745; Vol. 4 "Anyuak-English Dictionary (Letters M-Y), pp. 747-954.

"The following outline to the Anyuak vocabulary and a grammar is not the result of a systematic research on Anyuak language but presents merely the linguistic conclusions of someone who got acquainted with the use of Anyuak languages while studying ... the cultural background of the Anyuak tribe: from 1976-1979, I conducted fieldwork amongst

the Anyuak: a tribe living in one of the most remote regions of the Upper Nile in the Southern Sudan and in Southwestern Ethiopia... When I started my research-work as a lecturer at the University of Khartoum I could not find a single document about Anyuak language [commentary continues with further discussion of potential published and unpublished sources]...I am confident that the linguists amongst the readers will forgive my shortcomings and find some inspiration to deepen the understanding of Anyuak language. Because language is the heartbeat of a culture, I really hope that my present work will be a significant contribution to the preservation of the threatened Anywak cultural universe which is one of high civilization and great beauty" (Foreword).

**1999:** [IUW] *Anywa-English and English-Anywa dictionary*, compiled by Mechthild Reh with the assistance of Sam A. Akwey and Cham U. Uriat. Köln: R. Köppe, 1999. xv, 134 p.; 21 cm. Library binding incorporating the original brown and yellow wrappers, lettered in black and white. First edition. Series: Nilo-Saharan, v. 14. First published two-way dictionary of the language. Hendrix 210 (lists a duplicated Amharic-Anuak dictionary of 1966 by James Keefer). Anywa [Anuak]-English, pp. 1-83, and English-Anywa [Anuak], pp. 85-134.

"The present dictionary is a by-product of my research on the grammatical structure of Anywa carried out between July 1985 and March 1989 in Khartoum" (Preface).

[ANUFO] Chakosi, or Anufo, is a Central Tano language spoken in Ghana, Togo, and Benin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cko. Alternate names: Chakosi, Chokosi, Kyokosi, Tchokossi, Tiokossi. "Anufo" is the name the people use for themselves; "Chokosi" is used by others.

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Chokosi Language*, compiled by Rev. A. C. Krass. [Legon]: Institute of African Studies University of Ghana, 1970. 25 cm. [2] i-iii 1 2-85 86. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Local Studies Series No. 4. Hendrix 436. Reproduced from typescript. Chokosi-English, pp. [3]-85. Second copy: IUW. First English language dictionary of Anufo. An anufo-French dictionary was published in 1963.

"This dictionary is the result of six years of study and use of the Chokosi language, spoken by about 18,000 people in Northeast Ghana and 20,000 people in Northern Togo" (Preface).

**1973:** [IUW; bound with another copy of the 1970 volume] *A Dictionary of the Chokosi Language English-Chokosi*, compiled by Rev. A.C. Krass. [Legon]: Institute of African Studies University of Ghana, 1973. 25 cm. [4] 1 2-133 134. Library binding. First edition. Local Studies Series No. 5. English-Chokosi, pp. [1]-133.

"This English-Chokosi dictionary may be used as a companion volume to the author's earlier Chokosi-English dictionary, which was published by the Institute of African Studies in 1970" (Editorial Note).

[ANUTA] The Anuta language (or Anutan, locally te taranga paka-Anuta) is a Polynesian Outlier language from the island of Anuta in the Solomon Islands. It is closely related to the Tikopia language of the neighboring island of Tikopia. Anuta is generally regarded as Nuclear Polynesian language, although it bears considerable Tongic

influence. In 1977, Richard Feinberg published a two-volume dictionary [see below] (Wiki).

**1977:** [IUW] *The Anutan language reconsidered: lexicon and grammar of a Polynesian outlier*, by Richard Feinberg. New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, 1977. 2 v. (vi, 272 leaves); 23 cm. Original reddish-brown paper and reddish-brown cloth spines, with paper labels, lettered in black, on each front cover. HRAFlex books. Language and literature series. Bibliography: leaves 270-272. Vol. 1: Anutan [Anuta]-English word list, ff. 37-139; Vol. 2: continuation of Anuta-English word list, ff. 141-259.

"Research on which this monograph is based was conducted in the Solomon Islands during a fourteen month period, from February, 1972 through March, 1973, eleven of those months being spent on Anuta Island in the Eastern District" (Acknowledgements).

"Up to the beginning of the present decade Anuta was among the least known of the Polynesian islands, both from a linguistic and a cultural point of view. [There follows a detailed description of the earlier sources and present expansion of the lexicon].... I present this work... not as the finished product of a trained linguist, but as a source of data upon which professional linguists may draw for their own purposes. My working knowledge of the language and the opportunity to build on my predecessors" mistakes should make the present work list superior to any of those that have gone before" (Introduction).

[**ANYIN**] The Anyin language is spoken principally in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana. It is an Akan member of the Kwa branch of the Niger–Congo family of languages. The closest relative of Anyin is Baoulé, and it is also close to Nzema. The dialects of Anyin are Sanvi, Indenie, Bini, Bona, Moronou, Djuablin, Ano, Abe, Barabo and Alangua. The Morofo (one quarter of speakers) variety may be classified as a separate language. In Côte d'Ivoire, there are approximately 610,000 native speakers of Anyin, along with 10,000 to 100,000 second-language users. There are a quarter-million speakers of Anyin in Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: any. Alternate Names: Agni, Anyi.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1921:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1980:** [IUW] *Lexique Français-Agni*, by J.-P. Eschlimann and P. Jaboulay.

[Agnibilekro, Ivory Coast: s.n.], 1980. viii, 483 p.; 31 cm. Library binding. French-Agni [Anyin], pp. [1]-483. First dictionary of the language.

[**AOHENG**] Aoheng, or Penihing, is a Kayan language of East Kalimantan, Indonesia, one of several spoken by the Penan people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pni. Alternate Names: Penihing.

**1910:** see under **KAYAN, BUSANG.**

[**APACHE, JICARILLA**] Jicarilla (Jicarilla Apache: Abáachi mizaa) is an Eastern Southern Athabaskan language spoken by the Jicarilla Apache (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apj.

**1851-1857:** see Vol. 5 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 1 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**2007:** [IUW] *Dictionary of Jicarilla Apache = Abáachi mizaa ilkee' siijai*, by Wilhelmina Phone, Maureen Olson, and Matilda Martinez edited by Melissa Axelrod, Jule Gómez de García, and Jordan Lachler; computational lexicography by Sean M. Burke.

Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2007. x, 492 p.: ill.; 27 cm. Contents: Introduction: Design and use of the dictionary -- Technical notes on the production of the dictionary, by Sean M. Burke -- Grammatical sketch of Jicarilla Apache, by Melissa Axelrod -- Phrases and texts -- Jicarilla Apache-to-English dictionary -- English-to-Jicarilla Apache index -- Jicarilla Apache thematic lexicon. First dictionary of the language, preceded by an unpublished Ph. D. dissertation: *A Sociolinguistic-conceptual-cultural-ethnographic Jicarilla Apache-English dictionary: the Dulce Springs dialect*, by Stanley Mersol, Dissertation Ph. D. University of California, 1976.

[**APACHE, WESTERN**] The Western Apache language is a Southern Athabaskan language spoken by over 14,000 of the Western Apaches living primarily in east central Arizona. In 2011, the San Carlos Apache Tribe's Language Preservation Program, located in Peridot, Arizona, began its outreach to the "14,000 tribal members residing within the districts of Bylas, Gilson Wash, Peridot and Seven Mile Wash," only 20% of whom still speak the language fluently (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apw. Alternate names: Coyotero.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 1 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Western Apache dictionary*, compiled by the staff of the White Mountain Apache Culture Center. Fort Apache, Ariz.: White Mountain Apache Tribe, 1972. Original illustrated tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xii *xiii-xiv*, 1-135 136-138. First edition. This copy inscribed at the head of the Preface "To my friend 'Bonita' 1972," probably by Edgar Perry, who wrote the preface and served as Director of the Culture Center. Wesley Bonita was Director of the Education Department and provided the foreword for the 1998 edition of the dictionary (see below). This is the first dictionary of Western Apache.

"There has been a need for many years for a Western Apache Dictionary as a bridge between English and Apache... It contains over 2,600 words... [of] one of the most difficult languages in the world.... We hope this dictionary will be of help to our doctors, nurses, social workers and B[ureau of] I[ndian] A[ffairs] employees in understanding some of our expressions.... We do not want our language to die. Help us to learn together" (Preface).

"The 1972 dictionary was the tribe's primary step in establishing a standard written form of the language and provided approximately 2,400 English to Apache forms in addition to special sections about pronouns and the verb *to handle*... " (Preface to 1998 Western Apache-English dictionary).

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of the Apache or 'Indé' Language of Arizona & New Mexico, Collected by John Gregory Bourke in the 1870s and 1880s*, ed. by Carol J. Condie. Greeley, Colo.: Museum of Anthropology, University of Northern Colorado, 1980. Original light brown wrappers with plastic strip binding, lettered and decorated in

black. Ff. *i-ii* iii-ix, / 2-165. First edition. Series: Occasional publications in anthropology. Linguistics series; no. 7. English-Apache vocabulary, thematically arranged, ff. 32-115, and an Apache index, ff. 116-147.

"The Apache grammar, lexicon, and ethnographic notes presented here are a combination of two manuscripts—one, the lengthier, at West Point ... and the other at the Nebraska State Historical Society in Lincoln.... It is probably that his lexicon, which totals 1105 items, does not constitute all of Bourke's collection of Apache lexical items. Pilling... lists a manuscript by Bourke entitled "Vocabulary of the Sierra Blanc and Chiricahua Dialects of the Apache Tinnah Family" (Introduction).

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Western Apache-English dictionary: a community-generated bilingual dictionary*, edited by Dorothy Bray in collaboration with the White Mountain Apache Tribe. Tempe, AZ: Bilingual Press, 1998. Original brown, red and orange wrappers, lettered in yellow. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xxvii xxviii-xxx, 1-485 486. First edition. Western Apache-English, pp. 1-280, and English-Western Apache, pp. 281-485. Second copy: IUW.

"This book is dedicated to all the White Mountain Apaches for holding on to their language and using it as a communication tool to develop their self-sufficient government and make their reservation a better place to live. The process of developing and researching this dictionary took over ten years, since the work was all done on a volunteer basis, when time allowed" (Foreword, Wesley Bonito). "This dictionary... is intended primarily for the Apaches who are learning to read and write their own language.... This dictionary project... was begun in 1981. The primary sources [included] the *Western Apache Dictionary* compiled by Edgar Perry... in 1972.... The present edition is the first dictionary to list both Apache to English and English to Apache and contains over 10,500 Apache words, with 4,400 dialect variations and 2,200 entries indicating alternate expressions and forms" (Preface).

[**APALAI**] Apalaí is a Cariban language spoken in Brazil. Approximately 450 people speak Apalaí. It is an agglutinative language which is remarkable for using a rare object–verb–subject word order (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apy. Alternate Names: Apalay, Aparai, Arakwayu.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1892:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**APATANI**] Apatani (Apa Tani, Tanii) is a Tani language of India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apt. Alternate names: Apa.

**1970/1993:** [LILLY] *Aka [Apa] language guide*, by Ivan Martin Simon [1921- ]. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1993, 1970. iii, 72 p.; 21 cm. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. First edition was 1970. This is the second impression, dated 1993. Aka-English words and phrases, pp. [18]-42, and English-Aka (Roman and Devanagari), pp. [43]-72.

**1972:** [LILLY] *An introduction to Apatani*, by Ivan Martin Simon [1921- ]. [Shillong]: Director of Information and Public Relations on behalf of the Arunachal Pradesh Administration, 1972. ii, 200 p.; 21 cm. First edition. English-Apatani (Roman

and Devanagari), pp. [39]-161, and Apatani-English, pp. [162]-192. An Apatani-English-Hindi dictionary appeared in 1987 (see below) and an English-Apatani dictionary in 1995.

"The object of this book, like all others in the series, is primarily to help personnel serving in the Apatani area to learn the language....The book also covers a wider ground than the smaller *Apatani Lanuage Guide* which was published in 1965" (Preface).

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *Apatani-English-Hindi Dictionary*, by P. T. Abraham. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1987. Pp. *i-iv* v-xiv [2] 1-116 117 118-136. 20.8 cm. Original red wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. CIIL Dictionary Series 3. Apatani-English-Hindi, pp. 111.

"The present Apatani-English-Hindi dictionary is the third to be published in our dictionary series. By providing Hindi and English glosses an attempt has been made to simultaneously expose the Apatani speakers to both the official and associate official languages of the country. We hope that the non-Apatani speakers who will have occasion to come into contact with them either in administration or for trade purposes will find the dictionary useful" (Foreword). "Data for the dictionary were collected in the field primarily from one informant by elicitation through the word list prepared in the Institute. They were then crosschecked with some other informants" (Editor's Note). "The materials for the present work were collected during my field work in Apatani plateau, during October-December, 1975 and April-June, 1977, [with identification and background information on informant]" (Introduction, P. T. Abraham).

[**APINAYÉ**] Apinayé (otherwise known as Apinagé, Apinajé) currently an endangered language is a Subject-object-verb Jê language spoken in Tocantins, Eastern Central Brazil by some 1529 speakers of Apinajé people. There are six villages that speak the Apinajé language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apn. Alternate Names: Afotigé, Aogé, Apinagé, Apinajé, Otogé, Oupinagee, Pinagé, Pinaré, Uhitische, Utinsche, Western Timbira.

**1931:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1939 [1967]:** [IUW] *The Apinayé*. Translated by Robert H. Lowie; edited by Robert H. Lowie and John M. Cooper. Oosterhout, N.B., Anthropological Publications, 1967. vi, 189 p. illus., fold. map. 23 cm. Original rose wrappers, lettered in black. Verso t.p.: Humanities Press, New York. "Reprint after the edition of 1939." Bibliography: p. 187-189. Includes a brief bibliography of word lists of Apinayé from 1844-1926, p. 9, and a Apinayé-English word list of kinship terms, pp. 111-112.

[**APURINĀ**] Apurinã (Ipurina) is a Southern Maipurean language spoken in Amazonia by the Apurinã people. It has an active-stative syntax (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apu. Alternate Names: Ipurinã, Kangite, Popengare.

**1894:** [LILLY] *A grammar and a vocabulary of the Ipurina language*, by J[acob] E[vert] R[esyek] Polak. London: Published for the Fund By Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner, 1894. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black (front wrapper chipped without loss of text; no printing on spine; rear wrapper present but detached). Pp. *i-iii* iv-viii, 1-111 112. 21.5 cm. First edition. Vocabulary Publication Fund, no. 1. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Ipurina, Part I, "including verbs, phrases, and sentences", pp. 17-

90, and Part II, "including other parts of speech, not including verbs", pp. [91]-105, a comparative vocabulary of Linguo Geral and Ipurina, with English equivalents, p. 107, and English-Pamarí vocabulary, p. 108. First printed vocabulary of both Apurinã and Paumarí.

"The tribe of Indians called Ipurinã, a cannibal tribe, inhabit only the River Parús, one of the largest affluents of the Amazon.... They are one of the largest of thirty-four or more tribes inhabiting the giant river... They are naturally indolent, and lounge during the greater part of their time in their hammocks, which they do not even take the trouble to weave, but beg, or barter for them with neighboring tribes.... When, however, their isolated condition, during several centuries, without any incentive from without to ambition to a higher life, is taken into consideration...they should largely be exonerated from the charge of indolence of indifference. Being so widely scattered... their number can not be easily ascertained ... they may perhaps muster 2,000 or 3,000 altogether... No effort has yet been made by Brazil to civilize this tribe... [Ipurinã] is spoken exclusively by the Indians of the Ipurinã tribe. their language has been confined to themselves, and I have not seen it in writing or heard of its being reduced to such, except by myself.... The present notes, although insufficient in quantity, are the result of the closest attention and hardest study imaginable for nearly two years, and this volume is the fifth of the kind I have written" (Preface). "[The Pamarí are] a tribe of Indians with spotted skins, inhabiting the Middle Parús... The above list of words and phrases I acquired verbally from the Pamaris themselves; I have not yet seen the language reduced to writing anywhere else" (p. 108).

[**ARABELA**] Arabela is a nearly extinct indigenous American language of the Zaparoan family spoken in two Peruvian villages in tropical forest along the Napo tributary of the Arabela river. Also known as Chiripuno and Chiripunu, it is spoken by fewer than 50 people out of an ethnic population of about 500. Like all native languages in Peru, it has an official status in areas where it is spoken (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arl. Alternate Names: Chiripuno, Chiripunu.

**1999:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Arabela-Castellano*, by Rolland G. Rich. Lima: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1999. Original green wrappers, lettered in white, with a color illustration on front cover. Pp. 1-8 9-643 644-648. First edition. 200 copies. Series: Serie Lingüística Peruana, no. 48. Arabela-Spanish, pp. 101-445, and Spanish-Arabela, pp. 449-643. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Arabela is a member of the Zaparo linguistic family. It is presently spoken by fewer than 100 people, who live primarily in two communities: Buena Vista and Flor de Coco; both on the Arabela River, a branch of the Curaray River in the Province of Maynas in the district of Loreto...I would like to thank God for having given me the privilege of studying this language which has survived thanks to the perseverance of its few speakers and under the pressue of adverse conditions which have placed it in danger of extinction" (Prologue, tr: BM).

[**ARABIC (pre-1850)**] Arabic (Arabic: العَرَبِيَّة, al-‘arabiyyah [alʕaraˈbijja] ( listen) or Arabic: عربي, arabī [ˈʕarabiː] ( listen)) is the Classical Arabic language of the 6th century and its modern descendants excluding Maltese. Arabic is spoken in a wide arc stretching across Western Asia, North Africa, and the Horn of Africa. Arabic belongs to

the Afroasiatic family. The literary language, called Modern Standard Arabic or Literary Arabic, is the only official form of Arabic. It is used in most written documents as well as in formal spoken occasions, such as lectures and news broadcasts. Arabic is a Central Semitic language, closely related to Aramaic, Hebrew, Ugaritic and Phoenician. Standard Arabic is distinct from and more conservative than all of the spoken varieties, and the two exist in a state known as diglossia, used side-by-side for different societal functions.

Some of the spoken varieties are mutually unintelligible, both written and orally, and the varieties as a whole constitute a sociolinguistic language. This means that on purely linguistic grounds they would likely be considered to constitute more than one language, but are commonly grouped together as a single language for political or religious reasons. If considered multiple languages, it is unclear how many languages there would be, as the spoken varieties form a dialect chain with no clear boundaries. If Arabic is considered a single language, it is perhaps spoken by as many as 420 million speakers (native and non-native) in the Arab world, making it one of the six most-spoken languages in the world. If considered separate languages, the most-spoken variety would most likely be Egyptian Arabic with 89 million native speakers—still greater than any other Afroasiatic language. Arabic also is a liturgical language of 1.6 billion Muslims. It is one of six official languages of the United Nations (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (a macrolanguage) ara.

**1505:** [LILLY] *Aárte para ligeramēte saber la lēgua arauiga emendada y añadida y segundamente imprimida*. Pedro de Alcalá. [Granada: Juan Varela, 1505] 2 pts. in 1 v.: ill.; 20 cm. Collation: [pt. 1]: [96] p.; [pt. 2]: [552] p. Signatures: [pt. 1]: a-f8; [pt. 2]: a-z8A-K8L6. "Fue interäptada esta obra ... de romance en arauigo ... por Fray Pedro de Alcala ... Fue impressa & acabada por Juan Varela de Salamāca impressor en la ... cibdad [?] Granada. A cinco dias del mes de Hebrero de mill & quiniētos & cinco años"--colophon. [Part 2] has title: Uocabulista arauigo en letra castellana. From the library of George A. Poole, Jr. Bound in elaborately tooled brown morocco, edges gilt; in cloth case. References: Salva, 2189. Zaunmüller, col. 18. Earliest known published vocabulary of Arabic. Spanish-Arabic.

Facsimile edition **1928:** [LILLY] *Arte para ligeramēte saber la lēgua arauiga / Alcala*. [Seal of the Hispanic Society]. Alcalá, Pedro de. New York: [Hispanic Society of America], 1928. [71] p; 29 cm. Other titles: *Vocabulista arauigo*. With the bookplate and signature of Carleton Hodge. From the Breon Mitchell collection of bilingual dictionaries. Facsimile. Reduced facsimile of ed. of Granada, 4vo, 1505. *Vocabulista arauigo* [Spanish-Arabic].

Bound in green cloth.

**c. 1620:** [LILLY] *Arabic-Latin lexicon* [manuscript], ca. 1620? By Christoph Crinesius (1584-1629). [230] leaves; 21 cm. Cite as: Crinesius, Christoph. Arabic-Latin lexicon, ca. 1620. Lilly Library manuscripts, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Notes: German orientalist and philologist. Christoph Crinesius studied in Jena and Wittenberg where he was a pupil of the Hebrew scholar Laurentius Fabricius. In 1624 he received the appointment of Professor of Oriental Languages at Altdorf. He published works on Syriac [*Lexicon Syriacum*, Wittenberg 1612], a Samaritan grammar, and an Aramaic grammar and dictionary. Text in Arabic and Latin, and occasional Greek. Extensive manuscript Arabic-Latin lexicon, very probably in the hand of Christoph

Crinesus, inscribed on the front pastedown in a different hand from the manuscript itself, 'Opus M. Christoph Crinesii, Acad. Aldorff.' The manuscript on paper is arranged verso-recto with vellum tabs at fore-edge marking each letter of the Arabic alphabet; ruled in double columns (numbered to 539) and includes a Latin index, [29] leaves at end (11 leaves preceding the index and several pages elsewhere blank). The sources of the Arabic words and their meanings are recorded. These sources include 'Erp. Gram.' (i.e. Erpenius's *Grammatica Arabica*, first published in 1613), 'Proverb. Arab.' (i.e. Erpenius and Scaliger's *Proverbiorum Arabicorum centuriae duae*, 1614) and 'Matth.' (most likely Peter Kirsten's *Notae in Evangelium S. Matthaei*, 1611). There are also references to 'Tit.' (probably the Arabic edition of the Book of Titus published in Leiden in 1612), 'Judae' (an Arabic version of St. Jude's Epistle published in Breslau in 1611), and Kirsten's *Grammatices Arabicae* (1608).

**1624:** [LILLY] *Mahomet vnmasked, or, A discoverie of the manifold forgeries, falshoods, and horrible impieties of the blasphemous seducer Mahomet: with a demonstration of the insufficiencie of his law, contained in the cursed Alcoran / written long since in Arabicke: and now done into English by William Bedwell. Whereunto is annexed The Arabian Trudgman, interpreting certaine Arabicke termes vsed by historians. Together with an index of the chapters of the Alkoran, for the vnderstanding of the confutation of the booke.* London: printed for Thomas Dewe, and are to be sold at his shop in Saint Dunstons Church-yard, 1624. [120] p.; 18 cm. (4to). Index assuratarum Muhammedici Alkorani. That is, A catalogue of the chapters of the Turkish Alkoran. "The Arabian trudgman, that is, certaine Arabicke termes, ..." and "Index assuratarum Muhammedici Alkorani. That is, A catalogue of the chapters of the Turkish Alkoran, ..." have separate title pages, dated 1615; register is continuous. Imprint varies. First appeared in English in 1615 under the title, *Mohammedis impostura*. It is "Bedwell's translation of a polemic dialogue which had been printed anonymously in Arabic some years before." – DNB. Another issue, with a cancel title page, of "Mohammedis imposturæ: that is, A discouery of the manifold forgeries, falshoods, and horrible impieties of the blasphemous seducer Mohammed." Signatures: A<sup>4</sup>(±A1) B-P<sup>4</sup>. References: ESTC, S94194. STC (2nd ed.), 17995.5. Arabic-English vocabulary.

**1634:** see under MALAY.

**1653:** [LILLY] *Jacobi Golii Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, contextum ex probatoribus orientis lexicographis: Accedit index Latinus copiosissimus, qui Lexici Latino-Arabici vicem explere possit.* Golius, Jacobus, 1596-1667. Preferred Title: *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, Lugduni Batavorum, [i.e. Leiden]: typis Bonaventurae & Abrahami Elseviriorum, prostant Amstelodami apud Johannem Ravesteynium, 1653.* [12], 16 p., 17-46, 46-963, 966-1079, 1090-1821, 1824-2199, 2201-2922 cols., [40] p.; 37 cm. (fol. mostly in fours). In double columns. Title in red and black. Mark with legend "Non solus". First edition. Signatures: \*<sup>6</sup> A-Nnnn<sup>4</sup> Oooo<sup>6</sup> 4P-8X<sup>4</sup> 8Y<sup>2</sup> 28Y<sup>2</sup> 8Z-9B<sup>4</sup> 9C<sup>6</sup>. Text printed in roman and italic type, Arabic script. With the leaf *Abbreviatura indices librorum* preceding text, sometimes lacking. Bound in contemporary calf, full gilt spine, sprinkled edges; some scarring of covers. References: Mansell, 205:147; BM, 88:399; Willems, *Les Elzevier*, 723. Zaunmüller, col. 18.

**1729-1756:** [LILLY] لغت وان قولي / قولوفون: تم الجلد الاول (الثاني) ... من كتاب الفاضل محمد ... [Qūlūfūn: tam al-jalad al-āwal (al-thānī) ... min kitāb al-fāḍil Muḥammad bin Muṣṭafa; al-wānī al-mutarjim li-ṣiḥāh

al-Jawharī ...]. ] دار الطباعة المعمورة، [1729-1756] 2 volumes; 32-33 cm. جوهري، اسماعيل بن حماد. Jawharī, Ismā'īl ibn Ḥammād, -1003? Preferred Title: صحاح. Şihāḥ. Turkish. Allen, W. E. D. (William Edward David), 1901-1973 former owner. A mixed set, v. 2 being of the first edition (the first book issued by the Ottoman imperial press), and v. 1 being of the second edition. Arabic-Turkish dictionary, being a translation, by Mehmet Vankolu (Muḥammad ibn Muṣṭafā al-Wānī), of his Arabic dictionary entitled *al-Şihāḥ*. The first leaf of vol. 1 bears the date A.H. 1170. This was the 1st book printed by the Mütferrika Press, see Gerçek cited below. This item was listed as item #1 on p. 185 in "The Islamic Manuscript Tradition: Ten Centuries of Book Arts in Indiana University Collections" (Z6611.I84 I85 2009). Bound in full calf over boards, damaged and repaired with red morocco. References: Gerçek. *Türk Matbaacılığı*, p. 84. Zaunmüller, col. 389 (first edition date [for volume 1] 1728). Turkish-Arabic dictionary.

**1756-1757:** [LILLY] *Lugat-i Vankulu* / [Ebû Nasr İsmail ibn Hammād el-Cevherî; el-mütercim Muḥammad bin Mustafā el-Vānî]. Jawharī, Ismā'īl ibn Ḥammād, -1003? Preferred Title: *Şihāḥ. Ottoman Turkish*. Kostantiniya [Istanbul]: Dar üt-Tıbaat ül-Mâmure, 1169-1170 [1756-1757] 2 v.; 29 cm. Other contributors: Vankulu Mehmet Efendi, -1592 Allen, W. E. D. (William Edward David), 1901-1973 former owner. This item was listed as item #1 on "University Collections" (Z6611.I84 I85 2009). Turkish in Arabic script. Both volumes bound in patterned boards with black spines. References: Özege, M. S. *Eski harflerle*, 22504. Zaunmüller, col. 389 (citing first edition volume 1 date, 1728). Turkish-Arabic dictionary.

**1769:** [LILLY] *Iacobi Scheidii Glossarium Arabico-Latinum manuale: maximam partem e Lexico Goliano excerptum*. Scheidius, Jacobus, 1754-1801. Preferred Title: *Glossarium Arabico-Latinum manual*. Lugduni Batavorum: Apud Ioannem le Mair, 1769. [8], 223, [1] p.; 28 cm. (4to). Other contributors: Golius, Jacobus, 1596-1667. *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum*. "Typis Arabicis Everardi Scheidii excudit Ioannes Mooien Academiae Gelro-Zutphanicae typographus ordinarius."--Colophon. Signatures: \*4 A-Ee4. Lilly Library copy with extensive ms. annotations of the period in Latin and Arabic. Ms. bibliographic note, 1 leaf, [1] p., 21 x 17 cm., re "le libre Kalilāh w Damnah" transferred to Manuscripts. Bound in drab sprinkled boards, edges uncut; worn, spine repaired with brown paper tape. References: NUC pre-1956 524:544 (NS 0192884). Zaunmüller, col. 18 [listing only 1787 edition].

Another edition **1787:** [LILLY] *Iacobi Scheidii Glossarium Arabico-Latinum manuale: maximam partem e lexico Goliano excerptum*. Scheidius, Jacobus, 1754-1801. Editio altera. Lugduni Batavorum: Apud Samuelem et Ioannem Luchtman, 1787. [6], 286 p.; 27 cm (4to). Other contributors: Golius, Jacobus, 1596-1667. *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum*. Signatures: pi<sup>4</sup> A-2N<sup>4</sup> (-2N<sub>4</sub>). Includes bibliographical references. In blue wrappers, edges untrimmed. References: NUC pre-1956, 524:544 (NS 0192885). Zaunmüller, col. 18. Second copy: IUW. Library binding. A few contemporary annotations in ink.

**1781:** [LILLY] *Inshā-yi Harkaran The forms of Herkern corrected from a variety of manuscripts, supplied with the distinguishing marks of construction, and translated into English: with an index of Arabic words explained, and arranged under their proper roots*. By Francis Balfour, M.D. Printed at Calcutta, 1781. VIII, 192, 64 p.; 24 cm. Early

19<sup>th</sup>-century half-leather and marbled paper over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. First edition. Includes Arabic-English "Index" of Arabic roots and derivatives, separately paginated [1]-63 at end of volume..

**1817:** [LILLY] *An authentic narrative of the loss of the American brig Commerce, wrecked on the western coast of Africa, in the month of August, 1815. With an account of the sufferings of her surviving officers and crew, who were enslaved by the wandering Arabs on the great African desert, or Zahahrah; and observations historical, geographical, &c., made during the travels of the author, while a slave to the Arabs, and in the empire of Morocco. By James Riley ... Preceded by a description of the famous city of Tombuctoo, on the river Niger ... With an Arabic and English vocabulary ...* Hartford, The author, 1817. xiv p., [1] leaf, [17]-460, xxxiv p.: fold. map, 9 plates (incl. front.: port.); 22 cm (8vo). From the library of J.K. Lilly. Bound in brown leather, in blue cloth slipcase. References: Sabin, 71397. Includes Arabic-English vocabulary.

**1832:** [LILLY] *Anglo-Arabic primer and vocabulary.* Malta: [s.n.], 1832. [8], 119 p.; 17 cm. Title in English and Arabic on facing pages, pagination in Arabic numerals. Bound in quarter blue cloth and drab boards, worn. References: NUC pre-1956, 17:68. BM, 5:552.

**1845 [1969]:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire détaillé des noms des vêtements chez les Arabes*, par R.P.A. Dozy. Beirut, Librairie du Liban [1969?]. viii, 444 p. 23 cm. Reprint of the ed. published in Amsterdam, 1845.

**[ARABIC, ALGERIAN SPOKEN]** Algerian Arabic, or Algerian (known as Darja, or Dziria in Algeria) is a language derived from a variety of the Arabic languages spoken in northern Algeria. It belongs to the Maghrebi Arabic language continuum and is mutually intelligible with Tunisian and Moroccan. Like other varieties of Maghrebi Arabic, Algerian dialects have a mostly Semitic vocabulary, with significant Berber substrates and numerous loanwords from French, Ottoman Turkish and Spanish. Algerian Arabic is the native language of 75% to 80% of Algerians, and is mastered by 95% to 100% of them. It is essentially a spoken language used in daily communication and entertainment, while Classical Arabic is generally reserved for official use and education (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arq. Alternate Names: Algerian.

**1837:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**[ARABIC, CHADIAN SPOKEN]** Chadian Arabic (also known as Shuwa/Shua/Suwa Arabic (French: Arabe Choa/Chowa), L'arabe du Tchad, Baggara Arabic, and, most recently, within a small scholarly milieu, Western Sudanic Arabic) is one of the regional colloquial varieties of Arabic. (The term "Shuwa Arabic", found in 20th-century Western linguistic scholarship, properly refers only to the Nigerian dialects of this particular language, and even then, "Shuwa" is not used by those speakers themselves.) It is the first language for over one million people, including town dwellers and nomadic cattle herders (Wiki).

Ethnologue: shu. Alternate Names: Arabe Choa, Chad Arabic, Chadian Arabic, Chowa, L'arabe du Tchad, Shua, Shua Arabic, Shuwa Arabic, Suwa.

**1923:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire pratique du dialecte arabe, centre-africain*, by Robert Derendinger. Paris: Imprimerie André Tournon, 1923. Contemporary [?] plain wrappers. 187 p.; 16 cm. French-Arabic vocabulary, pp. [31]-109, and Arab-French, pp. [111]-178.

Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 230. Lilly copy with ink annotations concerning the author, the introduction, and scattered through the vocabulary, in a contemporary hand.

**ca. 1928:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique des parlers arabes tchado-soudanais. An Arabic-English-French lexicon of the dialects spoken in the Chad-Sudan area*, compiled by Arlette Roth-Laly. Four vols. Paris: Éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, 1969. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] 1-5 6-106 [2]; [Vol. 2] [4] 107 108-264 [2]; [Vol. 3] [4] 265 266-402 [2]; [Vol. 4] [2] 403 404-544 545-546. First edition. Includes Chad-Sudanese Arabic-French and/or English throughout.

"Within the vast domain covered by the Arab dialects of Africa, few regions are as little known as that within the confines of Chad-Sudan dealt with [here]...[Previous vocabularies] have often been conceived as a practical method of teaching Arabic to English or French administrators. For this reason, the vocabularies they furnish never start from the Arabic side, but always from the English or French" (Preface, David Cohen, tr: BM).

**1979:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Nigerian Arabic*, by Alan S. Kaye. Fullerton, California: California State University, Department of Linguistics, 1979. Original pink wrappers, lettered in black. Mimeographed text, 140 pp. First edition. Seminar Paper Series, No. 45. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. "Although no one can be sure, tens of thousands (perhaps even hundreds of thousands) of Nigerians living in Northeastern (Bornu) State speak Arabic natively, and many more speak it as a second (or third or fourth) language." The "only significant" source for this dictionary is G.L. Lethem's *Colloquial Arabic: Shuwa Dialect of Bornu, Nigeria and of the Region of Lake Chad*, published in London in 1920.

**1982:** [IUW] *A dictionary of Nigerian Arabic*, by Alan S. Kaye. Malibu, CA: Undena Publications, 1982. xvi, 90 p.; 29 cm. Bibliotheca Afroasiatica; v. 1.

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Nigerian Arabic - English Dictionary*, by Alan S. Kaye. Malibu, CA: Undena Publications, 1986. Viii, 90 p. 28 cm. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Bibliotheca Afroasiatica, Vol. 2. Second copy: IUW.

[**ARABIC, EGYPTIAN SPOKEN**] Egyptian Arabic is the language spoken by most contemporary Egyptians. It is more commonly known locally as the Egyptian colloquial language or Egyptian dialect. Look below for local namings. Egyptian Arabic is a variety of the Arabic languages of the Semitic branch of the Afroasiatic language family. It originated in the Nile Delta in Lower Egypt around the capital Cairo. The 80 million Egyptians speak a continuum of dialects, among which Cairene is the most prominent. It is also understood across most of the Arabic speaking countries due to the predominance of the Egyptian influence on the region as well as the Egyptian media, making it the most widely spoken and one of the most widely studied varieties of Arabic. While it is essentially a spoken language, it is encountered in written form in novels, plays, poems (vernacular literature), as well as in comics, advertising, some newspapers, and transcriptions of popular songs. In most other written media and in television news reporting, Literary Arabic is used (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arz. Alternate Names: Lower Egypt Arabic, Masri, Massry, Normal Egyptian Arabic.

**1837:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1892:** [LILLYbm] *An Arabic-English Vocabulary for the use of English students of modern Egyptian Arabic*, by D[onald] A[ndreas] Cameron. London: Bernard Quartich, 1892. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. 322 pp. + 1 p. errata. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the ownership signatures of W[ilberforce] Eames (the noted collector and bibliographer), Howland Wood (the noted numismatist, author of several works on coinage around the world), and W.L. Clark.

"One obstacle to our progress in good colloquial Arabic is undoubtedly our helplessness in the hands of Berberine servants. These Berbrines are foreigners, whose native Nubian dialect...is very limited and barbarous. Yet for our daily purposes we are obliged not only to learn their pronunciation, but also their grossly inaccurate *patois*, which some of us innocently suppose is good modern Arabic...this book contains the results of twelve years' study and experience of Arabic in Syria, Egypt, the Soudan, and Tripoli..."

Reprinted **1979:** [IUW] *An Arabic-English dictionary* / compiled by D. A. Cameron. Beirut: Lirbairie [i.e. Librairie] du Liban, c1979. xiv, 322 p.; 23 cm. Reprint of London, B. Quaritch, 1892 ed. which had title: *An Arabic-English vocabulary for the use of English students of modern Egyptian Arabic*.

**1895:** [LILLYbm] *An Arabic-English Vocabulary of the Colloquial Arabic of Egypt, containing the venacular idioms and expressions, slang phrases, etc., etc., used by the native Egyptians*, compiled by Socrates Spiro. Cairo; London: Al-Mokattam Printing Office; Bernard Quaritch, 1895. Original blue cloth, decorated in blind, and lettered and decorated in gold. Xxx pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 15 (listing only the later revised editions of 1923-1929 and 1956). Second copy: IUW.

"Having been interested for many years in the colloquial Arabic of Egypt, the compiler was struck...by the wealth of the dialect, not only in words but in forms of expression and subtle meanings, and the more he studied the subject, the more he became convinced of the necessity and utility of a vocabulary to introduce the foreigner to the still uncomprehended treasures of colloquial Arabic."

**1897:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Arabic Vocabulary of the Modern and Colloquial Arabic of Egypt*, compiled by Socrates Spiro, of the Ministry of Finance. Cairo: Al-Miokattam Printing Office; London: Bernard Quartich, 1897. Contemporary black half-leather and green cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold, with Cairo binder's ticket. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xvi, *1* 2-552 553-554. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 15 (listing only the later revised editions of 1923-1929 and 1956). English-Arabic, pp. [1]-[553].

**1898:** [LILLYbm] *An Arabic Vocabulary for Egypt*, by F. E. Robertson, the Arabic by Lûtfî Yûssef Ayrût. London: Samson Low, Marston & Co., 1898. Original red pebbled cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *1-3* 4-112. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Egyptian vocabulary, pp. [29]-108. Robertson was president of the Egyptian Railway Board; Ayrût was his secretary. This copy with the ownership signature of E. Molyneux, dated 1898.

"It may seem extraordinary that one who is not a scholar in a language should attempt to write a vocabulary of it, but in this case there is a reason. The writer, desiring to learn colloquial Arabic for use in Egypt, purchased, one after another, five books, none of

which answered the purpose. Some were too classical and Syrian, using words and forms that are not intelligible in Egypt, in others the English was unintelligible. There may be a suitable book, but the author was not able to hear of it... The question of an Arabic-English vocabulary was decided in the negative... Size is an object in a book to be carried about... It is, of course, understood that the scope of the book is strictly limited to providing the easiest means of learning enough of the colloquial language to be able to get about Egypt" (Preface). An undated second printing with "Second Thousand" on the title page was also issued, in a similar binding, published by Crosby, Lockwood & Son in London, 120 pp. with 20 pp. of ads, including ads on endpapers.[offered by Zephyr Used and Rare Books in 1997].

**1905a [1974]:** [IUW] *An English-Arabic dictionary of the colloquial Arabic of Egypt: containing the vernacular idioms and expressions, slang phrases, vocables, etc., used by the native Egyptians* / by Socrates Spiro. [2d ed.] Beirut: Librairie du Liban, 1974. xxii, 602 p.; 21 cm. Added title page in Arabic. Second edition first published 1905.

**1905b:** [LILLY] *The Spoken Arabic of Egypt: Grammar, Exercises, Vocabularies*, by J. Selden Willmore, M. A. Second revised and enlarged edition. London: David Nutt, 1905. xxviii, 454 p. Original black cloth, lettered in gold. Egyptian Arabic-English vocabulary, pp. 375-402, English-Egyptian Arabic vocabulary, pp. 403-447. The first edition appeared in 1902 under the title *The Handbook of Spoken Arabic*.

"This new edition has been called for by the publisher in view of the continued demand for the Grammar both in Europe and in Egypt since the first became exhausted six months ago. A complete alphabetical list of the words used in the Exercises on the Accidence has been inserted [pp. 403-447], and an Appendix containing a few additional grammatical notes, and the work has been generally revised" (Preface to the Second Edition).

**1923? [1973]:** [IUW] *An Arabic-English dictionary of the colloquial Arabic of Egypt, containing the vernacular idioms and expressions, slang phrases, vocables, etc., used by the native Egyptians*, by Socrates Spiro. Beirut, Librairie du Liban [1973] [later ed] [659] p. 25cm. Added t.p. in Arabic.

**2009:** [IUW] *Egyptian Arabic in the seventeenth century: a study and edition of Yūsuf al-Mağribī's Daḡ' al-iṣr 'an kalām ahl Miṣr* / door Elisabeth Willemina Antoinette Zack. Utrecht: LOT, c2009. vi, 353 p.; 25 cm. Originally presented as the author's thesis (doctoral)--Universiteit van Amsterdam, 2009. LOT international series; v. 199. Includes bibliographical references (p. 327-348). Includes Egyptian Arabic vocabulary. English and Arabic with a summary in Dutch.

**2013:** [IUW] *English-Egyptian Arabic Egyptian Arabic-English dictionary & phrasebook*, by Mahmoud Gaafar, Jane Wightwick. New York: Hippocrene Books, Inc., 2013. 319 pages; 19 x 10 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in brown, black and white. English-Egyptian Arabic, pp. 27-99, Egyptian Arabic-English, pp. 101-167. Includes an English-Egyptian Arabic phrasebook, thematically arranged, pp. 168-319.

"Egyptian Arabic, informal and spontaneous, has been released from the shackles of grammar. It is constantly updating itself with words and expressions from a variety of sources. This includes foreign words that morph into Arabic verbs and adjectives, and the fit right in as if they had been Arabic words all along" (Introduction).

"Includes more than 6,000 dictionary entries" (from the rear cover).

[**ARABIC, HASSANIYA**] Hassānīya (Arabic: حسانية Hassānīya; also known as Hassaniyya, Klem El Bithan, Hasanya, Hassani, Hassaniya) is the variety of Arabic originally spoken by the Beni Hassān Bedouin tribes, who extended their authority over most of Mauritania and the Western Sahara between the 15th and 17th centuries. It has almost completely replaced the Berber languages spoken in this region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mey. Alternate Names: Hasanya, Hasanya Arabic, Hassani, Hassania, Hassaniya, Hassaniyya Arabic, Klem El Bithan, Maure.

**1953:** [LILLYBM] Vocabulaire technique de Chameau en Mauritanie (Dialecte Hassanya)," by Capt. [Claude] Le Borgne. Extract from *Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Afrique Noire*, Dakar, IFAN, vol. 15, 1953, pp. [292]-380. Later stiff gray unprinted paper wrappers. Hendrix 2436 (identifying the language as "Badawi"). Includes classified Hassaniya-French vocabulary of special terms pertaining to camels, pp. 298-372.

"The following vocabulary is not homogenous; the words it contains refer to camels in varying degrees; some are utilized uniquely in connection with the animal; others are common to both camels and cattle; yet others have a special sense when referring to a camel, differing from the ordinary meaning" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**ARABIC, JUDEO-IRAQI**] Judeo-Iraqi Arabic (also known as Iraqi Judeo-Arabic and Yahudic) is a variety of Arabic spoken by Iraqi Jews currently or formerly living in Iraq. It is estimated that there are 100,000 to 120,000 speakers in Israel (as of 1994), 52,000 in India (no date), and that just 100 to 150 older speakers remain in Iraq (as of 1992). The best known variety is Baghdad Jewish Arabic, although there were different dialects in Mosul and elsewhere. The vast majority of Iraqi Jews have relocated to Israel and have switched to using Hebrew in as their home language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yhd. Alternate Names: Arabi, Iraqi Judeo-Arabic, Jewish Iraqi-Baghdadi Arabic, Yahudic.

**1974:** [IUW] הערבית-היהודית של בגדאד / יעקב מנצור. *ha-'Arvit ha-Yehudit shel Bagdad / Ya'aqov Mantsur*. - [1974] חיפה: אוניברסיטת חיפה, 734. Hefah: Universitat Hefah, 734- [1974- ]. 3 vols.; 22 cm. Library binding. Added title page: *Judaeo-Arabic dialect of Baghdad*. Summary in English. Incomplete contents: 1. Peraqim be-fonologyah uve-morfologyah -- 2. Tekstim -- 3. Milon [dictionary]. Hebrew-Judaeo Iraqi dictionary (covering the first seven letters), pp. 1-161.

"This book... is a dictionary of the Arabic dialect as spoken by the Jews of Baghdad.... [I]t is preferred to call this dialect after its main center Baghdad, rather than use the name of the country Iraq, since there were also Jewish centers in Iraq, whose dialects differed from that of Bghdad, and which have not been included here. The dictionary includes, besides individual words, expressions, idioms and sayings. The sources are solely oral, from recordings of native spakers of the dialect.... This book contains all the words and expressions from the material studied and processed to date. It is a tentative first edition which may be enlarged in a subsequent edition, or left to other scholars to complete. This is part 1 of the dictionary and covers the first seven letters. The remaining letters will be published in due course" (English Preface).

**2005:** [IUW] מילון הנוסטלגיה של העיראקים בלהג השפה העיראקית היהודית (המדוברת) / דוד יוסף. *Šefat ha-em: milon ha-nostalgyah shel ha-'Iraqim be-lahag ha-šafah ha-*

*‘Iraḳit ha-Yehudit (ha-meduberet)*, David Yosef. , דוד. 2005. [תל אביב]: [Tel Aviv]: Y. David, 2005. 314 p.; 25 cm. Hebrew-Judeo-Iraqi dictionary.

**2008-2010:** [IUW] 1600-מילון לערבית היהודית החדשה: הכתובה והמדוברת של יהודי עירק, [Iuw] 2008-2010 / מאת יצחק אבישור / 2000 יפו: פרסומי מרכז אביב-תל. Yitshak Avishur. *‘Iraḳ, 1600-2000 / Yitshak Avishur. תל אביב-תל*, 2008-2010. Tel-Aviv-Yafo: Pirsume Merkaz arkhe’ologi, 2008-2010. 3 v.; 24 cm. Title on added t.p., v. 1: Dictionary of the new Judeo-Arabic written and speaking [sic] in Iraq. Title on added t.p., v. 2-3: Dictionary of the new Judeo-Arabic written and spoken in Iraq. Includes bibliographical references. Terms in Judeo-Arabic, definitions in Hebrew; table of contents and introduction also in English.

**[ARABIC, JUDEO-MOROCCAN]** Judeo-Moroccan Arabic is a variety of the Arabic Language spoken by Jewish people living or formerly living in Morocco and Algeria. Speakers of the language are usually older adults. The vast majority of Moroccan Jews and Algerian Jews have relocated to Israel and have switched to using Hebrew in as their home language. Those in France typically use French as their first language, while the few still left in Morocco and Algeria tend to use either French, Moroccan or Algerian Arabic in their everyday lives (Wiki).

Ethnologue:aju.

**1940:** [IUW] *Glossaire judéo-arabe de Fès*, par Louis Brunot et Élie Malka. Rabat, École du livre, 1940. ix, 145 p. 24 cm. Library binding, preserving original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Publications de l'Institut des hautes études marocaines; no. 37. "Le glossaire que nous publions ici est le complément de nos Textes judéo-arabes imprimés en 1939 à Rabat." --Avant-propos. "Bibliographie": p. [vii]-ix. Judeo-Moroccan Arabic-French, pp. 1-145.

**[ARABIC, JUDEO-TUNISIAN]** Judeo-Tunisian Arabic is a variety of Tunisian Arabic mainly spoken by Jews living or formerly living in Tunisia. Speakers are older adults and the younger generation has only a passive knowledge of the language. The vast majority of Tunisian Jews have relocated to Israel and have shifted to Hebrew as their home language. Those in France typically use French as their primary language, while the few still left in Tunisia tend to use either French or Tunisian Arabic in their everyday lives. Judeo-Tunisian Arabic is one of the Judeo-Arabic languages, a collection of Arabic dialects spoken by Jews living or formerly living in the Arab world.

Ethnologue:ajt.

**1999:** [IUW] *Leḳṣiḳon shel ha-‘Arvit-ha-Yehudit ha-Tunisa’it ha-ketuvah*, Avraham Haṭal. Yerushalayim: [h. mo. l.], 1999. [81], 81 p.; 21 cm. Société d'histoire des juifs de Tunisie (Paris, France). Title on added t.p.: Lexique judeo-arabe tunisien On cover: Societe D'histoire des Juifs de Tunisie. Paris. French-Judeo-Tunesian Arabic dictionary.

**[ARABIC, LIBYAN SPOKEN]** Libyan Arabic (Arabic: لبيبي Lībi; also known as Sulaimitian Arabic) is a variety of Arabic spoken in Libya and neighboring countries. It can be divided into two major dialect areas; the eastern centred in Benghazi and Bayda, and the western centred in Tripoli and Misrata. The eastern variety extends beyond the

borders to the east into western Egypt. A distinctive southern variety, centered on Sabha, also exists and is more akin to the western variety (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ayl. Alternate Names: Libyan Arabic, Libyan Vernacular Arabic, Sulaimitian Arabic, Western Egyptian Bedawi Spoken Arabic.

**1817 [1983]:** [IUW] *Narrative of a ten years' residence at Tripoli in Africa: from the original correspondence in the possession of the family of the late Richard Tully, Esq., the British consul: comprising authentic memoirs and anecdotes of the reigning Bashaw, his family, and other persons of distinction: also, an account of the domestic manners of the Moors, Arabs, and Turks.* 2nd ed. / illustrated with a map and several coloured plates. London ([50 Hans Cres., SW1]): Darf, 1983. xiii, 376 p. [8] leaves of plates (1 folded): col. ill., 1 map; 28 cm. Library binding. Facsim. of: edition published London H. Colburn, 1817. Includes index. Written by Miss Tully. Includes Appendix, Moorish-English, [370]-372. Presumably Libyan spoken Arabic of Tripoli in 1817.

**[ARABIC, MESOPOTAMIAN SPOKEN]** Mesopotamian Arabic is a continuum of mutually-intelligible varieties of Arabic native to the Mesopotamian basin of Iraq as well as spanning into Syria, Iran, southeastern Turkey, and spoken in Iraqi diaspora communities.

Ethnologue: acm. Alternate Names: 'Arabi, Arabic, Baghdadi, Furati, Iraqi Arabic, Mesopotamian Gelet Arabic, Mesopotamian Qeltu Arabic.

**1964:** [IUW] *A dictionary of Iraqi Arabic, English-Arabic.* Edited by Beverly E. Clarity, Karl Stowasser [and] Ronald G. Wolfe. Washington, Georgetown University Press [1964]. 202 p. 23 cm. Richard Slade Harrell Arabic series; no. 6. Research undertaken pursuant to contracts SAE-87-06 and OE-2-14-029 with the United States Office of Education.

**1967:** [IUW] *A Dictionary of Iraqi Arabic: Arabic-English* / edited by D.R. Woodhead and Wayne Beene; under the technical direction of Karl Stowasser; with the assistance of Majid Damah ... [et al.]. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press, c1967. xiii, 509 p.; 23 cm.

**[ARABIC, MOROCCAN SPOKEN]** Moroccan Arabic (known as Darija (الدارجة), [æddærizæ]) in Morocco) is a cover term for varieties of Arabic spoken in Morocco. It belongs to the Maghrebi Arabic dialect continuum and is mutually intelligible to some extent with Algerian and Tunisian Arabic dialects. It shows a strong historical and linguistic Berber influence on it. Moroccan Arabic is considered a spoken variety of Arabic and not a separate language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ary. Alternate Names: Colloquial Arabic, Maghrebi Arabic, Maghribi, Moroccan Arabic, Moroccan Colloquial Arabic, Moroccan Dareja, Moroccan Darija, Moroccan Dereja.

**1800:** [LILLY] *Grammatica linguae Mauro-Arabicae: juxta vernaculi idiomatis usum. Accessit vocabularium Latino-Mauro-Arabicum,* by Franz Lorenz von Dombay [1758-1810]. Vindobonae [Vienna]: Apud Camesina, 1800. 136 p., [1] folded leaf; 23 cm. Signatures:)(\* (±)(4?) A-R\* Folded engraved leaf "Alphabetum Maurorum," inserted in place of leaf)(4?) Headpiece on leaf A1 recto. Bound in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine label faded, edges red. References: NUC pre-1956 146:253 (ND 0321102). First edition. First grammar and vocabulary of the Tangier dialect of Moroccan

spoken Arabic. The preface is dated June 1799 at Zagreb. Schnurrer 139. Vater p. 29. Zaunmüller, col. 18.

**1837:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1912:** [IUW] *Marokkanisch-arabische Gespräche im Dialekt von Casablanca: mit Vergleichung des Dialekts von Tanger*, by Georg Kampffmeyer. Berlin: G. Reimer, 1912. xvi, 141 p. Series: Lehrbücher des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin; bd. 28.

**1950:** [IUW] *Introduction à l'arabe marocain*, Louis Brunot. Paris, G. P. Maisonneuve, 1950. 287 p. fold. map. 22 cm. Library binding. Langues de l'Orient. 1. Manuels. Moroccan Spoken Arabic-French, pp. 242-284.

**1963:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic: English-Arabic*, ed. by Harvey Sobelman & Richard S. Harrell. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 1963. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [10] 1-228 229-230. First edition. English-Moroccan Arabic, pp. 1-228. Richard Slade Harrell Arabic series; no. 3. The Arabic is Romanized. Second copy: IUW.

"The English entries in this dictionary are based on the English-German section of the bilingual German and English *Dictionary of Everyday Usage*.... The composition of this first English-Moroccan dictionary proved unusually difficult, quite aside from the normal technical problems of dictionary making.... The goal of technical and idiomatic accuracy in the entries turned out to be a severe intellectual, emotional, and physical trial for the staff."

**1966a:** [IUW] *A dictionary of Moroccan Arabic: Arabic-English*. Edited by Richard S. Harrell; compiled by Thomas Fox and Mohammed Abu-Talib, with the assistance of Ahmed Ben Thami [and others.] Washington, Georgetown U. Pr. [1966] xxi, 268 p. 23 cm. Library binding. Moroccan Arabic-English, pp. 1-268.

"This dictionary is designed to serve the practical needs of Americans whose lives bring them into contact with Morocco and Moroccans. The aim of the compilers has been to present the core vocabulary of everyday life... The word list of Ferré's *Lexique Marocain-Français* was taken as a point of departure" (Introduction).

**1966b:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Moroccan Arabic: Moroccan-English*, ed. by Richard S. Harrell. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 1966. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. iii-vi vii-xxi xxii, 1-268, [10] 1-228. First edition. Moroccan Arabic-English, pp. 1-268, and English-Moroccan Arabic, pp. 1-228 (second pagination). This edition combines the new Moroccan Arabic-English section with the previously published English-Moroccan section from 1963. It is the first two-way English Moroccan Arabic dictionary. Second copy: IUW (library binding); *A dictionary of Moroccan Arabic: Arabic-English*. Edited by Richard S. Harrell; compiled by Thomas Fox and Mohammed Abu-Talib, with the assistance of Ahmed Ben Thami [and others.] Washington, Georgetown U. Pr. [1966]. xxi, 268 p. 23 cm.

"This dictionary is designed to serve the practical needs of Americans whose lives bring them into contact with Morocco and Moroccans. The aim of the compilers has been to present the core vocabulary of everyday life... The entries are based on the speech of educated Moroccans from the cities of Fez, Rabat, and Casablanca.... Although a variety of reference works were consulted in the compilation of this dictionary, the material presented is wholly primary. No single entry is a simple reworking or translation of previously published material" (Introduction).

New edition **2004**: [IUW] *A dictionary of Moroccan Arabic: Moroccan-English/English-Moroccan*, edited by Richard S. Harrell and Harvey Sobelman. Washington, D.C.: Georgetown University Press, 2004. 256 p.; 23 cm.

**1970**: [IUW] *A course in Moroccan Arabic* [by] Ernest T. Abdel-Massih. Ann Arbor, Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, University of Michigan, 1970. xvii, 449 p. illus., map. 28 cm. Library binding. Publications of the Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies. Arabic-English lexicon, pp. 421-446.

"The 'Lexicon'... includes all vocabulary used in the volume, plus additional words which were felt to be necessary for the student" (Introduction).

Revised and expanded edition **1973**: [IUW] *An introduction to Moroccan Arabic* [by] Ernest T. Abdel-Massih. Ann Arbor, Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, University of Michigan, 1973. xix, 438 p. illus. 26 cm. Publications of the Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies. A revision and expansion of the author's *A course in Moroccan Arabic* published in 1970 (see above). Lexicon, [Moroccan] Arabic-English, pp. 381-407, and English-[Moroccan] Arabic, pp. 409-432.

[**ARABIC, NORTH LEVANTINE SPOKEN**] Levantine Arabic (Arabic: اللهجة الشامية, al-lahjah aš-šāmiyyah), is a broad dialect of Arabic spoken in the 100 to 200 km-wide Eastern Mediterranean coastal strip. It is considered one of the five major varieties of Arabic. In the frame of the general diglossia status of the Arab world, Levantine Arabic is used for daily spoken use, while most of the written and official documents and media use Modern Standard Arabic. It is part of Eastern Arabic (known as Mashriqi Arabic) that includes Mesopotamian Arabic and peninsular Arabic along with Levantine (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apc. Alternate Names: Lebanese-Syrian Arabic, Levantine Arabic, North Levantine Arabic, Syro-Lebanese Arabic.

**1844**: [LILLY] *Guide français-arabe vulgaire des voyageurs et des francs en Syrie et en Egypte, avec carte physique et géographique de la Syrie et plan géométrique de Jérusalem ancien et moderne: comme supplément aux voyages en Orient*, by J[akob] Berggren [1790-1868]. Upsal: Leffler et Sebell, 1844. 884 columns, p. [887]-924; 25 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Not in Zaunmüller. French-North Levantine Arabic, Cols. 1-884.

**1935-1954**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire arabe-français. Dialectes de Syrie: Alep, Damas, Liban, Jérusalem*. Par A. Barthélemy. Paris, Librairie orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 1935-54. xii, 943p. 32cm. At head of title: Publication entreprise grace aux subventions du Haut-commissariat de France en Syrie et au Liban. Instruction publique. Issued in parts. Fasc. 4-5 "publié par H. Fleisch."

New edition **1969**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire Arabe-Français: dialectes de Syrie, Alep, Damas, Liban, Jérusalem* / Adrien Barthélemy. Paris: Librairie orientaliste Paul Geuthner, [1969]. xii, 943, 68 p., [1] leaf of plates: port.; 32 cm. Originally published in 5 fascicules, 1935-1954. This ed. reissues the 5 fascs., with the addition of a 6th, "Fascicule complémentaire," in 1 v. Bibliography: p. [67]-68 (3rd group).

**1964**: [IUW] *A dictionary of Syrian Arabic (dialect of Damascus) English-Arabic* [by] Karl Stowasser [and] Moukhtar Ani. Washington, Georgetown University Press

[1964]. xi, 269 p. 23 cm. Richard Slade Harrell Arabic series; no. 5. Research undertaken pursuant to contracts SAE-8706 and OE-2-14-029 with the United States Office of Education.

**[ARABIC, SUDANESE CREOLE]** Juba Arabic is a lingua franca spoken mainly in Equatoria Province in South Sudan, and derives its name from the town of Juba, South Sudan. It is also spoken among communities of people from South Sudan living in towns in Sudan. The pidgin developed in the 19th century, among descendants of Sudanese soldiers, many of whom were recruited from southern Sudan. Residents of other large towns in South Sudan, notably Malakal and Wau, do not generally speak Juba Arabic, tending towards the use of Arabic closer to Sudanese Arabic, in addition to local languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pga. Alternate Names: Juba Arabic, Pidgin Arabic, Southern Sudan Arabic.

**1985:** [IUW] *A dictionary of Juba Arabic and English = Kamuus ta Arabi Juba wa Ingliizi*, written by Ian Smith and Morris Timothy Ama. 1st ed. Juba: Committe of the Juba Cheshire Home and Centre for Handicapped Children, 1985. 203, [18] p.; 28 cm. Library binding, incorporating origina pale green front and rear wrappers, lettered in black. English-Juba Arabic, pp. 15-116, Juba Arabic-English, pp. 117-182.

"This dictionary is intended to assist those learning Juba Arabic and speakers of Juba Arabic who wish to improve their English. The dictionary does not lay claim to be definitive. It is hoped rather that it will stimulate further work on the Arabic spoken in Equatoria" (Introduction).

New edition **2005:** [IUW] *Juba Arabic-English dictionary = Kamuus ta Arabi Juba wa Ingliizi*, Ian Smith & Morris Timothy Ama. Kampala, Uganda: Fountain Publishers, 2005. xviii, 195 p.; 21 cm. First edition thus. Original black, red and white wrappers, lettered in yellow and white. English-Juba Arabic, pp. 1-83, Juba Arabic-English, pp. 84-159.

"This dictionary was first developed in the early 1980's. It was intended to assist both those learning Juba Arabic and also speakers of Juba Arabic, who wished to improve their English.... Some more work has been done in the intervening years but this remains the only dictionary in that language" (Introduction).

**[ARABIC, SUDANESE SPOKEN]** Sudanese Arabic is the variety of Arabic spoken throughout Sudan. Some of the tribes in Sudan still have similar accents to the ones in Saudi Arabia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apd. Alternate Names: Khartoum Arabic, Sudanese Arabic.

**1905:** [LILLY] *English-Arabic vocabulary for the use of officials in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*. Comp. in the Intelligence department of the Egyptian army, by Captain H.F.S. Amery [1877- ]Cairo, Al-Mokattam Print. Off., 1905. Original black quarter-leather, lettered in gold, and black cloth over boards. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 16. Hendrix 217. With the bookplate of Humphrey Winterton.

**1912:** [LILLY] *An English-Arabic Vocabulary with Grammar & Phrases representing the Languages as Spoken by the Uganda Sudanese in the Uganda and British East Africa Protectorates*, by Major E.V. Jenkins, IV Bat. The King's African

Rifles. Kampala: Uganda Company, [ca. 1912). Original red cloth, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-104. First edition. Ownership signature of H.R. Milson (or Wilson), dated December 1912.

**1925:** [LILLYBM] *Sudan Arabic. English-Arabic vocabulary*, by Sigmar Hillelson & Harold Francois S. Amery. London: Sudan government, 1925. xxvii, [1], 341 p. With bookplate of E. H. Paxton, Herford College, Oxford.

**1934:** [LILLYBM] *Sudan Arabic Note-book*, by G.S.M. Burton. With a Foreword by Earl Kitchener. London: McCorquodale and Co., 1934. Original tan cloth over boards, illustrated and lettered in black; endpapers are colored maps of Africa. 251 pp. + 5 pp. for notes. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. The book is largely taken up with a series of lengthy vocabularies thematically arranged in an English-transcribed Arabic-Arabic script format. With a few notes on vocabulary in pencil at the rear of the book.

"This note-book...is written for beginners ...great assistance should be provided by the Vocabulary, which has been tested in all the districts of the Sudan and has been found in practise to be effective with such varying tribes as the Hadendowa, Beni Amir, Nuba, and Habbaniya."

[**ARABIC, TUNISIAN SPOKEN**] Tunisian Arabic, or Tunisian, is a set of dialects of Maghrebi Arabic spoken in Tunisia. It is known by its 11 million speakers as Tounsi [ˈtuːnsi], "Tunisian", or as Derja, "colloquial dialect" to distinguish it from standard Arabic, the official language of Tunisia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aeb. Alternate Names: Tunisian, Tunisian Arabic, Tunisian Darija.

**1837:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1911:** [LILLY] *Cours pratique et complet d'arabe vulgaire grammaire et vocabulaire: dialecte tunisien, Ire année*, by J. Jourdan. Tunis: Imprimerie-Papeterie Rapide. 1913. I-V VI-VIII 1 2-251 252-253 254-255 256; 19 cm. Original green paper over boards, lettered in red and black, black cloth spine. First edition.

**1914:** [IUW] *Die Mazigh-völker, ethnographische notizen aus Süd-Tunesien*, von dr. F. Stuhlmann. Mit 18 figuren im text, 18 abbildungen auf 8 tafeln und 2 farbigen tafeln. Hamburg, L. Friederichsen & co., 1914. 4 p. ., 59 p. illus., x plates (2 col., mounted) 29 cm. Library binding. Abhandlungen des Hamburgischen kolonialinstituts, Bd. XXVII. Reihe B. Völkerkunde, kulturgeschichte und sprachen Bd. 16). Includes Tunisian spoken Arabic-German glossaries of the terms used in making pots, pp. 31-32, weaving, pp. 36-37, textiles, ppp. 38-39, rugs and carpets, pp. 39-40, and other areas of domestic production.

**1958:** [IUW] *Lexique du parler arabe des Marazig*, by Gilbert Boris. Paris: Impr. nationale, 1958. xv, 686 p. 23 cm. Library binding. Etudes arabes et islamiques. Sér. 3: Études et documents, 1. Bibliography: p. [ix]. Tunisian spoken Arabic-French, pp. [1]-686. The preface indicates that a volume of linguistic documents on south Tunisia by Gilbert Boris, published in 1951, includes a limited glossary of around 800 words, extracted from a larger lexicon of around 9,500 words left among the author's papers. The present lexicon is based on this manuscript.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *Peace Corps English-Tunisian Arabic Dictionary*, by Rached Ben Abdelkaer, Abdeljelil Ayed, & Aziza Naouar. N.p. [Washington, D.C.?]: [Government Printing Office], 1977. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. 534 pp. First edition. "GPO 9 27 417" at bottom of p. 534.

"This dictionary is English-Tunisian Arabic because it is primarily intended for Peace Corps Volunteers. Nevertheless, it will be of great value to others who know English since it represents one of the first attempts to systematize Tunisian Arabic into an Arabic / English dictionary."

**[ARAGONESE]** Aragonese (/æɾəɣn̄'ni:z/; aragonés [araɣo'nes] in Aragonese) is a Romance language spoken in several dialects by 10,000 to 30,000 people in the Pyrenees valleys of Aragon, Spain, primarily in the comarcas of Somontano de Barbastro, Jacetania, Alto Gállego, Sobrarbe, and Ribagorza/Ribagorça. It is the only modern language which survived from medieval Navarro-Aragonese in a form distinctly different from Spanish.

Informally known as *fabla* ("talk" or "speech"), Aragonese is also commonly referred to by the names of its local dialects such as *cheso* (from Valle de Hecho) or *patués* (from the Benasque Valley) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arg. Alternate Names: Altoaragonés, Aragoieraz, Aragonés, Fabla Aragonesa, High Aragonese, Patués.

**1908:** [IUW] *Diccionario de voces aragonesas precedido de una introducción filológico-histórica por don Jerónimo Borao, publicado por la excma. Diputación provincial de Zaragoza; prólogo y notas de don Faustino Sancho y Gil. 2. ed., aumentada con las Colecciones de voces usadas en la comarca de la Litera, autor don Benito Coll y Altabás, y las de uso en Aragón por don Luis V. López Puyoles y don José Valenzuela La Rosa. Zaragoza, Imprenta del Hospicio provincial, 1908. cxxxix, 353, lxxx p. 20 cm. Biblioteca de escritores aragoneses, publicada por la excma. Diputación provincial de Zaragoza. Sección literaria. t. 7 "Prólogo: I. Homenaje á Aragón. II. D. Jerónimo Borao y Clemente. III. Diccionario de voces aragonesas. Advertencia": p. [v]-cxxxix.*

**1984:** [IUW] *A lexicon of the 14th-century Aragonese manuscripts of Juan Fernández de Heredia / Jean Gilkison Mackenzie. Madison: Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies, 1984. xlii, 232 p.; 29 cm. Dialect series; no. 8. Aragonese and English. Bibliography: p. [xxxv]-xlii.*

**1994:** [IUW] *Léxico romance en documentos medievales aragoneses: siglos XI y XII / María Rosa Fort Cañellas. [Zaragoza]: Gobierno de Aragón, Departamento de Educación y Cultura, [1994]. 322 p.; 26 cm. Colección de filología y lingüística; 4 Includes bibliographical references (p. 257-264) and index.*

**[ARAMAIC (pre-1850)]** Aramaic (Arāmāyā) is a family of languages or dialects belonging to the Semitic subfamily of the Afroasiatic language family. More specifically, it is part of the Northwest Semitic group, which also includes the Canaanite languages such as Hebrew and Phoenician. The Aramaic alphabet was widely adopted for other languages and is ancestral to the Hebrew, Syriac and Arabic alphabets. During its approximately 3000 years of written history, Aramaic has served variously as a language of administration of empires and as a language of divine worship. It became the lingua franca of the Neo-Assyrian Empire (911–605 BC), Neo-Babylonian Empire (605–539 BC), the Achaemenid Empire (539–323 BC), the Parthian Empire (247 BC–224 AD), and the Sasanian Empire (224–651), of the states of Assur, Adiabene, Osroene, Beth Nuhadra, Beth Garmai and Hatra; the state of Palmyra, and the day-to-day language of Yehud Medinata and of Roman Judaea (539 BC – 70 AD). It was the language of Jesus,

who spoke a Western Aramaic language during his public ministry, as well as the language of large sections of the biblical books of Daniel and Ezra, and also the main language of the Talmud.

Neo-Aramaic languages are spoken today as a first language by many scattered and usually small and isolated communities of Christians, Jews, and Mandaeans of Western Asia, most numerously by Syriac Christians in the form of Turoyo, Assyrian Neo-Aramaic and Chaldean Neo-Aramaic that have all retained use of the once dominant lingua franca despite subsequent language shifts experienced throughout the Middle East. The Aramaic languages are now considered endangered (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists 19 separate languages under the heading Aramaic, including the neo-Aramaic languages.

**1654:** see under **HEBREW**.

**1668:** see under **HEBREW**.

**1793:** see under **HEBREW**.

**1823:** see under **HEBREW**.

[**ARAPAHO**] The Arapaho (Arapahoe) language (in Arapaho: Hinóno'eitít) is one of the Plains Algonquian languages, closely related to Gros Ventre and other Arapahoan languages. It is spoken by the Arapaho people of Wyoming and Oklahoma. Speakers of Arapaho primarily live on the Wind River Reservation in Wyoming, though some have affiliation with the Cheyenne people living in western Oklahoma (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arp. Alternate Names: Arrapahoe.

**1851-1857:** see Vol. 3 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 6 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1916:** [LILLYBM] *Arapaho dialects*, by A[lfred] L[ouis] Kroeber [1876-1960]. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1916. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [70] 71-138. First edition. Series: University of California publications in American archaeology and ethnology. v. 12, no. 3. Includes comparative vocabulary, English-Arapaho-Southern People-Wood-lodge People-Gros Ventre, pp. 75-76, and "additional words-Arapaho proper," p. 76; Part II is a "Sketch of Arapaho proper" with numerous Arapaho-English wordlists by grammatical category. pp. 85-90, 97-108, and 113-123.

"The Arapaho recognize five former divisions of their people. As placed by them in order from south to north, these were the...South-people, the... Rock-people, the Hinana'e'ina<sup>n</sup> or Arapaho proper, the... Wood-people, and [the] Begging-people. The last is a tribe that ... has long been known as the ... Gros Ventre of the Prairie.... A very few people remembering something of the [Southern-people] dialect were living in 1899. From one of these was obtained the brief vocabulary given below.... No one was found who remembered the speech of the [Rock-people], which is said by the Arapaho to have been the most different from their own.... A brief comparative vocabulary of the four dialects on which material could be obtained is appended. This is unfortunately badly selected, and the phonetic perception and rendering are no doubt inadequate even for Arapaho and Gros Ventre, which the author has ampler opportunity to hear. Further, the words in the two other dialects were obtained from people who no longer habitually used

them, perhaps had never done so. Still, the lists contain new information, which may never be duplicated, and are therefore given with all their imperfections" (pp. 73-74).

**1983:** [IUW] *Dictionary of contemporary Arapaho usage*, compiled by Zdenek Salzman. [Ethete, Wyo.]: Wind River Reservation, Wyoming, 1983. v, 231 p.; 28 cm. Series: Arapaho language and culture instructional materials series; no. 4.

**2005:** [IUW] *Hinóno'éínoo3ítoono = Arapaho historical traditions*, told by Paul Moss; edited, translated and with a glossary by Andrew Cowell & Alonzo Moss, Sr. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 2005. viii, 531 p.: map, port.; 23 cm. Original white and red wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of Paul Moss on the front cover. First edition. Includes an Arapaho-English glossary, pp. 468-531.

[**ARAWAK**] Lokono (Lokono Dian, literally 'people's talk' by its speakers), also referred to as Arawak (Arowak/Aruák), is an Arawak language spoken by the Lokono people of South America in eastern Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. While the term "Arawak" has been used in reference to this people, Lokono more accurately reflects the speakers' own language, as the name has been historically extended to cover the eponymous Arawak language family (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arw. Alternate Names: Arowak, Lokono.

**1807:** [LILLYbm] *Nachricht von Suriname und seinen Einwohnern, sonderlich den Arawacken, Warauen und Karaiben, von den nützlichsten Gewächsen und Thieren des Landes, des Geschäften der dortigen Missionarien der Bruderunität und der Sprache der Arawacken. Nebst einer Charte und zwey Kupfern*, [by Christlieb Quandt, b. 1740]. Görlitz: Gedruckt bey J. G. Burghart, zu finden bey dem Verfasser [etc.], 1807. Contemporary black unprinted paper over boards. Pp. I-III IV-XIV XV-XVI, 1 2-316 317-320 + folding map. First edition. Preface dated 1807 and signed: C. Quandt. "Zwey und zwanzigster Brief" (outline of Arawack grammar and glossary): p. 294-316. Arawak-German vocabulary, pp. 308-316. This copy with the contemporary ink ownership signature of G. Hennig. One of the earliest published vocabularies of Arawak.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1928:** [IUW] *The Arawak language of Guiana*, by C. H. de Goeje. Amsterdam Koninklijke akademie van wetenschappen, 1928. 309 p. 26 cm. Rebound in black library binding, lettered in gold. Series: Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde, nieuwe reeks, d. 28, no. 2. "Alphabetical Index" Arawak-English vocabulary, pp. [15]-47. Appendix: Information collected in Curinam in 1907 and in 1928 English-Arawak vocabulary covering parts of the body, nature, animals, etc., pp. 247-266, followed by English-Arawak phrases.

**1941:** [LILLYbm] *Bush Master: into the Jungles of Dutch Guiana*, by Nicol Smith. Indianapolis, New York: The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1941. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket illustrated in yellow green and black, lettered in white, black and yellow, with a photo of "Saro, the Orchid Princess" on front cover, and map on endpapers. Pp. [2] 1-12 13-315 316-320. First edition. English-Arawak vocabulary, pp. 313-315. An Arawak-English dictionary was published in 1989 and a French-Arawak dictionary in 1992.

"The following list of more than one hundred words from the language of the Arawak Indians living along the Corentijn River, in western Dutch Guiana, was given to

me by the native known as the Teacher, in the Indian village of Washabo. Although most of the words are pure Arawak, it will be observed that four or five are from the jargon known as talkee-talkee, the medium of conversation between whites and natives" (Arawak Vocabulary).

**1980:** [IUW] *A brief introduction to some aspects of the culture and language of the Guyana Arawak (Lokono) tribe*, editor, Walter F. Edwards; researchers, K. Gibson ... [et al.] [Georgetown]: Amerindian Languages Project, University of Guyana, 1980. vii, 126 p.: map; 27 cm. Word list (English-Arawak): p. 43-124.

[**ARBORE**] Arbore is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in southern Ethiopia in a few settlements of Hamer woreda near Lake Chew Bahir (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arv. Alternate Names: Arbora, Erboire, Irboire.

**1984:** [IUW] *The Arbore language: a first investigation, including a vocabulary*, by Dick Hayward. Hamburg: H. Buske, c1984. xiii, 468 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Library binding incorporating original green front wrappers, lettered in black. Kuschitische Sprachstudien Bd. 2. "Appendix A: Arbore Vocabulary," Arbore-English, pp. 335-402, "Appendix B: English Index to the Vocabulary (Appendix A)," English-Arbore, pp. 403-450. Includes bibliographical references. First extensive vocabulary of the language.

"... with the exception of two brief and necessarily tentative articles analysing the odd word lists collected by travellers... nothing describing or classifying the Arbore language appeared until the last decade. One does not need to look far for a reason for the lack of scientific work on the languages of the region, for until very recently it belonged among the more inaccessible parts of Ethiopia. [There follows an extensive description of the author's fieldwork studying the language]" (Background to the Study).

[**ARDAMĀGADHĪ**] Magadhi Prakrit (Ardhamāgadhī) is of one of the three Dramatic Prakrits, the written languages of Ancient India following the decline of Pali and Sanskrit. Magadhi Prakrit was spoken in the eastern Indian subcontinent, in a region spanning what is now eastern India, Bangladesh, and Nepal. It is believed to be the language spoken by the important religious figures Gautama Buddha and Mahavira and was also the language of the courts of the Magadha mahajanapada and the Maurya Empire; the edicts of Ashoka were composed in it. Magadhi Prakrit later evolved into the Eastern Zone Indo-Aryan languages, including Assamese, Bengali, Odia and the Bihari languages (Bhojpuri, Maithili, and Magahi languages, among others).

Not included in Ethnologue.

**1968:** [IUW] *Sacitra Ardha-Māgadhī koṣa: Saṃskṛta, Gujarātī, Hindī evam Ṇgaliśa paryāyom, sandrarbhom tathā uddharaṇom sahita*, Ratnacandrajī; bhūmikākāra E. Sī. Vulnara. Dillī: Motīlāla Banārasīdāsa, 1988. 5 v.: ill.; 25 cm. Title on added t.p.: An illustrated Ardha-Magadhi dictionary, with Sanskrit, Gujarati, Hindi and English equivalents, references to the texts and copious quotations. Reprint. Originally published: Indore, 1923.

[**'ARE'ARE**] The 'Are'are language is spoken by the 'Are'are people of the Solomon Islands. It is spoken by about 18,000 people, making it the second-largest Oceanic language in the Solomons after the Kwara'ae (also from Malaita). The literacy rate for

Are'are' is somewhere between 30% and 60% for first language speakers, and 25%–50% for second language learners (Wiki).

Ethnologue: alu. Alternate Names: Areare.

**1970:** [IUW] *'Āre'āre dictionary*, by P. Geerts. [Canberra] The Australian National University [1970]. 185 p. maps. 25 cm. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black; spine dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. Pacific linguistics. Series C. 'Āre'āre-English, pp. [1]-141, and English-'Āre'āre, pp. 142-185.

"The basis of this dictionary is the 'Āre'āre as spoken around Tarapaina, in the small Malaita Passage. It seems to me the purest and best sounding of the 'Āre'āre.... Many names of customs, feasts and forms of spirit worship cannot be translated literally. I therefore gave a short explanation so as to convey the meaning. I hope and trust this dictionary may be a modest contribution to the scarcity of linguistic material of Melanesian languages of the Solomon Islands" (Preface).

[**ARGOBBA**] Argobba is an Ethiopian Semitic language spoken in an area north-east of Addis Ababa by the Argobba people. It belongs to the South Ethiopian Semitic subgroup together with Amharic and the Gurage languages. Writing in the mid-1960s, Edward Ullendorff noted that it "is disappearing rapidly in favour of Amharic, and only a few hundred elderly people are still able to speak it." Today, many Argobba in the Harari region are shifting to the Oromo language. The language is spoken in a number of pockets and has at least four regional variations (dialects) in Harar (extinct), Aliyu Amba, Shewa Robit and Shonke (Wiki).

Ethnologue: agj.

**1997:** [IUW] *Ethiopic documents: Argobba: grammar and dictionary*, by Wolf Leslau. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1997. xv, 274 p.; 25 cm. Äthiopistische Forschungen; Bd. 47. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Reprinted article in French.

[**ARIBWATSA**] Aribwatsa, also known as Lae or Lahe, is an extinct member of the Busu subgroup of Lower Markham languages in the area of Lae, Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea. Descendants of the Aribwatsa language community have mostly switched to the Bukawa language, which is spoken all along the north coast of the Huon Gulf and in several villages on the south coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue: laz. Alternate Names: Lae, Lahe.

**1997:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**ARIKARA**] Arikara is a Caddoan language spoken by the Arikara Native Americans who reside primarily at Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota. Arikara is very close to the Pawnee language, but they are not mutually intelligible. The Arikara were apparently a group met by Lewis and Clark in 1804; their population of 30,000 was reduced to 6,000 by Smallpox (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ari. Alternate Names: Arikaree, Arikari, Arikaris, Ree, Ris.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 5 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1986:** [IUW] *An English-Arikara student dictionary* / edited by Douglas R. Parks. 1st ed. Roseglen, N.D.: White Shield School District #85, 1986. xi, 77 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Spine title: An Arikara-English student dictionary.

[**ARMENIAN**] The Armenian language ([hɑjɛ'ɾɛn] hayeren) is an Indo-European language spoken by the Armenians. It is the official language of Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh Republic. It has historically been spoken throughout the Armenian Highlands and today is widely spoken in the Armenian diaspora. Armenian has its own unique script, the Armenian alphabet, introduced in 405 AD by Mesrop Mashtots. Armenian is an independent branch of the Indo-European languages. It is of interest to linguists for its distinctive phonological developments within that family. Armenia was a monolingual country by the 2nd century BC at the latest. Its language has a long literary history, with a 5th-century Bible translation as its oldest surviving text. Its vocabulary has been influenced by Western Middle Iranian languages, particularly Parthian, and to a lesser extent by Greek, Persian, and Arabic throughout its history. There are two standardized modern literary forms, Eastern Armenian and Western Armenian, with which most contemporary dialects are mutually intelligible (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hye. Alternate Names: Armjanski Yazyk, Ena, Ermeni Dili, Ermenice, Haieren, Somkhuri.

**1645:** [LILLY] *Grammaticæ, et logicæ institutiones linguæ literalis armenicæ armenis traditæ* / ad: Clemente Galano ...; *addito vocabulario armeno-latino omnium scholasticarum dictionum*. Romæ: Sacræ Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1645. [15], 201, [127] leaves; 22 cm. (4to). Armenian title at head of t.-p. Armenian and Latin in parallel columns. Signatures: a-b<sup>4</sup> a<sup>6</sup> A-Z<sup>4</sup> Aa-Yy<sup>4</sup> Zz<sup>2</sup> A-G<sup>4</sup>(G4 blank). Bound in full vellum. Brunet, II, 1445. BM, 81:219. Hurter, H. *Nomenclator literarius*, IV, 118. Armenian-Latin, pp. [1]-[28] at end of volume.

**1856:** [LILLY] *A grammar of the modern Armenian language as spoken in Constantinople and Asia Minor*, by Elias Riggs. 2nd ed. Constantinople: Printed by A.B. Churchill, 1856. 82, [2] p.; 19 cm. Includes index. Vocabulary sections throughout text. Lilly Library copy is ex-library copy, with embossed stamp on t. p. and large "Withdrawn" sticker on p. [5]. Disbound.

**1875-1879 [1974?]:** [IUW] *New dictionary: Armenian-English*, by Matat'eay Petrosean. Beirut, Librairie du Liban [1974?] xxx, 786 p.; 26 cm. Reprint of the 1875-79 ed. published by St. Lazarus Armenian Academy, Venice.

**1889:** see under **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1902:** [IUW] *Elementary modern Armenian grammar*, by Kevork H. Gulian ... London, D. Nutt [etc.]; New York, Brentano's; [etc., etc.] 1902. vi, [2], 196 p. 20 cm. At head of title: Method Gaspey-Otto-Sauer. Printed at the press of the Mechitharistes, Vienna.

Vocabulary: Armenian-English [and] English-Armenian: p. [167]-196.

**1936:** see under **INDO-ERUOPEAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1944:** [IUW] *English-Armenian and Armenian-English concise dictionary*, by Adour H. Yacoubian, LITT.D. (Armenian words are spelled in Latin letters) Map, pictures of mosaic and bas-reliefs of Armenians (courtesy of publishers). Los Angeles, Calif., Armenian Archives Press, 1944. 176 p. ill., map; 20 cm. Portrait on t.p.

**1945 [1969]:** [IUW] *Étude philologique et lexicographique de 6000 mots et noms arméniens avec des comparaisons de 100,000 mots de 900 langues et des données historiques et géographiques*. Publiée, avec une introd. par Kerest Haig. Avec des index des 900 langues et des 300 auteurs consultés et une liste des errata, Bedros Kerestedjian.

Amsterdam, Philo Press, 1969. 448 p. port. 24 cm. "Réédition 1969 de l'édition [de] Londres, 1945."

**1950:** [IUW] *A comprehensive dictionary, Armenian-English*, by Mesrob G. Kouyoumdjian. Cairo, Sahag-Mesrob Press [pref. 1950] 1150 p. port. 25 cm. Title in Armenian precedes English title. Bibliography.

**1952:** [IUW] *Armenisch-deutsches Wörterbuch*, by Dirair Froundjian. München, R. Oldenbourg, 1952. xvi, 505 p. 21 cm. Added t. p. in Armenian. Armenian-German dictionary.

**1954:** see under **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1954-1958:** [IUW] *Russko-armiānskiī slovar': v chetyrekh tomakh* / Akademiā nauk Armīanskoī SSR; [glavnaīa redaktsiā Ed. B. Agaīan, Gr.A. Kapantsīan, R.L. Melkumīan; sostaviteli A.A. Ambartsumīan ... et al.]. Erevan: Izd-vo Akademii nauk Armīanskoī SSR, 1954-1958. 4 v.; 27 cm. Added title pages in Armenian. Russian-Armenian dictionary.

**1963:** [IUW] *Armīano-russkiī lingvisticheskiī slovar'*, Mikael A. Arutiūniānts. Erevan: [s.n.], 1963. 306 p. Armenian-Russian linguistic dictionary.

**1964:** [IUW] *Russko-armiānskiī slovar' ekonomicheskikh terminov*, Tad Avdalbegain. Erevan, Aīastan, 1964. 586 p. Added t.p. in Armenian. Russian-Armenian dictionary of economic terms.

**1968a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire arméno-kiptchak d'après trois manuscrits des collections viennoises*, Edward Tryjarski. Warszawa, Państwowe Wydawn. Naukowe, 1968- . v. 24 cm.

"Le dictionnaire ... a pour base un matériel lexical turc-kiptchak emprunté aux trois manuscrits en écriture arménienne." Introductory material in French; dictionary in romanized kipchak, with Polish and French equivalents. "Abréviations bibliographiques": v. 1, pt. 1, p. 42-44. Armenian-Kipchak [dialect of Northern Uzbek] dictionary.

**1968b:** [IUW] *Hay bowsashkharh* / Karapet Gabikian. Erowsaghēm: [s.n.], 1968 (Erowsaghēm Dbaran Srbots' Hakobiants'). xxii, 39, 277, [6] p., [12] leaves of plates: ill. (some col.), map; 25 cm. Text in Armenian-French-Latin botanical dictionary; with indexes in French and Latin. Includes bibliographical references.

**1969:** [IUW] *A comprehensive dictionary of idioms, English-Armenian* / by M.G.K. = *Ĕndardzak bařaran hatkabanowt'ian ew ařachnerow*. Cairo: Vosguedar Press, 1969. 668 p.: ill.; 20 cm. Errata slip inserted. Includes bibliographical references (p. 667) and index.

**1970a:** [IUW] *Armīano-russkiī shkol'nyī slovar': okolo 12,000 slov* / R. L. Melkumīan, A. A. Sekoīan. 2. izd., ispr. i dop. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Erevan: Luīs, 1970. 256 p.; 22 cm. Armenian in Cyrillic script. Armenian-Russian dictionary.

**1970b:** [IUW] *A classical Armenian grammar (morphology, syntax, texts, vocabulary)* by F. Casimir Roszko. Indianapolis, Catholic Seminary Foundation of Indianapolis, 1970. 146 p. 23 cm. Bibliography: p. 146.

**1970c:** [IUW] *Buyseri anunneri Latineren-Hayeren-Řuseren bařaran* / T' G. Tsaturian. Erevan: Erevani Hamalsarani Hratarakchut'yun, 1970. 255 p.; 15 cm.

Other titles: *Lexicon nominum plantarum latino-armenico-rossicum. Latinsko-armiāensko-russkiī slovar' nazvaniī rasteniī*. Added t.p. in Russian. Latin-Armenian-Russian dictionary of plant names.

**1975:** [IUW] *Russko-armiānskiī frazeologicheskiī slovar': okolo 5600 frazeologizmov rus. iāz. i 1670 variantov* / pod red. R. L. Melkumiāna i P. M. Pogosiāna. Erevan: Izd-vo Erevan. un-ta, 1975. 615 p.; 27 cm. Errata slip inserted. Includes index. Russian and Armenian in Cyrillic and Armenian script. Russian-Armenian dictionary of phrases.

**1976:** [IUW] *Deutsch-armenisches Wörterbuch: 40,000 Wörter* / Gr. M. Andreassjan; Redakteur J. G. Ter-Minassjan. Jerewan: Jerewaner Universität, 1976. xiv, 903 p.; 23 cm. German-Armenian dictionary.

**1976-1978:** [IUW] English-Armenian, Armenian-English modern dictionary = [*Anglerēnē-hayerēn, hayerēnē-anglerēn ardi baṛaran* (romanized form)]. [Improved 2d ed., enriched with up-to-date new words and terms]. Beirut: G. Doniguan & Sons Pub. House; [New York: distributed by W. S. Heinman], 1976-1978. 949, 416, [30] p.; 18 cm. Distributor and place from Library of Congress card. Includes bibliographies. Koushadjian, M. & Khantrouni, D. *English-Armenian modern dictionary*. Khantrouni, D. & Koushadjian, M. *Armenian-English modern dictionary*.

**1979:** [IUW] *Rhows-hayeren fiziologiakan bats 'atrankan barharan = Russko-armiānskiī fiziologicheskiī tolkovyi slovar'* / V. Z. Grigoryan, S. K. Karapetyan, R. H. Harowt'yownyan. Erevan: Haykakan SSH G A Hratarakch' owt' hown, 1979. 339 p.; 21 cm.

Russian-Armenian dictionary of physiology.

**1980?:** [IUW] *English-Armenian and Armenian-English dictionary romanized* / by Adour H. Yacoubian. Brooklyn, N.Y.: P. Shalom Pub., [1980z?]. 176 p.; 19 cm.

**1984:** [IUW] *Angleren-hayeren baṛaran* / [edited by H.A. Asmangulian and M.I. Hovhannisian]. Yerevan: "Hayastan", 1984. 1143 p.; 23 cm. Title on added t.p.: *English-Armenian dictionary*. "30,000 entries": P. preceding t.p. Bibliography: p. [12].

**1985:** [IUW] *Russko-armiānskiī terminologicheskiī slovar' po informatike* / [sostaviteli E.A. Shakhnazarian ... et al; obshchaia redaktsiia E.A. Shakhnazarian, L.B. Petrosian]. Erevan: Izd-vo "Aīastan", 1985. 384 p.; 21 cm. Includes indexes. Bibliography: p. 11-12. Russian-Armenian dictionary of library science.

**1986a:** [IUW] *Hayerēnē-anglerēn ardi baṛaran* / ashkhatasirets'in Tigran Khndruni ew Martiros Gushagchian. Pēyruṭ': Hratarakch' atun K. Tōnikean, 1986. 15, 416, [6] p.; 18 cm. Title on added t.p.: *Armenian-English modern dictionary*. Includes bibliographical references (p. [417]-[418]).

**1986b:** [IUW] *Slovar'-spravochnik: naibolee upotrebitel'nye glagoly russkogo iāzyka* / A.A. Ėīramdzhian ... [et al.]. Erevan: "Luīs", 1986. 231 p.; 22 cm. Includes index. Russian-Armenian verb dictionary for teaching Russian language.

**1987:** [IUW] *Adrbejaneren-hayeren baṛaran*, by R. H. Baghramyan; [khmbagir, Israfil Mamedov]. Erevan: "Hayastan", 1987. 767 p.; 23 cm. Azerbaijani-Armenian dictionary.

**1988a:** [IUW] *Ōgtagar buyseri hayeren-ruseren-latineren baṛaran* / Ya.I. Mulk'ijanyan, A.M. Barseghyan. Erevan: "Luys", 1988. 231 p.; 18 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 227-229) and indexes. Armenian-Latin-Russian dictionary of botanical terms.

**1988b:** [IUW] Русско-армянский школьный словарь антонимов: 1550 антонимических пар = Hakanishneri ʁus-hayeren dprots'akan baʁaran / А.Ц. Акоюн. *Russko-armiānskiī shkol'nyi slovar' antonimov: 1550 antonimicheskikh par* = Hakanishneri ʁus-hayeren dprots'akan baʁaran / А.ՄՏ. Акоюն. Ереван: "Луйс", 1988. Erevan: "Luīs", 1988. 136 pages; 18 cm. Includes bibliographical references (page 19). Russian-Armenian dictionary of synonyms and antonyms.

**1989:** [IUW] *English-Armenian dictionary: for secondary schools* / S.M. Kermoyan, A.M. Ter-Markossian. 2nd ed. rev. Yerevan: "Louis" Pub. House, 1989. 159 p.; 22 cm. "About 8500 words."

**1990:** [IUW] *Lemmatized index of the Armenian version of Deuteronomy*, J.J.S. Weitenberg and Andrea De Leeuw van Weenen. Atlanta, Ga.: Scholars Press, c1990. xii, 96 p.; 23 cm. Septuagint and cognate studies series; no. 32.

**1992:** [IUW] *English-Armenian, Armenian-English dictionary = Anglierēn-hayerēn, hayerēn-anglierēn baʁaran* / compiled by a board of scholars. Rev. ed. New Delhi: Publications India, 1992. 645 p.; 22 cm.

**1993a:** [IUW] *Armenian dictionary in transliteration: Western pronunciation: Armenian-English, English-Armenian* / Thomas J. Samuelian. New York: Armenian National Education Committee, c1993. xiii, 139 p.; 24 cm. English and Modern West Armenian in roman transliteration; Armenian script forms also added.

**1993b:** [IUW] *Armenian-English, English-Armenian* / Diana Aroutunian and Susanna Aroutunian. Hippocrene Books ed. New York, NY: Hippocrene books, c1993. 378 p.; 16 cm. Hippocrene concise dictionary.

**1999:** [IUW] *English-Armenian, Armenian-English dictionary: special edition for Armenian language learners* / Kh. Grigoryan. Yerevan: Ankyunakar Press, 1999. 510 p.; 15 cm.

**2000a:** see **2000** under **INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**2000b:** [IUW] *Lragroghi Angleren-Hayeren ev Angleren-ʁuseren hakirch teghekatu baʁaran = Kratkii anglo-armiānskiī i anglo-ruskiī slovar' spravochnik reporteru* / [nakhagtsi ghekavar Irina Petrosyan; khmbagir-t'argmanich' Albert Khach'atryan]. Erevan: ProMedia, 2000. 254 p.: ill.; 21 cm.

**2004a:** [IUW] *Angleren-Hayeren baʁaran: shurj 30000 baʁ* / Khmbagrut'yamb H.A. Asmanguliani ev M.I. Hovhannisiani. Erevan: "Hayastan" Hratarakch'ut'yun, 2004. 1143 p.; 22 cm. Added title page: *English-Armenian dictionary*. Includes bibliographical references (p. [12]).

**2004b:** [IUW] *Hayeren-Angleren baʁaran: shurj 50 000 baʁ ev baʁakapaks'ut'yun* / N. Barat'yan ... [et al.]; tsragri ěndhanur ghekavar ev glkhavor khmbagir, N. Barat'yan. Erevan: Makmilan Armenia, 2004. 590 p.; 24 cm. Added title page: *Armenian-English dictionary: about 50 000 words and word combinations*.

**2005:** [IUW] Русско-армянский, армяно-русский словарь = ʁus-hayeren, hay-ʁuseren baʁaran / составитель, Э.К. Клян. *Russko-armiānskiī, armiāno-ruskiī slovar' = ʁus-hayeren, hay-ruseren baʁaran* / sostavitel', Ё.К. Клян. Краснодар: Изд-во ООО "Когорта", 2005. Krasnodar: Izd-vo ООО "Kogorta", 2005. 1193 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references. Russian-Armenian, Armenian-Russian dictionary.

**2006a:**[LILLY] *Hayeren-angleren baʁaran: shurj 50 000 baʁ ev baʁakapaks'ut'yun* / N. Barat'yan ... [et al.]; tsragri ěndhanur ghekavar ev glkhavor

khmbagir, N. Barat'yan. Erevan: Makmilan Armenia, 2006. 59, [1] p.; 24 cm. In red printed wrappers. Added title page: *Armenian-English dictionary*

**2006b:** [IUW] *Western Armenian: Armenian-English, English-Armenian dictionary & phrasebook; the language of the Armenian diaspora*, by Nicholas Awde & Vazken-Khatchig Davidian. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2006. 183 p.: maps; 18 cm. Armenian (West Armenian dialect) and English; Armenian in Roman characters.

[**AROSI**] The Arosi language is a member of the family of San Cristobal languages, and is spoken in the northwest part of the island of Makira, formerly known as San Cristobal in the Solomon Islands. Population is 6.750. A word list is available at the Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ala.

**1970:** [IUW] *Arosi-English dictionary*, by C[harles] E[liot] Fox. [Canberra] Pacific Linguistics, The Australian National University [1970]. iii, 406 p. map. 26 cm. Series: Pacific linguistics. Series C. Ed. for 1978 published under title: *Arosi dictionary*. ISBN: 0858830639.

Revised edition **1978:** [IUW] *Arosi dictionary*, by Charles E. Fox. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1978. iii, 598, 16 p.: map; 26 cm. Rev. ed. with English-Arosi index, prepared by Mary Craft. Series: Pacific linguistics: Series C; no. 57.

[**ARRERENTE**] Arrernte or Aranda /'ærəndə/, or more specifically Upper Arrernte (Upper Aranda), is a dialect cluster spoken in and around Alice Springs (Mparntwe in Arrernte) in the Northern Territory, Australia. The name is sometimes spelled Arunta or Arrarnta (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Western Arrarnta) are. Alternate Names: Aranda, Arunta.

**2000:** [LILLY] *Introductory dictionary of Western Arrernte*. Main contributors include Pastor Eli Rubuntja and Gregory Armstrong (senior); compiled by Gavan Breen, with cultural information by John Pfitzner. Alice Springs, N.T.: IAD Press, c2000. viii, 120 p.: ill., map; 30 cm. Western Arrarnta-English, pp. 1-67, English to Western Arrarnta finder, pp. 68-117. First dictionary of the language. An "earlier and much smaller wordlist" was compiled by Jeannie Rabuntja and Raelene Inkamala. Second copy: IUW.

[**ARUÁ**] Aruáshi, or Aruá, is a nearly extinct Tupian language of the states of Rondônia and Mato Grosso, in the Amazon region of Brazil. There were 131 Aruá in 2012 and about 20 people who speak Aruá as a maternal language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arx. Alternate Names: Arouá, Arouén.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**ASHÉNINKA**] Ashéninka (Ashéninga, Ashénika) is an indigenous American language of the Arawakan family spoken in Peru. All but a few of the 50,000 people in the ethnic group are fluent. Ashéninka is a dialect cluster of five partially mutually intelligible varieties: Pajonal Ashéninka, South Ucayali Ashéninka, Pichis Ashéninka, Ucayali-

Yuruá Ashéninka, Perené Ashéninka, which are named for the region or river along which their speakers live.

Ashéninka is a locally official language in Peru, as are all native Peruvian languages. It and its relatives are also known by the largely pejorative term Campa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lists all five dialects as separate languages: Pajonal Ashéninka (cjo), South Ucayali Ashéninka (cpy); Pichis Ashéninka (cpu); Ucayali-Yuruá Ashéninka (cpb), Perené Ashéninka (prq).

**1980:** [IUW] *Diccionario ashéninca-castellano*, compilado por David L. Payne; con la colaboración de Carlos Amempori Ruiz ... [et al.]. [Yarinacocha, Perú]: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1980. 164 p.; 21 cm. Preliminary edition. Series: Documento de trabajo / Instituto Lingüístico de Verano no. 18.

[ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT] There is a wide variety of languages spoken throughout Asia, comprising a number of families and some unrelated isolates. Asian languages usually have a long tradition of writing, but not always (Wiki).

**1817:** [LILLY] *The history of Java*. By Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. ...; In two volumes ...; With a map and plates. London:: Printed for Black, Parbury, and Allen, Booksellers to the Hon. East-India Company ... and John Murray ..., 1817. 2 v.: ill., facsim., fronts., maps (1 fold. col.), ports.; 27 cm. (4to). Bound in quarter calf, marbled boards. A comparative vocabulary of the Maláyu, Jávan, Madurese, Báli and Lampúng languages, vol. II. p. [lxxi]-clxvi; Comparative vocabulary of the Sánscrit, Káwi, and Páli, p. clxvii; Vocabulary [English-]Kawi, p. clxviii-clxxiv; Comparative vocabulary of the Bugis, Makasar, Mandhar, Búton [Cia-cia], Sasak, BÍma, Sembáwa, Tembóra and Endé languages, p. [cxcviii-cic]; Comparative vocabulary of the Gunung Talu, Menadu, Ternati, Sang'ir, Sirang or Ceram, and Saparúa languages, p. [cc-cci] Printers' imprint on verso of t.p. and at end of each vol.: Printed by Cox and Baylis ... Advertisements: [1] p. at end of v. 2 (Abbey records two leaves). From the library of C.R. Boxer.

**1855 [1968]:** [IUW] *A glossary of judicial and revenue terms, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the administration of the government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustáni, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengáli, Uṛiya, Maráthi, Guzaráthi, Telugu, Karnáta, Tamiḷ, Malayálam, and other languages. Compiled and published under the authority of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company*, by H. H. Wilson. [2d ed.] Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal [1968] xxiv, 727 p. 29 cm.

**1904 [1970]:** [IUW] *Handbook of Chinese Buddhism. Being a Sanskrit-Chinese dictionary of Buddhist terms, words and expressions, with vocabularies of Buddhist terms in Pali, Singhalese, Siamese, Burmese, Tibetan, Mongolian and Japanese*, by Ernest John Eitel. 2.ed., rev. and enl. with a Chinese index by K. Takakuwa. Amsterdam, Philo Press, 1970. 324 p. 23 cm. Reprint of the Tokyo, Sanshūsha, 1904 ed.

**1952:** [IUW] *5 [i.e. cinque] langues: Pali, Cambodgien, Francais, Viêtnamien et Chinois*, by Thay-Sok. [Phnom-Penh, Cambodge, Librairie Thay-ly, 1952. 2 v. in 1. Polyglot dictionary.

**1953:** [IUW] *Zur japanischen Phototypieausgabe des fünfsprachigen Wörterspiegels*, Erich Haenisch. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1953. 18 p.; 30 cm. Veröffentlichung (Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. Institut für

Orientforschung); Nr. 16. Contains words in Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uigur, and Chinese, with some romanization.

Includes bibliographical references and indexes.

**1957:** [IUW] 御製五體清文鑑 [故宮博物院藏]. *Yu zhi wu ti Qing wen jian* [Gu gong bo wu yuan cang. 北平, 民族出版社, 1957]. Beijing, Min cu chu ban she, 1957] 3 v. (13, 3396 p.) 27 cm. Facsimile reproduction of 清乾隆間手抄本. Facsimile reproduction of Qing Qianlong jian shou chao ben. Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uigur and Chinese dictionary. Titles in Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, and Uigur precede Chinese title.

**1961-1964:** [IUW] 欽定西域同文志. Polyglot. 1961. *Qin ding Xiyu tong wen zhi*. Polyglot. 1961. 欽定西域同文志 / [編纂東洋文庫]. Kintei Seiiki dōbunshi / [hensan Tōyō Bunko]. 東京: 東洋文庫, 昭和 36 [1961]-1964. Tōkyō: Tōyō Bunko, Shōwa 36 [1961]-1964. 4 v.: ill.; 22-27 cm. Series" 東洋文庫叢刊; 第 16. Tōyō Bunko sōkan; dai 16. Vol. 2-4 have added t.p.: Qinding Xiyu tong wen zhi; v. 4: Kenkyū hen (added t.p.: Introduction and index). "Fu Hêng ... chief editor" -- v. 4, p. xix. Photoreproduction of ms. copies in collection of 東洋文庫, and of British Museum. Photoreproduction of ms. copies in collection of Tōyō Bunko, and of British Museum. Errata slip inserted. Text in Chinese, Kalmyk, Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, and Uighur; with introd. in English.

**1965:** [IUW] *Wu t'i Ch'ing wen chien*. Gotai Shin bunkan yakukai, Tamura Jitsuzō, Imanishi Shunjū, Satō Hisashi kyōhen. [Kyōto] Kyōto Daigaku Nairiku Ajia Kenkyūjo, 1966- v. 26 cm. Text also in English, with added t.p.: Wu-t'i Ch'ing-wên-chien, translated and explained. Manchu language--Dictionaries--Polyglot.

**1972:** [IUW] 欽定西域同文志 [24卷, 傅恒等奉敕撰. *Qin ding Xiyu tong wen zhi* [24 juan, Fuheng deng feng chi zhuan. 台北, 台灣商務印書館, 1972] Taipei, Taiwan shang wu yin shu guan, 1972]. 3 v. 19 cm. Series: Si ku quan shu zhen ben 3 ji 118-120 Reprint of 文淵閣手抄本. Reprint of Wen yuan ge shou chao ben. In Manchu, Chinese, Mongolian, Tibetan, Kalmyk, and Uighur.

**1979a:** [IUW] 遼金元三史語解. *Liao Jin Yuan san shi yu jie*. 欽定遼金元三史國語解. *Qin ding Liao Jin Yuan san shi guo yu jie*. [台北: 台灣商務印書館, 1979?] [Taipei: Taiwan] shang wu [yin shu guan, 1979?] 8 v.; 20 cm. Other titles: 遼史語解. 1979. Liao shi yu jie. 1979. 金史語解. 1979. Jin shi yu jie. 1979. 元史語解. 1979. Yuan shi yu jie. 1979. 遼史語解. Liao shi yu jie. 金史語解. Jin shi yu jie. 元史語解. Yuan shi yu jie. Series: 四庫全書珍本九集; 90-97. Si ku quan shu zhen ben 9 ji; 90-97. Photoreprint ed. of the 文淵閣 copy. Photoreprint ed. of the Wen yuan ge copy. Chinese, Manchu, or Mongolian. Edition of 1974 published under title:

欽定遼金元三史語解. Edition of 1974 published under title: Qin ding Liao Jin Yuan san shi yu jie. Subject headings: Khitan (Chinese people)--History--Dictionaries--Mongolian. Mongolian language--Dictionaries--Chinese. Jurchen (Manchurian people)--History--Dictionaries--Ju-chen language. Jurchen language--Dictionaries--Chinese. Mongols--History--Dictionaries--Mongolian.

**1979b:** [IUW] *Talking with Asian friends: 18 Asian languages*. Tokyo, Japan: Asian Cultural Centre for Unesco, [1979] 144 p.: map; 10 x 14 cm. "Oct. 1979." Afghanistan - Dari; Bangladesh - Bengali; Burma - Burmese; China - Chinese; India - Hindi; Indonesia - Indonesian; Iran - Farsi; Japan - Japanese; Korea - Korean; Laos - Laotian; Malaysia - Malaysian; Mongolia - Mongolian; Nepal - Nepalese; Pakistan - Urdu; Philippines - Filipino; Sri Lanka - Sinhalese; Thailand - Thai; Vietnam - Vietnamese.

**1983:** [IUW] *Translations for use in emergency care: Spanish, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Vietnamese*, compiled by Wayne A. Garnett, Kristen Dahl Garnett. iv, [120] p.; 11x17 cm.

**1993:** [IUW] *Pocket dictionary of sexual medicine*, by Dr. B.T. Tukol and Dr. K. Ramesh Babu. Hubli, India: Indian Medical Assn., 1993. 70 p.; 14 cm. Primarily a dictionary of sexual terms in English. A few common terms (medical and slang) also given in Tamil, Sinhalese, Kannada, Malayalam, Hindi, Marathi/Gujarati, and Bengali.

**2003:** [IUW] *Ġucin jirġugadu taiilburi toli = Guċin ĵirġugatu tayilburi toli = Guchinzurġaat taiilbar tol' / Maral obuġtu Sumiyabaġatur*. Ulaanbaatar: ["Zhinst Khargana" khēvlēliin gazar], <2003-> v. <6>; 30 cm. Description based on vol. 6. Includes bibliographical references. Title on t.p. verso: Mongolian explanatory dictionary in 36 volumes. In Mongolian; (Mongolian, roman, and Cyrillic script), Manchu; (Manchu and roman script), Tibetan, Chinese, and Uighur. Mongolian dictionary which contains and expands upon the five-language Qing dictionary, *Wu ti Qing wen jian*. Romanized equivalents have been added to the Manchu text.

**2012:** [IUW] 新滿州語大辭典: -漢字(中國語) = *Manchu-Korean-English-Chinese (漢字(中國語) dictionary / 朴相圭著. Sin Manjuŏ taesajŏn: Manjuŏ-Han'gugŏ-Yŏngŏ-Hancha (Chunggugŏ) sajŏn = Manchu-Korean-English-Chinese (Han zi (Zhongguo yu)) dictionary / Pak Sang-gyu chŏ. 1-p'an. First edition. Sŏul T'ŭkpyŏlsi: Chimmundang, 2012. 1 v. (various pagings); 31 cm. Added title page: *Comprehensive Manchu-Korean-English-Chinese (漢字(中國語) dictionary.**

**2013:** [IUW] *Auf kaiserlichen Befehl erstelltes Wörterbuch des Manjurischen in fünf Sprachen: "Fünfsprachenspiegel": systematisch angeordneter Wortschatz auf Manjurisch, Tibetisch, Mongolisch, Turki und Chinesisch: vollständig romanisierte und revidierte Ausgabe mit textkritischen Anmerkungen, deutschen Erläuterungen und Indizes / bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Oliver Corff ... [et al.]. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2013. 2 v. (liv, xii, 1110 p.): some ill.; 26 cm. Original yellow paper over boards, lettered in brown. "御製五體清文鑑" -- Cover. "Yu zhi wu ti Qing wen jian." -- Cover. Cover title also in Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uigur, and Chinese. Includes bibliographical references (p. xlvi-liii). Some text in Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uigur, and Chinese.*

**n.d.:** [LILLYbm] *Everybody's Vocabulary: English-Malay-Hindustani-Hokkien and Nipponese*, compiled by Rai Bahadur Mehta Prithvi Chand, Asst. Superintendent of

Police, Stratis Settlements. Singapore: Mohamed Dulfakir, n.d. 87 pp. 18.5 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Sixth edition. Includes prefaces to the first, second and fourth editions, without giving dates. Includes English-Malay-Hindustani-Hokkien-Nipponese vocabulary, pp. 1-87.

[**ASMAT, CENTRAL**] Asmat is a Papuan dialect cluster of West New Guinea. The principal dialects, distinct enough to be considered separate languages, are: Casuarina Coast, also known as Kaweinag (subdialects Matia and Sapan~Safan); Central, also known as Jas~Yas or Manowee (subdialects Simai~Simay, Misan, Ajam~Ayam); North (Momogo-Pupis-Irogo), also known as Keenok; Yaosakor (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Central Asmat) cns. Alternate Names: Jas, Manowee, Yas

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *The Flamingo Bay Dialect of the Asmat Language*, by C. L. Voorhoeve. 's-Gravenhage: H. L. Smits, 1965. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-VII VIII-XII [2 pp. photographs inserted], 1 2-367 368 + folding chart. Summary in Dutch loosely inserted. First edition. Also issued by M. Nijhoff in 1965 as *Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, Deel 46*. Thesis (doctor in de letteren) -- Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden. Asmat-English word list, pp. 292-361, with two detailed maps of language distribution area and two pp. of photographs.

"The language of the Asmat Papuans, Asmat, is one of a number of related Papuan languages which are spoken over an extensive area of the coast plain of South-West New Guinea (Irian Barat)...It is still not known with certainty how far inland the Asmat language-area extends. It was only recently that this coastal area was brought under Government control and that part of the low-lying plain abutting into the mountainous country in the centre is still practically *terra incognita*...Nothing is known about the languages to the north and the north-east of the Asmat language-area...The Asmat people dwell in villages situated along the rivers. The largest villages have between 1,000 and 2,000 inhabitants; the smallest less than 100. The total Asmat population is estimated to be 40,000 persons. The people of the central Asmat region call themselves *ásmat ow*, which probably means 'tree people... According to the Asmat people, the territory they inhabit...is enclosed within, and lies at the bottom of, a gigantic coconut... It was only in the recent past that the Asmat region was brought under control - the area was notorious for head-hunting... the Roman Catholic Mission had opened its first Mission station there in 1953... The Flamingo Bay dialect is spoken by about 2,600 people who live in five villages...situated in the immediate vicinity of Flamingo Bay." (Introduction). This is the first word list of this dialect of the language. *A Dictionary of the Asmat Language* by P. Drabbe (Syracuse, Ind: Our Lady of the Lake Press, 1959) includes a vocabulary of the Ajam dialect of Asmat.

[**ASSAMESE**] Assamese or Asamiya (অসমীয়া Ôxômiya) is an Eastern Indo-Aryan language used mainly in the state of Assam, where it is an official language. The easternmost of the Indo-Aryan languages, it is spoken by over 13 million native speakers, and serves as a lingua franca in the region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: asm. Alternate Names: Asambe, Asami, Asamiya.

**1864:** [LILLY] *Brief vocabulary in English and Assamese, with rudimentary exercises ...*, by Mrs. S.R. Ward. Sibsaur, Assam: American Baptist mission Press,

1864. vi, [4], vii-xi, [1], 104 p. 19 cm. Contemporary brown quarter-cloth and marbled paper over boards. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. With the printed label of John Lawson.

**1867:** [LILLY] *A dictionary in Assamese and English*, by Miles Bronson. Sibsagar, American Baptist Mission Press, 1867. [2] *i-iii* iv-vii *viii* 1 2-577 [3] 578 579-609. 22 cm. 19<sup>th</sup> century full calf, spine with red leather label, lettered in gold. With the bookplate of Yale University Library, Gift of John Avery, class of 1893, donated in 1927, and ink stamp "Duplicate"; signed in pencil by Avery on the free front endpaper; with the stamp of Tabor College Librry, Hillsboro, Kansas, on the title page. Zaunmüller, col. 22. First edition.

"After thirty years familiar acquaintance with the people, I am fully persuaded that it is a mistake to ignore their language.... If suitable encouragement were given, the educated Assamese would soon supply vernacular School Books, and a new impulse in favor of education would manifest itself among the masses. In no other way can education ever be popularized among them. In regard to the present work, it is the first Dictionary of the language ever published, and has necessarily been a difficult task. In the fourteen thousand words here collected, will be found many in daily use by the people, that no Bengali scholar will understand. Many of these words have been written as they dropped from the lips of the people.... As the language has hitherto had no standard... I am aware that this first edition, like all other first attempts of the kind, must be left more or less imperfect. No word however has been allowed to pass without careful examination; and when doubts have existed, the oldest and best informed of the people have been consulted" (Preface).

Reprinted **1991:** [IUW] *Assamese and English dictionary*, M. Bronson. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services, 1991. iii, 609 p.; 22 cm

**1900:** [LILLY] *Hema Kosha, or an Etymological Dictionary of the Assamese language* by Hemchandra Barua ... Edited by Capt. P. R. Gurdon, I.S.C., Deputy Commisioner, and Srijut Hemchandra Gosain, Sub Deputy Collector. Published under the Authority of the Assam Administration [title page includes both Assamese and English]. Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, 1900. iii, 972 p. 25 cm. Contemporary brown half-leather and dark blue-green cloth over boards, spine with raised bands and red leather label lettered in gold. Assamense Etymological dictionary with English meanings, pp. [1-972] (pagination in Assamese). Introductions in English and Assamese. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamp on the title page.

"The publication [of this dictionary], it is hoped, will fill a great want. The Dictionary of Bronsen, published in 1867 [see above], at the American Baptist Mission Press, Sibsagar, is now-a-days out of print. Bronson's work did not pretend to be an etymological dictionary.... Assam and Assamese have now so far advanced as to demand something more complete than Bronson's Dictionary.... The duty of editing this work has not been a light one... [T]he English portion has been found in much need of revision and in places it has been found necessary to rewrite it altogether" (Introduction, P. R. Gurdon).

**1910 [2002]:** [IUW] *English-Assamese dictionary*, Makhan Lal Chaliha. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services, 2002. 474 p.; 23 cm. Originally published: Gauhati: s.n., 1910.

**1920:** see under **AHOM**.

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *Anglo Assamese Dictionary*, by Dutta Baruah. Nalbari, Assam: Dutta Baruah, 1952. Original red quarter cloth and pale blue-green paper over boards, lettered in black: dust jacket, pale mauve, lettered and decorated in purple. Pp. [4] 1 2-752, 1 2-6. Second edition, thoroughly revised and enlarged. Zaunmüller, col. 22 (listing first edition of 1950). English-Assamese [1]-752 (incorporating English-English dictionary).

"In this edition, the book has been thoroughly remodelled. In appendices, list of abbreviation, prefixes and suffixes have been incorporated" (Preface to the second edition).

**1997:** [IUW] *Hindī-Asamīyā śabdakośa: Hindī-Hindī-Asamīyā*, Asama Rāshṭrabhāshā Pracāra Samiti dvārā sampādita. Guvāhāṭī: Asama Rāshṭrabhāshā Pracāra Samiti, 1997. 936 p.; 25 cm. Hindi-Assamese dictionary.

**1999 [2011]:** [LILLYbm] *Diamond Anglo Assamese Pocket Dictionary*, by H. Dihingia. 476 pp. [measure]. "Edition: 2011." English-Assamese, pp. 1-381. With a classified English-Assamese glossary, pp. 382-473.

[ASSINIBOINE] The Assiniboine language (also known as Assiniboin, Hohe, or Nakota, Nakoda, Nakon or Nakona, or Stoney) is a Nakotan Siouan language of the Northern Plains. The name Assiniboine comes from the term Asiniibwaan, from Ojibwe, meaning "Stone Siouans". The reason they were called this was due to the fact that Assiniboine people used heated stone to boil their food. In Canada, Assiniboine people are known as Stoney Indians, while they called themselves Nakota or Nakoda, meaning "allies" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: asb. Alternate Names: Assiniboin.

**1851-1857:** see Vol. 4 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 3 and 18 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[ASU] Pare (Kipare), also known as Asu (Casu, Chasu, Athu, Chathu), is a Northeast Coast Bantu spoken by the Pare people of Tanzania (Wiki).

Ethnologue: asa. Alternate Names: Ashu, Athu, Casu, Chasu, Chiasu, Kiathu, Kipare, Pare, Pare-Asu.

**1989:** [IUW] *A classified vocabulary of the Pare language*, by Ryohei Kagaya. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 1989. 179 p.; 26 cm. Bantu vocabulary series; 6.

**2008:** [IUW] *Chasu: Kamusi ya Chasu-Kiingereza-Kiswahili = Chasu-English-Swahili dictionary*, by Abel Y. Mreta. Dar-es-Salaam: Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project, University of Dar-es-Salaam, 2008. xxii, 77 p.; 24 cm. Original multicolored wrappers, lettered in white and blue, with a map on the front cover. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 12. Chasu-English-Swahili, pp. 1-77.

"This is the first trilingual (i.e. Chasu-English-Swahili) dictionary available. It is part of the series published within the framework of the *Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project*. It is specifically aimed at two types of users. First, as originally conceived... it will be a readily available tool to research linguists who are interested in comparing Chasu with other languages. ... Second... it is addressed to the general user, especially

one whose mother tongue or whose parents' mother tongue is Chasu. I hope that Chasu speakers, who happen to get a copy of this lexicon, will be highly motivated to learn about their language and have confidence in it. In this regard, the lexicon is designed to set standards and conventions in orthography as well as encourage literacy development among the Asu" (Introduction).

[**ASURINI OF XINGU**] Xingú Asurini (Asurini of Xingu) is a Tupi–Guaraní language of the state of Pará, in the Amazon region of Brazil. The entire population speaks the language, and most speakers are monolingual (Wiki),

Ethnologue: asn. Alternate Names: Assurini, Assurinikin, Asurini de Koatinema, Asurini do Xingú, Awaeté, Awaté, Kuben-Kamrektí.

**1976:** [IUW] *Bearded Indians of the tropical forest: the Asurini of the Ipiaçaba: notes and observations on the first contact and living together*, by Anton Lukesch. Graz: Akadem. Druck- u. Verlagsanst., 1976. 143 p.: ill. (some col.); 28 cm. Original green cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold. Summaries in German and Portuguese. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 129-[133]. Includes 38 word comparative vocabulary, Ipiaçaba [Asurini of Xingu]-Tocará (Arnaud) [Tocantins Asurini]-Tocará (Harrison) [Tocantins Asurini]-Ancient Tupi (Barbosa Lemos).

"It was not always possible in the relatively short time to check over the linguistic notes by repeated listening to different speakers. We were the first to come and there was no interpreter. Of the 400 expressions and phrases that I gathered, I present here a small list only of words I could check. Among the words is a series of loan words. As I shall attempt to prove later on, this material permits the language of the group to be classified among the Tupi languages" (The Language, p. 36).

[**ASURINI, TOCANTINS**] Akwáwa is a Tupi–Guarani dialect cluster spoken in Pará in western Brazil. There are three distinct dialects:

Asurini (of Tocantins or Trocará), or Akwawa

Suruí (of Tocantins or Pará), or Akewara

Parakanã, Awaeté

Both the name Asurini and Suruí are used for related peoples and their languages: Suruí of Jiparaná, Suruí of Rondônia, Asurini of Xingú, etc.

Ethnologue: asu. Alternate Names: Akwawa-Asurini, Akwaya, Assurini, Asurini, Asurini do Tocantins, Asurini do Trocará.

**1976:** see under **ASURINI OF XINGU**.

[**ATAKAPA**] Atakapa is an extinct language isolate native to southwestern Louisiana and nearby coastal eastern Texas. It was spoken by the Atakapa people (also known as "Ishak"). The language became extinct in the early 20th century (Wiki).

No longer listed in Ethnologue.

**1919:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1932:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Atakapa Language, accompanied by Text Material*, by Albert S. Gatschet & John R. Swanton. Washington, D.C.: US Government Printing Office, 1932. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. 182 pp. First edition. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 108. Not in Zaunmüller.

"The present publication contains all the Atakapa linguistic material now known to be in existence and, since no speakers of Atakapa remain... our appreciation of the language must rest upon this." "The name 'Atakapa' was an opprobrious epithet bestowed by the Choctaw" and means "man-eaters." First dictionary of this language. Second copy: IUW.

[**ATAYAL**] The Atayal language is spoken by the Atayal people of Taiwan. Squiliq and C'uli' (Ts'ole') are two major dialects. Mayrinax and Pa'kuali', two subdialects of C'uli', are unique among Atayal dialects in having male and female register distinctions in their vocabulary (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tay. Alternate Names: Ataiyal, Attayal, Bonotsek, Shabogala, Taijyal, Taiyal, Takonan, Tangao, Tayal, Tyal, Yukan.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *Atayal-English Dictionary*, by Soren Egerod. 2 vols. London: Curzon Press, 1980. Original stiff green and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Vol. One: A-M, 400 pp.; Vol. Two: N-Z, pp. 401-830. First edition. Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies Monograph Series, No. 35. First English dictionary of the language. A Japanese-Atayal dictionary was published in 1931.

"Arayal is an Austronesian language spoken by some 30,000-40,000 people in the northern hills of Taiwan. It is of considerable importance for the comparative and typological study of the Austronesian language family as a whole. The dictionary for the first time brings together the recorded vocabulary items with their main derivational forms" (rear cover).

Second edition **1999:** [IUW] *Atayal-english Dictionary*, by Soren Egerod. Kobenhavn: Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters, 1999.

[**ATONG**] Atong is a Sino-Tibetan language related to Koch, Rabha, Bodo and Garo. It is spoken in the South Garo Hills and West Khasi Hills districts of Meghalaya state in Northeast India, southern Kamrup district in Assam, and adjacent areas in Bangladesh. The correct spelling "Atong" is based on the way the speakers themselves pronounce the name of their language. There is no glottal stop in the name and it is not a tonal language.

There is no current estimate of the number of speakers available; according to the Linguistic Survey of India, it was spoken by approximately 15,000 people in the 1920s. Because the Atong consider themselves, and are considered by the Garos to be a sub-tribe of the Garos; they are not counted as a separate ethnic or linguistic community by the Indian government.

Almost all Atong speakers are bilingual in Garo to a greater or lesser extent. Garo is seen as a more prestigious language. Because there is a Bible translation in Garo, but not in Atong, it is the language used in all churches and most Atong speakers are Christians. Garo is also the language of education in schools in the Atong-speaking area, although some schools provide education in English.

A reference grammar of the language has been published by Seino van Breugel. An Atong-English dictionary[5] and a book of stories in Atong[6] are published by and available at the Tura Book Room.

In India, Atong is considered a dialect of Garo. The word 'dialect' has to be understood in a political sense here, as a form of speech with no official status. The

Atong people are members of the Garo Scheduled Tribe. The 'language' of that Scheduled tribe is Garo. The word 'language' here is also politically defined as 'official speech variety'. The 'language' of the Garo Scheduled Tribe is a Standardised form of speech used in education, administration, the press and literature. Within the academic discipline of Linguistics, though, Atong and Standard Garo are different languages, because they have different sound systems, vocabulary and grammar (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aot. Alternate Names: A'tong.

**1909:** see under **GARO**.

[**ATSUGEWI**] Atsugewi is a recently extinct Palaihnihan language of northeastern California spoken by the Atsugewi people of Hat Creek and Dixie Valley. In 1962, there were four fluent speakers out of an ethnic group of 200, all elderly; the last of these died in 1988. The name properly is Atsugé, to which the -wi of the Achumawi or Pit River language was erroneously suffixed (Wiki).

Ethnologue: atw.

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *A Lexicon of Atsugewi*, by D[avid] L[ockwood] Olmsted. S.l.: Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, 1984. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [8] 1 2-293 294 [6]. First edition. Series: Reports from the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, No. 5. Atsugewi-English, pp. 8-154, English-Atsugewi, pp. 155-293, and bibliography, pp. 7. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"Atsugewi is a language of northeastern California assigned to the Palaihnihan branch of the Hokan family. Probably never more than a few hundred in number, its speakers occupied the northern slopes of Mount Lassen along Hat Creek and, to the east, Dixie Valley.... I began work on the language in 1953 and was privileged to work with a number of the very few surviving speakers of the language" (Preface).

[**ATTIÉ**] Attié (Akie, Akye, Atche, Atie, Atshe) is a language of uncertain classification within the Kwa branch of the Niger–Congo family. It is spoken by perhaps half a million people in Ivory Coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ati. Alternate Names: Akie, Akye, Atche, Atie, Atshe.

**2004:** [IUW] *Le premier dictionnaire akye français*, by [Richard Anou]. 2ème éd., rev., corr. et augm. Abidjan: Centre de documentation missionnaire, 2004. 100 p.; 29 cm. .White linen over boards, lettered and decorated in black blue and red. Akye-French, pp. 3-95. This copy actually published in the fourth trimester of 2003. Author's note indicates "environ 1737 mots). Date of first edition not given, nor how this edition is "revised, corrected and augmented," although a note on p. 2 indicates the dictionary will be enlarged yearly. Hendrix lists one title: *Essai sur la langue attié*, by Meraud, Dabou, 1902, with vocabularies and phrases in French and Attié

**2009:** [IUW] *Parlons akyé bodin: suivi d'un lexique alphabétique akyé-français/français-akyé*, by Firmin Ahoua, Patrice Brouh. Paris: Harmattan, c2009. 339 p.: maps; 21.5 cm. Original red wrappers, lettered in pink, with a photo of African sculptures on the front cover. First edition. Series: Parlons... Akye-French, pp. 109-285, and French-Akye, pp. 287-331.

"In spite of being an isolated, minority language, Akyé is not a language in danger of extinction.... With regard to dictionaries or lexicons, only Monin's dictionary of 1978

[*Attié-Deutsch Wörterbuch*, Universität des Saarlandes, Saarbrücken], relates [as this one does] to the Bodin [dialect]. [As for Akye of the Nindin dialect], Cooper compiled [an unpublished] dictionary in 1989, which is probably the most voluminous up to now, for it includes some 2951 entries.... In 1996, Kouadio included in his doctoral thesis [at the University of Grenoble] a lexical inventory of 2920 entries, incorporating those of Cooper in large part" Introduction, tr: BM].

#### [AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES: SPECIMENS AND POLYGLOT]

The Australian Aboriginal languages comprise up to 27 language families and isolates, spoken by the Aboriginal people of the Australian mainland and a few nearby islands. The relationships between these languages are not clear at present. Despite this uncertainty the indigenous languages of Australia are collectively covered by the technical term "Australian languages". By convention these do not include the languages of Tasmania or the eastern Torres Strait language Meriam Mer. In the late 18th century, there were between 350 and 750 distinct Aboriginal social groupings, and a similar number of languages or dialects. At the start of the 21st century, fewer than 150 Indigenous languages remain in daily use, and all except roughly 20 are highly endangered. Of those that survive, only 10% are being learned by children and those languages are usually located in the most isolated areas (Wiki).

**1831:** [LILLYbm] "Description of the Natives of King George's Sound (Swan River Colony) and Adjoining Country," written by Mr. Scott Nind, and communicated by R. Brown, Esq., F.R.S. Read 14 February, 1831. Extracted from: *Papers Read before the Royal Geographical Society, Paper III, pp. 21-51. Papers on the Colony of Swan Rivers*, I-III, and VI, pp. 1 2-52, 255-258. New gray wrappers with plastic covers and spine, with typed paper label on front cover: "John Barrow, Esq. | State of the Colony of Sway River". English-Aboriginal vocabulary, pp. 47-51, double columned. This is the first printed vocabulary of the language of this tribe.

"Of their language we have as yet little knowledge; the vocabulary will show that it abounds in vowels, and is by no means wanting in harmony. It differs entirely from that of the natives on the eastern coast; and even tribes very nearly situated differ so considerably, that I do not think at two hundred miles they would at all understand each other.... They seemed at times very merry and good-tempered; had much fawning and flattery: at first they commenced pilfering, but for a length of time depredations were very rare, and numerous articles stolen by strangers were returned" (p. 47).

**1842:** [LILLY] *A descriptive vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the aborigines of western Australia, embodying much interesting information regarding the ... natives and the natural history of the country*, by George Fletcher Moore. London: W.S. Orr & Co., 1842. Original brown cloth, stamped in blind and gold, with dark brown leather label stamped in gold on spine. Pp. *i-iii iv-xiii xiv* [2] 1 2-171 172 + 4 pp. adverts. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 23. "Australian-English" and "English-Australian" vocabulary, pp. [1]-171. A presentation copy: 'J. P. Furlong | with compliments | and best wishes | of | G. F. Moore' on front free endpaper.' A copy of this vocabulary was offered in 2014 "in original green cloth" by Hordern House Rare Books, with the following description: "a good mostly unopened copy in original green cloth, with 4-pp. advertisements bound in. Moore, a lawyer, landed proprietor and diarist, arrived at the Swan River Settlement on the brig *Cleopatra* in 1830; over the following decades he

became a large land-holder at his property Millendon and was appointed advocate-general. Less than a month after arriving in the settlement, Moore accompanied the colonial secretary on a search-party to find Aborigines implicated in a robbery. From this period on he would express sympathetic concern for the local tribes, and made a sustained effort to learn their language and understand their stories. This work is based on the preliminary studies of the explorer George Grey. Moore greatly expanded and enhanced the material, producing a genuinely descriptive vocabulary of the language in common use amongst the Aborigines of Western Australia. As with all good works of this sort, Moore's work makes fascinating reading, as it includes detailed observations regarding the habits, manners and customs of the natives and the natural history of the country. Throughout, Moore's work gives a real insight into the lives of the settlers themselves; thus 'Janjin? the native pear tree. It bears a thing which looks provokingly like a good fruit'.

**1843:** [LILLY] *Vocabulary of the language spoken by the aborigines of the Southern and Eastern portions of the settled districts of South Australia, viz., by the tribes in the vicinity of Encounter Bay, and (with slight variations) by those extending along the coast to the Eastward around Lake Alexandrina and for distance up the River Murray: preceded by a grammar, showing the construction of the language as far as at present known*, by H[einrich] A[ugust] E[dward] Meyer. Adelaide, J. Allen, 1843. Extracted. Pp. i-v vi-vii viii, 9 10-111 112. First edition. Zaunmüller 23. First vocabulary of this language.

**1845:** [LILLY] *A descriptive vocabulary of the native language of W. Australia*, by J. Brady. Rome: S.C. de propaganda fide, 1845. 50 p.; 13 cm. Original unprinted pale yellow wrappers. Not in Zaunmüller.

“The words contained in this Vocabulary are those in most common use in the vicinity of Perth and the adjacent districts. Nothing is said here about the grammar of the language, because it is not sufficiently known... In an unwritten tongue and amongst an ignorant and scattered population it will not be thought extraordinary that in a wide range of country I sometimes found many variations in the expression of the same word, which could not perhaps be fairly considered as amounting to a difference of dialect.” (Preliminary Observations). Hordern House Rare Books description (2014): " Aboriginal vocabulary from Western Australia. A ... rare and interesting vocabulary of a Western Australian Aboriginal language, designed for use in the Western Australian missions and particularly for the famous Benedictine settlement at New Norcia, north of Perth. John Brady, an Irishman, was persuaded to offer his services to the Australian mission while visiting Rome in 1837. Originally detailed for Norfolk Island, he actually ended up for several years the chaplain at Windsor near Sydney. It was during this time that he first became interested in Aboriginal languages, an interest which he continued after being sent by Bishop Polding to the Swan River settlement in 1843. He established a church in Perth within months, and was soon consecrated as Bishop of Perth. Sailing for Europe to garner support for his fledgling mission, he published his Descriptive vocabulary in both English and Italian versions, before returning in 1846 together with an ill-suited array of friends and supporters, whose attempts at cooperation quickly foundered. Most notable among the group of 27 missionaries who sailed with Brady was the famous Dom Salvado, later associated with the New Norcia mission. Although Brady left Western Australia in 1852 after several run-ins with church authorities, he never resigned his see,

and was still Bishop of Perth when he died in France in 1871. This English edition was followed by the Italian version. The two editions of his vocabulary were Brady's only published works, and this is by far the rarer of the two. Ferguson knew this first issue from two copies, his own, and one in the South African Public Library. It is now known to be held in the State Library of New South Wales and the National Library of Australia [and at the Lilly Library]."

Italian translation **1845**: [LILLY] *Vocabolario della lingua nativa dell'Australia Occidentale*, [Descriptive vocabulary of the native language of W. Australia. Italian], by John Brady [ca. 1800-1871], trans. by Nicola Caporelli. Roma:: Coi tipi della S. Congregazione de Propaganda Fide, 1845. 50 p.; 15 cm. Contemporary [original?] unprinted blue paper wrappers. Not in Zauhmüller.

**1846a**: [LILLY] *Five years' experience in Australia Felix, comprising a short account of its early settlement and its present position, with many particulars interesting to intending emigrants*, by George Henry Haydon [1822-1891]. London: Hamilton, 1846. Original green cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind, with a white paper label on spine, lettered in black. Includes one-page "Appendix", p. [169]. Double-column with "A short vocabulary of native words used by the Woeworong, Bournourong and Barrable tribes inhabiting country in the neighborhood of Port Phillip." First printed vocabulary of these tribes.

**1846b**: [LILLYbm] *A vocabulary, and outline of the grammatical structure of the Murray River language, spoken by the natives of South Australia, from Wellington on the Murray, as far as the Rufus*, by M[atthew] Moorhouse [ca. 1812-1876]. Adelaide: printed by Andrew Murray, Rundle-Street, 1846. Contemporary marbled paper over boards, spine with black leather label, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-v* vi-viii, *1* 2-64. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Murray River-English, pp. [27]-64. This is the first printed vocabulary of this language.

"This Vocabulary was prepared at the request of His Excellency Captain Grey, and forwarded in October, 1845. At that time, the Europeans had been several years in contact with Natives speaking four dialects, and Vocabulary of three dialects had been prepared and published by the Missionaries of the Dresden Lutheran Missionary Society, and it was thought desirable, by His Excellency, to have the fourth placed on record. I have procured the materials, mainly, through the aid of an interpreter, who knows the Adelaide and Murray dialects; and had it not been for his assistance; I could not have gathered many of the grammatical remarks, which are now given, in the few months that I have been engaged with this dialect. The terms 'dialect' is scarcely applicable to the languages of New Holland. They differ in root more than the English, French, and German languages differ from each other; and if Natives of one language happen to meet those of another, they are obliged to converse in English, to make themselves understood" (Preface).

**1850**: [LILLY] *A key to the structure of the aboriginal language, being an analysis of the particles used as affixes, to form the various modifications of the verbs; shewing the essential powers ... of the language spoken by the aborigines in the vicinity of Hunter River, Lake Macquarie, etc., New South Wales. Together with comparisons of Polynesian and other dialects*, by L[ancelot] E[dward] Threlkeld [1788-1859]. Sydney: Kemp and Fairfax, 1850. 83 p. front. (port.) 22 cm. Twentieth-century imitation leather,

lettered in gold. First edition. With the bookplate of Dr. George Macaness (bibliophile and author of *The life of Vice-Admiral William Bligh, R.N., F.R.S.* [1936], among other works), and the printed label of John Lawson.

**1851a:** [LILLY] *Language of the aborigines of the Colony of Victoria and other Australian districts: with parallel translations and familiar specimens in dialogue, as a guide to aboriginal protectors and others engaged in ameliorating their condition*, by Daniel Bunce. Melbourne: Daniel Harrison, 1851. Original gray quarter-cloth spine and gray paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Covers list publisher as Slater, Williams, and Hodgson [may be identical covers for second printing....]. Pp. [2] i ii-vi, 1 2-60 61-62. First edition. English-Aboriginal vocabularies as follow: English-Colony of Victoria, pp. [1]-46, English-Condamine River, pp. [50]-51, English-Grafton Range, pp. 51-52, English-Darling Downs, pp. 52-53, English-District of Wide Bay, pp. 54, English-New England (3 words), p. 54, English-Omio-Snowy Mountains, p. 54-55, English-Castlereagh and Macquarie River Districts, pp. 55-56, English-Bunya-Bunya Forest, pp. 56-57.

"It is trusted that the work in its present form will answer the end for which it was intended, namely-as an assistant to parties engaged in civilizing, Christianizing, and otherwise ameliorating, the condition of this most unfortunate race of human beings" (Preface).

"The object of the present introduction is to lay before the reader... the leading features of a very interesting race of people, who are generally supposed to possess but little of the intellectuality with which their more favored white brethren are favoured. Than such a conclusion nothing could be more unreal in fact, or unjust to those to whom the imputation is implied, few people possessing closer reasoning powers, or having observing faculties of a higher order." (Introduction)

Second printing **1856:** [LILLYbm] *Language of the aborigines of the Colony of Victoria and other Australian districts: with parallel translations and familiar specimens in dialogue, as a guide to aboriginal protectors and others engaged in ameliorating their condition*, by Daniel Bunce. Melbourne: Slater, Williams and Hodgson, 1856. Original brown quarter-cloth spine and brown paper on boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. i-iii iv-x, 1 2-60 61-62. [Second edition, or second printing of first edition]. English-Aboriginal vocabularies as follow: English- Colony of Victoria, pp. [1]-46, English-Condamine River, pp. [50]-51, English-Grafton Range, pp. 51-52, English-Darling Downs, pp. 52-53, English-District of Wide Bay, pp. 54, English-New England (3 words), p. 54, English-Omio-Snowy Mountains, p. 54-55, English-Castlereagh and Macquarie River Districts, pp. 55-56, English-Bunya-Bunya Forest, pp. 56-57. This copy with the following inscription in ink on the title page: "**Presented by the Author D Bunce, Esq. | to Peter Robertson at Geelong, | 8<sup>th</sup> February, 1860.**"

"Second edition" **1859:** [LILLYbm] *Language of the aborigines of the Colony of Victoria and other Australian districts: with parallel translations and familiar specimens in dialogue, as a guide to aboriginal protectors and others engaged in ameliorating their condition*, by Daniel Bunce. Geelong: Thomas Brown, 1859. Original brown quarter-cloth spine and bright orange paper on boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. i-iii iv-xii, 1 2-

60 61-62. "Second edition" indicated on title page, and with a new Preface to the Second Edition, pp. xi-xii.. Otherwise an exact reprint of the 1856 printing. English-Aboriginal vocabularies as follow: English- Colony of Victoria, pp. [1]-46, English-Condamine River, pp. [50]-51, English-Grafton Range, pp. 51-52, English-Darling Downs, pp. 52-53, English-District of Wide Bay, pp. 54, English-New England (3 words), p. 54, English-Omio-Snowy Mountains, p. 54-55, English-Castlereagh and Macquarie River Districts, pp. 55-56, English-Bunya-Bunya Forest, pp. 56-57.

"It is now eight years since this work was first presented to the public; its object being to assist in improving the moral and physical condition of the Aborigines. At that time there were but slight symptoms of mortality as compared with the present time, owing to an overindulgence in the use of that great and fearful bane to all the various tribes and races of Indians, 'Fire Water,' or Ardent Spirits. It was with no trifling degree of satisfaction that the author responded to a call from the Committee lately organized by the State to enquire into, and if possible improve their present condition. He regrets, however, to discover that one of his suggestions has not been adopted, namely:--By allowing the whole of the tribes a large area of country... to form one great family, where they may adopt their primitive habits of ...digging for mynong, burrowing for wombats and porcupines, collect the oorong, or gum from the Wattles, and similar congenial pursuits, without having the fear of the Law before their eyes" (Introduction to the Second Edition).

**1851b:** [LILLY] *Memorie Storiche dell'Australia: particolarmente della missione Benedettina di Nuova Norcia e degli usi e costumi degli Australiani*, by Rosendo Salvado (1814-1900). Roma: S. Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1851. xii, 388 p.: front. (fold. map); 22 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Northern-Southern Aboriginal-Italian lexicon, pp. 364-375. With ink inscription in Italian referring to receiving the book as a gift from the author while hosting him in 1883.

Second edition **1852:** [LILLY] *Memorie storiche dell' Australia, particolarmente della missione Benedettina di Nuova Norcia e degli usi e costumi degli Australiani*, by Rosendo Salvado [1814-1900]. Napoli: V. Preggiobba, 1852. 376 p., 1 L. front. (fold. map). Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated on black. Second edition (first edition appeared in 1851). Northern-Southern Aboriginal-Italian lexicon, pp. 346-359.

Spanish translation **1853:** [LILLY] *Memorias historicas sobre la Australia, y particularmente acerca la mision benedictina de Nueva Nursia, y los usos y costumbres de los salvajes*, by Rosendo Salvado (1814-1900). Barcelona: Impr. de los Herederos de la V. Pla, 1853. Contemporary quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards. Antiquariaat Forum description: "Bishop Rudesindo Salvado, leading man of the Benedictine party in New Nursia, died on the eve of Australia's federation. He was hailed as the greatest friend of the Aborigines, and condemned as a greedy land-grabber. Salvado was certainly a towering figure in the history of West Australia. He was sent by Bishop Brady to the Victorian Plains... Good

relations were established with the local Aborigines, and Salvado began to learn their language and customs. He devoted the rest of his life to the Aboriginal people. A dictionary translating the differences between the northern and southern Australian Aboriginal tongue into Spanish is included. In 1946 the present Spanish edition was republished to mark the centenary of the Benedictines in Australia, and as a tribute to Dom Salvado. Palau 288371; Ferguson 15422."

**1867:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of dialects spoken by aboriginal natives of Australia*, Melbourne: Mastermann, printer, 1867. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-iv v-xiv xv-xvi*, + 6 folding tables (p. [iv] misnumbered v). First edition. Intercolonial Exhibition, 1866 at head of title page. Not in Zaunmüller. Wrappers reproduce title page. Includes six folding tables comparing various indigenous vocabularies: 18 columns per sheet. Listing order left to right: French, English, 14 aboriginal dialects/languages from Victoria, S. Australia, Tasmania, New Caledonia. Approximately 120 words per sheet/column. This was the first attempt to systematically collect information on the native languages:

"It may form the groundwork of future more extended enquiries of a like nature, in the progress of which the intercourse with the Aborigines may lead to improvement in their intellectual and social, as well as their physical condition; while all employed may have the satisfaction of redeeming, in some degree, the obligations they owe to the humble race,—the primitive possessors of the soil" (letter from Redmond Barry, President of the Exhibition, printed as preface). It was, however, far from the hoped-for success, as may be seen from the Preface: "On the occasion of the Intercolonial Exhibition held in Melbourne in the year 1866, it was considered desirable to illustrate, as completely as possible, all connected with the history, habits, customs and languages of the aboriginal inhabitants of Australasia....In order to save trouble and insure uniformity of action a vocabulary was prepared and widely distributed with the hope that materials sufficient to justify the deduction of some general principles as to the probable origin of the various forms of speech in use, and for the construction of a grammar, might be collected....It is to be regretted that the efforts made to secure information ...relating to the languages of the natives have not been attended with the success expected. This is accounted for by reason of the dispersion of the remnant of the native races, the difficulty of arresting and engaging the continued attention of individuals of the tribes in an investigation imperfectly understood by them, of the still greater difficulty of procuring the assistance of intelligent persons sufficiently well acquainted with the languages of the natives to explain the nature of the enquiry, [and] possessing moreover the inclination and leisure requisite to enable them to devote themselves to [the task]" (Preface, unsigned). The pamphlet also reproduces the letter from Redmond Barry's letter accompanied the original circulated vocabulary list.

**1874:** [LILLY] *The Narrinyeri: an account of the tribes of south Australian aborigines inhabiting the country around the Lakes Alexandrina, Albert and Coorong, and the lower part of the river Murray: their manners and customs. Also, an account of the mission at Point Macleay*, by George Taplin. Adelaide: J.T. Shawyer, printer, 1874. 107 p.: ill., front.; 22 cm. Original cloth with largely obliterated printed label on front cover. Rebacked with new endpapers. Includes "Comparative Table of the Words of Four

South Australian Tribes of Aborigines," pp. 85-86 (71 words: English-Narrinyeri-Adelaide-Moorundee-Parnkalla).

**1875:** [LILLYbm] *Kámilarói, and other Australian languages. Second edition, revised and enlarged by the author; with comparative tables of words from twenty Australian languages, and songs, traditions, laws and customs of the Australian race*, by William Ridley. Sydney: T. Richards, government printer, 1875. Pp. i-vi, 1-34-172. 27 x 20 cm. Original dark green pebbled cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Zaunmüller, col. 23. First edition was entitled *Kamilaroi, Dippil, and Turrubul: languages spoken by Australian aborigines* (Sydney, 1866), 88 pp. English-Kamilaroi [Gamilaraay] vocabulary, pp. [17]-37, English-Wailwun [Wangaaybuwan-Ngiyambaa], pp. [47]-50, English-Kogai, pp. [55]-56, English-Pikumbul [Bigambal], pp. [59]-60, English-Dippil [Gabi-Gabi], pp. [63]-70, English-Turrubul [Thurawal], pp. [80]-87, English-Turuwul [Thurawal], pp. [99]-100, English-Language of George's River, Cowpasture, and Appin, pp. [103]-107, English-Wodi-Wodi [Wadi Wadi], pp. [111]-114, English-Language of Twofold Bay, p. 115; comparative table of words in fifteen languages: Kámilarói [Gamilaraay], Wiradhuri, Wailwun [Wangaaybuwan-Ngiyambaa], Lower Hunter, Turuwul [Thurawal], George's River, Wodi-Wodi [Wadi Wadi], Kogai, Pikumbul [Bigambal], Kiñki, Palamba, Dippil [Gabi-Gabi], Turrubul [Thurawal], Victoria, North-West Coast), pp. 122-129; comparative table of words in five languages (Witaoro, Jajaoroñ, Denñenwurro, Burapper, Tā-ũnguroñ), p. 130. Second copy: IUW, in library binding.

"The information presented in the following pages, on the Kámilarói, Dippil, and Turrubul languages, was chiefly obtained by the author during three years' missionary effort among the Aborigines of Australia, including journeys over Liverpool Plains, the Barwan or Darling, and its tributaries, the Namoi, the Bundarra, the Macintyre, and the Mooni; also, along the Balonne or Condamine, across Darling Downs, by the Brisbane River, and in a circuit about Moreton Bay. In the year 1871 the author again visited the Namoi and the Barwan, for a few weeks, at the request of the Government, in order to obtain further information on the language and traditions of the Aborigines. The shortness of the time spent in research will account for the fragmentary character of this contribution to the Philology of Australia" (Prefatory Note).

**1879:** [LILLYbm] *The Native Tribes of South Australia, comprising The Narrinyeri, by the Rev. George Taplin. The Adelaide tribe, by Dr. Wyatt, J.P. The Encounter Bay Tribe, by the Rev. A. Meyer. The Port Lincoln Tribe, by the Rev. C.W. Schürmann. The Dieyerie Tribe, by S. Gason. Vocabulary of Woolner District Dialect (Northern Territory) by John Wm. Ogilvie Bennett, with an Introductory Chapter by J.D. Woods*. Adelaide: E. S. Wigg & Son, 1879. Original dark blue cloth, lettered, decorated and illustrated in gold and in blind. Pp. [4] i-iii iv-xlii xliii-xlvi 1 2-316 [2]. First edition of this collection, with eight color lithographic plates. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Narrinyeri-English list of family relationships, pp. 52-54, Narrinyeri place names, p. 130, and a "Comparative Table of the Words of Four South Australian Tribes of Aborigines," pp. 131-132 (71 words: English-Narrinyeri-Adelaide-Moorundee-Parnkalla); a "Vocabulary of the Adelaide and Encounter Bay Tribes, with a few words of that of Rapid Bay," pp. 169-180, double-columned; a "Catalogue of animals, etc," in Dieyerie, pp. 285-289, and a Dieyerie-English vocabulary, pp. 296-307, double-columned; and a "Vocabulary of the Woolner District Dialect," English-Woolner, pp. [312]-315. This

copy with scattered annotations in pencil to the vocabularies. The edition was also issued without plates. "An early collected reprint of works already scarce at the time; the lithographs and lengthy (34-page) introduction by Woods were new to this edition. Ferguson 13095 (noting variant bindings)" (bookseller's description: Michael Treloar). *Second copy*: Early twentieth-century black leather and blue cloth over boards, gilt paneled spine lettered in gold, with raised bands, top edge gilt. With the bookplates of Hector Orams and Bernard Gore Brett.

"The object of this publication is to preserve and to place before the public, in a collected form, some of the few accounts that have been written respecting the native tribes of South Australia.... The Adelaide tribe is extinct, and so are those that dwelt near Gawler, Kapunda, the Burra, the Rufus, etc. In none of these places can a single trace of them be found. They have left no memorials behind them, and their language as a language exists no more. Some relics of it have been preserved in the glossaries of Teichelmann, Wyatt, Eyre, etc., whose love for science or whose curiosity led them to make notes of words, etc. as their intercourse with the natives permitted, but for the rest it is as if the Adelaide tribes had never existed" (Introduction, J.D. Woods).

**1881**: [LILLY] *Australian aborigines, the languages and customs of several tribes of aborigines in the western district of Victoria, Australia*, by James Dawson [1806-1900]. Melbourne [etc.]: George Robertson, 1881. viii, 111, [1] ciii, [1] p. front., ports., fold. facsim. 28 cm. Original red cloth, decorated and lettered in gold. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy withdrawn University of London, is a presentation copy from the author to "his friend" Dr. Pettigrew, dated 1881.c

**1888**: [LILLY] *The aborigines of Central Australia: with a vocabulary of the dialect of the Alice Springs natives*, by W. H. Willshire. [S.l.: s.n.], 1888 (Port Augusta: D. Drysdale) 32 p.; 18 cm. In original drab printed wrappers, spine imperfect. Lilly Library copy with the book label of John Lawson. Hordern House Rare Books description (2014): **Item Description**: "Important notes on Alice Springs. Scarce pamphlet on the customs and language of the central Australian tribes by William Henry Willshire (1852-1925), a policeman implicated in the abuse and wilful murder of Aboriginal persons under his protection. Although Willshire's book makes for sometimes disturbing reading, it is still of particular significance as a very early attempt to record the traditions and language of the Aboriginal tribes around Alice Springs, which had its first European settlers in 1872. Willshire himself was posted there in 1881, and had the task of establishing the Native Police corps of central Australia in 1884. For all the book's flaws, that is, it is nonetheless a remarkably early (the earliest?) western account of the Aborigines of central Australia, and of note for its perspective on relations between the local tribes and settlers. Willshire's later career was marred by various criminal proceedings due to his increasingly violent tendencies and his cruel "dispersal" of Aborigines. He was denounced by the Hermannsburg missionaries after three chained prisoners were shot in the back while "escaping" from his custody, and in 1891 he was indicted for the murder of two sleeping men by Francis James Gillen, the eminent ethnologist then working on his great studies of the Aborigines of Central Australia. A long and controversial case ensued and Willshire was ultimately acquitted amidst overwhelming support from outback settlers who raised bail of £2000 by public subscription. As a rule, Willshire's published works reveal more of European attitudes than Aboriginal culture: 'Sometimes vivid, they reflected the settlers'ethos: containing

some reasonable anecdotal ethnology and word lists, they are distinguished more for their sexual overtones, boastful sadism and racial triumphalism' (ADB). Although deeply saddening and distasteful, this pamphlet is a significant historical record of this violent chapter in Australia's history."

**1889:** [LILLY] *The Parkengees, or Aboriginal Tribes of the Darling River*, by S. Newland, Esq. J.P. Adelaide: H.F. Leader, Government Printer, 1889. Original gray self-wrappers lettered in black. Separately paginated offprint(?) from the proceedings of the Geographical Society of Australasia. South Australian Branch. Paper read Sept. 29, 1887. pp. 1-3 4-16. First edition. Includes "Vocabulary of Aborigines of the Upper Darling, English-Parkengees, double-column, pp. 15-16.

**1891a:** [LILLYbm] *The aborigines of Central Australia, with vocabularies of the dialects spoken by the natives of Lake Amadeus and of the western territory of Central Australia*, by W[illiam] H[enry] Willshire. Adelaide, C. E. Bristow, Government Printer, 1891. Later green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] 1-5 6-51 52-54. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes an English-Lake Amadeus and George Gill Range vocabulary, pp. 42-46, double-columned, and (reprinted from the author's 1888 privately printed publication [see above]) an English-Alice Springs vocabulary, pp. 48-51, double-columned. This copy with Baldwin Spencer's pencilled initials on the title-page, and a pencilled marginal reference to native drawings on p. 30. Sir Baldwin Spencer (1860-1929), was one of the early authorities on Australian aborigines and author of numerous important scholarly works, including *The native tribes of central Australia* (London: Macmillan, 1899).

"It has been said that the Australian aborigines are fast dying out. If that be true, this little *brochure* will help to preserve the language of natives of the western territory of Central Australia....It may be interesting to some people to know that in eight years the author used nine pocket-books alone to jot down words, &c., of the aboriginal dialect. They were used for that purpose whilst travelling through the bush, and anything fresh was jotted down whilst on the back of a camel. I have kept back a great many words that were appertaining to indecency, as I am of opinion that the vocabulary could be made interesting without them. The native children from their infancy are taught to utter bad and indecent languages; consequently they know no better. They are also taught to be cruel to little birds, lizards, insects, &c. This I could never suffer, and many a little black youngster have I rebuked for cruelty, in his own language, so I am aware that I was properly understood" (Dedication). "The vocabulary of words ... is that spoken by the natives who inhabit the George Gill Ranges, Lake Amadeus, Tempe Downs, Erldunda, and a large portion of the western territory of central Australia.... I am not writing to profit by it in a pecuniary sense. I do this for the good of my country-South Australia-and for the benefit of the Geographical Society and Australian Natives' Association, two admirable institutions.... No doubt some who read this humble production will be aware that some two years ago I had published a little pamphlet entitled 'The Aborigines of Central Australia' with a vocabulary of the Alice Spring native dialect included, which I have again included in this little work" (p. 42). [Includes the author's] experiences when in charge of Native Police; notes on cattle stations, spearing of cattle by natives; brief notes on...marriage...infanticide; methods of hunting, tracking...circumcision and subincision, female introcision, cave drawings.

**1891b:** [LILLYbm] "A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of the Aborigines of the MacDonnell Ranges," by Rev. H. Kempe of the Mission Station, River Finke, in: *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*, Vol. XIV, Part I, pp. [1]-54, Adelaide: W.C. Rigby, July, 1891. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-192 plus 9 plates. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Aboriginal-English, pp. 37-54, double columned. This is the first printed vocabulary of the language.

"These pages are submitted in the hope that they will prove interesting to the philologist, as exhibiting the peculiar structure of the language spoken by a people generally considered among the lowest in the scale of mankind, and will contribute a little towards perpetuating the knowledge of a language of one of the Australian tribes of natives before their probable entire extinction at a no very remote period. The vocabulary is that of the tribe inhabiting the River Finke, and is also, with only slight variations in the dialect, that of the tribes in the MacDonnell Ranges eastward to Alice Springs, but not the westward of the River Finke, and extending southward to the Peake" (Preface).

**1895:** [LILLYbm] "Remarks on the Native Tongues in the Neighborhood of Part Darwin," by T. A. Parkhouse, in: *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Australia*, Vol. 19, Part 1 (with three plates), (July 1895), pp. [1]-18. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [1]-121 122 + 3 plates (of shells and bones). Includes aboriginal vocabularies as follow: English-Larraki'a (Laragia), pp. 7-14; English-Wulnar (Wulna), p. 15; English-Awarra (Waray), p. 15-16, English-Aggrakundi, pp. 16-17; English-"Natives of the Katherine", pp. 17-18. First published vocabularies of these languages. Parkhouse was "formerly accountant and Paymaster S.A. Railways, Port Darwin."

**1898:** [LILLYbm] "Native Vocabulary of Miscellaneous New South Wales Objects," by Jas. Larmer, in: *Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales*, 1898, pp. 223-229. Includes aboriginal vocabularies gathered in the early 1830's by James Larmer in his profession as government surveyor, as follows: Brisbane Water and Tuggera Beach Lakes, p. 224; Hunter's River, p. 224; Hunter's River, Brisbane Water and Newcastle, pp. 224-225; Bateman's Bay, pp. 225-226; Ulladulla, p. 226; Braidwood, p. 226; Yeo Yeo and Naraburra, p. 227; Upper Calara or Lachlan, p. 227; Junction of Lachlan and Murrumbidgee, pp. 227-228, Native Names of Points of Land in Port Jackson (South Shore), pp. 228-229; and Native Names of Points of Land, North Short of Port Jackson, p. 229.

**1903:** [LILLY] "Die Sprache des Tyeddyuwürri-Stammes der Eingebornen von Victoria," by R. H. Mathews. Sonderdruck aus Band XXXIV (der dritten Folge IV. Band) der *Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien*. Vienna: Selbstverlag der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft, 1903. Original printed gray wrappers. This is a grammar only, and includes no vocabulary list as such beyond those used as examples, but is included for its general interest.

**1907:** [LILLY] "The Arran'da Language, Central Australia," by R. H. Mathews. Reprinted from *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. XLVI, 1907," pp. 322-329. With original printed wrappers. "Arranda Vocabulary," English-Arranda, pp. 336-339. First printed vocabulary of this language.

**1909:** [LILLY] "The Dhudhuroa Language of Victoria," by R. H. Mathews. Reprinted from the *American Anthropologist*, Vol. II, No. 2, April-June, 1909, pp. 278-284. Offprint without special wrappers. "Dhudhuroa Vocabulary," English-Dhudhuroa, pp. 281-284. First printed vocabulary of this language.

**1917:** [LILLYbm] "Vocabularies of Three South Australian Native Languages-Wirrung, Narrinyeri, and Wongaidya," by J. M. Black, in: *Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*, Vol. XLI, pp. 1-13, Adelaide: Royal Society of South Australia, 1917. Original tan wrappers, with gray cloth spine, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. iii-v vi-viii, 1-706 plus 43 plates. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 23. This copy with ink stamps from the California Academy of Sciences Library and the Library of the State Mining Bureau. Includes Wirrung [Wirangu]-English vocabulary, pp. 3-8, Narrinyeri-English, pp. 8-12, and Wongaidya [Nugunu]-English, pp. 12-13.

"This vocabulary [of Wirrung] was obtained in 1915 from natives camped near Murat Bay. The language is closely related to Parukalia...and more distantly to the extinct Adelaide language [see Teichelmann, 1840]" (p. 3). "This is well-trodden ground, the Narrinyeri language having been investigated at different times by two missionaries [including H.A.E. Meyer's vocabulary of 1843]...My vocabulary, obtained in 1892 from a native called Karammi, shows considerable dialectic variation from what may be called 'standard Narrinyeri,' as established by Mr. Taplin in his grammar and vocabulary [Adelaide, 1879]" (pp. 8-9). "This small [Wongaidya] vocabulary was obtained about the year 1880 in Baroota from natives of the tribe which then wandered through the country on both sides of the Flinders Range... even in those days it was a small and degraded people, and is now probably extinct or nearly so" (p. 12).

**1923:** [LILLYbm] *Australian Aboriginal Native Words and their Meanings*, by Sydney J[ohn] Endacott. Melbourne: Sydney J. Endacott, 1923. Original light reddish-brown paper over boards, lettered and decorated in brown. Pp. 1-6 7-48 (with three photos of aborigines). First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 23 (listing only third edition of 1944, not identified as such). Australian Aboriginal-English, pp. 7-48.

"Australian people are now displaying a commendable inclination to favor the use of musical native aboriginal names for their homes, and the idea could perhaps be extended to other things or places that require a name, with advantage to the furthering of the growth of a distinct national feeling. This little book has been compiled to supply the demand for a substantial and reliable list of pleasant-sounding words, with their meanings, to choose from for these purposes" (Preface). "It may be of interest here to mention that the following words, sometimes met with in the earlier Australian books and journals, are not Australian aboriginal words: budgeriee, bael, gin, lubra" (The Australian Aborigines).

**1930:** [LILLYbm] *The aboriginal word book*, by Justine Kenyon. Melbourne: The Lothian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., 1930. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in red, with a photo of an aboriginal on the front cover. Pp. 1-2 3-48. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Aboriginal-English, pp. 9-48, each word identified as coming from one of nine different geographical areas of Australia.

"In a separate list are given some Tasmanian words for the use of dwellers in that fair isle or for those of the mainland who care, in a little way, to perpetuate the memory of that ill-fated race" (Introduction).

Second edition **1951**: [LILLYbm] *The aboriginal word book*, by Justine Kenyon. Melbourne: The Lothian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., 1951. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in red, with a photo of an aboriginal on the front cover. Pp. 1-2 3-19 20. Second edition, "completely revised." Not in Zauhmüller. Aboriginal-English, pp. 7-[20].

"The words in this book can be implicitly relied upon. They are the authentic translation by experts of aboriginal words. These meanings are in many cases quite different to those understood by explorers of a hundred years ago. If you want an aboriginal word for the name of your house, see that you get one with a meaning you can trust. The meanings in this book are authentic and can be relied upon" (from inside front cover).

**1933**: [LILLYbm] *Australian aboriginal place-names and their meanings*, by James R[obert] Tyrrell [1875-1961]. Sydney: Simmons, limited, 1933. Original black and orange illustrated paper over boards, lettered in black and white, with a photograph of an aboriginal mother and child on rear cover Pp. 1-7 8-56. With illustrations and photos. First edition. Aboriginal place names with English equivalents, pp. [7]-56. This copy with a pasted in review slip from the publishers. Also loosely inserted are two pages of further manuscript place names and English equivalents.

"Unfortunately, many of the aboriginal tribes have become extinct, and the opportunity for recording the meaning of a great number of place-names has been lost forever. However, a few of the more intelligent of the early settlers became interested in the primitive people they had dispossessed, learning their language to a greater or lesser extent, and studying their customs. From them and other sources the list of words in this book has been obtained" (Foreword, Keith Kennedy). "The illustrations in this volume are from photographs taken in the eighties and nineties of the last century, by Henry King and Charles Kerry. They are of interest as showing the fine physique and the diversity of aboriginal types" (J. R. T).

**1955**: [LILLYbm]. *Australian Aboriginal Words. Aboriginal-English. English-Aboriginal*, compiled by Rex Ingamells. Melbourne: Hallcraft Publishing Company, 1955. Original stiff red wrappers, lettered and decorated in white; dust jacket red, black and white, lettered and decorated in yellow, black and white. Pp. 1-11 12-63 64. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Australian Aboriginal-English, pp. 13-39, Tasmanian Aboriginal-English, pp. 43-44, English-Tasmanian Aboriginal, pp. 44-45, English-Aboriginal (general), pp. 49-63.

"There was no such thing as a single Aboriginal language... This booklet is a mixed selection of words chosen with a purpose from numerous sources. It is a list for the entertainment and use of modern Australians who feel sufficient interest in the original Australians to delight in these echoes from their speech, and perhaps to perpetuate words that aptly take the fancy in the naming of stations, houses, business enterprises, patents, and so on. I feel no other excuse is needed for presenting, cheek by jowl, words spoken of old in particular segregation of such areas as Arnhem Land, Cape York Peninsula, Gippsland, the Murray River, the Swan River, the MacDonnell Ranges.... Since most Australian Aboriginal speech has passed forever, never to be spoken again in proper dialect, here are simply memorials that may be freely used and may fitly lend colour to our transplanted European life in this country" (Foreword).

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabularies of the Four Representative Tribes of South Eastern Queensland [Gabi-Gabi, Yugumbir, Yagara, Wakawaka] with Grammatical Notes thereof and some Notes on Manners and Customs. Also A List of Aboriginal Place Names and their Derivations*, by F. J. Watson. Supplement to *Journal of the Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland)*, No. 34, Vol. XLVIII, n.d. [1958]. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-115 116. First edition. A separately printed brochure. English-Kabi [Gabi-Gabi] and Kabi [Gabi-Gabi]-English, pp. 10-39; English-Yugumbir and Yugumbir-English, pp. 40-65; English-Yugarabul [Yagara] and Yugarabul [Yagara]-English, pp. 66-77; English-Wakka [Wakawaka] and Wakka [Wakawaka]-English, pp. 78-86; all double-column.

**1960's:** [LILLYbm] *Aboriginal Words and Their Meanings*, by Joah H. Sugden. Sydney: Dymock's Book Arcade. Ltd., n.d. [circa 1960's]. Decorated cloth over boards, lettered in black and white. 32 unnumbered leaves [pp. 1-64]. No edition indicated. This copy with ownership signature of O. Taylor dated 1967. Aboriginal-English, pp. [7]-[60].

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Aboriginal Words of Australia*, [by Alexander Wyclif Reed]. Sydney; Wellington, Auckland: A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1965. Illustrated by E. H. Papps. Original reddish-brown and tan paper over boards, lettered and illustrated in black and tan. Pp. 1-8 9-144. First edition. English-Aboriginal, pp. 9-63, and Aboriginal-English, pp. 67-144. Second copy: IUW.

"Only a small portion of the words used by the aborigines of Australia can be included in a book of this size. There were hundreds of languages in use among the tribes... [This compilation] gives a fairly representative selection of aboriginal words from all parts of the continent" (Introduction).

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *Aboriginal words and place names*, compiled by Alexander Wyclif Reed. Adelaide: Rigby, 1977. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in brown, black and yellow, with a full page color photo on the front cover. Pp. 1-7 8-286 287-288. First edition thus, combining *Aboriginal Words of Australia* (A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1965) and *Aboriginal Place Names* (A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1967). English-Aboriginal, pp. 11-65, Aboriginal-English, pp. 69-146, and Aboriginal place names with English meanings, pp. 151-286.

**2004:** [IUW] *Bardi grubs and frog cakes: South Australian words* / Dorothy Jauncey. South Melbourne, Vic.; New York: Oxford University Press, 2004. iv, 244 p.: ill., maps; 22 cm. First edition. Original black yellow and orange wrappers, lettered in white, black and orange. Includes bibliographical references (p. 236-239) and index. Chapter I: The People Before: Words from Aboriginal languages: aboriginal words from various languages, with sources indicated, and English explanations, pp. 17-47.

[**AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES SIGN LANGUAGE**] Many Australian Aboriginal cultures have or traditionally had a manually coded language, a sign-language counterpart of their oral language. This appears to be connected with various speech taboos between certain kin or at particular times, such as during a mourning period for women or during initiation ceremonies for men, as was also the case with Armenian Women's Sign Language, but unlike Plains Indian sign languages, which did not involve speech taboo, or deaf sign languages, which are not encodings of oral language. There is some

similarity between neighboring groups, and some contact pidgin similar to Plains Indian Sign Language in the American Great Plains (Wiki).

Ethnologue: asw.

**1949:** [LILLY] "Gesture Language of the Walipari Tribe, Central Australia," by C. P. Mountford, pp. 100-101, in: *Transactions of the Royal Society of Australia*, Vol. 73, Part 1, December 1949. Adelaide: At the Society's Rooms, Kintore Avenue. Original light blue wrappers lettered in black. Includes thirteen hand gestures both described and illustrated. The illustrations are traced from photographs of the Walipari tribe taken by the author during a 1936 Adelaide University expedition to the Granites, Central Australia. The same author's essay on gestures of the Ngada tribe appeared in *Oceania*, 9, (2), 1938, and is available on-line.

[**AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] Austronesians, Austronesian peoples or Austronesian-speaking peoples are various populations in Asia, Oceania and Africa that speak languages of the Austronesian family. They include Taiwanese aborigines; the majority ethnic groups of Malaysia, East Timor, the Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei, Singapore, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Madagascar, Micronesia, and Polynesia, as well as the Polynesian peoples of New Zealand and Hawaii, and the non-Papuan people of Melanesia. They are also found in the minorities of the Pattani region of Thailand, the Cham areas in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Hainan, parts of Sri Lanka, southern Myanmar and the Andaman Islands. The territories populated by Austronesian-speaking peoples are known collectively as Austronesia (Wiki).

**1934:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire de termes de droit coutumier indonesien: avec six cartes hors textes*, by D[irk] van Hinloopen Labberton. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1934. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-V VI-VIII, + 6 maps (2 folding), I 2-732. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes, pp. [1]-732, double column, terms of importance for legal or customary rights in the various languages of Indonesia, Sumatra, Borneo, Madagascar and the Philippines, with French equivalents.

"We offer to the public this first dictionary of Indonesian customary law... This is merely a work in its early stages, the first step on a new path, and before the dictionary will be able to be considered complete, further research will of course be necessary, and more numerous collaborations. We hope that the present work will inspire others to continue and improve upon our efforts so that governments and the governed, legal functionaries and those who come under their sway, may consult it with interest and positive results" (Avertissement, tr: BM). "A massive and fascinating undertaking sponsored by the Union Académique Internationale."

**1934-1938:** [LILLY] *Vergleichende lautlehre des austronesischen wortschatzes*, by Otto Dempwolff (1871-1938). Berlin: D. Reimer; [etc., etc.] 1934-38. Three vols. 24 cm. Series: Beiheft zur Zeitschrift für eingeborenen-sprachen. 15, 17, 19. Contents: I. Induktiver aufbau einer indonesischen ursprache.-II. Deduktive anwendung des urindonesischen auf austronesische einzelsprachen.-III. Austronesisches wörterverzeichnis. Zaunmüller, col. 24.

**1941:** [LILLYbm] *Takasagozoku kanshuho goi = Dictionnaire de termes de droit coutumier des aborigenes de Formose*, by Erin Asai. Tokyo: Herarudoshu, L'Académie Impériale, 1941. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black (rear cover damaged). Pp. [4] I II-VI, cols. 1-200 [100 pp.] 101-102. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Text in

Japanese, summary in French, Includes, cols. 1-200 [pp. 1-100], double column, terms of importance for legal or customary rights in the various Indonesian languages spoken on the island of Formosa, with Japanese equivalents, along with a colored map of the linguistic areas. The languages included are: Atayal, Sedeq [Taroko], Saisiat [Saisiyat], Bunun, Tsou, Kanakanabu, Sarua [Saaroa], Rukai, Paiwan, Panapanayan [Puyuma], Ami [Amis] and Yami.

"This volume has been compiled with the intention of forming part of the *Dictionnaire de Termes de Droit Coutumier Indonésien* published by the Royal Academy of Sciences in Amsterdam... The Imperial Academy of Japan decided to contribute its financial support for research on such terms for the aborigines of Formosa... We intend to translate the meanings and explanations for each term into French for a supplementary volume to this one. But for the time being we are only publishing this Japanese edition" (p. VI, tr: BM from the French summary).

**1971:** [LILLYbm] "Austronesian Languages of the Morobe District, Papua New Guinea," by Bruce A. Hooley, in: *Oceanic Linguistics*, Vol. X, No. 2, Winter 1971. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black and blue. Includes comparative vocabularies of approximately 55 different Austronesian languages, pp. 109-151, including, as listed, Wagau [dialect of Mapos Buang], Mapos [dialect of Mapos Buang], Manga, Patep [Patep], Kumaru, Zenag, Towangara, Sambio, Dambi, Piu, Buasi, Latep, Dunguntung, Dangkal, Silisili, Bubwaf, Dagin, Azera, Wampar, Sirak, Guwot, Duwet, Musom, Sukurum, Sirasira, Maralango, Wampur, Marim, Mutu, Tuam, Sio, Nengaya, Roinji, Arawe, Maleu, Nakanai, Halia, and Gedaged.

**1975a:** [IUW] *Austro-Thai language and culture, with a glossary of roots*, by Paul K. Benedict; with a foreword by Ward H. Goodenough. [New Haven]: HRAF Press, 1975. xxiv, 490 p.: map; 23 cm. Bibliography: p. 428-437.

**1975b:** [IUW] *English finderlist of reconstructions in Austronesian languages (Post-Brandstetter)*, by S. A. Wurm & B. Wilson. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University 1975. xxxii, 246 p.; 26 cm. Library binding. Pacific linguistics. Series C; no. 33. Finder list, pp. [1]-246.

[**AUWE**] Auwe, or Simog, is a Papuan language of Sandaun Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: smf. Alternate Names: Simog.

**1985:** see under **IMONDA**.

[**AVAR**] Avar (self-designation маӀарул маӀ маӀаӀ maharul mac' [maʃarul matsʰ]) "language of the mountains" or Авар маӀаӀ awar mac' [awar matsʰ]) "Avar language") is a language [of the Russian Federation] that belongs to the Avar–Andic group of the Northeast Caucasian family (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ava. Alternate Names: Avaro, Bolmac, Khundzuri, Maarul Dagestani.

**1862:** [LILLY] *Versuch über das Awarische*, by Anton Schiefner [1817-1879]. St.-Petersburg: Commissionäre der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1862. 54 p.; 32 cm. Unprinted 20<sup>th</sup> century marbled paper over boards. Series: Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St.-Pétersbourg, VIIe série; t. 5, no 8. First edition.

Not in Zaunmüller. Avar-German “Wörterbuch” [dictionary], pp. 36-53. First substantial vocabulary of the language.

“As I have already noted in the introduction, p. 4, this word list is based primarily upon a list given to me by Mr. Berger...” (p. 36) (tr: BM).

**1967:** [IUW] *Avarsko-russkii slovar'*: *okolo 18 000 slov*, sost. Magomedsaïid Saidov; s pril. kratkogo grammat. ocherka avar. ĭaz. M. Saidova. Moskva: "Sov. èntsiklopediia," 1967. 806 p.; 17 cm. Avar-Russian dictionary. Zaunmüller lists an Avar-Russian dictionary by L. I. Zirdov, Moscow, 1936.

**1992:** [IUW] *Nemetsko-russko-avarskii frazeologicheskii slovar'*: *okolo 3000 frazeologicheskikh edinits*, by M.M. Magomedkhanov. Makhachkala: Daguchpedgiz, 1992.

442 p.; 21 cm. German-Russian-Avar dictionary.

**2013a:** [IUW] *Аварско-русский словарь проклятий*, by Хайбулаева М.М., Хайбулаев М.Х. *Avarsko-russkii slovar' prokliatiï*, by Khaïbulaeva M.M., Khaïbulaev M.Kh. Махачкала: АЛЕФ, 2013. Makhachkala: ALEF, 2013. 226 pages; 30 cm. Avar-Russian slang dictionary.

**2013b:** see 2013 under **KARATA**.

[**AVATIME**] Avatime, also known as Afatime, Sideme, or Sia, is a Kwa language of the Avatime (self designation: Kedone (m.sg.)) people of eastern Ghana. The Avatime live primarily in the seven towns and villages of Amedzofe, Vane, Gbadzeme, DzokDzogbefeme, and Fume (Wiki).

Ethnologue: avn. Alternate Names: Afatime, Sia, Sideme, Si-ya.

**1910:** [LILLYbm] “Deutsch-Avatime Wörterverzeichnis,” by E. Funke, in: *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen an der Königlichen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin*, Vol. 13, Dritte Abteilung: Afrikanische Studien), Berlin, 1910. 204 pp. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Includes Avatime-German vocabulary, with Éwé equivalents where appropriate, pp. 1-38, double column. This issue also includes the following: [Lefana; Guinea Kpelle] “Sprachstudien aus dem Gebiet der Sudansprachen,” by D. Westermann, pp. 39-72. Lefana-German vocabulary, with Éwé and Twi equivalents where appropriate, pp. 54-57, double column; Kpelle-German vocabulary, pp. 67-69, and German-Kpelle, pp. 69-72. “Die Ngumbasprache,” by P. H. Skolaster, pp. 73-132, Ngumba [Kwasio]-German, pp. 118-132. “Vokabularien aus dem Nachlaß Emin-Pasche,” by Bernhard Struck, pp. 133-165. Includes comparative vocabulary, German-Kikondjo [Koongo]-Kivamba [Amba]-Kihoko [Mvuba]-Wawira [Bera]-Walegga [Lega-Shabunda]-A-Lendu [Lendu]-Wassongora [Bembe], pp. 146-161. [Nyangbo; Tafi] “Die Nyangbo-Tafi Sprache: Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Sprachen Togos,” by E. Funke, pp. 166-201. Nyangbo-Tafi-[considered here as a single language]-German, pp. 187-201, double column. The author, a missionary, states that this language is spoken only in a very few isolated linguistic islands [Sprachinseln] in Togo.

**1967:** see 1967a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**AVESTAN**] Avestan /ə'vestən/, formerly also known as "Zend", is one of the Eastern Iranian languages within the Indo-European language family known only from its use as the language of Zoroastrian scripture, i.e. the Avesta, from which it derives its name. Its

area of composition comprised ancient Arachosia, Aria, Bactria, and Margiana, corresponding to the entirety of present-day Afghanistan, and parts of Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The Yaz culture of Bactria-Margiana has been regarded as a likely archaeological reflection of the early Eastern Iranian culture described in the Avesta. Avestan's status as a sacred language has ensured its continuing use for new compositions long after the language had ceased to be a living language. It is closely related to Vedic Sanskrit, the oldest preserved Indo-Aryan language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ave. Alternate Names: Avesta, Pazend.

**1982:** [IUW] *Baktrisch: ein Wörterbuch auf Grund der Inschriften, Handschriften, Münzen und Siegelsteine* / G. Djelani Davary. Heidelberg: J. Groos, c1982. 306 p.; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating original orange wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Includes index. Bibliography: p. [17]-36. Baktrisch [Avestan]-German dictionary, pp. 146-303.

**2014:** [IUW] *Introduction to Avestan* / By Michiel de Vaan, Javier Martinez; Translated by Ryan Sandell. Leiden: Brill, [2014]. xiv, 160 pages; 24 cm. Brill introductions to Indo-European languages; v. 1. Includes bibliographical references and index. Published in Spanish by Madrid: Clásicas, 2001 as "Introducción al avéstico". Summary: This 'Introduction to Avestan' provides a concise grammar of the Avestan language, the language of the followers of the Iranian prophet Zarathustra. The grammar focuses on spelling, phonology and morphology, but also includes a chapter on syntax. Abundant information on the historical development of the language is included, which renders the grammar very useful for students of Indo-Iranian and Indo-European. Also, a small number of selected Avestan texts is added, with a complete glossary, so that students can practise reading Avestan.

[**AVIKAM**] Avikam is one of the Lagoon languages of Ivory Coast, spoken in Grand Lahou Département, Avikam Canton, South Department. It is a Kwa language, closely related to Alladian, but other than that its position is unclear (Wiki).

Ethnologue: avi. Alternate Names: Avekom, Brignan, Brinya, Gbanda, Kwakwa, Lahu.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1972:** see under **ABÉ**.

**2002:** [IUW] *Parlons avikam: une langue de Côte d'Ivoire*, by Jacques Rongier. Paris: Harmattan, c2002. 147 p.: ill., maps; 22 cm. Library binding incorporating original white wrappers, lettered and ruled in green. Collection "Parlons". Avikam-French lexicon, pp. 139. Includes bibliographical references (p. 141-142).

[**AWA**] Awa is a Kainantu language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: awb. Alternate Names: Mobuta.

**1975a:** *Awa dictionary*, by Richard and Aretta Loving. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1975. xlv, 203, 13 p.; 26 cm. Pacific Linguistics: Series C 30.

**1975b:** see **1975** under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**AWABAKAL**] Awabakal (also Awabagal) is an Australian Aboriginal language that was spoken around Lake Macquarie and Newcastle in New South Wales. The name is derived from Awaba, which was the native name of the lake. (Wiki)

Ethnologue: awk. Alternate Names: Awabagal.

**1892:** [LILLYbm] *An Australian Language, as spoken by the Awabakal, the People of Awaba or Lake Macquarie (near Newcastle, New South Wales), being an Account of their Language, Traditions, and Customs by L. E. Threlkeld: Rearranged, condensed, and edited, with an Appendix*, by John Fraser. Sydney: Charles Potter, Government Printing, 1892. Original brown half-leather, lettered and decorated in gold, and dark blue cloth over boards. Pp. *i-ix* x-lxiv [2] *i-v* vi-x, 1 2-82 83-87 88-120 121-125 126-194 195-201 202-227 228, 1-3 4-148 [2]. Fold-out colored map of tribes of New South Wales as frontispiece + three plates. First edition thus. This copy with the bookplate of Bernard Gore Brett. Awabakal-English vocabulary, pp. 47-64, an Awabakal-English lexicon to the Gospel according to St. Luke, pp. [201]-227, [and in the Appendix] a Minyung [Minjungbal]-English vocabulary, pp. 23-27; an English-Narrinyeri list of prepositions and adverbs, pp. 41-43; a Western Australian Aboriginal-English list of nouns and adjectives, pp. 49-51, verbs, pp. 53-54, and adverbs and prepositions, pp. 55; and a Wiradhari [Wiradhuri]-English vocabulary, pp. 69-109, double columns. A note to the lexicon for St. Luke states: "This lexicon is incomplete; the author was working on it at the time of his death." Second copy: IUW.

"This volume is issued by the Government of New South Wales, as a record of the language of native tribes that are rapidly disappearing from the coasts of Eastern Australia....In all New South Wales there are only five thousand full-blood blacks; only four or five hundred in Victoria; and in Tasmania the native race became extinct in 1876. They have decayed and are decaying in spite of the fostering care of our Colonial Governments.... In an Appendix I have collected several Grammars and Vocabularies as a contribution to a comparative knowledge of the dialects. The map and other illustrations are new, and were prepared for this work. The Gospel by St. Luke herein [in Awabakal] is now of no practical value except to a linguist; but it is unique, and it shows the structural system of the language" (The Editor's Preface).

"The earliest of individual efforts to deal with any single language of the Australian group was made by the Rev. L. E. Threlkeld, who, for many years, was engaged as a missionary among the blacks of the Lake Macquarie district, near Newcastle, New South Wales. His Grammar of their language was printed in Sydney in 1834... A few years previously, Mr. Threlkeld has translated the Gospel of St. Luke into the same language. This translation remained in manuscript and had disappeared. This "Grammar" and the "Key" and the "Gospel" are now published in a collected form in the present volume" (Introduction, Fraser).

[**AWAJÚN**] Aguaruna [Awajún] is an indigenous American language of the Jivaroan family spoken by about 45,000 Aguaruna people in Peru. The speakers live along the western portion of the Marañón River and also along the Potro, Mayo, and Cahuapanas rivers. Native speakers currently prefer the name Awajún. According to the Ethnologue, there are almost no monolingual speakers; nearly all also speak Spanish. The school system begins with Aguaruna only; as the students progress, Spanish is gradually added. There is a positive outlook and connotation in regard to bilingualism. 60 to 100% are

literate and 50 to 75% are literate in Spanish. Huambisa and Achuar-Siwiar are closely related languages. A modest dictionary of the language has been published [see **1966** below] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: agr. Alternate Names: Aguajún, Aguaruna, Ahuajún, Awajunt.

**1957:** [LILLY] *Comparacion de los vocablarios Aguaruna y Huambisa*, by Mildred L. Laron. Offprint from *Tradicion: Revista Peruana de Cultura*, Año VII, Junio, 1955-Enero, 1957, Nrs. 19-20. 24.7 cm. Original cream and green stapled wrappers, lettered in black. Spanish-Aguarunan [Awajún] / Huambisa, pp. 5-11 [where the word is identical in the two latter languages]; Spanish-Aguaruna [Awajún]-Huambisa, pp. 11-17, [where the word varies in one particular or another in the two latter languages], and Spanish-Aguaruna [Awajún], pp. 18-24 [words in Awajún for which there is still no equivalent word in Huambisa for the Spanish]. This copy with the ownership stamp of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his title notes on the cover and a few scattered markings.

"Aguarunas and Huambisas are two groups living the Amazonian jungle. This is a valuable comparative study of the languages spoken by these groups" (Summary).

**1966:** [IUW] *Vocabulario aguaruna de Amazonas*, por Mildred L. Larson. [Yarinacocha], Perú: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1966. iii, 211 p.: ill.; 22 cm. First dictionary of the language.

[**AWAKATEKO**] Awakatek [Awakateko] is a Mayan language spoken in Guatemala, primarily in Huehuetenango and around Aguacatán. It is a living language with some 18,000 speakers. Awakatek is closely related to Ixil. The Awakatek people themselves refer to their language as qa'yol, literally meaning our word (Wiki).

Ethnologue: agu. Alternate Names: Aguacatec, Aguacateco. Dialects: Chalchiteko (Chalchitec).

**2013:** [IUW] *Xe' yol Chalchiteko nin e'ch ak'aj yol = Vocabulario básico Chalchiteko y sección de neologismos*, autores, Mario Vicente Solís, Pedro Martínez Velásquez, Carlos Enrique Cruz Raymundo, Zoila Judith Méndez López. Chalchitan, Aguacatan, Huehuetenango, Guatemala C.A.: ALMG, Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, 2013. 68 pages; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (page 68). In Chalchiteco (Mayan) and Spanish.

[**AWAJÚN**] Aguaruna is an indigenous American language of the Jivaroan family spoken by about 45,000 Aguaruna people in Peru. The speakers live along the western portion of the Marañón River and also along the Potro, Mayo, and Cahuapanas rivers. Native speakers currently prefer the name Awajún. According to the Ethnologue there are almost no monolingual speakers; nearly all also speak Spanish. The school system begins with Aguaruna only; as the students progress, Spanish is gradually added.. Huambisa and Achuar-Siwiar are closely related languages. A modest dictionary of the language has been published (Wiki).

Ethnologue: agr. Alternate Names: Aguajún, Aguaruna, Ahuajún, Awajunt.

[**AWEER**] Aweer (Aweera), also known as Boni (Bon, Bonta), is a Cushitic language spoken in Kenya. Historically known in the literature by the derogatory term Boni, the

Aweer people are foragers traditionally subsisting on hunting, gathering, and collecting honey. Their ancestral lands range along the Kenyan coast from the Lamu and Ijara Districts into Southern Somalia's Badaade District. According to Ethnologue, there are around 8,000 speakers of Aweer or Boni (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bob. Alternate Names: Aweera, Bon, “Boni” (pej.), Ogoda, “Sanye” (pej.), Waboni, Wata-Bala.

**1979:** [LILLYbm] “Bemerkungen der Boni-Sprache (Kenia),” by Bernd Heine, in: *Afrika und Übersee: Sprachen. Kulturen*, Vol. 60, no.4 (29 December 1979), pp. 242-295. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. German-Boni vocabulary, pp. 284-295.

[**AWNGI**] The Awngi language, in older publications also called Awiya (an inappropriate ethnonym), is a Central Cushitic language spoken by the Awi people, living in Central Gojjam in northwestern Ethiopia. Until recently, Kunfāl, another Southern Agaw language spoken in the area west of Lake Tana, has been suspected to be a separate language. It has now been shown to be linguistically close to Awngi, and it should be classified as a dialect of that language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: awn. Alternate Names: Agau, Agaw, Agew, Agow, Awawar, Awi, Awiya, Damot, Kumfel, “Kunfāl” (pej.), Kunfel, Kwollanyoch.

**2006:** see under **AGAW LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**AWETI**] The Awetí language or Aweti language, is one of the Tupian languages of Central Brazil. Spoken by the indigenous people that live along the Upper Xingu River, the language is in danger of becoming extinct with a declining 150 living speakers. The Aweti people live in a multilingual area due to various indigenous people settling there from various regions. In search of refuge many people have relocated to the reserve as a result of European colonialism.

Ethnologue: awe. Alternate Names: Arauine, Arauite, Aueti, Aueto, Auiti, Awetö.

**1894:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**AWUTU**] Awutu is a Guang language spoken by 180,000 in coastal Ghana. Awutu is the principal dialect. The other two are Efutu and Senya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: afu.

**1966:** see 1966a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**. Includes first published vocabulary of Awutu.

[**AWYU, ASUE**] Pisa, also known as Asue Awyu, is a Papuan language of Papua, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: psa. Alternate Names: Miaro, Miaro Awyu, Pisa.

**1959:** see under **INDONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**AWYU, EDERA**]

Ethnologue: awy. Alternate Names: Jenimu, Oser, Siagha, Sjiagha, Syiagha, Yenimu.

**1959:** see under **INDONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**AYMARA**] Aymara (Aymar aru) is an Aymaran language spoken by the Aymara people of the Andes. It is one of only a handful of Native American languages with over three and a half million speakers. Aymara, along with Quechua and Spanish, is an official language of Bolivia. It is also spoken around the Lake Titicaca region of southern Peru and, to a much lesser extent, by some communities in northern Chile and in Northwest Argentina (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Aymara (aym) is considered a macrolanguage, subdivided into Central Aymara (ayr), and Southern Aymara (ayc).

**1603 [1879]:** [LILLY] *Arte de la lengua aymara*, compuesta por el P. Ludovico Bertonio, publicada de Nuevo por Julio Platzmann. Edición facsimilaria. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1879. [8] 5-348, [1] p.; 22 cm. Medina BHA 473, Palau 28511. Facsimile of original t.p.; *Arte y grammatica myv copiosa de la lengva aymara...compuesta por el P. Luouico Bertonio Romano de la compañía de Iesus en la Prouincia del Piru, dela Indian Occidental. En Roma por Luis Zannevtti, Año de 1603.* Fascim.: 348, [1] p. Bound in quarter black morocco.

**1612a:** [LILLY] *Arte dela lengua aymara: con una silva de phrases dela misma lengua y su declaracion en romance*, por el padre Ludouico Bertonio italiano dela Compañia de Iesus enla prouincia del Peru, natural de Rocca Contradae dela marca de Ancona ... Bertonio, Ludovico, 1555-1628. Impresso enla casa dela Co[m]pañia de Iesus de Iuli enla prouincia de Chucuyto [Peru]: Por Francisco del Canto, 1612. [16], 131, [5], 241, [19] p.: ill.; 15 cm. (8vo). Signatures: [par.]<sup>8</sup> A-H<sup>8</sup> I<sup>4</sup>; A-Q<sup>8</sup> R<sup>4</sup> (-R2.R3); ([par.]4, [par.]6 missigned [par.]3, [par.]5; B3, B5, C4 missigned A3, A5, A4 respectively. Lilly Library copy imperfect, lacks four pages of "Tabla" at end; Woodcut of Madonna and Child bound and sewn after title-page instead of as [par.] 8. Title vignette (Jesuit seal); initials (some historiated). "Algunas phrases de la lengua aymara" has separate paging and signatures. From the library of Bernardo Mendel. With the bookplate of Santa Maria Campos. Bound in contemporary vellum, fore-edge ties, wallet fore-edges, worn; in a salmon cloth slipcase. References: Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.) 28510, note. Backer-Sommervogel I:1392. Medina, J.T. Lima, no. 50. Vargas Ugarte, R. Bib. peruana (Impressos peruanos) 7:56, no. 64.

**1612a:** [LILLY] *Arte dela lengua aymara: con una silva de phrases dela misma lengua y su declaracion en romance* / por el padre Ludouico Bertonio italiano dela Compañia de Iesus enla prouincia del Peru, natural de Rocca Contradae dela marca de Ancona ... Impresso enla casa dela Co[m]pañia de Iesus de Iuli en la prouincia de Chucuyto [Peru]: Por Francisco del Canto, 1612. [16], 131, [5], 241, [23] p.: ill.; 15 cm. (8vo). Bound in later tree sheep, red leather label on gilt spine, edges sprinkled red; in a grey cloth case. Signatures: [par.]<sup>8</sup> A-H<sup>8</sup> I<sup>4</sup>; A-Q<sup>8</sup> R<sup>4</sup> ([par.]4, [par.]6 missigned [par.]3, [par.]5; B5, C4 missigned A5, A4 respectively). Woodcut of Madonna and Child correctly bound as leaf [par.]8. Title vignette (Jesuit seal); initials (some historiated). "Algunas phrases de la lengua aymara" has separate paging and signatures. From the library of Bernardo Mendel. This is a grammar of the language, together with a section of phrases in Aymara.

**1612b [1984]:** [IUW] *Vocabulario de la lengua aymara*, Ludovico Bertonio. Cochabamba, Bolivia: Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Económica y Social, 1984.

lxxiv, 473, 397 p.; 21 cm. Series: Serie Documentos históricos; no. 1. Serie Fuentes primarias; no. 2 Colección Travaux de l'IFEA; t. 26. Reprint. Originally published: Juli, Chucuyto: Francisco del Canto, 1612. With new introd. Bibliography: p. [lxvii]-lxxiv.

**1612c [2008]:** [IUW] *Vocabulario de la lengua Aymara: transcripción de la edición de 1612*, compuesto por el Ludovico Bertonio; prólogo de Enrique Fernández García. Arequipa, Peru: Ediciones El Lector, c2006. 751 p.; 20 cm. In two parts: Spanish-Aymara and Aymara Spanish. Reprint. Originally published: [Juli, Peri]: Compañía de Jesus por Francisco Del Canto, 1612.

**1860's:** [LILLY] The Fernandez Nodal mss. held at the Lilly include notes and drafts for both a dictionary and a grammar of Aymara. Fernandez Nodal was a Peruvian scholar born in 1822, author of *Elementos De gramatica quichua*, first published in Cuzco, Peru, in 1860, among other works.

**1891:** [IUW] *Die Aymarà-Sprache. Mit einer Einleitung über die frühere Verbreitung der diese Sprache redenden Rasse und ihr Verhältnis zu den Inkas*, by E. W. Middendorf. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1891. vi, 306 p. 25 cm. Library binding. *Die einheimischen Sprachen Perus*. Vol. 5. Extensive preliminary material. Classified vocabularies, Aymara-German, pp. 53-62, 64-67, 94-103, 108-111, German-Aymara, 158-164, and list of words which sound the same in Aymara and Quechua, or are formed from related roots, Aymara-Quechua-German, pp. [282]-300.

**1951:** [LILLYbm] "Materials for an Aymara Dictionary," by Thomas A. Sebeok. Offprint in original stapled wrappers from the *Journal de la Société des Américanistes* (Paris), new series, XL, 1951 pp. 89-151. This copy inscribed by the author: "Compliments of Thomas A. Sebeok 4-3-1952." Not in Zaunmüller. Pp. 92-151 are an Aymara-English dictionary, including some words translated into Spanish instead of English from an earlier source.

**1963:** [IUW] *Catálogo de las voces usuales de aymará con la correspondencia en castellano y quechua*. La Paz: Gisbert, 1963. 47 p.; 17 cm.

Reprint **1977:** [IUW] *Catalogo de las voces usuales de aymara: con la correspondencia en castellano y quechua*. La Paz: Gisbert, 1977. 47 p.; 17 cm.

**1971:** [IUW] *Vocabulario de la lengua aymara*, by M. Rigoberto Paredes. La Paz, Ediciones ISLA, 1971. 57 p. 25 cm. Series: Ediciones ISLA, 12. "500 ejemplares."

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario castellano ingles aymara*, Jean de Dio Yapita. Oruro, Bolivia: INDICEP Editorial, 1974. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-6 7-48 49-50. First edition. One of 300 copies. Spanish-English-Aymara, pp. 7-48. This copy includes a manuscript totalling of the number of words (978), as well as several additional Spanish-Aymara words added in manuscript (English not entered). Preliminary material in Aymara. Colophon states 300 copies of first edition were printed in October 1974. Second copy: IUW.

Second edition **1979:** [IUW] *Vocabulario castellano inglés aymara*, by Juan de Dios Yapita. Oruro, Bolivia: Editorial INDICEP, 1979. 48 p.; 28 cm.

**1985:** [IUW] *Diccionario religioso aymara*, Hans van den Berg. Iquitos, Perú: CETA; Puno, Perú: IDEA, 1985. 280 p.: ill.; 29 cm. Purple cloth library binding. Series: Semillas; 2. First edition. Aymara-Spanish, with illustrations, pp.11-211, and Spanish-Aymara, pp. 215-260. Dictionary of religious terms.

**1987:** [IUW] *Diccionario práctico aymara-castellano, castellano-aymara (8,000 vocablos aymaras*, by Manuel F. de Lucca D. La Paz-Cochabamba, Bolivia: Editorial Los Amigos del Libro, 1987. 288 p.; 22 cm.

**1989:** [IUW] *Jaya mara aru: nuevo diccionario aymara-castellano, castellano-aymara*, by Juan Francisco Deza Galindo. [Lima, Peru?: s.n.], 1989 (Lima, Perú: Graphos 100 Editores) 297 p.: ill.; 21 cm.

**1991:** [IUW] *Diccionario especializado = Jach'a-sarta; areas--language, matemáticas, ciencias naturales, ciencias sociales*, by José Mendoza Quiroga ... [et al.]. La Paz: Chuqiyapu, c1991. 211 p.; 16 cm. Spanish and Aymara.

**1999a:** [IUW] *Diccionario básico del idioma aymara*, by Donato Gómez Bacarreza. La Paz: Instituto de Estudios Bolivianos, 1999. Original colored wrappers.

**1999b:** [IUW] *Vocabulario aymara del parto y de la vida reproductiva de la mujer*, by Denise Y. Arnold y Juan de Dios Yapita, con Margarita Tito. La Paz, Bolivia: Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara, 1999. 286 p.; 21 cm. First edition.

**2001:** [IUW] *Diccionario ilustrado aymara, español, inglés*, by Juan Carvajal Carvajal, Arturo Hernández Sallés, Nelly Ramos Pizarro; Carlos Cárcamo Luna, Jacqueline Ticona Rojas, ilustradores. Santiago [Chile]: Universidad Católica de Temuco: Pehuén, c2001. 179 p.: col. ill.; 27 cm.

**2009:** [IUW] *Diccionario bilingüe polilectal aimara-castellano, castellano-aimara*, by Felipe Huayhua Pari. Lima: Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Fondo Editorial, 2009. 380 p.; 23 cm. First edition.

[**AZERBAIJANI**] Azerbaijani (/ˌɑːzərˈbɑːdʒɑːni/, /-ˈzɑːni/) or Azeri (/ɑːˈzɛəri/, /əˈ-/), also referred to as Azerbaijani Turkish or Azeri Turkish ([azərbajdʒan dili]), is a Turkic language spoken primarily by the Azerbaijani people, who are concentrated mainly in the South Caucasus geographical region. Azerbaijani is primarily spoken in Iranian Azerbaijan but it has no official status. Furthermore, the largest population of ethnic Azerbaijanis in the world live in Iran, far outnumbering those in the neighboring Azerbaijan Republic. The language has official status in Azerbaijan and also in Dagestan (a federal subject of Russia), and is also spoken to lesser varying degrees in Georgia, Iraq, and Turkey. Azerbaijani is a member of the Oghuz branch of the Turkic languages. It has two primary divisions, North Azerbaijani and South Azerbaijani, and is closely related to Turkish, Qashqai, Turkmen and Crimean Tatar, sharing mutual intelligibility with each of those languages to some extent (Wiki).

Ethnologue: azj. Alternate Names: Azerbaijan, Azerbaydzhani, Azeri Turk.

**1941:** [IUW] *Azerbaïdzhansko-russkiï slovar'*; sostavlen brigadoï Instituta slovarëï, pod red. G. Guseïnova. Baku, 1941. 381 p. 23 cm. The first Russian-Azerbaijani dictionaries appear to have been published in 1939.

**1943?:** [IUW] *Taschenwörterbuch; Deutsch-Aserbeidschanisch, Aserbeidschanisch-Deutsch*. Berlin, O. Stollberg [1943?]. 220 p. 15 cm.

**1945:** [IUW] *Farhang mukhtaşar Fārsī barūsī va Āzarbāyijānī = Kratkii Persidsko-Russko-Azerbaïdzhanskiï slovar' = Mukhtāsār Farsja-Rusja-Azārbaïjanja liġhāt*, [tārtib ēdāni: ĪŪ. Mirbabaev]. Baku: Izd-vo AN Azerbaïdzhanskoï SSR, 1945. 339 p.; 26 cm. Persian-Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary.

**1954:** [LILLYbm] In Persian script] *Tati va harzani, du lajih az zaban-i bastan-i Azarbayijan*, by Abd al-Ali Karang. Tabriz: Bungah Bazargani va Matbuati vaizpur,

1954. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [in Persian] 160. First edition. Includes Persian vocabulary for two Azerbaijani dialects: Tati and Bozani. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1956:** [IUW] *Russko-azerbaïdzhanskiï slovar'*, by Nizami adyna Ādābiīāt vā Dil Institutu. Baku, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Azerbaïdzhanskoï SSR, 1956-1959. 2 v. 27 cm. Second edition [Redaktsionnaïa kollegiia A. G. Orudzhev, S. D. Melikov i A. A. Ėfendiev]

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *English-Azerbaijan-Russian dictionary on oil field industry*, Kuliev, S[after] M[ekhti] Kuliev [1908- ] & A[drienna] A[lekseevna] Mdivani. Baki: Azerbaijan State Publishing House of Oil and Scientific-Technical Literature, 1958. Added title pages in Azerbaijani and Russian: *Neft-madan ishlarina dair inkilisdzha-azarbaïdzhandzharusdzha. lugat. Anglo-azerbaïdzhansko-russkii slovar po neftepromtslovomu delu*. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered in black and gold. Pp. 1-9 10-575 576. First edition. English-Azerbaijani-Russian, pp. 1-556. This copy with numerous manuscript additions in all three languages, including some German. 12,180 terms. Second copy: IUW.

"The greater bulk of foreign literature in the domain of oil industry is published in English. Many readers interested in this literature may become embarrassed due to the lack of a special dictionary, comprising up-to-date terms on: drilling and exploitation of oil and gas wells, oil geology, storage and transportation of oil and gas as well as the operation and maintenance of equipment, instruments and materials used in oil industry" (Preface).

**1962:** [IUW] *Azārbāïjanja-rusja lughāt: 12.000 sōz*, [redaktoru Ā.Ā. Orujov]. Baky: Azārbāïjan SSR Elmlār Akademiiasy nāshriīaty, 1962. 247 p. 27 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary.

**1965a:** [LILLYbm] *Azerbaïdzhansko-russkii slovar*, by Kh. A. Azizbaiov. Baku: Azerbaïdzhanskoe gos. izd-vo, 1965. Added title page: *Azarbaïjanja-rusja lughat*. Original yellow cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in silver. Pp. 1-7 8-417 418-420. First edition. Azerbaijani-Russian, pp. [13]-417. This copy with the ink ownership signature of David Barrett on the free endpaper. Barrett was Keeper of the Georgian and Armenian books at the Bodleian and author of *Catalogue of the Wardrop Collection and of other Georgian books and manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*. [Oxford]: Published for the Marjory Wardrop Fund by Oxford University Press, 1973.

**1965b:** see 1965 under **KURDISH**.

**1965c:** [IUW] *Slovar' terminov po zhivotnovodstvu / Terminologicheskii komitet, Akademii nauk Azerbaïdzhanskoï SSR*. Baku: Izd-vo Akademii nauk Azerbaïdzhanskoï SSR, 1965. 63 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary. Cattle-breeding terms.

**1966:** [IUW] *Slovar' terminov po elektroprivodu i avtomatizatsii promyshlennykh ustanovok (Azerbaïdzhansko-russko-angliiskii)*. Baku, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Azerbaïdzhanskoi SSR, 1966. 154 p. Terminological dictionary of automatic drive and industrial automation. Azerbaijani-Russian-English.

**1970:** [IUW] *Klinik terminlār lughāti: Rusja-Latynja-Azārbāïjanja*, [Ābdurrāhim Āliīevin vā Māmmādemīn Āfāndiīevin ūmumi redaksiiasy ilā]. Baky: "Elm" nāshriīaty, 1970. 243 p.; 22 cm. Russian-Latin-Azerbaijani dictionary of medical terms.

- 1971:** [IUW] *Almanja-azərbaycanja lüğət = deutsch-aserbajdžanisches Wörterbuch*, ed. by J. M. Jäfərov. Bağy: "Maarif" nəşriiəty, 1971. 759, [1] p.; 21 cm. German-Azerbaijani dictionary.
- 1971-1978:** [IUW] *Russko-azerbajdžanskiĭ slovar'*. [Pod red. chl.-kor AN AzSSR A.A. Orudževa] Baku, Elm, 1971-1978. 3 v. 26 cm. Third edition. Fourth edition **1982-1983:** [IUW] *Rusja-azərbaycanja lüğət*, [Ä.Ä. Orujovun redaktəsi ilä] Baky: "Maarit" Nəşriiəty, 1982-1983. 3 v.; 23 cm. Title on added t.p., v. 1-3: *Russko-azerbajdžanskiĭ slovar'*. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary.
- Fifth edition **1990-1991:** [IUW] *Rusja-azərbaycanja lüğət*, [Ä.Ä. Orujovun redaktəsi ilä]. Baky: Azərbaycan Sovet Ensiklopediiäsəsyn Bash Redaksiiasy, 1990-1991. 3 v.; 22 cm. In Azerbaijani (Cyrillic script) and Russian. Fifth edition.
- 1972a:** [IUW] *Arabja-Azərbaycanja lughat. 44000 soz va ifada 4 jildda Birinji jild*. Mas'ul redaktoru H.H. Zarinazada. Baky, Elm, 1972- v. 21 cm. At head of title, v.1-: Azerbaijan SSR elmlar akademiiacy. Iakhyn va Orta Sharg khalglary institutu. Added t.p. in Arabic. Arabic-Azerbaijani dictionary.
- 1972b:** [IUW] *Hidrogeologiiä terminläri lüğəti*, [tärtib edänlar M.Ä. Gashgaĭ, G.A. Ismaĭylov, Ä.A. Musaĭev; redaktoru M.Ä. Gashgaĭ]. Baky: ELM, 1972. 116 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of hydrology.
- 1972c:** [IUW] *Joghrafiä terminläri lüğəti*. Baky, "Elm", 1972. 109 p. 20 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of physical geography.
- 1974:** [IUW] *Russko-azerbajdžanskiĭ frazeologičeskiĭ slovar'*, by M.T. Tagiev. Baku: Maarif, 1974. 246 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary.
- 1976:** [IUW] *Azərbaycanja-rusja frazeologiiä lüğəti: 5500 ifadä*, by Ä.Ä. Orujov. Baky: Elm, 1976. 247 p.; 21 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary of terms and phrases.
- 1980:** [IUW] *Rusja-azərbaycanja informasiä-ölchmä tehnikasy terminläri lüğəti*, by T. Äliĭev, S. Kärimzadä. Baky: "Maarif" nəşriiəty, 1980. 114 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of measurement technology.
- 1981a:** [IUW] *Azərbaycan klassik ädäbiitiätynda ishlädilän äräb və fars sözläri lüğəti*, tärtib edänlar A.M. Babaĭev, J.B. Ismaĭylzadä (Rämzi). Baky: "Maarif" Nəşriiəty, 1981. 280 p.; 21 cm. Azerbaijani dictionary of foreign words and phrases.
- 1981b:** [IUW] *ratkiĭ russko-azerbajdžanskiĭ voennyĭ slovar' = Rusja-azərbaycanja gysa härbi lüğət*, [tärtib edäni Mustafa Mähärrämöv]. Baku: Giändzhlik, 1981. 115 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani military science dictionary. Second Edition.
- 1984:** [IUW] *Azerbajdžhansko-russkiĭ slovar'*, [sostavitel': Kh.A. Azizbekov; redaktory: B.T. Abdullaev, Z.P. Tagieva.] Baku: Azerbajdžhanskoe gos. izd-vo, 1985, c1984. 417 p.; 23 cm. Second edition. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary.
- 1985:** [IUW] *Azərbaycanja-rusja lüğət: orta mäktäb shağirdläri üchün*, by Ä.M. Abbasov, O.A. Aslanova, A.Ä. Useĭnov. Baky: "Maarif" nəşriiəty, 1985. 190 p.; 21 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary.
- 1986a:** [IUW] *Azərbaycanja-rusja lüğət: 4 jilddä*, [redaksiä heĭäti M.T. Taghyĭev (bash redaktor) ... et al.]. Baky: "Elm" nəşriiəty, 1986- v.; 23 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary. IUW holds vols. 1-2.

**1986b:** [IUW] *Fizika terminləri lüğəti*, [redatoru H.B. Abdullaev; tərtib edənlər F.G. Mähərrəmov, İ.M. Seidov] Bakı: Elm, 1986. 110 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani dictionary of physics.

**1987a:** see **1987** under **ARMENIAN**.

**1987b:** [IUW] *Azərbaycanja-rusja etnografiya terminləri lüğəti*, tərtibçilər, Məmməd Gəsimov ... [et. al.]. Bakı: Azərbaycan dövlət nəşriyyəti, 1987. 71 p.; 17 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary of Ethnography.

**1987c:** [IUW] *İngiliscə-rusja-azərbaycanja elektromexanika terminləri lüğəti*, [tərtib edənlər A.Ə. Əfəndizadə, G.B. Əlizadə]. Bakı: "Elm", 1987. 151 p.; 20 cm. English-Russian-Azerbaijani electromechanical terminology dictionary.

**1989:** [IUW] *Russko-azerbaydzhansko-angliiskii slovar' astronomicheskikh terminov: 9,000 terminov = Rusja-azərbaycanja-İngiliscə astronomiya terminləri lüğəti: 9,000 termin = Russian- Azerbaijani-English dictionary of astronomical terms: 9,000 terms / Ravim [i.e. Rahim] Hüseynov, Baba Babayev, Gəbil Akhmedov. Bakı: Azərbaycan dövlət nəşriyyəti, 1989. 223 p.; 23 cm.*

**1991:** [IUW] *Azərbaycan, ingilis və rus dillərində şəkilli sözlük = Kartınyı slovar' azərbaydzhanskikh, angliiskikh i russkikh slov*, [tərtib edəni, Gəjar, Ch. O; rəssəm, Pəşayev, H.M.]. Bakı: ["Azərbaycan nəşriyyəti"], 1991. 81 p.: ill.; 23 cm. In Azerbaijani, Russian and English.

**1992:** [IUW] *Azeri Türkçesi dil kılavuzu: güney Azeri sahası derleme deneme sözlüğü*, Recep Albayrak Hacaloğlu. Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi, 1992. xx, 315 p.; 25 cm. Azerbaijani-Turkish dictionary.

**1994a:** [IUW] *Azerbaijani-English dictionary*, by Patrick A. O'Sullivan, Mario Severino, Valeriy Volozov. Kensington, Md.: Dunwoody Press, c1994. 366 p.; 24 cm.

**1994b:** [IUW] *Azərbaycan Türkçesi sözlüğü*, Seyfəttin Altaylı. İstanbul: M.E.B., 1994. 2 v.: port.; 24 cm. Series: Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı yayımları; 2468, 2618. Bilim ve kültür eserleri dizisi; 640, 690. Sözlük dizisi; 1. Azerbaijani-Turkish dictionary.

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *Azerbaijani. English-Azerbaijani / Azerbaijani-English*, by Seville Mamedov. Hippocrene Concise Dictionary. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1995. Original black wrappers, lettered in red and white. First edition. English-Azerbaijani, pp. 1-100, and Azerbaijani-English, pp. 103-144, double-columned. Second copy: IUW.

**1996:** [IUW] *İnformatika: azərbaycan, rus və ingilis dillərində izahly terminlər lüğəti: shağird və tələbələr üçün köməkçi dərs vəsaiti*, by Ə.M. Rüstəmov, E.M. Bakı: BDU nəşriyyəti, 1996. 362 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Azerbaijani and English-Azerbaijani word lists and lists of abbreviations.

**1998:** [IUW] *Azərbaycanca-İngiliscə lüğət / lüğət O.I. Musayevin rəhbərliyi altında tərtib edilmişdir = Azerbaijani-English dictionary*, compiled under the guidance of Prof. O.I. Musayev. Bakı: Azərbaycan Dövlət Dillər İnstitutu, 1998. 635 pages, 11 unnumbered pages; 25 cm. Azerbaijani-English dictionary.

**1999:** [IUW] *های کهن در زبان امروز آذربایجان / محمد رضا شعارفرهنگ و آژه Farhang-i vāzhah'hā-yi kuhan dar zabān-i imrūz-i Āzarbāyjān*, by Muḥammad Riḏā Shī'ār. تهران: نشر بلخ، 1378 [1999]. Tih-rān: Nashr-i Balkh, 1378 [1999] 177 p.; 24 cm. Series: بنياد نيشابور؛ 61 Bunyād-i Nīshābūr; 61. Azerbaijani dictionary of foreign words and phrases.

**2004:** [IUW] *İngiliscä-azərbaycanca lüğät*, [redaktor, Q.Q. Məmmədov] Bakı: "Şərq-Qərb", 2004. 1318 p.; 23 cm. "Lüğətə təxminən 80000 söz, söz birləşməsi və cümlə daxil edilmişdir." English-Azerbaijani dictionary.

**2005:** [IUW] *Azərbaycanca-İngiliscä lüğät*, [redaktor, E.İ. Hacıyev]. Bakı: "Şərq-Qərb", 2005. 894 p.; 22 cm. Azerbaijani-English dictionary.

**2009:** [IUW] *Qərbi Azərbaycanın dialektoloji lüğəti*, by Əziz Ələkbərli. Bakı: "Ağrıdağ" nəşriyyatı, 2009- v. <1>; 20 cm. 1. kitab. İrəvan çukhuru (Vedibasar, Gərnibasar, Zəngibasar mahalları və İrəvan şəhəri). Azerbaijani-[various dialects].

**2010:** [IUW] *The dictionary of non-formal lexicon in the English and Azerbaijani languages = İngiliscə-azərbaycanca qeyri-normativ leksika lüğəti: lüğətə 14000-dən çox söz və ifadə daxil edilmişdir*, Yaqub Kərimli. Bakı: "Elm və təhsil", 2010. 526 p.; 23 cm. In English and Azerbaijani (roman script).

**2011:** [IUW] *Azərbaycanca-Rusca Ərəb mənşəli eyniköklü sözlər lüğəti*, by Yaşar Alxasov, Fərhad Məzəmli. Bakı: Mütərcim, 2011. 255 p.; 21 cm. Azerbaijani-Russian etymological dictionary.

**2014:** [IUW] *Русско-азербайджанский комплексный словарь: произношение, ударение, грамматические формы, перевод, синонимы, антонимы = Rusca-Azərbaycanca kompleks lüğət: tələffüz, vurğu, qrammatik formalar, tərcümə, sinonimlər, antonimlər*, by T.G. Shukiürbəli. *Russko-azerbaïdzhanskii kompleksnyi slovar': proiznoshenie, udarenie, grammaticheskie formy, perevod, sinonimy, antonimy = Rusca-Azərbaycanca kompleks lüğət: tələffüz, vurğu, qrammatik formalar, tərcümə, sinonimlər, antonimlər*, by T.G. Shukiürbəli. Bakı: Mütərcim, 2014. Baku: Mutardzhim, 2014. 557 pages; 21 cm.

[**BAATONUM**] Bariba, also known as Baatonum (also Baatombu, Baatonu, Barba, Barganchi, Bargawa, Bargu, Baruba, Berba, Bogung, and Burgu) is the language of the Bariba people of Benin and Nigeria and was the language of the state of Borgu. It is not closely related to other languages. Bariba is a tone language. Tonal patterns in Bariba have been claimed to present a challenge to the Two-Feature Model of tonal phonology (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bba. Alternate Names: Baatombu, Baatonu, Barba, Barganchi, Bargawa, Bargu, Bariba, Baruba, Berba, Bogung, Burgu.

**1983a-b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1998:** see under **BOKO.**

[**BABANKI**] Babanki, or Kejom (Kidzem), is a Grassfields Bantu language of Cameroon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bbk. Alternate Names: Finge, Kedjom, Kejeng, Kejom, Kidzem, Kidzom.

**2008:** [IUW] *Kejom (Babanki)-English lexicon*, compiled by Pius W. Akumbu. First Edition. Bamenda, Republic of Cameroon: Ga'a Kejom Development Committee, 2008, ©2008. 112 pages; 22 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in white and black, with a photograph of three African sculptures on the front. Language monographs. Local series; 2. Babanki-English, pp. 15-70, English-Babanki, pp. 71-112.

"This provisional lexicon has been compiled primarily for the speakers of Kejom, though it will also be of interest to non-speakers who desire to study or learn the

language. ... This lexicon is a step forward in the preservation of the cultural identity of the Kejom people, which is facing extinction as we evolve. Finally, this lexicon may be used as a reference material in standardizing the spelling of Kejom words and terminology.... Over 2000 entries that serve as an introduction to Kejom words and phrases are found in this lexicon" (General Introduction).

**[BADAGA]** Badaga is a southern Dravidian language spoken by approximately 400,000 people in the Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu. It is known for its retroflex vowels. It has similarities with neighbouring Kannada language and it was earlier considered as a dialect of Kannada and now identified as an independent language. The word Badaga refers to the Badaga language as well as the Badaga indigenous people who speak it (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bfq. Alternate Names: Badag, Badagu, Baduga, Badugu, Vadagu.

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *A Badaga-English Dictionary*, by Paul Hockings & Christiane Pilot-Raichoor. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1992. Original brown and tan cloth over boards, lettered in white and black, issued without d.j. 865 pp. + 1. First edition. Trends in Linguistics Documentation 8. Of the languages of the Nilgiris in southern India, Badaga is "clearly the majority language" spoken by "at least 125,000 today [1988]." Badaga is closely related to Kannada, a Dravidian language. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

**[BADE]** Bade (also spelled Bede, Bedde, or Bode) is a West Chadic language spoken by the Bade people in Yobe State and Jigawa State, Nigeria. Their traditional ruler is the Emir of Bade. Dialects are Gashua Bade (Mazgarwa), Southern Bade (Bade-Kado), Western Bade (Maagwaram), and extinct Shirawa. Speakers are shifting to Hausa. Blench first considered Shirawa to be a distinct language, but in later works showed that a manuscript wordlist proves it was merely a dialect of Bade (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bde. Alternate Names: Bedde, Bede, Gidgid.

**2004a:** [IUW] *Bade English Hausa dictionary (Gashua dialect)* / Bala Wakili Dagona; edited by Russell G. Schuh. Potiskum, Yobe State: Ajami, 2004. xiv, 144; 21 cm. First edition. Original yellow, white and pink wrappers, lettered in blue, orange and black, with a color photo of natives working in a river on the front cover. Yobe Languages Research Project. Bade-English Hausa dictionary, pp. 1-144.

"This is the first published dictionary of the Bade language, spoken in northern Yobe State, Nigeria. The original basis for the dictionary was a sizable collection of words assembled in 1973-75 when the editor lived in Gashua.... The original vocabulary list came mainly from stories, histories, proverbs, and so forth provided by many speakers, all of which were transcribed and checked with the indispensable help of the Muhammadu Mai Gari and Buba Nasara. The original list has been considerably expanded and many corrections have been made during the current project. ... The compilers view this as the First Edition of the dictionary. The relatively small group of people who, have assembled the information in this dictionary could not hope to do justice to the richness of Bade" (Introduction).

**2004b:** [IUW] *Bade English Hausa dictionary (western dialect)* / Bala Wakili Dagona; edited by Russell G. Schuh. Potiskum, Yobe State: Ajami, 2004. xiii, 157; 21 cm. First edition. Original green white and pink wrappers, lettered in green, red and

black, with a color photo of tribal buildings on front cover. Yobe Languages Research Project. In Bade, English and Hausa. "Western Bade-English-Hausa Dictionary," pp. 1-157. Introduction identical to that quoted above for the companion volume based on the Gashua dialect.

Second edition **2009**: [IUW] *Bade-English-Hausa dictionary: (western dialect)* / Bala Wakili Dagona; edited by Russell G. Schuh. 2nd ed. Potiskum, Yobe State: Ajami, 2009. xiii, 173; 21 cm. Original green and black wrappers, lettered in yellow and white. Yobe Languages Research Project. "Bade-English-Hausa Dictionary," pp. 1-173.

"This is the Second Edition of the Bade-English-Hausa dictionary. The first edition was published in 2004 by the Yobe Languages Research project. This new edition has been expanded by several hundred items, grammatical information and examples of use have been added to entries, and many corrections, both typographical and substantive, have been made" (Introduction).

[**BAFIA**] The Bafia languages are a clade of Bantu languages coded Zone A.50 in Guthrie's classification. According to Nurse & Philippson (2003), the languages form a valid node. They are: Fa' (Lefa), Kaalong (Dimbong), Kpa (Bafia) [Cameroon], Ngayaba (Tibea). Hijuk was listed as unclassified A.50 in Guthrie, but according to Ethnologue it is quite similar to Basaa (Wiki)

Ethnologue: ksf. Alternate Names: Bekpak, Kpa, Rikpa, Rikpa'.

**1969**: [IUW] *Études bafia; phonologie, classes d'accord et lexique bafia-français*, by Gladys Guarisma. [Paris, SELAF] 1969. 123 p. maps. 24 cm. Société pour l'étude des langues africaines (Series), 15. Hendrix 890. Kpa [Bafia]-French vocabulary.

[**BAGIRMI**] Bagirmi (also Baguirmi; autonym: barma) is the language of the Baguirmi people of Chad, belonging to the Nilo-Saharan family. It was spoken by 44,761 people in 1993, mainly in the Chari-Baguirmi Region. It was the language of the Kingdom of Baguirmi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bmi. Alternate Names: Baghirmi, Bagrimma, Baguirme, Baguirmi, Barma, Lis, Lisi, Mbarma, Tar Bagrimma, Tar Barma.

**1909**: [LILLYbm] *Essai de grammaire de la langue Baguirmienne suivi de textes et de vocabulaires Baguirmien-Français et Français-Baguirmien*, by H[enri] Gaden. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1909. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 150 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 25. Hendrix 280. Murphy 127. The former country of Bagirmi is part of present-day Chad. First dictionary of this language. Heinrich Klaproth published *Essai sur la langue de Bornou* (Paris, 1926), which included a vocabulary of Bagirmi and two other languages. This is the only other item listed under Bagirmi in Hendrix.

"The history of the Bagirmese consists solely of a long series of war-like expeditions... Bagirmi is the language of the present-day sedentary Bagirmese. Most of them speak no other. It is spoken as well between Chari and Legone by ancient captives, those who have been freed, or Bagirmese traders, who are rather numerous in this region. There are an estimated 30,000 natives who speak Bagirmi. Although this is not a great

number, the study of Bagirmi is of interest because it is part of a wide-spread family of Central African languages which stretches from Chari to the basin of the Nile" (tr: BM).

**[BAGO-KUSUNTU]** Bago-Kusuntu (dialects Bago, Kusuntu) is a Gur language of Togo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bqg. Alternate Names: Bago, Koussountou.

**1933:** see under **ANIMERE**.

**[BAHAMAS CREOLE ENGLISH]** Bahamian is an English-based creole language spoken by approximately 400,000 people in the Bahamas and the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Bahamian is spoken by both white and black Bahamians, although in slightly different forms. Bahamian also tends to be more prevalent in certain areas of the Bahamas. Islands that were settled earlier or that have a historically large Afro-Bahamian population have a greater concentration of individuals exhibiting creolized speech; the creole is most prevalent in urban areas (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bah. Alternate Names: Bahamian Creole English, Bahamian Dialect.

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Bahamian English*, by John A. Holm, with Alison W. Shilling. Cold Spring, NY: Lexix House Publishers, 1982. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. blue and white, lettered in black. Pp. [4] *i-ii* iii-xxxix *xl*, 1 2-228. First edition. Bahamian English-English, pp. [1]-228. First dictionary of Bahamian English. Second copy: IUW.

"Until very recently [Bahamian English] has either been undervalued, hence neglected, or even condemned-in other words, it has not been taken as a subject of scientific study" (Foreword). "The *Dictionary of Bahamian English* is the first comprehensive study of the words Bahamians use when talking informally. It demonstrates that Bahamian English forms a link between the Caribbean creoles, such as Jamaican English, and the English spoken today by many black people in the United States...[M]ixed or creolized English, once spoken on plantations in the American South as well as in the Caribbean proper, disappeared almost completely in the United States as social and linguistic forces drew Black English closer and closer to standard English. In the Bahamas, however, American plantation creole of the eighteenth century was preserved by the slaves of American loyalists brought there in the 1780's. This creole English has not only survived but flourished, developing along its own lines in this predominantly black country" (Introduction).

**1994:** [IUW] *Talkin' Bahamian: a useful guide to the language of the islands*, by Patricia Glinton-Meicholas; illustrated by Clive Stuart & P. Neko Meicholas. Nassau, Bahamas: Guanima Press in association with The Counsellors Ltd., 1994. 84 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Library binding, preserving the original red front and rear wrappers, lettered in black, with a cartoon illustration on the front cover. First edition. Bahamian Dialect English-English, pp. 13-81, with illustrations. Series: The Island life series; 1.

"To create BD [Bahamian Dialect English], [the people] added some special vocabulary, verb and sentence forms to create a colourful language all our own. It is the variety of English the majority of Bahamians use daily as their main tongue, and which all of us understand. BD at its most basic is the language of the marketplaces and the

streets, but is used by the 'upper crust' when they want to 'identify' with their roots" (Introduction).

**1995:** [IUW] *More talkin' Bahamian*, by Patricia Glinton-Meicholas; illustrated by John Beadle. Nassau, Bahamas: Guanima Press, 1995. 125 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Library binding, preserving original red and white wrappers, lettered in black, yellow and white, with colored illustration on the front cover. First edition. Bahamian Dialect English-English, pp. 15-107.

"*Talkin' Bahamian*, the first edition of this book, suffered from a grave omission. It didn't include the national word 'boonggy' ["a slightly naughty word for the 'gluteus maximus' used by all but the most prim"]. Concerned readers wrote letters of protest, and generally raised hue and cry. I thought it best to bring out a second edition to remedy this lapse.... I have incorporated more than 80 new entries in the dictionary..." (Foreword).

[BAHNAR] The Bahnar language is a Central Bahnaric language of Vietnam (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdq. Alternate Names: Bana.

**1889:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire bahnar-français*. Hongkong: Imprimerie de la Société des Missions étrangères, 1889. Contemporary black quarter-cloth and marbled paper over boards. Pp. [4] I-V VI-XLV XLVI, [2] 1 2-363 364-366. Zaunmüller, col. 25. First dictionary of Bahnar. Bahnar-French, pp. [1]-357, with Bahnar-French supplement, pp. [358]-363.

"If the venerable servant of God Etienne-Theodore Cuenot still lived, it is to him I would dedicate this first dictionary of Bahnar; and that would be just, for it was during his administration and at his order that the mission at Bahnar was opened....As imperfect as it is, this is the fruit of long years of work... [Preface, tr: BM].

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique français-bahnar et bahnar-français*, by [Paul] Guilleminet & [Jules] Alberty. Hanoi: Imprimerie G. Taupin, 1940. Original blue-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-6 7-144. First edition. Series: Collection des livres classiques a l'usage des ecoles autochtones de l'Annam. Not in Zaunmüller, who lists only one entry for the language: P. X. Dourisboue's *Dictionnaire bahnar-français*. Hong-Kong, 1889. French-Bahnar, pp. 7-79, and Bahnar-French, pp. 83-144.

"The Bahnar language is divided into seven main dialects...each dialect with 9,000 to 15,000 words, many of which are shared by all tribes. This little vocabulary contains the words currently used by the Bahnars of Kontum, who, like all of other sub-tribes, employ words belonging to all seven dialects" (Note, tr: BM). Paul Guilleminet published a *Dictionnaire bahnar-français* in Paris in 1959 (see below). Several English dictionaries of Bahnar were published by language institutes during and following the Vietnam war.

**1959-1963:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire bahnar-français. Tome premier. Première partie A-K. Tome deuxième. Première partie. L-U'*, 2 vols., by Paul Guilleminet & Jules Alberty. Paris: Icole française d'Extreme-Orient, 1959, 1963. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] I-IX X-XX, 1-494 [2]; [Vol. 2] [8] 495-991 992-994. First edition. Series: Publications de l'École française d'Extreme-Orient, v. 40. Bahnar-French, pp. 1-991 (two vols). This is the complete set of the first part of the dictionary; no further parts appear to have been published.

"Approximately 10,000 Bahnar words appear in this dictionary and some 30,000 variants of these words.... The Kontum tribe appears to have the richest vocabulary..."

The Reverend Father P. Alberty of the Society of Foreign Missions, priest of Kontum, taught us the Bahnar language upon our arrival in the province in 1932; it collaborated with us during our stay, interrogating informants, and establishing a set of [linguistic] notes. The present work is the result of our original common effort, undertaken with the Reverend Father Alberty from 1932 to 1940" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**BAHONSUAI**] Bahonsuai is an Austronesian language of Central Sulawesi, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bsu. Alternate Names: Bahoe-soeaa, Bahonsoewaa.

**1999**: see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**BAISO**] Baiso (also Alkali, Bayso) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Ethiopia in the region around Lake Abaya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bsw. Alternate Names: Alkali, Bayso.

[IUW] *Ibaaddo ka-Ba'iso: culture and language of the Ba'iso* / Eike Haberland, Marcello Lamberti. Heidelberg: C. Winter, 1988. 184 p.; 22 cm. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. *Studia linguarum Africae orientalis*; Bd. 2. Includes bibliographical references. "Ba'iso word list," Baiso-English, pp. 57-149, English word index, pp. 171-180.

"The material reported in this work... was collected by Eike Haberland during a field study in Ethiopia undertaken at the beginning of 1955... The main part of the book is presented by the sixth chapter which contains a list of circa 570 Ba' iso words, arranged according to the sequence of their consonants" (Introduction).

[**BAJAN**] Bajan (/ˈbeɪdʒən/) is an English-based creole language spoken on the Caribbean island of Barbados. In general, the people of Barbados speak standard English on TV and radio, in courthouses, in government, and in day-to-day business, while Bajan creole is reserved for less formal situations, in music, or in social commentary. Like many other English-based Caribbean creole languages, Bajan consists of a West African substrate and an English superstrate (Wiki).

Ethnologue bjs. Alternate Names: Barbadian Creole English.

Barbados (253,000) has a less creolized dialect [of West Indian or Caribbean English] than most islands. It is important because of a large number of educated emigrants to other islands. Lexical material in Collymore... (Reinecke, p. 376).

**1916**: [LILLY] *"Black talk", being notes on Negro dialect in British Guiana, with (inevitably) a chapter on the vernacular of Barbados*, by J. Graham Cruickshank. Demarara: Argosy, 1916. Reinecke 73.18. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 76 pp. First Edition. "Barbados Word Notes," pp. [69]-76, Barbados Creole English vocabulary with explanations and examples in sentences.

**1955**: [LILLYbm] *Notes for a glossary of words and phrases of Barbadian dialect*, by Frank A. Collymore. Bridgetown, Barbados: Advocate Co. Ltd., 1955. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and orange. Pp. 1-6 7-80. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 73.7 (not seen by compilers: "Collymore (1952-1955) in book form. Purely lexical, but contains a few illustrative sentences and glosses; amateurish treatment, including words current throughout the Caribbean and beyond"). Barbadian-

English, pp. 9-77. This is the earliest extensive vocabulary of Barbadian English in book form.

"These notes together with the Introduction were first published in *Bim* (Vols. 5 & 6, Nos. 17-22) and now owe their appearance in book form to the requests of several readers" (Preface). "Some months ago I began, in an amateurish sort of way, making a collection of words and phrases in use in our local dialect with the idea of compiling a glossary. I very soon became aware that the accomplishment of this purpose demanded far more time and research than were at my disposal...And yet...I did not wish to abandon my plan altogether... Consequently I decided... to publish the notes. A similar series of notes was published some twenty-odd years ago in *The Harrisonian*. I do not know whether any others exist" (Introduction).

Third edition **1965**: [IUW] *Notes for a glossary of words and phrases of Barbadian dialect*, by Frank A. Collymore. Bridgetown, Barbados, Advocate Co., 1965. Pp. 1-6 7-122; 19.4 cm. Library binding preserved original illustrated white front wrapper lettered in red and black."First Published 1955 | Second Impression 1956 | Second Edition 1957" on verso of title page. Barbadian-English, pp. 10-122.

"My thanks are due to the Tourist Board without whose generous assistance this third edition would not have been possible. About ninety additional words and phrases have been added" (F. A. C., Preface to the Third Edition). Reprints the prefaces to the first two editions. Some one hundred and fifty words and phrases were added to the Second Edition, while a few from the first edition "which proved on closer scrutiny not to have been exclusively Barbadian in origin" were discarded.

[BAKA] Baka (Tara Baka) is a Central Sudanic language of South Sudan, with the majority living in an area centered on Maridi, South Sudan, but also a couple thousand speakers in the DRC (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdh. Alternate Names: Tara Baka.

**1970**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1975**: see **1975c** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1979**: [IUW] *Petit dictionnaire baka-français*, compiled by Robert Brisson and Daniel Boursier. Douala: [Collège Libermann], 1979. iv, xxii, 505 p., [1] leaf of plates: map; 30 cm. Library binding, preserving the original tan wrappers lettered in black. Reproduced from typed text. First dictionary of the Baka language. Baka-French, pp. 1-505.

"This Petit Dictionnaire of the language of the Baka pygmies is the result of many years of work...As for the number of words, it is limited by the appellation dictionary. (Many other words were omitted due to uncertainty as to their meaning). Moreover, each word may have other meanings to be discovered later. This is why we have embarked on a second work to complement this first Petit Dictionnaire, which for us, is merely a foundation" (Avertissement, tr: BM).

**1984**: [IUW] *Lexique français-baka*, Robert Brisson. Douala: R. Brisson, 1984. Pp. [2] 1-396.; 30 cm. Library binding not preserving wrappers. First French-Baka dictionary. French-Baka, pp. 1-396.

"This French-Baka dictionary appears long after the Baka-French (1979). It could have been done much sooner if we had followed the format of the 'reverse' dictionary; with the words simply given in French, without reference to phrases or expressions. We have attempted instead to make it an instrument for the study of the Baka language by including French phrases and expressions in the translations or their equivalents. I made use not only of the Baka-French dictionary... but also the French-Bulu dictionary of Serge Janes (Sangmélina, B. P. 105, ... 1981). The Baka in the Djoum region speak fluent Fang, which is closely related to Bulu... As with the Baka-French, we are aware of not having reached the end of our research... But in spite of its imperfections, and its small number of words, we feel this dictionary may be of some use as it is" (Introduction; tr: BM).

[**BAKAÏRÍ**] Bakairí (Bacairí) is a Cariban language of Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bkq. Alternate Names: Bacairí, Kurâ.

**1892:** [LILLYbm] *Die Bakairí-Sprache. Wörterverzeichnis, Sätze, Sagen, Grammatik. Mit Beiträgen zu einer Lautlehre der Karaïbischen Grundsprache*, by Karl von den Steinen [1855- ]. Leipzig: K.F. Koehler's Antiquarium, 1892. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black (spine lettered vertically from top to bottom: 'K. von den Steinen, Die Bakairí-Sprache'). Pp. [2] I-III IV-XVI, 1 2-403 404. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. "Zweite Schingü-Expedition 1887-88" at top of front wrapper. Bakairi-German, German-Bakairi, thematically arranged, [1]-160, with bibliography of previously published word lists of Carib tribes, pp. [245]-248. First substantial published vocabulary of Bakairi. This copy with in ink ownership signature of Gustav Antze on inner front wrappers. Gustav Wilhelm Otto Antze [1877- ], who completed his doctoral dissertation on ocean currents in the Atlantic at Kiel in 1901, was author of *Die Brasiliensammlung Vollmer aus der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts* (Hamburg, 1922), *Metallarbeiten aus dem nördlichen Peru: ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis ihrer Formen* (Hamburg, 1930) a study of Peruvian Indian and their implements, translated into Spanish in 1965, and was co-editor of the 1930 proceedings of the International Congress of Americanists in Hamburg, devoted to the ethnology of American Indians.

"This record of the Bakairi language represents the most substantial new result of the Second Xingu Expedition... The Bakairi may be divided into two groups, the East... and the West Bakairi... The West Bakairi were said to be Christianized during a exploratory gold expedition of Father Lopez in the Twenties of our century [the nineteenth]... The East Bakairi were first discovered during the Xingu expeditions of 1884 and 1887; in 1884 we visited four villages on the Batovy River; in 1887 three villages further to the east" (Foreword, tr: BM) The major informant for the linguistic material is pictured in the photographic frontispiece of this volume.

[**BAKHTIARI**] Bakhtiari dialect is a dialect of Southern Luri spoken by Bakhtiari people in Chaharmahal-o-Bakhtiari, Bushehr, western Khuzestan and parts of Isfahan and Lorestan provinces. It is closely related to the Boir-Aḥmadī, Kohgīlūya, and Mamasanī dialects in northwestern Fars. These dialects, together with the Lori dialects of Lorestan (e.g. Khorramabadi dialect), are referred to as the "Perside" southern Zagros group, or Lori dialects. "Luri and Bakhtiari are much more closely related to Persian, than Kurdish." The Bakhtiari dialect is considered as middle Persian dialect which could

survive through history. There do exist transitional dialects between Southern Kurdish and Lori-Bakhtiāri', and Lori-Bakhtiāri itself may be called a transitional idiom between Kurdish and Persian, with most of the language originating from Persian (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Bakhtiari a language: bqi. Alternate Names: Lori, Lori-ye Khaveri, Luri.

**1922:** see under **PERSIAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2014:** [IUW] *Bakhtiari studies: phonology, text, lexicon* / Erik Anonby & Ashraf Asadi. Uppsala: Uppsala Universitet, [2014] ©2014. 222 pages: illustrations, map; 24 cm. Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia Iranica Upsaliensia; 24. Includes bibliographical references (pages 219-222). In English; includes sample Bakhtiari text with interlinear English translation. "1500-item English-Bakhtiari-Persian word list [numbered]," pp. 157-218.

"Bakhtiari, a Southwestern Iranian language in the Luri language continuum, is spoken by over a million people in the Zagros Mountains of Iran. Almost a century after Lorimer's (1922) publication on the phonology of Bakhtiari, the present study re-examines this topic in the light of contemporary linguistics, the study of lexicon and texts, and crucially, native speaker intuition. This new research clarifies some of the important questions left by Lorimer and in doing so, leads to surprising insights into the basic structure of the system, which shows some fundamental divergences from Middle and New Persian, and even from the other Luri languages. The first part of the book situates the language within its larger geographic and genetic context, defines the language and its varieties, and provides a summary of research on the language. The second section, which constitutes the core of the study, is devoted to an in-depth analysis of the phonological system, including segmental phonology (inventory, contrast, allophonic processes, and distribution), syllable structure and an array of morphophonological processes, as well as stress and intonation. The final three sections of the book comprise an interlinearized Bakhtiari folktale, tables of verb paradigms, and a semantically organized lexicon containing 1500 items."--Page 4 of cover.

[**BAKWÉ**] Bakwé is a Kru language of Ivory Coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bjw.

**2012:** [IUW] *Parlons le bakwé: livret de phrases en trois langues: Bakwé, Français, Anglais*. Première édition. Méagui, Côte d'Ivoire: Centre de Traduction et d'Alphabétisation en langue Bakwé, 2012. ii, 120 pages; 22 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. First edition, 300 copies. Printed in the USA. 835 numbered words and phrases, thematically-arranged, Bakwé-French-English, pp. 1-96. With French index, pp. 97-118. A French-Bakwé dictionary was published in 2006.

[**BALANTA-GANJA**] Balanta is a Bak language of west Africa spoken by the Balanta people. Balanta-Ganja is spoken by 86,000 people (as of 2006) in the southwest corner of and the south of Senegal. Literacy is less than 1% for Balanta-Ganja. In September 2000, Balanta-Ganja was granted the status of a national language in Senegal, and as of then can now be taught in elementary school. Dialects are are Fganja (Ganja) and Fjaalib (Blip) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bjt. Alternate Names: Alante, Balanda, Balant, Balante, Ballante, Belante, Brassá, Bulanda, Fjaa, Fraase.

**1970:** [IUW] *Études fca ou balante (dialecte ganja)*, by Geneviève N'Diaye-Correard. [Paris]: Société pour l'étude des langues africaines, 1970. 155 p.; 24 cm. First edition. Hendrix 284. Series: Société pour l'étude des langues africaines (Series) 17. summary in English, French, German, Spanish, and Russian. Balanta-French, pp. 45-104.

[**BALI**] Balinese or simply Bali is a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken by 3.3 million people (as of 2000) on the Indonesian island of Bali, as well as northern Nusa Penida, western Lombok and eastern Java. Most Balinese speakers also know Indonesian. In 2011, the Bali Cultural Agency estimates that the number of people still using Balinese language in their daily lives on the Bali Island does not exceed 1 million, as in urban areas their parents only introduce Indonesian language or even English, while daily conversations in the institutions and the mass media have disappeared. The written form of the Balinese language is increasingly unfamiliar and most Balinese people use the Balinese language only as a spoken tool with mixing of Indonesian language in their daily conversation. But in the transmigration areas outside Bali Island, Balinese language is extensively used and believed to play an important role in the survival of the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ban. Alternate Names: Balinese. Note: Bali is also the name of a language of Nigeria (Ethnologue: bcn) and an alternate name for Mungaka, a language of Cameroon (see under Mungaka).

**1817:** see under **MALAYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1876:** [LILLY] *Eerste proeve van een Balineesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, by Rutger van Eck. Utrecht: Kemink & Zoon, 1876. Pp. [4] 1 2-256; 24 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 25. Balinese-Dutch, pp. [1]-256. First dictionary of Balinese.

**1897-1912:** see under **KAWI.**

**1902:** see under **KAWI.**

**1956:** [LILLY] *Kamus Bali-Indonesia. Kamus Indonesia-Bali*, by I. Gust Ananda Kusuma. Denpasar: Pustaka Balimas, 1956. 2 volumes (59, 70 pages); 21 cm. Original paper self-wrappers, mimeographed throughout. Not in Zauhmüller. Balinese-Indonesian, pp. 8-59 (vol. 1), Indoensian-Balinese, pp. 1-70. First printing (although British Library cataloging give 57 pp. for first volume). Later printings were identified as such, including at least a second and third printing with nearly identical text. A note for a copy of the third printing held at University of Chicago states: "'Djilid I.' Preface dated 1956; 3rd printing 1972? (ICU copy has previous owner's note that it was purchased in Denpasar, July 1973). The paper is better quality, the cover design different, the font size is smaller and errata noted in the 1st printing have been corrected in the 3rd printing."

**1971:** [LILLY] *Tjataan singkat mengenai dialek sembiran dan spang di Bali*, by I. Gusti Ngurah Bagus. [Singaraja]: Lembaga Bahasa Nasional Tjabang Singaraja, 1971. 26 pages; 21 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. The Sembiran and Spang dialects of Balinese are not noted in either Wiki or Ethnologue. Both dialects are apparently treated here for the first time, although the author refers to the work of van der Tuuk (see above), which may deal with these dialects in some way. The study is divided into two sections, Sembiran (pp. 5-13) and Spang (pp. 26-26). A 13-word Sembiran-Balinese-Indonesian vocabulary is included pp. 8-9, and a 19-word Spang-Balinese-Indonesian vocabulary is given on p. 25. More recently, I Nyoman Sedeng has studied

the Sembiran dialect in *Morfosintaksis bahasa Bali dialek Sembiran: analisis tatabahasa peran dan acuan*, Denpasar, Bali: Udayana University Press, 2010.

**1977:** [LILLY] *A basic Balinese Vocabulary*, by N. Shadeg. Denpasar: Darna Bahkti, 1977. ff I-VI pp. 1-194 195-198. Original green wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. "1000 basic words" English-Indonesian-Balinese, pp. 1-38, and "3000 basic sentences" pp. 41-151, with single English-Balinese words followed by various Balinese sentences using the Balinese word. The title page gives the date 1953 followed by "1977 (revised)" but it appears from the introductory material that this is the first actual publication of the book, based on material which the author began gathering in the early 1950's.

**1978:** [LILLY] *Kamus Bali-Indonesia*, Panitia Penyusun Kamus Bali-Indonesia. Bali (Indonesia: Province).; Dinas Pengajaran. [Denpasar]: Dinas Pengajaran, Propinsi Daerah Tingkat I Bali, 1978. 651 pages; 22 cm. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. Bali-Indonesian, pp. [25]-651.

**1979:** [LILLYbm] *A Balinese-English Dictionary*, by C[harles] Clyde Barber. Aberdeen: University of Aberdeen, 1979. Two vols. Original white wrappers lettered in black, with red linen spines. [Vol. 1] [2] i-ix x, 1-433 434; [Vol. 2] 433-809 810 (pagination error, p. 433 twice). First edition. Aberdeen University Library, Occasional Publications No. 2.

"The dictionary here offered is a translation into English and a complete re-arrangement of R. van Eck's 'Eerste Proeve van een Balineesch-Hollandsch Woordenboek' (Utrecht, 1876), supplemented from other sources. These are: (1) the enormous Kawi-Balinese-Dutch dictionary of H. van der Tuuk (ca. 1900); (2) the *Kamus Bali Indonesia* (Dénpasar, Bali, 1978) undertaken by a committee of Balinese scholars... (3) the *English-Balinese-Indonesian Vocabulary* (1977, Dénpasar) of the Revd Peter N. Shadeg... Until 1978 it was practically impossible to obtain any books in Balinese... It was some consolation to discover that both v. d. Tuuk's great work and the *Kamus* lack numerous words which I had on my slips, proving that neither of them contains the whole rich treasure of the vocabulary of Balinese" (Preface). Barber was "quondam Senior Lecturer in German" at the University of Aberdeen.

**[BALUAN-PAM]** Baluan-Pam is an Oceanic language of Manus Province, Papua New Guinea. It is spoken on Baluan Island and on nearby Pam Island. The number of speakers, according to the latest estimate based on the 2000 Census, is 2,000. Speakers on Baluan Island prefer to refer to their language with its native name Paluai (Wiki).

Ethnologue: blq.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1998:** see under **LOU.**

**[BALUCHI]** Balochi is a Northwestern Iranian language. It is the principal language of the Baloch people. It is also spoken as a second language by most Brahui. Balochi is categorized as one of the Northwestern Iranian languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Baluchi (bal) as a macrolanguage of Pakistan, including Eastern Balochi [bgp], Southern Balochi [bcc], Western Balochi [bgn]. Alternate Names: Baloci, Baluchi, Baluci, Makrani.

**1925:** [LILLYbm] *English-Balochi Colloquial Dictionary*, 2 vols. [Vol. I: Ab-Lo; Vol. II Lo-Zi], by George Waters Gilbertson, assisted by Gháno Khán Haddiání. Hertford: published by the author, printed by Stephen Austin & Sons, 1925. Original dark brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. [Vol. 1] *i-v vi-xl*, 1-2-400; [Vol. 2] [4] 401-826 827-828. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 25. English-Baluchi, pp. [1]-400, and Baluchi-English, pp. 401-[794]. Zaunmüller lists two earlier dictionaries: T. J. L. Mayer: *English-Balochi Dictionary*, Lahore, 1910, and Miles Longworth Dames: *A Textbook of the Balochi Language*, Lahore, 1891, with a Balochi-English dictionary.

"Balochi, as we all know, has no literature behind it. We have had nothing to fall back upon as a guide. To add to our difficulties, if any were needed, our fellow worker was 'called to his fathers' before the work was half finished....We have been trying to get into communication with the good man....So far we have not succeeded. We hope to be more fortunate later on, with the help of Messrs. Oliver Lodge and Conan Doyle. It has been said that scholars are like hens: that they lay better when they have to scratch for their food...we have left a good deal of scratching to be done by the hens, and by the cocks, too. To the scholar we have merely indicated where the 'kitchen-midden' is, and where and how much such scratching has yet to be done" (Foreword).

**1963:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Marw Baluchi*, by Josef Elfenbein. Naples: [Istituto Universitario Orientale di Napoli], 1963. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black and decorated in green. 1-7 8-106 107-108. First edition. Quaderni della sezione linguistica degli annali, II. Baluchi-English vocabulary, pp. [11]-84, and English-Baluchi index, pp. [85]-106.

"There have been available for some years several collections of Baluchi materials, in many dialects. The use of these materials has, however, always been severely handicapped by the lack of published glossaries. This word list will, it is hoped, serve to supply this lack, at least as regards the texts published in the Marw dialect, one of the largest of these collections. A sketch of the grammar of this dialect of Baluchi was published by Sokolov in 1956...and the present word list is in a sense complementary to it."

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Baluchi glossary. A Baluchi-English glossary: Elementary Level*, by Mumtaz Ahmad. Keningston, Maryland: Dunwoody Press, 1985. Original green imitation leather over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-ii iii-viii*, 1-2 3-150 151-152. First edition. "The present work...will fill a gap in the field of available Baluchi teaching materials in English. The glossary consists of 2,500 entries of Baluchi words and phrases most frequently used in everyday discourse and in the contemporary Baluchi newspapers, periodicals, and publications of general interest in Pakistan and Iran...Baluchi has six major dialects...The present work is based on the Rakhshani dialect [classified by Ethnologue as a Western Balochi dialect] (because of its central location, wide intelligibility, and socio-cultural importance in contemporary Baluchi society" (Preface).

[**BAMANANKAN**] The Bambara (Bamana) language, Bamanankan, is a lingua franca and national language of Mali spoken by perhaps 15 million people, 5 million Bambara people and about 10 million second-language users. It is estimated that about 80 percent of the population of Mali speak Bambara as a first or second language. It has a subject-object-verb clause structure and two lexical tones (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bam. Alternate Names: Bamanakan, Bambara.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1910:** [LILLY] *Petit manuel français-bambara*, by Moussa Travélé. Paris: P. Geuthner, 1910. I-III IV, [3], 8-68 p. Contemporary blue cloth, lettered in gold. a series of French-Bambara wordlists. With the ink stamp of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, and the ink stamp of the Library of the African Society, with the note in ink on the title page "Presented by the African Society 1934." Zaubmüller, col. 26 (listing only Paris, 1954 edition). Hendrix 1110 (listing only 1947 edition). Zaubmüller lists earliest dictionary of the language as Hippolyte Bazin: *Dictionnaire Bambara-Français*, Paris, 1906.

**1913 [1954]:** [IUW] *Petit dictionnaire français-bambara et bambara-français*, by Moussa Travélé. Paris: P. Geuthner, 1913. 284 p.; 19 cm. Paris, Librairie orientaliste P. Geuthner, 1954. "Nouveau tirage" on the front cover of the wrappers. A photographic reprint of the original 1913 edition in library binding preserving the publisher's original orange front wrapper lettered in black. Hendrix 1111. French-Bambara, pp. 19-125, and Bambarak-French, pp. 129-262.

"I've given the name *Petit Dictionnaire* to this book because it's smaller format allows it to be carried in the pocket. It may not be complete, but it almost all common words and should therefore prove useful.... I have the pleasure of hoping that this little dictionary, dedicated to Monsieur le Gouverneur du Haut-Sénégal et Niger, will be of service not only to the increasing number of Europeans learning the language, but also to local administrators and in particular to all my colleagues who received my *Petit Manuel Français-Bambara* so warmly. I believe that the book's utility will extend even further, since the Bambara language has spread widely throughout a large part of French West Africa" (Introduction, tr: BM),

**1929:** see under **MANDING LANGUAGES**.

**1955a:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Bambara-Français et Français-Bambara*, by [Paul Marie] Molin [1885- ]. Issy-Les Moulineaux (Seine): Les Presses Missionnaires, 1955. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in blue and decorated in brown. Pp. 1-3 4-384. Hendrix 1095 (does not give author). First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Bambara-French, pp. [5]-197, and French-Bambara, pp. [199]-384. Second copy: IUW.

"The dictionary of Msg. Bazin and that of Msg. Sauvart [*Dictionnaire français-bambara et Bambara-français*, Algiers, 1926] offer almost exclusively the Bambara spoken in the region of Ségou. The present work indicates in addition, particularly in the first section, dialectical forms and words employed in other areas of Bambara country" (Avertissement, tr: BM).

**1955b:** [IUW] *Dispensary medical manual, English-Bambara*, [compiled by Arloene Skiff]. [Kankan: Impr. Evangélique de la Mission Protestante, 1955]. 35 p.; 21 cm. Not in Hendrix. Some terms include the French equivalent too.

**1965:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bambara-français précédé d'un abrégé de grammaire bambara*, by H. Bazin. Ridgewood, N.J., Gregg Press, 1965. xxiv, 693 p. 19 cm. First published Paris, 1906. Hendrix 1087.

**1968:** [IUW] *Lexique Bambara; à l'usage des centres d'alphabétisation*. Mali Ministère de l'Education. Commission Technique du Bambara. Bamako, 1968. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black and green. [4] iv vi 1-33 34. 27 cm. Mimeographed from typescript. Hendrix 1104. The preface notes that this is a basic vocabulary necessary

for functional literacy, not a complete list of words used in agriculture, fishing, hunting, etc. Bambara-French, pp. 1-33. A penciled note indicates there are approximately 2500 words.

**1973:** [IUW] *Lexique bambara-français: syllabique et tonal*, by [Charles Bailleul, Nco Kulubali]. [s.l.: s.n.], 1973. 84 p.; 30 cm. Hendrix 1086.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *Bambara-English, English-Bambara student lexicon*, by Charles S. Bird [1935- ] & Mamadou Kanté. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Linguistics Club, 1977. 84 p.; 28 cm. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black, with black tape spine. Hendrix 1089. First edition. Bambara-English, pp. [1]-36, and English-Bambara, pp. 37-84. Second copy: IUW.

**1979:** [IUW] *Lexique bambara-français=Bamanan kan ni tubabu kan danyègafè*. Bamako: République du Mali, Ministère de l'éducation nationale, DNAFLA, [1979] 79 p.; 24 cm. Not in Hendrix.

Revised [second] edition **2003:** [IUW] *Léxique de base: bamanankan – français*, by Moussa Diaby. Bamako, Mali: Fondation Karanta, 2003. 204 pp. 30 cm. Original green, white brown and yellow papers over boards, lettered in brown blue, green, yellow and black. Bambara-French, pp. 7-204. First edition. Note: library copy has been misbound by the publisher: it has the cover for the French-Bamanan edition.

"The present lexicon is a result of the revisions of the lexicon of 1979. It is enriched with new entries, corrected according to current rules of transcription" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1980a:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique Français-Bambara*, [by Yannick Jaffre]. [Bamako]: Éditions Imprimeries du Mali, 1980. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 54 pp. First edition. Not in Hendrix.

"We hope that this book, with no academic pretensions, but largely inspired by the Bambara-French lexicon of the DNAFLA, will serve usefully those for whom written Bambara is an instrument of communication with the literate world of Mali. Our thanks to Kalilou Téra and Boubakar Diarra, who were kind enough to correct and complete this manuscript" ("Yannick Jaffre, AFVP / DNAFLA") (tr: BM).

**1980?b:** [IUW] *Projet de lexique inverse français Bambara*, réalisé à partir du Lexique bambara français de la D.N.A.F.L.A., avec le concours de Electricité de France, Direction du personnel, A.F.P.H.F., G.E.C. [S.l.: s.n., 19--] 75, 5 leaves; 30 cm. Not in Hendrix.

**1981a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bambara français*, Gérard Dumestre. [Paris: Université de Sorbonne], 1981-[1992]. v.; 21 cm. Fasc. 1-9. Not in Hendrix.a

Expanded edition **2011:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bambara-français: suivi d'un index abrégé français-bambara*, by Gérard Dumestre. Paris: Karthala, 2011. 1187 p.; 24 cm.

**1981b:** [IUW] *Petit dictionnaire, bambara-français, français-bambara*, by Charles Bailleul. [Amersham, Buckingham]: Avesbury, 1981. xii, 339 p.; 24 cm. Not in Hendrix.

Second edition of Bambara-French portion **1996:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bambara-français*, par Charles Bailleul. Bamako, Mali: Editions Donniya, c1996. 470 p.: ill. (some col.); 23 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered in black, preserved in library binding. Second edition, thoroughly revised, with

5,000 new entries. Bambara-French, pp. 11-433, followed by appendices with the names of mammals, birds, etc.

Second edition of French portion **1998**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-bambara*, par Charles Bailleul. Bamako, Mali: Editions Donniya, c1998. 378 p.: ill. (some col.); 23 cm. Original blue wrappers, lettered in white, preserved in library binding. Second edition, thoroughly revised. French-Bambara, pp. 3-330, followed by appendices with the names of mammals, birds, etc.

**1982**: see under **MANDINKA**.

**1986**: [IUW] *Kleines Wörterbuch der Bambara-Sprache: [Deutsch-Bambara, Bambara-Deutsch]*, by Erwin Ebermann. Wien: Afro-Pub, 1986. xxxvi, 351 p.; 21 cm.

Series:

Veröffentlichungen der Institute für Afrikanistik und Ägyptologie der Universität Wien; Nr. 40; Beiträge zur Afrikanistik; Bd. 29.

**1992**: [IUW] *Essential Bambara for English-speaking travelers*, by Mouhamadou Ouattara and Eddie Osborne. Miami: Osborne Communications, 1992. xiv, 77 p.; 22 cm. short basic English-Bambara vocabulary with pronunciation guide.

**1993**: [IUW] *Danɛgafe kɛrɛnkɛrɛnɛn: bamanankan-tubabukan, tubabukan-bamanankan / Musa Jaabi = Lexique spécialisé: bamanankan-français, français-bamanankan*, by Moussa Diaby. [Bamako]: Ministère de l'Éducation de Base, [1993]. 38, 46 p.; 24 cm.

**1995**: [IUW] *Bamanankan danɛgafe / dilanbaga Kassim Gausu Kone*. West Newbury, Mass.: Mother Tongue Editions, 1995. 234 p.; 28 cm.

**1997**: [IUW] *Lexique des élections: français-bambara*, by Fadiala Kamissoko et Djéli Makan Diabaté. Bamako: Ministère de l'éducation de base, Direction nationale de l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle et de la linguistique appliquée, 1997. 19 p.; 22 cm

**2003**: [IUW] *Léxique de base: français – bamanankan*, conception Moussa Diaby. Bamako, Mali: Fondation Karanta, 2003. 116 p.; 30 cm. Original green, white brown and yellow papers over boards, lettered in brown blue, green, yellow and black. French-Bambara, pp. 7-116. First edition. Note: library copy has been misbound by the publisher: it has the cover for Bamanankan-French edition.

"Without being exhaustive, the 3,679 entries constitute a large part of the basic words and expressions useful to teacher and student" (Forward, tr: BM). "The present dictionary is in its first edition. Certain words are not here, although they are useful; certain definitions need to be completed. Enquiries are being made as to how to improve the dictionary on the qualitative and quantitative levels ("Avertissement," tr: BM).

[**BAMU**] Bamu, or Bamu Kiwai, is a Papuan language of southern Papua New Guinea. A thousand speakers of Gama are included in the ISO code for Bamu. However, Ethnologue notes that lexical similarity is below 80% with the most similar dialect of Bamu proper (Wiki). Wiki redirects the language/dialect name Pirupiru to Bamu. Ethnologue has no reference to Pirupiru.

Ethnologue: bcf. Alternate Names: Bamu Kiwai.

**1951**: see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1973**: see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975**: see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**BAMUN**] Bamum (Shü pamom [ʃÿpǎ məm] "Bamum language"), or in its French spelling Bamoun, is one of the Benue–Congo languages of Cameroon, with approximately 420,000 speakers. The language is well known for its original script developed by King Njoya and his palace circle around 1895. Cameroonian musician Claude Ndam is a native speaker of the language and uses it in his music (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bax. Alternate Names: Bamoum, Bamoun, Bamum, Shupamem.

**2002:** [IUW] *Parlons bamoun*, by Emmanuel Matateyou. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2002. 334 p.: ill., map; 22 cm. Series: Collection Parlons-- bibliographical references (p. 325-329).

[**BANDA**] Banda is a family of Ubangian languages spoken by the Banda people of Central Africa. Olson (1996) classifies the Banda family as follows (Ethnologue employs this classification): Central (Central Banda (a dialect cluster, incl. Mono); Yangere); South Banda (SC); Mbandja (S); Ngbundu (SW); West Banda (WC) (Wiki).

**1931:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Banda-Français*, by Charles Tisserant. Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie, 1931. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [4] 1 2-611 612-620. First edition. Université de Paris, Travaux et Mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie, XIV. Zaunmüller, col. 26. Hendrix 288. Banda-French, pp. [15]-551, and a lexicon of plant names, Banda-French-Latin (scientific name of plant), pp. [553]-611, with errata and addenda, pp. [613]-[615]. Second copy: IUW.

"Banda is the language spoken throughout the central portion of the Oubangui-Chari colony, right in the center of Africa.... In this work we introduce all the words known to us, together with their various dialectical forms. It must not be forgotten that Banda is not a written language and has no tradition of script; moreover, it is in a constant state of development which results in a flood of forms, often insignificant, but occasionally of more importance.... When I arrived in 1911 in the country of the Bandas... I found, in addition to the small but well informed volume of Father Cotel, the excellent manuscript lexica of Father Daigre, who spent several years among the Togbo populations. It is these works that have formed the scaffold for the present dictionary. I have had to correct the prior material at time, and often augment it, but it still remains the fundamental basis of my knowledge of the Banda language" (Introduction). The dictionary of Banda by Cotel, also French, was published in 1907 in Brazzaville [a copy is available on microfiche at IUW].

**1963:** [IUW] *Dicionário africano de umbanda; africano e português e português e africano, anexo, conversações*, by José Ribeiro. Rio de Janeiro, Gráfica Editôra Aurora, 1963. 148 p. port. 19cm. Library binding preserving original front tan and red wrapper, lettered in black. First edition. Hendrix 287. There was a second edition in 1972 (Hendrix 286). Banda-Portuguese, pp. [35]-110, and Portuguese-Banda, pp. [113]-148.

**1967:** [IUW] *Essai de phonologie du parler Banda-Linda de Ippy*, by France Cloarec-Heisee. [Paris, Société pour l'étude des langues aricaines] 1967. 55 p.; 25 cm. Series: Bulletin de la SELAF, 3. Not in Hendrix. French-Banda, pp. 38-55. Library binding preserving original pale green front wrapper, lettered in black. Based on the Linda dialect spoken by informant born in Ippy and living in Bambari.

**1971:** [IUW] *Dicionário da Umbanda; contendo o maior número de palavras, usadas na Umbanda no Candomblé e nos cultos afro-brasileiros. Anexo: pequeno*

*vocabulário da língua Ioruba* by Altair Pinto. [Rio de Janeiro] Editôra Eco [1971]. 227 p. 21 cm. First edition. Not in Hendrix.

[**BANDI**] The Bandi language, also known as Bande, Gbande, Gbandi and Gbunde, is a Mande language. It is spoken primarily in Lofa County in northern Liberia by the Gbandi people. Bandi has six dialects: Hasala, Hembeh, Lukasa, Wawana, Wulukoha, and Tahamba, which is the dialect used for literature. The dialects have a lexical similarity of 96% among one another, and 83% with the most similar dialect of the Mende language (Wiki). Ethnologue: bza. Alternate Names: Bande, Gbande, Gbandi, Gbunde.

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Ngbandi (Ubangi-Congo belge) Français-Ngbandi Ngbandi-Français*, by Benjamin Lekens. Antwerp: Éditions de Sikkel, 1952. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in white. 348 pp. First edition. Annales du Musée du Congo Belge, Tervuren (Belgique), Série in-8°, Sciences de l'Homme Linguistique Vol. 1. Zaunmüller, col. 155. With ink stamp indicating this copy was a Library of Congress duplicate. "Gbandi, of which we have the pleasure of presenting the first vocabulary, is a Sudanese monosyllabic language... In Equatorial French Africa, Sango, a simplified form of Gbandi, is even the 'official' lingua franca"(tr: BM). There were approximately 115,000 speakers in the Ubangi region in 1952.

**1955-1958:** [IUW] *Ngbandi-idiotien*, door Lekens in samenwerking met Gerebern Mens. Teruven: s.n., 1955-1958. 2 v.; 27 cm. Series: Annales du Musée royal du Congo-belge, Teruven, Belgique. Série in 8e. Sciences de l'homme. Linguistique, v.3. Contents: 1. Nederlands-Frans en Ngbandi. 2. Ngbandi en Frans-Nederlands.

**1960's?:** [IUW] *English-Bandi dictionary*. Manuscript. [Place of publication not identified]: [publisher not identified], [19--?] 32 leaves; 28 cm.

**1966:** [IUW] *Dictionary: Bandi-English*, compiled by Joseph Parsll; revised by Dorothy B. Purves, Barnabas S. Ndebe, and Richard M. Bombo. [Place of publication not identified]: [publisher not identified], 1966. 73, 6, 32 leaves; 29 cm. Library binding with no original binding preserved. Hendrix 289. Bandi-English, ff. 1-73, and English-Bandi, ff. 1-32 separately paginated. The English-Bandi portion may have been issued separately as well, since it the following introductory note: "This English-Bandi section should be used only in conjunction with the Bandi-English section, as the latter contains the information as to basic tonbality, more specifi defintions, grammatical examples, idiomatic usage, etc." Second copy of the English-Bandi portion only: IUW.

[**BANDJALANG**] Bundjalung, or Yugambah-Bundjalung, is an Australian Indigenous language of the northeastern New South Wales and South-East Queensland coast. Bundjalung consists of a number of dialects, including Yugumbir (sometimes confused with Yugambal), Nganduwal, Minjangbal, Njangbal, Biriin, Baryulgil, Waalubal, Dinggabab, Wiyabal, Gidabal, Galibal, and Wudjeebal. Bown (2011) lists Yugambal, Githabul, Minjungbal, Ngara:ngwal, and Bandjalang as separate Bandjalangic languages (Wiki). Ethnologue: bdy. Alternate Names: Bandjelang, Bogganger, Bundala, Gidabal, Yugumbe.

**1971a:** [LILLYbm] *Gidabal Grammar and Dictionary*, by Brian and Hellen Geytenbeek. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1971. Original stiff brownish-orange and white wrappers, lettered in black. 85 pp. First edition. Australian

Aboriginal Studies No. 43, Linguistic Series No. 17. Gidabal-English and English-Gidabal. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Gidabal is a dialect of a language once spoken widely in the north eastern corner of New South Wales and the south eastern corner of Queensland" on the eastern coast of Australia. The language group as a whole is generally referred to ... as Bandajalang, this being the name of one of the largest dialects... Gidabal still has [1971] some two dozen speakers."

**1971b:** [IUW] *Notes on the Bandjalang dialect spoken at Coraki and Bungawalbin Creek, N.S.W.*, by Nils M. Holmer. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1971. vii, 50 p.; 26 cm. Library binding preserving the original front brown and white wrapper, lettered and decorated in black. Australian aboriginal studies no. 32: Linguistic series no. 11. First edition. Part III consists of a Bandjalang-English vocabulary, pp. 37-49. First printed vocabulary of this dialect.

"The following notes were taken in 1964 from two speakers of Bandjalang... They conversed freely in this language and a closer examination of their dialects did not reveal any marked differences. Both... proved to be very good and fluent speakers of the Aboriginal language..." (Introduction and Notes on the Speakers). "The following vocabulary comprises all words and forms recorded from the speakers mentioned in the Introductory paragraph" (Vocabulary, p. 37).

**1978:** [IUW] *The middle Clarence dialects of Bandjalang*, by Terry Crowley; appendix, Bandjalang grammar, by W. E. Smythe. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1978. xiv, 478 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Original pale yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. Australian aboriginal studies. Research and regional studies no. 12. First edition. Chapter 8: "Lexicon," Waalubal-English, pp. 179-190. First published vocabulary of these dialects.

"This study is basically a description of the dialects of Bandjalang that were originally spoken in the middle Clarence River region of northeastern New South Wales. These dialects are now all but extinct" (Preface).

**1992:** [LILLY] *Dictionary of Western Bundjalung including Gidhabal and Tabulam Bundjalung*, by Margaret Clare Sharpe. Armidale, N.S.W.: University of New England, 1992. 236 p.; 30 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black and red, with a black and white photograph of Mt. Lindesday on the front. First edition. This dictionary is a compilation of all earlier publications on the language.

"Dialects of the language Yugambeh-Bundjalung, often referred to by linguists as Bandjalang were spoken in an area ... of New South Wales" on the central east coastal region of Australia. "A few older people still alive in 1992 spoke it as their first language and are still fluent in it... Those in the Woodenbong area call their dialect Gidhabal (often spelt Gidabal)" (Introduction).

Second edition **1995:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Western Bundjalung, including Gidhabal and Tabulam Bundjalung*, edited by Margaret Sharpe. Armidale: Margaret Sharpe, Linguistics Department, University of New England, 1995. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black and red, with a photo on the front cover. 187 pp.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Yugambeh (including neighbouring dialects)*, by Margaret C. Sharpe. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, 1998. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] i-iv v-xvii xviii, 1-223 224-226 + 5 linguistic maps. First

edition. Series: Pacific linguistics, Series C, v. 139. Yugambeh-English, pp. 37-180, and English-Yugambeh finder list, pp. 181-223. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Yugambeh is the name currently accepted for the northern and more easterly dialects of a language that was spoken, in a number of dialects, from the Logan and Albert Rivers, in Queensland, down to the Northern Rivers area of N.S. W. and west to Warwick in Queensland" (What is in this Dictionary). "There was never one name for the language, nor just one name for even a particular dialect group... Although in the last forty years scholars have used the name Banjalang... for the 'whole' language, this name is not acceptable to all who speak the language or whose ancestors spoke it. To speakers of some dialects to call their language 'Banjalang' is as unacceptable as to call Dutch 'German'" (General Introduction).

[**BANGALA**] Bangala is a Bantu language spoken in the northeast corner of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in South Sudan, and the extreme western part of Uganda. A divergent form of Lingala, it is used as a lingua franca by people with different languages and rarely as a first language. The estimated number of speakers varies between 2 and 3.5 million. It is spoken to the east and northeast of the area where Lingala is spoken.

Ethnologue: bxg. Alternate Names: Ngala.

**1903:** [LILLYbm] *Suggestions for a grammar of "Bangala" (the Lingua Franca of the Upper Congo), with 2000 words and many useful phrases*, by Walter H[enry] Stapleton. Yakusu, Stanley Falls, Congo Independent State: Baptist Missionary Society, [1903]. Original green quarter-cloth and tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 116 pp. First edition. Hendrix 956. Printed in Bolobo, Congo Independent State. English-Bangala vocabulary, pp. 51-98. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 103.289. This copy with the bookplate of the Baptist Missionary Society Mission House Library. A second edition of the English version, revised and enlarged by Frank Longland, appeared in 1914 (see below).

"[This is] a pamphlet [on the subject of a common language] for circulation amongst the white men of the Congo who may feel the time has come for some attempt to be made towards the solution of the language difficulty" (Preface). "It is quite impossible that the State officials should learn all the languages spoken in the Congo basin... and no one language at present serves for a region of even moderate extent... Seeing the difficulty the Government decided some years ago that 'Bangala' should be used as the *lingua franca*... Out of this felt necessity has grown up a jargon called 'Bangala' which is spreading rapidly over the whole of that part of the Congo basin which has never passed under the domination of the Arabs. In the Oriental Zone a broken Swahili is, for the moment, a strong competitor ... 'Bangala' has come and scorn it as we may, it has come to stay... Could not the white man introduce into this *lingua franca* those grammatical forms of expression which would make it [the basis for a common language], and without which it will, and must remain an utterly ineffective jargon?... I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that already thousands have been born to the State forces to whom 'Bangala' is the only mother tongue they know... We can attempt to direct and control this movement, shaping the 'Bangala' gradually into a language which will serve for the State station, colony, and mission school... and as an effective medium of

interchange of thought and idea between the widely scattered tribes of this region of Darkest Africa" (Introduction).

French translation, enlarged **1911**: [LILLYbm] *Suggestions pour Une Grammaire du "Bangala" (la "Lingua Franca" du Haut Congo) et un Vocabulaire Français-Bangala-Swahili. Avec beaucoup de Phrases dans ces trois langues. Nouvelle Édition*, by Walter H. Stapleton, trans. and enlarged by W. Millman. Yakusu, Stanley Falls, Congo Independent State: Baptist Missionary Society, 1911. Original dark green quarter-cloth and tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. "Prix-2 francs" on front cover. 149 pp. First edition thus, with a "Preface de la seconde édition." Hendrix 957. A French translation of the first English edition of 1903, with Swahili added to the vocabulary. Printed in Bolobo, Congo Independent State. Verso of title pages states: "Imprimerie de la Mission Anglaise, Bolobo, Haut Congo". Not in Reinecke under this title. a French-Bangala-Swahili vocabulary, pp. 61-124. This copy with the bookplate of the Baptist Missionary Society Mission House Library. Not in Zaunmüller. Stapleton died in England in 1906.

"When Mr. Stapleton produced his first edition, a good number of his friends thought he was wasting his time and his philological talents on a project of such little value, but he himself was satisfied to know that his efforts would aid in improving relationships between whites and their native workers. Knowing that he hoped to publish a similar language for general usage among the inhabitants of the district of Stanleyville, I have taken the liberty of inserting the Kingwanya [Swahili] equivalents to the Bangala words in this book, thinking that it will render it even more appreciated and useful" ("Preface to the Second Edition" dated 1910) (tr: BM).

Second issue **1911**: [LILLYbm] *Propositions pour Une Grammaire du "Bangala" (la "Lingua Franca" du Haut Congo) et un Vocabulaire Français-Bangala-Swahili. Avec beaucoup de Phrases dans ces trois langues. Nouvelle Édition*, by Walter H. Stapleton, trans. and enlarged by W. Millman. Yakusu, Stanley Falls, Congo Independent State: Baptist Missionary Society, 1911. Original maroon cloth on paper, lettered in black. Pp. [3] a b-j k-l, I 2-147 (paginated with even page numbers on rectos of leaves). Second issue of the first French edition, with a price of "Trois francs" on the front cover, and with an altered title "Propositions...etc." Verso of that title page reads "'Hannah Wade' Printing Press / Baptist Missionary Society / Bolobo / Congo Belge." The preliminary material is repaginated and the total pages reduced by two; otherwise identical to previous issue. Reinecke 103.290.

Second English Edition, revised and enlarged **1914**: [LILLY] *Suggestions for a Grammar of "Bangala". The "Lingua Franca" of the Upper Congo, with Dictionary*, by the late Walter H. Stapleton. Second edition, revised and enlarged by Frank Longland. Bolobo: Belgian Congo: Baptist Missionary Society, 1914. Original dark olive green cloth wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2], a b-i j, I-2 3-181 182. This copy with the bookplate of the Baptists Missionary Society Mission House Library.

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire bangala-français-lingala. Bago na monoko na Bangala-Frase-Lingala, suivi d'un lexique lingala-bangala -français et d'un index français-bangala-lingala*, by Atibakwa Baboya Edema. Paris; Saint-Maur (France): Sepia; ACCT, 1994. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in white and black. Pp. 1-13 14-238 239-240. First edition. Hendrix 958. Bangala-French-Lingala, pp. [25]-110, Lingala-Bangala-French, pp. [112]-169, and French-Bangala-Lingala, pp. [171]-238. Second copy: IUW.

"The Dictionary presented here is based on the oral and written corpus of material for the Bangala language, to which, to some measure, is added the idiolect of the author, whose native language is Bangala.... For a long time the scientific public ignored the Bangala language, which was at best considered a dialect of Lingala, is nevertheless spoken by around two million people. It is a second language, and in a few rare cases (as a consequence of urbanization) the first language, of those living in the north of Zaire, the south of Sudan and the extreme west of Uganda" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[BANGI] The Bangi language, or Bobangi, is a relative and main lexical source of the Lingala language spoken in central Africa. Dialects of the language are spoken on both sides of the Ubangi and Congo Rivers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bni. Alternate Names: Bobangi, Bubangi, Dzamba, Lobobangi, Rebu, Zamba.

**1899:** [LILLY] *Grammar and Dictionary of the Bobangi Language as Spoken over a Part of the Upper Congo, West Central Africa, compiled and prepared for the Baptist Missionary Society's Mission in the Congo Independent State*, by John Whitehead. London: Baptist Missionary Society and Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1899. 500 pp. Original purple publisher's cloth, spine lettered in gilt. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 26. Hendrix 407. The first dictionary of the language. Second copy: LILLY.

"The representatives of the original [Bobangi] tribe are fast disappearing, and the few that remain may be counted on the fingers...[yet] the Bobangi language is the most important one from Stanley Pool to beyond Bangala. It is also the basis of the eclectic 'trade' language used by the officers of the Congo Independent State, by traders and other travellers...[NB: this is denied by Stapleton (see Lingala, 1903): 'This observation is scarcely borne out by the facts']. These facts justify the present publication of a Dictionary and Grammar of the real Bobangi language as far as it has been possible to gather it."

Whitehead included additional words to his dictionary forty years later in A.G.W. MacBeath's Bobangi primer, published in Bolobo in 1940 (see below).

Reprinted **1964:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Dictionary of the Bobangi Language as Spoken over a Part of the Upper Congo, West Central Africa*, compiled by John Whitehead. Ridgewood, NJ: Gregg Press, 1964. Stiff wrappers with cloth spine. Reprint of original edition of 1899. Second copy: IUW.

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *Bobangi in twenty-one Lessons With Exercises & Key*, by A[ndrew] G[ilbert] W[auchope] MacBeath. Bolobo: Baptist Missionary Society, 1940. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [6] i ii-iv, 1 2-103 104. First edition. Not in Hendrix. Includes, p. 100, "Additions to the Dictionary supplied by Rev.

J. Whitehead," approximately 100 Bobangi words with English definitions. "We need to become like little children to enter the kingdom of African speech...The spelling of Bobangi has been standardized now that fifty years of literary education have passed....This book was drafted and wrought out after it was learned that Mr. Whitehead's Grammar and Dictionary of Bobangi was exhausted.... However scarce copies of Mr. Whitehead's Dictionary may become... it is quite indispensable, and should be begged, borrowed or stolen! That quite inexhaustible treasure house must be always at the student's elbow. By the kindness of Mr. Whitehead I have been able to include, here and there amid grammar but especially in the select vocabulary of indeclinables and on page 100, some additional notes that he had prepared, to cover some omissions from his dictionary."

[**BANGUBANGU**] Bangubangu is a Bantu dialect cluster spoken by the Bangubangu people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The dialects are about 80% similar, apart from Hombo which is only 70% similar to the main dialect. It is possible that they are distinct languages. Christine Ahmed (1995) classifies the small "Bangubangu of Mutingua" apart from the rest, with the Luba rather than Hemba languages; this is presumably a Hombo dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bnx. Alternate Names: Bangobango, Kibangobango, Kibangubangu.

**1954:** [IUW] *Linguistische schets van het Bangubangu*, door A.E. Meeussen.

Tervuren, 1954. 52 p. 28 cm. Library binding, incorporating original tan front wrapper, lettered in black. First edition. Annalen. Reeks in 8o. Wetenschappen van de mens; nr 5. Dutch-Bangubangu, pp. 41-44. Includes introductory material.

[**BANIVA**] Abane (Avane), or Baniwa of Guainia, is an Arawakan language of Venezuela with a few speakers in Brazil. Aikhenvald counts  $\approx$  200 speakers while Ethnologue reports the language is extinct; Ethnologue counts Xie Warekena in Brazil as a dialect of Guarekena rather than of Abane as in Aikhenvald, but this only amounts to ten speakers. Abane is one of several languages in the region called Baniwa. Ethnologue (2015) distinguishes "Baniva" for the Baniwa of Guainia and "Baniwa" for the Baniwa of Içana, but they are merely spelling variants, and either spelling may be used for either language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Baniva) bvv. Alternate Names: Abane, Avani, Ayane. Distinct from Baniwa in Rio Negro region. No known native speakers.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1899:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**BANJAR**] Banjar (Banjar: Bahasa/Basa Banjar, Indonesian: Bahasa Banjar, Jawi: بهاس بڠار) is an Austronesian language used by the Banjarese people of South Kalimantan, Indonesia. As many Banjarese people are travelling merchants, they brought their language wherever they went all over Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bjn. Alternate Names: Bandjarese, Banjar Malay, Banjarese, Labuhan.

**2015:** [IUW] *Kamus pamali Banjar*, by Tajuddin Noor Ganie. Kertak Hanyar, Kalimantan Selatan: Tuas Media, 2015. First edition. 144 pages; 20 cm. Entries in Banjarese, with definitions in Indonesian. Banjarese-Indonesian dictionary of taboo terms.

[**BANKON**] Bankon (Abo, Abaw, Bo, Bon) is a Bantu language spoken in the Moungo department of the Littoral Province of southwestern Cameroon. It has a lexical similarity of 86% with Rombi which is spoken in the nearby Meme department of Southwest Province (Wiki).

Ethnologue: abb. Alternate Names; Abaw, Abo, Bo, Bon.

**1922:** [LILLY] *Die Sprache der Bo oder Bankon in Kamerun*, by Friedrich Spellenberg mit Beiträgen von Carl Meinhof und Johanna Vöhringer. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), 1922. 189 pp. 24 cm. Original ochre wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Hendrix 291. Bankon-German, pp. 119-159, and German-Bankon, pp. 159-189.

Reprint **1969:** [IUW] *Die Sprache der Bo oder Bankon in Kamerun*, by Friedrich Spellenberg mit Beiträgen von Carl Meinhof und Johanna Vöhringer. Nendeln: Kraus Reprint, 1969. 189 p.; 23 cm. Beiheft zur Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen 3 Photoreprint of the 1922 ed. (Hendrix 291) published by D. Reimer, Berlin. index.

[**BANTAWA**] The Bantawa language is an endangered Kiranti language spoken in the eastern Himalayan hills of eastern Nepal by Rai ethnic groups. According to the 2001 National Census, at least 1.63% of the Nepal's total population speaks Bantawa. About 370,000 speak Bantawa Language mostly in eastern hilly regions of Nepal (2001). It is experiencing language shift to Nepali (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bap. Alternate Names: An Yüng, Bantaba, Bantawa Dum, Bantawa Rai, Bantawa Yong, Bantawa Yüng, Bontawa, Kirawa Yüng.

**2003:** [LILLY] *A Bantawa dictionary*, by Werner Winter. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2003. vii, 259 p.; 23 cm. Original two-tone brown paper over boards, lettered in black and white. First edition. Trends in Linguistics; Documentation 20. Bantawa-English, pp. [1]-125. English-Bantawa, pp. [127]-257.

"This dictionary contains a selection from the rich lexical data of Bantawa, a Tibeto-Burman language of Eastern Nepal, that were gathered in the context of the work of the Linguistic Survey of Nepal... More than 100 questionnaires were filled in with Bantawa data from different locations in the eastern districts of the Kinging... To make the dictionary maximally useful to linguists interested in Tibeto-Burman studies in general, it was decided to limit the material to be published in the present volume to native Bantawa vocabulary, excluding in the process almost all Nepali loanwords..." (Preface).

[**BAOULÉ**] Baoulé, also called Baule or Bawule, is a Central Tano language spoken in Ivory Coast. The Baoulé are an Akan people living in the central region of Ivory Coast. Baoulé-speaking areas include Bouaké, Yamoussoukro, Bouaflé, Béoumi, Sakassou, Toumodi, Dimbokro, M'Bahiakro, and Tiassalé (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bci. Alternate Names: Baule, Baule-Ando, Bawule.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1952 [1959]:** [IUW] *Manuel de baoulé*, by Georges Effimbra. Paris: F. Nathan, [1959]. 314 p.: ill. 19 cm. Library binding preserving original blue front wrappers, lettered and decorated in white, blue and black. Not in Hendrix. "Lexique" Baoulé-French: p. [23]-40. First substantial vocabulary of the language. Although a preface is dated 1951, this copy was printed in the first trimester of 1959—it may therefore be a later printing.

"Why a book on Baoulé?... Because many people need one. Those who have lived in our country for many years and who, having learned to love its inhabitants, have also come to love its spoken language, one of the most beautiful of the Ivory Coast.... Our country would today know its great authors in prose and poetry if it had been a written language." (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1981:** [IUW] *Baule-Deutsch Wörterbuch*, by Kouakou Kouadio. Saarbrücken: Institut für Phonetik, Universität des Saarlandes, 1981. 104 p.; 21 cm. Phonetica Saraviensia, 0721-6440; Nr.1. Library binding preserving original dark blue front and rear wrappers, lettered in black. Baoulé-German, pp. 9-104.

"The present *Baule-Deutsch Wörterbuch* is an enlarged and improved version of my 1977-1978 MA thesis at the University of the Saarland..... Thanks to the additional vocabulary I was able to collect during my stay on the Ivory Coast during 1978-1980, I have been able to enlarge the dictionary by approximately 30%. This also gave me the opportunity to make corrections and to offer more precise definitions in German. A further ground for this revision lies in the increasing importance of Baoulé. It is expected that Baoulé will be introduced into the schools in the near future" (Introduction: tr: BM).

**2003:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire baoulé-français*, sous la direction de J. Timyan, J. Kouadio N'Guessan, J.N. Loucou. Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire: Nouvelles Editions ivoiriennes, c2003. 610 p.: ill., maps; 23 cm. First edition. Baoulé-French, pp. 47-480, and lists of names of plants, animals, etc. Baoulé-French, pp. 491-541, and French-Baoulé, pp. 542-593.

**2004:** [IUW] *Parlons baoulé: langue et culture de la Côte d'Ivoire / Jérémie Kouadio N'guessan, Kouakou Kouame*. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2004. 198 p.: maps; 22 cm. Library binding, incorporating original white wrappers, lettered in black. Collection "Parlons". Includes bibliographical references (p. 185-193). Baoulé-French, pp. 153-171, French-Baoulé, pp. 173-182. With general introduction.

**[BARAMBU]** Barambu is Zande language spoken in the northeast of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brm. Alternate Names: Abarambo, Amiangba, Amiangbwa, Balambu, Barambo, Duga.

**1912:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire français-abarambo et abarambo-français. Dressé d'après les renseignements fournis par MM. Brugger ...* [et al.]. Bruxelles: Impr. Veuve Monnom, 1912. 96 p.; 18 cm. Cover title. Original printed tan wrappers. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 293. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

**[BARBAREÑO]** Barbareño is one of the extinct Chumashan languages, a group of Native American languages, which was spoken in the area of Santa Barbara, California. The closely related Ineseño may have been a dialect of the same language. Barbareño

became extinct in 1965 with the death of Mary Yee. As of 2013, the Barbareno Chumash Council is engaged in ongoing efforts to revive the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: boi.

**1952, 1955:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**BARÉ**] Barawana (Baré) is an Arawakan language of Venezuela and Brazil, where it is nearly extinct. Aikhenvald (1999) reports "just a few old speakers left" of Baré proper, and that the Guinau variety was extinct. Kaufman (1994) considers Baré proper, Guinau, and extinct Marawá to be distinct languages; Aikhenvald, dialects of a single languages. (Marawá is not the same language as Marawán.) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bae. Alternate Names: Arihini, Barauana, Barauna, Barawana, Cunipusana, Ihini, Maldavaca, Mitua, Yavita.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1899:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**BARI**] Bari is the Nilotic language of the Karo people, spoken over large areas of Central Equatoria state in South Sudan, across the northwest corner of Uganda, and into the Democratic Republic of Congo. Bari is spoken by several distinct tribes: the Bari people themselves, the Pojulu, Kakwa, Nyangwara, Mundari, and Kuku. Each has their own dialect. The language is therefore sometimes called Karo or Kutuk ('mother tongue') rather than Bari (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bfa. Alternate Names: Beri, Kuku.

**1867:** [LILLY] *Die sprache der Bari in Central-Afrika. Grammatik, text und Wörterbuch*, by J. C. Mitterutzner. Brixen: A. Weger, 1867. xxv, 261, [1] p. 22 cm. Original yellow illustrated wrappers, lettered in black. Uncut and unopened. Zaubmüller, col. 26. Hendrix 294. First dictionary of Bari. Translated into English by Roger Owen as *Bari Grammar and vocabulary*, London, 1908.

**1902:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1921:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**BARÍ**] Barí is a Chibchan language spoken in Northwestern South America by the Baris (Motilones). The Motilones are sometimes called "dobocubi", but this is a pejorative term (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mot. Alternate Names: Barira, Cunausaya, Dobocubi, Motilón, Motilone.

**1978:** [IUW] *Vocabulario barí comparado: comparación de los vocabularios del Fr. Francisco de Catarroja (1730) y Fr. Francisco Javier Alfaro (1788) con el barí actual*, by Adolfo de Villamañán. [Caracas]: Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Centro de Lenguas Indígenas, [1978]. 61 p.; 23 cm. Colección Lenguas indígenas Serie menor 1.

[**BARUWAI**] Buruwai, also known as Asienara and Sabakor, is an Asmat–Kamoro language spoken in New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: asi. Alternate Names: Asianara, Asienara, Karufa, Madidwana, Sabakor, Sebakoar.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**BARIKEWA**] Barikewa is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. Along with Mouswase, it was once considered a single language named Omati. Ethnologue retired the name Omati in 2017.

Ethnologue: jbk.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**BASA**] Basa, disambiguated as Basa-Benué, and also called Abacha, Abatsa, Bassa-Komo, Bassa-Kwomu, Rubasa, Rubassa, is a Kainji language spoken in central Nigeria, in the vicinity of Bassa, Ankpa, Nasarawa, and Kwali Local Government Areas and of the city of Makurdi. Blench (2008) notes that Basa-Makurdi, Basa-Gurara, and Basa-Kwali are separate varieties from Bassa of Bassa LGA. Basa speakers also often speak Igala or Nupe (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bzw. Alternate Names: Abacha, Abatsa, Basa-Benué, “Bassa-Komo” (pej.), “Bassa-Kwomu” (pej.), Rubasa, Rubassa.

**1920:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**BASAA**] Basaa (also spelled Bassa, Basa, Bissa), or Mbene, is a Bantu language spoken in Cameroon. It is spoken by about 300,000 people in Centre and Littoral provinces. Maho (2009) lists North and South Kogo as dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bas. Alternate Names: Basa, Bassa, Bicek, Bikyek, Bisaa, Mbele, Mee, Mvele, Northern Mbene, Tupen. Different from Basa [bzw] of Nigeria or Bassa (Basaa) [bas] of Cameroon.

**1911:** [LILLYbm] *Die Sprache der Basa in Kamerun: Grammatik und Wörterbuch*, by Georg Schürle. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen & Col., 1911. Original wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 301. First dictionary of the language.

**1973:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire basaá-français*, by Pierre Lemb and François de Gastines.

Douala: Collège Libermann, 1973. 538 p.; 21 cm.

**2007a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bassa-français* / Bellnoun Momha; préface Meinrad Pierre Hegba. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2007. 517 p.: map; 24 cm. Original white and green wrappers, lettered in black and white. Basaa-French, pp. 33-420.

"The Basaa [Basaa]-French, French-Basaa [Basaa] Dictionary [two volumes, including volume listed below] is the fruit of many years of research. It proposes a new linguistic approach to one of the languages of Cameroon, namely Bassa, and assures the user of the correctness and relevance of the translation of the words he seeks.... With its added material, this dictionary offers an efficient tool that can be used by all" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**2007b:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-bassa* / Bellnoun Momha; préface du père Meinrad Pierre Hegba. Paris: L'Harmattan, [2008], c2007. 589 p.; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 589). Intended as a companion volume to **2007a**.

[**BASKETO**] Basketo (also known as Basketto, Baskatta, Mesketo, Misketto, and Basketo-Dokka) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in the Basketo special woreda of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples Region, which is part of Ethiopia. The speakers refer to the language as "Masketo", while their neighbors refer to it as "Basketo." It has said to consist of two dialects, "Doko" (Dokko) and "Dollo" (Dollo). Besides their mother tongue, some also speak Melo, Oyda, Galila, or Gofa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bst. Alternate Names: Baskatta, Basketto, Mesketo.

**1938:** [LILLY] *Studi etiopici III: Il Linguaggio dei Giangerò ed alcune Lingue Sidama Dell'omo (Basketo, Ciara, Zaissè)*, by Enrico Cerulli. Roma: Istituto per l'Oriente, 1938. Vi. 231 p. 25 cm. First edition. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black and red.. Italian-Basketo vocabulary, "Lessico Basketo," Basketo-Italian, pp. 112-117. Hendrix 303. This volume also contains: "Vocabolario Giangerò [spoken in the Ethiopian town of that name]," Giangerò-Italian, pp. [65]-89; "Lessico Ciara," Ciara [Chara]-Italian, pp. 159-178; "Lessico Zaissè," Zeissè [Zaysete]-Italian, pp. 197-208; and an Italian index of all four vocabularies listed above, pp.[217]-225.

Reprinted **1963:**[IUW] *Studi etiopici III: Il Linguaggio dei Giangerò ed alcune Lingue Sidama Dell'omo (Basketo, Ciara, Zaissè)*, by Enrico Cerulli. Roma: Istituto per l'Oriente, 1963. Photomechanical reprint of the 1938 edition. 231 pp. 23.3 cm. Library binding.

[**BASHKIR**] The Bashkir language (Башҡорт теле *başqort tele*, pronounced [ˈbɑʃqɔrt teˈle] is part of the Kipchak group of the Turkic languages. It is co-official with Russian in the Republic of Bashkortostan and has approximately 1.2 million speakers in Russia. Bashkir has three dialects: Eastern, Southern, and Northwestern (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Bashkort) bak. Alternate Names: Bashkir, Bashqort, Basqort.

**1954:** [LILLYbm] *Russko-bashkirskii slovar: okolo 14000 slov*, by G[aliia] R[akhmanovna] Karimova. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1954. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. 1-56-600. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 26. Russian-Bashkir, pp. [19]-600. Zaunmüller lists two earlier Bashkir dictionaries: a Russian-Bashkir of 1948 by Dmitriev and a Bashkir-Russian dictionary of 1900 by Katarinski. Second copy: IUW.

**1958:** [IUW] *Bashkirsko-russkii slovar': okolo 22,000 slov; s prilozheniem kratkogo ocherka grammatiki bashkirskogo iazyka*, [Redkollegiia: K.Z. Akhmerov i dr.] Moskva: Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarei, 1958. 803 p.; 21 cm.

**1964:** [IUW] *Russko-bashkirskii slovar'. 46 000 slov*. [Otv. red K.Z. Akhmerov] Moskva, Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1964. 985 p. 27 cm.

**1989:** [IUW] *Russko-bashkirskii frazeologicheskii slovar': 1,572 frazeologicheskikh oborota*, by Z.G. Uraksin; pod redaktsiei È.R. Tenisheva. Moskva: "Russkii iazyk", 1989.

404 p.; 18 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary of phrases.

**1994:** [IUW] *Bashqortsa-russa maqaldar ham aitemdar huithlege = Bashkirsko-russkii slovar' posloviits i pogovorok*, [tethousehe Ilham Gharipov]. Öfö: "Kitap", 1994. 167 p.; 21 cm. Bashkir-Russian dictionary of proverbs.

**2000:** [IUW] *Bashqortsa-russa häm russa-bashqortsa kethä hüthlege*, by V. I. Khazhin. Öfö: "Kitap", 2000. 282 p.; 13 cm.

**2001:** [IUW] *Russko-bashkirskii defektologicheskii tolkovyi slovar'*, by R.G. Aslaeva.

Ufa: "Kitap", 2001. 171 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary of abnormalities.

**2003:** [IUW] *Bashqortsa-urythsa ètnokul'turologik leksika hüthlege*, M.I. Bahauetdinova = *Bashkirsko-russkii slovar' ètnokul'turovedcheskoï leksiki*, by M.I. Bagautdinova. Öfö: Kitap, 2003. 131 pages, [16] pages of plates: illustrations (some color); 20 cm. Bashkir-Russian dictionary of ethnology.

**2004:** [IUW] *Bashkirsko-russkii slovar' slov arabskogo i persidskogo proiskhozhdeniia: okolo 4000 slov*, by Z.N. Èkba. Ufa: Kitap, 2004. 208 p.; 23 cm. Bashkir-Russian dictionary of Arab and Persian elements in the language.

**2005a:** [IUW] *Русско-башкирский идеографический словарь*, Н.М. Латыпова. *Russko-bashkirskii ideograficheskii slovar'*, by N.M. Latypova. Уфа: Гилем, 2005. Ufa: Gilem, 2005. 145 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Bashkir ideographic dictionary.

**2005b:** [IUW] *Русско-башкирский словарь / под редакцией З.Г. Ураксина. Russko-bashkirskii slovar'*, ed. Z.G. Uraksina. Уфа: Башкирская энциклопедия, 2005. Ufa: Bashkirskaiâ ènsiklopediia, 2005. 2 v.; 25 cm. Contentst. 1. А-О -- т. 2. П-Я. t. 1. А-О -- т. 2. P-IA.

**2005c:** [IUW] *Русско-башкирский словарь-справочник: для работников торговли и общественного питания*, Н.Ф. Суфьянова. *Russko-bashkirskii slovar'-spravochnik: dlia rabotnikov torgovli i obshchestvennogo pitaniia*, by N.F. Suŕianova. Уфа: Китап, 2005. Ufa: Kitap, 2005. 127 p.; 17 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary for restaurant and hotel personnel.

**2007:** [IUW] *Русско-башкирский словарь экономических терминов = Russa-bashqortsa iqtisadi termindar hüthlege*, [ред. коллегия, В.Г. Азнагулов ... (et al.)]. *Russko-bashkirskii slovar' èkonomicheskikh terminov = Russa-bashqortsa iqtisadi termindar hüthlege*, [red. kollegiia, V.G. Aznagulov ... (et al.)]. Ufa: Kitap, 2007. 182 p.; 23 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary of economics.

**2008:** [IUW] *Русско-башкирский словарь пословиц-эквивалентов*, Ф. А. Надршина. *Russko-bashkirskii slovar' posloviŕs-èkvivalentov*, by F. A. Nadrshina. Уфа: Китап, 2008. Ufa: Kitap, 2008. 195 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary of proverbs.

**2009a:** [IUW] *English-Bashkir-Russian dictionary = Инглизсә-башқортса-русса һүзлек = Англо-башкирско-русский словарь*, М.А. Хасанов, А.М. Хасанов. *English-Bashkir-Russian dictionary = Inglizsä-bashqortsa-russa hüthlek = Anglo-bashkirsko-russkii slovar'*, by M.A. Khasanov & A.M. Khasanov. Уфа: Китап, 2009. Ufa: Kitap, 2009. 357 pages; 23 cm. First English-Bashkir dictionary.

**2009b:** [IUW] *RUSSKO-BASHKIRSKIĬ SLOVAR'-SPRAVOCHNIK NAZVANIĬ ULITS GORODOV RESPUBLIKI BASHKORTOSTAN*, Khisamitdinova Firdaus Gil'mitdinova, Sirazitdinov Zinnur Amirovich, Suŕianova Nasima Fatykhovna. УФА: ИИЯЛ УНЦ РАН, 2009, ©2009. UFA: ПИАЛ УНТС РАН, 2009, ©2009. 309 pages; 21 cm. Russian-Bashkir dictionary of street names.

**2009c:** [IUW] *Словарь музыкальных терминов на башкирском и русском языках*, Б. О. Абдулбанеев. *Slovar' muzykal'nykh terminov na bashkirskom i rusском iazykakh* / В. О. Abdulbaneev. Уфа: Китап, 2009. Ufa: Kitap, 2009. 150 p.; 20 cm.

Polyglot dictionary of musical terms in French, English, German, and Italian into Russian and Bashkir.

**2010:** [IUW] *Bashqortsa-russa sinonimdar hũthlege = Bashkirsko-russkiĩ slovar' sinonimov*, by M.F. Usmanova. Öfö: "Kitap", 2010. 171 pages, 2 unnumbered pages; 21 cm. Bashkir-Russian dictionary of synonyms and antonyms.

[**BASQUE**] Basque (/bæsk/ or /bɑːsk/; Basque: euskara, IPA: [eu̯s̺ˈkara]) is the language spoken by the Basques. Linguistically, Basque is unrelated to the other languages of Europe and indeed, as a language isolate, to any other known language. The Basques are indigenous to, and primarily inhabit, the Basque Country, a region that straddles the westernmost Pyrenees in adjacent parts of northern Spain and southwestern France. Native speakers live in a contiguous area that includes parts of four Spanish territories and the three "ancient provinces" in France. Gipuzkoa, most of Biscay, a few municipalities of Álava, and the northern area of Navarre formed the core of the remaining Basque-speaking area before measures were introduced in the 1980s to strengthen the language. Under Restorationist and Francoist Spain, public use of Basque was frowned upon, often regarded as a sign of separatism; this applied especially to those regions that did not support Franco's uprising (such as Biscay or Gipuzkoa). Overall, in the 1960s and later, the trend reversed and education and publishing in Basque began to flourish. As a part of this process, a standardized form of the Basque language, called Euskara Batua, was developed by the Euskaltzaindia in the late 1960s. A language isolate, Basque is believed to be one of the few surviving pre-Indo-European languages in Europe, and the only one in Western Europe. The origin of the Basques and their languages are not conclusively known, though the most accepted current theory is that early forms of Basque developed prior to the arrival of Indo-European languages in the area, including the Romance languages that geographically surround the Basque-speaking region. The Basque alphabet uses the Latin script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: eus. Alternate Names: Euska, Euskera, Euskerie, "Vascuense" (pej.).

**1745:** [LILLY] *Diccionario trilingue del Castellano, Bascuence, y Latin / au autor el padre Manuel de Larramendi, de la Compañia de Jesus...--San Sebastian: Por Barholomé Riesgo y Montero, 1745. First edition. 2 vols.: coat of arms; fol. [Vol. 1] pp. [18], ccxxix, [1], 436; [Vol. 2] [2], 392, [12]; 30 x 30.6 cm. Bound in limp vellum; reb 6 July 78. Palau, 132048; Sommervogel, IV, 1533. With the "marca de fuego" of the Casa de la Compañia de Jesus, en León, Guanajuato on all edges. Cf. Sala, Marcas de fuego, p. 54. Spanish-Basque-Latin, [Vol. 1] pp. [1]-436; [Vol. 2], pp. 1-392; "Suplemento," Spanish-Basque, pp. [393-400]. First dictionary of the Basque language.*

"Titles printed in red and black, lexicon in double column, engraved amorial headpiece, errata leaf at the back of vol. II. This is the first dictionary of Basque, preceded only by Oihenartus' *Notitia utriusque Vasconiae tum Ibericae tum Aquitanicae*, Paris, 1638, to which was appended a Basque word list. Larramendi also compiled a Basque grammar, 1729. Entry words are in Castilian, with Basque and Latin equivalents. The 230-page introduction is an extensive history and grammar of the Basque language, the only non-Aryan language of western Europe, and a language unaffiliated with any other. Not in NUC. Not in Collison, *Dictionaries of Foreign Languages*; Trübner Catalogue of Dictionaries and Grammars cites only the 1853

revision. Zaunmuller, col. 28" (bookseller's description of another copy: Rob Rulon-Miller).

**1875:** [IUW] *Éléments de grammaire Basque: dialecte souletin par Louis Gèze; suivis d'un vocabulaire basque-français & français-basque*. Bayonne [Fr.]: Imprimerie de Veuve Lamaignère, 1875. vii, 360 p.; 22 cm. Library binding. Errata slip not present. "Vocabulaire": pp. [257]-355; Basque-French, pp. [261]-316, French-Basque, pp. [317]-355.

Reprinted **2010:** [IUW] *Éléments de grammaire basque, dialecte souletin: suivis d'un vocabulaire basque-français & français-basque* / Louis Gèze. Muenchen: LINCOM Europa, 2010. 355 pages; 21 cm. LINCOM gramatica; 22. Originally published 1875, Bayonne: Lamaignère. French and Basque.

**1905-1906:** [LILLY] [Vol. 1] *Diccionario Vasco-Español-Francés*, por el presbítero Resurrección María de Azue, Profesor de Vascuence en el Instituto de Bilbao .... *Dictionnaire Basque-Espagnol-Français*, par l'abbé Resurreccion Maria de Azkue, Professor de Basque a la faculté de Bilbao ... Tom. I – (A – L). Bilbao: Dirección del autor / chez l'auteur, 1905. xlv, 560 p., 29.5 cm. Library binding, preserving original front and rear tan wrappers, lettered in black. Basque-Spanish-French, pp. [1]-[561].

[Vol. 2] *Diccionario Vasco-Español-Francés*, por el presbítero Resurrección María de Azue, Profesor de Vascuence en el Instituto de Bilbao .... *Dictionnaire Basque-Espagnol-Français*, par l'abbé Resurreccion Maria de Azkue, Professor de Basque a la faculté de Bilbao ... Tom. II – (M – Z). Bilbao: Dirección del autor / chez l'auteur; Paris: Paul Guthner, 1906. 487 p., 29.5 cm. Library binding, preserving original front and rear tan wrappers, lettered in black. Basque-Spanish-French, pp. [1]-481. Errata, Tom. I and II, pp. [483]-487. This set bound by and released from the Universitätsbibliothek Berlin with relevant stamps.

"*Diccionario Vasco-Español-Francés* ('Basque-Spanish-French dictionary') (1905). Originally published in two parts, this is the publication that Azkue is most widely known for today. It lists Basque words from all Basque dialects in unmodified form and is considered a major source of dialectal material. Azkue collected the data for this dictionary from existing sources and his own research. It has been reprinted numerous times" (Wiki).

**1918:** [IUW] *Diccionario de bolsillo*, por Resurrección M[aria] de Azkue, Profesor de vascuence en el Instituto de 2.<sup>a</sup> enseñanza de Bilbao. Bilbao, Corazón de Jesús, 1918. 361 p. Original gray-green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Basque-Spanish, pp. [1]-146, Spanish-Basque, pp. [149]-351, first appendix, Basque words not included in Part I, Basque-Spanish, pp.[353]-360, second appendix, Spanish words with Basque equivalent missing in the second part, p. [361]. In the Prologue the author discusses why he is issuing this pocket version of his dictionary and rails against those who have usurped his work without permission.

**1926/1938:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire basque-français et français-basque: (dialectes labourdin, bas-navarrais et souletin) / d'après le Dictionnaire basque- espagnol-français de l'abbé R.M. de Askue et les dictionnaires manuscrits des abbés M. Harriet, M. Hiribarren et Pierre Foix*, by Pierre Lhande. *Tome I: Dictionnaire Basque-Français*. Paris: Gabriel Beauchesne, 1926. lii, 1117 p., ill.; 23 cm. First edition. Contemporary brown quarter-leather, lettered in gold, and green marbled paper over boards. Basque-

French, pp. [3]-1117. May have originally been issued in parts, 1926-1938. This copy with printing statement dated 15 February 1938 on p. [1118]. Includes substantial introduction on earlier Basque dictionaries and their strengths and weaknesses, and the justification for this new dictionary. There is no record that the second volume (French-Basque) was ever published.

**1930:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario vasco-castellano*, por el presbitero Don Pablo de Zamarripa y Uruga. Suplemento a su 'Gramatica Vasca' en cuyo se da el Castellano-Vasco. Bermeo: Gaubeka, 1930. 72 p. 22 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in red and black. First edition. Basque-Spanish, pp. [7]-70; appendix "Voces infantiles," Basque-Spanish, pp. [71]-72. This copy with the ink stamps of the Biblioteca del Conv. de S. Francisco. Tolosa."

Second edition **1933:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario vasco-castellano*, por el presbitero Don Pablo de Zamarripa y Uruga. Suplemento a su 'Gramatica Vasca' en cuyo se da el Castellano-Vasco. Segunda Edición. Bermeo: Gaubeka, 1933. 80 p. 22 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in red and black. Second, slightly enlarged edition. Basque-Spanish, pp. [7]-78; appendix "Voces infantiles," Basque-Spanish, pp. 78-80.

**1939:** [IUW] *Le basque de la Basse-Soule orientale*, par Jean Larrasquet. Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1939. 5 p. l., [15]-220 p., 2 l. front. (fold map) 25 cm. Collection linguistique, "Bibliographie": p. [51].

**1949:** [IUW] *La lengua vasca; gramática, conversación, diccionario vasco-castellano y castellano-vasco*. Lopez-Mendizabal. 2. ed. Buenos Aires, Editorial Vasca Ekin, 1949. 369 p. map. 18 cm. Biblioteca de cultura vasca; 11-12.

**1953:** [IUW] *Vocabulario del Refranero vizcaíno de 1596* / Juan Gorostiaga Bilbao. Salamanca: Universidad, 1953. 37 p.; 25 cm. Library binding. Acta Salmanticensia. Filosofía y letras; t. 6, núm. 1. Basque-Spanish, pp. [7]-37. The vocabulary is compiled from a 1596 bilingual collection of proverbs.

"The bilingual collection of proverbs in Basque and Spanish published in Pamplona in 1596 has been of great interest in the study of the linguistic history of Basque. Its principal importance has been in its vocabulary, with slightly over 1000 words translated" (Presentacion: tr: BM).

**c. 1958:** [LILLY] *Diccionario Vasco-Castellano, Tercera Edición*, by P. Bera, [revised by] Lopez Mendizabal. Zarauz: Ed. Icharopena, [c.1958]. 666 p. 15.5 cm. Original blue-gray cloth, lettered in black. Third edition. Basque-Spanish, pp. [5]-666. No preliminary material. This copy from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamp.

**1960:** [IUW] *Vocabulario vasco (ensayo de una interpretación de la lengua vasca)*, by A[ntonio] Grieria. Abadía de San Cugat del Vallés, Instituto Internacional de Cultura Románica, 1960. 2 v. (1111 p.) 25 cm. Biblioteca filológica-histórica; 5-7 Contents: 1. Aaide-Ilüstro; 2. Ma-zuzun.

**1963:** [IUW] *Voces bascongadas diferenciales de Bizcaya, Guipuzcoa y Navarra con la distincion que las usa cada nacion, anotadas con sus letras iniciales: B.G.N. y quando es comun a todos, precede una C*. Con una introducción por Fr. Luis Villasante. Bilbao, Ediciones de la Caja de Ahorros Vizcaina, 1963. 178 p. facsim. 22 cm.

**1965:** [IUW] *Diccionario Auñamendi español-vasco; medio millón de voces, variantes, sinónimos y modismos con múltiples acepciones y ejemplos. Auñamendi erdal-*

*euskal iztegia; milloi erdi itz, aldakari, adierakide ta esaera, adiera ta adibide ugariz.* [Promoción, dirección: Bernardo Estornés Lasa. Elaboración, redacción: J. Ignacio Goikoetxea Olaondo.] San Sebastián, Editorial Auñamendi, 1965- Six vols. v. 19 cm. Colección Auñamendi, 44. Introductory matter in Spanish and Basque. Errata slip inserted in v. 1. Bibliography: v. 1, p. [v].

**1965-1966:** [IUW] *Lexicón del euskera dialectal de Eibar: arrate'tikuen izketia /* Toribio Echebarría. Bilbao: [s.n.], 1965-1966. 657 p.; 22 cm. "Euskera 10-11".

**1968a:** [LILLY] *Diccionario etimológico de apellidos vasco: etimología o significado de los apellidos árboles, arbustos, plantas, fonética, antigüedad del idioma vasco, santoral euzkeriko, nombres en euzkera de aves, árboles y plantas, fauna, marina, flores, colores ... , refranes, frases, inscripciones ...*, by N. Narbarte Iraola. 2. ed. rev. y notablemente aum. Pamplona: Editorial Gómez c1968. 267, [4] p.; 20 cm. In original col. illustrated white wrappers. Colección Ipar; 31. From the library of C.R. Boxer, with his signature. "Etimología o significado de los apellidos, árboles, arbustos, plantas, fonética, antigüedad del idioma vasco, santoral Euzkerico, nombres en Euzkera de aves, árboles y plantas, fauna marina, flores, colores, refranes, frases, inscripciones." Basque-Spanish, Spanish-Basque dictionary. Second copy: IUW.

**1968b:** [IUW] *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der baskischen Sprache. Dialekte von Labourd, Nieder-Navarra und La Soule*, by Martin Löpelmann. 2 vols. Berlin, de Gruyter, 1968. 2 v., paged continuously (xli, 1356 p.) 25 cm. Original dark gray-blue cloth over boards, spines lettered in gold on red stamped panels. Vol. 1: Introduction and letters A-K, Basque-German, pp. 1-746. Vol. 2: letters L-Z, Basque-German, pp. 747-1356. Bibliography: v. 1, p. [xl]-xli. Includes an extensive introduction to the nature of the Basque language, pp. vii-xxxix. According to the introduction, the dictionary is based, with a few additions, on the vocabulary contained in Pierre Lhande's *Dictionnaire Basque-Français* (Paris 1938). Cf. Lhande, **1926/1938**, above.

**1970:** [IUW] *Estudio sobre las fuentes del diccionario de Azkue*, by Luis Michelena. [Bilbao]: Centro de Estudios Históricos de Vizcaya, 1970. 151 p.; 24 cm. Library binding, incorporating original cream-colored front wrappers, lettered in red and black. Notes: Title on spine [no longer present in this copy]: Fuentes del diccionario de Azkue. "El suplemento de Larramendi": p. [49]-133; "Los suplementos de Araquistain": p. [135]-148. Includes bibliographical references (p. 11-13). This study provides an annotated version of the two supplements [see **1745** Larramendi above for original of the first of these; the second was published by P. Fidel Fita, S. I., in Barcelona, *Revista de ciencias históricas*, II-III, in 1881].

**1974?:** [LILLY] *English-Basque, Basque-English Dictionary*, edited by Joe Eiguren. [Boise, Idaho]: [Joe Eiguren?], [1974?]. "Printing and Publishing sponsored by The National Endowment for Humanities and Idaho Basque Studies Center" (front cover). 101 p. 28 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered in red and black. English-Basque, pp. 6-50; Basque-English, pp. 51-93. Appendix: "a list of some of the most commonly misused Basque words," English-Spanish-"Improper Basque"-"Correct Word", pp. 94-101.

"The object of this modest dictionary is to serve as a practical instrument for those who wish to learn the ancient and noble Basque language.... I wish to express my gratitude to Fr. Pablo Zamarripa, for the use of his "Vocabulario Vasco-Castellano," [see above] in compiling material in the preparation of this work" (Foreword).

**1976:** [IUW] *Diccionario Retana de autoridades de la lengua vasca: con cientos de miles de nuevas voces y acepciones, antiguas y modernas ...* / realizado por Manuel de la Sota, Pierre Lafitte y Lino de Akesolo, con la colaboración de José Lasa ... [et al.]. 1. ed. Bilbao: La Gran Enciclopedia Vasca, 1976. 2 v. (lvi, p.); 23 cm. Bibliography: p. ix-xxix.

**1977:** [IUW] *Diccionario general y técnico* / Luis María Múgica Urdangarín; con la revisión de José Luis Alvarez Enparanza, Txillardegi. Bilbao: Ediciones Vascas, 1977. 2 v.: ill.; 24 cm. 1. Castellano-Euskarap; 2. Euskara-Gaztelera. Spanish-Basque dictionary.

**1989:** [IUW] *Basque-English dictionary*, by Gorka Aulestia. Reno: University of Nevada Press, c1989. 108, 558 p.: map; 26 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in silver. The Basque series. Basque-English, pp. [1]-558. First Basque-English dictionary.

"The first Basque dictionary (Larramendi's *Diccionario Trilingüe del Castellano, Bascuence y Latin* [see above]) was published in 1745, but there has never been a Basque-English one. The closest approximation was Joe Eiguren's translation [1974?, see above] of Pablo Zamarripa's *Vocabulario Vasco-Castellano* [1930 and 1933, see above], which is quite modest in scope" (Foreword).

**1990:** [IUW] *English-Basque dictionary* / Gorka Aulestia and Linda White. Reno: University of Nevada Press, c1990. 16, 397 p.: map; 26 cm. The Basque series.

**1999:** [IUW] *Oinarrizko hiztegia: euskara-gaztelania, castellano-euskara*. 2. argitaldia. Barcelona: Vox: Biblograf, 1999. xxxvi, 304, xxiii, 289 p.; 18 cm.

[**BASSA**] The Bassa language is a Kru language spoken by about 350,000 people in Liberia and 5,000 in Sierra Leone by Bassa people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bsq.

**1828:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1960/65?:** [IUW] *Bassa-English, English-Bassa dictionary*, by June Hoblely, [Liberia: Gaye Peter Mission, between 1960 and 1965] ca. 150 leaves. T.p. lacking. Photocopy. [S.l.: s.n., between 1960 and 1979] 35 cm. Cf. Hendrix 304 (listed as "London, Frank Cass, Forthcoming"). IUW appears to hold the only copy of this dictionary, which does not appear to ever have been published.

[**BATAK**] The Palawan languages are the languages of the island of Palawan and nearby islets in the Philippines. They are Palawano (a dialect cluster), Aborlan Tagbanwa (not to be confused with Kalamian Tagbanwa), and Palawan Batak (not to be confused with Toba Batak) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bya. Alternate Names: Babuyan, Palawan Batak, Tinitianes.

**1975:** [LILLYBM] *Field Vocabulary of The Batak of Palawan (Philippines)*, by Charles P. Warren. Lisse, The Netherlands: The Peter de Ridder Press, 1975. Pp. 1-3 4-29 30. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. PdR Press Publications in Philippine Ethnography 1. Reprinted from *Linguistics and Anthropology: In Honor of C. F. Vogelín* (Lisse: Peter de Ridder Press, 1975).

"The Batak inhabit a rugged part of northeastern Palawan, the fifth largest island in the Philippines. As a cultural and linguistic entity, the Batak form a hunting, gathering, and quasi-shifting-cultivating, loosely organized group of bands...The Batak population

has been estimated to number between 800 and 1000 individuals...recent reports indicated that the remnants of the group are rapidly disappearing. Most of the linguistic data contained in this field vocabulary were obtained while the author was engaged in ethnographic field work on Palawan Island in 1950-1951" (Abstract). "I have also incorporated into this field vocabulary the Batak word list collected by McKaughan and Gridley (1954, [unpublished manuscript])." (Introduction).

**[BATAK ANGKOLA]** Angkola, or Batak Angkola, is an Austronesian language of Sumatra. It is spoken in South Tapanuli Regency and Padang Sidempuan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: akb. Alternate Names: Anakola, Angkola.

**1936:** [LILLYBM] *Angkola- en Mandailing-Bataksch-Nederlandsch Woordenboek*, by H. J. Eggink. Bandoeng: A.C. Nix, 1936. Pp. [8] 1 2-260. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. *Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk batavisaasch genootschap van Kunsten en wetenschappen*, Vol. 72, No. 5. Not in Zaunmüller. Batak-Dutch (in the Angkola and Mandailing dialects), pp. [1]-260. First dictionary of these two Batak languages.

**[BATAK DAIRI]** Pakpak, or Batak Dairi, is an Austronesian language of Sumatra. It is spoken in Dairi Regency, Pakpak Bharat Regency, Parlilitan district of Humbang Hasundutan Regency, Manduamas district of Central Tapanuli Regency, and Subulussalam and Aceh Singkil Regency (Wiki).

Ethnologue: btd. Alternate Names: Dairi, Pakpak, Pakpak Dairi.

**1861:** see under **BATAK TOBA**.

**[BATAK KARO]** Karo, referred to in Indonesia as Bahasa Karo (Karo language), is an Austronesian language that is spoken by the Karo people of Indonesia. It is used by around 600,000 people in North Sumatra. It is mainly spoken in Karo Regency, southern parts of Deli Serdang Regency and northern parts of Dairi Regency, North Sumatra, Indonesia. It was historically written using the Batak alphabet which is descended from the Brahmi script of ancient India by way of the Pallava and Old Kawi scripts, but nowadays only a tiny number of Karo can write or understand the script, and instead the Latin script is used (Wiki).

Ethnologue: btx. Alternate Names: Karo Batak.

**1894:** [LILLYbm] *Besuch bei den kannibalen Sumatras. Erste Durchquerung der unabhängigen Batak-Lande*, by Joachim [Maria Heinrich] Freiherr von Brenner [von Felsach] [1859- ?]. Würzburg: Leo Woerl, 1894. Contemporary maroon cloth and marbled paper over boards, bound in two volumes, lettered in gold on spines. Pp. [Vol.1] [frontispiece] [2] I II-IV, 1 2-242 [Vol. 2] 243 244-388, with illustrations, 2 fold. maps. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. 5-column comparative word-list, German-Malay-Batak Karo-Batak-Toba-Sanskrit, pp. 301-327, and a "Verzeichnis der Literatur über die Batak": p. [387]-388. This early account of a visit to Sumatra the first substantial German-Batak vocabulary.

"I append here a small Karo and Toba wordlist that I gathered during my trip, to which I have added, for comparison's sake, equivalents in Malay and Sanskrit" (p. 300, tr: BM).

**1907:** *Karo-Bataksch woordenboek*, by M. Joustra. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1907. Contemporary unlettered maroon cloth over boards. Pp. [interleaved throughout] *I-VII VIII-XI XII, I* 2-244. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 28. Batak-Dutch, pp. [1]-242, with Karo script and Roman. With several contemporary manuscript annotations on the interleaved blank pages. "After the work of van der Tuuk the most important contribution to Batta lexicography- Voerhoeve 10. Printed by Brill with Batta types (and in transcription)" (bookseller's description: Smitskamp).

**1951:** [IUW] *Karo-Bataks-Nederlands woordenboek*, Joshua H. Neumann. [Djakarta] Lembaga Kebudayaan Indonesia, 1951. 343 p. 22 cm. Library binding, original wrappers not preserved. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Karo Batak-Dutch, pp. 9-343.

[**BATAK MANDAILING**] Mandailing or Batak Mandailing is an Austronesian language spoken in Indonesia, the northern island of Sumatra. It is spoken mainly in Mandailing Natal Regency, North Padang Lawas Regency, Padang Lawas Regency, and eastern parts of Labuhan Batu Regency, North Labuhan Batu Regency, South Labuhan Batu Regency and northwestern parts of Riau Province. It is written using the Latin script but historically used Batak script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: btm. Alternate Names: Batta, Mandailing Batak.

**1936:** see under **BATAK ANGKOLA**.

[**BATAK TOBA**] Batak Toba /'toʊbə 'bætək/ is an Austronesian language spoken in North Sumatra province in Indonesia. It is part of a group of languages called "Batak". There are approximately 2,000,000 Batak Toba speakers, living to the east, west and south of Lake Toba. Historically it was written using Batak script, but the Latin script is now used for most writing (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bbc. Alternate Names: Batta, Toba Batak.

**1861:** [LILLYbm] *Bataksch-Nederduitsch woordenboek. In dienst en op kosten van het Nederlandsche bijbelgenootschap vervaardigd*, by H[ermanus] N[eubronner] van der Tuuk [1825-1894]. Amsterdam: Frederik Muller, 1861. Contemporary brown half-leather and maroon paper over boards, spine lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [2] *I-V VI-VIII, I* 2-549 550-558; with 30 hand-coloured plates. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 28. "The first Batta (or Batak) dictionary with the words given in Batak script. For Dairi Batta it is still the only printed source. Toba Batak is the language spoken in Upper Barus. Van der Tuuk, the father of Batak studies, lived at Sibolga and then in Barus between 1851 and 1857. The nice lithographed plates, after H. von Rosenberg and C.A. Schrder, depict Batak textiles, houses, weapons, household utensils, clothing etc." (bookseller's description: Charlotte du Rietz).

"The Toba dialect serves as the basis for this dictionary; the only words included from the other dialects (Mandailing and Dairi) are those that can not be generated by the sound-shift rules previously established" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1947:** [LILLYbm] *Toba-Bataks-Nederlands Woordenboek*, [translated from the original German of] J[ohannes] [Gustav] Warneck. S.l.: "Pro Manuscripto", 1947. Original black quarter leather, lettered in gold, and green cloth over boards. Pp. [4] *I* 2-587 588. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the ink ownership inscription: "P. Beatus," presumably a missionary to the Toba Batak area. The title page is

reproduced from a hand-done original page and the entire dictionary is reproduced from a typed copy.

"The rare mimeographed Dutch translation of Warneck's dictionary, published Batavia 1906 and itself very rare. It records the Silindung dialect of Toba Batak, and this 1947 edition was made for the use of the Roman Catholic mission. - Voorhoeve 11" (bookseller's description: Smitskamp).

**1973:** [IUW] *The labors of the datoe, and other essays on the Bataks of Asahan (North Sumatra)*, by Harley Harris Bartlett. Ann Arbor, Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Michigan, 1973. xxiv, 392 p. illus. 23 cm. Library binding incorporating original light-green front wrapper, lettered and illustrated in black. Michigan papers on South and Southeast Asia, 5 bibliographies. "Glossaries of Asahan Dialects," A. Batak-English, B. Malay-English, pp. 336-339, and "Color Vocabulary of the Malay of Batoe Bara," English-Malay, pp. 347—348.

"Believing that this paper will be more useful to the linguist if differences of local usage of both Batak and Malay are pointed out, I have prepared two glossaries of enough words to illustrate the general nature of deviation from the language of Toba, on the one hand, and from standard Malay, as exemplified in Badings dictionary, on the other" (p. 336).

[**BATS**] Bats (also Batsi, Batsbi, Batsb, Batsaw, Tsova-Tush) is the language of the Bats people, a Caucasian minority group, and is part of the Nakh family of Caucasian languages. It had 2,500 to 3,000 speakers in 1975. There is only one dialect. It exists only as a spoken language, as the Bats people use Georgian as their written language. The language is not mutually intelligible with either Chechen or Ingush, the other two members of the Nakh family.

Ethnologue: bbl. Alternate Names: Bac, Batsaw, Batsba, Batsbi, Batsbiitsy, Batsi, Tsova-Tush, Tush.

**1984:** [IUW] *Cova-t'ušur-k'art'ul-rusuli lek'sikoni*, Davit' K'adagiže, Niko K'adagiže; gamosac'emad moamzada doc'. Rusudan Gaguan; Arn. Č'ik'obavas redak'c'iiit'. T'bilisi: Gamomc'emloba, "Mec'niereba", 1984. 935 p.; 23 cm. Other titles: *Ťsova-tushinsko-gruzinsko-russkii slovar'*. Bats in Georgian script and roman. Bats-Georgian-Russian dictionary.

[**BAURE**] Bauré is a nearly extinct Arawakan language spoken by only 40 of the thousand Baure people of the Beni department of northwest of Magdalena, Bolivia. Most speakers have been shifting to Spanish (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brg.

**1880:** [LILLY] *Arte de la lengua de los indios baures de la Provincia de los Moxos, conforme al manuscrito original del P. Antonio Magio*, by L. Adam y C. Leclerc. Paris: Maisonneuve, 1880. iii, 118 p. 25 cm. 8vo, pp. [4], iii, [1], 118, [2]; contemporary half gray cloth and paper over boards, paper label on spine; vignette title page in red and black. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine, t. 7. "Gramática de la lengua de los indios baures de la Provincia de Majos," by Franco de Asis Coparcari: p. [55]-109. "Idiome des indiens baures ou bauros du nord-est de la province de Mojos (Bolivie)" by d'Orbigny: p. [111]-118. Baure-French vocabulary, pp. 112-118, double-columned. A grammar of

Baure, followed by a short vocabulary, taken from a manuscript written in 1749. Palau 2596; La Vinaza, *Bibliografía Española de Lenguas Indígenas de América* (1892), 641.

An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with a Newberry release stamp on front endpaper. Inscribed by Adam on flyleaf to "M. Platzmann," no doubt fellow linguist and editor of linguistic works, Julio Platzmann, with marginal notes in pencil in German.

Second copy: LILLYbm: later full dark green cloth, lettered in gold. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill. Lanyon-Orgill was for some years the editor of the *Journal of Austronesian Studies*, and published dictionaries of such languages as Raluana and Mailu. Third copy: IUW.

[**BAYOT**] Bayot (Baiot, Baiote, Bayotte) is a language of southern Senegal, southwest of Ziguinchor in a group of villages near Nyassia, in northwestern Guinea-Bissau, along the Senegalese border, and in the Gambia. Bayot has traditionally been considered the most divergent Jola language, in the (geographic) Atlantic branch of the Niger–Congo language family. However, half of its vocabulary, including basic terms such as pronouns, are not Jola or even Atlantic, and may not be Niger–Congo, though grammatically it behaves as a typical Jola language. It is therefore often left unclassified pending further research (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bda. Alternate Names: Baiot, Baiote, Bayotte.

**2009**: [IUW] *Bref aperçu grammatical et lexical du bayot-kugere*, by Mbacke Diagne. Dakar, Senegal: Editions du livre universel, 2009. 130 p.; 20 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in blue and white. First edition. Series: Didactique. Bayot-French lexicon, pp. 75-130.

"This work is drawn from data collected in the course of a long documentation project ... of Bayot which I directed from 2004-2006" (Author's note, tr: BM). "[T]he lexicon permits the reader to see, over the course of 2500 entries, the fundamental lexical characteristics of the language" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**BEDAWIYET**] Beja (also called Bedawi, Bedauye, To Bedawie, Ta Bedawie, Hadareb, or by dialect names; Beja: Bidhaawyeet, Tu-Bdhaawi) is an Afroasiatic language spoken in the western coast of the Red Sea by the Beja people. They number around two million people, and inhabit parts of Egypt, Sudan and Eritrea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bej. Alternate Names: Bedauye, Bedawi, Bedawiye, Bedja, Beja, Tu Bdhaawi, Tu-Bedawie.

**1895a**: [LILLYbm] *Tentative Grammar of the Beidawi Language Spoken by the Tribes of the North-Eastern Soudan with Short Vocabulary and Sentences*, by Major-General F.T. Haig. London and Bungay: Richard Clay & Sons, 1895. Recent gray wrappers with printed label. 79 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Vocabulary numerous word lists and sentences. This copy is extensively annotated with additional words, phrases and corrections in an apparently contemporary hand. This item seems to have been unknown to Roper (see below), who lists only the German vocabularies of Almqvist (1881-1885) and Reinisch (1893 and 1895) prior to his, and may be the first English-language vocabulary and grammar of the language. Zaunmüller lists an early three-volume study of Bedawi by H. Almqvist, Upsala, 1881-1885, which Byetedawi-German and German-Bedawi dictionary.

Based on studies "during some months spent at Suakin in 1890-91, when engaged in assisting in the distribution of relief to the famine-stricken tribesmen who then crowded down to that Port," supplemented upon his return to London by reference to "the learned work of Almqvist" [tr: BM].

**1895b:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der Bedauye-Sprache*, by Leo Reinsch [1832-1919]. Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1895. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [8] 1-3 4-365 366-368. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 28. Hendrix 310. Beja-German, pp. [1]-244, and German-Beja, pp. 247-365.

"The present dictionary is based primarily on the Beja texts I gathered in North Africa and published in reports of the sessions of the Royal Academy in Vienna (Vol. 128), as well as on the wordlist I assembled in 1880 in Amideb and Betkom in Barka. Those words taken from earlier vocabularies of travelers, as well as from Watson and Almqvist, are noted by indicating the respective names" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1930:** *Tu Bedawie: An Elementary Handbook for the Use of Sudan Government Officials*, [by E.M. Roper]. Hertford, Herts. England: Stephen Austin & Sons, n.d. [c. 1930]. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 28. Hendrix 311. Pp. 137-280 Bedawiet-English and English-Bedawiet. Beidawi or Bedawiyet "is the language of the nomads of the Red Sea Hills from Egypt to Kassala."

[**BEELE**] Beele (also known as Bele, Àbéélé, Bellawa) is an endangered Afro-Asiatic language spoken in a few villages in Bauchi State, Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bxq. Alternate Names: Àbéélé, Bele, Bellawa.

**1978:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**BEEMBE**] Bembe (Kibeembe) is a Bantu language of Congo-Brazzaville. It is closely related to Kikongo. Pangwa (not the Pangwa of Tanzania) may be a dialect. Maho (2009) considers Beembe, Kamba-Doondo, and Hangala (Ghaangala) to be distinct languages. It should not be confused with the Bembe language (Ibembe) spoken in Congo-Kinshasa and Tanzania. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: beq. Alternate Names: Bembe, Kibeembe.

**2002:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2010:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire beembe-français: mukaanda mambaangukulu kibeembe-lumputu*, rédaction: Guy Noël Kouarata, Sabine Müri, Sara Brown. Première édition. Brazzaville, République du Congo: SIL-Congo, 2010. xix, 380 pages: illustrations; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references (pages xviii-xix) and a French-Beembe index. In Beembe and French.

[**BEKWEL**] Bekwel (Bekwil) is a Bantu language of the Republic of the Congo. There are some 10,000 speakers there, with a quarter that number across the border in Gabon, and perhaps a similar on the opposite side in Cameroon. It is rather close to Nzime (Koonzime). Maho (2009) considers Nkonabeeb (Konabembe) to be a dialect of Bekwil rather than of Mpumpong (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bkw. Alternate Names: Bakwele, Bakwil, Bekwil.

**2002:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**BELARUSAN**] Belarusian (/belə'ru:siən/; беларуская мова bielaruskaja mova [b'ela'ruskaja 'mova]) is an official language of Belarus, along with Russian, and is spoken abroad, chiefly in Russia, Ukraine, and Poland. Before Belarus gained independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, the language was known in English as Byelorussian or Belorussian, transliterating the Russian name, белорусский язык, or alternatively as White Ruthenian (/ru:'θi:njən/) or White Russian. Following independence, it also became known as Belarusian. Belarusian is one of the East Slavic languages and shares many grammatical and lexical features with other members of the group. To some extent, Russian, Ukrainian, and Belarusian are mutually intelligible. Its predecessor stage is known as Old Belarusian (14th to 17th centuries), in turn descended from Old East Slavic (10th to 13th centuries). At the 1999 Belarus Census, the Belarusian language was declared as a "language spoken at home" by about 3,686,000 Belarusian citizens (36.7% of the population). About 6,984,000 (85.6%) of Belarusians declared it their "mother tongue" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bel. Alternate Names: Belarusian, Belorussian, Bielorrussian, Byelorussian, White Russian, White Ruthenian.

[**BELIZE KRIOL ENGLISH**] Belize Kriol English (also Kriol or Belizean Creole) is an English-based creole language closely related to Miskito Coastal Creole, Jamaican Patois, San Andrés-Providencia Creole, Bocas del Toro Creole, Colón Creole, Rio Abajo Creole and Limón Coastal Creole. Population estimates are difficult; virtually all of the more than 70,000 Creoles in Belize speak Kriol. Kriol is the lingua franca of Belize and is the first language of some Garifunas, Mestizos, Maya, and other ethnic groups. It is a second language for most others in the country (Wiki)

Ethnologue: bzh. Alternate Names: Kriol, Miskito Coast Creole English, Western Caribbean Creole.

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *Manuscript of the Belizean Lingo*, by George McKesey. Belize: National Printers, Ltd., n.d. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2], 1-106. First edition. Foreword dated 1974. a Belizean Creole-English dictionary, pp. 11-57. Earliest published vocabulary of Belize Kriol.

"At a time when we are on the threshold of political independence, when national consciousness is high, when increased educational opportunities and communication are rapidly modifying our speech, it is fitting that the language in which our most meaningful proverbs, songs and stories are told, should be recorded." (E.P. Yorke, Chief Education Officer, Belize, Foreword). "I do not profess to be an authority on the Belizean Creole dialect... If in my attempt to produce this work I will have established a basis for a more elaborate and perhaps comprehensive effort, I would feel rewarded in adding one more contribution to the culture of my countrymen" (Introduction). "With the possible exception of the Maya Indians, the original settlers of Belize were Africans brought over by Englishmen who were engaged in wood-cutting, hence the creolisation in Belize, thereby adding to the list of pidgin survivors, 'Belizean Creole.'.. Belizean Creole comes out of English and the first sentence uttered by the Belizean child is Belizean Creole... Belizean Creole should be regarded as a language - not a dialect - and apart from the verses written by the late James Martinez... and by the late James A.C. Elliott..., nothing in writing has heretofore been attempted in Belizean Creole. ...I shall make every attempt... to be consistently simple in the spelling of the Belizean Creole words. I hope

that I shall meet with some measure of success in this respect. I am, therefore, devoting a section of this work to a Belizean Creole-English dictionary..." ("The Belizean Creole"). George McKesey was a Belizean Creole himself, orphaned at an early age, teaching on a salary of \$6.00 a month in later life, and then a stage comedian and singer. He contributed to the development of broadcasting in Belize by serving as radio announcer for Radio Belize. Several of his radio programs touching on Belizean Creole, dating from the mid-1950's, are included, pp. 68-89.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Bileez Kriol glassary an spellin gide. Belize Kriol glossary and spelling guide*, by The Belize Creole Project Committee. Belize City, Belize: The Project, 1997. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and decorated in red, blue and green. Pp. [4] 1 2-141 142. First edition. Creole-English vocabulary, pp.27-85, and English-Creole, pp. 87-141. With a list of printed sources from which this glossary is drawn, the earliest of which is that of George McKesey (see above).

"The Belize Creole Project has been undertaken to focus the efforts of many individual Creoles and organizations towards the overall development of Kriol into a literary language" (Acknowledgments). "The purpose of the books is to provide a guide to the spelling of words in Belize Kriol.... This is not a dictionary. It will be a helpful tool for the further collection of words and definitions towards the creation of a dictionary of the Kriol language of Belize... The English words are not definitions. They show close approximations in meaning to the Kriol words aligned... A workshop was held in Belize City in June, 1994 to develop an organized writing system for Belize Kriol... The spelling system created at that workshop is that which is followed here" (Introduction).

[**BELLA COOLA**] Nuxalk /'nu:hɒlk/, also known as Bella Coola /'bɛlə 'ku:lə/, is a Salishan language spoken by the Nuxalk people. Today it is spoken only in the vicinity of the Canadian town of Bella Coola, British Columbia by perhaps 20 elderly people. While the language is still sometimes called Bella Coola by linguists, the native name Nuxalk is preferred by some, notably by the Nuxalk Nation government. Though the number of truly fluent speakers has not increased, the language is now taught in both the provincial school system and the Nuxalk Nation's own school, Acwsalcta, which means "a place of learning" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Bella Coola) blc. Alternate Names: Nuxalk.

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *A Concise Nuxalk-English Dictionary*, by H. F. Nater. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1990. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in blue, white and black. Pp. [i] ii-x xi, 1-2 3-169 170-172. First edition. Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury Series Paper 115. Nuxalk-English, pp. 3-169. "This dictionary lists in alphabetically order over 2000 Nuxalk morphemes, as well as sample words and sentences, gathered by the author at Bella Coola, British Columbia, between 1972 and 1983" (Abstract). "It is hoped that, eventually, an English-Nuxalk dictionary will also see the light" (Introduction). First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

[**BELLARI**] Bellari is a Dravidian variety of India spoken by about 1,000 Bellara, a Scheduled Caste of Karnataka and Kerala. It is reportedly close to Tulu and Koraga (especially the former), but it is not known if it is a separate language or a dialect of Tulu.

A community of fifty families of basket-weavers live in Kundapura Taluk in coastal Karnataka (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brw.

**1971:** see under **KORAGA**.

[**BEMBA**] The Bemba language, ChiBemba (also Cibemba, Ichibemba, Icibemba and Chiwemba), is a major Bantu language spoken primarily in north-eastern Zambia by the Bemba people and as a lingua franca by about 18 related ethnic groups, including the Bisa people of Mpika and Lake Bangweulu, and to a lesser extent in Katanga in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, and Botswana. Including all its dialects, Bemba is the most spoken indigenous language in Zambia. The Lamba language is closely related and some people consider it a dialect of Bemba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bem. Alternate Names: Chibemba, Chiwemba, Cibemba, Ichibemba, Icibemba, Wemba.

**1904:** [LILLY] *An Introductory Handbook to the Language of the Bemba-People (Awemba)*, by W. G[ovan] R[obertson]. London: The London Missionary Society, 1904. Original red cloth, lettered in black, former library markings. xxii, [2], 545, [1] p., [1] folded leaf; 18 cm. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 324. *Bemba-English*, pp. 103-404, and *English-Bemba*, pp. 407-545. Only ed. cited in BM 204:285 and NUC pre-56 498:198. "Table showing some of the terms indicating family relationship," one folded leaf at end. With the inkstamps, withdrawal stamp, and book label of the War Office Library, London.

**1947 [1954]:** [IUW] *The White Fathers' Bemba-English dictionary*. London, New York, Published for Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland Joint Publications Bureau [by] Longmans, Green [1954]. vi, 829 p. 22 cm. "Originally published by the White Fathers. This revised edition, prepared by the Publications Bureau, was first published in 1954." Hendrix 328. Earlier ed. published in 1947 under title: *Bemba-English dictionary*.

Revised edition **1991:** [IUW] *The White Fathers' Bemba-English dictionary*.

Ndola, Zambia: The Society of the Missionary for Africa (White Fathers), 1991. vi, 829 p.; 23 cm. "Bemba-English Dictionary was originally published by the White Fathers. This revised edition, prepared by the Publications Bureau, was first published in 1954."

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Bemba Pocket Dictionary*, compiled by E. Hoch. Abercorn, n.d. [circa. 1960]. Stiff cloth wrappers. Unpublished bound typescript. Hendrix 319 lists E. Hoch: *Bemba Pocket Dictionary: Bemba-English and English-Bemba*. Kipalapala, T.M.P. Printing Department, 1960. 239 pp.

Revised re-set edition **1974:** [IUW] *Bemba pocket dictionary: Bemba-English and English-Bemba*, by E. Hoch. Lusaka: NECZAM, 1974. 233 p.; 17 cm.

Hippocrene edition **1998:** [LILLYbm] *Hippocrene Concise Dictionary: Bemba: Bemba-English / English-Bemba*, by E. Hoch. New York: Hippocrene Books, Inc. 1998. Original stiff brown and white wrappers, lettered in brown and pink, with black and white bar code. Pp. [2] 1-12 13-233 234-238. First edition. Bemba-English, pp. 13-97, English-Bemba, pp. 101-207, and tables of family relationships, names of birds, snakes, etc., pp.

222-233. The lists of trees, bird and snakes was compiled by L.D.E.F. Vesey-FritzGerald, Principal Scientific Officer, International Red Locust Control Service.

"This pocket dictionary has been compiled to help Bemba-speaking people to study English and English-speaking people to study Bemba. In order to simplify this study, only words in everyday use have been included" (Preface).

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Icibemba*, compiled by Malcolm Guthrie, edited by Michael Mann. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1995. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xiii *xiv*, 1 2-160 161-162. First edition. African Languages and Cultures, Supplement 2. Second copy: IUW.

"At some time between mid-1942 and mid-1944 when he was collecting the material that later formed the basis of his *Classification of the Bantu languages*, Malcolm Guthrie collected a substantial amount of data on Icibemba...including the field vocabulary of which this is an edited version...An edited and reduced version of the vocabulary...with about 2500 entries, was duplicated and provided to students, but the work has been otherwise unpublished. In 1949 the White Fathers at Chilubula published their excellent *Bemba-English Dictionary* with close to 20,000 entries...This dictionary...gives fuller glosses and more generous exemplification, but the two works are often complementary: [the White Fathers dictionary] may inform us that a tree grows in swampy conditions, Guthrie that it is a source of planks...Some 15% of Guthrie's entries are not to be found in the [White Fathers] dictionary" (Introduction).

**2002:** [IUW] *A classified vocabulary of the Icibemba language*, by Alexander Raymond Makasa Kasonde. München: Lincom Europa, 2002. 133 p.; 21 cm. Languages of the world. Dictionaries 39.

[**BEMBE**] Bembe (Ibembe) is a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Western Tanzania. According to Ethnologue, it forms a dialect continuum with the Lega language through Mwenga Lega. It has no connection with the Bembe (Kibembe) language of the Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bmb. Alternate Names: Beembe, Ebembe, Ibembe.

**1910:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**BENA**] Bena is a Bantu language spoken by the Bena people of the Iringa region of Tanzania (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yun. Alternate Names: Binna, Buna, Ebina, Ebuna, Gbinna, "Lala" (pej.), Purra, Yangeru, Yongor, Yungur.

**2008:** [IUW] *Yungur proverbs (bwed-bwedta mara) & words (bukiya)*, by Manliura Datilo Philemon. 1st ed. Yola, Nigeria: Paraclete Publishers, 2008. x, 141 p.; 22 cm.

[**BENG**] Beng (Ben) is a Mande language of Ivory Coast. It goes by various names, including Gan, Ngain, Ngan, Ngen, Ngin, Nguin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nhb. Alternate Names: Ben, Gan, Ngain, Ngan, Ngen, Ngin, Nguin.

**1921:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *Beng-English dictionary*, Alma Gottlieb & M. Lynne Murphy. Bloomington, IN: Distributed by Indiana University Linguistics Club Publications, 1995. Original pale violet wrappers with black paper spine, lettered in black. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xxv xxvi, 1 2-116. First edition. Beng-English, pp. 9-68, and an English-Beng index, pp. 73-105. With bibliography, pp. xxiii-xxv. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"While living among the Beng in Côte d'Ivoire (during fourteen months in 1979-80, and two months in summer 1985), my technique for learning the Beng language centered around a growing pile of index cards on which I recorded each new word learned." (Preface, Gottlieb). "The Beng language belongs to the Southern Mande family of West African languages.... There has been very little scholarly work on the Beng language published by linguists. In 1904, Maurice Delafosse published a list of the Beng words for the numbers one to ten.... Some years later [Louis] Tauxier, who was the first to recognize Beng as a Mande language, published a word list of some seven hundred words [*Le Noir de Bondoukou*, Paris: Editions Leroux, 1921 (Hendrix 414 Brong)]. (Admirable though it was an early effort, my check on this list in 1980 revealed many differences and discrepancies).... According to a 1984 census... there were 9,986 people in 20 Beng villages" (Introduction).

[**BENGA**] Benga is a West Bantu language spoken by the Benga people of Equatorial Guinea and Gabon. It has a dialectical variation called Bapuku. Benga-speakers inhabit a small coastal portion of Rio Muni, the Cape of San Juan, suburban enclaves of Rio Benito and Bata, the islands of Corisco, Small Elobey and Great Elobey (Wiki)

Ethnologue: bng. Alternate Names: Boumba, Ndowe.

**1923:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**BENGLISH**] Bengali (/beŋ'gɔ:li/) or Bangla (/ba:ŋla:/; Bangla ['baŋla]) is the language native to the region of Bengal, which comprises the present-day nation of Bangladesh and of the Indian states West Bengal, Tripura and southern Assam. It is written using the Bengali alphabet. Bengali is the national language in Bangladesh and second most spoken language in India. With about 250 million native and about 300 million total speakers worldwide, it is the seventh most spoken language in the world by total number of native speakers and the eleventh most spoken language by total number of speakers. The importance of this language to the countries of South Asia is illustrated by the history of the national anthems of Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka, and the national song of India, all first composed in the Bengali language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ben. Alternate Names: Bangala, Bangla, Bangla-Bhasa.

**1788:** [LILLYbm] *The Indian vocabulary. To which is prefixed the forms of impeachments*, [by Weeden Butler (1742-1823)]. London: John Stockdale, 1788. Contemporary brown half-calf and marbled paper over boards, decorated in gold, with black leather label. Pp. [4] *i-ii* iii-xvi, 1 2-136, +<sup>2</sup>1 2-14 15-16. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the ink ownership signature of Mary J. Douglas, dated May, 1817. Bengali-English, pp. [1]-133, preceded by "Forms of Impeachment," pp. iii-xiii. This appears to be the first substantial, separately published Bengali-English vocabulary and is the earliest title listed under "Indian terms" in the article on dictionaries in the 13<sup>th</sup>

ed. of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*. The earliest bilingual Bengali dictionary in any language is Portuguese, published in Lisbon in 1743.

Second copy: [LILLY] *The Indian vocabulary: to which is prefixed the forms of impeachments* [by Weeden Butler]. London: J. Stockdale, 1788. xvi, 136 pages; 16 cm (8vo). Bound in contemporary catspaw calf, flat spine with red morocco title label, rubbed; hinges restored. Lilly Library copy front endpaper inscribed: "R. Gardner. 1795" Lilly Library copy is interleaved and annotated on more than 100 pages by a contemporary hand, probably R. Gardner, an East India employee. "First edition of a rare work that was published to provide explanations of Indian words for those interested in following the trial of the governor general of British India, Warren Hastings (1732-1818). Presumably many of the words were printed here for the first time" (Bookseller's description: Glen Horowitz).

"The Event of Mr. Hasting's Trial, which at present engrosses the general attention... every publication capable of rendering assistance to those whom curiosity may lead to be present at so important a scene, will, no doubt, be received with the approbation of the public". Warren Hastings (1732-1818) was the first governor-general of British India. Edmund Burke led the call for his impeachment in the British Parliament in 1786, censuring his actions as governor-general as part of a broader struggle between the India Company and the British government for ultimate control of India. "The actual trial did not commence until 1788 [hence the addition of the forms of impeachment to this otherwise apolitical vocabulary]. For seven long years Hastings was upon his defence on the charge of 'high crimes and misdemeanors.' During this anxious period he appears to have borne himself with characteristic dignity, such as consistent with no other hypothesis than the consciousness of innocence. At last, in 1795, the House of Lords gave a verdict of not guilty on all charges laid against him" (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 13<sup>th</sup> ed.).

"The necessity of such a work as the following Vocabulary... has been long universally allowed. The lists of words generally printed with publications which relate to the East-Indies, have always been found so short and incomplete, as even frequently to be incapable of assisting the reader through the pages to which they were prefixed or subjoined. It is from this consideration, of the insufficiency of all Vocabularies of Bengal words hitherto published, that the Editor of the following has been induced, with considerable pains and application, to collect into one series, all such terms (in whatsoever publications they lay scattered) as could, by their explanation, in any respect tend to the elucidating and better understanding of East-India affairs" (Preface).

**1797 [1971]:** [IUW] *The tutor*, 1797. Menston, Scolar Press, 1971. [4], vii, 167 p. 27 cm. English linguistics, 1500-1800--a collection of facsimile reprints no. 276. Facsimile reprint of 1st ed. [Serampore, Printed by the author] 1797. English-Bengali vocabulary.

**1818, 1825:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Bengalee language in which the words are traced to their origin and their various meanings given, Vol. I. Second edition., with corrections and additions; Vol. II-Part [I]-II*, by William Carey [1761-1834]. Serampore: printed at the Mission-Press, 1818, 1825. Two vols. bound in three. Worn contemporary brown-half leather and orange cloth over boards; spines with black leather label, title lettered in gold, and author lettered in gold directly on spine; five raised bands. Pp. Vol. I: [2] *i-iii iv-vii viii, 9 10-616*; Vol. II: [4] *1 2-790 791-792, 793-796 797-1544*.

Second edition, revised and enlarged. Zaunmüller, col. 29. The first, one-volume edition, was published in 1815. The present edition carries a Preface in Vol. by Carey dated 1818. The title page for Vol. II of this copy may be that of the second part of Part II.

"Till of late, the Bengalee language was almost wholly neglected by Europeans, under the idea of its being a mere jargon, only used by the lower orders of people.... Since the institution of the College of Fort Williams, this prejudice has gradually been giving way. The Bengalee language has become the object of study.... The number of books yet published in the language is very small... no work has yet been published on any one science, nor a treatise upon any particular subject.... The want of a Dictionary of the Bengalee language has long been felt, especially by the students in the College of Fort Williams. Induced by this acknowledged want and... after many delays, [the author] presents it to the public. He has endeavoured to introduce every simple word used in the language" (Preface).

Third edition of volume 2 **1839**: [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Bengalee language. Vol. 2, English and Bengalee*, by William Carey. Serampore: Sold at the Press, and also by Mr. P.S. Derozario, Church Mission Press, and by all the principal booksellers in Calcutta, 1839. 432 p.; 23 cm. In later supplied grey wrappers, photocopy of t.p. pasted to upper wrapper. The two volume "A dictionary of the Bengali language" was issued 1827-1828 and 1827-1839, with vol. 1 abridged from Dr. Carey's quarto dictionary by John C. Marshman and vol. 2 compiled by John C. Marshman. See BM 33:1017 and NUC pre-1956.

**1828a**: [LILLYbm] [First part of title in Bengali script] *Or a Dictionary of the Bengali Language with Bengali Synonyms and an English Interpretation, compiled from native and other authorities*, by William Morton. [Bombay?]: Bishop's College, printed by H. Townsend, 1828. Recent green cloth over boards, lettered in gold, signed Kokil & Co. on the binding. Pp. i-vi, 1 2-660 661-662. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the ink stamp "Peoples free reading room and library, Dhobi Talao branch" and "Cancelled" stamp dated 1966. Bengali-English, pp. [1]-660, and Errata and Addenda, pp. [661-662]. Morton was the first missionary appointed to India by the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of Foreign Parts.

"Early on his arrival to this country, the Compiler became sensible of the want of such a compendium, a mean between the meagreness of a mere vocabulary and the diffuseness of the more elaborate species of Dictionaries. At the period when this work was undertaken, there were extant only the vocabulary of Mr. Foster and the large quartos of Dr. Carey [second edition, 1825].... In no accredited Dictionary of any literary language are the gross vulgarisms of the boor and the low artizan admitted to hold a place, which decency and good taste refuse them. Dr. Carey's great work is as much depreciated in value as it is augmented in bulk, by a mass of matter utterly irrelevant to the study of the provincial tongue; in nearly every instance, the Sanscrit Dictionary of Dr. Wilson being transcribed verbatim in its pages, to the utter confusion of the student, who is thus set afloat on an unknown ocean of words without pilot of compass.... The Abridgement of Carey's Dictionary being merely a reduction of the bulk of that work, retaining all its peculiarities though meagre in its explanatory portion, has been of no additional service" (Preface). With further detailed criticisms of Foster and Carey.

**1828b:** [LILLYbm] *A Companion to Johnson's Dictionary in English and Bengalee, to which is prefixed an introduction to the Bengalee language, adapted for the use of both Native and European students. Vol. II*, by John Mendies.. Serampore: The Serampore Press, 1828. Contemporary brown half-leather without lettering. Pp. [4] 1 2-530. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the ink stamp of the Mercantile Library of New York. Bengali-English, pp. [1]-524. Intended as a companion volume to the English-Bengali edition of 1822.

"[The author's] original design was to publish a second edition to his Dictionary, together with the present volume as a companion to it, in two volumes at once; but want of means and other unforeseen obstacles, have prevented him from carrying his design into immediate execution. However, he pledges himself to the public, that not long hence the second edition of his Abridgement of Johnson's 'Dictionary in English and Bengalee' will be published upon a more improved plan, so as to give general satisfaction... The present volume... contains upwards of Thirty-Six Thousand selected words from the works of eminent Oriental Scholars, besides many other useful words and other synonymous terms not to be found in any Dictionary extant" (Advertisement).

**1851:** [LILLYbm] *Abridgment of Johnson's Dictionary, English and Bengali. Peculiarly calculated for the use of European and native students. The Second, Improved edition. To Which are subjoined abbreviations commonly used in writing and printing; and a short list of French and Latin words and phrases in common use among English authors*, by John Mendies. Calcutta: Printed for the compiler by J. Thomas, at The Baptist Mission Press, 1851. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold, recased. Pp. *i-iii* iv-viii, 1 2-390 391-392. Second edition. Not in Zaunmüller. First edition was 1822. English-Bengali, pp. [1]-386.

"By the infinite mercy of God I have been spared to complete this second, and improved Edition of Johnson's Dictionary in English and Bengali... Antecedent to the year 1822, the year of the publication of my first Edition, when Dr. Carey's great Dictionary was going through the Press, I made it a constant practice to cull from his work, as well as from other sources, as many Bengali words, as would suit my purpose... For effecting this I enjoyed great advantages; being a reader and corrector of the [Serampore and Baptist Missionary] Press, the proof sheets of the whole of Dr. Carey's Dictionary must necessarily pass through my hands... At that time, with the exception of the scarce and high-priced Vocabulary of Mr. Foster [not in Zaunmüller], and another English and Bengali Vocabulary by Mohanprasad Thakur [not in Zaunmüller], I know of no other work then extant whereby the wants of the middling class of Native English students could have been supplied, and this circumstance gave rise to Johnson's Dictionary in English and Bengali" (Preface).

**1954:** [IUW] *Students' Bengali to English dictionary: with words, compound words, phrases, idioms and proverbs*, by Ashu Tosh Dev. Calcutta: Author, 1954. 620 p.; 26 cm.

**1957:** [LILLYbm] *Bengalsko-russkii slovar. 38000 slov*, by E[vgeniia] M[ikhailovna] Bykova et al. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1957. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-9 10-907 908-912. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 29. Bengali-Russian, pp. [9]-903. Earliest Russian dictionary of Bengali. A Russian-Bengali dictionary appeared in 1966 (see below). Loosely inserted: *Bengalsko-russkii slovar, kratkie svedeniia po fonetike i slovoobrazovaniiu*

*bengalskogo iazyke; prilozhenie*. [Moscow: Gos. izd-vo innostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei], 1957, original wrappers, 46 pp.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Karmannyi russko-bengalskii slovar. 7500 slov*, by D[zhek] Litton. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1959. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-599 600. First edition. Russian-Bengali, pp. 13-[600]. First Russian pocket dictionary of Bengali.

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Karmannyi bengalsko-russkii slovar. 8000 slov*, by D[zhek] Litton. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1960. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-531 532-536. First edition. Bengali-Russian, pp. 13-[532]. First Bengali-Russian pocket dictionary. Second copy: IUW.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *A Short Bengali-English English-Bengali Dictionary*, by Jack A. Dabbs. [College Station, Texas]: A. & M. College of Texas, 1962. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. 174 pp. First edition. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1966:** [IUW] *Russko-bengal'skiĭ slovar': okolo 24 000 slov*, sostavil Dzhék Litton; pod red. Noni Bkhoumika i Shubkhomeiā Gkhosha. Moskva: Sovetskaĭa Ėntsiklopediĭa, 1966. 759 p. First edition. First Russian-Bengali dictionary.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *Samsad Bengali-English Dictionary*, compiled by Sailendra Biswas, revised by Subodhchandra Sengupta. Calcutta: Sahitya Samsad, 1968. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in red on black stamped labels. 1278 pp. (numbered in Bengali). First edition thus. Preliminary material in Bengali. With bookplate and signature of Aditi Nath Sarkar. Second copy: IUW.

Fifth edition **1980 [1995]:** [IUW] *Samsad English-Bengali dictionary*, compiled by Sailendra Biswas; revised by Subodhchandra Sengupta and Sudhangshukumar Sengupta. 5th ed. edited by Birendramohan Dasgupta. Calcutta: Sahitya Samsad: Distributors, Indian Book distributing Co., 1995 printing, c1980. xiii, 1354 p.; 22 cm.

Fifth edition with supplement **2006 [2007]:** [IUW] *Samsad English-Bengali dictionary*, compiled by Sailendra Biswas; revised by Subodhchandra Sengupta and Sudhangshukumar Sengupta. Edited by Birendramohan Dasgupta. Calcutta: Sahitya Samsad, 2006 (2007 printing) [8], 1992 p.; 22 cm. 5th ed. with supplement for new words/meanings, 1980-2005.

**1968:** [IUW] *A glossary of judicial and revenue terms, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the administration of the government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustānī, Sanskrit, Hindī, Bengālī, Uṛīya, Marāthī, Guzarāthī, Telugu, Karnāta, Tamiḷ, Malayālam, and other languages. Compiled and published under the authority of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company*, by H. H. Wilson. Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal [1968]. xxiv, 727 p. 29 cm. Second edition.

**1974:** [IUW] *Slovar' bengal'skogo iazyka s russkimi ěkvivalentami: okolo 21 000 slov*, sost. V.N. Loskutov, R.V. Valueva, B.G. Poliānskiĭ; pod red. E.M. Bykovoĭ i Noni Bkhoumika. Moskva: Sovetskaĭa Ėntsiklopediĭa, 1974. 752 p.; 20 cm.

**1981a:** [IUW] *Bengali English dictionary*, [compiled by?] P.K. Bhattacharyya. Brooklyn, N.Y.: Saphrograph Corp., 1981. 169 p.; 19 cm.

**1981b:** [IUW] *English Bengali dictionary*, P.K. Bhattacharyya. Brooklyn, N.Y.: Saphrograph Corp., 1981. 160 p.; 19 cm.

**1987:** [IUW] *Russko-bengal'skiĭ uchebnyĭ slovar': 5000 slov*, by S.A. TĠSirin; pod red. Sunila Das Gupty. Moskva: "Russkiĭ ĩazyk", 1987. 383 p.: ill.; 23 cm.

**1994a:** [IUW] *Bangla Academy Bengali-English dictionary*, editors, Mohammad Ali, Mohammad Moniruzzaman, Jahangir Tareque; compilers, Latifur Rahman, Jahangir Tareque. Dhaka: The Academy, 1994. 878 p.; 22 cm. First edition.

**1994b:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch Deutsch-Bengali*, by Nabinananda Ghose. Calcutta: Jagadananda Ghose, 1994. Original red paper over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [6] 1-1046. First edition. German-Bengali, pp. 1-1046. Although this is clearly this first full-length German-Bengali dictionary, a much more modest polyglot German-English-Bengali dictionary of 119 pp. was published in 1977 in Calcutta.

"The present dictionary is the first German-Bengali dictionary ever. After many years of work, this book is finally presented to the public. It consists primarily of the most modern vocabulary from all areas and profession" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1997a:** [IUW] *Progressive Bengali-English dictionary*, compiled by Nanigopal Aich & Rishi Das. Calcutta: Indian Progressive Pub. Co., 1997. A-G, 1021, xxxiv p.; 22 cm. Fourth edition.

**1997b:** [LILLYbm] [title in Bengali and German] *Wörterbuch. Bengali: German*, by Nabinananda Ghose, ed. by Banashree Srivastva. Calcutta: Jagadananda Ghose, 1997. Original dark blue paper over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-vi*, 1-634. First edition. Bengali-German, pp. 1-634.

"The extraordinarily positive reception that greeted the appearance of the German-Bengali portion of the dictionary in 1994...prompted the collaborators and publisher of the present Bengali-German portion to edit it with great care" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1999:** [IUW] *The modern Bengali dictionary for non-Bengali readers*, compiled and edited by Asit Kumar Bandyopadhyay. Calcutta: Asiatic Society, 1999. v.; 25 cm. v. 1. Vowels. v. 2. Consonants (k-ñ).

**2010:** [IUW] *Bengali (Bangla) dictionary & phrasebook*, by Hanne-Ruth Thompson. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2010. viii, 211 p.; 18 cm.

[**BEOTHUK**] The Beothuk language (/bi:'ɒtək/ or /'beɪ.əθɒk/), also called Beothukan, was spoken by the indigenous Beothuk people of Newfoundland. The Beothuk have been extinct since 1829 and there are few written accounts of their language, so little is known about it.

Beothuk is known only from four word lists written down in the 18th and 19th centuries. They contain more than 400 words but no examples of connected speech. However, a lack of any systematic or consistent representation of the vocabulary in the wordlists makes it daunting to establish what the sound system of Beothuk was, and words listed separately on the lists may be the same word transcribed in sundry ways. Moreover, the lists are known to have many mistakes. This, along with the lack of connected speech leaves little upon which to build any reconstruction of Beothuk... From 1968 onwards John Hewson has put forth evidence of sound correspondences and shared morphology with Proto-Algonquian and other better-documented Algonquian languages, though if valid Beothuk would be an extremely divergent member of the family. Other researchers claimed that proposed similarities are more likely the result of borrowing rather than

cognates. The limited and poor nature of the documentation means there is not enough evidence to draw strong conclusions. Owing of this overall lack of meaningful evidence, Ives Goddard and Lyle Campbell claim that any connections between Beothuk and Algonquian are unknown and likely unknowable (Wiki).

Not found in Ethnologue.

**1915:** [IUW] *The Beothucks, or Red Indians, the aboriginal inhabitants of Newfoundland*, by James P. Howley. Cambridge, University Press, 1915. xx, 348 p., 37 leaves of plates. ill. 31 cm. vocabularies of the Beothuk language.

**1978:** [LILLYbm] [cover title] *Beothuk Vocabularies: a Comparative Study*, by John Hewson. St. John's, Newfoundland: Newfoundland Museum, 1978. Original white and reddish-brown wrappers, lettered in white and reddish-brown.. Pp. [4] i-vii viii, 1-2 3-178 179-182 [2]. First edition. Technical Papers of the Newfoundland Museum, Number 2, 1978. This is the first full treatment of the vocabulary of the language.

"The Beothuk Indians of Newfoundland were among the first peoples of the North American continent to be contacted by Europeans. Cartier in his first voyage of 1534 relates how he reached the Newfoundland coast in the month of May, and comments that the natives were tall and well built, and had the habit of covering themselves with red ochre. This custom, commented on by many of the early explorers and writers, gave rise to the term 'Red Indian', which has since become a generic term for North American Indians....[Eventually] hostilities against the Beothuk by both white settlers and Micmac reached such a point that the Beothuk were hunted like wild animals and shot on sight, man, woman and child...By 1823 this once numerous tribe...was reduced to a mere handful, a total of fifteen individuals" (Historical Background). a series of early vocabularies of Beothuk reproduced in facsimile and transcribed: "The definitive vocabularies so established are put together in a single listing (by English gloss) in an appendix" [pp. 149-167].

[**BERA**] Bera (Bira) is a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is close to Amba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brf. Alternate Names: Bira, Kibira, Plains Bira, Sese, Sumbura.

**1910:** see under **AVATIME**.

[**BERBER LANGUAGES**] Berber or the Amazigh languages or dialects (Berber name: Tamaziyt, Tamazight, [tæmæ'zɪyt], [θæmæ'zɪyθ]) are a family of similar and closely related languages and dialects indigenous to North Africa. They are spoken by large populations in Algeria and Morocco, and by smaller populations in Libya, Tunisia, northern Mali, western and northern Niger, northern Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and in the Siwa Oasis of Egypt. Large Berber-speaking migrant communities have been living in Western Europe since the 1950s. In 2001, Berber became a constitutional national language of Algeria, and in 2011 Berber became a constitutionally official language of Morocco, after years of persecution. Berber constitutes a branch of the Afroasiatic language family, and has been attested since ancient times (Wiki).

**1890:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire de la langue parlée dans les pays barbaresques*, by El Chott, Habil Klarin Mta. Paris: H. Charles-Lavauzelle, 1890. Contemporary red quarter-leather and black marbled paper over boards. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix.

"Whatever these dialects be called, the Kabyle, the Shilha, the Zenati, the Tuareg or shak, the Berber language is still essentially one, and the similarity between the forms current in Morocco, Algeria, the Sahara and the far-distant oasis of Siwa is much more marked than between the Norse and English in the sub-Aryan Teutonic group. The Berbers have, moreover, a writing of their own, peculiar and little used or known, the antiquity of which is proved by monuments and inscriptions ranging over the whole of North Africa" (Encyclopedia Britannica, 13<sup>th</sup> ed.)

**1925:** [LILLY] *Melanges René Basset*, by André Basset. Paris: Editions Ernest Leroux, 1925. 16 pp. Original wrappers lettered in black. "Le nom de la "porte" en berbère". Presentation copy from the author to Marcel Mercier.

**1936:** [LILLY] *Situation actuelle des parlers berbères dans le département d'Oran*, by André Basset. Algeria: Societe Historique Algerienne, 1936. 8 pp. Original blue wrappers lettered in black. Presentation copy from the author to Marcel Mercier. Lists René Basset's writings on the Berber language of Oran.

**1952:** [IUW] *Textes arabes des Zaër: transcription, traduction, notes et lexique / par Victorien Loubignac*. Paris: Librairie orientale et américaine M. Besson, 1952. xxiii, 594 p.; 29 cm. Library binding. Publications de l'Institut des hautes études marocaines; t. 46. Lexicon: Berber-French, pp. 353-590.

**[BEREBICE CREOLE DUTCH]** Berbice Dutch Creole is a now extinct Dutch-based creole language. It had a lexicon partly based on a dialect of the West African language of Ijaw. In contrast to the widely known Negerhollands Dutch creole spoken in the Virgin Islands, Berbice Creole Dutch and its relative Skepi Creole Dutch, were more or less unknown to the outside world until Ian Robertson first reported on the two languages in 1975. Dutch linguist Silvia Kouwenberg subsequently investigated the creole language, publishing its grammar in 1993 [1994: see below] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brc.

**1994:** [IUW] *A grammar of Berbice Dutch Creole*, by Silvia Kouwenberg. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1994. xvii, 693 p.: ill., map; 25 cm. Library binding. Mouton grammar library; 12. Berbice Creole Dutch-English vocabulary, pp.[553]-677. Includes bibliographical references (p. [679]-689) and index.

"[This vocabulary consists] of a listing of all the BD words which surfaced in my fieldwork.... Each item is listed with—minimally—information on its source language, grammatical class and gloss. As much as possible, examples of its use follow" (Introduction [to Vocabulary, p. [549]).

**[BEROM]** Berom (Biom) is a Plateau language of Nigeria. Although locally numerically important, the Berom are shifting to Hausa. The small Cen and Nincut dialects may be separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bom. Alternate Names: Afango, Berum, Birom, Gbang, Kibbo, Kibbun, Kibo, Kibyen, Lêm Berom, "Shosho" (pej.).

**1998:** [IUW] *Berom/English dictionary = bwokrwañ pa chap/iwel ha elem berom de chen shinañ/belasara...*, by Sen Luka Gwom. Plateau State, Jos [Nigeria]: S. L. Gwom, c1998. iv, 32 p.; 20 x 28 cm. Original bright blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Berom-English vocabulary, pp. 12-31.

"For enhancing our civilization, it would be forward ever, backward never in our land. Without a language, tradition, custom and culture can be a mirage. Therefore in a work like this, it should be seen as an attempt to bring to focus the challenges of our time in maintaining and understanding our traditional, customary and cultural heritage" (Preface).

**2010:** [IUW] *Berom history & dictionary*, by Sen Luka Gwom. [Nigeria?]: [publisher not identified], 2010. xxxx, 175 pages: illustrations; 21 cm. Original green and yellow wrappers, lettered in red, black and white, with a color photo of rocks in a landscape on front cover. Added title on title page verso: Bwokrwañ pa chap/iwel ha elem berom de chen shinañ Belasara. Berom-English vocabulary, pp. 23-60.

"We can see 187 miscellaneous words, abbreviations and Berom Alphabets, Maps of Plateau Berom speaking area, items: a hoe, a bible, wall fastening, bones and horse" (Preface).

[BERTA] Berta proper, aka Gebeto, is spoken by the Berta (also Bertha, Barta, Burta) in Sudan and Ethiopia. The three Berta languages, Gebeto, Fadashi and Undu, are often considered dialects of a single language. Berta proper the dialects Bake, Dabuso, Gebeto, Mayu, and Shuru; the dialect name Gebeto may be extended to all of Berta proper (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wti. Alternate Names: Barta, Beni Shangul, Bertha, Burta, Jebelawi, Wetawit.

**1826-1827:** [LILLY] *Voyage à Méroé, au fleuve Blanc, au-delà de Fâzoql dans le midi du royaume de Sennâr, à Syouah et dans cinq autres oasis; fait dans les années 1819, 1820, 1821 et 1822*, par M. Frédéric Cailliaud. Accompagné de cartes géographiques, de planches représentant les monumens de ces contrées, avec des détails relatifs à l'état moderne et à l'histoire naturelle. [Paris]: Par autorisation du roi, à l'Imprimerie royale, 1826-27. 4 v.: ill., facsim.; 22 cm. + atlas. Contemporary tan leather, marbled edges, marbled endpapers. First edition. Hendrix 387. "Vocabulaires des Nègres de Quamâmul le pays de Bertat," in vol. 1, pp. 421-425.

**1929:** [LILLY] "Tutschekiana II: Aus dem im Besitze der Bayerischen Staatsbibliothek in München befindlichen Nachlaß migeteilt von M. Heepe" in: *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen an der Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Berlin*, Jg. 32, dritte Abt: Afrikanische Studien, Berlin, 1929, pp. [1]-40. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black. Complete issue. the following vocabularies: "Deutsch-Fazoglo [Berta]," pp. [1]-19, double column; German-Berta, pp. 19-21, triple column (from Frédéric Cailliaud: *Voyage au Méroé*, Paris, 1826—see above, Hendrix 387); German-Berta, p. 22, triple column (from *Révue de philologie et d'ethnographie*, vol. 1, Paris 1874); German-Berta, pp. 22-23, triple column (from Ernst Marno: *Reisen im Gebiete des blauen und weißen Nil*, Vienna, 1874).

**2008:** [IUW] *Bertha-English-Amharic dictionary*. Addis Ababa: SIL Ehtiopia, 2008. xxiv, 221 p.; 20 cm. Notes: In English, Berta and Amharic.

**2013:** [IUW] *Dikshinéri ndú albartó mbá almadarasó = Berta school dictionary*. Addis Ababa: SIL Ehtiopia, 2013. 102 pages: illustrations; 29 cm. Notes: "This dictionary is a product of the Benishangul-Gumuz Language Development Project, which is a joint project between Education Bureau, Bureau of Culture & Tourism and SIL Ethiopia"--Title page verso. In English, Berta and Amharic.

**2014:** [IUW] *Bertha English-Amharic-Arabic dictionary*. Addis Ababa: SIL Ethiopia, 2014. xxi, 264 pages; 21 cm. Notes: "This dictionary is a product of the Benishangul-Gumuz Language Development Project, which is a joint project between Education Bureau, Bureau of Culture and Tourism, SIL Ethiopia"--Title page verso. Second edition.

[**BETE LANGUAGES**] The Bété languages are spoken in central-western Ivory Coast. There are many dialects but they can be grouped as follows:

Western: 1) Bété of Gagnoa; 2) Kouya

Eastern: 3) Bété of Guiberoua; 4) Bété of Daloa; 5) Godié.

They belong to the Kru language family (Wiki).

**2004:** [IUW] *Parlons bété: [une langue de Côte d'Ivoire]* / Raymond Ganoléba Zogbo. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2004. 239 p.: maps; 22 cm. Collection "Parlons". Includes bibliographical references (p. 235-236).

**2005:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bété-français* / Zogbo Ganoléba Raymond. Abidjan: Éditions du CERAP, c2005. 364 p.: ill., 2 maps; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 361-364).

[**BÉTÉ, GUIBEROUA**] Bété is a language cluster of Kru languages in Ivory Coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bet. Alternate Names: Central Bété, Western Bété.

**1905:** [IUW] *Essai de manuel de la langue néouolé, parlée dans la partie occidentale de la Côte d'Ivoire: ouvrage accompagné d'un recueil de contes et chansons en langue néouolé, d'une étude sur les diverses tribus Bété-Bakoué, de vocabulaires comparatifs, d'une bibliographie et d'une carte*, by Georges Thomann. Paris: E. Leroux, 1905. [4], viii, 198, [1] p.: map; 28 cm. Hendrix 390. "Bibliographie relative aux langues dites krou et à la région du Sassandra", p. 193-95. Néouolé [Guiberoua Bété] is spoken in the western part of Ivory Coast.

[**BETI**] Eotile, or Beti, is a nearly extinct Tano language of Ivory Coast. Speakers are shifting to Anyin, with remaining Eotile speakers heavily influenced by that language. The last speaker of "pure" Eotile is reported to have died in 1993 (Wiki). The former name of the Eotile tribe was Mekiyo.

Ethnologue: eot. Alternate Names: Eotile.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**BEZHТА**] The Bezhta (or Bezheta) language (Bezhta: бeжкълaс миц, bežł'alas mic, pronounced ['bežtɨ'alas mits]), also known as Kapucha (from the name of a large village), belongs to the Tsezic group of the North Caucasian language family. It is spoken by about 6,200 people in southern Dagestan, Russia. Bezhta can be divided into three dialects – Bezhta Proper, Tlyadal and Khocharkhotin – which are spoken in various villages in the region. Its closest linguistic relatives are Hunzib and Khwarshi. Bezhta is unwritten, but various attempts have been made to develop an official orthography for the language. The Bezhta people use Avar as the literary language. The first book ever printed in Bezhta was the Gospel of Luke.

Ethnologue: kap. Alternate Names: Bazht', Bazht'al, Bechitin, Bexita, Bezbeta, Bezbeta, Bezhituri, Bezht'alas mits, Bezhti, Kapuch, Kapucha, Kapuchin, Kapuchin-Gunzib, Kapuchuri, Khvanal, Kiburabi, Kupuca.

**1995:** [IUW] *Bezhtinsko-russkii slovar'*, M.Sh. Khalilov. Makhachkala: Dagestanskii nauch. tsentr Rossiiskoi akademii nauk, In-t iazyka, lit-ry i iskusstva im. G. TSadasy, 1995. 418 p.; 21 cm. Added title page: *Bezhta-Russian dictionary*. Seriiā "Natsional'no-russkie slovari". Bepis'mennye iazyki Dagestana. bibliographical references (p. 415-417).

**2014:** [IUW] *Бежтинско-русский фразеологический и фольклорно-этнографический словарь / М.Ш. Халилов. Bezhtinsko-russkii frazeologicheskii i fol'klorno-ètnograficheskii slovar' = Bezhta-Russian phraseological and folklore-ethnographical dictionary / M.Sh. Khalilov. Leipzig; Makhachkala: ALEF, 2014. 377 pages; 21 cm. bibliographical references (pages [370]-372).*

**2015:** [IUW] *Slovar' bezhtinskogo iazyka = A dictionary of the Bezhta language*, M.Sh. Khalilov. Makhachkala: Institut iazyka, literatury i iskusstva Dagestanskogo nauchnogo tsentra im. G. TSadasy: ALEF, 2015. 692 pages; 25 cm. Series: Bepis'mennye iazyki Dagestana, natsional'no-russkie slovari.

[**BHILI**] Bhili is a Western Indo-Aryan language spoken in west-central India, in the region east of Ahmedabad. Other names for the language include Bhagoria and Bhilboli; several varieties are called Garasia. Bhili is a member of the Bhil language family, which is related to Gujarati and the Rajasthani language. The language is written using a variation of the Devanagari script. Nahali (Kalto) and Khandeshi are the major dialects of Bhili language. The term Bhili is of Dravidian origin "Vil" which means bow, refers to the Bow people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bhb. Alternate Names: Bhagoria, Bhil, Bhilbari, Bhilboli, Bhilla, Bhilodi, Lengotia, Vil.

**1895:** [LILLY] *Rudiments of the Bhili Language*, by Rev. Chas. S. Thompson, Church Missionary Society Rajputana. Ahmedabad [India] United Printing Press, 1895. Original purple pebbled cloth. Pp. [6] I II-XV XVI, 1 2-332, [2], 1<sup>2</sup> 2<sup>2</sup> 3<sup>2</sup>-4<sup>2</sup>. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Bhili-English, pp. [57]-198, and English-Bhili, pp. [199]-316. This copy with "Compliments of | F.H. Russell | 30-1-97." First dictionary of the Bhili language.

"In the year 1880 the C.M.S. began Mission Work among the Bhilis inhabiting the hilly tracts of Rájputáná. Up to that time, no attempt, so far as I know, had been made to reduce to writing the language spoken by the hillmen" (Preface).

[**BIAK**] Biak (wós Vyak or "Biak language"; wós kovedi or "our language"; Bahasa Indonesia: Bahasa Biak), also known as Biak-Numfor, Noefoor, Mafoor, Mefoor, Nufoor, Mafoorsch, Myfoorsch and Noefoorsch, is an Austronesian language that has been classified as one of 41 languages of the South Halmahera-West New Guinea subgroup of Eastern Malayo-Polynesian Languages. It is spoken in Biak and Numfor and numerous small islands in this archipelago in the province of Papua, Indonesia by about 30,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bhw. Alternate Names: Biak-Numfor, Mafoor, Mafoorsch, Mefoor, Myfoorsch, Noefoor, Noefoorsch, Nufoor.

**1893:** [LILLYbm] *Noefoorsch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, by J. L. van Hasselt [1839-1930]. Utrecht: Kamink & Zoon, 1893. Modern paper preserving rear wrapper, with reproduction of title page pasted to front cover. Pp. [4] 1 2-43 44. Second, revised and enlarged edition. Cf. Zauhmüller, col. 296, for first edition of 1876. Biak-Dutch, pp. [1]-37, Malay words in Biak, pp. [38]-40, with names of places, months and numbers, pp. [41]-43.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1947:** [LILLYbm] *Noemfoorsch Woordenboek*. Uitgegeven onder auspiciën van Het Nieuw-Guinea Studie-Comité en Het Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, te 's-Gravenhage, by J. L. and F[rans] J[ohannes] F[rederik] van Hasselt. Amsterdam: N. V. Drukkerij en Uitgeverij J. H. de Bussy, 1947. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-3 4-312. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Numfor-Dutch (including comparisons with other languages of New Guinea), pp. 9-312. J. L. van Hasselt published a *Hollandsch-Noefoorsch en Noefoorsch-Hollandsch woordenboek* of 123 pages in Utrecht in 1876 (Zauhmüller, col. 296). A "second improved and enlarged edition" was issued in Utrecht in 1893. The present edition, resulting from "decades of work on the language by [the authors]" was produced under the auspices of the New Guinea Study Committee.

"During my forty years as a missionary in New Guinea I gained knowledge of many different areas: linguistic, domestic, medical and others. I have united them in this book in the hope to be of service to others" (Foreword, F. J. F. van Hasselt, b. 1870, and presumably the son of J. L. van Hasselt; tr: BM).

[**BIALI**] Biali, a.k.a. Berba or Bieri, is a Gur language of Benin. There are also a thousand or so speakers in Burkina, where they are believed to have originated (Wiki).

Ethnologue: beh. Alternate Names: Berba, Bialaba, Bieri, Bjerb, Bjeri, Byali.

**1983a-b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** [IUW] *Français-Biali: Français-Nateni / Seminaire sur les problèmes de terminologie en langues béninoises*. [Cotonou, Benin]: Centre national de linguistique appliquée, 1984. 20, 20 p.; 29 cm. Original pink wrappers, lettered in black. French-Nateni, pp. 1-20; French-Biali, pp. 1-20 (second pagination). This work is the result of a seminar financed by UNESCO on terminology in the languages of Benin.

"After intensive work ... together over three days we are able to present to the public, though still incomplete, the various lexicons resulting from the seminar, for criticism and improvement" (Preliminary note, tr: BM).

**1989:** [IUW] *Quelques expressions pratiques du biali / par Raphael Windali-N'Oueni*. [Bénin]: République du Bénin, Ministère de l'éducation nationale, Centre national de linguistique appliquée, Commission nationale de langue Biali, 1989. 23 leaves; 22 x 30 cm. 375 expressions and words with French and English equivalents.

[**BIDAYUH, BAU**] Jagoi, Singai or Bau, is a Dayak language of Borneo. Gumbang dialect may be closer to Tringgus [Wiki].

Ethnologue: sne. Alternate Names: Bau-Jagoi, Jaggoi, Jagoi, Sarawak Dayak.

**1956:** [LILLY] *Vocabulary of English and Sarawak Land Dyak (Singhi tribe)*, compiled by Fr. A. Reijffert. Kuching: Printed at the Sarawak Govt. Printing Office, 1956. v, 55 p.; 16 cm. Imprint from cover-title. Bound in green boards printed in black.

**2013:** [IUW] *Dayak Bidayuh dictionary Bau / Jagoi / Singai: Bidayuh - English, English – Bidayuh*, by Michael Paong Nissom. Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia: Michael Paong Nissom, 2013. 340 pages; 21 cm.

"The dialect in this dictionary is spoken by the Dayak Bidayuh in Singai, in all the villages near Kuching and in the areas split by the Kuching/Bau/Lundu road in the First Division of Sarawak"--Preface.

[**BIDIYO**] Bidiyo (also known as Bidyo, Bidio, 'Bidio, 'Bidiyo, Bidiyo-Waana, Bidiya) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in south central Chad.

Ethnologue: bid. Alternate Names: Bidio, 'Bidio, Bidiya, 'Bidiyo, Bidiyo-Waana, Bidyo.

**1989:** [IUW] *Lexique bidiya: une langue centre-africaine (République du Tchad): avec une introduction grammaticale* / Khalil Alio et Herrmann Jungraithmayr. Frankfurt am Main: V. Klostermann, c1989. 163 p.: 2 maps; 25 cm. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Frankfurter Wissenschaftliche Beiträge. Kulturwissenschaftliche Reihe; Bd. 16. Bidiya [Bidiyo]-French, pp. 51-[127], French-Bidiya [Bidiyo], pp. 129-[164].

"This Bidiyo-French lexicon consists of almost 4000 words, the French-Bidiyo section is a simple index. It is the third lexicon of appreciable size devoted to an Eastern Chadic language, after those of J. Fédry and P. de Montgolfier on two Dangeléat languages" (Avant-Propos, tr: BM).

[**BIDYARA**] Bidjara (Bidyara, Pitjara) is an extinct Australian Aboriginal language. In 1980 it was spoken by twenty elders in Queensland, between Tambo and Augathella, Warrego and Langlo rivers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bym. Alternate Names: Bidjara, Bithara, Bitjara.

**1973:** [LILLYbm] *Bidyara and Gungabula: grammar and vocabulary*, by J[ohn] G[avin] Breen. Melbourne: Monash University, 1973. Original ochre quarter-plastic spine and white wrappers lettered in black. Pp. [12] 1 2-227 228 + linguistic map. First edition. Linguistic communications, no. 8. Reproduced from typescript. Bidyara-Gungabula-English, pp. 189-218. This is the first published vocabulary of these two languages.

"The preparation of this preliminary grammar of Bidyara and Gungabula has been hastened by the interest being taken in the language and customs of the Aborigines of the Charleville-Augathella area by Mr. F.G.W. Ford of Charleville. Mr Ford, whose work as the only dental surgeon serving a large area of Western Queensland brings him into contact with and gives him the confidence of many Aborigines, is hoping to arouse the interest of the younger Aborigines in their culture and language. As one means to this end he has been attempting to learn the language from some of the older speakers. It is hoped that this grammar and vocabulary will be useful to him and to any young Aborigines or other local people who may be interested.... The work... has been financed by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies" (Preface).

"Present day Bidyara and Gungabula people are concentrated in two main groups; one at Augathella and Charleville... and the other at Clermont... The only neighboring language about which they seem to know anything much is the 'Maranoa Language' or 'Mitchell Language', which seems superficially to be almost identical.... Gungabula

people now regard the Bidyara country as also their own.... Their language is now virtually identical to that of the Bidyara but the main informants agree that there were greater differences in the early days" (Introduction).

**[BIGAMBAL]** Bigambal (Bigambul) is an extinct and unclassified Australian Aboriginal language. It has been classified variously in the Wiradjuric or Bundjalung branches of Pama–Nyungan. Wafer & Lissarrague (2008) classify it with Yugambal. The Bigambul people, a group of indigenous people of Australia, are those Australian Aborigines that are united by a common language, strong ties of kinship and survived as skilled hunter–fisher–gatherers in family groups or clans scattered along the Northern Tablelands and Border Rivers regions of New South Wales and Queensland, Australia (Wiki). One of the many alternate spellings of Bigambul is Pikumbul.

Ethnologue: xbe. Alternate Names: Bigambul, Bigumbil.

**1875:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES...**

### **POLYGLOT.**

**[BIKOL LANGUAGES]** The Bikol languages are a group of Central Philippine languages spoken mostly on the Bicol Peninsula of the island of Luzon and also parts of Catanduanes and Burias Islands and Masbate province. There is a dialect continuum between the Visayan languages and the Bikol languages; the two together are called the Bisakol languages (Wiki).

**1971:** [IUW] *Bikol dictionary*, by Malcolm W. Mintz. [Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1971] x, 1012 p. 23 cm. Series: PALI language texts: Philippines.

**[BIKOL, RICONADO]** Rinconada Bikol or simply Rinconada (Rinconada Bikol: Riṅkonāda), spoken in Camarines Sur Province, Philippines, is one of several languages that compose the Inland Bikol (or Southern Bicol) group of the Bikol macrolanguages. It belongs to the Austronesian language family that also most Philippine languages, the Formosan languages of Taiwanese aborigines, Bahasa Indonesia, Malay, Māori, Hawaiian, and Malagasy (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bto. Alternate Names: Bicolano, Iriga, Rinconada Bicolano, Rinconada Bikol.

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *New Bicolano-Pilipino-English Dictionary*, compiled by Julio Silverio. Manila: National Book Store, 1980. Original blue and orange wrappers, lettered in orange and white. Pp. [4], 1 2-114 115-116. First edition. Includes Bicolano-Pilipino-English, pp. [1]-[116].

**[BILEN]** The Bilin language (ብሊና b(i)lina) is spoken by the Bilin people in and around the city of Keren in Eritrea and Kassala in eastern Sudan. It is the only Agaw (Central Cushitic) language spoken in Eritrea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: byn. Alternate Names: Balen, Belen, Beleni, Bilayn, Bilein, Bileno, Bilin, Bogo, Bogos, North Agaw.

**1883, 1887:** [LILLYbm] *Die Bilin-Sprache*, by Leo Reinisch [1832-1919]. Vol. 1: Leipzig: Th. Grieben's Verlag, 1883; Vol. 2: Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1887; 2 vols: Vol. 1: Texte der Bilin-Sprache; Vol. 2: Wörterbuch der Bilin-Sprache. Contemporary red half-leather and marbled paper over boards, lettered in gold (19<sup>th</sup> century library binding with

raised bands). Pp. Vol. 1: *I-V* VI-VIII, 1 2-322; Vol. 2: *I-V* VI, 1 2-426 427-428. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 30. Hendrix 393-394. Ex-Harvard College Library, with gold stamp of Harvard on spine, release blind stamp on title page. Each volume with the bookplate of Stephen J. Lieberman, author of *The Sumerian loanwords in Old-Babylonian Akkadian* (Scholars Press for Harvard Semitic Museum, 1977). Bilen-German-Tigre, Vol. 2, pp. [1]-366, with German-Bilen-Tigre, pp. [367]-426, double columned, and errata, p. [427]. First dictionary of the language.

"The manuscript for the present volume was completed four years ago....The Bilen words...are largely based on the Bilen texts I have gathered, of which most have been published. ...A young intelligent Bogos by the name of Johannes Musa... whom I educated in my home in Vienna over a period of two years, was of invaluable service to me. I learned to speak Bilen in daily intercourse with him, allowing me to penetrate more deeply into the spirit of the language. I believe I need fear no objection for having added to the Bogos word in nearly every case its equivalent in Tigre. The Bogos are a bilingual people, speaking Tigre as fluently as their own language. The traveler in the land of the Bogos will not be unwelcome" (Preface, Vol. 2, tr: BM).

**2006:** see under **AGAW LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**BILOXI**] Biloxi is an extinct Siouan language which was at one time spoken by the Biloxi tribe living in present-day Mississippi, Louisiana, and southeast Texas (Wiki).

Ethnologue: no longer listed.

**1912:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Biloxi and Ofo Languages accompanied by Thirty-one Biloxi Texts and Numerous Biloxi Phrases*, by James Owen Dorsey & John R. Wanton. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912. Original olive cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. 340 pp. First edition. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 47. Not in Zaunmüller. Biloxi-English and Index to the Biloxi Dictionary, and Ofo-English and Index to the Ofo Dictionary. The Biloxi and Ofo were American Indian tribes of the lower Mississippi Gulf region of the United States. There were six to eight surviving speakers of Biloxi in 1908. The Ofo had long been considered extinct when the last surviving representative of the tribe was discovered in that same year. This is the first dictionary of both languages.

[**BIMA**] The Bima language, or Bimanese, is the language of the eastern half of Sumbawa Island, Indonesia, which it shares with the Sumbawa language. Bima territory the Sanggar Peninsula, where the extinct Papuan language Tambora was once spoken. "Bima" is an exonym; the autochthonous name for the territory is "Mbojo" and the language is referred to as "Nggahi Mbojo." It is closely related to the languages of Sumba Island to the southeast. There are over half a million Bima speakers. Neither the Bima nor the Sumbawa people have alphabets of their own for they use the alphabets of the Bugis and the Malay language indifferently (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bhp. Alternate Names: Bimanese.

**1893:** [LILLYbm] *Bimaneesch-Hollandsch Woordenboek*, edited by J[ohann] C[hristoph] G[erhard] Jonker. Batavia; 'S Hage: Landsdrukkerij; M. Nijhoff, 1893. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-134 [2]. First edition. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch genootschap van kunsten en wetenschappen, deel XLVIII, 1. Stuk. Not in Zaunmüller. Bima-Dutch, pp. [1]-118, a

"Lijst van Kolosche Woorden," pp. [119]-121, and "Toevoegselen en Verbeteringen," pp. [122]-134. First dictionary of the language. An Indonesian-Bima dictionary was published in Jakarta in 1981.

[**BIMOPA**] Moba is a major language of the Gurma people of Togo and Ghana. However, in Ghana only 60% of ethnic Moba Gurma speak the language. There are also about 2,000 speakers in Burkina Faso (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bim. Alternate Names: Moar, Moor.

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**BINE**] Bine, also known as Pine, Kunini, Masingara or Oriomo (a name shared with Wipi), is a Papuan language of New Guinea. Glottolog lists the following varieties: Boze-Giringarede, Irupi-Dragele, Kunini, Masingle, Sebe, Sogal and Tate (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bon. Alternate Names: Oriomo, Pine.

**1976:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**BIPI**] The Bipi language is the westernmost West Manus language. It is spoken by approximately 1200 people on the Bipi and Sisi Islands off the west coast of Manus Island, Manus Province of Papua New Guinea. It has SVO word order (Wiki).

Ethnologue: biq. Alternate Names: Sisi-Bipi.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**BIRIFOR**] Birifor is a pair of Gur languages of Burkina Faso (Northern Birifor) and Ghana (Southern Birifor). There are a few thousand speakers of both varieties, which are not mutually intelligible, in Ivory Coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue separates Birifor into two languages: 1) Malba Birifor [bfo]; 2) Southern Birifor [biv].

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**BISA**] Bissa (Bisa) is a Mande language spoken by the Bissa people of Burkina Faso, Ghana, and (marginally) Togo. Dialects are Barka, Lebir, Lere (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bib.

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *La Langue Bisa: Grammaire et Dictionnaire*, A[ndré] Prost. Ouagadougou, Upper Volta [Burkina Faso]: Centre IFAN [Institut Français d'Afrique Noire], [1950]. Original light brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and red. 200 pp. First edition. Études Voltaïques, Mémoire No. 1. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 392. a Bisa-French dictionary, pp. [75]-198. This copy with the ownership signature of the linguist Gilbert Schneider on cover and half title. Schneider is author of, among others, studies of West African Pidgin English, and of Cameroons Creole. Second copy: IUW.

[**BISLAMA**] Bislama (English /'bɪsləmə:/; Bislama: [bisla'ma]; also known under its earlier name in French Bichelamar [biʃlamɑʁ]) is a creole language, one of the official languages of Vanuatu. It is the first language of many of the "Urban ni-Vanuatu" (those who live in Port Vila and Luganville), and the second language of much of the rest of the country's residents. "Yumi, Yumi, Yumi", the Vanuatu national anthem, is in Bislama.

More than 95% of Bislama words are of English origin; the remainder combines a few dozen words from French, as well as some vocabulary inherited from various languages of Vanuatu, essentially limited to flora and fauna terminology (Wiki)

Ethnologue: bis. Alternate Names: Bichelamar.

**1911:** [LILLYbm] *Beach-la-mar: the jargon or trade speech of the western Pacific*, by William Churchill [1859-1920]. [Washington, D.C.]: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1911. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1-54 55-56. First edition. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication no. 154. Reinecke 87.78: "For several years the standard monograph on Pacific PE, though it contains irrelevant material, is insufficiently aware of the transformation of Beach-la-mar into Melanesian Pidgin (confusing the two), and is ignorant of Suchardt's articles. Though the writer knew Beach-la-mar at first hand, the lexicon is from printed sources". Beach-la-mar-English, pp. 33-53. In spite of Reinecke's rather harsh judgment, this is the earliest scholarly approach to the jargon listed, and offers the first extensive printed vocabulary of the language. The printed sources are carefully identified for each word. The author was Sometime Consul-General of the United States in Samoa and Tonga, and member of several academic societies. Second copy: IUW.

"[Beach-la-mar] is a jargon of wide extent but of scanty record. . . . Thus it has lacked a historian, its records are scattered through a few books of travel in the South Sea whensoever the crudities of its diction have seemed to the recorder sufficiently droll to add a comic touch to descriptive pages. Even of record of such sort we find but a brief collection, as will be shown in the notes and bibliography following the vocabulary of this treatise" (p.3). The bibliography of 15 sources is included on p. 54.

**1943a:** see **1943a** under **MELANESIAN PIDGIN**.

**1943b:** see **1943b** under **MELANESIAN PIDGIN**.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *A Descriptive Dictionary Bislama to English*, by Bill [William Greenwood] Camden. Vila, New Hebrides: Maropa Bookshop, 1977. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 138 pp. First edition. Bislama-English only. "Bislama is the lingua franca of the New Hebrides," a pidgin language "also called Bislaman by some New Hebrideans, and Bichelamar or Bishlamar by expatriates," and spoken by some 90% of the population, or 90,000 speakers. The dictionary gives "approximately double the number of entries in previous dictionaries."

**[BLACKFOOT]** Blackfoot, also known as Siksika (ᑭᓴᓴᑭ) – the language's denomination in ISO 639-3 – Pikanii, Pied Noir, and Blackfeet, is the Algonquian language spoken by the Blackfoot tribes of Native Americans, who currently live in the northwestern plains of North America. Nearly all speakers live in Canada. There are four dialects of Blackfoot, three of which are spoken in Alberta, Canada and one of which is spoken in the United States: Siksiká (Blackfoot), to the southeast of Calgary, Alberta; Kainai (Blood), spoken in Alberta between Cardston and Lethbridge; Aapátóhsipikani (Northern Piegan), to the west of Fort MacLeod; and Aamsskáápipikani (Southern Piegan), in northwestern Montana. There is a distinct difference between Old Blackfoot (also called High Blackfoot), the dialect spoken by many older speakers; and New Blackfoot (also called Modern Blackfoot), the dialect spoken by younger speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bla. Alternate Names: Blackfeet, Pied Noir, Pikanii.

**1841:** [LILLY] *Letters and notes on the manners, customs, and condition of the North American Indians*, by Geo. Catlin; written during eight years' travel amongst the wildest tribes of Indians in North America, in 1832, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39: in two volumes, with four hundred illustrations, carefully engraved from his original paintings. London: The author, 1841 (London: Tosswill and Myers) 2 v.: ill., 3 maps, ports.; 26 cm. Errata slip tipped in on fly leaf v.1. First edition Zaubmüller, col. 349 (dated 1876). Vol. 2 a vocabulary of the Blackfoot language.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1851-1857:** see Vol. 2 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1882:** [LILLYbm] *A grammar and vocabulary of the Blackfoot language, being a Concise and Comprehensive Grammar for the use of the Learner, to which is added an exhaustive Vocabulary, containing upwards of 5000 words, Phrases and Sentences, upon five hundred different Subjects of everyday occurrences, all arranged under their respective headings, with the Negations and Interrogations of each*, compiled by C.M. Lanning from Original Translations by Joseph Kipp and W.S. Gladston, Jr.. Fort Benton, Montana Territory: The Author, 1882. Original tan paper over boards lettered in black, with black cloth spine. Pp. I-III IV 5 6-143 144-146. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. English-Blackfoot vocabulary and phrases by categories, pp. 54-143. With errata leaf, 2 pp., printed on purple paper, inserted between pp. II and III. First dictionary of Blackfoot.

"The constant intercourse between the neighboring Indian tribes and the white population, will continue for some years to come, and as we are often travelers in their country for pleasure and profit, we are not infrequently found in their company, with whom we are unable to make known our wishes, and being unable to understand our wishes, and being unable to understand our language can obtain from them no information. It is for those, who wish to exchange ideas with those people of the prairie, that this little volume has been published" (Introduction).

**1886:** [LILLY] *First reader in the English and Blackfoot languages with pictures and words prepared by order of the Department of Indian affairs for the use of industrial schools, among the Blackfoot tribes in the North West territories*. Montreal: C.O. Beauchemin & Son, 1886. 88 p. front., illus. 19 cm. Original pinkish-brown cloth, decorated and lettered in blind. First edition. English-Blackfoot vocabulary, pp. 71-85.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 6 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1930, 1934:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Blackfoot Vocabulary based on Material from the Southern Peigans. A Blackfoot-English Vocabulary based on Material from the Southern Peigans*, by C.C. Uhlenbeck & R. H. Van Gulik. 2 vols. Amsterdam: Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen & N.V. Noord-Hollandsche, 1930, 1934. Original gray wrappers lettered in black. First volume, 264 pp.; second volume, 380 pp. First editions. Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, Afdeling Letterkunde, Nieuwe Reeks. Deel XXIX, No. 4 [and] Deel XXXIII, No.2. Zaubmüller, col. 349. Second copies: IUW.

"Practically all the material contained in the present vocabulary was secured ... in 1910 and 1911 among the Southern Peigans of Blackfoot Reservation, Teton County, Montana. No word was taken from Tims' [*Grammar and Dictionary of the Blackfoot*

*Language*, 1889] that did not appear to be used by the Southern Peigans. Therefore that dictionary cannot claim a place among the sources of this new one."

Reprinted **n.d.**: [LILLYbm] *A Blackfoot-English Vocabulary based on Material from the Southern Peigans*, by C.C. Uhlenbeck & R. H. Van Gulik. New York: AMS Press, n.d. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 380 pp. Reprint of the first edition of 1934.

**1989**: [LILLYbm] *Blackfoot Dictionary of Stems, Roots, and Affixes*, by Donald G. Frantz & Norma Jean Russell. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1989. Original white cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black; dust jacket gray, black, orange and white, lettered in black. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xxii, 1-470 471-474. First edition. Blackfoot-English, pp. 1-317, and an English index, pp. 319-465. Second copy: IUW.

"Donald Frantz and Norma Jean Russell have compiled a comprehensive dictionary, the first to be published in fifty years. It contains more than 4,000 Blackfoot-English entries and an English index of more than 5,000 entries.... Their dictionary provides the most accurate, up-to-date collection of Blackfoot vocabulary yet prepared, including a thorough coverage of cultural terms" (from front flap of d.j.)

Second, enlarged and revised, edition **1995**: [LILLYbm] *Blackfoot Dictionary of Stems, Roots, and Affixes*, by Donald G. Frantz & Norma Jean Russell. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1995. Original two-tone blue and white wrappers, lettered in light blue and red. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xxiv, 1-442 443-448. Second copy: IUW.

"This second edition of the critically acclaimed dictionary originally published in 1989 adds more than 300 new entries and amplifies over 1000 others. *The Blackfoot Dictionary* is a comprehensive guide to the vocabulary of Blackfoot, an Algonquian language spoken by thousands in Alberta and Montana. It contains more than 5,000 entries and an English index of more than 5,000 entries" (blurb on half title). The dictionary was also issued hardbound.

[**BOBO MADARÉ, SOUTHERN**] Bobo (Bòbò; also known as Bobo Fi, Bobo Fing, Bobo Fing, Bobo Mandaré, Black Bobo) is a major Mande language of Burkina Faso; the western city of Bobo Dioulasso is named partly for the Bobo people. Bobo consists of: Southern dialects: Syabéré (Sya), Bengé, Sogokiré, Voré, Zara (Bobo Dioula/Jula); Northern aka Konabéré dialects: Yaba, Sankuma (Sarokama), Jèrè, Tankri, Kure, Kukoma (Koma).

Northern and Southern Bobo share only 20%–30% intelligibility according to Ethnologue, and by that standard are considered separate languages. The terms Bobo Fing 'Black Bobo' and Bobo Mandaré are used to distinguish them from Bobo Gbe 'White Bobo' and the Bobo Oule 'Red Bobo' of Burkina (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bwq. Alternate Names: Black Bobo, Bobo, Bobo Fi, Bobo Fing.

**1921**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1960's?**: [LILLYbm] "Phrase Book (Bobo Fing). 9 pp. original typescript, Bobo-English, classified phrases. No indication of place, author or purpose, date c. 1960's?. In dark blue wrappers with brads.

**1981**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire bobo-français: précédé d'une introduction grammaticale, et suivi d'un lexique français-bobo*, by Pierre Le Bris. Paris: SELAF, 1981. Original yellow and brown wrappers, lettered in black, with an illustration on front

cover. Pp. 1-6 7-415 416. First edition. Series: Langues et civilisations à tradition orale, 44. Bobo-French, pp. [115]-387, and French-Bobo, pp. 391-411 (three columns). First dictionary of Bobo. Second copy: IUW.

"The Bobo language is spoken in the Bobo-Joulaso region of western Upper Volta by a population often erroneously referred to as the 'Bobo-Fings'. It is a Mande language... The central part of this work is a Bobo-French dictionary. André Prost... used documents compiled over a period of 25 years by Pierre Le Bris to prepare this dictionary, and in addition has carefully noted the tones of the language.... A French-Bobo vocabulary is also furnished. A tentative grammar, the first to be published for Bobo, is prefixed to this work" (Resume, English). "There are many dialects of Bobo. The one studied here is Sya, spoken in Bobo-Dioulasso (of which the most ancient quartier is Sya), and the neighboring villages (Tounounma, Kiri, Sakabi, etc.).

[**BODO**] Bodo (बड़ो [bɔ̃ɔ]), or Mech, is the Sino-Tibetan language of the Bodo people of north-eastern India and Nepal. It is one of the official languages of the Indian state of Assam, and is one of the 22 scheduled languages that is given a special constitutional status in India. Bodo language is written using Devanagari script. Earlier it was written using Assamese script and Roman script. Devanagari has been used for Bodo since 1963 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brx. Alternate Names: Bara, Bodi, Boro, Boroni, Kachari, Mech, Meche, Mechi, Meci.

**1885:** see under **INDO-AYRAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *Boro vocabulary, with a grammatical sketch*, by D N. Shankara Bhat. Poona: Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, 1968. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. i-vii viii-xii xiii-xiv, 1 2-177 178-180. First edition. Building Centenary and Silver Jubilee Series: 59. Bodo-English, pp. [37]-176. Second copy: IUW.

"Boro is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken by about 362,000 persons mainly in the three districts of Assam (eastern India), viz., Darrang, Nowgong and Kamrup. It is also used by a few hundred speakers of the districts Goalpara, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur and Garo Hills. The name of the language, which also happens to be the name of the community speaking it, is pronounced with a high tone on the second syllable. It is written Bodo, Bara, Baro etc. by earlier scholars. The tribe is also known by the name Kachari. Boro as a language, has a prominent position in the family of Tibeto-Burman languages, with the well-cultivated Garo (307,000 speakers), Tripuri (299,000 speakers), Mikir (154,000 speakers) and a few other languages being considered as its closest allies" (Preface).

[**BODO PARJA**] Bodo Parja or Jharia is a language spoken in Odisha and is closely related Odia to but not intelligible with it. Most speakers have low proficiency in the Adivasi Oriya used at market (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdv. Alternate Names: Bodo Paraja, Harja, Jhaliya, Jharia, Jhodia Parja, Parajhi, Parja, Parjhi, Parji, Paroja, Poroja, Sodia Parja.

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *The Parji language, a Dravidian language of Bastar*, by T[homas] Burrow & S[udhibhushan] Bhattacharya. Hertford [Eng.]: Printed and Published on behalf of the administrators of the Max Müller Memorial Fund by Stephen Austin and Sons, 1953. Original dark blue cloth lettered in gold; dust jacket white,

unprinted. Pp. [2] *i-v vi-xii xiii-iv*, 1-197 198-200. First edition. Bodo-Parja-English etymological vocabulary, pp. 148-197. This copy with several Xeroxed reviews of the book loosely inserted. This is the first substantial published vocabulary of the language, preceded only by a few earlier brief lists, discussed on pp. v-viii.

"The number of Parja speakers according to the 1931 census... was 12,363. They occupy a narrow strip of territory beginning immediately south of Jagdalpur and extending across the dense Kanger Forest into the Sukma Zamindari.... The bulk of the material collected in these pages comes from the village of Maoli Padar... about 18 miles south of Jagdalpur" (Preface). "The authors have rendered a great service to the cause of Indian linguistics by studying a precariously surviving member of the bordering Dravidian group" (from a loosely inserted review).

[**BOGAYA**] Bogaya (Pogaya) is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: boq. Alternate Names: Bogaia, Pogaya.

**1973**: see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975**: see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**BOGHOM**] Boghom (also known as Bogghom, Bohom, Burom, Burum, Burrum, Burma, Borrom, Boghorom, Bokiym) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken by the majority of people in Kanam local government of Plateau State, Nigeria. The Boghom people are mostly farmers, though some of them engage in rearing animals. Historically, hunting was a major occupation of the people too (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bux. Alternate Names: Bogghom, Boghorom, Bohom, Bokiym, Borrom, Burma, Burom, Burrum, Burum.

**1920**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1999**: see **1999a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**BOKO**] Boko, or Boo, is a Mande language of Benin and Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bkp. Alternate Names: Iboko.

**1983a-b**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1998**: [IUW] *The Boko/Busa language cluster*, by Ross McCallum Jones. München: Lincom Europa, 1998. xi, 353 p.: map; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original bright yellow wrappers, lettered in black. LINCOS studies in African linguistics; 30. This was the author's Ph.D. thesis. Appendices include: 1) "Basic Boko/Busa wordlist," English-Boko-Ilo Busa [a dialect of Busa]-Bokobaru-Busa, pp. [316]-320; 2) "Boko/Busa and Kyenga/Shanga wordlist," English-Boko-Ilo Busa [a dialect of Busa]-Bokobaru-Busa-Kyenga [Kyanga]-Shanga [Tsonga], pp. 320-322; 3) "Loanwords in Boko/Busa," Hausa-English-Boko-Dendi, pp. 322-323; Boko-English-Baatõnu [Baatõnum], p. 323, "French loan-words in Boko,," p. 323, "English loan-words in Bokobaru," p. 324, "Dendi loan-words," Zarma-Busa-Boko-Bokobaru-Hausa-English, pp. 325-331; 4) "Boko monosyllabic nouns," Boko-English, pp. 332-333; 5) "Bokobaru and Busa numerals," pp. 333-335; 6) "Simple Boko verbs," Boko-English, pp. 335-338; 8) "Body parts and effluvia," English-Boko, pp. 339; 9) "Body-part idioms," Boko-English, pp. 339-345; 10) "Zoology," Boko-English, pp. 345-347.

"Lexicostatistical data gives concrete evidence of the relationship of the languages [Boko, Bokobaru and Busa] with each other and the Mande family to which they belong.

The introduction is concluded by a brief history of the Boko-Busa people whose kingdom of Borgu remained undefeated for maybe one thousand years" (Introduction).

**2004:** [IUW] *Boko dictionary: with reversed English-Boko finderlist*, by Ross Jones. München: Lincom, 2004. vii, 313 p.; 21 cm. Languages of the world. Dictionaries; 24. "The Boko-English, English-Boko dictionary ... forms a trilogy together with the simultaneously published Bokobaru and Busa dictionaries."

**2010:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire Boo-Français-Anglais: avec Index Français Boo*, by Ross McCallum Jones. Muenchen: LINCOM EUROPE, 2010. xvi, 586 pages: color map; 21 cm. Languages of the World/Dictionaries; 44.

[**BOKOBARU**] Busa, or Bisã, is the Mande language of the former Bussa Emirate in Nigeria. It is called Busanchi in Hausa, and has also been called Zugweya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bus. Alternate Names: Busa-Bokobaru, Bussawa.

**1998:** see under **BOKO**.

**2004:** [IUW] *Bokobaru dictionary: with reversed English-Bokobaru finderlist*, by Ross Jones. München: Lincom, 2004. vi, 338 p.; 21 cm. Languages of the world. Dictionaries; 30.

"The Bokobaru-English, English-Bokobaru dictionary was compiled by the author in Nigeria over a 12 year period while translating the Bible into Bokobaru. It forms a trilogy together with the simultaneously published Boko and Busa dictionaries"--P. [4] of cover. English and Busa.

[**BOLAK**] Bolak is a constructed language that was invented by Léon Bollack. The name of the language means both "blue language" and "ingenious creation" in the language itself (Wiki).

Bolak is not included in Ethnologue.

**1900:** [LILLYbm] *Methode et vocabulaire de la langue bleue, Bolak, langue internationale pratique*, Leon Bollack [1859- ]. Paris: Éditions de la Langue Bleue, 1900. Contemporary brown quarter-cloth and black marbled paper over boards; spine lettered in gold. Pp. [4] I II-VII VIII, 1 2-304. First edition. French-Bolak, pp. 83-150, Bolak-French, pp. 196-270. Bolak is one of several attempts to create an international artificial language. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"The Blue Language, a new international idiom spoken and written internationally, possessing the essential quality required for this function: facility. Its acquisition requires only a minimum of effort, since within a few minutes (with the help of the vocabulary), and knowing just one single rule, any person of moderate intelligence will be prepared to translate any text with which he is presented *without an error*. With only a FEW HOURS' study of the GRAMMAR, the inverse operation (written composition) may be carried out correctly" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**BOLE**] Bole (also known as Bolanchi, Ampika, Borpika, Bolewa, Bolawa) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Nigeria. Dialects include Bara and Fika, spoken in the Fika Emirate (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bol. Alternate Names: Ampika, Bolanchi, Bolawa, Bolewa, Borpika.

**2004:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2014:** [LILLY] *Bole-english-hausa dictionary and english-bole wordlist*, by Alhaji Maina Gimba, Russell G. Schuh. First edition. Printing line "1 2 3 4 5" on verso of title page. Oakland, California: University of California Press, 2015. xxviii, 388 pp. 25 cm. Original two-tone green and black wrappers, lettered in black and white. Bole-English-Hausa dictionary, pp. 1-239, English-Bole wordlist, pp. 242-311, and appendices of Birds, Fish, Flora, etc. Latin name-English-Bole where known, Bole-English description where not identified, pp. 313-351. Also available on-line.

"The present work is the first dictionary of Bole published outside Nigeria. It is the successor of two earlier dictionaries published by Ajami Press in Potikum, Gobe State, Nigeria [first edition 2004; second edition 2009].... The current dictionary is based on the 2009 edition, but it several hundred new entries, in particular many idioms, modern loanwords, and items relevant to Bole culture" (Background on this Dictionary, p. xii).

[**BOLIA**] Ntomba and Lia (Bolia) are closely related Bantu languages of DR Congo, close enough to be considered dialects of a single Lia-Ntomba language. The related Mongo language also has varieties called Ntomba or Ntumba (Wiki)

Ethnologue: (Bolia) bli. Alternate Names: Bokoki, Bulia.

**1960:** [LILLY] *Le langage des Bolia (Lac Léopold II)*, by M. Mamet. Tervuren: [Musée royal du Congo belge], 1960. 265 p.: map; 27 cm. Series: Annales du Musée royal du Congo belge, Tervuren, Belgique.; Série in 80.; Sciences de l'homme; v. 33. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Bolia-French, pp. 144-211, and French-Bolia, pp. 214-265. Hendrix 1229.

[**BOMA**] Boma is a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: boh. Alternate Names: Boma Kasai, Buma, Kiboma.

**1818:** [LILLY] *Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816: / under the direction of Captain J.K. Tuckey, R.N.: to which is added, The journal of Professor Smith: some general observations on the country and its inhabitants: and an appendix containing the natural history of that part of the kingdom of Congo through which the Zaire flows / published by permission of the Lords commissioners of the Admiralty*. James Johnston Tuckey. London: J. Murray, 1818. [6], lxxxii, 498 p., 13 leaves of plates (1 fold.); ill. (1 col.), map.; 27 cm. (4to). First edition. Collates: [a]<sup>2+1</sup> b-1<sup>4</sup> m<sup>1</sup> B-3R<sup>4</sup> 3S<sup>1</sup>. Bound in calf of the period; front hinge cracked. Plates foxed. Edited by Sir John Barrow (BM). Contents include introduction, probably by Barrow, and as Appendix I, a vocabulary of Malemba [Kele] and Embomma [Boma] languages, pp. 295-410. Cf. Hendrix 410/841, citing only the American edition.

American edition **1818:** [IUW] *Narrative of an expedition to explore the river Zaire, usually called the Congo, in South Africa, in 1816, under the direction of Captain J. K. Tuckey, R. N., to which is added, the Journal of Professor Smith; and some general observations on the country and its inhabitants*. Published by permission of the Lords commissioners of the admiralty. New York, Published by Kirk & Mercein, 22, Wall-street; Printed by William A. Mercein, 1818. 4 p.l., lxxxi p., 1 l., [85]-410 p. front. (fold. map) illus. 21.5 cm. Hendrix 410/481.

**1972:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire buma-français avec un aperçu grammatical*, by Hermann Hochegger. Bandundu, Zaïre: Ceeba, 1972. v, 236 p.: map; 27 cm. Series: Publications - Ceeba: Série III; v. 3. Hendix 409. First dictionary of Boma.

**1989:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-buma*, by Nico Burssens. Bandundu, Zaire: CEEBA, 1989. x, 179 p.: maps; 28 cm. CEEBA publications. Série III; v. 16.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**BONAN**] The Bonan language (pronounced [p<sup>h</sup>ao<sup>h</sup>naŋ], Baonang) (Chinese 保安语 Bǎo'ān, Amdo Tibetan Dorké) is the Mongolic language of the Bonan people of China. As of 1985, it was spoken by about 8,000 people, including about 75% of the total Bonan ethnic population and many ethnic Monguor, in Gansu and Qinghai Provinces and the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Prefecture. There are several dialects, which are influenced to varying degrees — but always heavily — by Tibetan and Chinese, while bilingualism in Wutun is less common. The most commonly studied is the Tongren dialect. There is no writing system in use (Wiki).

Ethnologue: peh. Alternate Names: Bao'an, Baonan, Boan, Manikacha, Paoan, Paongan.

**1986:** [IUW] 保安语词汇 / 陈乃雄等编. *Buu-an kelen-ü üges = Bao'an yu ci hui* / Cen Nai Siyung-nar naiiraḡulba. 第1版. Di 1 ban. First edition.呼和浩特市: 内蒙古人民出版社, 1985 [i.e. 1986]. [Kökeqota]: Nei Menggu ren min chu ban she, 1985 [i.e. 1986]. 14, 6, 239 p.; 20 cm. 蒙古语族语言方言研究丛书; 011 Mongḡol törül-ün kele ayalḡun-u sudulul-un cubural; 011. Bonan-Chinese dictionary.

[**BONDEI**] Bondei is a Northeast Coast Bantu of Tanzania closely related to Shambala (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bou. Alternate Names: Bonde, Boondei, Kibondei.

**1882:** [IUW] *Collections for a handbook of the Boondéi language*. By Rev. H. W. Woodward. London, Society for promoting Christian knowledge [1882? 2 p. ., [iii]-xvi, 236 p. 17 cm. First edition. Hendrix 411. English-Bondei vocabulary. First printed vocabulary of the language.

**2006:** [IUW] *Kibondei: msamiati wa Kibondei-Kiswahili-Kiingereza = Kibondei-Kiswahili-English lexicon*, by John G. Kiango. Dar-es-Salaam: Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project, University of Dar-es-Salaam, 2008. v, 83 p.; 24 cm. Series: LOT publications: lexicon series; no. 19. Bondei-Swahili-English dictionary. First dictionary of Bondei.

[**BONDO**] The Bonda language, also known as Bondo or Remo, is the Austroasiatic language spoken by the Bonda people of India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bfw. Alternate Names: Bhonda Bhasha, Bonda, Bondo-Poraja, Nanqa Poroja, Poraja Katha, Remo, Remosum.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *A Bonda dictionary*, Sudhibhushan Bhattacharya. Poona: [Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute], 1968. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] *i-viii ix-xxxv xxxvi, 1 2-212 213-214*. "First edition: 1000 copies, August 1968" on verso of title page. Series: Deccan College building centenary

and silver jubilee series, 18. Bonda-English, pp. [1]-146, an "index of English meanings," pp. 175-200, and an index of Latin and native terms [for plants and animals], pp. [201]-202. This is a presentation copy from the author to a noted linguist, inscribed in ink on the free endpaper: "Respectfully presented to | Professor F. B. J. Kuiper | S. Bahattacharya | 12.11.68". Kuiper's *Selected writings on Indian linguistics and philology*, were published in 1997 by Rodopi in Amsterdam. First dictionary of this language. Second copy: IUW.

"There are some interesting tribes in Central India who speak languages not affiliated to Indo-Aryan or Dravidian. This third speech-group is known as 'Munda' or 'Kolarian'. Sixteen major speeches [languages] of this group have so far been studied by us.... [Bonda, spoken by 2,568 people according to the 1951 census, was] not recorded [in]... the *Linguistic Survey of India*" (Preface).

**[BONGO]** Bongo (Bungu), also known as Dor, is a Central Sudanic language spoken by the Bongo people in sparsely populated areas of Bahr al Ghazal in South Sudan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bot. Alternate Names: Bungu, Dor.

An on-line dictionary of Bongo may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1970:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**[BONGU]** Bongu is a Rai Coast language spoken in Madang Province, Papua New Guinea. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bpu.

**1909:** [LILLYbm] *Grammatik und vokabularium der Bongu-Sprache (Astrolabebai, Kaiser-Wilhelmsland)*, by A. Hanke. Berlin: Kommissionsverlag von Georg Reimer, 1909. Bound with three further volumes in the series, in dark-green quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards stamped "Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts"; spine lettered in gold; original wrappers bound in. Pp. I-V VI-XII, I 2-252. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 296. Not in Hendrix. Series: Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen, Bd. VIII. Bongu-German, pp. 119-219, and a German-Bongu index, pp. 220-246. In addition, there is a Sungumana [Sam]-German vocabulary, pp. [249]-252, and a comparative wordlist of nine languages in the Astrolabe Bay area, as follows: German-Bongu-Bogadim-Buramana-Koliku-Male (Gambanga)-Maragum-Sungum (Sungumana) [Sam]-Siar [Siar-Lak]-Rageta, pp. [115-117]. This is the first published vocabulary of Bongu. It appears to be the only published vocabulary of Sam as well.

"The knowledge of the Bongu language is the result of an almost eleven-year stay in this region.... When I asked the Seminar for Oriental Languages in Berlin for literature on the Papuan languages, I received the following response: 'There is no one in the seminar who works with Papuan languages, nor is there any material on them in the Seminar library.' That was a half year before my departure for New Guinea in the year 1894. There was nothing else to do but to take each word of the language directly from the mouth of the native.... Consider the time and energy devoted to purely functional missionary tasks: construction, clearing paths, treating the sick, etc. Added to these is the likelihood of malaria, to which the European is so susceptible, the time travelling takes if one doesn't use the native canoes, etc. If all these things are taken into consideration, it's

not so surprising that it has taken... eleven years to come to the Grammar" (Foreword, tr: BM).

[**BONTOK, CENTRAL**] Bontoc (Bontok) /bɒn'tɒk/ (also called Finallig) is the native language of the indigenous Bontoc people of the Mountain Province, in the northern part of the Philippines (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lbk. Alternate Names: Bontoc, Bontoc Igorot, Bontoc, Central.

**1905:** [IUW] *The Bontoc Igorot*, by Albert Ernest Jenks. Manila, Bureau of Public Printing, 1905. 266 p. illus., CLIV pl. (part fold., incl. maps) 26 cm. Series: Philippine Islands. Ethnological survey. Publications, v. I. "Bontoc vocabulary": p. 233-248.

**1909:** [LILLYbm] *The first grammar of the language spoken by the Bontoc Igorot, with a vocabulary and texts, mythology, folklore, historical episodes, songs*, by Carl Wilhelm Seidenadel. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Company; 1909. Maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind; dust jacket gray, lettered in black. Pp. [12 pp. photographic plates] *i-vii* [+ frontispiece] viii-xxiv, *1-3* 4-592. First edition. English-Bontok, pp. [281]-475. Second copy: IUW.

"This book, the first part of which contains the First Grammar of the hitherto unwritten and unexplored Language of the Bontoc Igorot, is based exclusively on the material which the Author has obtained personally from the lips of several groups of Igorot who were on exhibition in Chicago during the Summer and Autumn of 1906.... They were under the management of Messrs. Felder, Krider and Schneidewind, altogether some ninety men and women, having been conducted to the United States by Mr. Schneidewind from their homes at Bontoc in the very heart of North Luzon and from several other towns in the valley of the Rio Chico de Cagayan" (Preface). The Igorot had been brought over for the St. Louis World Fair.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Bontok-English Dictionary*, by L[awrence] A[ndrew] Reid. Canberra: Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, 1976. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket yellow-green, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-iii* iv-xxii *xxiii-xiv*, 1-500, *1* 2-14 [2]. First edition. Pacific linguistics. Series C - No. 86. Bontok-English, pp. 1-328, and an English-Bontok finder list, pp. 331-500. Second copy: IUW.

"[This] is the first dictionary of this language to appear since Walter Clayton Clapp's *A Vocabulary of the Igorot Language as spoken by the Bontok Igorots*, Manila, Bureau of Printing, 1908....The Bontok-English Dictionary contains more than 9,000 entries, the English-Bontok finder list contains approximately 4,000 key words....The Bontok language is spoken in Mountain Province, Philippines, and is a member of the Central Cordilleran subgroup of Philippine languages, part of the great Austronesian language family" (front flap of dust jacket).

[**BORA**] Bora is an indigenous American language spoken in the jungle regions of South America. Bora is a tonal language which, other than the Ticuna language, is a unique trait in the region. Bora proper has 94% mutual comprehensibility with the Miraña dialect. The majority of its speakers reside in Perú and Columbia. Around 2,328 Bora-speakers live in the Northeast Yaguasyacu, Putumayo, and Ampiyacu river areas of Peru. The written form of Bora was developed by Wycleff Bible Translators Wesley and Eva Thiesen with the help of the natives of the village of Brillo Nuevo on the Yaguasyacu

river. Wesley and Eva Thiesen's daughter Ruth is also the first recorded non-native to learn the language. First, Bora to Spanish school books were developed. Then the New Testament Bible was translated. Finally, a comprehensive dictionary and grammar book was developed to document and preserve the language's grammar rules. Early linguistic investigators thought that Bora was related to the Huitoto (Witoto) language, but there is actually very little similarity between the two. Bora contains 350 noun classes, the most discovered of any languages thus far (Wiki).

Ethnologue: boa. Alternate Names: Miraña.

**1915:** [IUW] *The north-west Amazons: notes of some months spent among cannibal tribes*, by Thomas Whiffen... London, Constable and company 1915. xvii, 319 p. illus. 56 pl. (incl. front.) 5 maps (3 fold.) 23 cm. "My field of exploration, the tract between the middle. Inca and Japura rivers, and in their vicinity. Roughly speaking, this lies in that debatable land where the frontiers of Brazil meet those of Peru, Colombia, and--perhaps--Ecuador." p. 17.

"The two groups (of Indians) with which we are mainly concerned...are the Witoto and the Boro"--p. 17. "Vocabularies and lists of names" (Witoto and Boro,; p. 296-310.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario bora-castellano, castellano-bora*. By WesleyThiesen & Eva Wesley. Lima, Perú: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1998. Second copy: IUW. First dictionary of the language.

[**BORNA**] Shinasha, also known as Boro (Borna, Bworo) is a North Omotic language spoken in western Ethiopia by the Shinasha people. Its speakers live in scattered areas north of the Abay River: in the Dangur, Dibate and Wenbera districts, which are parts of the Benishangul-Gumuz Region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bwo. Alternate Names: Boro, Bworo, Scinacia, Shinasha.

**2013:** [IUW] *Borni dan maa dikshneriya = Borna school dictionary*. Trial edition. 2000 copies. Addis Ababa: Education Bureau, Bureau of Culture and Tourism, 2013. 98 pages; 29 cm. Original brown wrappers, lettered in white. English-Borna, pp. 17-98, with illustrations.

"This school dictionary was developed primarily to help Borna students better manage and understand instruction in English.... The dictionary contains 3741 entries. While this is a substantial amount, it is not by any means an exhaustive list. Although this school dictionary should prove to be helpful for many people, the target audience in developing this book was for children in grade five " (Introduction).

[**BORÔRO**] Bororo (Borôro), also known as Boe, is the sole surviving language of a small family believed to be part of the Macro-Gê languages. It is spoken by the Bororo people, hunters and gatherers in the Central Mato Grosso region of Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bor. Alternate Names: Boe.

**1894:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1899:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario da lingua indigena dos Boróros Corôados*, by José Augusto Caldas. Cuyabá: Typ. d'O Matto-Grosso, 1899. 44 p.; 20 cm. Original blue-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First and only edition. Oval library tag on upper wrappers. Stamp of an owner from Matto Grosso on title page. Signature of an owner on following leaf, dated 1922. "Contains notes on the customs of the Bororos

(festival, marriages, baptisms, funerals), a vocabulary list, Borôro-Portuguese, pp. 17-39, and observations on grammar, syntax, and pronunciation. Caldas notes that only in 1886 were the Bororos, a large tribe living on the Rio São Lourenço in Matto Grosso, conquered and turned from their savage ways by Second Lieutenant Antonio José Duarte, to whom the author dedicated this book. Today the Bororos are best known for their prominent place in Claude Lévi-Strauss's *Le Cru et le cuit* (1964), translated as *The Raw and the Cooked* (1969)" (Bookseller's description: Richard C. Ramer).

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *Missões salesianas em Matto Grosso*, [by Helvecio Gomes de Oliveira (1894-1908)]. São Paulo: Escolas Profiss. Salesianas, 1908. Original white wrappers, lettered in red, and photo in blue on front cover of Borôro school-children. Pp. 1-4 5-171 172 + 9 leaves of folding plates of photos. Preface signed: Helvecio de Oliveira. First edition. "Grammatica e Diccionario" of Borôro, pp. 133-147, with brief Borôro-Portuguese word lists arranged grammatically. In spite of the fact that this third section is entitled "Glossario Bororo," and headed "Grammatica e Diccionario," there is no "diccionario" present. Instead an extract is offered from a longer work entitled *Elementos de Grammatica e Diccionario da lingua dos Bororos* (also 1908).

**1962:** [IUW] *Enciclopédia bororo* [por] César Albisetti [e] Angelo Jayme Venturelli. Campo Grande, Brasil, Faculdade Dom Aquino de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras, Instituto de Pesquisas Etnográficas, 1962-<2002 >. v. in illus. (part col.) maps (part fold.), ports. 28 cm. Publicação ... do Museu Regional Dom Bosco; no. 1, etc. Vol. 3, pt. 2 published by: Universidade Católica Dom Bosco. Includes bibliographical references (v. 1, p. 1037-1046).

Incomplete contents: v. 1. Vocabulário e etnografia; v. 2. Lendas e antropônimos; v. 3, pt. 1. Textos dos cantos de caça e pesca; v. 3, pt. 2. Textos dos cantos festivos. Vol. 1, original red cloth over boards, spine lettered and decorated in gold, with green label: Bororo-Spanish, pp. 1-968, with Spanish explanations, copiously illustrated. Appendices with vocabularies of shaman and ritual rites. Portuguese-Bororo, pp. 991-1035.

**2005:** [IUW] *Pequeno dicionário Bororo-Português*, by Gonçalo Ochoa C. Campo Grande, MS: UCDB Editora, 2005. 314 p.; 21 cm.

[**BORUCA**] The Boruca language (also known as Bronka, Bronca or Brúnkajk.) is the native language of the Boruca people of Costa Rica. It is one of the Chibchan languages. It is nearly extinct; it was spoken fluently by only five women in 1986, while 30 to 35 others spoke it nonfluently. The rest of the tribe's 1,000 members speak Spanish. The language is taught as a second language at the local primary school Escuela Doris Z. Stone. One can hear Bronka words and phrases mixed into Spanish conversations but it is extremely rare to hear prolonged exchanges in Bronka (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brn. Alternate Names: Boruka, Borunca, Brunca, Brunka, Burunca.

**1999:** [IUW] *Lengua o dialecto Boruca o Brúnkajk*, Espíritu Santo Maroto Rojas; recopilación, edición y presentación de Miguel Angel Quesada Pacheco. San José, Costa Rica: Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica, 1999. 278 p.; 24 cm. Library binding, preserving original colored photographic wrappers, lettered in black, brown and white. First edition. original Spanish text of the novela "Tanu" by Ayra (Rod Williams, 1952-1981) with facing translation into Boruca by Espíritu Santo Maroto Rojas. The vocabulary is limited to the letters Q-Z, Spanish-Boruca, pp. 33-42 ("these are all the letters I can recover, until the time I can add the letters A-P" tr: BM).

**[BOUYEI]** The Bouyei language (autonym: Haausqyaix also spelled Buyi, Buyei, or Puyi;[3] Chinese: 布依语; pinyin: bù yī yǔ, Vietnamese: tiếng Bó Y or tiếng Giáy) is a language spoken by the Bouyei ethnic group of southern Guizhou Province in mainland China. Classified as a member of the Northern Tai group in the Tai languages branch of the Tai–Kadai language family, the language has over 2.5 million native speakers and is also used by the Giay people (Vietnamese: Giáy) in some parts of Vietnam. There are native speakers living in France or the United States as well, which emigrated from China or Vietnam. About 98% of the native speakers are in China. The contemporary Bouyei script was developed after the abandonment of the Bouyei-Zhuang Script Alliance Policy in 1981, and was designed from 1981 to 1985. It is focused and phonologically representative, and takes the Wangmo County dialect as its foundation.... The Yay language described by William J. Gedney [see **1991** below] is in fact the Giáy dialect of Mùòng Hum, Bát Xát District, Lào Cai (Edmondson & Gregerson 2001). (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pcc. Alternate Names: Bo-I, Bui, Buyei, Buyi, Buyui, Chung-Chia, Dioi, Giay, Pui, Pu-I, Pujai, Pu-Jui, Puyi, Puyoi, Shuihu, Tujia, Zhongjia.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *The Yay Language. Glossary, Texts, and Translations*, ed. by Thomas John Hudak. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of Michigan, 1991. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xxxvii xxxviii, 1-2 3-757 758 [2]. First edition. Series: Michigan Papers on South and Southeast Asia, no. 38. Includes Yay [-English, pp. 5-505. Also includes good general background discussion of the languages of this area, including past lexicography, pp. xiii-xix, and bibliography pp. xxxiv-xxxvii.

"A member of the Northern branch of the Tai language family, Yay is spoken in the extreme northern part of Vietnam near the Chinese border.... On linguistic maps and in linguistic literature, Yay is often referred to as Nhang or Nyang [Nhang is listed .... The data in this monograph were collected by [William J.] Gedney in 1964, 1966, and 1969.... Studies on Yay are relatively few with Auguste Louis Bonifacy's 1907 publication 'Etude sur les Tay de la rivièrre Claire'probably the earliest. In that study, Bonifacy lists 146 works in six Tai languages, including one labeled Giây [Yay].... [The present] monograph [is] the most thorough and exhaustive treatment of Yay yet published.... In sum Gedney's work with Yay is a major contribution to the field of linguistics, and it will long stand as the definitive study" (Introduction).

**[BOZO]** Bozo, or Boso, meaning house of straw, is a Mande language spoken by the Bozo people, the principal fishing people of the Inner Niger Delta in Mali. According to the 2000 census, the Bozo people number about 132,100. The Bozo dialect cluster is often considered to be one language, but there is quite a bit of diversity. Ethnologue recognises four languages on the basis of requirements for literacy materials. Bozo is part of the northwestern branch of the Mande languages; the closest linguistic relative is Soninke, a major language spoken in the northwestern section of southern Mali, in eastern Senegal, and in southern Mauritania. The Bozo often speak one or more regional languages such as Bamana, Maasina Fulfulde, or Western Songhay. The language is tonal, with three lexical tones (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists four separate languages under the Boso family: 1) Kelengaxo Bozo [bzx]; 2) Tiemacèwè Bozo [boo]; 3) Tieyaxo Bozo [boz]; 4) Jenaama Bozo [bze].

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**BOZO, TIEYAXO**] Bozo (sometimes Boso, 'house of straw') is spoken by the Bozo, the principal fishing people of the Inner Niger Delta in Mali. According to the 2000 census, the Bozo people number about 132,100. The Bozo dialect cluster is often considered to be one language, but there is quite a bit of diversity. Ethnologue recognizes four languages on the basis of requirements for literacy materials. Bozo is part of the northwestern branch of the Mande languages; the closest linguistic relative is Soninke, a major language spoken in the northwestern section of southern Mali, in eastern Senegal, and in southern Mauritania. The Bozo often speak one or more regional languages such as Bamana, Maasina Fulfulde, or Western Songhay. The language is tonal, with three lexical tones (Wiki).

Ethnologue: boz. Alternate Names: Boso, Tégué, Tie, Tiemaxo, Tiéyakho, Tiejaxo, Tigemaxo, Tiguémakho, Tyeyaxo.

**1921:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**BRAHUI**] Brahui /brə'hu:i/ (Brahui: ٻراھوئ) is a Dravidian language spoken by the Brahui people in the central Balochistan region of Pakistan and Afghanistan, and by expatriate Brahui communities in Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, and Iran. It is isolated from the nearest Dravidian-speaking neighbour population of South India by a distance of more than 1,500 kilometres (930 mi). Kalat, Mastung, and Khuzdar districts of Balochistan are predominantly Brahui-speaking (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brh. Alternate Names: Birahui, Brahuiddi, Brahuigi, Kur Galli.

**1874:** [LILLY] *From the Indus to the Tigris: a narrative of a journey through the countries of Balochistan, Afghanistan, Khorassan and Iran, in 1872, together with a synoptical grammar and vocabulary of the Brahoë language, and a record of the meteorological observations and altitudes on the march from the Indus to the Tigris*, by Henry Walter Bellew. London: Trübner & Co., 1874. vii, 496 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Bound in maroon cloth, gold design on front cover, lettered in gold on spine, top and fore edges untrimmed.

Reprinted **1977:** *From the Indus to the Tigris: a narrative of a journey through the countries of Balochistan, Afghanistan, Khorassan and Iran, in 1872, together with a synoptical grammar and vocabulary of the Brahoë language ...*, by Henry Walter Bellew. Karachi: Royal Book Co., 1977. vii, 496 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Reprint of the 1874 ed. published by Trubner, London.

**1877a:** [LILLY] *The country of Balochistan, its geography, topography, ethnology, and history*, by A[lbert] W[illiam] Hughes. London: G. Bell, 1877. vi, 294 p. front., plates, ports., fold. map (in pocket) 20 cm. Original red cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in black. First edition. With a map, photographic illustrations, and appendices containing a short vocabulary of the principal dialects in use among the Balochis (Appendix B, pp. 238-246), and a list of authenticated road routes. "Principal dialects" included in vocabulary are: Hill Baloch [Pahari-Potwari], Makrani Baloch [Southern Balochi], and Brahuiki [Brahui].

**1877b:** [LILLY] "An Essay on the Brahui Grammar," by Tivadar Duka [1825-1908], in: the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Soc. of Gt. Brit. and Ireland*, v.19, pt.1, (January 1887). London: Trübner & Co, 1887. Complete issue, paginated 59-189, plus

preliminaries. 22 cm. From Postscript: "This paper is not a mere translation, but rather an abbreviated adaptation of Dr. Trumpp's "Grammatische untersuchungen" and of other Brahui authorities."

**1906:** see 1903-1927: Vol. 4, **1906** under **INDO-ARYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1909, 1934:** [LILLYbm] *The Brahui language. Part I Introduction and Grammar. Part II. The Brahui problem. Part III. Etymological Vocabulary*, 2 vols, by Denys de S. Bray. Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, 1909; Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1934. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [Vol. 1] [4] i ii-viii, 1-3 4-237 238; [Vol. II] [2] i ii iii-iv, 1 2-313 314. First editions. Zauhmüller, col. 32. Brahui-English etymological dictionary, pp. 49-313. Third part is first dictionary of the Brahui language. An Urdu-Brahui dictionary was published in the late 1960's. Second copy: IUW.

"My first volume on The Brahui Language was published in 1909. By rights this second volume should have followed a year or two later. But an array of obstacles halted publication: [including, among others listed] the strain of war, the stresses of the years that followed; the counterfascination of unriddling the Original Order of Shakespeare's Sonnets as an Indian Foreign Secretary's recreation...I have drawn freely from any dictionary or vocabulary... which promised to throw light, however indirect, on Brahui.... Actual records of Brahui itself are few and slight; and so laboriously did I comb them out during a very long sojourn in Baluchistan, that any words or forms which they included and I omit may safely...be ascribed to casual slips of ear or pen or printer" (Preface, vol. 2). "I doubt whether the total [number of speakers] of Brahui proper could safely be put at much over 300,000.... Outside India the Brahui stirs scientific interest because he speaks a Dravidian language in almost the last part of India where one would expect to hear a Dravidian language spoken—the extreme north-west....The Brahuis themselves...seem to feel that it is steadily dying out.... But ...there are signs which make me feel that Brahui's powers of resistance have been underestimated. The pessimism among Brahuis arises, I fancy, rather from a consciousness of their own political decline than from any positive symptoms of decay in the language itself" (The Brahui Problem).

[**BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE DIALECTS: CAIPIRA**] Caipira (Portuguese pronunciation: [kaj'pirɐ]; (Old Tupi ka'apir or kaa-pira, which means "bush cutter") is a Brazilian Portuguese dialect spoken in the states of São Paulo and neighboring areas in Mato Grosso do Sul, Goiás, Minas Gerais, part of Paraná and Santa Catarina (Wiki).

Ethnologue: not listed.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *O dialeto caipira; gramatica, vocabulario*, by Amadeu Amaral [1875?-1929]. São Paulo: Editora Anhembi, 1955. Original two-tone green illustrated wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-7 8-195 196-200. First edition thus (in complete works; true first edition appeared in 1920). Not in Zauhmüller. Series: Amadeu Amaral Obras completas, 2. Caipira-Spanish, pp. [82]-192.

[**BRETON**] Breton /'brɛtən/ (Brezhoneg IPA: [brɛ'zõ:nɛk] or IPA: [brəhð'nek] in Morbihan) is a Southwestern Brittonic Celtic language spoken in Brittany. Breton was brought from Great Britain to Armorica by migrating Britons during the Early Middle

Ages; it is thus an Insular Celtic language, and as such not closely related to the Continental Celtic Gaulish language which had been spoken in pre-Roman Gaul. Breton is most closely related to Cornish, both being Southwestern Brittonic languages. Welsh and the extinct Cumbric are the more distantly related Brittonic languages.

The other regional language of Brittany, Gallo, is a langue d'oïl. Gallo is consequently close to French, although not mutually intelligible, and a Romance language descended from Latin (unlike the similarly-named ancient Celtic language Gaulish). Having declined from more than 1 million speakers around 1950 to about 200,000 in the first decade of the 21st century, Breton is classified as "severely endangered" by the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger. However, the number of children attending bilingual classes has risen 33% between 2006 and 2012 to 14,709 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bre. Alternate Names: Berton, Brezhoneg.

**1723 [1895]:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire breton-français du dialecte de Vannes*, de Pierre de Châlons, réédité par J. Loth. Rennes, J. Plihon et L. Hervé, 1895. 115 p. 25 cm. Bibliothèque bretonne armoricaine; fasc. I. Issued in instalments with the "Annales de Bretagne, pub. par la Faculté des lettres de Rennes", vol. x, no. 2, 3, and 4 (1895). Reprint with reproduction of original t.-p.: *Dictionnaire breton-françois du diocèse de Vannes ...* Composé par feu Monsieur de Châlons ... Revû & corrigé depuis la mort de l'auteur. Vannes, J. de Heuqueville, 1723.

**1744:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire françois-breton ou françois-celtique du dialecte de Vannes, enrichi de thèmes, dans lequel on trouvera les genres du françois & du breton; les infinitifs, les participes passifs, les présents de l'indicatif, suivant la première façon de conjuguer; & une orthographe facile, tant pour l'écriture, que pour la prononciation.* Par Monsieur L'A\*\*\* ... Abbé Clément-Vincent Cillart de Kerampoul. Leide, Par la compagnie, 1744. xx, 467, [1] p. In double columns.

**1842:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français et celto-breton*, by Amable Troude. Brest, J.-B. Lefournier, 1842. lxxv, 592 p. Supplément à la grammaire de M. Le Gonidec: p. [ix]-xxxvii.

**1876:** [IUW] *Nouveau dictionnaire pratique breton-français du dialecte de Léon: avec les acceptions dans les dialectes de Vannes, Tréguier et Cornouailles, et la prononciation quand elle peut paraître douteuse ...* / par A.-E. Troude. Brest: J.B. et A. Lefournier, 1876. xxii, [2], 823 p.; 21 cm.

**1895-1896 [1976]:** [IUW] *Glossaire moyen-breton* / Émile Ernault. Marseille: Laffitte Reprints, 1976. 2 v. in 1 (xxviii, 833 p.); 23 cm. Reprint of the 1895-1896 ed. published by E. Bouillon, Paris. Includes indexes.

**1900:** [IUW] *Lexique étymologique des termes les plus usuels du breton moderne*, par Victor Henry. Rennes, J. Plihon et L. Hervé, 1900. xxix, 350 p. 25 cm. Bibliothèque bretonne armoricaine, pub. par la Faculté des lettres de Rennes. fasc. III Issued in instalments with the "Annales de Bretagne, pub. par la Faculté des lettres de Rennes," vol. XV, no. 3-vol. XVIII, no 3 (1900-03) A detached copy.

**1927:** [IUW] *Gériadurig brezonek-gallek = Vocabulaire breton-français* / par Emile Ernault. Saint-Brieuc: Prud'homme, 1927. x, 685 p.; 14 cm.

**1948:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire breton Français*, by Roparz Hemon. 2. éd. rev. et corr. La Baule, Éditions de Bretagne, 1948. 445 p. 16 cm.

- 1950:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français Breton*, by Roparz Hemon. La Baule, Éditions de Bretagne, 1950. 420 p. 16 cm.
- 1964:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire des gloses en vieux Breton*, by Léon Fleuriot. Paris, C. Klincksieck, 1964. 372 p. 8 plates 28 cm. Collection "Linguistique."; 62.
- 1975:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire de la langue Bretonne: suivi de textes littéraires et de quelques études* / par Dom Louis Le Pelletier. Rennes [France]: Bibliothèque Municipale, 1975. 4 v.: facsim.; 35 cm. "Reproduction ... du manuscrit de 1716."
- 1978:** [IUW] *Nouveau dictionnaire breton français* / Roparz Hemon. 6e éd. rev. et augm. Brest: Al Liamm, 1978. 837 p.; 15 cm.
- 1979:** [IUW] *Elementary Breton-English dictionary = Geriadurig Brezhoneg-Saozneg* / R. Delaporte. [Cork]: Cork University Press, 1979. xviii, 110 p.; 21 cm.
- 1980a:** [IUW] *Geriadur brezhoneg Douarnenez = Dictionnaire du breton parlé à Douarnenez* / Per Denez. Lesneven: Hor Yezh, 1980-. v. <1 >: ill.; 23 cm.
- 1980b:** [IUW] *Grand dictionnaire français-breton; suivi du "Supplément"* / F. Vallée; avec le concours de E. Ernault & R. le Roux. 2e éd. [France]: Kevredigezh vreizhat a sevenadurezh (Association bretonne de culture), 1980. xli, 814, xiii, 176 p.; 22 cm. "Bibliographie de François Vallée": p. [vii-ix].
- 1981:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-breton (vannetais)* / Mériadeg Herriou. [Locoal-Mendon]: Editions "Bleun-Brug Bro-Gwened"; Kervignac (4, rue Kéranna 56700 Hennebont): M. Henrio, 1981. 203 p.; 19 cm.
- 1982-1989:** [IUW] *Le trésor du breton parlé: (éléments de stylistique trégorroise)* / Jules Gros. 3e éd. [Brest, France]: Emgleo Breiz: Brud Nevez, 1982-1989. v.; 21 cm. Etudes bretonnes. Includes index. 1re ptie. Le langage figuré  
2e ptie. Dictionnaire breton-français des expressions figures.
- 1983-1994:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire classique français-breton* / René Le Gléau. Brest: Al Liamm, 1983-1994. 10 v.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographies.
- 1984:** [IUW] *Geriadurig brezoneg-galleg* / Emile Ernault. 2. moulladur. Second edition. Brest: Brud Nevez, 1984. 445 p.; 21 cm. Breton-French dictionary.
- 1984-1992:** [IUW] *Grand dictionnaire français-breton du dialecte de Vannes: recueil de mots bretons empruntés aux dictionnaires breton-français & français-breton de Guillevic et Le Goff, au Dictionnaire breton-français d'Emile Ernault, au Grand dictionnaire français-breton de François Vallée, à la collection complète de "Dihunamb", ainsi que de mots recueillis par l'auteur* / G.L. Guilloux. Lesneven: Hor Yezh, 1984-1992. 3 v.; 30 cm. French-Breton dictionary. 1. A-E. 2. F-O. 3. P-Z.
- 1986:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire breton: breton-français, français-breton* / sous la direction de Per Jakez Helias; [ont participé à la rédaction, Joseph Abasq ... et al.]. Paris: Garnier, c1986. 816 p.; 21 cm.
- 1990:** [IUW] *Elementary English-Breton dictionary = Geriadurig Saozneg-Brezhoneg* / R. Delaporte. Lesneven: Mouladurioù Hor Yezh, 1990. xviii, 178 p.; 21 cm.
- 1998:** [IUW] *Le breton de Belle-Ile-en-Mer, corpus : phonologie, lexique, textes* / Patrick Le Besco. Brest : Emgleo Breiz, 1998. 194 p. ; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references.
- 2000:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire du breton contemporain = Geriadur ar brezhoneg a-vremañ* / Francis Favereau. Morlaix: Skol Vreizh, 2000. xv, 1357 p.; 25 cm.
- 2004:** see under **GALLO**.

**2009:** [IUW] *Első breton-magyar szószedet- és kifejzés-gyűjtemény* / Szabadi Tibor J. Nagykanizsa: Kanizsa-Infó, 2009. 83 pages; 21 cm. Nyelvészeti tájékoztató füzetek; nro. 6. Breton-Hungarian dictionary.

[**BRIBRI**] The Bribri language is a tonal SOV language spoken by the Bribri people from Costa Rica. It belongs to the Chibchan language family. Today there are about 11,000 speakers left (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bzd. Alternate Names: Talamanca.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1898:** [LILLYbm] *Die Sprache der Bribri-Indianer in Costa Rica*, by H. Pittier De Fabrega, edited and with a foreword by Friedrich Müller. Vienna: In Commission bei Carl Gerold's Sohn, 1898. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-149 / 150 + folding map. First edition. Sitzungsberichte der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Philosophisch-Historische Classe, Vol. CXXXVIII, VI. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with duplicate stamp of the Library of Congress. Bribri-German-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 55-117. This is thus the first published vocabulary of Bribri. A Bribri-Spanish dictionary was published in Costa Rica in 1982, and in a second edition in 1996.

"Among the languages of Costa Rica in Central America of which we know at least a little...there is only one, namely the language of the Bribri Indians, where we have at least a vague idea of its structure.... [After my own first sketch of the language based on a single available source, William Gabb] I learned through my highly-esteemed friend Dr. A. S. Gatschet of the Bureau of Ethnology that Mr. H. Pittier de Fabrega, Director of the Instituto Físico-Geográfico de Costa Rica, had gathered a rich collection of ethnographic and linguistic material during his research expeditions... I have now studied this material carefully and passed on to Mr. Pittier, who is not a professional linguist, various suggestions and ideas which he has faithfully incorporated. For example... he had originally intended to give a German-Spanish-Bribri vocabulary, but has rearranged it as a Bribri-German-Spanish one in light of Gabb's work, which included an English-Bribri vocabulary; moreover he went through this vocabulary with a Bribri Indian, for which American linguistics owes the author special thanks" (Foreword, Friedrich Müller, tr: BM).

[**BRITISH SIGN LANGUAGE**] British Sign Language (BSL) is the sign language used in the United Kingdom (UK), and is the first or preferred language of some deaf people in the UK; there are 125,000 deaf adults in the UK who use BSL plus an estimated 20,000 children. In 2011, 15,000 people, living in England and Wales, reported themselves using BSL as their main language. The language makes use of space and involves movement of the hands, body, face and head. Many thousands of people who are not deaf also use BSL, as hearing relatives of deaf people, sign langu

Ethnologue: bfi. Alternate Names: BSL.

**1809-1810:** [LILLY] *Instruction of the deaf and dumb, or, A theoretical and practical view of the means by which they are taught to speak and understand a language: containing hints for the correction of impediments in speech: together with a vocabulary, illustrated by numerous copperplates, representing the most common objects necessary to be named by beginners* / by Joseph Watson ... London: Printed and sold by Darton and Harvey ... to be had also of the author, at the Asylum, Kent Road, 1809-1810.

2 v.; 20 cm. Vol. 1 bound in original blue publisher's boards, gilt spine title, hinges cracking; v.2 bound in contemporary calf, gilt. Vol. 2 has title: Plates illustrative of the vocabulary for the deaf and dumb. Vol. 1: xxxviii, 139, [1], 64 p., [1] leaf of plates; v. 2: [1] leaf (t.p.), 80 leaves of plates. Library copy incomplete, lacks the second series of 64 p. of vol. 1, sometimes described as a separate volume, cf. OCLC 4797565. NUC pre-56, 651:80. Gumuchian, 2097.

**1857:** [LILLY] *An illustrated vocabulary for the use of the deaf and dumb*, by Thomas J. Watson. *Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb (London, England)*. London: The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1857. viii, 469 p.: ill. Contemporary half-leather. 4000 woodcuts depicting objects, with words divided into syllables for the students. The Lilly copy is a presentation copy from "the Gentlemen of the committee of the 'Asylum for Deaf and Dumb' to Master John A. Hipkins, on his leaving School at Christmas 1867, after a term of six years and three months as a pay.dist. pupil." "Intended as a first word book for the Deaf and Dumb" (from "Prefatory Remarks").

[**BROKSKAT**] Brokskat, or Brokpa, the Shina of Ladakh and Baltistan, is a Dardic language of India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bkk. Alternate Names: Brokpa, Brokpa of Dah-Hanu, Dokskat, Kyango.

**1993:** [LILLY] *Brokeh language guide*, by Rinchin Dondrup. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1993. 4, 110 S. Original green and white wrappers, lettered in white and red. First edition. English-Brokeh [Brokskat].

"The present book on the Brokeh language is prepared as per the assignment given to me sometime in later part of 1989. I have taken up the study with zeal and sincerity since no study has so far been conducted among the Brokpas, the group of people who has spoken Brokeh" (Preface).

**1998:** [LILLY] *Tribal languages of Ladakh*, by D.D. Sharma. 1st ed. New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 1998-2004. 3 v.; 22 cm. Studies in Tibeto-Himalayan languages; 6. Lilly Library has part 1 only, which was issued as a separate volume. Bound in red cloth, spine and front cover printed in white.; white d.j., lettered in red and black. pt. 1. A concise grammar and dictionary of Brok-skad [Brokskat]. "Concise Dictionary," Brokskat-English, pp. [129]-158, "Glossary: English-Brok-Skad [Brokskat], pp. 159-184. [pt. 2. [without special title]. pt. 3. A descriptive grammar of Purki & Balti].

"The aim of this volume is to present a detailed descriptive account of a language which, due to geographical reasons, has remained unexplored, though [it] occupies an important place among the speeches of Dardic groups.... Moreover, it is for the first time that a detailed synchronic analysis of the little known language has been presented" (front flap in d.j.).

[**BRU, WESTERN**] Bruu (also spelled Bru, B'ru, Baru, Brou) is a Mon–Khmer dialect continuum spoken by the Bru people of mainland Southeast Asia. Sô and Khua are dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: brv. Alternate Names: Baru, B'ru, Bruu.

An on-line dictionary of Bru may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1980:** [IUW] *Photchanānukrom Brū-Thai-‘Angkrit = A Bruu-Thai-English dictionary*, by Thīraphan Lō. Thōngkham, Sī Phungpā. Krung Thēp ...: Khrōngkān

Wičhai Phāsā Thai læ Phāsā Phūnmūrang Thin Tāng Tāng, Phāk Wichā Phāsāsāt, Khana ‘Aksōnsāt, Čhulālongkōn Mahāwitthayālai, 1980. 13, xiii, [2], 614 p.: maps; 29 cm. Library binding, incorporating original pale gray front and rear wrappers, lettered in black. Western Bru-Thai-English dictionary, pp. 1-614. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"This Bruu-Thai-English Dictionary is the fourth and also the last in a series of dictionaries of unwritten languages spoken in Thailand produced by the Indigenous Languages of Thailand Research Project. (The first was an Mpi-Thai-English Dictionary, the second was a Suai (Kui)-Thai-English Dictionary and the third was Khmer (Surin-Thai-English Dictionary)... It took us almost four years to complete the Bruu-Thai-English Dictionary and we had to struggle very hard to accomplish it" (Preface).

[**BUBE**] Bube, Bohobé, or Bube–Benga (Bobe, Bubi), is a Bantu or Bantoid language spoken by the Bubi, a Bantu people native to, and once the primary inhabitants of, Bioko Island, Equatorial Guinea. The language was brought to Bioko from continental Africa more than three thousand years ago when the Bubi began arriving on the island. It has around 50,000 speakers, with three variants: North, South and Central-East. The first [12-page] Bube-to-English primer was authored in 1875 by William Barleycorn, a colonial era Primitive Methodist missionary of Igbo and Fernandino descent, while he was serving in the Bubi village of Basupu. An official language dictionary and grammar guide was published by renowned ethnic Bubi scholar Justo Bolekia Boleká (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bvb. Alternate Names: Adeeyah, Adija, Bobe, Boobe, Boombe, Bubi, Ediya, Fernandian.

**1848:** [LILLY] *Introduction to the Fernandian tongue*, by John Clarke, Missionary ... Berwick-on-Tweed: Printed by Daniel Cameron, 1848. viii, [1], 9-56 p.; 23 cm. In 2 parts. Title-page reads: Part I. Part II has caption-title only (p. [43]). Bound in original pebble-grain brown cloth, edges sprinkled red. Hendrix 417. NUC pre-1956 and BM cite only the 2nd ed. Lilly Library copy with the book labels of the Baptist Missionary Society, and John Lawson. Contents: Pt. I. Introduction to Fernandian -- Pt. II. Specimens of sentences in the Fernandian. Hendrix 417. Bube-English vocabulary. Hendrix lists one earlier vocabulary: John Clarke: *The Adeeyah Vocabulary for the use of Schools in Western Africa* (1843).

Reprint edition **1971:** *Introduction to the Fernandian tongue*, by John Clarke. Freeport, N.Y., Books for Libraries Press, 1971. 56 p. 23 cm. Series: The Black heritage library collection.

[**BUDIBUD**] Budibud is one of the Kilivila languages (of the Austronesian language family), spoken on the tiny Lachlan Islands, east of Woodlark Island in Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: btp.

**1998:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**BUDUKH**] Budukh or Budugh is a Samur language of the Northeast Caucasian language family spoken in parts of the Quba Rayon of Azerbaijan. It is spoken by about 200 of approximately 1,000 ethnic Budukhs. Budukh is a severely endangered language, and classified as such by UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdk. Alternate Names: Budug, Budugi, Buduk, Budux, Bukukhi.  
**1984:** [IUW] *Budukhsko-russkii slovar'*, by U.A. Meilanova. Moskva: Izd-vo "Nauka", 1984. 251 p.; 25 cm. Budukh and Russian. At head of title: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Dagestanskiĭ filial. Institut istorii, iazyka i literatury im. G. T̄Sadasy. Includes index. Bibliography: p. [201]

[**BUDUMA**] Yedina, also known as Buduma (Boudouma), is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in western Chad and neighboring Cameroon and Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdm. Alternate Names: Boudouma, Yedima, Yedina, Yidana, Yidena.

**1939:** [LILLY] *Die Sprache der Buduma im zentralen Sudan auf Grund eigener Studien und des Nachlasses von G. Nachtigal*, by Johannes Lukas. Leipzig: Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, 1939. 147 pp. 22 cm. Lacks original wrappers; rebound with black tape spine. First edition. Hendrix 419. "Wörterverzeichnis buduma-deutsch": p. [89]-131; "Wörterverzeichnis deutsch-buduma": p. 131-147. "Benutzte und empfohlene Literatur": p. 19-20. Series: Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes; Bd. XXIV, 2.

"Nachtigal's collections and my own alone allowed me to gain an insight into the structural world of Buduma, and that was what was at stake; I did not include material from previously published sources on Buduma and advise the interested reader to consult those sources himself. By making this work public, I offer **the** first useful sketch of the grammar and nature of the language. The work is also meant as a building block to help in erecting the edifice of the linguistic world of Central Sudan" (Foreword, tr: BM).

Reprint **1966:** [IUW] *Die Sprache der Buduma im zentralen Sudan: auf Grund eigener Studien und des Nachlasses von G. Nachtigal*, von Johannes Lukas. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Genehmigter Nachdruck Kraus Reprint, 1966 (Wiesbaden: Lessing-Druckerei). xv, 147 p.; 24 cm. Reprint of the 1939 ed. (Hendrix 419) published by Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, Leipzig.

[**BUGHOTU**] Bughotu (also spelled Bugotu) is an Oceanic language spoken in the Solomon Islands. Its speakers live on Santa Isabel Island and on the small neighboring Furona Island (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bgt. Alternate Names: Bugota, Bugoto, Bugotu, Mahaga, Mbughotu.

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Language of Bugotu, Santa Isabel Island, Solomon Islands*, compiled by W[illiam] G[eorge] Ivens. London: The Royal Asiatic Society, 1940. Original green paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 98 pp. First edition. James G. Forlong Fund, Vol. XIX. Zaunmüller, col. 34. Bugotu-English, pp. 1-77, and an English-Bugotu index, pp. [79]-98. This dictionary was reprinted in 1978 by AMS Press. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"The language here represented is spoken on the southern coastal portion of the island called Santa Isabel in the British Solomon Islands. This southern part of the island is known as 'Bugotu.' ... The material presented below has been gathered in part from Scripture translations in the Bugotu language. These consist of the whole of the New Testament, with considerable portions of the Old Testament, including the Psalms."

Reprint Hippocrene **1998**: [IUW] *Bugotu-English/English-Bugotu concise dictionary* / [compiled by] W.G. Ivens. New York: Hippocrene Books, c1998. [6], 98 p.; 22 cm. "First printed, 1940"--T.p. verso. 1940 ed. published by Royal Asiatic Society, London, and issued as v. 19 of the James G. Forlong Fund.

[**BUGIS**] Buginese (Basa Ugi, elsewhere also Bahasa Bugis, Bugis, Bugi, De) is a language spoken by about five million people mainly in the southern part of Sulawesi, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bug. Alternate Names: Boegineesche, Boeginezen, Bugi, Buginese, De', Rappang Buginese, Ugi.

**1817**: see under **MALAYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1870**: see under **ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**187-?**: [IUW] *Ethnographische atlas bevattende afbeeldingen van voorwerpen uit het leven en de huishouding der Boeginezen*, geteekend door C. A. Schröder, jr., S. Batelt en Nap Eilers, dienende tot opheldering van het Boegineesch woordenboek, van dr. B. F. Matthes. Uitgegeven voor rekening van het Nederlandsch gouvernement. [Amsterdam]: Gedrukt bij C. A. Spin & zoon, [187--?]. [4] p., 24 pl. (part col.); 39 cm.

**1889**: [LILLYbm] *Supplement op het "Boegineesche-Hollandsch woordenboek"*, by B. F. Matthes. 's Gravenhage: M. Nijhoff, 1889. Original black cloth and brown paper over boards, lettered and ecorate in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-150 151-152. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 24. corrections and additons keyed to the pages of the Matthes' Bugis-Dutch dictionary of 1874 (first dictionary of the language). The only subsequent dictionary of this language appears to be an Indonesian-Bugis dictionary of 1985.

[**BUGLERE**] Buglere (Bugle), also known as Murire or Muoy, is a Chibchan language of Panama and Costa Rica spoken by the Guaymi people. There are two dialects, Sabanero and Bokotá (Bogota). Buglere is spoken by 40% of the population of the Costa Rican canton of Coto Brus (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sab. Alternate Names: Bobota, Bocota, Bofota, Bogota, Bokota, Bukueta, Murire, Nortenyó, Veraguas Sabanero.

**1882**: see under **CHIBCHAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**BUGUN**] Khowa, or Bugun, is a small Sino-Tibetan language spoken in India. They numbered about 1,700 in 2011. Sherdukpen speakers live just to the west of them (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bgg. Alternate Names: Kho, Khoa, Khowa.

**1990**: [LILLY] *Bugun language guide*, by Rinchin Dondrup. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1990. 101 p.; 23 cm. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. English-Bugun (Roman and Devanagari), pp. [39]-98. First published vocabulary of the language.

[**BULGARIAN**] Bulgarian /bʌl'gɛəriən/, /bʊl'-/ (Bulgarian: български bǎlgarski, pronounced [ˈbɤɫgɤrski]) is an Indo-European language, a member of the Southern branch of the Slavic language family. Bulgarian, along with the closely related Macedonian language (collectively forming the East South Slavic languages), has several characteristics that set it apart from all other Slavic languages: changes include the

elimination of case declension, the development of a suffixed definite article (see Balkan language area), and the lack of a verb infinitive, but it retains and has further developed the Proto-Slavic verb system. Various evidential verb forms exist to express unwitnessed, retold, and doubtful action. With the accession of Bulgaria to the European Union on 1 January 2007, Bulgarian became one of the official languages of the European Union (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bul. Autonym: български език (bǎlgarski ezik).  
[entries being compiled]

[**BULI**] Buli, or Kanjaga, is a Gur language of Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bwu. Alternate Names: Bulisa, Guresha, Kanjaga.

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire buli-français*, by L. Melançon; revu et présente par A. Prost. Dakar: Université de Dakar, 1972. Hendrix 420. Series: Publication - Département de Linguistique Générale et de Langues Négro-Africaines, Université de Dakar no. 20.

**1999:** see **1999a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**BULLOM SO**] The Bullom So language, also called Mmani or Mandingi, is an endangered language spoken near the border between Guinea and Sierra Leone. It belongs to the Mel branch of the Niger–Congo language family and is particularly closely related to the Bom language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: buy. Alternate Names: Bolom, Bulem, Bullin, Bullun, Mandenyi, Mandingi, Mani, Mmani, Northern Bullom.

**1814:** [LILLY] *A spelling-book of the Bullom language, with a dialogue and Scripture exercises*, by Gustavus Reinhold Nyländer [d. 1825]. London: Printed for the Church Missionary Society, 1814. vi, 56p; 16cm. Original unprinted paper over stiff card. Hendrix 1374 (under Sherbo). Notes: The Scripture exercises include Matthew chapters 1 and 2 and John chapter 1 in Bullom and English, and the Ten commandments and Gospel stories in Bullom only. References: Darlow & Moule, 2349; Coldham, G.E. African scriptures, 441. Writing system Latin script.

[**BULU**] Bulu is the language of the Bulu people of Cameroon. The language had 174,000 native speakers in 1982, with some 800,000 second language speakers in 1991. Colonial and missionary groups formerly used Bulu as a lingua franca in the region for commercial, educational, and religious purposes, though it is today becoming less frequent in those spheres. Dialects include Bene, Yelinda, Yembana, Yengono, and Zaman. Bulu is a Bantu language. It is a dialect of the Beti language and is intelligible with Eton, Ewondo, and Fang (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bum. Alternate Names: Boulou.

**1914:** [LILLY] *Lehrbuch der Bulu-Sprache*. Author(s): Hagen, Gunther Tronje von. Publication: Berlin: G. Radetzki, Year: 1914 Description: 402 p.; 23 cm. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 398/424 (German-Bini and Bulu vocabulary). Original light brown cloth over boards, lettered in brown. Presentation copy: 'Herrn Major Zimmermann | Hochachtungsvoll | Berlin. [?]. 4. 1914 | der Verfasser' on the title page. The author was an Oberleutnant in the Kaiserliche Schutztruppe für Kamerun. Earliest vocabulary listed in Hendrix.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *Manuel élémentaire de langue bulu (sud-Cameroun)*, by P[ierre] Alexandre. [Paris]: Centre de Hautes Études Administrative sur l'Afrique et l'Asie modernes, [1955]. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black, spine unprinted black cloth. Pp. [4] 1 2-229 230-332. First edition. Reproduced from typescript. Series: Langue et Dialectes d'Outre-Mer, No. 5. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 421 (gives date as 1956, see below). French-Bulu vocabulary, pp. 82-194, and Bulu-French vocabulary, pp. 195-225, with corrigenda, pp. [230]-231]. This copy with the ink stamp of the Librairie Orientale H. Samuelian at bottom of front wrapper. There is no publication date indicated; the "Advertisement" is dated October 1955.

"The notes [on grammar] which follow are essentially inspired by my (unpublished) translation of the Bulu Handbook in English by [George] Bates [1904, rev. ed. 1926] and the Bulu Handbook supplement by [Albert] Good [1934]" (p. 2, tr: BM).

Second issue? **1956:** [LILLYbm] *Manuel élémentaire de langue bulu (sud-Cameroun)*, by P[ierre] Alexandre. Paris; Centre de Hautes Études d'Administration Musulmane, 1956. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, spine repaired with white tape. Pp. [4] 1 2-229 230. First edition, second issue?. Langue et Dialectes d'Outre-Mer, No. 5. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 421. French-Bulu vocabulary, pp. 82-194, and Bulu-French vocabulary, pp. 195-225. This copy with the ink ownership stamp of Brian Weinstein, author of *Gabon: Nation Building on the Ogooue* (1966), *The French West Indies: Dualism from 1848 to the present* (1976), *The French Island Possessions* (1978), *Haiti: the Failure of Politics* (1992), and others. [It is possible this is a duplicate copy of the one above. It should be compared with it in detail.]

**1987:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire boulou-français, français-boulou, avec grammaire*, by Serge Yanes et Eyinga Essam Moise. Sangmelima [Italy]: Editions "P. Monti", 1987. [10], 828 p.: ill.; 25 cm. bibliographical references (p. [8]-[9]). First true dictionary of Bulu.

**2006:** [IUW] *Parlons boulou: langue bantou du Cameroun*, by Marie-Rose Abomo-Maurin. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2006. 219 p.; 22 cm. Series: Parlons. Bulu-French (p. 146-192) and French-Bulu vocabulary (p. 193-215).

[**BUNAK**] The Bunak language (also known as Bunaq, Buna', Bunake) is the language of the Bunak people of the mountainous region of central Timor, split between the political boundary between West Timor, Indonesia, particularly in Lamaknen District and East Timor. It is one of the few on Timor which is not an Austronesian language, but rather a Papuan language like groups on New Guinea. It is usually classified in the Trans-New Guinea language family. The language is surrounded by Malayo-Polynesian languages, like the Atoni and the Tetum (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bfn. Alternate Names: Buna, Bunake, Bunaq, Gae', Maraé.

**1990:** [IUW] *Le savoir botanique des Bunaq: percevoir et classer dans le Haut Lamaknen, Timor, Indonésie*, by Claudine Friedberg. Paris: Editions du Muséum, 1990. 303 p.: ill.; 28 cm. Mémoires du Muséum national d'histoire naturelle. Série B, Botanique; t. 26.

Summary in English. indexes. Bunak language--Glossaries, vocabularies, etc.

[**BUNGANDITJ**] Bunganditj or Buandig (Buwandik) is a language of Australia, spoken by the Buandig people, Indigenous Australians who lived in the Mount Gambier region in present-day south-eastern South Australia and in south-western Victoria. According to Christina Smith and her book on the Buandig people, the Buandig called their language Drualat-ngolonung (speech of man), or Booandik-ngolo (speech of the Booandik) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xbg. Alternate Names: Bak-on-date, Banaditj, Bangandadj, Bangandidj, Barconedeet, Baundik, Boandic, Boandik, Booandik, Booandik-ngolo, Booandiki-ngolo, Booganitch, Booganity, Boongandity, Borandikngolo, Buadik, Buandic, Buandig, Buandik, Buanditj, Bugandity, Bunganadity, Bungandaetch, Bung'andaetch, Bungandaetcha, Bungandaitj, Bungandidj, Bungandij, Bunganditjngolo, Bungandity, Bunjanditj, Burhwundeirtch, Drualatngolonung, Drualat-ngolonung, Nguro, Pungandaitj, Pungandik, Pungantitj, Pungatitj.

**1880 [1965]:** [IUW] *Booandik tribe of South Australian aborigines: a sketch of their habits, customs, legends, and language. Also: an account of the efforts made by Mr. and Mrs. James Smith to Christianise and civilise them.* By Mrs. James Smith. Adelaide, E. Spiller, Govt. printer, 1880. [Adelaide, Libraries Board of South Australia, 1965] xi, 139 p. ports. 19 cm. Australiana facsimile editions, no. 63 Reproduced from a copy in the Public Library of South Australia.

**1904:** [LILLYbm] "Language of the Bungandity Tribe, South Australia," by R. H. Mathews, in: *Journal and proceedings of the Royal Society of New South Wales for 1903, Volume XXXVII.* Sydney: Published by the Society, F. W. White Printer, 1904, pp. 59-74. Original maroon cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. [2] *i-v* vi-xxiii *xxiv*, *1* 2-350, *2i-iii* iv-lxxxvi, *1* II-CCVII *CCVIII* + plates I-XXII + 3 folding charts + plate XXVI, xxv-xxxi *xxxii*. First edition. English-Bungandity, pp. 71-74.

"The Bungandity tribe occupied the country around Mount Gambier, County of Grey, South Australia, and extended easterly as far as the valley of the Glenelg River.... It has fallen to my lot to be the first author to investigate the constitution of the Bungandity language and supply the elements of its grammar. The whole of this article has been prepared by me from notes taken down by myself from the lips of the aboriginal speaker rules of the language of this tribe, whose name she erroneously gave as Booandik [*The Booandik Tribe of South Australian Aborigines* (Adelaide, 1880)]. Mr. E.M. Curr, in 1886, also published a short vocabulary of this language [*The Australian Race*, III, pp. 462-465], but its grammatical structure was left untouched.... The following vocabulary contains about 245 of the most commonly used words in the Bungandity language, with their English equivalents. Every word has been noted down carefully by myself from the old men and women in the native camps, and much time and care have been bestowed upon the work".

[**BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Bungku–Tolaki languages are a group of languages spoken primarily in South East Sulawesi province, Indonesia, and in neighboring parts of Central and South Sulawesi provinces. Mead (1998:117) presents the following tree-model classification for Bungku–Tolaki. This classification is based on the historical-comparative method in linguistics.

Eastern

Moronene

East Coast: Bungku, Bahonsuai, Kulisusu (Koroni, Kulisusu, Taloki), Wawonii, Mori Bawah

Western

Interior: Mori Atas, Padoe, Tomadino

West Coast: Tolaki, Rahambuu, Kodeoha, Waru

This classification supersedes Mead (1999) [see below], an earlier classification proposed by Mead in 1994. Based on a lexicostatistical comparison, his earlier classification proposed 'Bungku,' 'Mori,' and 'Tolaki' as primary subdivisions under Bungku–Tolaki. In view of more recent evidence from shared sound change and innovations in pronoun sets, the unity of the proposed Mori group (comprising Bahonsuai, Mori Bawah, Mori Atas, Padoe and Tomadino) could not be maintained. Additional information can be found at Mori language (Wiki).

Ethnologue includes 15 separate languages under the Bungku-Tolaki heading.

**1999:** [IUW] *The Bungku-Tolaki languages of south-eastern Sulawesi, Indonesia* / David E. Mead. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University, 1999. xi, 188 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Library binding, incorporating original gray-green wrappers, lettered in white and black, and decorated in black. Pacific linguistics. Series D 91. Appendix 3: Selected word lists, 226 words, English-Indonesian-[27 languages and dialects of the Bungku-Tolaki family], pp. 103-178. The languages include Moronene, Taloki, Kulisusu, Koroni, Wawoni [Wawonii], Bungku, Bahonsuai, Mori Bawah (Lower Mori), Padoe, Mori Atas (Upper Mori), Tomadino, Waru, Tolaki, Rahambuu, and Kodeoha. Includes bibliographical references.

"Of the 113 Bungku-Tolaki word lists which formed the basis of our lexicostatic comparison, 27 [15 languages and 12 dialects]—representing each language and dialect—have been selected to appear in this appendix" (p. 101).

[**BUNGKU**] Bungku is an Austronesian language (one of the Celebic languages) of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is quite close to Wawonii. It was a local lingua franca before independence (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bkz. Alternate Names: Ikinyikiusa, Tamboeko, Tambuku, Tobuco, "Nahina" (pej.).

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**BUNUN**] The Bunun language (Chinese: 布農語) is spoken by the Bunun people of Taiwan. It is one of the Formosan languages, a geographic group of Austronesian languages, and is subdivided in five dialects: Isbukun, Takbunuaz, Takivatan, Takibaka and Takituduh. Isbukun, the dominant dialect, is mainly spoken in the south of Taiwan. Takbunuaz and Takivatan are mainly spoken in the center of the country. Takibaka and Takituduh both are northern dialects. A sixth dialect, Takipulan, became extinct in the 1970s. The Saaroa and Kananabu, two smaller minority groups who share their territory with an Isbukun Bunun group, have also adopted Bunun as their vernacular (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bnn. Alternate Names: Bubukun, Bunan, Bunti, Bunum, Vonun, Vunum, Vunun, Vunung. Autonym: Bunun.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**BURA-PABIR**] Bura-Pabir (also known as Bura, Burra, Bourrah, Pabir, Babir, Babur, Barburr, Mya Bura, Kwojeffa, Huve, Huviya) is a Chadic language spoken in Nigeria. Dialects are Pela, Bura Pela, Hill Bura, Hyil Hawul, Bura Hyilhawul, and Plain Bura (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bwr. Alternate Names: Babir, Babur, Barburr, Bourrah, Bura, Burra, Huve, Huviya, Kwojeffa, Mya Bura, Pabir.

**2010:** [IUW] *A descriptive analysis of Bura verbs and vocabulary*, by Mohammed Aminu Mu'azu & Fibi Balami. München: Lincom Europa, 2010. x, 164 p.: ill. (some col.), maps; 21 cm. LINCOS studies in African linguistics; 79.

[**BURE**] Bure, also known as Bubbure, is an Afro-Asiatic language belonging to the Bole-Tangale group of the West branch of the Chadic family. It is spoken in northern Nigeria in the village of Bure (10°31'06.16"N, 10°20'03.00"E, Kirfi Local Government, Bauchi State, Nigeria) and in some small settlements nearby. The language is used mostly by a very few speakers, of great-grandparental generation. Except for Hausa, which is lingua franca in the area, Bure is surrounded by other Chadic languages such as Gera, Giiwo and Deno (Bole group). Compared to other languages of the same group (e.g. Bole or Karekare), the endangerment of Bure is by far the most critical (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bvh. Alternate Names: Bubure.

**2014:** [IUW] *A grammatical sketch of Bure: a Chadic language of Nigeria* / Gian Claudio Batic. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, [2014]. ©2014. 178 pages: illustrations (some color), map; 24 cm. Chadic linguistics; v. 9. Includes bibliographical references (pages [109]-113) and glossaries. Contents include: Appendix B. Guide to the vocabulary Bure-English-Hausa; English-Bure; Hausa-Bure.

[**BURIAT**] Buryat (Buriat) /'bɔriæt/[3] (Buryat Cyrillic: буряд хэлэн *buryaad khelen*) is a variety of Mongolic spoken by the Buryats that is classified either as a language or as a major dialect group of Mongolian. The majority of Buryat speakers live in Russia along the northern border of Mongolia where it is an official language in the Buryat Republic, Ust-Orda Buryatia and Aga Buryatia. In the Russian census of 2002, 353,113 people out of an ethnic population of 445,175 reported speaking Buryat (72.3%). Some other 15,694 can also speak Buryat, mostly ethnic Russians. There are at least 100,000 ethnic Buryats in Mongolia and the People's Republic of China as well. Buryats in Russia have a separate literary standard, written in a Cyrillic alphabet. It is the same as the Russian alphabet with additional letters: Y/ү, Ө/ө and Һ/һ (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Buriat as two languages: 1) Mongolia Buriat: bxm: alternate names: Buriat-Mongolian, Burraad, Buryat, Mongolia Buriat, Northern Mongolian; and 2) Russia Buriat: bxr: alternate names: Buriat-Mongolian, Buryat, Northern Mongolian.

**1857:** [LILLYbm] *Alexander Castren's Versuch einer burjatischen Sprachlehre, nebst kurzem Wörterverzeichnis*, ed. by Anton Schiefner [1817-1879]. St. Petersburg: Buchdruckerei der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1857. Modern green half-cloth and green paper over boards; spine with decorative printed paper label. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 36. Series: Alexander Castren's Nordische Reisen und Forschungen, vol. X. Buriat-German, pp. [87]-175, and German-Buriat, pp. [183]-224. This is the first dictionary of Buriat.

"The lexical section [of Castren's work] required a more substantial revision. I have arranged the wordlist according to the alphabetical order Castren used in his studies and wherever possible added the Mongolian words found in the dictionary of Schmidt and Kowalewski to the corresponding Buriat words" (foreword, Anton Schiefner, tr: BM).

**1951:** [IUW] *Buriat-mongol'sko-russkii slovar'*, K. M. Cheremisov. Pod red. T̄S.B. T̄Syndambaeva. *Okolo 25 000 slov; s prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo spravochnika po buriat-mongol'skomu iazyku*. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1951. 852 p. 21 cm. Buriat-Mongolian-Russian dictionary. At head of title: Buriat-mongol'skii gosudarstvennyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut kul'tury. Added t.p. in Buriat-Mongolian.

**1954:** [LILLYbm] *Russko-buriat-mongolskii slovar: okolo 40 000 slov*, by TS[ybikzhap] B[oboevich] Tsyndambaev. Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe izdatelstvo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovareĭ, 1954. Added title page: *Orod-Buriat-Mongol slovar*. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. 1-5 6-750 751-752. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 36. Russian-Buriat, pp. [13]-744. Second copy: IUW.

**1962:** [IUW] *Kratkii russko-buriatskii slovar' okolo 13 500 slov*. sostavili: T̄S.B. T̄Syndambaev i M.N. Imekhenov Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1962. 646 p. tables. 17 cm.

**1973:** [LILLYbm] *Buriatsko-russkii slovar. 44 000 slov*, by K. M. Cheremisov. Moscow: "Sov. entsiklopediia", 1973. Added title page: *Buriat-orod slovar*. Original purple cloth over boards, lettered in white and gold. Pp. 1-5 6-803 804. First edition. Buriat-Russian, pp. [15]-803. Second copy: IUW.

**1990:** [IUW] *Russko-buriatskii razgovornik = Orod-buriad khöörëldöön*, by T̄S.B. Budaev. Ulaan-Udë: Buriadaï nomoi khèblël, 1990. 143 p.; 20 cm. Other title: *Orod-buriad khöörëldöön*.

**1991:** [IUW] *Kratkii buriatsko-mongol'sko-russkii slovar'*, Sh. R. T̄Sydenzhapov; redaktor D.D. Lygdenova. Ulan-Ude: Ob"edinenie detskikh pisatelei Buriatii, 1991. 142 p.; 21 cm. Buriat-Mongolian-Russian dictionary.

**1992:** [IUW] *Baïgaaliin shèzhèlèlèi taiïbarita orod-buriad slovar'*, M.N. Borsoev, T̄S.B. Budaev, V.Sh. Uskeeva. Ulaan-Udë: Buriadaï nomoi khèblël, 1992. 112 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Buriat dictionary of natural history.

**2003:** [IUW] *Soïyt-byraat-orys slovar' = Hoïod-buriad-orod toli = Соёмско-бурятско-русский словарь*, В.И. Рассадин. *Soïyt-byraat-orys slovar' = Hoïod-buriad-orod toli = Soïotsko-buriatsko-russkii slovar'*, V.I. Rassadin. Улан-Удэ; Изд-во ОАО "Республиканская типография", 2003. Ulan-Udë; Izd-vo ОАО "Respublikanskaïa tipografiia", 2003. 178 p.; 21 cm. Tuvin-Buriat-Russian dictionary.

**2004:** [IUW] *Бурятско-русский и русско-бурятский словарь*, С. М. Бабушкин. *Buriatsko-russkii i russko-buriatskii slovar'*, S. M. Babushkin. Изд. 6., доработанное. Izd. 6., dorabotannoe. Улан-Удэ; Изд-во ОАО "Республиканская типография", 2004. Ulan-Udë; Izd-vo ОАО "Respublikanskaïa tipografiia", 2004. 566 p.; 21 cm.

**2005:** [IUW] *Kratkii russko-buriatskii slovar' sovremennykh poniatii i terminov*, М.-Ж. Очиров. *Kratkii russko-buriatskii slovar' sovremennykh poniatii i terminov*, М.-Zh. Ochirov. Улан-Удэ; Изд-во ОАО "Республиканская типография", 2005. Ulan-Udë; Izd-vo ОАО "Respublikanskaïa tipografiia", 2005. 79 p.; 17 cm.

**2010:** [IUW] *Бурятско-русский и русско-бурятский словарь*, С.М. Бабушкин. *Buriatsko-russkii i russko-buriatskii slovar'*, S.M. Babushkin. Издание 12-е, стереотипное. Izdanie 12-e, stereotipnoe. Улан-Удэ: Издательство ОАО "Республиканская типография", 2010, ©2009. Ulan-Udэ: Izdatel'stvo ОАО "Respublikanskaia tipografiia", 2010, ©2009. 566 pages; 21 cm.

**2014:** [IUW] *Фразеологический словарь бурятского языка*, Составитель Т.Б. Тагарова. *Frazeologicheskii slovar' buriatskogo iazyka*, Sostavitel' T.B. Tagarova. Иркутск: Издательство ИГУ, 2014. Irkutsk: Izdatel'stvo IGU, 2014. ©2014. 565 pages; 20 cm. Buriat-Russian dictionary of phraseology.

[**BURJI**] Burji language (alternate names: Bembala, Bambala, Daashi) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken by the Burji people who reside in Ethiopia south of Lake Chamo. There are over 46,000 speakers in Ethiopia, and a further 10,400 speakers in Kenya. Burji belongs to the Highland East Cushitic group of the Cushitic branch of the Afro-Asiatic family. The New Testament was published in the Burji language in 1993. A collection of Burji proverbs, translated into English, French, and Swahili, is available on the Web (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bji. Alternate Names: Bambala, Bembala, Daashi.

**1982:** [IUW] *An etymological dictionary of Burji*, by Hans-Jürgen Sasse. Hamburg: H. Buske, c1982. xiv, 256 p.; 21 cm. Kuschitische Sprachstudien Bd. 1. Bibliography: p. 253-256.

[**BURMESE**] The Burmese language (myanma bhasa, [bəmà bə̀ðà]) is the official language of Myanmar. Although the Constitution of Myanmar officially recognizes the English name of the language as the Myanmar language, most English speakers continue to refer to the language as Burmese. Burmese is spoken as a first language by 32 million, primarily the Bamar people and related sub-ethnic groups, and as a second language by 10 million, particularly ethnic minorities in Myanmar and neighboring countries like the Mon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mya. Alternate Names: Bama, Bamachaka, Myanmar, Myen.

**1787:** [LILLY] *Alphabetum Barmanorum seu Regni Avensis*, by Mantegazza, Gaetano Maria,; 1745-1794. Amaduzzi, Giovanni Cristoforo,; 1740-1792,; ed. Catholic Church.; Congregatio de Propaganda Fide. Romae, typis Sac. congregationis de propaganda fide, 1787. 1 p. 1., v-xvi, 64 p. fold. pl. 19 cm. Contemporary wrappers. Second edition, types partly recast and the text rewritten. Folding plate an enlarged version of the Pali text used in the 1776 edition. "Alphabeum Barmanorum," pp. [19]-64.

**1852:** [LILLY] *Anglo-Burmese Hand Book*, by Dormer August Chase. Maulmain: American Mission Press, 1852. Contemporary, probably original, cloth-backed marbled boards, worn. Pp. *i-v* vi-xii, *1* 2-54 55-56, <sup>2</sup>*1-2* 3-92, <sup>2</sup>*i* ii-iv, <sup>3</sup>*1-2* 3-142, <sup>3</sup>*i* ii. First edition. "Burmese Vocabulary" as Part III, pp. <sup>3</sup>*1-2* 3-142, <sup>3</sup>*i* ii, with classified English-Burmese vocabulary. This copy contemporary with ownership inscription of A.H. Austen, 24<sup>th</sup> reg., and several notes and two drawings of costumes, apparently in his hand. There was a revised edition of this title in 1890.

"This little work has been compiled with the design of assisting *students* in the acquisition of the Burmese Language; but it is hoped that it may prove a useful 'Vade Mecum' to the *non-student* as well" (Preface).

**1893:** [LILLYbm] *Judson's Burmese-English Dictionary*. By Adoniram Judson (1788-1850). Revised and enlarged, by Robert C. Stevenson. Rangoon: Printed by the Superintendent, Government Printing, 1893. Later maroon cloth over boards, with red linen label printed in gold. Pp. [2] *i* ii-vii *viii*, *I* 2-6 (addenda, with additional inserted addenda slip), *I* 2-4 5-6 (corrigenda and abbreviations), *I* 2-1188 (dictionary), *I* 2-6 (Burmese proverbs, aphorisms and quaint sayings). Revised and enlarged edition. Zauhmüller, col. 31 (listing only seventh edition of 1911 and new edition of 1953). This copy from King's College London Library, with their ink stamp on two pages, counter-stamped "Cancelled." Second copy: IUW.

"The special features of this present dictionary are...that it has a considerable number of new words not contained in former ones...that most of the words have examples to them showing their use...that the *exact* pronunciation of many words is given...that it contains many proverbs, aphorisms, old and quaint sayings which have hitherto not been published...It has often appeared to the compiler that the Burmese affect to despise their own language and unduly exalt Pali. This seem a great pity, for ...it is in many respects as expressive as any language could well be" (Preface).

New edition **1953:** [IUW] *Judson's Burmese-English dictionary*.

Unabridged centenary ed. / as rev. and enl. by Robert C. Stevenson and F.H. Eveleth. Rangoon: Baptist Board of Publications, 1953. 1123 p.; 25 cm. First ed. published under title: *A dictionary, Burmese and English*. Zauhmüller, col. 31.

Reprinted **1992:** [IUW] *English-Burmese dictionary*, compiled & edited by A. Judson. New Delhi: Languages-of-the-World Publications, 1992. 856 p.; 23 cm. "Languages of the world series"--Jacket. Originally published: Rangoon: American Baptist Mission Press, 1866.

**1940, 1950, 1955:** [LILLYbm] *A Burmese-English Dictionary*, compiled by J[ohn] A[lexander] Stewart & C[harles] W[illiam] Dunn. Parts I-III. [London]: [Parts I-II] Published under the auspices of the University of Rangoon [by Luzac], 1940, 1950, [Part III] School of Oriental and African Studies, 1955. Quarter-blue cloth library binding, hand-lettered in white, utilizing the original wrappers of Part III. Pp. *i-iv* v-xxxv xxxvi, 1-200. First edition, issued in parts. Zauhmüller, col. 31 (1940ff, while still in progress). Burmese-English, pp. 1-200. This copy with the cancelled ink stamps of the Library of the Parliament of New South Wales.

"A suggestion that the revision of the existing Burmese-English Dictionary—Stevenson's 1893 edition of Judson's Dictionary—be undertaken was made by Mr. C. W. Dunn at a meeting of persons attending the Co-operative Conference in Mandalay in 1913, and was commended by them to the Burman Research Society without success. ... In 1924...[the] Society received a [new] scheme favorably.... Collection of materials began in the end of 1925.... The vocabulary of this dictionary has been drawn from Burmese literature of all periods from the beginning of the fifteenth century, A.D., to the present day, including technical works on medicine, astrology, magic, etc., and from spoken Burmese" (Preface).

Part IV **1963:** [LILLYbm] *A Burmese-English Dictionary. Part IV*, compiled by J[ohn] A[lexander] Stewart & C[harles] W[illiam] Dunn. Revised and edited by Hla Pe, H. F. Searle & A. J. Allott. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1963. Original gray

wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 201-280. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 31 (1940 ff, while still in progress).

Part VI **1981**: [LILLYbm] *A Burmese-English Dictionary. Part VI*, compiled by J[ohn] A[lexander] Stewart & C[harles] W[illiam] Dunn. Revised and edited by Hla Pe, H. F. Searle & A. J. Allott. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1981. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 361-373 374 [2]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 31 (1940 ff, while still in progress).

"The *Burmese-English Dictionary* project was inaugurated in 1924 by the Burma Research Society with financial assistance from the Government of Burma. In 1931 it was taken over by the University of Rangoon which published Parts I and II. By agreement between the University of Rangoon and the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, the project was transferred in 1950 to the School, which assumed full responsibility from that date for the preparation and publication of the *Dictionary*" (Note on verso of title page). "The editors have regretfully decided that this will be the last Part of the Dictionary to be issued. It has become increasingly clear that with the resources currently available there is no prospect of completing a dictionary of this scope in the foreseeable future, and little good would be achieved by trying to take the work any further. To terminate the project at the end of the words beginning with [Burmese script] at least insures that the work covers a coherent and self-contained section of the lexicon" (Editorial Note).

**1958**: [LILLYbm] *Burmese Glossary*, by William S. Cornyn & John K. Musgrave. New York: American Council of Learned Societies, 1958. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Unpaginated (209 pp.) First edition. American Council of Learned Societies. Program in Oriental Languages. Publications. Series A:Texts, no. 5. Burmese-English only. This copy with duplicate stamp of the Library of Congress, and "Property of United States" stamped on top edge. Second copy: IUW.

"This glossary is published as a companion volume to Cornyn's *Burmese Chrestomathy* (ACLS, 1957) and does not constitute a Burmese-English dictionary in the usual sense" (Preface).

**1961**: [IUW] *Karmannyi birmansko-russkii slovar', 5000 slov.* sostavil B.A. Ignatenko, Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1961. 382 p.; 14 cm. Russian in Cyrillic script. Added t. p. in Burmese. On cover: Birmansko-russki slovar'.

**1962**: [IUW] *Karmannyi russko-birmanskii slovar', Okolo 7500 slov.* Sostavili U Chin Veĭ i A.I. Borovikov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1962. 756 p. Added t.p.in Burmese. Russian-Burmese pocket dictionary.

**1966**: [LILLYbm] *Russko-birmanskii slovar. Okolo 23 000 slov*, N[ikolai] N[ikolaevich] Novikov & V[iktor] P[etrovich] Kolobkov. Moscow: Sov. entsiklopediia, 1966. Original orange cloth, lettered in white and decorated in black. Added title page in Burmese. Pp. 1-5 6-880. First edition. Russian-Burmese, pp. [13]-880, and bibliography: pp. 6-7.

**1969:** [IUW] *A reference grammar of colloquial Burmese*, by John Okell. London, Bombay, Kuala Lumpur [etc.] Oxford U.P., 1969. 2 v. (xvii, 482 p.). 28 cm. London oriental series. Includes a Burmese vocabulary.

**1976:** [IUW] *Birmansko-russkii slovar'. Okolo 29000 slov.* S pril. "Kratkogo ocherka grammatiki birman. iaz.," sost. V.B. Kasevichem / [N.N. Novikov, L.A. Davydov, K.P. Shan'gin, B.ĪA. Nadtochenko]; Pod red. G.F. Mininoi i U Cho Zo. Moskva: Rus. ia., 1976. 783 p.; 23 cm. Added t.p.: Myanma-yushā abidan.

**1994:** [IUW] *Students' English-English-Myanmar dictionary = Kyon "sā" sum" 'Aṅgalip' - 'Aṅgalip' Mran'mā 'abhidān'. Ran'kun': Takkasuil' mya" Pum nhip' tuik',* 1994. [xii], 1568 p.; 25 cm.

**2008:** [IUW] *Pocket Burmese Dictionary: Burmese-English English-Burmese*, by Stephen Nolan & Nyi Nyi Lwin. Periplus Editions (HK) Limited, 2008. ISBN 0794605737, 9780794605735. 96 pages.

[**BURU** (Indonesia)] Buru or Buruese (Indonesian: Bahasa Buru) is a Malayo-Polynesian language of the Central Maluku branch. In 1991 it was spoken by approximately 45,000 Buru people who live on the Indonesian island of Buru (Indonesian: Pulau Buru). The most detailed study of Buru language was conducted in the 1980s by Charles E. Grimes and Barbara Dix Grimes – Australian missionaries and ethnographers, active members of SIL International (they should not be confused with Joseph E. Grimes and Barbara F. Grimes, Charles' parents, also known Australian ethnographers) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mhs. Alternate Names: Boeroe, Buruese.

**1897:** [LILLYbm] *Het burusch van masarete*, by H. Hendriks. S-Gravenhage:: Martinus Nijoff, 1897. Later tan wrappers, preserving printed portion of original front wrapper (gray, lettered in black). Pp. [4] 1 2-176. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Buru [Masarete]-Dutch, pp. [27]-102, and Dutch-Buru [Masarete], pp. [103]-158. This is the first dictionary of the language, based on the Masarete dialect spoken in the southwest part of the island.

"[Through this work] I hope to contribute to our growing knowledge of the people of Buru, and to spread among them as well the message of Evangelism" (Foreword, tr: BM). Hendriks was a missionary for ten years on the island of Buru, where he learned the language. Here he offers a brief grammar of the language, a Dutch-Buru, Buru-Dutch vocabulary, and sample legends with ethnological annotations.

This copy with the ownership signature of A[rthur] Capell, dated 5.12.66. Capell is the author, among many others, of *The New Fijian Dictionary* (1941), *The Changing Status of Melasian Pidgin* (1969), *A Survey of New Guinea Languages* (1969), *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of Sonsorol-Tobi* (1969), and the *Futuna-Aniwa Dictionary* (1984).

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**BURUSHASKI**] Burushaski /bɒrʊ'ʃæski (Burushaski: burúšaskī / یېروشسک), the language of the Burusho people, is a language isolate spoken in northern Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan. As of 2000, Burushaski was spoken by some 87,000 people in Hunza-Nagar District, northern Gilgit District, and in the Yasin and Ishkoman valleys of northern Ghizer District. Their native region is located in northern Gilgit-Baltistan and borders Afghanistan's Pamir corridor to the north. Burushaski is also spoken by about 300 people

in Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir. The Yasin variety, also known by the Khowar exonym Werchikwar, is much more divergent. Intelligibility between Hunza-Nagar and Yasin is difficult, and Yasin is sometimes considered a distinct language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bsk. Alternate Names: Biltum, Brushaski, Burucaki, Burucaski, Burushaki, Burushki, Khajuna, Kunjut.

**1935, 1938:** [LILLY] *The Burushaski language: Vol. I Introduction and Grammar; Vol. II Text and Translations; Vol. III. Vocabularies and Index*, by D[avid] L[ockhart] R[obertson] Lorimer [1876-1962]. Oslo; Cambridge, Mass.: H. Aschehoug; Harvard University Press, 1935 1938. 3 vols. [Vol. I] Original cloth over boards with d.j. [Vols. II & III] original tan wrappers lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [Vol. I]: I-VI VII-LXIII LXIV, 1-464 + 10 plates and folding map; [Vol. II] I-IV V-VII VIII, 1-3 4-418 419-420 + 1 plate; [Vol. III]: [2] I-IV V-XVI, 1 2-545 546-548. First edition. Insitutttet for Sammenlignende Kulturforskning. Serie B. Skrifter 29, 1-3. Zaunmüller, col. 36. Burushaski-English, pp. [1]-393, Werchikwar-English, pp. [394]-417, an index of proper names, pp. [418]-439, and an English index , pp. [440]-527, with corrigenda and addenda, pp. [537]-545. This is the first dictionary of Burushaski.

"The following vocabularies are based on the material collected in 1923-24.... One important question remains to which I can give no precise or certain answer. What proportion do the Burushaski words in this Vocabulary bear to the total word stock of the language? When I returned to Hunza in 1934 one of my hopes was to record sufficient new words to make my collection fairly complete as regards words in daily use and known to everyone... but I had not realised what a lengthy business it is to collect and adequately record even a few hundred words after the first couple of thousand in constant daily use have been noted. How many new words I actually recorded I have no idea, but I am certain that they will go only a short way towards making the vocabulary complete" (Preface to Vol. III).

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Werchikwar English vocabulary; (with a few Werchikwar texts)*, by D[avid] L[ockhart] R[obertson] Lorimer [1876-1962]. [Oslo] Norwegian Universities Press, 1962. Original blue cloth over boards, decorated in blank and lettered in gold on spine; d.j. gray, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. i-ix x-xii, 1 2-391 392. First edition. Series: Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning. Serie B: Skrifter, 51. Werchikwar-English, pp. [1]-260. Werchikwar is considered a dialect of Burushaski, but may be a separate language. This is the first dictionary of Werchikwar. A partial vocabulary of Werchikwar had appeared in the same author's three-volume study of the Burushaski language (see above). Second copy: IUW.

"The author of this work... died on 26<sup>th</sup> February, 1962, at the age of 85 years.... We deeply regret that he did not live to see the book out of press and to receive our thanks for his helpful co-operation in bringing out this publication, which sheds light on a hitherto little known language" (p. [vi]). "In the Census of 1931 the population of Yasin was recorded as 8,084, of whom 7,518 were Werchikwar-speakers. These included 2,506 who were bilingual, speaking both Werchikwar and Khowar.... The Werchikwar Vocabulary here presented is based mainly on a collection of words which I obtained by word of mouth from Muslim, son of Bal, of Nazbar, Yasin.... The words I got from him I wrote down on separate slips, evidently very hastily. There are over 3,000 of these slips. I have now not the slightest recollection how the words came to be chosen.... Muslim was bilingual, speaking both Werchikwar and Khowar.... I learned that his actual

mother-tongue was Werchikwar. He had also a working knowledge of Hindustani" (Introduction).

[**BUSA**] Busa, or Bisã, is the Mande language of the former Bussa Emirate in Nigeria. It is called Busanchi in Hausa, and has also been called Zugweya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bqp. Alternate Names: Bisã, Bisayã, Busa-Bisã, Busano, Bussanchi.

**1998:** see under **BOKO**.

**2004:** [IUW] *Busa dictionary: with reversed English-Busa finderlist*, by Ross Jones. München: Lincom, 2004. vi, 201; 21 cm. Languages of the world. Dictionaries 31 "The Busa-English, English-Busa dictionary ... forms a trilogy together with the simultaneous.ly published Boko and Bokobaru dictionaries"--P. [4] of cover.

[**BUSAMI**] Busami is an Austronesian language spoken in Papua Province of Western New Guinea, northeastern Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bsm.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**BUSHMAN**: see **SAN LANGUAGES** and under individual language names]

[**BUSHOONG**] Bushong (Bushoong) is a Bantu language of the Kasai region of Democratic Republic of the Congo. It was the language of the Kuba Kingdom. Dialects are said to be Djembe, Ngende, Ngombe (Ngombia), Ngongo, Pianga (Panga, Tsobwa, Shobwa, Shoba). Pianga (Shuwa) is a distinct language, in the Tetela group (Wiki).

Ethnologue: buf. Alternate Names: Bamongo, Bukuba, Bushona, Bushong, Bushonga, Bushongo, Busoong, Ganga, Kuba, Mbale, Mongo, Shongo.

**1932:** [LILLY] *Grammar and dictionary of the Bushonga or Bukuba language as spoken by the Bushonga or Bukuba tribe who dwell in the Upper Kasai District, Belgian Congo, Central Africa*, by Althea Brown Edmiston (1874-1937). [Luebo, Congo Belge, Printed at the J.L. Wilson Press, 1932]. viii, 619 p. 24 cm. Original borwn cloth over boards, lettered in black on the spine. First edition. Not in Hendrix. English-Bushonga [Bushoong], pp. 213-500, and Bukuba (Bushonga [Bushoong])-English, pp. 501-604, with an "Appendix to Bukuda-English Dictionary," pp. 615-619. First substantial dictionary of the language, preceded by a polyglot vocabulary including Bushoong by Charles Lemaire in 1894 (see above under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...**).

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Esquissse de grammaire bushong*, by J[an] Vansina. Tervuren, Belgium: Musée Royale du Congo Belge, 1959. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. 1-4 5-108 109-112. First edition. Series: Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervuren (Belgique), Série in 8°, Sciences de l'Homme, Linguistique, Vol. 23. Not in Hendrix. French-Bushonga [Bushoong] vocabulary, pp. 68-86, and a Bushonga [Bushoong]-French vocabulary, pp. 87-108.

"The Bushong are the central tribe in the group called Bakuba. Their language is also spoken by the Bulang, Pyang, Ngombe and Byeng...All of these tribes live in the territories of Mweka and Port-Francqui, in the Kasai District...The dialect studied is that of the Mushenge...The study of this language took place during the years 1953 and 1954." (tr: BM).

[**BWA**] Bwa (Boa, Boua, Bua, Kibua, Kibwa, Libua, Libwali) is a Bantu language spoken in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bww. Alternate Names: Boa, Boua, Bua, Kibua, Kibwa, Libenge, Libua, Libwali.

**1912a:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire français-ababua et ababua-français, adressé d'après les renseignements fournis par MM. De Cort, Liaudet, van Goethem*. Bruxelles: Impr. Veuve Monnom, 1912. 64 p.; 18 cm. Cover title. Original printed tan wrappers. First edition. Hendrix 404. Second copy: IUW.

**1912b:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire français-mobenge et mobenge-française, dressé d'après les renseignements fournis par MM. Bareau et Reding*. Bruxelles: Impr. Veuve Monnom, 1912. 70 p.; 18 cm. Cover title. Original grey printed wrappers. First edition. Hendrix 306.

[**BWANABWANA**] Bwanabwana, also known as Tubetube, is an Austronesian language spoken on the small islands just off the eastern tip of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: te. Alternate Names: Tubetube.

**1998:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**CABÉCAR**] The Cabécar language is an indigenous American language of the Chibchan language family which is spoken by the Cabécar people in Costa Rica. Specifically, it is spoken in the inland Turrialba Region of the Cartago Province. 80% of speakers are monolingual; as of 2007, it is the only indigenous language in Costa Rica with monolingual adults. The language is also known by its dialect names Chirripó and Estrella (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cjp. Alternate Names: Chirripó.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1989:** [IUW] *Diccionario cabécar-español, español-cabécar*, Enrique Margery Peña. San José, Costa Rica: Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica, 1989. cxxiii, 553 p.; 25 c.m. Original two-tone purple wrappers, lettered in yellow, cream, orange, and light brown, and decorated in white and orange. Cabécar-Spanish (8186 numbered entries), pp. 3-364, and Spanish-Cabécar, pp. 367-553.

[**CADDO**] Caddo is the only surviving Southern Caddoan language of the Caddo language family. It is spoken by the Caddo Nation of Oklahoma. By 2009, there remained only 25 Caddo speakers who acquired the language as infants or children in a non-academic context, and none of these speakers spoke only Caddo, which situation made Caddo a critically endangered language. Caddo has several mutually intelligible dialects; some of the more prominent dialects include Kadohadacho, Hasinai, Hainai, Natchitoches, and Yatasi. Today, the most commonly used dialects are Hasinai and Hainai. Caddo is linguistically related to the members of the Northern Caddoan language family; these include the Pawnee-Kitsai (Keechi) languages (Arikara, Kitsai, and Pawnee) and the Wichita language. Kitsai is now extinct, and Pawnee, Arikara, and Wichita each have fewer surviving speakers than Caddo does. Another language, Adai, is postulated to have been a Caddoan language while it was extant, but because of scarce resources and the language's extinct status, this connection is not conclusive, and Adai is generally considered a language isolate (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cad. Alternate Names: Caddoe, Kado, Kadohadacho.

**1851-1857:** see Vol. 5 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[CAFUNDÓ] Cafundó (Portuguese pronunciation: [kafũ 'dɔ]), or Cupópia ([ku 'pɔpjɛ]), is an argot ("secret language") spoken in the Brazilian village of Cafundó, São Paulo, now a suburb of Salto de Pirapora. The language is structurally similar to Portuguese, with a large number of Bantu words in its lexicon. Cafundó was at first thought to be an African language, but a later study (1996) by Carlos Vogt and Peter Fry [see below] showed that its grammatical and morphological structure are those of Brazilian Portuguese, specifically the rural hinterland Southeastern variety, caipira. Whereas its lexicon is heavily drawn from some Bantu language(s). It is therefore not a creole language, as it is sometimes considered. The name cafundó means "a remote place" or "a hard-to-reach place", referring to the quilombo of Cafundó. The speaker community is very small (40 people in 1978). They live in a rural area, 150 km from the city of São Paulo, and are mostly of African descent. They also speak Portuguese, and use cafundó as a "secret" home language. A cafundó speaker and an African-born Bantu (Angolan or Mozambican) speaking Portuguese and Bantu languages can understand each other, because Angolan and Mozambican Portuguese also have their particular Bantu-derived characteristics (Wiki).

Ethnologue no longer lists Cafundo, included as "Cafundo Creole" in earlier editions.

**1996:** [IUW] *Cafundó, a Africa no Brasil: linguagem e sociedade* / Carlos Vogt, Peter Fry. [Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil]: Editora da Unicamp; [São Paulo, Brazil]: Companhia das Letras, 1996. 373 p.: ill., maps; 21 cm. Original brown wrappers, lettered in white and silver, with a black and white photo on front cover. Includes bibliographical references (p. 355-373). Vocabulary of the "African language" of Cafunó ("Falange or Cupópia")-Portuguese, pp. 122-126, 226-228, ("Calunga") 239-243; glossary, Cafundó-Portuguese, pp. 285-341.

[CAHUIIIA] Cahuilla /kə'wi:ə/ (ʔivĩuʔat IPA: [ʔivĩʌʔat] or Ivilyuat), is an endangered Uto-Aztecan language, spoken by the various tribes of the Cahuilla Nation, living in the Coachella Valley, San Gorgonio Pass and San Jacinto Mountains region of Southern California. Cahuilla call themselves ʔivĩuʔailem or Iviatam—speakers of Ivilyuat (Ivi'a)—or táxliswet meaning "person." A 1990 census revealed 35 speakers in an ethnic population of 800. With such a decline, Ivilyuat is classified as "critically endangered" by the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger as most speakers are middle-aged or older with limited transmission rates to children. Three dialects are known to exist: Desert, Mountain and Pass, as well as some other sub-dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chl.

**1903:** [LILLY] *Los Comanches, y dialecto Cahuillo de la Baja California. Estudio etno-filológico coleccionado por N. León* [drop title], by José F Ramirez & Nicolás León. [Mexico City]: Anales del Museo Nacional, n.d., [ca. 1903]. Folio, pp. 263-278 (i.e. 16 pages); 2 figures in the text; contemporary plain blue wrappers bound in contemporary black cloth-backed boards, gilt-lettered spine. Spanish-Cahuilla [from

Latham, *Comparative Philology*], pp. 273-274; Comparative vocabulary, Spanish-Cahuilla, pp. 274-276. Inscribed at the top of the front wrapper "Mr. E. E. Ayer compliments of F.W. Hodge." An Ayer Linguistic duplicate with an Ayer presentation bookplate and a Newberry release stamp on the verso of the front wrapper. Contributions to American Anthropology and History, No. 36; reprinted from Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication 528. Frederick W. Hodge (1864-1956) was the curator in the Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 15 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1979:** [IUW] *Cahuilla dictionary* / by Hansjakob Seiler and Kojiro Hioki. Banning, Calif.: Malki Museum Press, 1979. 291 p.; 28 cm. Library binding, preserving original orange wrappers, lettered in black. Bibliography: p. 11-12. Cahuilla-English, pp. 14-257, English-Cahuilla Index, pp. 259-291.

"This *Cahuilla Dictionary* completes the description of the language which has been carried out by Professor Seiler over many years, and facilitates access to his *Cahuilla Texts* (1970) and *Cahuilla Grammar* (1977)" (rear wrapper).

[**CAKFEM-MUSHERE**] Cakfem-Mushere is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Plateau State, Nigeria. Dialects are Kadim-Kaban and Jajura (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cky. Alternate Names: Chakfem, Chokfem.

**2004:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**CALLAWALLA**] Kallawaya, also Callahuaya or Callawalla is an endangered, secret, mixed language in Bolivia. It is spoken by the Kallawaya people, a group of traditional itinerant healers in the Andes in their medicinal healing practice. Kallawaya is also a secret language, passed only by father to son, or grandfather to grandson, or rarely, to daughters if a practitioner has no sons. It is not used in normal family dialogue. Although its use is primarily ritual, used secretly for initiated men, Kallawaya may be a part of everyday conversation between those familiar with it (Wiki).

Ethnologue: caw. Alternate Names: Callahuaya. Ostensibly a specialized language used by successors to the herb doctors of Inca emperors. Probably extinct. Adult men only.

**1969:** [IUW] *La lengua secreta de los incas*, by Enrique Oblitas Poblete. La Paz [Editorial Los Amigos del Libro] 1968 [i. e. 1969]. 149 p. illus., facsim. 26 cm. Library binding in black cloth, preserved front orange, light blue and white wrappers, lettered in white. First edition. Spanish-Callahuaya vocabulary, pp. 47-149.

"The vocabulary consists of words in Spanish and their translation [into Callawalla], The second part: Callawaya-Spanish will be offered in the second edition" (p. 6, tr: BM).

[**CALÓ (Chicano)**] Caló (also known as Pachuco) is an argot or slang of Mexican Spanish that originated during the first half of the 20th century in the Southwestern United States. Caló has evolved in every decade since the 1940-1950s. It underwent much change during the Chicano Movement of the 1960s as Chicanos began to enter US universities and become exposed to counterculture and psychedelia. Caló words and expressions became cultural symbols of the Chicano Movement during the 1960s and

1970s, when they were used frequently in literature and poetry. That language was sometimes known as Floricanto. By the 1970s, the term Pachuco was frequently shortened to Chuco. The Pachuco originated from El Paso, which was the root of the city's nickname, "Chuco Town". Pachucos usually dressed in zoot suits with wallet chains, round hats with feathers and were Chicanos (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Caló as a dialect of American Spanish.

**1948:** [IUW] *American me*, Beatrice Griffith. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1948.

x, 341 p. illus. 22 cm. Yellow cloth library binding. First edition. Reinecke 11.14. Includes a "Glossary" of "Spanish and Pachuco Words Used in the Book," pp. 310-318, with the following note: "Caló: Gypsy slang; a jargon spoken by Mexican illiterates; the language of the Mexican underworld."

First paperback edition **1954:** [LILLYbm] *American Me*, by Beatrice Griffith. New York: Pennant Books, 1954. Original orange and white stiff wrappers, lettered in black and blue, with a full color illustration on the front cover. Pp. *i-vi* vii-viii, 1-166 *167-168*. Reinecke 11.14 (listing hardbound edition only). Includes the glossary pp. 155-166, double-columned. "This book contains selections from the original hardcover edition published by Houghton Mifflin Company [1948]" (from the rear cover).

**1956:** [IUW] *Diccionario de Caló; el lenguaje del hampa en México*, by Carlos G. Chabat. Guadalajara, México: [published by the author], 1956. 120 p.; 16.5 cm. Library binding, preserving original illustrated front ochre and black wrapper, lettered in black and white. The illustration shows two down-and-out men on a street corner. First edition. Reinecke 11.7 ("Probably the most complete vocabulary in print, but without credit to prior authors, whose examples' mistakes are often repeated" -Webb). Spanish-Caló, pp. 7-119.

Second edition **1964:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario de Calo: el lenguaje del hampa en Mexico. Segunda Edicion*, by Carlos G. Chabat. Mexico, D.F.: F. Mendez Oteo, Libreria de Medicina, 1964. Original pink wrappers, lettered and illustrated in red. Pp. *1-2* 3-120. Second edition. This copy with "No. 48 | C. Chabat" in ink on verso of title page. One of 1000 copies. Cf. Reinecke 11.7 (citing only the first edition of 1956). Caló-Spanish, pp. 7-119. The author was Director of the Academy of Police.

"The 'Dictionary of Calo' which we publish here in the second edition, is the fruit of patient lexicographic labor on the part of the author, who over a period of thirty years while discharging his various professional duties came in direct daily contact with criminals and was able to take down the argot spoken by these offenders in their jail-house jargon. Among his various works, the 'Dictionary of Calo' is probably the author's most popular. It contains an alphabetical collection of 2,426 words used by the criminal class throughout Mexico, with their precise meanings as employed by them in actual speech" (Editor's Note, tr: BM).

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *The Tongue of the Tirilones: A Linguistic Study of a Criminal Argot*, by Luline Coltharp. University, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1965. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. black, white and tan, lettered in

black and white. 313 pp. First edition. Reinecke 11.8. An extensive Caló-English vocabulary is given on pp. 96-282.

"The Tirilones are an economically deprived Latin-American people who have settled in the southern section of El Paso, Texas, and number between 25 and 30 thousand. In addition to English and Spanish, many of the people in the area use a third 'language,' which the author refers to as *Caló*... Used as a cover for such illegal activities as fighting, smuggling and dope peddling, *Caló* has always been a male language. No respectable female would admit that she understood a word of *Caló*." *Caló* has spread [1965] to other sections in El Paso, and to other areas such as Los Angeles and Tucson. This is the first Caló-English vocabulary.

**1973:** [IUW] *Caló: gutter Spanish*, by Jay B. Rosensweig. New York, Dutton, 1973. 123 p. 19 cm. Original white cloth, lettered in black; lacks dust jacket. First edition. Text in Spanish and English. A Caló-English dictionary, pp. 19-122.

"Caló is the unwanted, but not unloved, child of Spanish culture.... Caló has its ancient roots buried deeply in the fertile gypsy tongue... [it] is simply a mens of expression used by the poor, humble and hungry who have learned to read, write and do simple sums only sufficiently well to avoid being gulled... Per se, it is not a language. Ist is only an additive to conventional classic Spanish" (Introduction).

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *Barrio Language Dictionary. First Dictionary of Caló*, by Dagoberto Fuentes & José A. López. Los Angeles: Southland Press, 1974. Original stiff gray wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. *i-iv v-vii viii, 1 2-160 161-168*. First edition. The first separate dictionary of Caló. The authors "do not profess to be experts"; both come from the Barrios, left school while still in early grades, then back to university and professional careers. Second copy: IUW.

"Lexicographers in the process of compiling dictionaries...have completely ignored the vocabulary of the Barrios....The language of the Barrios is referred to as 'Caló,' and specially encircles the Chicanos in the United States... An attempt has been made on the part of the authors to include most of the words that are used universally by Chicanos... Caló language and expressions are 'as American as apple pie'" (Preface).

**1979:** [IUW] *Dictionary of Pachuco terms: a collection of words, phrases, conversations, and songs as they originally appeared in published form*, by Rodolfo G. Serrano. Bakersfield, Calif.: Serrano, c1979. 72 p.: ill.; 22 cm. English and Pachuco.

**1983:** [IUW] *El libro de Caló: Pachuco slang dictionary*, Harry Polkinhorn, Alfredo Velasco, Malcolm Lambert. San Diego, [Calif.]: Atticus Press, 1983. xi, 163 p.: ill., port.; 21 cm.

**1994:** [IUW] *Morralla del caló mexicano*, Jesús Flores y Escalante. México, D.F.: Asociación Mexicana de Estudios Fonográficos, 1994. 16, 150 p.; 23 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in red. First edition. "Primera edición, noviembre de 1994" on verso of title page. Caló-Spanish dictionary, pp. 1-150. popular slang as well as Caló.

**2011:** [IUW] *Caló: a dictionary of Spanish barrio and border slang*, by Harry Polkinhorn & Alfredo Velasco. New York: Junction Press, 2011. 146 p.; 23 cm. Rev. ed. of: *El libro de caló*, by Harry Polkinhorn, Alfredo Velasco, Malcolm Lambert. Rev. ed. [Oakland, Calif.]: Floricanto Press, c1986. index.

[**CALÓ (Romani)**] Caló (Spanish: [ka'lo]; Catalan: [kə'lo]; Galician: [ka'lo]; Portuguese: [kə'lo]) is a language spoken by the Spanish and Portuguese Romani. It is a mixed language (referred to as a Para-Romani language in Romani linguistics) based on Romance grammar, with an adstratum of Romani lexical items through language shift by the Romani community. It is often used as an argot, a secret language for discreet communication amongst Iberian Romani. Catalan, Galician, Portuguese, and Spanish caló are closely related varieties that share a common root. Spanish caló, or Spanish Romani, was originally known as zincaló. Portuguese calão, or Portuguese Romani, also goes by the term lusitano-romani (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rmq. Alternate Names: Gitano, Hispanoromani, Iberian Romani.

**1841:** [LILLYbm] *The Zincali; or, An account of the gypsies of Spain. With an original collection of their songs and poetry, and a copious dictionary of their language*, by George [Henry] Borrow. London: John Murray, 1841. Contemporary half leather and marbled paper over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [Vol. I] [2] i-vii viii-xvi, 1 2-362 [2]; [Vol. II] [2] i-v vi, 1-3 4-156 [6] 1 2-135 136. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Black 555: "Published April 17, 1841, in an edition of 750 copies." Gypsy-English-Spanish, [Vol. II] pp. [1]-113.

"[The author] has, moreover, given-not a few words culled expressly for the purpose of supporting a theory, but one entire dialect of their language, collected with much trouble and difficulty; and to this he humbly calls the attention of the learned" (Preface). "With all its faults, we recommend this Vocabulary to the Reader, assuring him that it contains the elements of the speech of a most extraordinary people, the Spanish Gypsies-a speech which, if this moment preserve it not, must speedily be lost, and confined to entire oblivion-a speech which we have collected in its last stage of decay, at the expense of much labour and peril, during five years spent in unhappy Spain" (Advertisement to the Vocabulary).

First American edition **1842:** *The Zincali; or, An account of the gypsies of Spain. With an original collection of their songs and poetry*, by George [Henry] Borrow. New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1842. Two volumes in one. Original black cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. [12] (including 8 pp. adverts); i-vii viii-xi xii, 1-323 324, <sup>2</sup>1-5 6-135 136, <sup>3</sup>1 2-55 57-60 (including 4 pp. adverts) [6]. First American edition. Black 568. With separate title page for second volume in this one-volume edition. vocabulary of Robber language (Flash)-English, pp. 122-124, and Gypsy-English-Spanish, pp. <sup>3</sup>[1]-35.

**1846:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario del dialecto Jitano: con cerca de 3000 palabras y una relación esacta del carácter, procedencia, usos, costumbres, modo de vivir de esta jente en la mayor parte de las provincias de Espana, celebridad en las fiestas, nombres y apellidos mas usuales, fisonomia y cuantos antecedentes se pueden tener de ellos, con varios rezos, cuentos, fábulas, versos, brindis, parte de la doctrina cristiana y ordenanza military*, by Augusto Jimenez. Sevilla: Imprenta de José María Gutierrez de Alba, 1846. Original tan wrappers lettered and decorated in black. 112pp. Zaubmüller 408 (listing only second edition of 1853). Some penciled additions on p. 111.

Second edition **1853:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario del dialecto Jitano, con cerca de 3000 palabras y una relación esacta del carácter ... de esta jente en la mayor parte de las provincias de Espagna*, by Augusto Jimenez. Sevilla:

Imprenta del Conciliador, 1853. Second edition. 118 p.; in-8. Original green wrappers lettered and decorated in black. Zaunmüller 408. Second copy: LILLY, bound in contemporary mottled calf with two other works.

**1848:** [LILLY] *Orijen, usos y costumbres de los jitanos, y diccionario de su dialecto. Con las voces equivalentes del castellano y sus definiciones*, by Ramon Campuzano. Madrid, [Impr. de M.R. y Fonseen], 1848. pp. xxix, [2], 199 p. 13 cm. Contemporary quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards, spine lettered and decorated in gold. Zaunmüller 408 (listing only second edition of 1851). Gypsy-Spanish, pp. [1]-199.

Second edition **1851:** [LILLY] *Orijen, usos y costumbres de los jitanos, y diccionario de su dialecto. Con las voces equivalentes del castellano y sus definiciones*, by Ramon Campuzano. Madrid, [Impr. de M.R. y Fonseen]. 2. ed. Year: 1851. pp. xxix, [2], 199 p. 13 cm. Later quarter-vellum and cloth, hand-lettered on spine, with original gray wrappers preserved. Zaunmüller 408 (second edition). First edition was 1848 (see above). Gypsy-Spanish, pp. [1]-199.

**1892:** [LILLY] *Os ciganos de Portugal; com um estudo sobre o Callao. Memoria destinada á x sessão do Congresso internacional dos orientalistas*, by Adolfo Coelho (1847-1919). Lisboa: Imprensa nacional, 1892. Contemporary black quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards, lettered in gold. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 98.13. Romani-Portuguese vocabulary, pp. 14-43, and Calo-Portuguese, pp. 69-84.

**1909:** [LILLYbm] *Gitanos y Castellanos. Diccionario gitano-español y español-gitano. Modelos de conjugación de verbos auxiliares y regulares en caló. Cuentos gitanos y castellanos; historia de los gitanos desde su origen hasta nuestros días*, by Tineo Rebollo. Barcelona; Buenos Aires: Casa Editorial Maucci; Maucci Hermanos, 1909. Modern red quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards; spine decorated in gold with brown leather label lettered and decorated in gold; original front and rear wrappers preserved. Pp. 1-5 6-311 312-320. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 408. Black 3969. Gypsy-Spanish, pp. [7]-107, and Spanish-Gypsy, pp. [109]-211.

**1930:** [LILLYbm] *Les Tsiganes: histoire, ethnographie, linguistique, grammaire, dictionnaire*, by C. J. Popp Serboianu. Paris: Payot, 1930. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-7 8-397 398 + 8 folding charts. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 407. Romani-French, pp. [297]-363, with bibliography, pp. [387]-397.

"Here I wish, in whatever small way, to awaken the interest of scholars for a language of a people who live among us, and demonstrate that, equidistant from overly romantic and unjustly severe judgements, they merit the attention of all, even if they do not merit excessive honor on the one hand, or the indignity of those negative views on the other" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1930:** "Vulcanius' Romani Vocabulary," in: *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, Third Series, Vol. IX, Part 1, 1930. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Romani-Latin, pp. 20-25, with annotations.

"At one time or another all the older Romani vocabularies have been republished in the *Journal* with the exception of that printed in 1597 by Vulcanius in his book, *De literis & lingua Getarum*. As it was used by Pott and edited by Miklosich in his *Beiträge*, it may seem superfluous to print it again. But to collect the particular words contained in it from Pott would be a tedious business; Miklosich's *Beiträge* are not readily obtainable and not

at the disposal of everyone; and the vocabulary has special interest, not only on account of its age...but also because it was probably collected in France, from which very few specimens of Romani have come" (pp. 16-17).

**1991:** [IUW] *Apuntes del dialecto "caló" o gitano puro*, por Barsaly Dávila y Blas Pérez. 2. ed. Cádiz: Universidad de Cádiz, [1991]. 174 p.; 21 cm. "Diccionario español-gitano": p. 85-174.

**1993:** *Dictionnaire tsigane-français: dialecte kalderash*, by Georges Calvet. Paris: L'Asiatheque, 1993. Original white wrappers, lettered and decorated in red and black. Pp. 1-2 3-462 463-464. First edition. Series: Dictionnaire des langues'O. Gypsy [Caló]-French, pp. 15-405, and a French-Gypsy index, pp. 407-462.

"The dialect chosen for this dictionary is the Kalderash dialect. This choice is not justified by any supposed superiority of the dialect, but because of its widespread diffusion. In fact this dialect has become international, and speakers may be found in many countries, both in the Old World and the two Americas, as well as in Australia and in South Africa" (Introduction, my trans.).

[**CAMPA LANGUAGES**] The Campa languages, aka Pre-Andine Maipurean / Arawakan, are Arawakan languages of the Peruvian Amazon. The best known is Ashéninka (Wiki).

**1890:** [LILLYbm] *Arte de la lengua de los indios antis o campas varias preguntas, advertencias i Doctrina cristiana conforme al manuscrito original hallado en la ciudad de Toled por Charles Leclerc*, by Lucien Adam. Paris: Maisonneuve, 1890. 118 p.; 25 cm. Series: Bibliothèque linguistique américaine; t. 13. Later full dark green cloth, lettered in gold. Ande [Campa family]-Spanish vocabulary, pp. [83]-118. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill. Lanyon-Orgill was for some years the editor of the *Journal of Austronesian Studies*, and published dictionaries of such languages as Raluana and Mailu. Second copy: IUW.

[**CAMTHO**] Iscamtho is quite different from the original Tsotsitaal. It originates in a different criminal argot created in the 1920s by the AmaLaita gang and known as Shalambombo. It is not based on Afrikaans, but on Bantu grammars, mainly Zulu and Sotho. The Zulu-based and Sotho-based varieties are the most widespread in Soweto, but one can actually build Iscamtho over any grammar of the South African Bantu languages, such as Xhosa, Tsonga, Tswana, Venda and others. But as Zulu is the dominant language in Soweto, and as Sotho in Soweto often unifies Sesotho, Setswana and Sepedi in one single variety and is the second most popular language in the township, Iscamtho is more often used "in" Zulu or "in" Sotho. Tsotsitaal has been a model for Iscamtho, due to the cultural prestige of Sophiatown. But the youth abandoned it in the 1970s, when Afrikaans came to be no more associated with the power of the state, as it had been so far, but was recognized as the language of apartheid and oppression (especially after the 1976 Soweto Uprising). Iscamtho then became the one youth language in Soweto (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cmt. Alternate Names: Iscamtho, Isicamtho, Tsotsitaal.

**2003:** [IUW] *Tsotsi-taal: a dictionary of the language of Sophiatown*, by Louis Molamu. Pretoria: University of South Africa, c2003. xxix, 130 p.; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating the orange and multicolored original wrappers, lettered in green,

white, yellow, and black, with a color photo of men around a fire-can. First edition. Tsotsitaal-English, pp. 1-120. With bibliography.

"At the outset, it is important to note that the study does not claim to contain the complete lexicon of Tsotsitaal. This volume contains approximately 3 000 entries.... The dictionary also represents, unfortunately, the voices of male speakers predominantly—bearing testimony to the quintessentially and almost exclusively masculine identity associated with Tasotsitaal" (Introduction and Sources of Information).

"This groundbreaking and practical dictionary is addressed to professional people who require access to a fountain of linguistic and historico-cultural material.... The material also offers an innovative introduction to Tasotsitaal to the wider general public" (from the rear wrapper).

[**CAPANAHUA**] Wiki gives "Kapanawa" as one of three dialects of Shipibo, an official language of Peru. Ethnologue lists Kapanawa as an alternative name for Capanahua, which it considers a separate language.

Ethnologue: kaq. Alternate Names: Capa Baquebo, Capanawa, Kapanawa, Nuquencaibo. Population: 50 (Crevels 2007). Some may be in voluntary isolation (2013 Ministry of Education). No monolinguals. Ethnic population: 390 (2007 census). Location: Loreto region: Tapiche-Buncuya rivers area. Dialects: Pahenbaquebo. Lexical similarity: 50%–60% with Shipibo [shp]. Few children speakers: one-third have passive knowledge but generally do not acquire Capanahua (Crevels 2007). Use of Spanish between two Capanahua speakers can be interpreted as rejecting the other person as an outsider. "Capacho" is a pejorative term. Christian, traditional religion.

**1998**: [LILLY] *Diccionario Capanahua-Castellano*, compiled by Eugene & Betty Loos. Yarinacocha, Pucallpa, Perú: Instituto Lingüística de Verano, 1998. 683 pages; 21 cm. "Primera edición, 1998 | 200 ejemplares" on verso of title page. Original stiff white and light-brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in red and black. "Diccionario Capanahua-Castellano," pp. 63-528, and "Indice Castellano-Capanahua," pp. 529-650. First dictionary of the language.

[**CANTONESE**: see **CHINESE**, **YUE**]

[**CARIB**] Carib or Kalina is a Cariban language spoken by the Kalina people (Caribs) of South America. It is spoken by around 7,400 people mostly in Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, and Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: car. Alternate Names: Caribe, Cariña, Galibi, Kalihna, Kalinya, Kariña, Kari'nya.

**1658**: [LILLYbm] *Histoire naturelle et morale des iles Antilles de l'Amerique enrichie de plusieurs belles figures des raretez les plus considerables qui y sont d'ecrites: avec un vocabulaire caraibe*, Charles de Rochefort [1605-1683]. A Rotterdam: Chez Arnould Leers, 1658. Contemporary full vellum. Pp. [18] 1-527 528-540 [4]. First edition. French-Carib vocabulary, thematically arranged, pp. 515-527, with indications where men and women have different words for the same object. This copy with an early 18<sup>th</sup> century ownership signature in ink on title page: "'Ex libris Joannis Ludovici Routier Duparc" and his manuscript notes scattered throuseughout, including bibliographical references on p. 515 to other early vocabularies of Carib. Two additional copies: LILLY

Second edition, revised and augmented [1665]: [LILLY]. *Histoire naturelle et morale des iles Antilles de l'Amerique. Enrichie d'un grand nombre de belles figures en taille douce, des places & des raretez les plus considerable, qui y sont d'ecrites. Avec un vocabulaire caraibe*, 2. ed. Rev. & augm. de plusieurs descriptions, & de quelques éclaircissemens, qu'on desiroit en la precedente. Charles de Rochefort [1605-1683]. Rotterdam:A. Leers, 1665. 18 p. l. 583, [13] p. Contemporary leather. Sabin 72316. From the library of Bernardo Menel.

Reimpression of 1665 edition, augmented [1681]: [LILLY] *Histoire naturelle et morale des iles Antilles de l'Amerique, enrichie d'un grand nombre de belles figures en taille douce ... Avec un vocabulaire caraibe. Derniere ed. Reveuë & augm. par autheur d'un Recit de l'estat present des celebres colonies de la Virginie, de Marieland, de la Caroline, du nouveau duché d'York, de Pennsylvania, & de la Nouvelle Angleterre, situeés dans l'Amerique Septentrionale, & qui relevant de la coëronnedu roy de la Grande' Bretagne. Tiré fidelement des memoires des habitans des memes colonies, en faveur de ceux, qui auroyent le dessein de s'y transporter pour s'y établir*. Charles de Rochefort [1605-1683]. Rotterdam, R. Leers, 1681. 17 p. l., 583, [13], 43 p, Illus., 3 fold. Pl. 28.5 cm. A re-issue of the edition of 1665, with a new title page and the addition of a supplement of 43 pp. "Vocabulaire caraibe," pp. 571-583. Lilly copy lacks engraved title page.

**1664:** [LILLY] *Voyage de la France eqvinoxiale en l'isle de Cayenne, entrepris par les François en l'année M. DC. LII. Diuisé en trois livres. Le premier, contient l'établissement de la colonie. Le second, ce qui s'est passé pendant quinze mois que l'on a demeuré dans la païs. Le troisieme, traite du temperament du païs, de la fertilité de sa terre, & des mœurs & façons de faire des sauvages de cette contrée. Avec vn dictionnaire de la langue du mesme païs*, by Antoine Biet, b. 1620. Paris: F. Clovzier, 1664. Contemporary calf, with hand-lettered paper label on spine. 432 pp. a "Petit dictionnaire de la Langue des Sauvages Galibis, en la partie de l'Amerique Medridionale, appelée Cap de Nord, reduit en pratique," pp. 399-432.

**1763:** [LILLY] *Maison rustique, à l'usage des habitants de la partie de la France équinoxiale, connue sous le nom de Cayenne. [suivi de:] Dictionnaire Galibi, présenté sous deux formes*, by Chevalier de Prefontaine. Paris: Cl. J.B. Bauche, 1763. 2 ouvrages en un volume in-8 de (3) ff., 211 pp., (2) ff., (1) f., XVI, 24, 126 pp., (1) f. Lieutenant réformé des troupes de marines, Préfontaine était commandant de la partie nord de la Guyane concédée à la famille de Choiseul. Son ouvrage est un manuel d'agriculture pratique à l'usage des colons. Il est suivi d'un dictionnaire et d'une grammaire Galibi rédigé par La Salle de l'Estang. Sabin, 65038; Leclerc, 1199; Chadenat, 416. Bookseller Inventory # 2128.

**Ca. 1860:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire galibi. Dictionarium gallice, latine et galibi. Digestum e libro: Dictionnaire galibi, presente sous deux formes, 1 commençant par le mot françois, 2 par le mot galibi, précédé d'un essai de grammaire*, [by M. de (Simon Philibert) La Salle de l'Etang [ca. 1700-1765]], ed. by Fr. Ph. de Martius [Karl Friedrich Philipp von Martius, 1794-1868]. n.p., n.d. [ca. 1860]. Contemporary unprinted gray wrappers (front wrapper reattached), lettered in hand in ink "Guyane Française | de Martius | Dictionnaire Galibi" with the ink ownership signature of S(?) L. Bassler. Pp. 3-

5 6-48 (may be missing half title). Second edition. First edition appeared in two forms in 1763. French-Latin-Galibi [Kalihna], pp. [5]-38, and a list of animals and plants, Galibi-French-Latin, pp. 38-47.

"The sources from which the material assembled here has been gathered are relatively wide-spread in time and place. The anonymous author of the Galibi Dictionary notes that the earliest of these word lists was collected by Paul Boyer in 1643 among the Galibis on North Cape.... [summary of other sources]....I have added several plant names to the list, which I have taken from Aublet's *Histoire des plantes de la Guiane Française*..." (Afterword, tr: BM).

**1879:** [LILLY] *Du parler des hommes et du parler des femmes dans la langue caraïbe*, by Lucien Adam [1833-1918]. Paris: Maisonneuve, 1879. 32 p. 22 cm. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black, front cover detached. Includes a 41-word list of Taino, an ancient language of Cuba, compared with various dialects of Carib, pp. 31-32.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA:**

#### **POLYGLOT.**

**1920:** [LILLY] *Tierra nuestra (por el río Caura)*, by Samuel Dario Maldonado [1870-1925]. Caracas: Litografía del Comercio, 1920. 503 p. 24 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black, with illustration in black and white on cover. Includes a Carib-Spanish vocabulary, pp. [497]-503.

**1928:** see under **ACHAGUA.**

[**CARIJONA**] Carijona (Karihona) is a Cariban language, or probably a pair of languages, of Colombia. Derbyshire (1999) lists the varieties Hianacoto-Umaua and Carijona proper as separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cbd. Alternate Names: Carifuna, Carihona, Hianacoto, Hianacoto-Umaua, Hianakoto, Huaque, Kaliohona, Karihona, Karijona, Koto, Omagua, Umawa.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA:**

#### **POLYGLOT.**

[**CAROLINIAN**] Carolinian is an Austronesian language spoken in the Northern Mariana Islands, where it is an official language along with English and Chamorro (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cal. Alternate Names: "Gupallao" (pej.), Saipan Carolinian, Southern Carolinian.

**1911:** [LILLYbm] *Die Zentralkarolinische Sprache. Grammatik, Übungen u. Wörterbuch der Mundart der westlich von Truk liegenden Atolle, insbesondere der Saipan-Karoliner*, Georg Fritz. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1911. Original (?) plain white wrappers, stamped in ink on front cover "Lehrbuch orient. Seminar 29" (copy is uncut and unopened). Pp. [4] 1 2-134 135-136. First edition. Series: Lehrbücher des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin, Bd. 29. Zaunmüller, col. 220. German-Carolinian, pp. [67]-103, and Carolinian-German, pp. [104]-134. First dictionary of the language. The first English dictionary is that of Jackson & Marck, 1991 (see below). Second copy: IUW.

"In my repeated visits to the [Central Carolinian Islands], Saipan Carolinians served as my interpreters, whose dialect is identical to that spoken on Oleai, Lamutrik, Satawal, Poloat, and the islands lying between them, and is closely related to the dialect of Truk.

The Saipan Carolinians came from the following islands: in 1815 a number of people migrated there from Truk. In 1865-1869 over 1000 workers arrived from Lamutrik, Satawal, Elato, Biserat, Onon; in 1905 around 100 Sonsol Merir people; 1907, 200 from Oleai; 1908, 500 from Mortlock, these only temporarily due to the devastation of their own islands by typhoons. The richness of the Saipan Carolinian language in synonyms may be explained by the heterogeneous origin of the inhabitants, which in turn makes this dialect more suitable for communication than any other Carolinian dialect...[Previous material] was not used [in preparing this volume], nor, with the exception perhaps of a translation of the Bible by American missionaries from English which is difficult to use, does it exist, or at least I know of none" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *Carolinian-English Dictionary*, compiled by Frederick H. Jackson & Jeffrey C. Marck. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1991. Original white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in green. *i-vi vii-xxv xxvi, 1-2 3-453 454*. with loosely inserted errata slip. First edition. PALI Language Texts: Micronesia. Second copy: IUW.

"Carolinian is a member of the Trukic subgroup of the Micronesian group of Oceanic languages. This is the first English dictionary of the three Carolinian dialects spoken by [two to three thousand] descendants of voyagers who migrated from atolls in the Central Caroline Islands to Saipan in the Northern Mariana Islands. The Dictionary provides English definitions for almost 7,000 Carolinian entries [pp. 3-195] and an English-Carolinian finder list [pp. 199-453]. A special effort was made to include culturally important words, particularly those related to sailing, fishing, cooking, house building, traditional religion, and family structure. With this work, the compilers also establish an acceptable standard writing system with which to record the Carolinian language" (from the rear cover).

[**CARRIER**] The Carrier language is a Northern Athabaskan language. It is named after the Dakelh people, a First Nations people of the Central Interior of British Columbia, Canada, for whom Carrier is the usual English name. People who are referred to as Carrier speak two related languages. One, Babine-Witsuwit'en is sometimes referred to as Northern Carrier. The other, Carrier proper, includes what are sometimes referred to as Central Carrier and Southern Carrier (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists two languages under Carrier: 1) Carrier: crx. Alternate Names: Central Carrier, Dakelh; and 2) Southern Carrier: caf.

**1820:** see under **CREE**.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1932:** [LILLY] *The Carrier language (Déné family): a grammar and dictionary combined*, by A. G. Morice. St. Gabriel-Mödling near Vienna, Austria: "Anthropos", 1932. 2 vols. Vol. 1: pp. xxxv, *1-3 2-600*; Vol. 2: pp. *1-6 7-691*. 28 cm. Original dark blue wrappers (partially faded to tan), lettered in black. Anthropos: linguistische bibliothek, v. 9-10. As indicated, the two-volume work combines a grammar and dictionary. The Carrier words and word groups are individually numbered in the combined treatment over the course of the two volumes, with English meanings, and an English index to the number of the Carrier words is provided at the conclusion of the second volume, pp. [539]-675, with Errata, pp. [677]-683. From the library of the noted

linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamps, and scattered annotations to preliminary material. First major treatment of the language.

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *Central Carrier bilingual dictionary*, by Francesca Antoine, Catherine Bird, et al of the Carrier Dictionary Committee and Richard Walker & David B. Wilkinson of Summer Institute of Linguistics. [Fort Saint James, B.C.: Carrier Linguistic Committee], 1974. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold; dust jacket yellow and red, illustrated in red and lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv v-xiv xv-xvi*, 1-397 398-400. First edition. This is the first true bilingual dictionary of the language.

"This dictionary has been prepared for members of the Central dialect of Carrier. They number approximately 2000 and live in the Stuart Lake Area of British Columbia" (d.j. flap). "Ten years of linguistic field work laid the foundation for the recent intensive gathering of needed material to produce this dictionary" (Acknowledgements). " This dictionary provides a major and significant contribution to the history, culture and folklore of the Carrier Indians, one of Canada's most advanced and peaceful Native Indian tribes" (Prologue, Fred J. Speckeen). "The contents of the dictionary stand as a monument to the rich heritage of the Carrier Indian people and to their capacity to emerge successfully in adapting to modern demands while experiencing cultural stress. The total body of Carrier expressions in the dictionary was produced by Carrier members of the Dictionary committee.... The approximately 3,500 entries of the dictionary could easily have been expanded to one-hundred thousand plus. However, time and finances have dictated the present size" (Introduction).

[**CATAWBA**] Catawba is one of two Eastern Siouan languages of the eastern US, which together with the Western Siouan languages formed the Siouan language family. The last native speaker of Catawba died before 1960. Red Thunder Cloud, apparently an impostor born Cromwell Ashbie Hawkins West, claimed to speak the language until he died in 1996 (Goddard 2000). The Catawba tribe is now working to revive the Catawba language.

Ethnologue: chc.

**1851-1857:** see Vol. 5 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**CATALAN**] Catalan (/ˈkætələn/; autonym: català [kətəˈla] or [kataˈla]) is a Romance language derived from Vulgar Latin and named after the medieval Principality of Catalonia, in northeastern modern Spain. It is the national and only official language of Andorra, and a co-official language of the Spanish autonomous communities of Catalonia, including the Balearic Islands and Valencia (where the language is known as Valencian). It also has semi-official status in the commune of Alghero, These territories are often called Catalan Countries. Catalan evolved from Vulgar Latin in the Middle Ages around the eastern Pyrenees. 19th-century Spain saw a Catalan literary revival, culminating in the early 1900s (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cat. Alternate Names: Catalan-Valencian-Balear, Catalanian, Catalán, Valencian.

**1489 [1988]:** [IUW] *Liber elegantiarum*: (Venècia, Paganinus de Paganinis, 1489) / Joan Esteve; estudi preliminar per Germà Colón Domènech. Castelló de la Plana:

INCULCA, 1988. 395 p.; 31 cm. Facsimile of the 1489 edition. Text in Latin and Catalan; introductory matter in Catalan and Spanish. Includes bibliographical references and index.

**1507 [1987]:** [IUW] *Diccionario latín-catalán y catalán-latín* / Elio Antonio de Nebrija, Gabriel Busa; estudio preliminar por Germán Colón y Amadeu-J. Soberanas. Barcelona: Puvill Libros, 1987. 106, 250 p.; 31 cm. Biblioteca hispánica Puvill. Sección Literatura; 6. Biblioteca hispánica Puvill. Sección Literatura. Diccionarios; 2. An ed. of the Dictionarium in which the Spanish part has been translated into Catalan, the Latin part remaining untranslated. "Las autores de esta primera adaptación catalana del Diccionario de Nebrija fueron el citado fray Gabriel Busa ... y Juan Gargantario ... Es evidente, en contra la opinión antigua, que Nebrija ignoraba el catalán"--Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.) 189169. Reprint (with new introd.) of the 1507 ed. published in Barcelona by C. Amorós under title: *Vocabularius Aelii Antonii Nebrissensis*. Includes bibliographical references (p. 103-104 (1st group)) and indexes.

**1600:** see under **EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: pre-1750.**

**1851:** [IUW] *Diccionario valenciano-castellano* por Jose Escrig, abogado, dedicado á la Sociedad economica de amigos del pais de esta ciudad de Valencia, y dado a luz bajo la proteccion de la misma. [Valencia] J. Ferrer de Orga, 1851. xviii, 900 p. 26.

**1859:** [IUW] *Diccionario manual; ó, Vocabulario completo mallorquín-castellano* por unos amigos. Palma, V[iuva] de Villalonga, 1859. xii, 628 p. 21 cm.

**1961:** [IUW] *Diccionari castellà-català i català-castellà. Resum gramatical* de Enric Hernandez-Roig. [1. ed.] Barcelona, Distribució: Difusora General [1961] 1180 p. tables. 22 cm.

**1962:** [IUW] *Pal.las; diccionari català il.lustrat, amb etimologies i equivalències en castellà, francès i anglès, vocabularis castellà-català, francès-català i anglès-català, vocabulari de noms geogràfics, vocabulari de noms patronímics*. per E. Vallés. Novissima ed. corr. i ampliada. Barcelona, Massenés [1962] xx, 1071 p. illus. (part col.) 28 cm.

**1965:** [IUW] *Diccionari castellà-català: complementat amb un vocabulari de noms patronímics i amb normes fonamentals per a escriure i llegir correctament el català* / presentació per A. M. Badia i Margarit. Barcelona: Miquel Arimany, [1965]. 416 p.; 18 cm. Diccionaris Arimany.

**1966:** [IUW] *Vocabulari castellà-valencià*, by Francesc Ferrer Pastor. Valencia: Sicania Editora, 1966. 477 p.; 19 cm.

**1973:** [IUW] *Diccionari anglès-català. Català-anglès*, by Jordi Colomer [1. ed.] Barcelona] E[ditorial] P[òrtic, 1973]. 253 p. 18 cm. Llibre du butxaca; no. 61.

**1974:** [IUW] *Diccionari breu, castellà-català, català-castellà*, by Miquel Arimany. Barcelona: M. Arimany, c1974. 223, 230 p.; 13 cm. Diccionaris Arimany.

**1977 [1979]:** [IUW] *Nou recull de modismes i frases fetes: català-castellà, castellà-català* / Josep Balbastre i Ferrer. 2. ed. Barcelona: Editorial Pòrtic, 1977 [i.e. 1979]. 460 p.; 20 cm. Col·lecció Pòrtic 71; no. 12. Published in 1973 under title: *Recull de modismes i frases fetes*.

**1980:** [IUW] *Diccionari escolar català* / Miquel Arimany. Ultima ed. Barcelona: M. Arimany, 1980. xiv, 294 p.; 17 cm. Diccionaris Arimany. "Vocabulari castellà-català": p. [227]-294.

**1983 [1985]:** [IUW] *Diccionari anglès-català* / Salvador Oliva i Angela Buxton, amb la col·laboració de Misericòrdia Cabré, Josep Ma. Fulquet, Jordi Larios. 2. ed.

Barcelona: Enciclopèdia Catalana, 1985. 1107 pages; 22 cm. Diccionaris Enciclopèdia Catalana. Also issued online.

**1984:** [IUW] *Diccionari Regina d'ús del català: barbarismes, sinònims, equivalències català-castellà, castellà-català: gentilicis vocularis català-castellà de vegetals i animals* / Alfons Tarrida i Muntaner, Emili Pascual i Ferrando. 1a ed. Barcelona: Regina, 1984. 600 p.; 18 cm.

**1985:** [IUW] *Diccionari rus-català = Russko-katalonskiï slovar'* / Dorota Szmidt, Monika Zgustová. 1a ed. Barcelona: Enciclopèdia Catalana, S.A., 1985. 487 p.; 22 cm. Diccionaris Enciclopèdia Catalana.

**1986a:** [IUW] *Diccionari català-anglès* / Salvador Oliva i Angela Buxton, amb la col·laboració de Coia Cabré ... [et al.] en la redacció i Mireia Bosch, Neus Figueras i Maria Hernández i Roig en la revisió. 1a ed. Barcelona: Enciclopèdia Catalana, 1986, c1985. 842 p.; 22 cm.

**1986b:** [IUW] *Diccionari català-castellà, castellà-català* / Josep Miracle. 3. ed. rev. definitiva i considerablement augm. Barcelona: Poseidón, c1986. xvi, 1191 p.; 23 cm.

**1989:** [IUW] *Diccionari de l'esport: català-castellà, castellà-català* / Enric Bañeres, Manuel de Seabra i Ester Bonet. 1a ed. Barcelona: Enciclopèdia Catalana, 1989. 408 p.; 22 cm. Diccionaris Enciclopèdia Catalana.

**1992:** [IUW] *Diccionari de [various terms in sports]*. 1. ed. Barcelona: Enciclopèdia Catalana, 1991-1992. 29 v.: ill.; 20 cm. First edition. Diccionari general dels esports olímpics. Twenty-nine numbered volumes making up the Diccionari general dels esports olímpics. Cf. Presentació, p. [5]. Compilation of terms and definitions used for Olympic sports in Catalan, with their equivalents in Basque, English, French, and Spanish. Includes bibliographical references.

**1993a [1994]:** [IUW] *Catalan dictionary: English-Catalan, Catalan-English*. London; New York: Routledge, 1994. xxxix, 336, iii, 268 p.; 24 cm. "First published 1993 by Bibliograf"--T.p. verso.

**1993b:** [IUW] *Diccionari plurilingüe de verbs: català-anglès-espanyol-francès* / [autors, Jordi Romaguera i Cubedo, Jordi Fortuny i Noy]; pòrtic de Frederic Larreula; pròleg de Joan Vallvé i Ribera. 1. ed. Barcelona: Editorial Paral·lel, 1993. xxxii, 843 p.; 20 cm.

**1995:** [IUW] *Diccionari català-castellà* / presentació d'Antoni Dalmau; pròleg d'Antoni M. Badia i Margarit. 2a. ed. Barcelona: Enciclopèdia Catalana, 1995, c1987. 1282 p.; 22 cm.

**1998a:** [IUW] *Diccionari bàsic Català - Francès, Francès - Català* / [coordinació: Oriol Gil Sanchis]. Barcelona: Enciclopèdia Catalana, 1998. ix, 601 p.; 17 cm. Diccionaris Enciclopèdia Catalana.

**1998b:** [IUW] *Lèxic de les plagues i malalties dels conreus de Catalunya* / Claudi Barberà. Barcelona: Institut d'Estudis Catalans, 1998. 117 p.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 113-117) and indexes. Terms also in English, French, and Spanish.

**2000:** [IUW] *Diccionari bàsic Català-Castellà, Castellà-Català*. 1. edició. Barcelona: Enciclopèdia Catalana, 2000. ix, 505 p.; 17 cm.

**2001:** [IUW] *Diccionari menorquí, espanyol, francès i llatí* / Antoni Febrer i Cardona; presentació de Jordi Carbonell. Edició crítica i estudi introductori / a cura de

Maria Paredes .Barcelona: Institut d'Estudis Catalans, 2001. cxxv, 431 p., [4] p. of plates: fascims.; 25 cm. Biblioteca filològica (Institut d'Estudis Catalans); 42.

**2003:** [IUW] *Léxico para situaciones: español/catalán, català/espanyol* / Fina Llorca Antolín. 1a ed. Madrid: Centro de Lingüística Aplicada Atenea, 2003. 126 p.; 17 cm.

**2004:** [IUW] *Ràro diccionari valenciàno-castellano: ùnico, y singular, de vòzes monosylabas* / Carles Ros; estudi introductor i edició de Maria Isabel Guardiola i Savall. 1a ed. Alacant: Universitat d'Alacant, Departament de Filologia Catalana, 2004. 295 p.; 24 cm. Biblioteca de filologia catalana; 13. Includes bibliographical references (p. [289]-295) and index.

**2010:** [IUW] *No fotis!* / [redacció, Escarlata Guillén ... et al.]. Barcelona: Difusión, 2010. 158 p.; 17 cm. En la cubierta: Idiomas Pons. Text in Catalan and English. Catalan-English, English-Catalan dictionary.

**[CAUCASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** The Caucasian languages are a large and extremely varied array of languages spoken by more than ten million people in and around the Caucasus Mountains, which lie between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. Linguistic comparison allows these languages to be classified into several language families, with little or no discernible affinity to each other. However, the languages of the Caucasus are sometimes mistakenly referred to as a family of languages (Wiki).

**1788:** [LILLY] *Memoir of a map of the countries comprehended between the Black sea and the Caspian; with an account of the Caucasian nations, and vocabularies of the languages*, by George Ellis. London: Printed for J. Edwards, 1788. iv, 80 p.: map; 27 cm. (4to) First edition according to Lowndes, as cited below. Bound in plain paper and patterned boards; spine damages. References: Lowndes, II, 659. ESTC, T56650.

**1814:** [LILLY] *Kaukasische Sprachen: Anhang zur Reise in den Kaukasus und nach Georgian*, by Julius von Klaproth. Halle: Waisenahus, 1814. Contemporary quarter-leather and marbled paper over borads. 288 p.: fold tab.; 21 cm. Zaunmüller 125 (listed under Evenki).

**1975:** [IUW] *A dictionary of proto-Circassian roots*, by A. H. Kuipers. Lisse (Netherlands): Peter de Ridder Press, 1975. 93 p.; 30 cm. PdR Press publications on North Caucasian languages 1. Mimeographed.

**[CAUCASIAN LANGUAGES, WEST: POLYGLOT]** The Northwest Caucasian languages, also called West Caucasian, Abkhazo-Adyghean, or sometimes Pontic (as opposed to Caspian for the Northeast Caucasian languages), are a group of languages spoken in the northwestern Caucasus region, chiefly in three Russian republics (Adygea, Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachay–Cherkessia), the disputed territory of Abkhazia (whose sovereignty is claimed by Georgia), and Turkey, with smaller communities scattered throughout the Middle East (Wiki).

**1887:** [LILLY] “Five West Causcasion Vocabularies,” compiled by Mr. Peacock and communicated by Robert N. Cust, in: the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Soc. of Gt. Brit. and Ireland*, v.19, pt.1, (January 1887).” London: Trübner & Co, 1887. Complete issue, paginated 59-189, plus preliminaries. 22 cm. Includes 11 p. comparative vocabularies of English, Georgian, Abkhaz (here “Abkahzian”), Laz, Mingrelian and Svan (here “Swanetian”).

“When I visited Trans-Caucasia in 1882 for the purpose of collecting information regarding the Languages of the Caucasus, the result of which was published in Vol. XVII of the Journal, I became aware of the scantiness of the Vocabularies, and I mentioned this to Mr. Peacock, the Vice-Consul of H.B. M. at Batim, who has resided some time at Poti, and had made excursions into regions not often traversed. He was good enough to undertake the duty of collecting Vocabularies, and I forwarded to him a copy of the Standard Form of Words and Sentences prepared by the Bengal Asiatic Society [instructions for form included in a footnote]. After some delay, owing to the heavy press of his official duties, and a visit to England, when I had the pleasure of seeing him, and again encouraging him on the subject, he has forwarded to me the subjoined Vocabularies, which are highly important” (Robert N. Cust, p. 145).

**[CAYMAN ISLANDS ENGLISH]** Cayman Islands English is an English creole spoken in the Cayman Islands. While not much has been written on Cayman Islands English, according to one text, it "seems to have borrowed creole features similar to Jamaica and Central America without having undergone creolization" (John Holm 1989:479-80). The creole is similar to varieties of Belizean Creole (Wiki),

Ethnologue lists Cayman Islands English as a dialect of English.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Duppies Is: some accounting of the capricious activities of the Cayman Islands' friendly ghosts...and...a dictionary of words and phrases of the Islanders*, by Robert S[evier] Fuller. Grand Cayman: Cayman ARTventures, c. 1981. Original stiff white wrappers, lettered in black, with colored illustrations on front and rear covers. Pp. I ii-v vi, 1-70. Edition not indicated, but post-1981. First edition was published in 1967 under the title *Duppie is. An exposé of the caprices of the ghosts of Grand Cayman and a dictionary of words and phrases of the Islanders* [Georgetown, Grand Cayman]: Cayman Authors, Ltd.] by Bob Fuller, also 70 pp. (see Reinecke 68.2). Cayman-English words and phrases, pp. 64-70. "Practically all dialect has been edited out of the stories to avert local criticism" (Reinecke p. 396).

There were approximately 11,000 speakers in 1975. "Cayman Islands English is marked by archaisms, nautical terms, and Americanisms...[p. 396]. "The dialect, which was carried to the Bay Islands, appears to be only slightly creolized. We have only ... a little lexical material in Fuller (1967) [p. 374]" (Reinecke).

**[CAYUGA]** Cayuga (In Cayuga Gayogohó:nq') is a Northern Iroquoian language of the Iroquois Proper (also known as "Five Nations Iroquois") subfamily, and is spoken on Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation, Ontario, by around 240 Cayuga people, and on the Cattaraugus Reservation, New York, by less than 10. Six Nations Polytechnic in Ohsweken, Ontario offers Ogwehoweh language Diploma and Degree Programs in Mohawk or Cayuga. Immersion classes in Cayuga are taught at Gaweni:yo High School, on the Six Nations of the Grand River reserve. The Cayuga language maintenance project was funded by the Canadian Government in 2010, and is being "carried out in partnership with the Woodland Cultural Centre." A Cayuga e-dictionary can be downloaded for PC or MAC, free of charge. As of 2012, 79 people are said to be fluent speakers of Cayuga (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cay.

**1851-1857:** see Vol. 2 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**2002:** [IUW] *English-Cayuga/Cayuga-English dictionary*, by Frances Froman, Alfred Keye, Lottie Keye (language consultants) and Carrie Dyck (compiler). Toronto; Buffalo: University of Toronto Press, 2002. xli, 744 p.: port.; 26 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. English-Cayuga, pp. [1]-376, Cayuga-English, pp. [377]-509. "This dictionary was a long-term project covering the period of 1994-2001" (p. [vii]).

[CAYUSE] The Cayuse language (Cailloux, Willetpoos) is an extinct unclassified language formerly spoken by the Cayuse Native American tribe in the U.S. state of Oregon. The Cayuse name for themselves was Liksiyu (see Aoki 1998). Similarities to Molala, the language of people to the south of them in central Oregon, are thought to have been due to contact (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not include this extinct language.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

[CEBUANO] Cebuano, referred by most of its speakers as Bisaya or Binisaya (English: Visayan), is an Austronesian language spoken in the Philippines by about 20 million people, mostly in Central Visayas, most of whom belong to the Bisaya ethnic group. It is the most widely spoken of the languages within the so-named Bisayan subgroup and is closely related to other Filipino languages. It has the largest native language-speaking population of the Philippines despite not being taught formally in schools and universities. It is the lingua franca of the Central Visayas region and most parts of Mindanao. The name Cebuano is derived from the island of Cebu where the prestige register is spoken (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ceb. Alternate Names: Binisaya, Bisayan, Sebuano, Sugbuanon, Sugbuhanon, Visayan.

**1885:** [IUW] *Diccionario bisaya-español*, compuesto por el R.P. Fr. Juan Felis de la Encarnacion ... 3. ed. Aum. con más de tres mil voces por el R.P. Fr. José Sanchez y la cooperación de varios padres Recoletos ... Manila, Tip. de "Amigos del país," 1885. 2 v. in 1. Vol. [2] has title: *Diccionario español-bisaya* ... First published 1851.

**1913:** [LILLYbm] *The Subanu; studies of a sub-Visayan mountain folk of Mindanao. Ethnographical and geographical sketch of land and people*, by John Park Finley & William Churchill. Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1913. Original dark green cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv* v *vi*, 1-236, with folding maps as frontispiece and at end of volume. First edition. Carnegie Institution of Washington publication, no. 184. Not in Zaunmüller. Subanu-English vocabulary, pp. 179-216, and English-Subanu, pp. 217-230, double-columned, and a bibliography, pp. 231-232, including dictionaries such as Gisbert, *Diccionario Español-Bagobo*, and Bennasar, *Diccionario Tiruray-Español*, both Manila, 1892 and neither in Zaunmüller.

"The material [for] this study of the Subanu speech was collected partly by Colonel Finley himself during the active and somewhat militant years of this term as governor of Zamboanga and partly at his order... The extension of the American system to dominions oversea, the adjustment of American polity to the at present unassimilable and non-

homogeneous peoples of a distinctly lower culture plane...are so new that our people who stay at home in ease have no slightest conception of the character and mass of administrative details which are laid upon our new proconsuls... I have known the trials of ruling Samoa...[of facing] the hostile front of war with no greater show of force than the American ensign hoisted aboard a 21-foot rowboat, where my British and German colleagues could back their authority with steel cruisers.... I can sympathize with the efforts it has cost my collaborator... to compile this material... work in a field which lies wholly outside his professional duty... [material] which must be approached with sympathy as well as reverence" (Pitfalls of the Vocabulist, p. 45).

**1949:** [LILLYbm] *Pocket dictionary, English-Tagalog Visayan (Cebuano-Ilongo) vocabulary*, by P[ablo] Jacobo Enriquez, Jose A. Bautisa & Francis J. Jamolangué. Manila: Philippine Book Co., 1949. Original purple, white and green wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. [6] 1-249 250. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Tagalog-Visayan (Ilongo-Cebuano), pp. 1-249. "8000 common words." Second copy: IUW.

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Visayan-English Dictionary*, by Rodolfo Cabonce. [Manila?]: n.p., [1958]. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. 231 leaves. First edition. Visayan-English only. This copy with the ownership signature of C. Douglas Chrétien, dated Manila, January 1958, "gift of Father John McCanon S.J., Ateneo de Manila" and a loosely inserted note in ink from McCanon to Chrétien, passing on three copies of the work. The linguist C. Douglas Chrétien was author of *The Dialect of the Sierra de Mariveles Negritos* (1951) and *A Classification of 21 Philippine Languages* (1962) among others. He has written "Cebuano" on the title page (see end of this entry). Earliest separate English language Cebuano dictionary.

"The present dictionary is primarily intended for the Catholic missionaries to learn Visayan and not for the Visayans to learn English...The dictionary is by no means exhaustive. But we have tried to bring in all that is necessary for the sufficient knowledge of the student." Included under "Cebuano Dictionaries" in Wolff bibliography (undated "mimeographed"; see below).

**1967:** [LILLY] *Cebuano-English dictionary*, by Juan Ruijter. Lawaan, Cebu: Sacred Heart Seminary, [1967]. 338 p. 22 cm. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. Cebuano-English, pp. 1-338. Lilly copy with stamp of the Catholic Trade School, Cebu City. Included under "Cebuano Dictionaries" in Wolff bibliography as published in 1967 (see below). The dictionary itself has no indication of date.

"This dictionary is called 'Cebuano-English' instead of Visayan-English because local words have been avoided as much as possible. In a Visayan-English Dictionary local words in a particular Province or District should be included. In this Dictionary words exclusively used in local sub-dialects (f.i. Leyte, Bohol, Negros Or. and Mindanao) have been eliminated. The words in this Dictionary have been collected mostly from Magazines and books, especially from the Bible, speeches, sermons and radio-broadcastings" (Preface).

**1971:** [IUW] *Cebuano-Visayan dictionary*, compiled by Elsa Paula Yap and Maria Victoria Bunye. Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1971. xxv, 508 p. 23 cm. PALI language texts: Philippines. Bibliography: p. 508.

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Cebuano Visayan*, 2 vols., by John U. Wolff.

Ithaca, N.Y.: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, 1972. Original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] [2] *i-ii* iii-xx, 1-537 [1]; [Vol. 2] [4] 537a-1164 1165-1176. First edition. Linguistic Series VI. Cebuano-English, pp. 1-1163, and bibliography, p. 1164.

"Cebuano is also called Sugbuanon and is one of more than a dozen languages or dialects which are given the name Bisayan or Visayan.... Somewhere between one-quarter and one-third of the population of the Philippines speaks Cebuano natively. But despite its numerical importance and wide use Cebuano lags far behind Tagalog (Pilipino) in prestige and development as a means of literary and scientific expression. In the schools the emphasis is almost entirely English: Cebuano composition is not a school subject, and students read nothing in Cebuano in the first two grades.... In fact it is almost a matter of pride not to know Cebuano well."

Earliest dictionary (of five listed, one unpublished) is Juan Encarnacio's *Diccionario Bisaya-Español*, Manila, 1885; Cabonco (see above) is earliest separate English-language dictionary published. A *Bisayan-English-Tagalog Dictionary* was published by Hermosissima in 1966, and a *Cebuano-English Dictionary* by Jan Ruijter in 1967 (see above).

[**CEMUHÎ**] Cemuhî (Camuhi, Camuki, Tyamuhi, Wagap) is an Oceanic language spoken on the island of New Caledonia, in the area of Poindimié and Touh

Ethnologue: cam. Alternate Names: Camuhi, Camuki, Tie, Touho, Tyamuhi, Wagap.

**1899:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1994:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire cèmuhi-français: suivi d'un lexique français-cèmuhi*, by Jean Claude Rivierre. Paris: Peeters: Diffusion, J. Vrin, 1994. 543 p.: 2 maps; 25 cm. Original red and pale yellow wrappers, lettered in red, with a color photo on the front cover. First edition. Series: Langues et cultures du Pacifique.; 9; SELAF; no 345. Camuhi-French, pp. 77-406, and French-Camuhi, pp. 467-543.

[**CHACHI**] Cha'palaa (also known as Chachi or Cayapa) is a Barbacoan language spoken in northern Ecuador by ca. 3000 ethnic Chachi people. "Cha'palaa" means "language of the Chachi people." This language was described in part by the missionary P. Alberto Vittadello, who, by the time his description was published in Guayaquil Ecuador in 1988, had lived for seven years among the tribe (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cbi. Alternate Names: Cayapa, Cha' Palaachi, Chachilla, Cha'Palaa, Cha'palaachi, Kayapa.

**1964:** [IUW] *Vocabulario cayapa*, compilado por John N. y Carrie A. Lindskoog. Quito, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en cooperación con el Ministerio de Educación Pública, 1964. First edition. 129 p. illus. 21 cm. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves; no. 9.

[**CHAGATAI**] Chagatai (چغتای Jağatāy[2]) is an extinct Turkic language which was once widely spoken in Central Asia, and remained the shared literary language there until the early 20th century. It was also spoken by the early Mughal rulers in the Indian subcontinent, where it influenced the development of Hindustani. Ali-Shir Nava'i was the greatest representative of Chagatai literature. As part of the preparation for the 1924

establishment of the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, Chagatai was officially renamed "Old Uzbek",<sup>[5][6][3][7][8]</sup> which Edward A. Allworth argued "badly distorted the literary history of the region" and was used to give authors such as the 15th-century author Ali-Shir Nava'i an Uzbek identity. It was also referred to as "Sart". In China it is sometimes called "ancient Uyghur". Early development of the language is sometimes known as Middle Turkic, or even simply Turki (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chg. Alternate Names: Chaghatay, Jagatai.

**1870:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire turk-oriental destiné principalement à faciliter la lecture des ouvrages de Bâber, d'Aboul-Gâzi et de Mir-Ali-Chir-Nevâi*, par M. Pavet de Courteille ...

Paris, Imprimé par l'ordre de l'empereur à l'Imprimerie impériale, 1870. 2 p. , xiv, 562 p. 26 cm. Based largely on the Turkish-Persian dictionary *Khulāṣah i ‘Abbāsi* by Muḥammed Khuweyyi, which is an abridgment of the *Senglākh* by Mirza-Mehdi-Khan, and the dictionary known (from the first word) as "Abushka". cf. Pref. French-Chagatai dictionary.

**1950:** [IUW] *Seng-lâh: lûgat-i-Nevai: tıpkıbasım* / Mirzâ Mehdi Mehmet Han; yayınlıyan Besim Atalay. İstanbul: Bûrhaneddin Erenler Matbaası, 1950. x, 171 p.: facsim.; 24 cm. Introduction in Turkish; text in Chagatai and Persian. Facsimile of a manuscript in the Süleymaniye Umumi Kütüphanesi. Includes bibliographical references. Includes Chagatai-Persian vocabulary.

**1991:** [IUW] *1001 sız: eski ўzbek ʻezuvi va tilini ўrganuvchilar uchun lughat / tuzuvchi-muallif Manzar Abdulkhaïrov*. Toshkent: Qomislal Bosh tahririati, 1991. 95 p.; 20 cm. Title on added t.p.: Ming bīr sūz. Chagatai-Uzbek dictionary.

**2014 or 2015:** see under **INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**CHALA**] Chala (Cala) is a Gur language of Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cll. Alternate Names: Cala, Tshala.

**1933:** see under **ANIMERE**.

[**CHAM**] Cham is the language of the Cham people of Southeast Asia, and formerly the language of the kingdom of Champa in central Vietnam. A member of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family, it is spoken by 204,000 people in Cambodia and 79,000 people in Vietnam. There are also small populations of speakers in Thailand and Malaysia. Other Chamic languages are spoken in Cambodia and/or Vietnam (Raglai, Rade, Jarai, Chru and Haroi), on Hainan (Tsat) and in Aceh, North Sumatra (Acehnese). Cham is divided into two primary dialects. Western Cham is spoken by the Cham in Cambodia as well as in the adjacent Vietnamese provinces of An Giang and Tây Ninh. Eastern Cham is spoken by the coastal Cham populations in the Vietnamese provinces of Bình Thuận, Ninh Thuận, and Đồng Nai. The two regions where Cham is spoken are separated both geographically and culturally. The more numerous Western Cham are predominantly Muslim (although some in Cambodia now practice Theravada Buddhism) and use either the Arabic script or the Western version of the Cham alphabet while the Eastern Cham practice both Islam and Hinduism and use the Eastern version of the Cham alphabet. Ethnologue states that the two dialects are no longer mutually intelligible (Wiki).

Ethnologue, as indicated above, considers Eastern Cham (cjm: Alternate Names: Bhamam, Chiem, Chiem Thành, Tjam) and Western Cham (cja: Alternate Names: Cambodian Cham, Cham, New Cham, Tjam) as two separate languages.

**1966:** [IUW] *Proto-Chamic phonologic word and vocabulary*, by Ernest Wilson Lee. [Bloomington, Indiana] 1966. viii, 228 l. illus., maps. Thesis--Indiana University, Graduate School. Bibliography: leaves 226-228.

[**CHAMALAL**] Chamalal is an Andic language of the Northeast Caucasian language family spoken in southwestern Dagestan, Russia by approximately 500 ethnic Chamalals. It has three quite distinct dialects, Gadyri, Gakvari, and Gigatl (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cji. Alternate Names: Camalal, Chamalal mitsts, Chamalin.

**1999:** [IUW] *Chamalinsko-russkii slovar'*, P.T. Magomedova. Makhachkala: In-t̄iazyka, lit-ry i iskusstva im. G. T̄Sadasy, 1999. 436 p.; 22 cm.

Added title page: *Chamali-Russian dictionary*. Series: Seriiā "Natsional'no-russkie slovari". Bepis'mennye iazyki Dagestana. Includes bibliographical references (p. 436). Summary in Chamalal, English, and Russian.

[**CHAMORRO**] Chamorro (Chamorro: Finu' Chamorro or Chamoru) is an Austronesian language spoken by about 47,000 people (about 35,000 people on Guam and about 12,000 in the Northern Mariana Islands).[3] It is spoken by the Chamorro people which is the indigenous people of Guam and Northern Mariana Islands, both are US territory (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cha. Alternate Names: Chamorru, Tjamoro.

**1904:** [LILLYbm] *Chamorro-Wörterbuch. In zwei Theilen: deutsch-chamorro und chamorro-deutsch*, by George Fritz. Berlin: Commissionsverlag vion Georg Reimer, 1904. Bound with three further volumes in the series, in dark-green quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards stamped "Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts"; spine lettered in gold; original wrappers bound in. Pp. [6] 1 2-124. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 37. Series: Archiv fur das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen, Bd. II. This volume with the stamps of the Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts. German-Chamorro, pp. [1]-71, and Chamorro-German, pp. 72-124, in two columns, with third column of annotations. A Spanish-Chamorro dictionary was published in 1865, and a Japanese-Chamorro dictionary in 1915. This is the first German dictionary of Chamorro.

"The Chamorro Dictionary published here as the second volume in the Archiv's series, is the second work of this author... on this language of the Marianas, which was hitherto unknown in Germany" (Foreword, Edward Sachau; tr: BM).

**1910:** [LILLYbm] *Chamorro-Wörterbuch, enthaltend I. Deutsch-Chamorro II. Chamorro-Deutsch nebst einer Chamorro-Gramatik und einigen Sprachübungen*, by Father Callistus. Hong Kong: Typis Societatus Missionem ad Exteros, 1910. Original (or contemporary) brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 206 pp. ([1]-172, 1\*-33\*). First edition. German-Chamorro, pp. 1-86, and Chamorro-German, pp. [87]-172. Not in Zaunmüller (who lists Georg Fritz's German-language Chamorro dictionary of 1904, second edition 1908-see above). Second copy: IUW.

"The Chamorro dictionary is intended first of all for a practical purpose. It is intended as an aid to Europeans wishing to learn Chamorro. In addition, it should help those natives of the German islands express themselves in German. Thus the language

must be presented in the form in which it is spoken, including all those Spanish words in common use among the Chamorros" (tr: BM).

**1918:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary and Grammar of the Chamorro Language of the Island of Guam*, [by Edward Ritter von Preissig]. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1918. Original light brown cloth, with red and green stamped labels on the spine, lettered in gold; a.e. marbled. Pp. [2] I-IV V-VI, 1-235 236 [4]. First edition. US Navy Department. Zaunmüller, col. 37. This copy inscribed by the author: "Philadelphia, Pa., / December 4, 1918 / Inscribed to my friend, / Mr. Harry W. Smith, Navy / Department, as a token of / my appreciation of the / great personal interest / taken by him in the ac- / complishment of this work, / and the service rendered in / securing its publication, / with my sincerest regards. / E. R. von Preissig." English-Chamorro, pp. 33-128, and Chamorro-English, pp. 129-235, with bibliography, p. 3. Second copy: IUW.

"That the present work is the first lexicographic record in the English language of the Chamorro idiom of the Marianas Islands, and especially of the island of Guam, is submitted as its principal 'raison d'être" (Introduction). Second copy at Lilly: ex-library copy, withdrawn from Library of Washington and Jefferson College, with their stamp.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Chamorro-English; English-Chamorro dictionary*, by F. "Val" C. Hong Kong: Green Pagoda Press, 1967. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-255 256. With maps and illustrations. First edition. Cover title: *Dictionary of the Marianas Island--Isla de Marianas*. Chamorro-English, pp. 19-98, and English-Chamorro, pp. 117-239.

"This is the *only* recent publication in Guam of the Chamorro-English Dictionary, and it justifies the need to preserve the language for posterity in the libraries, and tourist bureaus of the world. As the English language is spoken daily by many Guamanians and other islanders of the Marianas, the use of the Chamorro will continue to decline. Consequently, this culture will forever be lost, if publication of this book is not done by the untiring efforts and sacrifices of this author" (Preface).

**1969:** [IUW] *Spoken Chamorro; an intensive language course with grammatical notes and glossary*, by Donald M. Topping, with the assistance of Pedro Ogo. Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1969. xxxix, 614 p. illus., maps. 23 cm. Original dark blue wrappers, lettered in white, green and light blue. Micronesia. Glossary: Chamorro-English, pp. 481-565, Finder List, English-Chamorro, pp. 566-609. PALI language texts.

"*Spoken Chamorro* is designed to enable the student to learn to speak and understand the Chamorro language the way native speakers do in their everyday activities" (from rear wrapper).

Second edition **1980:** [IUW] *Spoken Chamorro : with grammatical notes and glossary /* by Donald M. Topping, with the assistance of Pedro M. Ogo. 2d ed. Honolulu : University Press of Hawaii, c1980. "Second Edition" on title page. vi, 366 p., [2] leaves of plates : ill. ; 23 cm. Library; binding, preserving original white front and rear wrappers, lettered and decorated in blue. Glossary: Chamorro-English, pp. 347-366. Pali language texts. This second edition does not include the English-Chamorro finder list present in the first edition.

"This second edition has been revised to incorporate the spelling conventions adopted by the Marianas Orthography Committee in January 1971, and suggestions made by teachers who have used the text in the

classroom. The basic material of the text remains unchanged..." (from rear wrapper).

[**CHANTYAL**] Chantyal is spoken by approximately 2,000 of the 10,000 ethnic Chantyal. The Chantyal live in the Baglung and Myagdi Districts of Nepal. The Chantyal language is a member of the Tamangic group (along with Gurung, Thakali, Manangba, Nar-Phu and Tamang) of the Sino-Tibetan family. Within its group, it is lexically and grammatically closest to Thakali (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chx. Alternate Names: Chantel, Chantel Kham, Chentel, Chhantel, Chhantyal, Khamkura.

**1999:** [LILLYbm] *Chantyal dictionary and texts*, by Michael Noonan, with Ram Prasad Bhulanja, Jag Man Chhantyal & William Pagliuca. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1999. Original brown and beige cloth over boards, lettered in black and white. Pp. [8] 1 2-615 616-618. First edition. Series: Trends in linguistics. Documentation 17. English-Chantyal, pp. [7]-483, Chantyal-English index, pp. [495]-532, and bibliographical references (p. [605]-615). This is the first dictionary of the language.

"The Chantyal [ts<sup>h</sup>bntjal] people are a relatively small ethnic group, numbering no more than 10,000. They can be divided into two groups, the Myagdi Chantyal and the Baglung Chantyal, named for the districts they inhabit within the Dhaulagiri Zone of central Tibet. Until the recent immigration to towns and cities, the interaction between the two groups was, in general, quite limited. The Baglung Chantyal ceased to speak the Chantyal language some time in the 19<sup>th</sup> century and now know only the national language, Nepali; the majority of the Myagdi Chantyal continue to speak Chantyal in their home villages. There are approximately 2000 or so who still speak the Chantyal language. The Chantyal language belongs to the Tamangic group of the Bodish languages.... The other Tamangic languages are Gurung, Manangba, Nar-Phu, Tamang, and Thankali" (Introduction).

[**CHARA**] Chara (alternatively Ciara or C'ara) is an Afro-Asiatic language of the North Omotic variety spoken in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region of Ethiopia by 13,000 people. Chara is geographically situated to the southeast of Nayi, west of Kullo, northeast of Mesketo, and northwest of Gofa. Chara speakers live in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region, in the Debub Omo Zone, on both sides of the Omo river. Chara speakers are scattered in three villages in Ethiopia: Geba a meša, Buna Anta, and Kumba. Native speakers may also speak Melo, Wolaytta (54% lexical similarity with Chara) to the east, and Kafa to the west (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cra. Alternate Names: Ciara.

**1938:** see under **BASKETO**.

[**CHATINO, NOPALA**] Chatino is a group of indigenous Mesoamerican languages. These languages are a branch of the Zapotecan family within the Oto-Manguean language family. They are natively spoken by 45,000 Chatino people, whose communities are located in the southern portion of the Mexican state of Oaxaca. Chatinos call their language cha'cña, which means "difficult word." It is recognized as a national language in Mexico (Wiki). [Nopala Chatino is one of the Western Highland Chatino languages].

Ethnologue: cya. Alternate Names: Chatino Oriental Bajo.

**2006:** [IUW] *Voces de mi pueblo: [Santos Reyes Nopala: breve estudio de la lengua y la cultura]*, by Juan Triste Vásquez. Puerto Escondido, Oaxaca, México: PACMYC, Unidad Regional Costa de Culturas Populares e Indígenas, 2006. 186 p.: ill.; 22 cm. First edition. Subtitle from cover. "PACMYC 2005." Includes bibliographical references (p. 186). In Spanish; includes terms in Chatino.

**[CHATINO, TATALTEPEC]** Tataltepec Chatino, also known as Lowland Chatino and Chatino Occidental Bajo, is an indigenous Mesoamerican language, one of the Chatino family of the Oto-Manguean languages. It is not intelligible with other Chatino languages. It is named after the town of Tataltepec de Valdés, and is also spoken in San Pedro Tututepec (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cta. Alternate Names: Chatino Occidental Bajo, Lowland Chatino.

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario chatino de Tataltepec: castellano-chatino, chatino-castellano*, by Leslie & Kitty Pride. Mexico City: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1970. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-ii iii-xi xii*, 1-103 104. First edition. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves, no. 15. This copy with "withdrawn" in ink on cover and ink stamp of the Dept. of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley on the title page. Spanish-Chatino, pp. 1-44, and Chatino-Spanish, pp. 49-92, double-columned. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"The present work undeniably fills a major lacuna in materials on the Chatino language, one of the most important in the state of Oaxaca. Based on research, we may say that 20,000 people speak Chatino, and for slightly less than half of those it is their sole language... The Verano Institute of Linguistics published the first dictionary of Chatino in 1951...the primary purpose of which was to help those living in the region speak Spanish. It was much sought after and popular among the Chatinos in the area, and the printing of 400 copies was soon exhausted. This first brief vocabulary has been extensively enlarged by Leslie G. Pride, author of the present dictionary, which like all modern dictionaries of this type, fulfills all necessary needs" (Prologue, tr: BM). "There are three principal dialects of Chatino; this vocabulary represents the dialect spoken in Tataltepec de Valdez in the eastern part of the state [of Oaxaca]...The vocabulary contains a selection of more than 2,000 words" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**[CHATINO, WESTERN HIGHLAND]** Highland Chatino is an indigenous Mesoamerican language, one of the Chatino family of the Oto-Manguean languages. Dialects are rather diverse; Ethnologue 16 counts them as three languages as follows: Eastern Highland Chatino (Lachao-Yolotepec dialect); Western Chatino (Yaitepec, Panixtlahuaca, and Quiahije dialects); Nopala Chatino. Neighboring dialects between the three groups are about 80% mutually intelligible; diversity among the three Western dialects is almost as great (Wiki)

Ethnologue: ctp. Alternate Names: Cha't-An, Chatino Central, Chatino de la Zona Alta Occidental, Sierra Occidental.

**2004:** [IUW] *Diccionario chatino de la Zona Alta: Panixtlahuaca, Oaxaca y otros pueblos*, compiled by Kitty Pride and Leslie Pride. D.F. [i.e., Ciudad de México], México: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 2004. xxiii, 476 p.: ill., maps 23 cm. First

edition. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves no. 47. Includes bibliography: (p. 473-476).

[**CHECHEN**] Chechen (Нохчийн Мотт / Noxčiyɯ Mott / مۆتت نييناخچ / Бӕбӕтӕ бӕбӕтӕ, Nokhchiin mott, [ˈnɔx.t͡ʃiːn mu.ɔt]) is a Northeast Caucasian language. It is spoken by more than 1.4 million people, mostly in Chechnya and by Chechen people elsewhere. There are a number of Chechen dialects: Akkish, Chantish, Chebarloish, Malkhish, Nokhchmakhkakoish, Orstkhoish, Sharoish, Shuotoish, Terloish, Itum-Qalish, and Himoish.

According to the Russian Census of 2010, 1,350,000 people reported being able to speak Chechen. Chechen is an official language of Chechnya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: che. Alternate Names: Galancho, Nokchiin Muott, Nokhchi, Nokhchiin.

**1961:** [LILLYbm] *Chechensko-russkii slovar: Okolo 20000 slov*, by A[khmat] G[ekhaevich] Matsiev. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1961. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 632 pp. First edition. First dictionary of the language. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW.Chechen-Russian dictionary.

**1966:** see under **INGUSH**.

**1978:** [IUW] *Russko-chechenskiĭ slovar': 40 tys. Slov*, A. T. Karasaev, A. G. Matsiev. Moskva: Rus. iaz., 1978. 728 p.; 27 cm. Russian and Chechen in Cyrillic script. First Russian-Chechen dictionary.

**2004:** [IUW] *Chechen-English and English-Chechen dictionary = Noxchiin-ingals, ingals-noxchiin deshnizhaina*, by Johanna Nichols and Arbi Vagapov; technical director, Ronald L. Sprouse. London; New York: RoutledgeCurzon, 2004. 692 p.; 24 cm. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Includes bibliographical references. Contents: The Chechen language and people. Spelling, transcription, and sound system. Abbreviations and conventions. Structure of Chechen-English dictionary entries. Chechen-English dictionary, pp. [43]-427. Cyrillic spelling. Chechen-English dictionary: Latin spelling. Structure of English-Chechen dictionary entries. English-Chechen dictionary, pp. [431]-673. First two-way English-Chechen dictionary.

"This dictionary is far from complete and far from polished, but we decided to rush it into print as soon as it was large enough and accurate enough to be useful. This dictionary contains about 5500 Chechen words and somewhat more English words... The electronic database for this project will be made available on the internet after the dictionary is published" (Introduction).

**2005a:** [IUW] *Chechensko-russkii slovar'*, sostavitel' I.Ī. Aliroev; otvetstvennyiĭ redaktor Z.Kh. Khamidova. Moskva: Academia, 2005. 376 p.; 25 cm. Chechen-Russian dictionary.

**2005b:** [IUW] *Russko-chechenskiĭ slovar'*, sostavitel' I.Ī. Aliroev; otvetstvennyiĭ redaktor Z.Kh. Khamidova. Moskva: Academia, 2005. 782 p.; 25 cm. Russian-Chechen dictionary.

**2010:** [IUW] Чеченско-русский словарь: около 20 000 слов: с приложением краткого грамматического очерка чеченского языка / составитель А.Г. Мациев = Нохчийн-оьрсийн словарь: 20 000 гергга дош: шеца нохчийн меттан йоцца грамматикин очерк а йолуш / хӀоттийнарӀ А.Г. Мациев. *Chechensko-russkii slovar'*:

*okolo 20 000 slov*: s priložením kratkého grammatičeskogo očerka chechenskogo iazyka / sostavitel' A.G. Matsiev = Nokhchiin-o'rsiin slovar': 20 000 gergga došh: shetsa nokhchiin mettan iotstsa grammatikin ocherk a iolush / khhotiinarg A.G. Matsiev. Грозный: ФГУП Издательско-полиграфический комплекс "Грозненский рабочий", 2010. Groznyj: FGUP Izdatel'sko-poligraficheskiĭ kompleks "Groznenkiĭ rabochii", 2010. 655 pages; 21 cm. Added title page in Chechen. In Chechen and Russian; supplementary material in Russian. Chechen-Russian dictionary.

**[CHEHALIS, UPPER]** The Chehalis language is a collective expression regarding two languages, Upper Chehalis language and Lower Chehalis language. Both are members of the Tsamosan (Olympic) branch within the Coast Salish subfamily of the Salishan language family. Chehalis is now extinct. However, it contributed to Chinook Jargon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cjh. Alternate Names: Chehalis, Kwaiailk.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *Upper Chehalis dictionary*, by M[arving] Dale Kinkade [1933-]. Missoula, MT: Linguistics Laboratory, University of Montana, 1991. Original dark violet wrappers, lettered in black, with linguistic map on front cover. Pp. *i-v* vi-xv *xvi*, 1-3 4-378 379-380. First edition. Series: University of Montana occasional papers in linguistics, no. 7. Upper Chehalis-English, pp. [3]-176, English-Upper Chehalis, pp. [179]-[326], and appendices of place names, personal names, loan words, lexical suffixes and grammatical affixes, pp. [329]-366. First true dictionary of the language.

"Upper Chehalis is a Salishan language formerly spoken along the Chehalis River in southwestern Washington from near Elma upstream almost to Rainbow Falls" (Preface). Dictionary is compiled from all previous published and unpublished sources.

**[CHEKE HOLO]** Cheke Holo (also called Maringe or Marine, A'ara, Holo, Kubonitu) is an Oceanic language spoken in the Solomon Islands. Its speakers live on Santa Isabel Island (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mrn. Alternate Names: A'ara, Holo, Kubonitu.

**1988:** [LILLYbm] *Cheke Holo (Maringe/Hograno) Dictionary*, by Geoffrey M[iles] White, in collaboration with Francis Kokhonigita & Hugo Pulumana. Canberra: Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, 1988. Original yellow-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-ii* iii-xliii *xliv*, 1-285 286 [2]. First edition. Pacific Linguistics Series C - No. 97. Cheke Holo-English, pp.1-210, an English-Cheke Holo finderlist, pp. 211-251, and a classified Cheke Holo-English semantic index, pp. 252-285. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary is based on fieldwork by the first author in the Maringe area of [the island of] Santa Isabel during sixteen months of 1975 and 1976 and two months in 1984" (Preface). "The island of Santa Isabel is the home of at least nine identifiable languages and dialects.... [There are] three major, mutually unintelligible Isabel languages: (1) Zabana (or Kia) in the northwest, (2) Cheke Holo (or A'ara, Maringe or Hograno) in the Maringe-Hograno areas, and (3) Bughotu in the southern peninsula. Speakers of Gao, a fourth distinct language spoken in the south-east corner of the island...are gradually shifting to neighbouring languages. [1987 figures for speakers of Cheke Holo are 7,584]" (Introduction). This is the first dictionary of the language.

[**CHEROKEE**] Cherokee (Cherokee: Tsalagi Gawonihisdi) is the Native American Iroquoian language spoken by the Cherokee people. It is the only Southern Iroquoian language and differs significantly from the other Iroquoian languages. Cherokee is a polysynthetic language and uses a unique syllabary writing system. Today, Cherokee is one of North America's healthiest indigenous languages because extensive documentation of the language exists; it is the Native American language in which the most literature has been published. Such publications include a Cherokee dictionary and grammar as well as translated portions of the New Testament of the Bible from 1850–1951, and the Cherokee Phoenix (Tsalagi Tsulehisanvhi), the first newspaper published by Native Americans in the United States and the first published in a Native American language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chr. Alternate Names: Tsalagi, Tslagi.

**1851-1857:** see Vol. 3 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1900:** [LILLY] *Nineteenth annual report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1897-98.* Washington [D.C.]: Government Printing Office, 1900. Two volumes; "Part 1": xcii, 576 pages: illustrations, charts, map, portraits; "Part 2": pp. 571-1160. 30 cm. Original green cloth, lettered and decorated in gold, with a portrait of a Native American embossed on the front cover of each volume. Following an Administrative Report, pp. xi-icii, Part 1 consists wholly of James Mooney's "Myths of the Cherokee," pp. 3-548, which includes a "Glossary of Cherokee words": p. 506-548. First substantial vocabulary of Cherokee.

"A number of English words, with cross references, have been introduced into the glossary, and these, together with corrupted Cherokee forms, are indicated by small capitals" (p. 507).

Reprinted **1970:** [IUW] *Myths of the Cherokee*, by James Mooney. [St. Clair Shores, Mich., Scholarly Press, 1970] 576 p. illus., 2 fold. maps, ports. 26 cm. First published in U.S. Bureau of American ethnology. Nineteenth annual report, 1897-98. Washington, 1900.

Reprinted **1992:** [IUW] *James Mooney's history, myths, and sacred formulas of the Cherokees: containing the full texts of Myths of the Cherokee (1900) and The sacred formulas of the Cherokees (1891) as published by the Bureau of American Ethnology*, with a new biographical introduction, James Mooney and the eastern Cherokees, by George Ellison. Asheville, N.C.: Historical Images, c1992. 1 v. (various pagings): ill.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references and index.

**1938:** [LILLY] *Old frontiers; the story of the Cherokee Indians from earliest times to the date of their removal to the West, 1838*, by John P. Brown. Kingsport, Tenn.: Southern Publishers, Inc., 1938. xi, 570 p.: ill., plates, ports, maps (1 double); 24 cm. Cherokee-English vocabulary.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Cherokee Indian language*, by J. T. Alexander. [Sperry, Okla.?], 1971. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [7] 1-359 360-361 [paginated with odd numbers on the versos of each leaf, and even numbers on the rectos]. First edition. English-Cherokee, pp. 1-179, and Cherokee-English, pp. 181-347, followed by English-Cherokee numbers, days of week, months and phrases, pp. 348-359. With Cherokee alphabet loosely inserted. Credit is given on the title page to the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art for the use of

the Levi Gritts's manuscript and the John Howard Payner papers "containing the original Sequoyah works," and to Rev. Sam Hider for assistance. This is the first true dictionary of Cherokee. A Cherokee dictionary was also compiled as an otherwise unpublished Ph.D thesis by Duane King at the University of Georgia in 1975. Second copy: IUW.

"John P. Brown's 'Old Frontiers' and James Mooney reports to the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution were consulted but not used because in the main the language has evolved to the point that there is little or no similarity to present usage" (from title page). "Dedicated to the memory of Levi Gritts (1874-1951) who labored about two years compiling and translating most of the words in this work. Words followed by asterisk denotes a source other than Gritts. Mr. Gritts was born at Rabbit Trap Town (present Adair County). He was educated at the Cherokee Male Seminary and at Bacone College. He was taught the English language by Dr. Bacone. His complete command of both languages was recognized by all who knew him" (Dedication).

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Cherokee Words with Pictures*, by Mary Ulmer Chiltoskey. Sylvan, N.C.: The Herald Publishing Company, 1972. Original cream wrappers, lettered in red, and decorated in brown and red. 56 pp. First edition. This edition seems to have been printed in four different cities in North Carolina, by four different publishers. Second copy: IUW.

"This little dictionary...is written for boys and girls of all ages who like Indians and especially for those who are interested in the Cherokee language."

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *Cherokee-English Dictionary*, by Durbin Feeling, ed. by William Pulte, in collaboration with The Dictionary Committee, Agnes Cowen Coordinator. Tahlequah, Oklahoma: Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, 1975. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. 356 pp., with the Cherokee syllable alphabet tipped on to the final page. First edition. Second copy: IUW.

"I feel that our decision as a tribe to produce a Cherokee dictionary is a very fundamental part of the work that is so vitally needed if our language is to become a continual living part of our heritage."

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *English Cherokee book. Unega tsaligi go-we-li*, by E.L. Gilmore. Tahlequah, Okla.: E.L. Gilmore, 1986. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-41 42-43. First edition. English-Cherokee, pp. 6-39.

"It is beyond the scope of this work to cover the language in its entirety. As a compromise, the basic 1000 words required to communicate are rendered in Cherokee. An additional 3000 words are given." (p. 4).

**1996:** [IUW] *Easy to use Cherokee dictionary*, compiled by Prentice Robinson. Tulsa, Okla.: Cherokee Language and Culture, c1996. xiii, 126 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Cover title: Easy to use Cherokee Tsa la gi dictionary. Spine title: Tsa la gi dictionary

**1999:** [LILLYbm] *English to Cherokee. Cherokee to English Dictionary*, by William Newton. [Lyerly, Georgia: Published by the author], 1999. Original black and clear plastic wrappers over cover title with color illustration of Sequoyah. Pp. [16] 1-92, [1] 1-92, [2] <sup>2</sup>1-92 93-94. First edition. English-Cherokee, pp. 1-92, and Cherokee-English, pp. <sup>2</sup>1-92. Entries arranged in three columns, with third column the Cherokee characters invented by Sequoyah. Inscribed by the author on the title page: "To B. Breon Mitchell | With best wishes. | William Newton."

"It would be an impossible task to list all of the Cherokee words. Many of the old words are no longer used. I have tried to list all the words that are currently being used,

but I may have left out words that you know....This dictionary is written in the Overhill dialect, because it is the dialect spoken most often in Oklahoma" ([Preface]).

**2013:** [LILLYbm] *Cherokee Language and Dictionary*, by Truth Seeker. [Lexington, Kentucky]: [for the compiler], c. 2013. Original stiff pink, brown, yellow and white wrappers, lettered in black, with the head of a native American on the front cover. First edition, printed on demand. Lilly copy printed in Lexington, Kentucky on February 6, 2014.

"*Cherokee Language and Dictionary* is intended to educate those inspired to learn the Cherokee language. It will not provide your accent, will not teach the dialect or flow of the language. ...Rarely have books been written to help with this language. It is intended to assist the reader in the values and concepts of the Cherokee language. This is the first in a series of Speaking and Writing the Cherokee Language.... Truth Seeker began compiling information for this book nearly thirty years ago" (from the rear wrapper). "Cherokee writing is the creation of Sequoyah, one of the great names in the history of the American Indian. Convinced that the key to the white man's power lay in his possession of a written language, he set about bringing this secret to his own people. In 1821, after 12 years of work, he produced a syllabary of 86 characters, representing every sound in the Cherokee language."

[**CHEYENNE**] The Cheyenne language Tséhésenèstsestótse or, in easier spelling, Tsisinstsistots is the Native American language spoken by the Cheyenne people, predominantly in present-day Montana and Oklahoma in the United States. It is part of the Algonquian language family (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chy.

**1851-1857:** see Vol. 3 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1907-1930:** see Vols. 6 and 19 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *English-Cheyenne Student Dictionary*. Lame Deer, Montana: Northern Cheyenne Language and Culture Center Title VII ESEA Bilingual Education Program. Language Research Department, 1976. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and blue, and decorated in red, yellow, blue and black. Pp. *i-iv v-xviii*, 1-163 164. First edition. English-Cheyenne, pp. 2-155, arranged in nouns and verbs. Cover title includes "Northern Cheyenne" and is stamped in red ink for student use: "NAME \_\_\_\_\_ | Bilingual - 1<sup>st</sup> grade | Lame Deer School".

"As its name implies, the *English-Cheyenne Student Dictionary* is designed for student use.... As such it is not exhaustive. There are many more words in the Cheyenne language than there are in this dictionary. But the words here do represent a good basic core of the Cheyenne language" (Preface). "Northern Cheyenne' is spoken in Montana, 'Southern Cheyenne' in Oklahoma... It is said by some that there are a few differences in Northern Cheyenne speech depending on which reservation 'district' a speaker comes from...Cheyenne is a very descriptive language. It is difficult to equal the descriptive beauty of words like Coffee (literally, 'black soup or broth' ), Salt ('white dirt' ) , Cow ('white man's buffalo'), and It's noon ('It [sun or clock hand] is in the middle')" (The Cheyenne Language).

**2006:** [LILLYbm] *Cheyenne dictionary*, by Louise Fisher; Josephine Glenmore [1920-1990]; Wayne Leman; Leroy Pine; Marie Sanchez. Lame Deer, MT: Chief Dull Knife College, 2006. xvi, 534 p.: ill.; 28 cm. "Date of this release: August 4, 2006" on verso of title page. First released in 2004. This dictionary is being worked on continuously and updated. It also exists in a CD version.

**2006:** [LILLYbm] *Cheyenne Student Dictionary*, by Louise Fisher; Josephine Glenmore [1920-1990]; Wayne Leman; Leroy Pine; Marie Sanchez. Lame Deer, MT: Chief Dull Knife College, 2006. xvi, 527 p.: ill.; 28 cm. "Date of this release: July 1, 2006" on verso of title page. This dictionary is being worked on continuously and updated. It also exists in a CD version.

[**CHIAPANEC**] Chiapanec is an indigenous Mexican language of the Oto-Manguean language family. The 1990 census reported 17 speakers of the language in southern Chiapas out of an ethnic population of 32, but later investigations failed to find any speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cip. Alternate Names: Chiapaneco.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario de la lengua chiapaneca*, by Mario Aguilar Penagos. Mexico, D.F: Gobierno del Estado de Chiapas, 1992. Original pale green and multi-colored wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. 1-6 7-778 779-784 + plus loosely inserted linguistic map. First edition. One of 3,000 copies. Chiapaneca-Spanish, pp. 31-[369] and Spanish-Chiapaneca, pp. 441-[744]. First true dictionary of the language, which was considered extinct as of 1992, when this dictionary was published.

[**CHIBCHAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Chibchan languages (also Chibchan, Chibchano) make up a language family indigenous to the Isthmo-Colombian Area, which extends from eastern Honduras to northern Colombia and includes populations of these countries as well as Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. The name is derived from the name of an extinct language called Chibcha or Muyscubun, once spoken by the people who lived on the Altiplano Cundiboyacense of which the city of Bogotá was the southern capital at the time of the European invasion. However, genetic and linguistic data now indicate that the original heart of Chibchan languages and Chibchan-speaking peoples may not have been in Colombia at all, but in the area of the Costa Rica-Panama border, where one finds the greatest variety of Chibchan languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists 20 languages under the Chibchan family.

**1882:** [LILLY] *Noticias de los indios del Departamento de Veragua, y vocabularios de las lenguas guaymi [Ngäbere], norteño [Teribe], sabanero [Buglere] y dorasque*, by Blas José Franco, published by A[lphonse] L[ouis] Pinart [1852-1911]. San Francisco [Calif.]: Impr. de A.L. Bancroft y Ca., 1882. 73 p.; 29 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Not in Zaunmüller. First publication of a glossary prepared by Franco, a missionary, of languages spoken by groups in the Isthmus of Panama. Published by Pinart as volume IV in a series, although this was the only volume in the series to be published. Ethnologue does not include the now extinct language Dorasque.

[**CHICHEWA**] Chewa, also known as Nyanja, is a language of the Bantu language family. The noun class prefix *chi-* is used for languages, so the language is also called Chichewa and Chinyanja (spelled 'Cinyanja' in Zambia, and 'Cinianja' in Mozambique). In Malawi, the name was officially changed from Chinyanja to Chichewa in 1968 at the insistence of President Hastings Kamuzu Banda (himself of the Chewa tribe), and this is still the name most commonly used in Malawi today. In Zambia, Chewa is spoken by other people like the Ngoni and the Kunda, so a more neutral name, Chinyanja '(language) of the lake' (referring to Lake Malawi), is used instead of Chichewa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: *nya*. Alternate Names: Chewa, Chinyanja, Nyanja, Nyanja-Chewa.

**1877**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Kinyassa language*, by the Rev. John Rebman; edited by his colleague, the Rev. Dr. L. Krapf. St. Chrischona, near Basle, Switzerland: at the request and expense of the Church Missionary Society, 1877. viii, 184 p.; 19 cm. Henrix 1080. Notes: Only ed. cited in NUC pre-56 483:610 and BM 199:610. With the bookplate of the United Free Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Office Reference Library. Bound in original brown publisher's cloth, blocked in blind, gilt spine title.

"Apart from a few words recorded by Gamitto, the first extensive record of the Chewa language was made by Johannes Rebmann in his *Dictionary of the Kinyassa Language*, published in 1877 but written in 1853-4. Rebmann was a missionary living near Mombasa in Kenya, and he obtained his information from a Malawian slave, known by the Swahili name Salimini, who had been captured in Malawi some ten years earlier. Salimini, who came from a place called Mphande apparently in the Lilongwe region, also noted some differences between his own dialect (which he called Kikamtunda, the language of the plateau) and the Maravi dialect (Kimaravi) spoken further south; for example, the Maravi gave the name *mombo* to the tree which he himself called *kamphoni*" (Wiki).

Reprinted **1967**: [IUW] *Dictionary of the Kinyassa language*, edited by his colleague the Rev. Dr. L. Krapf. [Farnborough, Eng., Gregg Press, 1967]. 184 p. Reprint of: St. Chrischona, near Basle, Switzerland, The Church Missionary Society, 1877 ed.

**1880**: [LILLY] *A grammar of the Chinyanja language as spoken at lake Nyassa: with Chinyanja-English and English-Chinyanja vocabularies*. By Alexander Riddel. Edinburgh: John Maclaren & Son ... Glasgow: D. Bryce & Son ...; 1880. 150, [2] p.; 15 cm. With the bookplate of James Stevenson. Bound in brick red publisher's cloth, cover title lettered in black, ms. spine label added. Chinyanja-English vocabulary, pp. [57]-119, and English-Chinyanja vocabulary, pp. [120]-150. Hendrix 1272. Not in Zaunmüller. Only ed. cited in NUC pre-56 494:199 and BM 202:757.

"The first grammar, *A Grammar of the Chinyanja language as spoken at Lake Nyasa with Chinyanja-English and English-Chinyanja vocabulary*, was written by Alexander Riddel in 1880 and partial translations of the Bible were made at the end of 19th century. Further early grammars and vocabularies include *A vocabulary of English-Chinyanja and Chinyanja-English: as spoken at Likoma, Lake Nyasa* and *A grammar of Chinyanja, a language spoken in British Central Africa, on and near the shores of Lake Nyasa*, by George Henry (1891) [see below]. The whole Bible was translated into the Likoma Island dialect of Nyanja by William Percival Johnson and published as *Chikalakala choyera: ndicho Malangano ya Kale ndi Malangano ya Chapano* in 1912" (Wiki).

**1891:** [LILLY] *A grammar of Chinyanja, a language spoken in British Central Africa, on and near the shores of Lake Nyasa*, by George Henry [1854-1893] Aberdeen: G. & W. Fraser, 1891. viii, 232 p. 19 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in blind. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes brief Chinyanja [Nyanja]-English vocabularies throughout, and a "Vocabulary of the words used in the foregoing lessons," pp. [215]-232. This copy with the nameplate of John Lawson. From the Capetown Diocesan library, with donation inscription from 1899.

**1892:** [LILLYbm] *A Cyclopaedic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language Spoken in British Central Africa*, compiled by Rev. David Clement Scott. Edinburgh: Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland, 1892. Rebound in green cloth. First edition. The author's personal copy, with his marginal annotations. Not in Zaubmüller (who gives only the later, edited and enlarged, edition by Alexander Hetherwick, London, 1929, with a new edition in 1951); Brown 112; Hendrix 1276. Mang'anja [Nyanja]-English pp. [1]-682, and an English-Mang'anja "index and vocabulary," pp. 686-737. First dictionary of the Chichewa language.

Second copy: LILLY, rebound in black cloth, and with the original black cloth spine lettered in gold laid down, bearing copious annotations of "R. Blake" (most probably the Rev. R. Blake of Natal, active around 1900) with this manuscript note: "Notes— comparisons with Chichewa as spoken at Kongwe 1896-1900. This mark -- = same in both Kongwe and Blantyre [Malawi]. Other remarks show differences and variations." The vast majority of words bear either the mark indicated or more extensive annotations.

Second edition, enlarged, **1929:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Nyanja Language, being The Encyclopaedic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language by the late Rev. David Clement Scott, D.d., M.A.*, edited and enlarged by Alexander Hetherwick. London: The Religious Tract Society, [1929]. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv v-vii viii, 1* 2-612 613-616. Zaubmüller, col. 386. Hendrix 1277. Nyanja-English, pp. [1]-612, double columned. This copy with the ink ownership stamp of Harry Wells Langworthy, author of *Zambia before 1890: aspects of pre-colonial history* (Longman, 1972) and *Africa for the African: the life of Joseph Booth* (Christian Literature Association in Malawi, 1996).

"Clement Scott's 'Encyclopædic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language' has been out of print for many years. Need is widely felt for a new edition to meet the demand created by an extended use of that language, not only in Nyasaland itself, but also in both Northern and Southern Rhodesia. In both these territories, Mang'anja, or, as it is now called, Nyanja, has come to occupy the place of a lingua franca. This is largely due to the employment of Nyanja-speaking natives as personal and domestic servants, as well as clerks, overseers, artisans and other skilled workers by the Europeans in both of these districts" (Preface).

Second printing of second edition, **1951:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Nyanja Language, being The Encyclopaedic Dictionary of the Mang'anja Language by the late Rev. David Clement Scott, D.d., M.A.*, edited and enlarged by Alexander Hetherwick. London: United Society for Christian Literature. 1951. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv*

v-vii *viii*, 1 2-612 613-614. Zaunmüller, col. 286 (listed as "new edition"). Not in Hendrix.

"This reprint of the Dictionary of the Nyanja Language has been brought out in response to popular demand. No major editing has been attempted owing to technical difficulties... A few necessary alterations ... appear as corrigenda on page 613" (Preface to 1951 reprint). Nyanja-English, pp. [1]-612, double columns, with the corrigenda, pp. [613-614]. Second copy: IUW [with date supplied as 1957].

**1914 [2014]:** [IUW] *Manual of the Nyanja language*, by Alexander Hetherwick. Muenchen: LINCOM, 2014. xx, 299 pages; 21 cm. Series: LINCOM gramatica; 185. Facsimile reprint. Originally published: Chinde: The African Lakes Corporation, 1914. Chiyanja-English vocabulary: pages 247-273. English-Chinyanja vocabulary: pages 274-299.

**1915:** [LILLY] *English-Chinyanja dictionary*, prepared and published by the Zambesi Industrial Mission for use in Nyasaland. London: Zambesi Industrial Mission, 1915. xv, 381 p.; 17 cm. Original olive cloth, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Reprinted at various dates later. Published subsequently as: *The student's English-Chichewâ dictionary*. This copy with the ownership label of John Lawson.

**1925:** [LILLY] *A manual of Nyanja (as spoken on the shores of Lake Nyasa): for the use of beginners*, by M. W. Bulley. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1925. Original brown cloth, lettered in black. Pp. *i-vi* vii-viii, 1 2-76 77-80. First edition. Cf. Hendrix 1261-3. Nyanja-English, pp. [57]-63, and English-Nyanja, pp. 64-70.

**1929:** [LILLYbm] *Nyanja-English vocabulary*, By Herbert Barnes, enlarged and revised by M. W. Bulley. London: Sheldon Press, 1929. Original olive green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-ii* iii-x, 1-164 165-166. New [second] edition. Zaunmüller, col. 286. Hendrix 1263. Nyanja-English, pp. 1-156. The first edition appeared in 1902;

"The present edition of the Nyanja Vocabulary is based on the Nyanja-English Vocabulary, "enlarged and revised by the Rev. H. Barnes," and published in 1902 by the S. P. C. K. It has been enlarged by collections of words made the Archdeacon Glossup [and others].... Since this revision has been made in England, there has been no possibility of referring to Africans as a "final Court of Appeal." The result is a large number of blanks and question marks, which call for help from missionaries at work in Africa (*particularly new-comers*), to begin at once to prepare for a more satisfactory third edition of Fr. Barnes' work" (Preface [to the new edition]).

**1954:** [LILLY] *The Northern Rhodesia Police Nyanja Manual*. Lusaka: The Government Printer, 1954. Original black quarter-cloth and gray paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes lessons and various Nyanja-English vocabulary lists.

"This manual of colloquial Nyanja is intended to assist police officers in their work with the African; it is not a grammar book" (Introductory Note).

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *English-Cinyanja Dictionary*, prepared by the Zambesi Mission. London: United Society for Christian Literature, n.d. [c. 1955]. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in red. Pp. 1-6 7-397 398. New edition. Zaunmüller, col. 286 (gives 1940 as bracketed date, Zambesi Industrial Mission as publishers). See Hendrix

1279 (giving 1956 as publication date and Zambesi Industrial Mission Press as publishers).

"Cinyanja is the dialect most widely spoken in the Nyasaland Protectorate. It has been adopted by the United Missions Translation Board. It is being introduced in areas where other dialects are spoken, and it is hope that in course of time it will become the common language of this Protectorate. All the words in this dictionary have been checked with the help of natives residing in Southern Angoniland" (Introduction).

**1963:** [IUW] *Dicionário cinyanja-português*, pelos Missionarios da Companhia de Jesus. Lisboa, 1963. xxv, 291 p. Hendrix 1265. First Portuguese dictionary of the language. Because Chichewa is also spoken in Mozambique, the Jesuits produced this dictionary for their use in that country.

**1964:** [LILLYbm] *Dicionário Português-Cinyanja*, by Missionários da Companhia de Jesus [the Jesuit Missionaries]. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1964. Original blue cloth over boards, stamped in blind and lettered in gold; d.j. pale turquoise, lettered and decorated in reddish-brown and black. 266 pp. First edition. Hendrix 1266. Second copy: IUW.

**1970's:** [LILLYbm] Manuscript Chichewa dictionary, by N. B. Njobvalema of Lilonqwe, circa 1970's. In red quarter-cloth and black marbled paper glued to boards (notebook with lined paper). Approximately 94 leaves, numbered in ink on rectos only, ff. 95-188. With glued-in typed statement in Chichewa, along with loosely inserted manuscript translation signed by N. B. Njobvalema, indicating that this is a submission to the Church Elders in a competition to create a Chichewa dictionary. This appears to be the second half of the dictionary, consisting of letters M-Z, with 3,308 words in Chichewa, indication of origin (mostly indentified as Chinyanja), and translation into English or Chichewa explanation.

**1970-1971:** [LILLYbm] Typescript materials for Chichewa Dictionary, no author indicated, dated 1970-71, approximately 200 legal size leaves, in several stages, with manuscript notes, in brown paper folder labelled "Chichewa Dictionary Notes. Stage 1" on front cover, together with a similar folder labelled "Chichewa Co-ordination Notes. Chichewa Working Group" containing various annotated publications in Chichewa, a "Chichewa Dictionary Alphabetical Scheme" (5 pp.), a series of carbon copies of letters signed by the Chairman/Coordinator of the Chichewa Working Group presenting in detail "remarks and suggestions" on the use/spelling of Chichewa in the various publications, and a carbon copy of a letter dated 30<sup>th</sup> May, 1974 to Rev. Katsulukuta, responding in detail to his translation of Genesis: "Please, find enclosed the manuscript of Genesis, which you sent me early April, 1974. I enjoyed reading it. You may want to tread my criticisms, which are as follow" [detailed suggestions for general revisions], signed by the Chairman of the Chichewa Working Group. With: *Chichewa Orthography Rules. Revised Edition*, 1990. Chichewa Board. Original red and green wrappers, lettered in black. 18 pp.

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of plant names in Malawi*, by Blodwen Binns and J. P. Logah. Zomba. Malawi: The Government Printer, 1972. Original stiff white stapled wrappers, lettered in black and illustrated in green. Pp. [4], i-x, [3], 1 2-92 93 [2] 94-95 96-184 185 (numbered only with even numbers on rectos; versos blank. First edition. Not in Hendrix. Includes venacular-scientif plant names, pp. 94-172. The venacular languages include Nyanja, Lamba, Lomwe, Mulanje, and Ngoni

This copy with loosely inserted printed presentation slip, inscribed in ink by the author, Blodwen Lloyd Binns, from the Biology Department of the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, Scotland.

"The Malawian names form an extensive and quite varied collection; they have been presented in a tentative manner in their many orthographic and linguistic forms....[I]t is clear that some time for usage and further enquiry should elapse before a stable and acceptable set of names can be formulated. For this reason the book has been made up with blank pages, so that users may enter their additions and amendments" (Introduction).

**1974?:** [LILLYbm] *A Short English-Nyanja Vocabulary*, by Thomas Price. Lusaka: Publications Bureau, n.d. [1974?]. Original wrappers. Hendrix 1271.

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *The Student's English-Chichewa Dictionary*. Blantyre: Claim, 1986. Original wrappers. "Revised Chichewa 1980. This dictionary was formerly published [1972] under the title *English-Nyanja Dictionary*. Second copy: IUW.

**1987:** [IUW] *Pang'ónópang'ónó ndi mtólo = Chichéwá, a practical course*, by J.K. Louw. Pretoria: University of South Africa, c1987. 2 v.; 23 cm. Series: Miscellanea, UNISA 52. Includes index. Contents: [1] pt. 1. Practical lessons. pt. 2. Answers to questions on structure in Chichéwá-- [2] pt. 3. Word lists.

**1990:** [IUW] *Chichewa guide for visitors*, by M.V.B. Mangoche. Rev. ed. / revised by Egidio H. Mpanga. Blantyre, Malawi: Dzuka Pub. Co., 1990. 59 p.: map; 21 cm. English and Chewa vocabulary. Rev. ed. of: *A visitor's notebook of Chichewa*. [196-].

**1995:** [IUW] *A learner's Chichewa and English Dictionary*, compiled by Robert Botne and Andrew Tilimbe Kulemeka. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, 1995. xxviii, 90 p.: ill. Spine title: Chichewa and English dictionary. Series: Afrikawissenschaftliche Lehrbücher Bd. 9.

**2000a:** [IUW] *Chichewa-English dictionary*, by Josep M. Massana. Dowa, Malawi: The Franciscans, Nanthomba Parish, 2000. iv, 112 p.; 20 cm. In Chewa and English.

**2000b:** [IUW] *Mtanthauziramawu wa Chinyanja/Chichewa = The first Chinyanja/Chichewa monolingual dictionary*. Blantyre [Malawi]: Dzuka Pub. Co., c2000. x, 366 p.; 22 cm. Parallel title: First Chinyanja/Chichewa monolingual dictionary. Cover title:

*Mtanthauzira mawu wa Chinyanja = Chinyanja dictionary Chewa and Nyanja*. Monolingual dictionary included in his bibliography for its general interest.

**2003a:** [IUW] *English-Chichewa-Chinyanja dictionary*, compiled and edited by Steven Paas. Blantyre: Christian Literature Association in Malawi, 2003. 388 p.; 21 cm. Series: Buku la mvunguti; no. 9.

Second edition **2004:** [IUW] *Chichewa/Chinyanja-English dictionary = Chichewa/Chinyanja-Chingerezi mtanthauzira mawu*, by Steven Paas. Blantyre [Malawi]: Christian Literature Association in Malawi, 2004. 522 p.; 21 cm. Series: Buku la mvunguti no. 13.

Third edition, revised and enlarged, **2005:** [IUW] *English-Chichewa-Chinyanja dictionary*, compiled and edited by Steven Paas. 3rd ed., rev. and enlarged. Zomba [Malawi]: Kachere Series, 2005. 454 p.; 21 cm. Series: Buku la mvunguti, 1516-5316; no. 19.

New edition **2009**: [IUW] *Dictionary = mtanthauziramawu: Chichewa/Chinyanja-English, English-Chichewa/Chinyanja*, by Steven Paas. First edition thus. Zomba, Malawi: Mabuku a Mvunguti, 2009. 730 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Series: Buku la mvunguti, 1516-5316; no. 31. Uniform series "Kachere series." Includes bibliographical references.

Fourth edition **2013**: [IUW] *Dictionary = Mtanthauziramawu: Chichewa/Chinyanja-English, English-Chichewa/Chinyanja*, by Steven Paas. Blantyre, Malawi: CLAIM; Veenendaal, The Netherlands: FHF, 2013. 1151 pages; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (pages 1141-1148). Two way dictionary English-Chichewa/Chinyanja-English.

**2003b**: [IUW] *Parlons chichewa: langue et culture du Malawi*, by Pascal J. Kishindo et Allan L. Lipenga. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2003. 165 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Series: Collection "Parlons." Includes bibliographical references (p. [163]-165). French-Chichewa vocabulary.

[**CHICHIMECA-JONAZ**] Chichimeca or Chichimeca Jonaz is an indigenous language of Mexico spoken by around 200 Chichimeca Jonaz people in Misión de Chichimecas near San Luis de la Paz in the state of Guanajuato, Mexico. The Chichimeca Jonaz language belongs to the Oto-Pamean branch of the Oto-Manguean language family. The Chichimecos self identify as úza and call their language eza'r. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Chichimeco-Jonaz) pei. Alternate Names: Chichimec, Chichimeca, Chichimeco, Meco, Pame de Chichimeca-Jonaz.

**1951**: [LILLYbm] "Documents sur les langages pame et jonaz du Mexique central (Hidalgo, Querétaro, San Luis Potosi)," by Jacques Soustelle, in: *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, Paris, Nouvelle Série, vol. XI (1951), pp. [1]-20. Includes comparative vocabulary of "two dialects of Pame," French-Jiliapan [Southern Pame]-Alaquines [Northern Pame] with additional column of comparison with Pame linguistic material from Soriano, pp. 3-9, additional French-Jiliapan [Southern Pame] vocabulary, pp. 10-11, additional French-Alaquines [Northern Pame] vocabulary, pp. 11-14, French-Pame of Pastora, p. 14, French-Jonaz (of Soriano)-Jonaz (current), pp. 15-18. First published vocabularies of these languages.

"I have published elsewhere a grammatical study of the languages of Pame and Jonaz (or Chichimeca), based on observations my wife and I made during field work in 1934 and 1935. At that time, Pame was spoken in several villages or hamlets.... Pame is rapidly disappearing. The young people no longer speak it, except in Ciudad del Maiz, Alaquines and Santa Maria Acapulco, and to a lesser degree in Jiliapan. Chichimeca-Jonaz was still spoken in 1934 by 452 Indians living in the Chichimeca Mission in Guanajuato near San Luis de la Paz" (pp. [1]-2; tr: BM).

This issue also contains: "Une nouvelle langue tapuya de la région de Bahis (Brésil)," by A. Métraux, pp. [51]-58, with French-Katembri vocabulary, pp. 56-58. The vocabulary was gathered by the author. "Katembri" is a totally unknown language, which the author speculates may have been spoken by the Katembri, and is still known to some Kariri Indians in the village of Marandela, where this material was collected. First vocabulary of this hitherto unknown language.

"The other language, absolutely unknown, contains words which certainly are in no way related to Kariri'. Might one identify the Tapuya tribe that once lived with the Kariri

in the Marandla area?... It is not impossible that this unknown language was that of the Katembri Indians who are mentioned along with the Kariri on Nimuendajçu's map in an area corresponding exactly to present-day Mirandela. The presence of these two tribes in this region was noted in 1579. Provisionally, and awaiting further more detailed ethnographic study of the Mirandela region, I propose to attribute this language to the Katembri, adding it to the list, already so extensive, of the indigenous languages of South America" (p. 56; tr: BM).

This issue also contains: "Materials for an Aymara Dictionary," by Thomas Sebeok, pp. [89]-151. See listing of offprint under AYMARA.

This issue also contains: "Un nouveau dialecte arawak: le resigaro," by Paul Rivet and Robert de Wavrin, pp. [201]-[239], with map. French-Resigaro vocabulary, pp. 211-220, and a comparative vocabulary French-Resigaro-Arawak, pp. 221-238. This is the first published vocabulary of this language.

"The documents one of us collected are the first to be published on the language of these Indians. Insufficient as they are, they lead to a definite solution to the linguistic parentage of this tribe. The Resigaro language is undoubtedly Arawakan" (p. 204, tr: BM).

**2009:** [IUW] *Vocabulario piloto chichimeco*, by Yolanda Lastra. México, D. F.: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, 2009. 119 p.: ill.; 23 cm. + 1 sound disc (digital; 4 3/4 in.). System requirements: MP3 player. First edition.

[**CHICKASAW**] The Chickasaw language (Chikashshanompa', IPA [tʃikaf:anompaʔ]) is a Native American language of the Muskogean family. It is agglutinative and follows the pattern of subject–object–verb. The language is closely related to, though perhaps not entirely mutually intelligible with, Choctaw. It is spoken by the Chickasaw tribe, now residing in Southeast Oklahoma, centered on Ada. The language is spoken by as many as 2,000-3,000 people (as of 1994), although at present it is perhaps in a more imperiled state (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cic.

**1973:** [IUW] *A Chickasaw dictionary*. Compiled by Jesse Humes and Vinnie May (James) Humes. [Norman, Okla.] Chickasaw Nation [1973]. xiii, 258 p. 23 cm. First dictionary of Chickasaw.

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *Chickasaw. An Analytical Dictionary*, by Pamela Munro & Catherine Willmond. Norman, Oklahoma: The University of Oklahoma Press, 1994. Original shiny black buckram over boards, lettered in pink and turquoise; d.j. black and white, lettered in pink, turquoise, and black, with a photo of the author and informant on the rear cover. 539 pp. First edition. Second copy: IUW.

This is the "first scholarly dictionary of the Chickasaw language." A Chickasaw dictionary by Jessie and Vinnie Humes, published in 1973 in Ada, Oklahoma by The Chickasaw Nation, appears to have been first dictionary of the language (see above). The Chickasaw Indians lived originally in Mississippi, just north of the Choctaws, to whom they are linguistically related. About 1830 they were moved to what is now Oklahoma. "There are considerably fewer than one thousand fluent speakers of the language today [1994], most over the age of forty."

[**CHIDIGO**] Digo (Chidigo) is a Bantu language spoken primarily along the East African coast between Mombasa and Tanga by the Digo people of Kenya and Tanzania. The ethnic Digo population has been estimated at around 360,000 (Mwalonya et al. 2004), the majority of whom are presumably speakers of the language. All adult speakers of Digo are bilingual in Swahili, East Africa's lingua franca. The two languages are closely related, and Digo also has much vocabulary borrowed from neighbouring Swahili dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dig. Alternate Names: Digo, Kidigo.

**2013:** [IUW] *A grammar of Digo: a Bantu language of Kenya and Tanzania*, by Steve Nicolle. Dallas, Texas: SIL International, [2013] ©2013. xx, 441 pages: maps, charts; 23 cm. SIL International publications in linguistics; publication 149. Includes bibliographical references (pages 419-427) and index. Includes the first published vocabulary of the language.

"This volume, the result of seven years of fieldwork, is the only comprehensive grammar of the underdocumented Digo (Chidigo) language to date. Digo is the southernmost language of the Mijikenda cluster of Bantu languages, spoken along the coast of East Africa in Kenya and Tanzania. Besides a clear description of Digo morphology and syntax, with multiple illustrative examples, this grammar includes several glossed texts, a 1700-item wordlist, and a list of over 100 botanical names. It gives particular emphasis to semantic and discourse relations of elements which are not always analyzed from this perspective in grammatical descriptions. These include the forms and functions of Digo's complex system of demonstratives, a description of over 30 tense, aspect, and movement markers, and a detailed discussion of information structure and non-verbal clauses. This book will be of interest to linguists concerned with Bantu languages, typology, morphosyntax, and semantics. The entire Mijikenda cluster is underdocumented, and this grammar makes a significant contribution to understanding of languages of that area."--Provided by publisher.

[**CHIDURUMA**] Wiki lists Chiduruma as a dialect of Mijikenda. Ethnologue considers Chiduruma a separate language.

Ethnologue: dug. Alternate Names: Duruma, "Wanyika" (pej.).

**1989:** [IUW] *Musemat'o wa chiduruma, chidzomba na chizungu = Duruma, Swahili, English dictionary: a dictionary of the Duruma language of Kwale District, Coast Province, Kenya*, by Raphael Mkala Ndurya ... [et al.]. Nairobi, Kenya: Bible Translation and Literacy, 1989. 117 p.: ill.; 28 cm. Introduction in English. "Kamusi ya Kiduruma, Kiswahili, Kiingereza"--T.p. verso.

[**CHIGA**] Kiga (also called Rukiga, Ruchiga, or Chiga) is the native language of the Kiga people (Bakiga). Kiga is a very similar language to the Nkore language. It was first written in the second half of the 19th century. Kiga is so similar to Nkore (84%–94% lexical similarity) that some argue they are dialects of the same language, called Nkore-Kiga by Charles Taylor (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cgg. Alternate Names: Bachiga, Bahororo, Ciga, Kiga, Nkore, Nkore-Kiga, Oluchiga, Orukiga, Rukiga, Runyankore-Rukiga.

**1959:** see under **NYANKORE**.

[**CHIMARIKO**] Chimariko is an extinct language isolate formerly spoken in northern Trinity County, California, by the inhabitants of several independent communities. While the total area claimed by these communities was remarkably small, Golla (2011:87–89) believes there is evidence that three local dialects were recognized: Trinity River Chimariko, spoken along the Trinity River from the mouth of South Fork at Salyer as far upstream as Big Bar, with a principal village at Burnt Ranch; South Fork Chimariko, spoken around the junction of South Fork and Hayfork Creek, with a principal village at Hyampom; and New River Chimariko, spoken along New River on the southern slopes of the Trinity Alps, with a principal village at Denny (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cid.

**1910:** [IUW] *The Chimariko Indians and language*, by Roland Burrage Dixon. Berkeley, The University Press, 1910. p. [293]-380. 27 cm. University of California publications. American archaeology and ethnology v. 5, no. 5.

[**CHIN LANGUAGES**] The Kukis languages, also known as Kuki-Chin (Kuki/Chin), Chin/Kuki/Mizo, or Kuki Naga, are a branch of 50 or so Sino-Tibetan languages spoken in northeastern India, western Burma and eastern Bangladesh. Most speakers of these languages are known as Kukī in Assamese and as Chin in Burmese; some also identify as Lushei. The Mizo people are ethnically distinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue distinguishes at least ten different languages in the Chin family.

**1892:** [LILLYbm] *Essay on the language of the southern Chins and its affinities*, by Bernard Houghton. Rangoon: Superintendent, Government Printing, Burma, 1892. Original green quarter-linen (bottom half of spine lacking) and tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-131 132, i-ii iii-xx. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with bookplate: "Presented | by | The Secretary of State | for India" and with the ink stamp of the Board of Indian Civil Service Studies, Cambridge University on the title page. Earliest vocabulary of the language. Chin-English, pp. 51-100, and English-Chin, pp. 101-131, with list of sources pp. 7-8. "The present short work... purports to give an outline of the main features of the Chin languages as spoken in the vicinity of Sandoway" (Preface).

[**CHIN, ASHO**] Shō is a Kukish dialect cluster of Burma and Bangladesh. There are perhaps four distinct dialects, Asho (Khyang), Bualkhaw, Chinbon, and Shendu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: csh. Alternate Names: Asho, Ashu, Hyow, Khamaw, Khamoe, Khyang, Kyang, Qin, Saingbaung, Sho, Shoa.

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Les Khyang des collines de Chittagong (Pakistan oriental), Matériaux pour l'étude linguistique des Chin*, by Densie and Lucien Bernot. Paris: Plon, 1958. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 152 pp. + 1 p. advertisement. First edition. Series: L'Homme, Cahiers d'ethnologie, de géographie et de linguistique, nouvelle série--n° 3. Includes a Khyang-French vocabulary, pp. [54]-127, and a French-Khyang-Chin vocabulary, pp. [128]-144. Bibliography, pp. [147]-148. First vocabulary of this language. Second copy: IUW.

"The Chittagong Hill Tracts [in present-day Bangladesh, on the Bay of Bengal] are inhabited by peoples of differing languages, religions and social customs, such as, in addition to the Marma: the Chakma, Tipera, Mrong, Lushai, Kumi, Mro, Chek and the Khyang. The number of the last of these, moreover, is extremely small. At the beginning

of this century, authors estimated them at 500 souls and, although we are lacking detailed statistics, they have evidently been able to remain at this number, since it corresponds at this time to the evaluations of those officials we've been able to consult. The Khyang are spread out in a dozen villages, for the most part in the "mauza" or administrative division of Chemi. This mauza is situated between two rivers: the Sangu to the south and the Kurnalfuli to the north. This is the last hill district before the Chittagong District" (tr: BM).

**[CHIN, MARA]** Mara is a language spoken by Mara people living in 60 villages of Chhimtuipei district, southern Mizoram, India and the adjacent people living in Burma. The Mara language belongs to the Kukish branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family. The speakers of the language are also known as Mara. Mara is a recognised language in the School curriculum of Mara Autonomous District Council (MADC). Mara is a compulsory subject for all schools up to Class VII (Middle School) under Board of School Education, MADC (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mrh. Alternate Names: Lakher, Mara, Maram, Mira, Zao.

**1908:** [LILLY] *A Grammar and Dictionary of the Lakher Language*, by Fred. W. Savidge, of the Arthington Mission, Fort Lungleh. Published by Authority. Allahabad: Printed at the Pioneer Press, 1908. [4] 210 p. 27 cm. Original light blue-green paper over boards, lettered in black; spine perished. "Dictionary. Lakher [Mara Chin]-English," pp. 29-118, "Dictionary. English-Lakher [Mara Chin]," pp. 119-210. No preface or introduction. From the library of the noted linguist, Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamp on the title page and elsewhere.

**1951:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Dictionary of the Lakher or Mara Language*, by Reginald Arthur Lorrain. Gauhati, Assam: Government of Assam, Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, 1951. Original gray wrappers lettered and decorated in black. 372 pp. First edition. Lakher-English only. Not in Zaunmüller.

"Lakher is a dialect of Lai that belongs to the central subgroup of Chin languages... According to the census of 1931, the speakers of this dialect [who live] in Assam [India] came up to only 6,186 souls." "The Lakhers or Maras are a Hills Tribe of Malayan stock. They probably number about 20,000 [1949]... The country they occupy is about the size of Wales. Although they live in one large area, yet their country is divided. One part is in Assam in the South Lushai Hills, another part is in the Chin Hills of Burma, and a third part in the Arakan Hill Tracts." When the compiler first reached Lakher country in 1907, "they were a wild, head-hunting tribe greatly feared by the surrounding peoples."

**[CHINANTEC LANGUAGES]** The Chinantec or Chinantecan languages constitute a branch of the Oto-Manguean family. Though traditionally considered a single language, Ethnologue lists 14 partially mutually unintelligible varieties of Chinantec. The languages are spoken by the indigenous Chinantec people that live in Oaxaca and Veracruz, Mexico, especially in the districts of Cuicatlán, Ixtlán de Juárez, Tuxtepec and Choapan, and in Staten Island, New York (Wiki).

**1989:** [LILLYbm] *An Etymological Dictionary of the Chinantec Languages*. Studies in Chinantec Languages 1, by Calvin R. Rensch. Arlington, Texas: The Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington, 1989. Original black, white, gray, and red wrappers, lettered in black. 173 pp. First edition. Summer Institute

of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington Publications in Linguistics no. 87. Chinantec-English only. "The Chinantec languages comprise fourteen ['mutually unintelligible] languages spoken by an excess of 60,000 people who reside in the northeast quadrant of the southern Mexican State of Oaxaca." First dictionary of these languages. Second copy: IUW.

**[CHINANTEC, LEALAO]** Lealao (Chinanteco de San Juan Lealao), also known as Latani, is the most divergent of the Chinantecan languages of Mexico. It is spoken in northeast Oaxaca, in the towns of San Juan Lealao, Latani, Tres Arroyos, and La Hondura (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cle. Alternate Names: Chinanteco de San Juan Lealao.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Chinanteco de San Juan Lealao Oaxaca*, by Jaime Rupp & Nadine de Rupp. Tucson, AZ: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1996. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in blue. Pp. *i-iv v-xvii sviii, 1-2* 3-534. With maps and illustrations. First edition. 500 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 35. Chinanteco-Spanish, pp. 3-295, and Spanish-Chinanteco, pp. 299-382. First dictionary of this Chinantec language. Second copy: IUW.

"The majority of the 1,200 speakers of Chinanteco live in the village of Lealao....The Rupp family lived in San Juan Lealao from 1968 to 1981 and had the opportunity to learn the language" (Introduction).

**[CHINANTEC, PALANTLA]** Palantla Chinantec, also known as Chinanteco de San Pedro Tlatepuzco, is a major Chinantecan language of Mexico, spoken in San Juan Palantla and a couple dozen neighboring towns in northern Oaxaca. The variety of San Mateo Yetla, known as Valle Nacional Chinantec, has marginal mutual intelligibility. A grammar and a dictionary have been published (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cpa. Alternate Names: Chinanteco de San Pedro Tlatepuzco.

**1999:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Chinanteco de la diáspora del pueblo antiguo de San Pedro Tlatepuzco Oaxaca*, by William R. Merrifield & Alfred E. Anderson et al. Tucson, AZ: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1999. Original t-tone blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in dark blue. Pp. *i-iv v-xxiii xxiv, 1-2* 3-729 730-732. First edition. 500 copies. . Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves" no. 39. Chinanteco-Spanish, pp. 3-358, and Spanish-Chinanteco, pp. 361-665. First dictionary of this Chinantec language.

**[CHINANTEC, USILA]** Usila is a Chinantec language of Mexico. It is most similar to Tlacoatzintepec Chinantec, with which it has 50% intelligibility (intelligibility in the reverse direction is 85%, presumably due to greater familiarity in that direction). Like other Chinantec and Mazatec languages, Usila Chinantec is a tonal language noted for having whistled speech. Its tone system is unusually detailed, however, with five register tones (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cuc. Alternate Names: Chinanteco del oeste central alto.

**2009:** [IUW] *Diccionario chinanteco de San Felipe Usila, Oaxaca*, by Leonard E. Skinner, Marlene B. Skinner. Coyoacán, D.F.: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 2000. xxix, 602 p.: ill., maps; 23 cm. Spine title: Chinanteco de San Felipe Usila. Serie de

vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves" no. 43. Includes bibliographical references (p. 599-602). First dictionary of this language.

[**CHINESE (pre-1900)**] Chinese (汉语/漢語 Hànyǔ), also known as Sinitic, is a branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family consisting of hundreds of local language varieties, many of which are not mutually intelligible. The differences are similar to those within the Romance languages, with variation particularly strong in the more rugged southeast. These varieties have been classified into seven to ten groups, the largest being Mandarin (e.g. Beijing dialect), Wu (e.g. Shanghainese), Min (e.g. Taiwanese Hokkien), and Yue (e.g. Cantonese). Chinese varieties differ most in their phonology, and to a lesser extent in vocabulary and syntax. Southern varieties tend to have fewer initial consonants than northern and central varieties, but more often preserve the Middle Chinese final consonants. All have phonemic tones, with northern varieties tending to have fewer distinctions than southern ones. Many have tone sandhi, with the most complex patterns in the coastal area from Zhejiang to eastern Guangdong (Wiki).

**1685:** [LILLY] *Sylloge minutiarum lexic Latino-Sinico-characteristici: observatione sedulâ ex auctoribus & lexicis Chinensium characteristicis eruta, inque specimen primi laboris ulterius exantlandi erudito & curioso orbi exposita*, à Christiano Mentzelio [Mentzel, Christian, 1622-1701]... Norimbergae: [s.n.], Anno MDCLXXXV [1685]. [36] p.; 21 cm (4to). Later half calf and marbled boards, edges red. Zaunmüller, col. 42. Also published in the same year in *Miscellanea curiosa, sive, Ephemeridum medico-physicorum* ... Nuremberg: W M. Endter, as a appendix, [36] p. at end (NUC pre-1956 376:423 NM 0454841). OCLC #51077522 cites this issue as collated a-d<sup>4</sup> e<sup>2</sup>. Signatures (Lilly Library copy): a-d<sup>4</sup> e<sup>2</sup>. Dictionary portion of text, apparently complete, ends with entry for "vulgus" on leaf e2 v. Some copies described as [38] or [40] p. Österr. Bibliothekenverbund Verbund-ID-Nr. AC05179546 describes as [19] Bl. For copies with final signature e<sup>4</sup>, apparently e3 not blank, e4 blank). Lilly Library copy with armorial bookplate "Noth Library ... 1860". **Second bilingual dictionary of Chinese with a Western language**, preceded only by a Spanish-Chinese dictionary of 1645 (Zaunmüller, col. 42).

**1795:** [IUW] *Travels in Europe, Africa, and Asia, made between the years 1770 and 1779; in four volumes*, by Charles Peter Thunberg. 2nd ed. London: Printed for F. and C. Rivington, and sold by W. Richardson, 1795. 4 v., [11] leaves of plates (1 folded): ill.; 22 cm. Spine title: *Linnæan travels*. Includes glossaries, phrases, and vocabularies of the Malay language (v. 2) and the Chinese language (v. 4) Translation of: *Resa uti Europa, Africa, Asia*. Errata: v. 4, p. [xxii] Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Contents: v. 1. Containing a voyage to to the southern parts of Europe and to the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, in the years 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773. -- v. 2. Containing two expeditions to the interior part of the country adjacent to the Cape of Good Hope, and a voyage to the Island of Java; performed in theyears 1773, 1774, and 1775. -- v. 3. Containing a voyage to Japan, and travels in different parts of that empire, in the years 1775 and 1776. -- v. 4. Containing travels in the empire of Japan, and in the islands of Java and Ceylon, together with the voyage home.

**1813:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire chinois, française et latin, pub. d'après l'ordre de Sa Majesté l'empereur et roi Napoléon le Grand* par M. de Guignes [Guignes, Chrétien-Louis-Joseph de, 1759-1845]. Paris, Imprimerie impériale, 1813. 3 p. l., lvi, 1112, [2] p.

48 cm. Bound in quarter leather, red leather label on spine; marbled boards with matching marbled edges. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. NUC pre-1956, 38:336; BN 66:232; Brunet 11871. "Compiled principally from the Chinese-Latin dictionary of Basilius de Glemona"--BM 94:193. First French-Chinese dictionary.

**1815:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Chinese language: in three parts ...*, by the Rev. Robert Morrison [1782-1834]. Macao: Printed at the Honorable East India company's press, by P.P. Thoms; [etc., etc.] 1815-1823. 6 v.; 33 cm. Zaunmüller, col. 42. The Lilly has Vol. 1, Part 1 only. Stitched in original tan printed wrappers; wrappers very worn. Contents: pt. 1. Chinese and English arranged according to the radicals.-- pt. 2. Chinese and English arranged alphabetically.--pt. 3. English and Chinese. NUC pre-1956, 396:252. First English-Chinese dictionary.

**1818-1819:** [LILLY] *Chinese and English dictionary* [manuscript], 1818-1819, by James Winthrop [1752-1821]. [350] p.; 26 cm. Cite as: Winthrop, James, 1752-1821. Chinese and English dictionary, 1818-1819. Lilly Library manuscripts, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Other contributors: Basilio da Gemonia, 1648-1704. *Dictionnaire chinois, française et latin*. Guignes, Chrétien-Louis-Joseph de, 1759-1845. James Winthrop (1752-1821), the translator/compiler, is sixth generation of John Winthrop, first governor of Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard University in 1769 and assumed the duty of librarian in 1772. He was a founding member of the American Academy of Arts, a Judge of Common pleas in Middlesex, Mass., and a founder of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Although his primary interest was in the interpretation of biblical prophecies, Winthrop was also interested in philology and languages. His friendship with William Bentley and Timothy Alden induced him to leave his extensive library, which was in its day one of the best private collections in Massachusetts, to Allegheny College, of Meadsville, Pa. Binder's title. [Bound with: Locke, John. *Common place-book, on the principles practiised by John Locke esq.* New-Haven: Published and sold by Increase Cooke & co., 1804.] Original manuscript in ink. The work consists of 1 p. captioned "Scale of Principal sounds in English & Chinese"; 3 pages with headings, but otherwise blank; 104 p. alphabetical index of English words or phrases with their equivalents in Chinese characters; 242 p., each divided into two vertical columns, with a listing of "13,316" characters with their meaning or meanings in English. Winthrop describes the work thus: "The foregoing is a translation of de Guignes great Chinese, french & Latin Dictionary, printed at Paris by order of Napoleon and finished in 1813 [see above]. It was sent to me by an American Lady of my acquaintance who resides in Paris. I received it at Boston on 7 August, A.D. 1818 & about a week afterwards began this work, I finished it this 24th March A D 1818. Anno AEtatis 57. The original is a large folio of twelve hundred pages & printed on Vellum paper. [signed] James Winthrop" -- final leaf.

**1842-1843:** [LILLY] *Chinese and English dictionary: containing all the words in the Chinese imperial dictionary; arranged according to the radicals*, by W. H. Medhurst (1796-1857). Batavia: Printed at Parapattan, 1842-1843. 2 v.; 22 cm. Rebound in modern green buckram. Mansell 373:12. Zaunmüller, col. 42.

**1864a:** [LILLY] *The rudiments of the Chinese language: with dialogues, exercises, and a vocabulary*, by the Rev. James Summers ... London: B. Quaritch, 1864. [3], ii, 159 p., [1] fold. leaf of plate; 18 cm. "Vocabulary": p. 86-159. Bound in orange cloth, spine stamped in gold, with brown endpapers.

**1864b:** [IUW] *Sse-schu, Schu-king, Schi-king in mandschischer Uebersetzung, mit einem mandschu-deutschen Wörterbuch*, hrsg. von H. C. von der Gabelentz. Leipzig, F.A.Brockhaus, 1864. 2 v. 23 cm. Series: Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Bd. 3, nr.1-2, Chinese-German dictionary.

Reprinted **1966:** [IUW] *Sse-schu, Schu-king, Schi-king in mandschuischer Uebersetzung: mit einem mandschu-deutschen Wörterbuch*, hrsg. von H. C. von der Gabelentz. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Kraus Reprint, 1966. 2 v.; 24 cm. Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes; Bd. III, 1-2. Reprint of the 1864 ed. published by F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig.

Text transliterated from Manchu.

**1874 [1903]:** [IUW] *A syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language: arranged according to the Wu-Fang Yuen Yin, with the pronunciation of the characters as heard in Peking, Canton, Amoy, and Shanghai*, by S. Wells Williams. Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1903. lxxxiv, 1254 p.; 28 cm. Added t.p. in Chinese with title: Han yin yun fu. "Stereotyped at the Presbyterian Mission Press foundry." A reprint of the edition of 1874, with the addition of "Errata and Corrections," 4p. at end, dated Shanghai, March 1st, 1883.

New edition **1909:** [IUW] *A syllabic dictionary of the Chinese language, arranged according to the Wu-fang yüan yin. By S. Wells Williams, and alphabetically rearranged according to the romanization of Sir Thomas F. Wade, by a committee of the North China mission of the American board.* Tung Chou, North China Union college, 1909. lxxxiv, 1056 p. 24 cm. Added t.-p. in Chinese, with title (romanized): Han Ying yün fu.

**1884:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-chinois contenant les expressions les plus usitées de la langue mandarine*, par le p. Séraphin Couvreur S.J. ... He Kien Fou, Impr. de La Mission catholique, 1884. 3 p.l., [iii]-xix, 1007 p., 2 l. 26 cm. Added t.-p. in Chinese.

[CHINESE, GAN] Gan (simplified Chinese: **赣语**; traditional Chinese: **贛語**; Gan: Gon ua, alternatively Chinese: **江西话**, Jiāngxī huà; Gan: Kongsī ua) is a group of Chinese varieties spoken as the native language by many people in the Jiangxi province of China, as well as significant populations in surrounding regions such as Hunan, Hubei, Anhui, and Fujian. Gan is a member of the Sinitic languages of the Sino-Tibetan language family, and Hakka is the closest Chinese variety to Gan in terms of phonetics. Different dialects of Gan exist; the Nanchang dialect is usually taken as representative (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gan. Alternate Names: Gan, Jiangxi hua, Jiangxinese, Kan.

**1995:** [IUW] **黎川方言詞典 / 李榮主編, 顏森編纂**. *Lichuan fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Yan Sen bian zuan. First edition. **南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店**, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu Sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 310 p.; 20 cm. Series: **現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷**. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Lichuan dialect dictionary.

[CHINESE, HAKKA] Hakka /'hækə/, also rendered Kejia, is one of the major languages within the Sinitic branch of Sino-Tibetan and it is spoken natively by the Hakka people in southern China, Taiwan, Hong Kong and throughout the diaspora areas of East Asia, Southeast Asia, and around the world. Due to its primary usage in scattered isolated regions where communication is limited to the local area, Hakka has developed numerous variants or dialects, spoken in Guangdong, Fujian, Jiangxi, Guangxi, Sichuan, Hunan, and Guizhou provinces, including Hainan island, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan. Hakka is not mutually intelligible with Mandarin, Wu, Southern Min, or other branches of Chinese. It is most closely related to Gan and is sometimes classified as a variety of Gan. Taiwan, where Hakka is the native language of a significant minority of the island's residents, is an important world center for study and preservation of the language. Pronunciation differences exist between the Taiwanese Hakka dialect and China's Guangdong Hakka dialect; even in Taiwan, two local varieties of Hakka exist. The Meixian dialect (Moiyen) of northeast Guangdong in China has been taken as the "standard" dialect by the People's Republic of China. The Guangdong Provincial Education Department created an official romanization of Moiyen in 1960, one of four languages receiving this status in Guangdong (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hak. Alternate Names: Hakka, Hokka, Ke, Kechia, Kejia, Majiahua, Tu Guangdonghua, Xinminhua.

1926: [IUW] *A Chinese-English dictionary: Hakka-dialect as spoken in Kwang-tung province*, prepared by D. Maciver; rev. and rearranged with many additional terms and phrases by M. C. Mackenzie, E. P. Mission, Wu-king-fu. Shanghai: Presbyterian Mission Press, 1926. 1142 p.; 21 cm. "New edition."

1995: [IUW] **梅縣方言詞典 / 李榮主編, 黃雪貞編纂**. *Mei Xian fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Huang Xuezhen bian zuan. First edition. **南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店**, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 2, 32, 376 p.; 21 cm. Series: **現代漢語方言大詞典**. [分卷] Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. [Fen juan]. Chinese-Mei Xian dialect dictionary. "Meixian dialect (Moiyen), also known as Meizhou (**梅州話**), Moiyen, and Yue-Tai, is the prestige dialect of Hakka Chinese and the primary form of Hakka on Taiwan. It is named after Mei County, Guangdong" (Wiki).

1995: [IUW] **于都方言詞典 / 李榮主編, 謝留文編纂**. *Yudu fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Xie Liuwen bian zuan. **南京: 江蘇教育出版社**, 1998. Nanjing: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. First edition. 2, 26, 315 p.; 21 cm. Series: **現代漢語方言大詞典**. 分卷

Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Yudu dialect dictionary.

2009: [IUW] **漢客字書 / 張顯宗編著**. *Han Ke zi shu*, Zhang Xianzong bian zhu. **臺北市: 南天書局有限公司**, 2009. Taipei Shi: Nan tian shu ju you xian gong si, 2009. xiv, 489 p.; 22 cm. Includes index. Chinese-Hakka dictionary.

[**CHINESE, JIN**] Jin (simplified Chinese: 晋语; traditional Chinese: 晉語 pinyin: jìnyǔ), or Jinese, Jinhua or Jinyu, alternatively Shanxinese (Chinese: 山西话 Shānxī Huà), is a group of dialects of Chinese. Its exact status is disputed among linguists; some prefer to classify it under Mandarin, but others set it apart as an independent branch. Jin is spoken over most of Shanxi province except for the lower Fen River valley, much of central Inner Mongolia and adjoining areas in Hebei, Henan, and Shaanxi provinces. Cities covered within this area include Taiyuan, Zhangjiakou, Hohhot, Jiaozuo, and Yulin. In total, Jin is spoken by roughly 45 million people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Jinyu Chinese) cjl. Alternate Names: Jin, Jinyu.

**1994:** [IUW] 太原方言詞典 / 李榮主編 沈明編纂. *Taiyuan fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Shen Ming bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社. 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1994. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1994. 2, 20, 377 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Taiyuan dialect dictionary.

[**CHINESE, MANDARIN**] Mandarin (/ˈmændərɪn/; simplified Chinese: 官话; traditional Chinese: 官話 pinyin: Guānhuà; literally: "speech of officials") is a group of related varieties of Chinese spoken across most of northern and southwestern China. Because most Mandarin dialects are found in the north, the group is also referred to as the "northern dialect(s)". When the Mandarin group is taken as one language, as is often done in academic literature, it has more native speakers (nearly a billion) than any other language. A northeastern-dialect speaker and a southwestern-dialect speaker may have difficulty communicating, except through the standard language. Nonetheless, there is much less variation across the huge Mandarin area than between the non-Mandarin varieties of southeast China. This is attributed to the greater ease of travel and communication in the North China Plain compared to the more mountainous south, combined with the relatively recent spread of Mandarin to frontier areas. The capital has been within the Mandarin area for most of the last millennium, making these dialects very influential. Some form of Mandarin has served as a national lingua franca since the 14th century. In the early 20th century, **a standard form based on the Beijing dialect**, with elements from other Mandarin dialects, **was adopted as the national language**. Standard Chinese, which is also referred to as "Mandarin", is the official language of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan (Republic of China) and one of the four official languages of Singapore. It is also one of the most frequently used varieties of Chinese among Chinese diaspora communities internationally (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cmn. Alternate Names: Beifang Fangyan, Guanhua, Guoyu, Hanyu, Huayu, Mandarin, Northern Chinese, Putonghua, Standard Chinese, Zhongguohua, Zhongwen.

**1945:** [IUW] *An English-Chinese dictionary of Peking colloquial*, by Sir Walter Hillier. New ed. enlarged by Sir Trelawny Backhouse and Sidney Barton. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner; Shanghai: Kwang Hsüeh Pub. House, 1945. viii, 1030 p.; 19 cm. Notes: Pages iv and v are incorrectly numbered ii and iii.

**1965:** [IUW] *A pocket dictionary: Chinese-English and Pekingese syllabary*, by Chauncey Goodrich. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 1965, c1964. xiv, 251, 70 p.; 16 cm. "With a supplement of new abbreviated characters in official use."

**1985:** [IUW] *北京方言词典 = Beijing fangyan cidian* / 陈刚编.

*Beijing fang yan ci dian = Beijing fangyan cidian*, Chen Gang bian. First edition. 北京: 商务印书馆: 新华书店北京发行所发行, 1985. Beijing: Shang wu yin shu guan: Xin hua shu dian Beijing fa xing suo fa xing, 1985. 14, 346 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Beijing dialect dictionary.

**1987:** [IUW] *成都话方言词典 / 罗韵希 ... [et al.]*. *Chengdu hua fang yan ci dian*,

Luo Yunxi ... [et al.]. First edition. 成都: 四川省社会科学院出版社:

四川省新华书店发行, 1987. Chengdu: Sichuan sheng she hui ke xue yuan chu ban she: Sichuan sheng xin hua shu dian fa xing, 1987. 114, 287 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Chengdu dialect dictionary. "The dialect of Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province and an important central city, is the most representative dialect of Southwestern Mandarin and is used widely in Sichuanese opera and other art forms of the province." (Wiki).

**1991:** [IUW] *北京土话 / 齐如山著*. *Beijing tu hua*, Qi Rushan zhu. First edition.

北京: 北京燕山出版社: 新华书店经销, 1991. Beijing: Beijing Yanshan chu ban she: Xin hua shu dian jing xiao, 1991. 77, 378 p.; 20 cm. Chinese-Beijing dialect dictionary.

**1994:** [IUW] *贵阳方言词典 / 李荣主编 汪平编纂*. *Guiyang fang yan ci dian*, Li

Rong zhu bian; Wang Ping bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江苏教育出版社

经销江苏新华书店, 1994. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1994. 2, 21, 389 p.; 22 cm. Series: 现代汉语方言大词典. [分卷] Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. [Fen juan]. Chinese-Guiyang dialect dictionary.

**1995a:** [IUW] *丹阳方言词典 / 李荣主编 蔡国璐编纂*. *Danyang fang yan ci dian*,

Li Rong zhu bian; Cai Guolu bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江苏教育出版社:

经销江苏新华书店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 387 p.; 20 cm. Series: 现代汉语方言大词典 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian Fen juan. Chinese-Danyang dialect dictionary.

**1995b:** [IUW] *柳州方言词典 / 李荣主编 刘村汉编纂*. *Liuzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li

Rong zhu bian; Liu Cunhan bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江苏教育出版社:

经销江苏新华书店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 25,445 p.; 21 cm. Series: 现代汉语方言大词典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Liuzhou dialect dictionary.

**1995c:** [IUW] *南京方言詞典* / 李榮主編 劉丹青編纂. *Nanjing fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Liu Danqing bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社:

經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 2, 40, 440 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Nanjing dialect. "Nanjing dialect or Nanjing Mandarin is a dialect spoken in Nanjing in China. It is part of the Jianghuai group of Mandarin Chinese varieties." (Wiki)

**1995d:** [IUW] *武漢方言詞典* by 李榮主編 朱建頌編纂. *Wuhan fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Zhu Jiansong bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社:

經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 2, 20, 447 p.; 21 cm.

**1995e:** [IUW] *烏魯木齊方言詞典* / 李榮主編 周磊編纂. *Wulu muqi fang yan ci dia*, Li Rong zhu bian; Zhou Lei bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社:

經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 2, 18, 411 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Ürümqi dialect dictionary.

**1995f:** [IUW] *忻州方言詞典* / 李榮主編 溫端政, 張光明編纂. *Xinzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Wen Duanzheng, Zhang Guangming bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1995. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1995. 23, 450 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Xinzhou dialect dictionary.

**1996a:** [IUW] *西安方言詞典* / 李榮主編 王軍虎編纂. *Xi'an fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Wang Junhu bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社:

經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 27, 350 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Xi'an dialect dictionary.

**1996b:** [IUW] *徐州方言詞典* / 李榮主編 蘇曉青, 呂永偉編纂. *Xuzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Su Xiaoqing, Lü Yongwei bian zuan. First edition. 南京市:

江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 29, 492 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Xuzhou dialect dictionary. "Xuzhou dialect (simplified Chinese: 徐州话; traditional

Chinese: 徐州話 pinyin: Xúzhōu huà) is a Mandarin dialect spoken in the city of Xuzhou in Jiangsu province of China. Xuzhou dialect claims a rich vocabulary of unique terms, and also has important tonal differences from Standard Mandarin. The form of Xuzhou dialect commonly spoken in the city is often referred to as 徐普 (Xúpǔ, Xuzhou Mandarin), reflecting the influence of dominant Mandarin on the local dialect. But there are crucial differences between the tonal character of Mandarin and Xuzhou dialect" (Wiki).

**1996c:** [IUW] 揚州方言詞典 / 李榮主編 王世華 黃繼林編纂. *Yangzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Wang Shihua, Huang Jilin bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu Sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 27, 504 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Yangzhou dialect dictionary.

**1996d:** [IUW] 銀川方言詞典 by 李榮主編 李樹儼 張安生編纂. *Yinchuan fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Li Shuyan, Zhang Ansheng bian zuan. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 26, 390 p.; 21 cm. Li, Rong. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan.

**1997:** [IUW] *Haerbin fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Yin Shichao bian zuan. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1997. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu Sheng xin hua shu dian, 1997. 2, 24, 492 p.; 21 cm. First edition. Includes indexes. Chinese-Harbin dictionary. "The Harbin dialect (simplified Chinese: 哈尔滨话; traditional Chinese: 哈爾濱話 pinyin: hāěrbīn huà) is a variety of Mandarin Chinese spoken in and around the city of Harbin, the capital of Heilongjiang province (Wiki)."

**1997c:** [IUW] 濟南方言詞典 / 李榮主編 錢曾怡編纂. *Jinan fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Qian Zengyi bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1997. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1997. 2, 32, 403 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Jinan dialect dictionary. "Jinan dialect (simplified Chinese: 济南话; traditional Chinese: 濟南話 pinyin: jǐnánhuà) is Mandarin Chinese dialect spoken in Jinan in Shandong province" (Wiki).

**1997d:** [IUW] 牟平方言詞典 / 李榮主編 羅福騰編纂. *MouPing fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Luo Futeng bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1997. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu

sheng xin hua shu dian, 1997. 2, 31, 428 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Muping dialect dictionary.

**1997e:** [IUW] 萬榮方言詞典 / 李榮主編 吳建生, 趙宏因編纂. *Wanrong fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Wu Jiansheng, Zhao Hongyin bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1997. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1997. 2, 31, 445 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Shanxi province dialect (Wanrong Xian).

**1998:** [IUW] 成都方言詞典 / 李榮主編 梁德曼, 黃尚軍編纂. *Chengdu fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Liang Deman, Huang Shangjun bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. 2, 454 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Chengdu dialect dictionary.

**1998a:** [IUW] 萍鄉方言詞典 / 李榮主編 魏鋼強編纂. *Pingxiang fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Wei Gangqiang bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 27, 475 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Pingxiang dialect dictionary.

**1998b:** [IUW] 蘇州方言詞典 / 李榮主編 葉祥苓編纂. *Suzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Ye Xiangling bian zuan. Second edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing Sshh: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 28, 406 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Suzhou dialect dictionary.

**2005:** [IUW] *Dong bei fang yan ci dian*, Ma Sizhou, Jiang Guanghui [bian]. First edition. 長春市: 吉林文史出版社, 2005. Changchun Shi: Jilin wen shi chu ban she, 2005. 16, 421 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Dong bei (Manchuria) dialect dictionary.

**2010:** [IUW] 新編北京方言詞典 / 董樹人著. *Xin bian Beijing fang yan ci dian*, Dong Shuren zhu. First edition. 北京: 商務印書館, 2010. Beijing: Shang wu yin shu guan, 2010. 7, 3, 608 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Beijing dialect dictionary.

**2013:** [IUW] 東北話詞典 = *Dongbeihua cidian* / 高永龍編著. *Dongbei hua ci dian = Dongbeihua cidian*, Gao Yonglong bian zhu. First edition. 北京市: 中華書局, 2013. Beijing Shi: Zhonghua shu ju, 2013. 3, 2, 4, 797 pages; 22 cm. Chinese-Dong bei (Manchuria) dialect dictionary.

[CHINESE, MIN BEI] Northern Min (simplified Chinese: **闽北**; traditional Chinese: **閩北**; pinyin: Mǐnběi), is a group of mutually intelligible dialects of Min spoken in Nanping Prefecture of northwestern Fujian. The Chinese varieties of Fujian province were traditionally divided into Northern and Southern groups. However, dialectologists now divide Min more finely. By this narrower definition, Northern Min covers the dialects of Shibe (石陂, in Pucheng County), Chong'an (崇安, in Wuyishan City), Xingtian (兴田, in Wuyishan City), Wufu (五夫, in Wuyishan City), Zhenghe (in Zhenghe County), Zhenqian (镇前, in Zhenghe County), Jianyang and Jian'ou (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mnp. Alternate Names: Min Pei, Northern Min

1998: [IUW] **建甌方言詞典** / 李榮主編; 李如龍, 潘渭水編纂. *Jian'ou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Li Rulong, Pan Weishui bian zuan. First edition. **南京市: 江蘇教育出版社**, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. 2, 27, 316 p.; 21 cm. Series: **現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷**. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese Jian'ou dialect dictionary. "Jian'ou dialect (Min Bei: Gǔjīng-é-dī / **建甌事**; Chinese: simplified Chinese: **建甌話**; traditional Chinese: **建甌話**; pinyin: Jiàn'ōu huà), also known as Kienow dialect, is a local dialect of Northern Min Chinese spoken in Jian'ou in the north of the Fujian province. It is regarded as the standard common language in Jian'ou" (Wiki).

[CHINESE, MIN DONG] Eastern Min, or Min Dong (simplified Chinese: **闽东语**; traditional Chinese: **閩東語**; pinyin: Mǐndōngyǔ; Foochow Romanized: Mìng-dǝng-ngū), is a branch of the Min group of varieties of Chinese. The prestige form and most-cited representative variety is the Fuzhou dialect, the speech of the capital and largest city of Fujian province (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cdo. Alternate Names: Eastern Min.

1929 [1945]: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Foochow Dialect*, by R. S. Maclay & C. C. Baldwin. Revised and enlarged by Samuel H. Ledger. Shanghai: Presbyterian Mission Press, 1929 ["U.S. Government Printing Office: 1945" at bottom of final page]. Hardbound without d.j. Original edition was 1870 (Zaunmüller, col. 41, gives 1871). The Foochow dialect of Min Dong Chinese is spoken in and around the city of Foochow, the capital of the Fukien province.

1998: [IUW] **福州方言詞典** / 李榮主編; 馮愛珍編纂. *Fuzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Feng Aizhen bian zuan. First edition. **南京市: 江蘇教育出版社**, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. 2, 43, 545 p.; 21 cm. Series: **現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷**. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Fuzhou dialect dictionary. The Fuzhou dialect (**福州話**, Foochow, also known as the Foochow dialect, Hoochow, Fuzhounese (**福州語**, Hók-ciū-ngū), or Fuzhouhua, is the

standard dialect of Min Dong, which is a branch of Min Chinese spoken mainly in the eastern part of Fujian Province. Native speakers also call it Bàng-uâ (平話), meaning the language spoken in everyday life. In Singapore and Malaysia, the variety is known as Hokchiu in Min Nan, Hujiu which is the Min Dong pronunciation of Fuzhou. Centered in Fuzhou City, the Fuzhou dialect covers eleven cities and counties: Fuzhou, Pingnan, Gutian, Luoyuan, Minqing, Lianjiang (including Matsu), Minhou, Changle, Yongtai, Fuqing and Pingtan. Fuzhou dialect is also the second local language in northern and middle Fujian cities and counties, like Nanping, Shaowu, Shunchang, Sanming and Youxi" (Wiki).

[CHINESE, MIN NAN] Southern Min, or Min Nan (simplified Chinese: 闽南语; traditional Chinese: 閩南語 pinyin: Mǐnnányǔ; Pêh-ōe-jī: Bân-lâm-gí/Bân-lâm-gú), is a branch of Min Chinese spoken in certain parts of China including southern Fujian, eastern Guangdong, Hainan, and southern Zhejiang, and in Taiwan. The Min Nan dialects are also spoken by descendants of emigrants from these areas in diaspora. In common parlance, Southern Min usually refers to Hokkien. Amoy and Taiwanese Hokkien are both combinations of Quanzhou and Zhangzhou speech. The Southern Min dialect group also includes Teochew, though Teochew has limited mutual intelligibility with Hokkien. Southern Min is not mutually intelligible with Eastern Min, Cantonese, or Standard Chinese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Nan. Alternate Names: Minnan, Southern Min.

1899: [LILLYbm] *Chinese-English Dictionary of the vernacular or spoken language of Amoy, with the principal variations of the Chang-Chew and Chin-Chew dialects*. New edition, with corrections by the author, by Carstairs Douglas. London: Publishing Office of the Presbyterian Church of England, 1899. Contemporary black half leather and brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold; recased. Pp. *i-vii* viii-ix xx, 1 2-612. Second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 41. First edition was 1873. Amoy-English, pp. [1]-605. "[Amoy] is not a mere colloquial dialect or patois; it is spoken by the highest ranks just as by the common people, by the most learned and by the ignorant; learned men indeed add a few polite or pedantic phrases...but the main body and staple of the spoken language of the most refined and learned classes is the same as that of coolies, labourers, and boatmen... [Amoy] is a distinct language, one of the many and widely differing languages which divide among them the soil of China...The language of Amoy, including [its] subordinate dialects, is believed to be spoken by about eight or ten million. This is the first dictionary of the spoken language" (Preface). This copy beautifully filled in by hand with marginal Chinese characters in black ink for each entry. Chinese-Amoy dialect dictionary.

"Amoy (Chinese: 廈門話 Pêh-ōe-jī: Ē-m̄ng-ōe or Ē-m̄i<sup>h</sup>-ōa), also known as Amoy Min, Xiamenese or Xiamen dialect, is a Hokkien dialect spoken in Southern Fujian province (in Southeast China), in the area centered on the city of Xiamen. Amoy Min is often known by its Hokkien or Min Nan in Southeast Asia. It is one of the most widely researched varieties of Min Nan, and has historically come to be one of the more standardized varieties" (Wiki).

1923: [LILLYbm] *Supplement to Dictionary of the vernacular or spoken language of Amoy* [Rev. Carstairs Douglas, M.A., LL.D., Glasg.], by Thomas Barclay.

Shanghai: The Commercial Press, Ltd., 1923. Original black leather over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [8] i ii-iv v-vi, I 2-276 [4]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 41. Amoy-English, pp. [1]-271, with Chinese printed characters, romanized versions, and English. "[Douglas' Dictionary] was recognized at once on all hands as a work of marvellously full and accurate scholarship. And during the half-century that has elapsed since its publication, it has been of incalculable benefit to all students of the language. During that time a great change has come over China. Western civilization, to a great extent, has been welcomed, and new ideas in every department of thought and action have filled the minds of the people. These new ideas have demanded for the expression new terms...Accordingly some ten years ago I received an invitation from my Amoy colleagues to make a collection of these new words and phrases, to be published as a Supplement to the Dictionary. ...The necessity for such an undertaking will at once be manifest...[for example] under the word "ti'n, electricity" in the Supplement there are over 100 phrases given. In the Dictionary itself there are only two phrases noted, and neither of these refers to electricity" (Preface).

**1934:** [LILLYbm] *A pocket dictionary of the Amoy vernacular. English-Chinese*, by Ernest Tipson. Singapore: Lithographers Limited, 1934. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [4] I 2-215 216. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Amoy, pp. [1]-215, double-columned. "This compilation was originally planned for private use, but friends who saw it in the making were enthusiastic, and kind enough to suggest that it would be equally useful to others; hence its publication" (Preface). First pocket dictionary of Amoy.

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *A Practical English-Hokkien Dictionary*, by Chiang Ker Chiu. Singapore: The Chin Fen Book Store, [1940]. Original pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 102 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hokkien / Amoy is a southern Fujian (Minnan) dialect of Chinese, spoken in southern China. "There are eight tones... in the Hokkien (Amoy) Vernacular." This is the third volume of a set of *Hokkien Vernacular Lessons for Beginners: With a Vocabulary & A Practical English-Hokkien Dictionary* [Singapore 1940]. Book one and two are titled *Hokkien Vernacular Lessons for Beginners [Word-for-Word Method]*. The dictionary has the English words, Chinese characters, and the Chinese pronunciation for each word.

**1965:** [IUW] 增三潮聲十五音 / 謝益顯編著. *Zeng san Chao sheng shi wu yin*, Xie Yixian bian zhu. 九龍 謝益顯 民國54 [1965]. Jiulong: Xie Yixian, Minguo 54 [1965] 14, 36, 124 p., 3 p. of plates: ill., facsim.; 19 cm. Chinese-Shantou dialect dictionary. "The Shantou dialect, formerly known as the Swatow dialect, is a dialect mostly spoken in Shantou in Guangdong, China. It is a sub-dialect of Min Nan Chinese, and sometimes a sub-dialect of Teochew Min" (Wiki).

**1976:** [LILLY] *Zhongguo Min nan yu Ying yu zi dian = Amoy-English dictionary*. Taichung, Taiwan: Maryknoll Fathers, 1976. 946 p.; 32 cm. Original gray-green cloth, lettered in gold.

"There are very few Taiwanese-English dictionaries in existence today. The purpose of the Maryknoll Dictionary is to assist the foreigner [sic] to prepare himself to better communicate in the Taiwanese (Min-nan) dialect." (Foreword).

**1981:** [IUW] *Gendai Binnango jiten*, Murakami Yoshihide hen. Nara-ken Tenri-shi: Tenri Daigaku Oyasato Kenkyūjo: Tenri Daigaku Shuppanbu, Shōwa 56 [1981] 526

p.; 19 cm. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 525-526. Japanese-Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.

**1982:** [IUW] 普通話閩南方言詞典 /

〔廈門大學中國語言文學研究所漢語方言研究室主編〕. *Pu tong hua Min nan fang yan ci dian* / [Xiamen da xue Zhongguo yu yan wen xue yan jiu suo Han yu fang yan yan jiu shi zhu bian]. First edition. 香港: 生活·讀書·新知三聯書店; [福州市]:

福建人民出版社, 1982. Xianggang: Sheng huo, du shu, xin zhi san lian shu dian; [Fuzhou shi]: Fujian ren min chu ban she, 1982. 41, 1096, 213 p.; 27 cm. + 1 sound disc (33 1/3 rpm; 7 in.) Notes: "汉字简体繁体对照表": inserted. "Han zi jian ti fan ti dui zhao biao": inserted. Chinese-Amoy [Xiamen] dialect dictionary.

**1984:** [IUW] *A Dictionary of Southern Min: Taiwanese-English dictionary: based on current usage in Taiwan and checked against the earlier works of Carstairs Douglas, Thomas Barclay, and Ernest Tipson*, chief editor, Bernard L.M. Embree. Taipei, Taiwan, Republic of China: Taipei Language Institute, 1984. xxxix, 305 p.; 27 cm. Title on added t.p. in Chinese: Tai Ying ci dian. Includes bibliographical references (p. [302]-305).

**1991:** [IUW] 國臺音彙音寶典 / 陳成福編著. *Guo Tai yin hui yin bao dian*, Chen Chengfu bian zhu. Tainan Shi: Xi bei chu ban she, Minguo 80 [1991] 263, 571 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.

**1992a:** [IUW] 常用漢字臺語詞典: 文言音, 白話音, 訓讀音的解讀 / 許炯燦編著. *Chang yong Han zi Tai yu ci dian: wen yan yin, bai hua yin, xun du yin di jie du*, Xu Jidun bian zhu. First edition. 台北市: 自立晚報社文化出版部, 民國81 [1992] Taipei Shi: Zi li wan bao she wen hua chu ban bu, Minguo 81 [1992] 51, 1084 p.; 22 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.

**1992b:** [IUW] 臺灣英語辭典 / 許成章編著. *Taiwan Han yu ci dian*, Xu Chengzhang bian zhu. First edition. 台北市: 自立晚報社文化出版部: 吳樹民發行, 民國81 [1992]. Taipei Shi: Zi li wan bao she wen hua chu ban bu: Wu Shumin fa xing, Minguo 81 [1992] 4 v. (65, 4280, 692, 284, 28 p.); 27 cm. + 12 sound cassettes (in 1 case). Reproduced from ms. copy. Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.

**1996a:** [IUW] 海口方言詞典 / 李榮主編 陳鳴鸞編纂. *Haikou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Chen Hongmai bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 26, 348 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Haikou dialect dictionary.

**1996b:** [IUW] 台灣俗語彙音寶典 / 許晉彰, 盧玉雯編著. *Taiwan su yu yan yu ci dian*, Xu Jinzhang, Lu Yuwen bian zhu. 台北市: 五南圖書出版有限公司, 2009. Taipei Shi: Wu nan tu shu chu ban you xian gong si, 2009. vii, 990 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.

**1998a:** [IUW] 雷州方言詞典 / 李榮主編 張振興, 蔡葉青編纂. *Leizhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Zhang Zhenxing, Cai Yeqing bian zuan. First edition. 南京: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 36, 392 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. *Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian*. Chinese-Southern Min dialect (Leizhou) dictionary. "Leizhou Min (simplified Chinese: 雷州話; traditional Chinese: 雷州話 pinyin: Léizhōu huà) is a branch of Min Chinese. It is spoken in the Leizhou city and its neighbouring areas on the Leizhou peninsula in the west of Guangdong province. In the classification of Yuan Jiahua, it was included in the Southern Min group, though it has low intelligibility with other Southern Min varieties. In the classification of Li Rong, used by the Language Atlas of China, it was treated as a separate Min subgroup (Wiki)."

**1998b:** [IUW] 廈門方言詞典 / 李榮主編 周長楫編纂. *Xiamen fang yan ci dian* / Li Rong zhu bian; Zhou Changji bian zuan. Second edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 38, 528 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. *Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian*. Fen juan. Chinese-Amoy (Xiamen) dialect dictionary.

**1999:** [IUW] *Min nan fang yan yu gu Han yu tong yuan ci dian*, Lin Baoqing zhu. First edition. Xiamen: Xiamen da xue chu ban she, 1999. 3, ii, 37, 466 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.

**2001:** [IUW] 閩南語字彙 / 教育部編 [撰稿人楊秀芳; 編輯者教育部國語推行委員會]. *Min nan yu zi hui*, Jiao yu bu bian; [zhuang gao ren Yang Xiufang; bian ji zhe Jiao yu bu guo yu tui xing wei yuan hui]. 臺北市: 教育部, 民國90 [2001]. Taipei Shi: Jiao yu bu, Minguo 90 [2001] v.; 30 cm. Series: 國語文教育叢書, 23 *Guo yu wen jiao yu cong shu*; 23.

**2002:** [IUW] 台灣集音字典: 最新台語注音字典 / 謝達鈿編著. *Taiwan hui yin zi dian: zui xin Tai yu zhu yin zi dian*, Xie Datian bian zhu. 台中市: 謝達鈿 民國91 [2002] Taizhong Shi: Xie Datian, Minguo 91 [2002] 2 v.: port.; 22 cm. + 1 computer optical disk (4 3/4 in.). Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.

**2004:** [IUW] 國台雙語辭典 *Guo Tai shuang yu ci dian* 台華雙語辭典 / 楊青蟲編著. *Tai Hua shuang yu ci dian*, Yang Qingchu bian zhu. Tenth edition. 台北市: 敦理出版社, 2004. Taipei Shi: Dun li chu ban she, 2004. 53, 1443 p.: ill.; 25 cm. 1 CD-ROM (4 3/4 in.). Notes: "原書名: 國台雙語辭典." "Yuan shu ming: Guo Tai shuang yu ci dian." Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.

**2007a:** [IUW] 高階標準臺語字典 / 陳冠學編著. *Gao jie biao zhun Tai yu zi dian*, Chen Guanxue bian zhu. 台北市: 前衛出版社, 2007- Taipei Shi: Qian wei chu ban she, 2007- v.; 27 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.

**2007b:** [IUW] 閩南話漳腔辭典 / 陳正統主編 *Min nan hua Zhang qiang ci dian*, Chen Zhengtong zhu bian. First edition. 北京市: 中華書局, 2007. Beijing Shi: Zhonghua shu ju, 2007. 29, 2, 20, 765 p.: ill., maps; 27 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.

**2007c:** [IUW] *Tōhō Taiwango jiten*, Murakami Yoshihide hencho. Tōkyō: Tōhō Shoten, 2007. xxiv, 499 p.: ill.; 20 cm. Chinese-Japanese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.

**2009a:** [IUW] 國臺對照活用辭典: 詞性分析, 詳注慶漳泉音 / 吳守禮編 *Guo Tai dui zhao huo yong ci dian: Ci xing fen xi, xiang zhu Xia Zhang Quan yin*, Wu Shouli bian. 臺北市: 遠流出版公司, 2000. Taipei Shi: Yuan liu chu ban gong si, 2000. 2 v. (20, 2843 p.); 27 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dialect dictionary.

**2009b:** [IUW] 台灣俗語彙辭典 / 許晉彰, 盧玉雯編著. *Taiwan su yu yan yu ci dian*, Xu Jinzhang, Lu Yuwen bian zhu. 台北市: 五南圖書出版有限公司, 2009. Taipei Shi: Wu nan tu shu chu ban you xian gong si, 2009. vii, 990 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Chinese-Southern Min dictionary.

**2015:** [IUW] 新潮汕字典: 普通话潮州話對照 = *Xin Chao-Shan zidian / 张晓山編. Xin Chao Shan zi dian: pu tong hua Chaozhou hua dui zhao* = Xin Chao-Shan zidian. Zhang Xiaoshan bian. Second edition. 廣州市: 廣東人民出版社, 2015. Guangzhou Shi: Guangdong ren min chu ban she, 2015. 995 pages, 2 unnumbered leaves of plates: color maps; 22 cm. Chinese-Southern min dialect (Choazhou) dictionary.

"The Teochew variety (Chinese: 潮州話 pinyin: Cháozhōuhuà; Vietnamese: Triêu Châu, Chaozhou dialect: Dié<sup>5</sup>suan<sup>3</sup> uê<sup>7</sup>; Shantou dialect: Dio<sup>5</sup>zi<sup>1</sup> uê<sup>7</sup>) of Southern Min is a variety of Chinese spoken in the Chaoshan region of eastern Guangdong and by the Teochew diaspora around the world. Teochew is sometimes spelled Chiuchow in Cantonese. Teochew preserves many Old Chinese pronunciations and vocabulary that have been lost in some of the other modern varieties of Chinese" (Wiki).

**2016:** [LILLY] *Penang Hokkien-English Dictionary with an English-Penang Hokkien Glossary*, by Tan Siew Imm. Penang: Phoenix Printers, 2016. xii, 526 p. 21 cm. Original multi-colored wrappers, lettered in white, with a color photo of two children on a bicycle on front cover. First edition. Penang Hokkien-English, pp. 1-312, pp. English-Penang Hokkien, pp. 315-526.

"Penang Hokkien (Chinese: 檳城福建話; Péh-ōe-jī: Peng-siâ<sup>n</sup> Hok-kiàn-oā) is a local variant of Hokkien Chinese spoken in Penang, Malaysia. It is the lingua franca among the majority Chinese population in Penang as well as other northern states of Malaysia surrounding it. Penang Hokkien is a subdialect of Zhangzhou (漳州; Hokkien:

Chiang-chiu) Chinese, together with widespread use of Malay and English borrowed words. It is markedly distinct from Southern Peninsular Malaysian Hokkien and Taiwanese Hokkien. It is predominantly a spoken dialect: it is rarely written in Chinese characters, and there is no standard romanisation" (Wiki).

"There are a few problems encountered in compiling this dictionary. One is deciding on an orthography system to represent an essentially oral language. One of the objectives of this project was to represent the spelling such that the user should find it easy and friendly to use" (p. iv).

**[CHINESE PIDGIN ENGLISH]** Chinese Pidgin English (also called Chinese Coastal English or Pigeon English, simplified Chinese: 洋泾浜英语; traditional Chinese:

洋涇浜英語 pinyin: Yángjīng bāng yīngyǔ) is a pidgin language lexically based on English, but influenced by a Chinese substratum. From the 17th to the 19th centuries, there was also Chinese Pidgin English spoken in Cantonese-speaking portions of China. Chinese Pidgin English is heavily influenced by a number of varieties of Chinese with variants arising among different provinces (for example in Shanghai and Ningbo). A separate Chinese Pidgin English has sprung up in more recent decades in places such as Nauru (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cpi. Alternate Names: Melanesian-Chinese Mixed Pidgin English.

**1876:** [LILLYbm] *Pidgin-English Sing-Song or Songs and Stories in the China-English Dialect with a Vocabulary*, by Charles G. Leland. London: Trübner & Co., 1876. Original yellow cloth over boards, lettered in red and black, and decorated in black. 139 pp. + 3 pp. adverts. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 86.45 ("At least eight reissues, styled editions...Literary adaption of Pidgin English, apparently close to authentic Chinese Pidgin English"). Pidgin-English vocabulary, pp. 119-136; Pidgin-English place names, pp. 137-139.

"Pidgin-English is that dialect of our language which is extensively used in the seaport towns of China as a means of communication between the English or Americans and the natives... For those who expect to meet with Chinese, either in the East or California, this little book will perhaps be useful, as qualifying them to converse in Pidgin."

**1902:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Pidgin English and Words used on the China Coast*, compiled by Joseph W. Graeme. Shanghai: U. S. S. Monterey, June, 1902. Typescript bound by Kelly & Walsh in full black cloth, lettered in gold. Ff [3] 1 2-33. First edition. Blue mimeographed typescript on onion skin. "Clearly produced in an extremely small edition. The *Monterey*, a Monitor, served as station ship at Shanghai, after service in Subic Bay, and also voyaged upriver to Nanking, with Special Commissioner T.F. Sharretts. Not in Taylor, *Catalog of Books on China in the Essex Institute*" (Bookseller's description). With the ownership inscription in pencil of Louise Carman Snow.

Ethnologue lists only one location in which Chinese Pidgin English is currently a spoken language: the Republic of Nauru, a 9 square mile coral island north-east of the Solomon Islands. "The Pidgin English of the Chinese ports originated at Canton and spread as far north as Shanghai and the Yangtse... and temporarily to Tientsin. Apparently it took shape about the first quarter of the eighteenth century.... During the

twentieth century its use declined until it is now [1975] used only between a few Chinese in Hong Kong... The Pidgin... has never been analyzed in detail" (Reinecke, p. 540).

[**CHINESE, WU**] Wu (simplified Chinese: 吳語; traditional Chinese: 吳語 pinyin: wúyǔ, Suzhou Wu: IPA: [ɦəu<sup>22</sup> ny<sup>44</sup>], Shanghai Wu: IPA: [ɦu<sup>22</sup> ny<sup>44</sup>]) is a group of linguistically similar and historically related varieties of Chinese primarily spoken in Zhejiang province, the municipality of Shanghai, and southern Jiangsu province. Major Wu dialects include those of Shanghai, Suzhou, Ningbo, Wenzhou, Hangzhou, Shaoxing, Jinhua, and Yongkang. This dialect group (Southern Wu in particular) is well-known among linguists and sinologists as being one of the most internally diverse among the spoken Chinese language dialect groups, with very little mutual intelligibility among varieties within the dialect group (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wuu. Alternate Names: Jiangnan hua, Jiangsu-Zhujiang hua, Jiangzhe hua, Wu, Wuyue.

**1869:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of the Shanghai Dialect*, by J[oseph] Edkins. Shanghai: Presbyterian Mission Press, 1869. Contemporary worn red half-leather and marbled paper over boards. First edition Zaunmüller, col. 41. Includes English-Wu vocabulary, pp. [1]-151. This appears to be the earliest English vocabulary of Wu Chinese.

"This little work is intended as a brief manual to accompany a grammar of the Shanghai dialect recently reprinted. The original purpose was to bind it with that work, but at the instance of the publisher it is now issued separately" (Preface).

**1901:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Chinese vocabulary of the Shanghai dialect*, prepared by a Committee of the Shanghai Vernacular Society. Shanghai: American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1901. Contemporary unlettered red half-cloth and marbled paper over boards. Pp. *i-vii* [pp. [iv-viii] misnumbered iii-vii], 1 2-563 564. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. A second edition appeared in 1913. Includes English-Wu, pp. [1]-563.

"Since so many people speak the Shanghai or kindred dialects, and there are so many missionaries and foreigners living in this region, it has long been felt that an English-Chinese Vocabulary of the Shanghai Dialect was a great desideratum. Dr. Edkins had prepared a small work in 1853 [published 1869], which has been very useful in its day, but its range was too limited. No one volunteering to undertake the work, the happy thought occurred to one or more of the missionaries to divide the work of preparation among the different missionaries of Shanghai, assigning to each a certain portion; the whole to be based upon Morrison's Vocabulary of the Ningpo Dialect as a guide. but to be enlarged and improved upon. The work was undertaken in 1896, but like many other good schemes the work has met with various hindrances, and is only now completed in its fifth year" (Preface).

**1996:** [IUW] 金華方言詞典 / 李榮主編 曹志耘編纂. *Jinhua fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Cao Zhiyun bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1996. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1996. 2, 29, 357 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷.

Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Jinhua dialect dictionary.

"Jinhua dialect (Chinese: 金华话) is a dialect of Wu Chinese spoken in the city of Jinhua and the surrounding region" (Wiki).

**1997a:** [IUW] *Ningbo fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Tang Zhenzhu, Chen Zhongmin, Wu Xinxian bian zuan. First edition. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1997. 2, 30, 460 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 460) and indexes. Chinese-Ningbo dialect dictionary. "The Ningbo dialect or Ningbonese (Chinese: 宁波话/寧波話 宁波闲话/寧波閒話) is a dialect of Wu, one of the subdivisions of Chinese varieties. It is spoken in the city of Ningbo and Zhoushan and surrounding areas in Zhejiang province." (Wiki).

**1997b:** [IUW] *Shanghai fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Xu Baohua, Tao Huan bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1997. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1997. 2, 34, 488 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Shanghainese dictionary. "Shanghainese, also known as the Shanghai or Hu dialect, is a dialect of Wu Chinese spoken in the central districts of Shanghai and in the surrounding region. It is classified as part of the Sino-Tibetan family of languages. Shanghainese, like other Wu dialects, is largely unintelligible with other varieties of Chinese such as Mandarin. In English, "Shanghainese" sometimes refers to all Wu dialects, although they are only partially intelligible with one another. With nearly 14 million speakers, Shanghainese is also the largest single form of Wu Chinese. It once served as the lingua franca of the entire Yangtze River Delta region." (Wiki)

**1998a:** [IUW] 崇明方言詞典 / 李榮主編 張惠英編纂. *Chongming fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Zhang Huiying bian zuan. Second edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 30, 356 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan

**1998b:** [IUW] 杭州方言詞典 / 李榮主編 鮑士杰編纂. *Hangzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Bao Shijie bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. 2, 29, 401 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Hangzhou dialect dictionary. "Hangzhounese, or Hangzhou dialect (simplified Chinese: 杭州话; traditional Chinese: 杭州話 pinyin: hángzhōuhuà; Rhangzei Rhwa), is spoken in the city of Hangzhou and its immediate suburbs, but excluding areas further away from Hangzhou such as Xiāoshān (蕭山) and Yúháng (余杭) (both originally county-level cities and now the districts within Hangzhou City). The number of speakers of the Hangzhounese has been estimated to be about 1.2 to 1.5 million. It is a dialect of Wu, one of the Chinese varieties. Hangzhounese is of immense interest to Chinese historical phonologists and dialectologists because phonologically, it exhibits extensive similarities

with the other Wu dialects; however, grammatically and lexically, it shows many Mandarin tendencies." (Wiki).

**1998c:** [IUW] 温州方言词典 by 李荣主编; 游汝杰, 杨乾明编纂. *Wenzhou fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; You Rujie, Yang Qianming bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江苏教育出版社: 经销江苏省新华书店, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she: Jing xiao Jiangsu sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 29, 445 p.; 22 cm. Chinese-Wenzhou dialect dictionary. Series: 现代汉语方言大词典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Wenzhou dialect dictionary. " Wenzhounese (simplified Chinese: 温州话; traditional Chinese: 温州話 pinyin: wēnzhōuhuà), also known as Oujiang (simplified Chinese: 瓯江话; traditional Chinese: 甌江話 pinyin: ōujiānghuà) or Dong'ou (東甌), is the speech of Wenzhou, the southern prefecture of Zhejiang Province, China. Nicknamed the "Devil's Language" for its complexity and difficulty, it is the most divergent division of Wu Chinese, and is sometimes considered a separate language.[citation needed] It features noticeable elements of Min, which borders it to the south. Oujiang is sometimes used as the broad umbrella term, reserving Wenzhou for Wenzhounese proper in sensu stricto. Wenzhou is not mutually intelligible with other varieties of Wu neighboring it to the north and west, nor with Min Dong to the south or with the official language of China, Mandarin." (Wiki)

**1998d:** [IUW] *Wu fang yan ci kao*, Wu Liansheng zhu. First edition. Shanghai: Han yu da ci dian chu ban she, 1998. 114 p.; 21 cm. Series: 现代汉语方言大词典. 分卷 Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Wu dialect dictionary (Jiangsu province; Zhejiang province).

**2007:** [IUW] 上海话大词典 = *Shanghaihuadacidian* by 钱乃荣, 许宝华, 汤珍珠编著. *Shanghai hua da ci dian* = *Shanghaihuadacidian*, Qian Nairong, Xu Baohua, Tang Zhenzhu bian zhu. First edition. 上海: 上海辞书出版社, 2007. Shanghai: Shanghai ci shu chu ban she, 2007. 2, 2, 507 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Shanghainese dictionary.

**2011:** [IUW] *Shanghainese dictionary and phrasebook*, by Richard VanNess. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2011. xii, 329 p.; 19 cm. Includes bibliographical references.

[CHINESE, YUE] Yue or Yueh (English pronunciation: /'ju:ei/ or /ju:'ei/) is a primary branch of Chinese spoken in South China, particularly the provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi. The name Cantonese is often used for the whole branch, but linguists prefer to reserve that name for the variety of Guangzhou (Canton) and Hong Kong, which is the prestige dialect. Cantonese and Taishanese are spoken by substantial overseas populations in Southeast Asia, Australia, and Northern America, particularly as a result of waves of mass migrations from Hong Kong. Yue dialects are not mutually intelligible with other varieties of Chinese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yue. Alternate Names: Cantonese, Gwong Dung Waa, Yue, Yueh, Yuet Yue, Yueyu.

**1856:** [IUW] *A tonic dictionary of the Chinese language in the Canton dialect*, by S. Wells Williams. Canton: Printed at the Office of the Chinese Repository, 1856. xxxvi, 832 p.; 22 cm. At head of title: romanized Chinese. Additional t.p. in Chinese.

**1877:** [LILLY] *A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect*, by Ernest John Eitel. London: Trübner and Co., 1877. Contemporary limp black cloth, lettered in gold. Pp. I-v vi-xxxv xxxvi, I 2-1018, I II-XCVII, XCVIII. First edition.

**1894:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Cantonese pocket vocabulary: containing common words and phrases, printed without the Chinese characters or tonic marks, the sounds of the Chinese words being represented by an English spelling as far as practicable*. Second edition, Revised and Enlarged, by J[ames] Dyer Ball [1847-1919]. Hongkong: Kelly & Walsh, 1894. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered in black, with unprinted original (?) quarter-cloth spine. Second edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Cordier pp. 1618-1619. Not in Taylor, *Catalog of Books on China in the Essex Institute*. The first edition appeared in 1886. This copy with lower corner of front wrapper missing, with loss of several letters, and with manuscript annotations in pencil on the endpapers. Ball, an English civil servant in China, was also the author of *Cantonese Made Easy* (1883) and *The Cantonese Made Easy Vocabulary* (1886). This latter work is different from the first edition of *An English-Cantonese Pocket Vocabulary*, an advertisement for which is loosely inserted in the British Museum copy of *The Cantonese Made Easy Vocabulary*.

"It is now eight years since this little book was first published. The demand for it necessitates the preparation of another edition. This second edition consists of a reprint of the first edition with the addition of a few words and phrases, every page having one or two, if not more, additions made to it" (Preface to the Second Edition).

**1904:** [IUW] *Cantonese love-songs*, translated with introduction and notes by Cecil Clementi. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1904. 2 v. 26 cm. Vol. [2] in Chinese. "Index" (vocabulary): v. [2] p. [139]-201.

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *The Cantonese Made Easy. Vocabulary. A small dictionary in English and Cantonese, containing words and phrases used in the spoken language, with the classifiers indicated for each noun, and definitions of the different shades of meaning, as well as notes on the different uses of some of the words where ambiguity might otherwise arise*. Third edition, revised and enlarged, by J. Dyer Ball. Hong Kong: Kelly & Walsh, 1908. Original quarter blue cloth and gray paper over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [12] I 2-294. Third edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Cantonese (Chinese characters and Roman), pp. [1]-294. The second edition came out in 1892.

"[The] Second Edition was sold out some time ago, and has been out of print for a considerable time. It seemed desirable on issuing a Third Edition to take the opportunity of adding largely to it, as the previous edition, only containing some forty pages, was limited in its scope and utility. As the Chinese are awakening to a wider life in the modern world, an extension of the vocabulary of all classes amongst them is taking place as new ideas are adopted, new appliances used, and new knowledge gained" (Preface to the Third Edition).

**1909:** [LILLY] *粵法字典 Dictionnaire français-cantonais*, par Louis Aubazac, de la Société des Missions-Étrangères de Paris, Missionnaire Apostolique. Nouvelle Édition revue et augmentée. Hongkong: Imprimerie de la Société des Missions-Étrangères, 1909. xxvii, 469 p., X. 24.8 cm. Contemporary half-leather and black cloth over boards with five raised bands; spine perished. New edition, revised and enlarged.

French-Cantonese, pp. [1]-442. The first edition appeared in 1902. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamps and penciled notations in the preliminary section.

"The desire to provide evangelical workers with a means for learning the Cantonese language perfectly and fluently led us to edit and publish this Dictionary, which we now offer to the public in a second edition, revised and considerably enlarged.... Our goal, then and now, is solely to facilitate the study of the language spoken in Canton. Now, moreover, we have enriched our work with a large variety of expressions, without, at the same time, claiming that they are current in every district; it is up to each reader to make his own use of the material in light of the manner of speaking in the place where he lives and works" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1914:** [LILLYbm] *A pocket dictionary of Cantonese. Cantonese-English with English-Cantonese index*, by Roy T. Cowles. Hong Kong: Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., 1914. Original black limp leather, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii iv-xiii xiv-xvi*, 1-296 297-298, <sup>2</sup>1-124. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Cantonese-English, pp. 1-258, and English-Cantonese index, pp. <sup>2</sup>1-113.

"A convenient pocket dictionary of Cantonese is so evident a need that no apology is necessary for the presentation of this volume.... The first section of the book is a Cantonese-English dictionary. 4,576 characters, including duplicates, are listed, with about 4,000 phrases.... The spelling used is the system of Romanization adopted by the Missionary body of South China in 1888. This Romanization is the only system in practical use today.... The third section of the book is the English Index. This makes an English-Cantonese dictionary within the same covers" (Introduction).

**1935:** [LILLY] *The Student's Cantonese-English dictionary*, by Bernard Fr. Meyer and Theodore F. Wempe ... Hong Kong: St. Louis Industrial School Printing Press, 1935.

[6], 843, [7], 136 p.; 20 cm. Bound in green calf, stamped with floral designs, spine lettered in gilt, edges sprinkled pink. Radical index (136 p. at end). "Errata" -- p. [846-848]

From the library of C.R. Boxer, with his stamp on t.p..

Third edition **1947:** [IUW] *The student's Cantonese-English dictionary*, by Bernard F. Meyer and Theodore F. Wempe. New York: Field afar Press [1947]. 3 p. 1., 843, [3], 136 p. 19 cm. "First edition 1935."

**1941:** [IUW] *Vocabulário cantonense-português*, by Luís G. Gomes. Macau, Imprensa Nacional, 1941. xvi, 225 p. 18 x 23 cm. Title page in Portuguese and Chinese.

**1942:** [IUW] *Vocabulário português-cantonense*, by Luís G. Gomes. Macau, Imprensa Nacional, 1942. 235 p. 18 x 23 cm.

Notes. Title page in Portuguese and Chinese.

**1970:** [IUW] *Cantonese dictionary; Cantonese-English, English-Cantonese*, by Parker Bofei Huang. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1970. xxi, 489 p. 26 cm. Yale linguistic series. Bibliography: p. 489.

**198-?:** [IUW] 萬葉中文字典. *Wan ye Zhong wen zi dian*. 香港: 萬葉出版社: 利通圖書公司發行, [19--] Xianggang: Wan ye chu ban she: Li tong tu shu gong si fa xing, [19--]. 21, 638 p.; 15 cm. Other title 國粵潮語注音萬葉中文字典. Guo Yue Chao yu zhu

yin wan ye Zhong wen zi dian. Notes: At head of title: 國粵潮語注音 . At head of title: Guo Yue Chao yu zhu yin. Chinese-Cantonese-Chao'an dialect dictionary.

**1989:** [IUW] 李氏中文字典: 形聲部首·國音粵音 / 李卓敏編纂. *Li shi Zhong wen zi dian: xing sheng bu shou, Guo yin Yue yin*, Li Zhuomin bian zuan. Second edition. 香港: 中文大學出版社, 1989. Xianggang: Zhong wen da xue chu ban she, 1989. 2, 180, 508 p.; 24 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

**1990:** [IUW] 普通話·粵音商務新詞典 / 黃港生編 *Pu tong hua, Yue yin Shang wu xin ci dian*, Huang Gangsheng bian. First edition. 香港: 商務印書館, 1990. Xianggang: Shang wu yin shu guan, 1990. ii, 7, 871 p.; 15 cm. Other title: 商務新詞典. Shang wu xin ci dian. Chinese-Cantonese dictionary.

**1991:** [IUW] 普通話·粵音《商務》新字典 / 黃港生編 *Pu tong hua, Yue yin "Shang wu" xin zi dian*, Huang Gangsheng bian. First edition. 香港: 商務印書館, 1991. Xianggang: Shang wu yin shu guan, 1991. 14, 876 p.: ill.; 15 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dictionary.

**1994a:** [IUW] 实用广州音字典 / 苏翰■编著. *Shi yong Guangzhou yin zi dian*. Su Hanchong bian zhu. First edition. 广州市: 中山大学出版社: 广东省新华书店经销, 1994. Guangzhou Shi: Zhongshan da xue chu ban she: Guangdong sheng xin hua shu dian jing xiao, 1994. iii, 81, 591 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

**1994b:** [IUW] *Ying Yue zi dian*, by Guan Caihua ... [et al.] = *English-Cantonese dictionary, Cantonese in Yale Romanization*, by Kwan Choi Wah ... [et al.]. 2nd ed. Hong Kong: New Asia--Yale-in China Chinese Language Centre, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, c1994. 579 p.; 18 cm.

**1996:** [IUW] 廣州話方言詞典 / 饒秉才, 歐陽覺亞, 周無忌編著. *Guangzhou hua fang yan ci dian*. Rao Bingcai, Ouyang Jueya, Zhou Wuji bian zhu. First edition. 香港: 商務印書館, 1996. Xianggang: Shang wu yin shu guan, 1996. 49, 382 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

**1997a:** [IUW] 广州话词典 / 饶秉才 by 欧阳觉亚, 周无忌编著. *Guangzhou hua ci dian*, Rao Bingcai, Ouyang Jueya, Zhou Wuji bian zhu. 广州: 广东人民出版社, 1997. Guangzhou: Guang dong ren min chu ban she, 1997. 2, 6, 61, 545 p.; 19 cm. First edition. Chinese-Cantonese dictionary.

**1997b:** [IUW] 实用广州话分类词典 / 麦耘, 谭步云编著. *Shi yong Guangzhou hua fen lei ci dian*, Mai Yun, Tan Buyun bian zhu. First edition. [广州]: 广东人民出版社, 1997. [Guangzhou]: Guangdong ren min chu ban she, 1997. 16, 577 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

**1997c:** [IUW] 香港話詞典 / 吳開斌 . *Xianggang hua ci dian*, Wu Kaibin.

Second edition. 廣州市: 花城出版社: 新华书店经销, 1997. Guangzhou Shi: Hua cheng chu ban she: Xin hua shu dian jing xiao, 1997. 3, 4, 3, 55, 323 p.; 19 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

**1998:** [IUW] 廣州方言詞典 / 李榮主編 白宛如編纂. *Guangzhou fang yan ci dian*,

Li Rong zhu bian; Bai Wanru bian zuan. First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. 2, 39, 611 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Cantonese dialect dictionary.

**2009:** [IUW] *A dictionary of Cantonese slang: the language of Hong Kong movies, street gangs and city life*, prepared by Christopher Hutton and Kingsley Bolton. London: Hurst & Company, c2005. xxiv, 492 p.; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references and index. Chinese and English.

[CHINESE, XIANG] Xiang (Hsiang, simplified Chinese: 湘語; traditional Chinese:

湘語) or imprecisely Hunanese (Chinese: 湖南話), is a group of linguistically similar and historically related varieties of Chinese, spoken mainly in Hunan province but also in a few parts of Guangxi, Sichuan and Shaanxi. Scholars divided Xiang into five subgroups, Chang-Yi, Lou-Shao, Hengzhou, Chen-Xu and Yong-Quan. Among those, Lou-shao, as known as Old Xiang, still exhibits the three-way distinction of Middle Chinese obstruents, preserving the voiced stops, fricatives, and affricates. Xiang has also been heavily influenced by Mandarin, which adjoins three of the four sides of the Xiang speaking territory, and Gan in Jiangxi Province, from where a large population immigrated to Hunan during the Ming Dynasty. Xiang speakers played an important role in Modern Chinese history, especially in those reformatory and revolutionary movements such as Self-Strengthening Movement, Hundred Days' Reform, Xinhai Revolution and Chinese Communist Revolution. Some examples of Xiang speakers are Mao Zedong, Zuo Zongtang, Huang Xing and Ma Ying-jeou (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hsn. Alternate Names: Hsiang, Hunan, Hunanese, Xiang.

**1998a:** [IUW] 長沙方言詞典 / 李榮主編 鮑厚星 ... [et al.]編纂 .

*Changsha fang yan ci dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Bao Houxing ... [et al.] bian zuan.

First edition. 南京市: 江蘇教育出版社, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she, 1998. 2, 29, 334 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Changsha dialect dictionary. "Changsha dialect (simplified Chinese: 长沙话; traditional Chinese: 長沙話 pinyin: Chángshā-huà) is a dialect of New Xiang Chinese. It is spoken predominantly in Changsha, the capital of Hunan province. It is not mutually intelligible with Mandarin, the official language of China." (Wiki).

**1998b:** [IUW] 婁底方言詞典 / 李榮主編 顏清徽, 劉麗華編纂. *Loudi fang yan ci*

*dian*, Li Rong zhu bian; Yan Qinghui, Liu Lihua bian zuan. Second edition. 南京市:

江蘇教育出版社: 經銷江蘇省新華書店, 1998. Nanjing Shi: Jiangsu jiao yu chu ban she:

Jing xiao Jiangsu Sheng xin hua shu dian, 1998. 2, 24, 290 p.; 21 cm. Series: 現代漢語方言大詞典. 分卷. Xian dai Han yu fang yan da ci dian. Fen juan. Chinese-Loudi (province) dialect dictionary.

[**CHINOOK**] Chinookan is a small family of languages spoken in Oregon and Washington along the Columbia River by Chinook peoples. Chinookan consists of three languages with multiple varieties [this count includes Kathlamet [Cathlamet] as a separate language; Ethnologue considers Kathlamet a dialect of Wasco-Wishram]. There is some dispute over classification, and there are two ISO 639-3 codes assigned: chh (Chinook, [also called] Lower Chinook) and wac (Wasco-Wishram, [also called] Upper Chinook) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chh. Alternate Names; Lower Chinook, Shoalwater.

**1846:** see **9**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1863:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or, Trade Language of Oregon*, by George Gibbs. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1863 [as above], BOUND WITH *Alphabetical Vocabulary of the Chinook Language*, by George Gibbs. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1863. Late 20<sup>th</sup> century gray cloth over boards, with gray paper label printed in black and lined in red. Pp. [Dictionary]: *i-v* vi- xiv *xv-xvi*, 1 2-43 44; [Vocabulary]: *i-iii* iv-viii, 9 10-23 24. First edition, second issue, of first title; first edition of second title. Shea's Library of American Linguistics, XII-XIII. Reinecke 113.78 and 113.77. The Vocabulary includes English-Chinook, pp. 2-20, along with a list of local nomenclature, pp. [21]-23. The first separately printed vocabulary of the Chinook language (as opposed to Chinook Jargon [Chinook Wawa]).

"It should be premised that the following Vocabulary was collected at different times and from different Indians, and has never been revised with the assistance of one person. It undoubtedly contains words of two dialects, the Chinook proper and the Clatsop, and probably also of the Wakiakum....The only apology for publishing it in its present form is, that the Indians speaking the Chinook language are so nearly extinct, that no other, better digested, is likely to be made, and that even thus it affords means for a much more extended comparison of this with other Indian languages than now exists" (Preface to the Vocabulary).

**1907-1930:** see Vols. 8 and 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**CHINOOK WAWA**] Chinook Jargon (also known as chinuk wawa) originated as a pidgin trade language of the Pacific Northwest, and spread during the 19th century from the lower Columbia River, first to other areas in modern Oregon and Washington, then British Columbia and as far as Alaska and Yukon Territory, sometimes taking on characteristics of a creole language. It is related to, but not the same as, the aboriginal language of the Chinook people, upon which much of its vocabulary is based. Many words from Chinook Jargon remain in common use in the Western United States and British Columbia and the Yukon, in indigenous languages as well as regional English usage, [to the point where most people are unaware the word was originally from the Jargon. The total number of Jargon words in published lexicons numbered only in the hundreds, and so it was easy to learn It has its own grammatical system, but a very simple one that, like its word list, was easy to learn (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chn. Alternate Names: Chinook Jargon, Chinook Pidgin.

**1838:** see under **NEZ PERCE**.

**1846:** see **10**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1847:** [LILLY] *Journal of travels over the Rocky Mountains: to the mouth of the Columbia River, made during the years 1845 and 1846. Containing minute descriptions of the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Clamet; a general description of Oregon Territory, its inhabitants, climate, soil, productions, etc., etc.; a list of necessary outfits for emigrants; and a table of distances from camp to camp on the route; also a letter from the Rev. H.H. Spalding, resident missionary for the last ten years among the Nez Percé Tribe of Indians on the Koos-koos-kee River; the organic laws of of Oregon Territory; tables of about 300 words of the Chinook Jargon, and about 200 words of the Nez Percé Language; a description of Mount Hood; incidents of travel, &c., &c.,* by Joel Palmer. Cincinnati: J.A. & U.P. James, 1847. iv, 9-189 p.; 20 cm. First edition, first issue, with readings "sandy plain" (p. 31, line 7 from bottom), and "The company own [sic] from six to eight mills above the fort" (p. 121, line 4 from bottom). Cf. Wagner-Camp. Errata slip tipped in at end. From the library of Robert Spurrier Ellison, with his bookplate and presentation bookplate on accompanying case. Side sewn, upper wrapper and spine lacking, original printed terra-cotta lower wrapper present. In a blue-grey cloth slipcase. References: Wagner-Camp (4th ed.), 136:1. Sabin 58358. Pilling, J.C. Chinookan languages 57. Howes, W. U.S.iana (final ed.) P47. Chinook Jargon-English, pp. 147-152, and Nez Percé [Nez Perce]-English, pp. 152-157.

First edition, second issue **1848**; (issued with California, by George Simpson): [LILLY] *Journal of travels over the Rocky Mountains: to the mouth of the Columbia River, made during the years 1845 and 1846. Containing minute descriptions of the valleys of the Willamette, Umpqua, and Clamet; a general description of Oregon Territory, its inhabitants, climate, soil, productions, etc., etc.; a list of necessary outfits for emigrants; and a table of distances from camp to camp on the route; also a letter from the Rev. H.H. Spalding, resident missionary for the last ten years among the Nez Percé Tribe of Indians on the Koos-koos-kee River; the organic laws of of Oregon Territory; tables of about 300 words of the Chinook Jargon, and about 200 words of the Nez Percé Language; a description of Mount Hood; incidents of travel, &c., &c.,* by Joel Palmer. Cincinnati: J.A. & U.P. James, 1848 ["7" overprinted "8"]. Cover title: *Rocky Mountains and Oregon*, by Joel Palmer. Cincinnati, J.A. & U.P. James, 1848. viii, 9-189; 105 p. 21 cm. First edition, second issue of first title. First edition of second title. Each part has special t.-p. and separate pagination. Part II consists of excerpts from Simpson's *Overland journey round the world*, and Hughes' Doniphan's expedition. Lilly copy in original brown wrappers, front and spine, lacking rear wrapper. Chinook Jargon-English, pp. 147-152, and Nez Percé [Nez Perce]-English, pp. 152-157.

**1849:** [LILLY] *Adventures of the first settlers on the Oregon or Columbia River: being a narrative of the expedition fitted out by John Jacob Astor, to establish the "Pacific Fur Company": with an account of some Indian tribes on the coast of the Pacific*, by Alexander Ross, one of the adventurers. London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1849. xv, [1], 352 p. ill., fold. map; 19 cm. Ellison, Robert Spurrier, former owner. "Chinook

vocabulary": p.[342]-349. Not all copies have the colored frontispiece. Wagner-Camp, 172.

**1851-1857:** see Vol. 5 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1862a:** [IUW] *British Columbia and Vancouver's Island, comprising a description of these dependencies ... also an account of the manners and customs of the native Indians*, by Duncan George Forbes Macdonald ... With a comprehensive map. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, & Green, 1862. xiii, 524 p. fold. map. 22 cm. Library binding. "Chinook jargon and English equivalent terms," Chinook Jargon-English, pp. 394-398.

"The Chinook Jargon should be learned by everyone contempoating a trip to the Frasier River gold mines, as it is the language used by all the different Indian tribes in British North America west of the Cascade Mountains, as the means of conversation with the whites, and a knowledge of it has in many instances saved the wandering traveller from being scalped, and not a few from being treacherously murdered" (p.394).

**1862b:** [LILLY] *The canoe and the saddle: adventures among the northwestern rivers and forests, and Isthmiana*, by Theodore Winthrop. New York: John W. Lovell, 1862. First edition. 375 p.; 19 cm. (12mo). Original dark blue cloth, lettered and decorated in gold. A narrative of travel in Washington Territory in 1853 and on the Isthmus of Panama in the preceding year. "A partial vocabulary of the Chinook jargon": Chinook jargon-English, p. [299]-302.

Boston edition **1863:** [LILLYbm] *The canoe and the saddle: adventures among the north-western rivers and forests, and Isthmiana*, by Theodore Winthrop [1821-1861]. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1863. Original dark green embossed cloth, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] 1-5 6-375 376 + 16 pp. adverts. First Boston edition. Reinecke 113.187. Foley p. 330; Howes W584. Winthrop's tale of his journey to the Northwest and to Panama in the 1850's. "A Partial Vocabulary of the Chinook Jargon," Canook jargon-English, pp. [299]-302.

"All words in Chinook are very much aspirated, gutturalized, sputtered and swallowed" (p. [299]).

**1862c:** [LILLY] *Dictionary of Indian tongues, containing most of the words and terms used in the Tshimpsean, Hydah, & Chinook, with their meaning or equivalent in the English language*. Victoria [B.C.]: Hibben & Carswell, 1862. Original tan wrapppers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1 2-15 16. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 113.46. Haida-English, pp. [1]-3, Tsimiam [Tsimshian]-English, pp. 3-10, and Chinook-English, pp. 11-14, with "Examples," p. 15. The Siebert copy. For an early published vocabulary of Chinook, see Palmer, 1838, under Nez Perce.

**1863:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or, Trade Language of Oregon*, prepared for the Smithsonian Institution by George Gibbs. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, March, 1863. Loose in three unbound gatherings, as issued (this copy appears to have been loosely sewn at one point). Pp. i-ii iii-xiv xv-xvi, 1 2-43 44. First edition, first issue. Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections 161. Zaunmüller, col. 385. Lowther BC 197. Reinecke 113.78 ("This was by far the best dictionary at that time and will ever remain a standard authority on the language of that time. In the

Chinook-English part are 490 words and in the English-Chinook 792' -Eells"). Chinook [Jargon]-English, pp. [1]-29, and English-Chinook [Jargon], pp. [33]-43.

"The origin of this Jargon, a conventional language similar to the Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean, the Negro-English-Dutch of Surinam, the Pigeon English of China, and several other mixed tongues, dates back to the fur droguers of the last century" (Preface).

The first dictionary of the language appears to have been published in 1852 by Francis Blanchet in Portland; issued as *A Complete Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*, third edition, Portland, O.T., 1856.

First edition, second issue **1863**: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or, Trade Language of Oregon*, by George Gibbs. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1863. Original unprinted green paper wrappers. Pp. [8] *i-v* vi- xiv xv-xvi, 1 2-43 44 [4]. Shea's Library of American Linguistics, XII. Zaunmüller, col. 385. Lowther BC 197. Reinecke 113.78. Chinook [Jargon]-English, pp. [1]-29, and English-Chinook [Jargon], pp. [33]-43. Two copies.

**1868**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon to which is added Numerous Conversations, thereby enabling any Person to Speak Chinook Correctly*. [Attributed to Francis Blanchet]. Portland, Oregon: S.J. McCormick, 1868. Fourth Edition. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-4 5-21 22. Reinecke 113.17. English-Chinook, pp. [4]-13, Chinook-English, pp. [14]-18, and conversations, pp. [19]-21. First edition appeared in 1852. Attribution to Blanchet not certain. Dictionary taken over by Gill in 1882.

Sixth edition, **1878**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon to which is added Numerous Conversations, thereby enabling any Person to Speak Chinook Correctly*. [Attributed to Francis Blanchet]. Victoria, B.C.: M.W. Wyatt & Co, 1878. Sixth Edition. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-26. Reinecke 113.20 [Wyatt imprint]. English-Chinook, pp. [3]-16, Chinook-English, pp. [17]-23, and conversations, pp. [24]-26, with Lord's prayer on p. 26.

**1871a**: [LILLY] *The missionary's companion on the Pacific coast* [cover title]. Chinook dictionary, catechism, prayers, and hymns. Composed in 1838 & 1839 by Rt. Rev. Modeste Demers. Revised, corrected and completed, in 1867, by Most Rev. F. N. Blanchet. With modifications and additions by Rev. L. N. St. Onge missionary among the Yakimas and other Indian tribes. Montreal, 1871. 16mo, pp. 68; 2 full-page wood engravings; original pictorial wrappers, and bound in later red cloth with gilt lettering. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate with an Ayer accession label on the rear pastedown, an Ayer presentation bookplate on the front pastedown, with a Newberry Library release stamp beneath. Ownership signature of James C. Pilling at the top of the title page.

"The first two missionaries to Oregon, Rev. F. N. Blanchet, V.G., and his worthy companion Rev. Mod. Demers, arrived from Canada to Vancouver on the 24th of November 1838. They had to instruct numerous tribes of Indians, and the wives and the children of the whites, who spoke only the Chinook. The two Missionaries set to work to learn it, and in a few weeks Father Demers had mastered it, and began to preach.

"He composed a vocabulary which was very useful to other Missionaries. He composed several canticles which the Indians learned and sang with taste and delight. He

also translated all the Christian Prayers in the same language. Such is the origin of the Chinook Jargon, which enabled the first two Missionaries in the country, to do a great deal of good among the Indians and Half-breeds" (Preface - which is quoted extensively by Pilling, and here marked off with his penciled 'X'). Pilling, *Chinook*, p. 20; Pilling, *Proof-Sheets 1018*." (bookseller's description: Rulon-Miller).

**1871b:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Chinook jargon, or Indian trade language, of the north Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., [1871?] (Victoria, B.C.: Colonist Print). 29 p.; 21 cm. First edition thus. Chinook-English and English-Chinook. Lord's prayer in Jargon with interlinear English translation, p. 29. "For the most part a reprint, with omissions, of Gibbs, G., *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*," cf. Pilling. Publisher's ads, p. [4] of wrappers. In original green illustrated wrappers, spine imperfect. Pilling, J.C. *Bibl. of the Chinookan languages*, p. 21.

New edition **1877:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., [1877]. Original pale green printed patterned wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with a photo of T. N. Hibben & Co. building on front cover. Pp. 1-2 3-5 6-35 36 [first and last leaves pasted down] Copyright 1877. Reinecke 113.48 [not seen by compilers]. Reinecke lists speculative date of 1871 for first edition, with 29 pp.: "For the most part a reprint, with omissions, of George Gibbs' *Dictionary of Chinook Jargon*. There were at least twelve printings between 1875 and 1906. A new edition appeared in 1887" (Lowther). Chinook-English, pp. [5]-23, and English-Chinook, pp. 23-33, with the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English on p. 33. This is a new edition, entirely re-set since 1871. This copy with the contemporary ink ownership signature: "Kalloch" on front wrapper, possibly the Baptist minister Isaac Smith Kalloch (1832-1887), who served as mayor of San Francisco from 1875-1881, then moved to the Washington territory and eventually died in Bellingham, Washington. With loosely inserted 9 page original typescript of approximately 100 Chinook jargon words, each with illustrative phrases amounting to almost 500 examples, many taken from the book, but many seemingly new additions.

"New edition" **1883:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., 1883. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with a photo of T. N. Hibben & Co. building on front cover. Pp. 3-5 6-35 36 [front wrapper, printed on both sides, = inferred pp. 1-2.] New edition?. Reinecke 113.49 [not seen by compilers]. This edition gives original copyright of 1877 (see above). Chinook-English, pp. [5]-24, and English-Chinook, pp. 24-34, with the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English on p. 35. This copy with the contemporary ink ownership signature: "Pilgrim Davis". Binding variant: [IUW] an otherwise identical copy in blue wrappers, lettered in black, with photo of T. N. Hibben & Co. building on front cover. Front cover only present.

"New edition" **1887:** [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: B.C.

Stationery Co., 1887. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-33 34. Reinecke 113.50 [with B.C. Stationery imprint]. Gives original copyright of 1877 (see above). Chinook-English, pp. [3]-21, and English-Chinook, pp. [22]-32, with the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English on p. 33.

New edition, **pre-1908**: [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben, n.d. [pre-1908]. No separate title page. Original rose wrappers, lettered in black, with royal crest on front wrapper. Pp. 1 2-31 32. Reinecke 113.50? [not seen by compilers]. This has been entirely re-set, with misprint "Dictionery" on first page, and first two lines of the entries under the letter "A" transposed. Chinook-English, pp. [1]-19, and English-Chinook, pp. 20-31. Binding variant: [LILLYbm] an otherwise identical copy in original and otherwise identical gray-green wrappers.

Variant issue: [LILLY] [Cover title] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*. Prince Rupert, B.C.: McRae Bros., n.d. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Text identical to above edition, including misprints.

New edition **pre-1908**: [LILLY][Cover title] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon: The Indian Trade Language of the Pacific Coast*. [Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben, n.d. [pre-1908]]. No separate title page. Original green wrappers, lettered in black, with floral ornament on front wrapper. Pp. 1 2-31 32. Reinecke 113.51? [not seen by compilers]. This has been entirely re-set from the edition listed above, with misprint "*Dictionery*" on first page, but with first two lines of the entries under the letter "A" no longer transposed. Chinook-English, pp. [1]-19, and English-Chinook, pp. 20-31.

"New edition" **1889**. [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., 1889. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with a photo of T. N. Hibben & Co. building on front cover. Pp. 1-3 4-32 . "New Edition" indicated on front cover, which repeats the text of the title page, but without a date; copyright date on verso of title page given as 1877. Reinecke 113.51 [not seen by compilers]. Chinook-English, pp. [3]-21, and English-Chinook, pp. 21-32, with the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English at bottom of p. 32. This has been entirely re-set since the 1877 edition.

"New edition" **1892**. [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., 1892. Original light brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with a photo of T. N. Hibben & Co. building on front cover. Pp. 1-3 4-33 34 [p. 33 is misnumbered "23"]. "New Edition" indicated on front cover, which repeats the text of the title page, but without a date. Reinecke 113.52 [not seen by compilers, who list it with a cover date of 1897 (presumably a later binding) and the author as "Kloshe Kahkwa", which in fact is simply Chinook for "Amen" printed at the end of the Lord's Prayer]. Chinook-English, pp. [3]-21, and English-Chinook, pp. [22]-32. With the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English on p. 33

[misnumbered 23]. This has been largely re-set since the 1889 edition. A second copy bound in light green, and a third copy bound in pale purple: LILLY.

New edition **1899**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon or, Indian trade language of the North Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben & Co., 1899. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Advertisement for John Barnsley & Co. on front cover; no photo or illustration. Pp. 1-3 4-35 36. Not in Reinecke. Chinook-English, pp. [3]-23, and English-Chinook, pp. [24]-35, with the Lord's Prayer in Chinook Jargon interlined with English at bottom of p. 35. Entirely re-set.

Reprinted **1972**: [LILLY]. As above, but a photographic reprint with "REPRINT 1972" on title page. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Reprints ads as well.

New edition **1906**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Indian Trade Language of the North Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben, 1906. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of "Totem poles in Indiana Villiage [sic]" on front cover. 22 cm. Pp. 1-3 4-42. Reinecke 113.53 [listed as 1907; not seen by compilers]. Entirely re-set. Chinook-English, pp. [3]-27, and English-Chinook, pp. [28]-42.

Variant issue [n.d.-**circa 1906**]: [LILLY][Cover title]. *Chinook Dictionary: The Indian Trade Language of the Pacific Coast*. Vancouver, B.C.: Thomson Stationery Co, n.d. No separate title page. Original dark green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 3 4-42 + 2 pp. advertisements. Owner's inscription on front cover with what appears to be dates of June 24, 1906 [or 1909] and Nov. 16, 1910.

New impression **1908**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Indian Trade Language of the North Pacific Coast*. Victoria, B.C.: T.N. Hibben, 1908. Original rose wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of "Totem poles in Indiana Villiage [sic]" on front cover. 20.5 cm. Pp. 1-3 4-42. Reinecke 113. 53 [listed as 1907; not seen by compilers]. Chinook-English, pp. [3]-27, and English-Chinook, pp. [28]-42.

Facsimile reprint **1975**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Indiana Trade Language of the North Pacific Coast*. Seattle: Shorey Book Store. "FACSIMILE REPRINT" on title page.

Chinook-English, pp. [3]-27, and English-Chinook, pp. [28]-42.

"Revised dictionary" **1931**: [LILLYbm] *Chinook Jargon as Spoken by the Indians of the Pacific Coast. For the Use of Missionaries, Traders, Tourist and Others Who Have Business Intercourse With the Indians*. Victoria, B.C.: T. N Hibben & Co, c. 1931. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black, with colored illustration of totem pole on front cover. Pp. 1-2 3-30 31-32. Chinook-English, pp. [3]-17, and English-Chinook, pp. 19-27. With Chinook hymns, pp. 28-29, and Lord's Prayer in Chinook interlined with English, p. 30. With 4 black and white illustrations. With "Revised Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon" indicated on p. 3.

New impression **1952**: [LILLY] As above, but published by Diggon-Hibben, Ltd. and printed in 1952 (see verso of title page). Original yellow

wrappers, lettered in red and black, with illustration of totem pole as before, but in different colors. With pencil annotations and loosely inserted newspaper clipping by Mamie Maloney about Chinook *vocabulary*.

*Reprint facsimile edition:* [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon or Indian Trade Language of the North Pacific Coast*. N.p.: n.d. Original yellow printed wrappers. 42 pp. No indication of edition. Probably a facsimile by The Shorey Book Store of the text published by T.N. Hibben & Co. in 1907 (cf. Reinecke 11.54, dated 1965).. Chinook-English and English-Chinook. This copy with a manuscript note on p. 35 adding the Chinook words for the numbers 11, 20, and 100. With the ownership signature of Lt. Gary K. Olsen.

**1877:** [LILLY] *Guide to the province of British Columbia, for 1877-8. Compiled from the latest and most authentic sources of information*. Victoria, T.N. Hibben & co., 1877. Original brown patterned cloth over boards, rebacked and stamped in gold. Includes the complete "Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon," pp. 222-250. This is the same as the separately published dictionary of this name [compare with 1877 separate edition]. Second copy: IUW.

**1880:** see under **THOMPSON**.

**1891:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook jargon as spoken on Puget Sound and the Northwest: with original Indian names for prominent places and localities with their meanings, historical sketch, etc.*, [attributed to Samuel Fuller Coombs]. Seattle, Wash.: Lowman & Hanford, [1891]. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with head of Indian on front wrapper. Pp. 1-9 10-38 39-40. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Reinecke 113.42 ("Pilling erroneously gives the authors as Coombs.... It follows Gill very closely."). Chinook Jargon-English, pp. [9]-32.

This copy with the ownership signature "Mr Emil Ganz" in pencil on rear cover. This is possibly the Emil Ganz of "Dictation from Emil Ganz [1838- ]: Phoenix, Maricopa County." One of a series of dictations regarding people and events in Arizona Territory, collected by an agent of H.H. Bancroft [1832-1918]. Although this copy has the appearance of the 1890's, with contemporary advertisements from Lowman & Hanford on the inner wrappers, there is no indication anywhere of a date, except for the reference to "the last census", presumably 1890.

"The last census... shows but about fifty tribes in the state of Washington and many of them but a few representatives-over one-half have become extinct.... The Chinook Jargon can be more easily learned by first briefly studying the Dictionary and then converse with Indians. Their peculiar guttural articulations is beyond the power of our alphabet to apply any given rules, and scarcely any grammatical rules can be applied" (Preface).

**1889:** [LILLYbm] *Chinook as spoken by the Indians of Washington Territory, British Columbia and Alaska. For the use of traders, tourists and others who have business intercourse with the Indians. Chinook-English. English-Chinook*, by C[harles] M[ontgomery] Tate. Victoria, B.C.: M. W. Waitt & Co., [1889]. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-47 48. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Lowther 845. Reinecke 113.174 ("First edition is referred to as a 'revised dictionary.' 'It follows Gibbs very closely'-Eells"). Chinook Jargon-English, pp. 5-23, and English-Chinook Jargon, pp. 24-47.

"In issuing this revised Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, the object is to place in the hands of those who have business intercourse with the Indians of the Pacific Coast, as well as to tourists and others, a means of making themselves understood by the natives where the Chinook is spoken. This work has been carefully revised: the spelling simplified, and the arrangement of words and sentences concentrated, so that the pronunciation, and the way the words are used may at once be seen" (Preface). "Tate, a Methodist missionary born in Yorkshire, came to British Columbia in 1870, worked among the Indians, founding a boarding school there. He was a consistent and staunch advocate of better treatment of the Indians" (bookseller's description: William Reese). Second and third copies: LILLY.

Second, revised edition **1914**: [LILLYbm] *Chinook jargon as spoken by the Indians of the Pacific Coast. For the use of missionaries, traders, tourists and others who have business intercourse with the Indians*, by C[harles] M[ontgomery] Tate. Victoria, B.C.: Printed by Thos. R. Cusack, 1914. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-48. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 113.175 (does not note revised title). Chinook-English, pp. [3]-23, and English-Chinook, pp. 24-35. Preface dated March 1<sup>st</sup> 1914.

Later reprint **196?**: [LILLY] *Chinook as spoken by the Indians of the Pacific coast: for the use of traders, tourists and others who have business intercourse with the Indians. Chinook-English. English-Chinook*. [Canada?: s.n., 196-?]. 48 p.; 18 cm. Caption title: *Revised dictionary of the Chinook jargon*. Anonymous mid-20th cent. reprint, without imprint, of C.M. Tate's *Chinook as spoken by the Indians of the Pacific coast*, cf. t.p. verso, NUC pre-56 583:582-583, and J.C. Pilling, *Bibl of the Chinookan languages*, p. 69. In yellow-gold printed wrappers

**1890a**: [LILLY] *An international idiom: a manual of the Oregon trade language, or "Chinook jargon."*, by Horatio Hale ... London: Whittaker & co. ..., 1890. [8], 63, [1] p.; 19 cm. Corrigenda slip inserted after t.p. in both copies. Publisher's catalog, 32 p., bound in at end. Both copies bound in green cloth with dark green cloth shelfback, gilt cover and spine titles. References: Pilling, J.C. *Bib. of the Chinookan languages*, p. 40. Compare with Hale's Oregon Trade Language section in his **1846** *Ethnography and Philology*.

**1890b**: [LILLYbm] *The Wonders of Alaska*, by Alexander Badlam. San Francisco: The Bancroft Company, 1890. Original gray illustrated cloth, lettered and decorated in black and gold. Pp. [4] i-iii iv-vii viii-xii, 1 2-152 153-154. First edition. English-Chinook Jargon vocabulary, pp. 139-141, double columns; ); approximately 105 words. This copy with ownership signature and stamps of Byrdie McNeill, dated 1943, Wrangell, Alaska. McNeill was author of a 1940 M.A. thesis at the University of Oklahoma entitled *Education of the Alaskan native since 1867*.

"[The Chinook Jargon] is still the principal linguistic medium between natives and whites. I give herewith a few examples of some of the jargon words in most common use. T. N. Hibben and Co. of Victoria have published a book entitled "Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or Indian Trade Language of the North Pacific Coast," and tourists will find it an interesting study to provide themselves with one of them" (p. 139).

**1898**: [LILLY] *Chinook and shorthand rudiments, with which the Chinook jargon and the Wawa shorthand can be mastered without a teacher in a few hours. By the editor*

of the "*Kamloops wawa*", by Le Jeune, J. M. R. (Jean-Marie Raphael), 1855-1930. Kamloops, B.C., 1898. 15, [1] p. 16 cm. From the library of Robert Spurrier Ellison, with his bookplate.

**1909a:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*, compiled by Frederick J. Long. Seattle: Lowman & Hanford Co., 1909. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in dark brown. Pp. [2] 1-7 8-41 42-46. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Reinecke 113.141. English-Chinook, pp. [7]-26, and Chinook-English, pp. [29]-41, as well as the Lord's Prayer in Chinook and a few sample conversations. Second copy: LILLY.

"This is a vocabulary of the language as spoken today: all obsolete words have been eliminated." In compiling this "pocket Lexicon of the Chinook Jargon" the author is "indebted to Mr. George Gibbs" and his "Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon, or Trade Language of Oregon" as published in 1863.

**1909b:** [LILLYbm] *The Chinook Jargon and How to Use It. A Complete and Exhaustive Lexicon of the Oldest Trade Language of the American Continent*, by George C[oombs] Shaw. Seattle: Rainer Printing Company, 1909. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in red, with a mounted photo of a Chinook Indian on the front cover. Pp. I-IX X-XVI, 1 2-65 66-68. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Reinecke 113.162: "One of the most nearly complete word lists; little historical material." Chinook-English, pp. [1]-30, a Chinook-English index, pp. [31]-33, supplemental Chinook-English vocabulary, pp. [34]-36, and English-Chinook, pp. 42-65.

"In offering the present work to the public, it is the author's hope to supply, with respect to other dictionaries of the Chinook Jargon, a desideratum hitherto unsupplied in the fifty or more editions of small vocabularies issued during a period of seventy years. It has been the aim to give the origin and derivation of every word treated, whenever such is known, and to record under each every authoritative reference thereto. Also a reference to the authority is noted."

Issue in wrappers **1909:** [LILLYbm] identical to the hardbound issue, but in original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with the same mounted photo of a Chinook Indian on the front cover. This copy with a signed presentation from the author: "To Hon. James A. Wood | Director of Exploitation | A-Y-P-E. | Compliments of the author, | George C. Shaw | 115 - 32<sup>nd</sup> Ave. | Seattle. | 4-30-1909. Includes a loosely-inserted advertising leaflet printed on one side only headed "The Chinook Jargon and How to Use It" describing the book: "sells at fifty cents the copy in paper, and \$1.50 in cloth... More than 100,000 Chinook Jargon Dictionaries have been sold, and over 30,000 people in the Pacific Northwest speak Chinook... A person of average intelligence can study the illustrated uses and soon have at his tongue's end many Chinook sentences, after which a little practise will enable one to converse with any Indian west of the Rocky Mountains and north of California... Mr. Shaw's work... is the only complete and exhaustive lexicon every published." Second copy: LILLY.

**1891:** [LILLY] *Gill's dictionary of the Chinook jargon, with examples of use in conversation (compiled from all vocabularies, and greatly improved by the addition of necessary words never before published)*, compiled by John [Kaye] Gill. Portland, Or.: Published by J.K. Gill company, 1891. Thirteenth edition. Original pale brown wrappers,

lettered in black, with illustration of a Native American in black.. Pp. 1-3 4-63 64. Thirteenth edition. Zaunmüller, col. 385 (1933, with no indication it is a later edition). Reinecke 113.85. English-Chinook, pp. [7]-32, Chinook-English, pp. [33]-54, Chinook conversation, pp. [55]-60, and English-Chinook appendix, pp. [61]-63.

Fourteenth edition **1902**: [LILLY] *Gill's dictionary of the Chinook jargon, with examples of use in conversation. Fourteenth Edition*, compiled by John [Kaye] Gill. Portland, Or.: Published by J.K. Gill company, 1902. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black, with illustration of a Native American in black. Pp. 1-3 4-63 64. "Fourteenth edition, revised, enlarged and corrected. Zaunmüller, col. 385 (1933, with no indication it is a later edition). Reinecke 113.86. English-Chinook, pp. [7]-32, Chinook-English, pp. [33]-54, Chinook conversation, pp. [55]-58, Lord's Prayer, pp. [59]-60, and English-Chinook appendix, pp. [61]-63.

Fifteenth edition **1909**: [LILLYbm] *Gill's dictionary of the Chinook jargon, with examples of use in conversation and notes upon tribes and tongues. Fifteenth Edition*, compiled by John [Kaye] Gill. Portland, Or.: Published by J.K. Gill company, 1909. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black, with illustration of a Native American in red and black. Pp. [4] 1-3 4-84 86-88. Zaunmüller, col. 385 (1933, with no indication it is a later edition). Reinecke 113.87. English-Chinook, pp. [11]-38, and Chinook-English, pp. [47]-76. Second copy with illustration in black only: LILLY.

Seventeenth edition **1933**: [LILLYbm] *Gill's dictionary of the Chinook jargon, with examples of use in conversation and notes upon tribes and tongues. Seventeenth Edition*, compiled by John [Kaye] Gill. Portland, Or.: Published by J.K. Gill company, 1933. Original gray textured wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1-3 4-80 81-84. Zaunmüller, col. 385 (1933, with no indication it is a later edition). Reinecke 113.89 (not seen by Reinecke). English-Chinook, pp. [11]-38, and Chinook-English, pp. [47]-74. This edition has been entirely re-set. since the 1909 "fifteenth edition".

Eighteenth edition **1960**: [LILLY] *Gill's dictionary of the Chinook jargon, with examples of use in conversation and notes upon tribes and tongues. English-Chinook and Chinook-English. Eighteenth Edition*, compiled by John [Kaye] Gill. Portland, Or.: Published by J.K. Gill company, 1960. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black, with a drawing of a Native American with bow and arrow on front cover. Pp. 1-3 4-80. Zaunmüller, col. 385 (1933, with no indication it is a later edition). Reinecke 113.90 (not seen by Reinecke). English-Chinook, pp. [11]-38, and Chinook-English, pp. [47]-74, conversational phrases, grace and hymn, pp. 75-79, Lord's Prayer, p. 80.

**1913**: [LILLYbm] *The Chinook book: a descriptive analysis of the Chinook jargon in plain words, giving instructions for pronunciation, construction, expression and proper speaking of Chinook with all the various shaded meanings of the words*, by "El Comancho" W[alter] S[helley] Phillips [1867-1940]. Seattle: [R. L. Davis printing co.], 1913. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-118 119-120. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 113.148 ("Comprehensive, painstaking,

but unscientific"). alphabetical list of Chinook Jargon words with full explanations in English, pp. 11-105, "Counting in Chinook", p. [1-6], and "List of Fewest Words Needed to carry on an Ordinary Conversation in Chinook," pp. [1-7]-109. This is a presentation copy from the author, inscribed on the inner front wrapper in green ink: "Yours Truly | "El Comancho" | Seattle April 22 | 1913".

"This book is written with the object of reducing to understandable English one of the most flexible of primitive languages ever known. In a few years the men who have spoken this unwritten jargon and depended on it as a means of communication with savage peoples will have crossed the great divide and with them will go the only authority on Chinook. Having talked Chinook for nearly thirty years, with both Indians and whites, and being a trained writer...I thought it 'up to me' to record the Chinook jargon in as nearly an authoritative way as it is possible to do in English....If this book is taken as a Chinook standard of spelling there should be no further confusion in recording anything in Chinook and I hope for the sake of the jargon that this will be done.... Herein I have recorded the words and meaning of the fully developed jargon with the idea of preserving it for all time for it is too good an 'infant language' to be lost to the world. May those who come after us develop it still further until it becomes a world language, for it is easily understood and spoken by men of many tongues and has a flexible quality that is really remarkable" (Preface).

"Second edition" **1913**: [LILLY] *The Chinook book: a descriptive analysis of the Chinook jargon in plain words, giving instructions for pronunciation, construction, expression and proper speaking of Chinook with all the various shaded meanings of the words*, by "El Comancho" W[alter] S[helley] Phillips [1867-1940]. Seattle: [R. L. Davis printing co.], 1913. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in red and black. Pp. 1-5 6-118 119-120. This is in fact a re-issue of the otherwise identical first edition with "*Second Edition*" on front wrapper. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 113.148 (this "edition" not mentioned). This is a presentation copy from the author's daughter: "To Tom Parker | from | El Comancho's | daughter | Lieleota De Staffarry | April 15-1934 | Santa Barbara-Cal."

**1924**: [LILLY] *Chinook Rudiments*, by [Rev. J. M Le Jeune]. [Kamloops, B.C.], 1924, printed in *Kamloops Miscellany*, No. 1739, 3 May 1924. Original self-wrappers. Pp. 1 2-36. Reinecke 113.134. This copy with contemporary evidence of authorship: ink stamp "Rev. J. M. LeJeune, O.M.I., Kamloops, B.C." at bottom of p. [1]. Second copy: LILLY.

**1935**: [LILLYbm] *Chinook: A History and Dictionary of the Northwest Coast Trade Jargon; the Centuries-Old Trade Language of the Indians of the Pacific. A History of Its Origin and Its Adoption and Use by the Traders, Trappers, Pioneers and Early Settlers of the Northwest Coast*, by Edward Harper Thomas. Portland, Oregon: Metropolitan Press, 1935. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in black, with "Metropolitan" at base of spine. Pp. [10] 1 2-179 180-182. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 113.182 ("Material largely from Shaw (1909) of which it may be regarded as a second edition. Ca. 307 words in the Chinook Jargon-English section, with many phrases to illustrate their use, plus ca. 204 Chinook Jargon words in more restricted local use. Bibliography pp. 48-59, with notes from Eells manuscript dictionary"). Chinook-English, pp. [64]-109, with index, pp. 111-114, supplementary Chinook-English

pp. [115]-118, and English-Chinook, pp. [123]-179. Bibliography of "Books on the Jargon," pp. 48-56. This copy with the ownership inscription of George Coombs Shaw, author of *The Chinook Jargon and How to Use It* (1909), and heavily annotated throughout by him, with scathing comments, corrections and objections, terming it "an atrocious work, an abomination", and two loosely inserted notes of a similar nature.

Later issue by Binfords and Morts, n.d. **ca. 1970**: [LILLYbm] photographic reprint of text on different paper, bound in original orange-tan cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in blue; d.j. turquoise, white, tan, and black, lettered in white and black. D.j. gives "Binfords & Mort" of Portland as publishers; "Binfords & Mort" at base of spine. According to OCLC, a second edition (not identified as such) was published by Binfords & Mort in 1970, 171 pp., with the bibliography, pp. 167-171.

**1947**: [LILLYbm] cover title] *A Dictionary of the Chinook Jargon*, by B. J. Spalding. Pender Island, B.C.: [published by the author], 1947. Original white wrappers, lettered in black, with an illustration in red and green on the front cover. Pp. [1-16] unnumbered. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 113: 169. English-Chinook, pp. [3-15], approximately 400 words. Second copy: LILLY..

"In this year 1947 A.D. the Chinook Jargon implies about as much to the average person living in the Pacific North West as does the Lingua Franca of the Mediterranean and the Dutch Surinam, similar Jargons of other parts of the world. And in 1847, a hundred years ago, the Chinook Jargon was the international language spoken here.... Fifty years ago Chinook was commonly used between Indians, Whites and Orientals. Today it is nearly as extinct as are the buffalo and sea otter.... Surely this language, which is so essentially part of our background, deserves recognition and not be permitted to go into 'limbo'. It is with this hope of arousing interest that this little Dictionary has been compiled" (pp. [1-2]).

[**CHIN, THADO**] Thadou (Thado, Thaadou, Thado-Ubiphei, Thado-Pao) is a common Kukish language spoken widely in the northeastern part of India and Burma. The Saimar dialect was reported in the Indian press in 2012 to be spoken by only four people in one village in the state of Tripura. The variety spoken in Manipur has partial mutual intelligibility with the other Kukish varieties of the area including Paite, Hmar, Vaiphei, Simte, Kom and Gangte languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tcz. Alternate Names: Kuki, Kuki-Thado, Thaadou Kuki, Thado-Pao, Thadou, Thado-Ubiphei.

**1912**: [IUW] *The Lushei Kuki clans*, by Lt.-Colonel J. Shakespear. Pub. under the orders of the government of Eastern Bengal and Assam ... London, Macmillan and Co., limited, 1912. xxii, p., 1 l., 250 p. col. front., illus., plates (3 col.) fold. map. 23 cm. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold, with a tribal native depicted in gold on the front cover. Bibliography: p. xvii-xix. Includes a "Comparative Vocabulary of Thado and Lushai languages, with notes on the other Chin Languages and Manipuri or Meithei," pp. 229-235.

"The following comparative vocabulary gives in the first two columns the Thado and English words as given by Mr. Hodson. The first word in the column of remarks is always Lushai, and where it has not exactly the same meaning as the Thado word the correct meaning is given; then follow, where necessary, the equivalents in other

dialects... Mr. Hodson's vocabulary has no pretensions to be a complete dictionary of the Thado language" (p. 228).

**[CHIN, TIDIM]** Tedim (Tiddim or Tedim Chin), is a Kukish language of India and Burma. Sukte is a dialect of Tedim. Tedim was the primary language spoken by Pau Cin Hau, a religious leader from the late 19th through early 20th centuries. He also devised a logographic and later simplified alphabetic script for writing materials in Chin languages, especially Tedim (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ctd. Alternate Names: Hai-Dim, Tedim, Tiddim.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Tiddim Chin. A Descriptive Analysis of Two Texts*, by Eugénie J. A. Henderson. London: Oxford University Press, 1965. Pp. *i-v* vi-ix x, 1 2-172. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. tan, lettered and decorated in green. First edition. London Oriental Series, Vol. 15. Tiddim Chin-English vocabulary, pp. 146-162, doubled-columned.

"Tiddim Chin (or Kamhau), spoken on the north-west frontier of Burma, has hitherto received scant attention from linguists, and no grammar or dictionary has so far appeared" (from the inside flap of the d.j.). "The material on which this study is based was gathered in the course of a four weeks' visit to Tiddim, in the Northern Chin hills, in the autumn of 1954.... I have been glad to draw upon an excellent little book by VZT and J. Gin Za Twang entitled *How to Spell, Pronounce and Learn Tiddim-Chin Words*, published by the Baptist Board of Publications in Rangoon in 1953" (Introduction).

**[CHIPAYA]** Chipaya is a native South American language of the Uru–Chipaya language family. The only other language in the grouping, Uru, is considered by some to be a divergent dialect of Chipaya. Ethnologue lists the language vitality as "vigorous," with 1200 speakers out of an ethnic population of around 1800. Chipaya has been influenced considerably by Aymara, Quechua, and more recently, Spanish, with a third of its vocabulary having been replaced by those languages. The Chipayan language is spoken in the area south of Lake Titicaca along the Desaguadero River in the mountains of Bolivia and mainly in the town of Chipaya located in the Sabaya Province of the Bolivian department of Oruro north of Coipasa Salt Flats. Native speakers generally refer to it as Puquina or Uchun Maa Taqu ("our mother language"), but is not the same as the extinct Puquina language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cap. Alternate Names: Puquina.

**2011:** [IUW] *Chipaya, léxico y etnotaxonomía*, by Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino, Enrique Ballón Aguirre. Lima, Perú: Fondo Editorial de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú; Nijmegen: Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen, Centre for Language Studies, 2011. 406 p.: ill., map; 24 cm. First edition. Series: Colección Estudios Andinos; 9 Includes bibliographical references (p. [403]-406). Spanish and Chipaya.

**[CHIPPEWA]** Chippewa (also known as Southwestern Ojibwa, Ojibwe, Ojibway, or Ojibwemowin) is an Algonquian language spoken from upper Michigan westward to North Dakota in the United States. It represents the southern component of the Ojibwe language. Chippewa is part of the dialect continuum of Ojibwe (including Chippewa, Ottawa, Algonquin, and Oji-Cree), which is closely related to Potawatomi. It is spoken on the southern shores of Lake Superior and in the areas toward the south and west of

Lake Superior in Michigan and Southern Ontario. The speakers of this language generally call it Anishinaabemowin (the Anishinaabe language) or more specifically, Ojibwemowin (the Ojibwa language). There is a large amount of variation in the language. Some of the variations are caused by ethnic or geographic heritage, while other variations occur from person to person. There is no single standardization of the language as it exists as a dialect continuum: "It exists as a chain of interconnected local varieties, conventionally called dialects." Some varieties differ greatly and can be so diverse that speakers of two different varieties cannot understand each other. In the southern range of where the language is spoken, it is mostly spoken by the older generations of the Anishinaabe people, and many of its speakers also speak English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ciw. Alternate Names: Minnesota Ojibwe, Ojibway, Ojibwe, Southwestern Ojibwa.

**1851-1857:** see Vols. 2 and 5 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1943:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Chippewa Indian Language from a manuscript written about one hundred years ago and never before printed.* [Flint, Michigan]: Harry C[apelle]. Hill, 1943. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [1-16]. First edition. Includes Chippewa-English, pp. [3, 5, 7, 11-15]. With photographs of Indian artifacts by the publisher. "The Chippeaw's were a very large tribe which inhabited Norther Wisconsin and Northern Michigan, and at one time settled as far south as Flint, Michigan" (on title page). No further information on source of the manuscript.

**ca. 1976:** [LILLYbm] *A Chippewa Language Work Book for Beginners*, by Coy Eklund. S.l.: s.n., [ca. 1976]. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [4] i-iv, 1-171 172-174, i-x, 1-95 96. First edition. Includes Chippewa-English, pp. 1-171 in first section; second section is English-Chippewa arranged alphabetically by parts of speech, pp. 1-95.

"I didn't invent the language - it was already there and has been for centuries - passed from generation to generation without benefit of written form. I simply have endeavored to create what I believe to be a simplified, sensible and consistent set of spelling rules for guidance in representation of the spoken sounds - which sounds, quite fortunately, are congenial to the English speaking tongue and ear...My major resource for the words themselves was the well-known Bishop Baraga dictionary and an unknown author's work of about the same vintage...Both spelled poorly in my judgment and offered a lexicon that could never take hold. But both provided me with the substance of my work, without which I would have done very little...Suffice it to say that my 'language book' is based on their combined efforts and I am terribly grateful to both of them" ("Just a word of explanation-"). This copy inscribed by the author: "To Keith Funston. / - With admiration for a man / who speaks without 'forked tongue'! / Coy Eklund / 7/6/76". This work was apparently re-issued in 1980 with a cover title: *Chippewa to English and English to Chippewa.*

**1979:** [LILLYbm] *Ojibwewi-Ikikowinan: an Ojibwe Word Resource Book*, ed. by John Nichols & Earl Nyholm. Saint Paul, Minnesota: Minnesota Archaeological Society, 1979. Original tan and blue-gray wrappers, decorated and illustrated in green, black, and blue-gray, and lettered in black. Pp. I-vii viii-x, 1-259 260-262. Expanded and revised edition of *Ojibwe-Ikidowinan / Ojibwe Words: A Brief Ojibwe-English Word List*,

published by the Indian Studies Program, Bemidji State College, Bemidji, Minnesota in 1973 as Papers in Indian Studies Number 1. Occasional Publications in Minnesota Anthropology No. 7. Includes Ojibwa-English, pp. 7-97; Part II: English-Ojibwa index, pp. 110-244.

"The 3,500 or so entries included represent but a small part of the total vocabulary of this rich and creative language... In this current expanded edition, the core vocabulary reflects the speech norms of the Mille Lacs area of Central Minnesota. Additional words are from the Lac Vieux Desert area of Michigan's Upper Peninsula."

Revised edition **1995**: [LILLYbm] *A Concise Dictionary of Minnesota Ojibwe*, by John D. Nichols & Earl Nyholm. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1995. Original tan and purple illustrated paper over boards, lettered in white, orange, and black; issued without d.j. 288 pp. Revised, expanded edition of *Ojibwewi-Ikidowinan: An Ojibwe Word Resource Book*, 1979. Part I: Ojibwe-English, pp. 3-130. Part II; English-Ojibwe Index, pp. 133-288.

"The words in this dictionary represent the speech of several individuals belonging to the Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe at Mille Lacs Lake, near Onamia, Minnesota."

[**CHIQUITANO**] Chiquitano (also Bésiro or Tarapecosi) is an indigenous language isolate of eastern Bolivia, spoken in the central region of the Santa Cruz province (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cax. Alternate Names: Chikitano, Chiquito, Tarapecosi.

**1880**: [IUW] *Arte y vocabulario de la lengua chiquita, con algunos textos traducidos y explicados, compuestos sobre manuscritos inéditos del XVIIIo siglo*, by Lucien Adam [1833-1918]. Paris, Maisonneuve y cia., 1880. 4 p. l., xvi, 136 p. 25 cm. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine; t. VI.

[**CHITIMACHA**] Chitimacha (/ˌtʃɪtməˈʃɑː/ chit-i-mə-shah or /tʃɪtɪˈmɑːʃə/, chit-i-mah-shə) is a language isolate historically spoken by the Chitimacha people of Louisiana, United States. It went extinct in 1940 with the death of the last fluent speaker, Delphine Ducloux. Although no longer spoken, it is fairly extensively documented in the early 20th-century work (mostly unpublished) of linguists Morris Swadesh and John R. Swanton. Swadesh in particular wrote a full grammar and dictionary, and collected numerous texts from the last two speakers, although none of this is published. Language revitalization efforts are underway to teach the language to a new generation of speakers. Tribal members have received Rosetta Stone software for learning the language. As of 2015, a new Chitimacha dictionary is in preparation, and classes are being taught on the Chitimacha reservation (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ctm.

**1919**: See under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**2010**: [IUW] *Speaking Sitimaxa (Chitimacha): a learner's grammar and reader*, by Julian Granberry from sources by Angélique Baptiste [and others]. Muenchen: Lincom Europa, 2010. 3 volumes; 21 cm + 1 CD. Series: LINCOM language coursebooks 12.

Additional sources include Delphine Stouff Decloux, Martin Duralde, Albert S. Gatschet, Mary Haas, Benjamin Paul, Morris Swadesh and John R. Swanton. "Sovereign Nation of the Chitimacha"--Cover. Includes bibliographical references. Contents: Vol. 1. A learner's grammar -- v. 2. A learner's reader -- v. 3. A learner's dictionary.

"The Sitimaxa (Chitimacha) language of southern Louisiana has not been spoken since the death of its last native speakers, Chief Benjamin Paul and Delphine Decloux, in 1934 and 1940 respectively. We are fortunate, however, to have both excellent written grammar and vocabulary materials on the language gathered by the professional linguist Morris Swadesh and Mary Haas in the 1930's as well as recordings of many stories and tribal folk-tales made for them by Chief Paul and Mrs. Decloux. These resources provide the materials for the present volume, which is designed to be used for beginning learners of this unusually beautiful and expressive language"--Page 4 of cover.

[**CHOCO LANGUAGES**] The Choco languages (also Chocoan, Chocó, Chokó) are a small family of Native American languages spread across Colombia and Panama. Choco consists of perhaps ten languages, half of them extinct: the Emberá languages (also known as Chocó proper, Cholo); Noanamá (also known as Waunana, Woun Meu); Anserma (†); Cenu (†) ?; Cauca (†); Sinúfana (Cenufara) (†) ?; Quimbaya (Kimbaya) (†) (not Choco?); Caramanta (†) ?; Anserma, Cenu, Cauca, Sinúfana, and Kimbaya are all extinct now. Quimbaya is known from only 8 words. Kaufman (1994) states that Quimbaya may not be a Choco language (Wiki).

**1957:** [IUW] *Comparative dictionary Choco dialects-Spanish-English: Choco dialects: Waunana (Wounan, Noanamá), Empera (Épêra, Embera, Ngverá): Empera dialects: Rio Sucio (Citara), Saixa (Saija/Micay), Baudó (Catio), Tado (Tadocito), Chamí (Katio), Catio (Katio), San Jorge (Ngverá), Rio Verde (Tucurá), Sambú (Cholo),* by Jacob A. Loewen. Cali, Colombia: Mennonite Brethren Board of Missions: Interdepartmental Linguistics, University of Washington, 1957. 600 p. in various pagings; 28 cm. Donated by Jacob Loewen as part of field collection 96-337-F. References: Bibl. of pub. writings of J.A. Loewen, 1957a.

[**CHOCHOLTEC**] Chocho (also Chocholtec, Chocholteco Chochotec, Chochon, or Ngigua) is a language of the Popolocan branch of the Oto-Manguean language family spoken in Mexico in the following communities of Oaxaca: Santa María Nativitas, San Juan Bautista Coixtlahuaca, San Miguel Tulancingo. Chocho is Spoken by 770 speakers (1998 Ethnologue Survey). Chocho is a tonal language distinguishing low, mid and high tones (Wiki).

Ethnologue: coz. Alternate Names: Chocho, Chocholteco, Chochon, Chochonteco, Chochotec, Ngiba, Ngigua, Ngiwa.

**1912:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario de la lengua Popoloca Chocha ó Chuchona, con sus equivalentes en Castellano, colectado y arreglado bajo un solo alfabeto,* by Nicolás León, [Mexico City]: [Imp. del Museo n. de Arqueología, Historia y Etnología], 1912. Folio, pp. [2], lviii; 1 plate; offprint in original gray wrappers, bound in later red cloth, gilt-lettered spine. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate with an Ayer presentation bookplate and a Newberry release stamp on the verso of the title page. Spanish-Popoloca [Chocholtec], pp. [v]-xxxii, Popoloca [Chocholtec]-Spanish, pp. xxxviii-xlii, Spanish-Popoluca (Sayula Popoluca), pp. xliii-lvii, Tlapaneca-Spanish, pp. lvii-lviii.

[**CHOCTAW**] The Choctaw language, traditionally spoken by the Native American Choctaw people of the southeastern United States, is a member of the Muskogean family. Although Chickasaw is sometimes listed as a dialect of Choctaw, more extensive documentation of Chickasaw has shown that Choctaw and Chickasaw are best treated as separate but closely related languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cho.

**1825 [1827]:** [LILLY] *A spelling book, written in the Chahta language, with an English translation. Second edition, revised*, by Alfred Wright and Cyrus Byington. Cincinnati: printed by Morgan, Lodge, and Fisher, 1827. 18mo, pp. 160; woodcut vignette on title page; prelims slightly spotted, else a very good, sound copy in original paper-covered boards neatly rebacked. Not in Pilling, Proof-sheets; Pilling, Muskogean, p. 98; Kruse, Schoolcraft Collection, no. 167; see Gilcrease-Hargrett, p. 106 for the first edition of 1825, "the first book in the Choctaw language, and an excessively rare volume." This second edition is also quite uncommon, with only 7 locations in OCLC. (bookseller's description: Rulon-Miller). A primer for children, without separately arranged vocabulary list, but including numerous brief Choctaw-English wordlists.

Third revised edition **1835:** [LILLY] *Chahta holisso: Ai isht ia vmmong*, [Alfred Wright & Cyrus Byington]. Boston: Printed for the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, by Crocker & Brewster, 1835. 72 p.: ill.; 19 cm. Third revised edition. In contemporary (original?) unprinted boards.

**1851-1857:** see Vols. 2 and 3 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1852:** [LILLYbm] *Holisso anumpa tosholi: an English and Choctaw definer for the Choctaw academies and schools*, by Cyrus Byington [1793-1868]. New York: S.W. Benedict, 1852. Contemporary (possibly original) black-quarter leather and marbled paper over boards, spine lettered in gold. Pp. [2] 1-5 6-252 253-254. First edition. 1500 copies. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes classified English-Choctaw vocabulary lists, pp. [5]-163, Choctaw-English adverbs and interjections, pp. 163-169, with English-Choctaw numbers, pp. 170-172. No preface or introduction. Earliest substantial English-Choctaw vocabulary. Second copy: IUW.

**1880:** [LILLYbm] *Chahta leksikon. A Choctaw in English definition. For the Choctaw academies and schools*, by Allen Wright [1873-1880]. St. Louis: Printed by the Presbyterian Publishing Company, [1880]. Original black pebbled cloth over boards, decorated in blind, spine lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [2] 1-2 3-311 312 + 6 pp. adverts and 3 blank leaves. First edition. 1000 copies. Zaubmüller, col. 43. Choctaw-English, pp. 6-311. Earliest Choctaw-English dictionary. "The Rev. Allen Wright was a native Choctaw...went to Union College...where he graduated. Then he took a full course at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, and was ordained by the Indian Presbytery in 1856...No other Choctaw that I ever met could give such a clear explanation of the difficult points in the grammar of the Choctaw" (Pilling, citing Edwards). Pilling, Proof-Sheets, 4249; Pilling, Muskogean, p. 102; Gilcrease-Hargrett, p. 130.

"The demand for the English definition of the Choctaw Language having been great and extensive for a few years past, the Author has undertaken to meet the urgent

necessity....A partial help has been secured from an anonymous manuscript Definer and the old Choctaw Definer [of Byington, see above]. If the work supplies that which was desired, the author will deem himself amply paid for long and laborious effort" (Preface, dated March 25<sup>th</sup>, 1880).

**1892:** [LILLY] *Complete Choctaw definer: English with Choctaw definition*, by Ben Watkins. Van Buren, Ark: J.W. Baldwin, 1892. Pp. 1-5 6-84 85-96. Contemporary [possibly original] black cloth, unprinted. Not in Zaunmüller. First edition. 5,000 copies. English-Choctaw, pp. [5]-84, followed by numerals and an appendix on conjugation. This copy stamped on free endpaper: "Thomas Drug, Co. | Talihina, I.T.[Indian Territory]." Presumably pre-1907, when Oklahoma became a state. Also with stamp of Burbank Public Library, Western History room. Second copy: IUW.

**1915:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Choctaw Language [including Choctaw-English and English-Choctaw]* by Cyrus Byington. Washington, D.C.: Washington Government Printing Office, 1915. Hardbound without d.j. 611 pp. First edition. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 446. Zaunmüller, col. 43. First true bilingual dictionary of Choctaw.

Third edition of English-Choctaw portion **1972:** [LILLYbm] *English-Choctaw Dictionary*, ed. Will T. Nelson. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City Council of Choctaws, 1972. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black, with photo of "Choctaw David Gardner" on the front cover. [39pp.]; [VI]-[XI]; blank; 381-611. "Third edition, September 15, 1972" [second edition was also 1972]. A reprint of the English-Choctaw portion of Byington's dictionary, with numerous photos of local Oklahoma City Choctaws in public and private life. The Byington edition was also reprinted in 1978, St. Clair Shores, Mich., Scholarly Press.

Seventh edition **1981:** [LILLY] *English-Choctaw dictionary*. 7th ed. Oklahoma City: Oklahoma City Council of Choctaws, 1981. [56], 381-611 p.: ports.; 22 cm. "Most of the information is taken from 'A dictionary of the Choctaw language by Cyrus Byington.' It was printed by the Government Printing Office ... in 1915." -- title-page. Imprint and edition statement at head of title. From the library of William Jay Smith. In gray illustrated wrappers.

Second edition of Choctaw-English portion **1978:** [LILLY] *Choctaw-English dictionary*. "Second Edition ... January 1, 1978". Oklahoma City: Central Choctaw Council, 1978. [58], 3-378 p.: ports.; 22 cm. "Most of this information is taken from 'A dictionary of the Choctaw language by Cyrus Byington.' It was published by the Government Printing Office ... in 1915." -- title-page. Edition statement at head of title. Imprint on title-page verso. "Will T. Nelson, editor" -- t.p. verso. From the library of William Jay Smith. In green illustrated wrappers.

[CHOL] The Ch'ol (Chol) language is a member of the western branch of the Mayan language family used by the Ch'ol people in the Mexican state of Chiapas. There are two main dialects: Ch'ol of Tila spoken by 43,870 people of whom 10,000 are monolinguals

in the villages of Tila, Vicente Guerrero, Chivalito and Limar in Chiapas; Ch'ol of Tumbalá spoken by 90,000 people of whom 30,000 are monolinguals in the villages of Tumbalá, Sabanilla, Misijá, Limar, Chivalita and Vicente Guerrero. The Cholan branch of the Mayan languages is considered to be particularly conservative and Ch'ol along with its two closest relatives the Ch'orti' language of Guatemala and Honduras, and the Chontal Maya language of Tabasco are believed to be the modern languages that best reflect their relationship with the Classic Maya language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ctu.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1973:** [IUW] *La lengua chol, de Tila (Chiapas)*, by Otto Schumann G. First edition. México, UNAM, Coordinación de Humanidades, 1973. 113 p. 22 cm. Series: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Centro de Estudios Mayas. Cuaderno 8. Bibliography: p. 113.

**1978:** [IUW] *Diccionario Ch'ol: ch'ol-español, español-ch'ol*, compiled by H. Wilbur Aulie y Evelyn W. de Aulie; in collaboration with César Meneses Díaz y Cristóbal López Vázquez. First edition. México: Publicado por el Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en coordinación con la Secretaría de Educación Pública a través de la Dirección General de Servicios Educativos en el Medio Indígena, 1978. 215 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves; núm. 21 Spanish-Chol-Spanish dictionary.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario ch'ol de Tumbalá, Chiapas, con variaciones dialectales de Tila y Sanbanilla*, compiled by H. Wilbur Aulie & Evelyn W. de Aulie, 1978, reedited by Emily F. Scharfe de Stairs, 1996. Coyoacán., D.F.: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1998. Original white wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. Pp. *i-vi vii-xxiii xxiv, 1 2-293 294* with illustrations and 3 maps. Second edition [revised and enlarged]. Six hundred copies. Series: Vocabularios Indígenas 121. Chol-Spanish, pp. 3-161, and Spanish-Chol, pp. 165-227, with a Chol-Latin-Spanish appendix of flora and fauna, pp. 261-272.

"This edition has been improved in many ways. The information it contains is more accessible because everything on the Ch'ol side is in the Spanish index, and vice versa. Dialectal variants are identified, the grammar notes have been updated...the bibliography has been updated. New appendices...have been added; expressions that refer to time, words used to indicate size...a list of place names...and a map of the Ch'ol area in Chiapas" (publisher's blurb).

[**CHONTAL, HIGHLAND OAXACA**] Highland Oaxaca Chontal, or Chontal de la Sierra de Oaxaca, is one of the Chontal languages of Oaxaca. It is sometimes called Tequistlatec, but is not the same as Tequistlatec proper, which is extinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chd. Alternate Names: Chontal de la Sierra de Oaxaca, Highland Chontal, Tequistlatec.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary: Chontal to Spanish-English, Spanish to Chontal*, by Paul [R.] Turner [1929- ] & Shirley Turner. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1971. Original orange and red wrappers, lettered in red and orange. Pp. *i-viii ix-xx, 1-364*. First edition. Chontal-Spanish/English, pp. 1-244, Spanish-Chontal, pp. 245-318. First English dictionary of the language. A condensed Spanish-Chontal dictionary appeared in 1970. Second copy: IUW.

"The Highland Chontal or Tequistlatecan Indians occupy the southeastern corner of the state of Oaxaca. They number about 5,000 speakers, living in nineteen mountain villages, all within one day's travel on foot and ranging in population from fewer than thirty inhabitants to more than 700....The only other closely related language group is composed of Lowland Chontals or Huamelultecos....The languages of the highland and lowland groups have changed so greatly over time that communication between their respective speakers is in Spanish rather than in the two Chontal languages....Each highland village speaks a slightly different dialect of Chontal.... The dialect of Highland Chontal presented here is from San Matías where we lived from 1959 to 1963 as members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics" (Introduction)

[**CHONTAL, TABASCO**] Chontal Maya, also known as Yoko ochoco and Acalan, is a Maya language of the Cholan family spoken by the Chontal Maya people of the Mexican state of Tabasco. Chontal Maya is spoken in Nacajuca, Centla, El Centro, Jonuta, and Macuspana. There are at least three dialects, identified as Tamulté de las Sábanas Chontal, Buena Vista Chontal, and Miramar Chontal (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chf. Alternate Names: Chontal Maya, Yocot'an.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario chontal de Tabasco*, by Kathryn C. Keller & Plácido Luciano G. Tucson, AZ:: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1997. Original tan, brown and white wrappers, lettered in brown. Pp. *i-iv v-xix xx, 1-2 3-527 528*. First edition. 500 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 36. Chontal-Español, pp. 3-303, and Español-Chontal, pp. 307-416, with bibliography, pp. 525-527. "Each of the two main sections of the dictionary... has about 5,000 entries. A large portion of the entries have as primary gloss a regional Spanish word not in common use in standard Mexican Spanish....All such items are further explained by another Spanish gloss, or by a brief definition in parentheses" (publisher's blurb). First true dictionary of Tabasco Chontal (Chontal Maya). Second copy: IUW.

"The Chontal language of Tabasco is one of the least known and least studied Mayan languages" (Prologue, Otto Schumann G.). "Some 45,000 people living on the lowlands of Tabasco, in southeast Mexico, speak Chontal. It is a language of Mayan origin that should not be confused with the Chontal of Oaxaca, which is generally considered as part of the Hocana branch....The material for this dictionary is based on that spoken by the inhabitants of the village of Tapotzingo, in the district of Nacajuca in the north of Villahermosa" (Introduction).

[**CHOPI**] Chopi, also spelled Copi, Tschopi, and Txopi, is a Bantu language spoken along the southern coast of Mozambique (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cce. Alternate Names: Cicopi, Copi, Shichopi, Shicopi, Tschopi, Txitxopi, Txopi.

**1902:** [LILLY] *A Vocabulary with a short grammar of Xilenge, the language of the people commonly called Chopi, spoken of the East Coast of Africa between the Limpopo river and Inhambane, compiled by Bishop Smyth and John Matthews*. London: Society for promoting christian knowledge, 1902. 44 p.; In-16. Original olive green cloth, lettered in black. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 405. Hendrix 441.

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *Dicionário Português-Chope e Chope-Português*, by Luis Feliciano dos Santos. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional de Moçambique, 1950. Original white and red wrappers, lettered in black. 224 pp. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 440. This is the first true dictionary of Chopi. Second copy: IUW. A 91 page English vocabulary was published in 1902, and a 90 page polyglot vocabulary, Portuguese with Chopi and nine other languages, in 1924. Chopi is a Bantu language spoken by approximately 200,000 people in Mozambique in 1950.

[**CHOROTE, IYO'WUJWA**] Iyo'wujwa (Chorote) is a Matacoan language spoken by about 2,000 people, mostly in Argentina where it is spoken by about 1,500 people; 50% of whom are monolingual. Alternate names include: Choroti, Manjuy, and Manjui. There are about 650 speakers in Paraguay and 8 in Bolivia. Of the 650 in Paraguay, approximately 480 are considered monolingual. These speakers in Paraguay only refer to themselves as Manjui or Inkijwas. They refer to the ones residing in Argentina as the Iyo'wujwas, though some who reside with these people in Argentina have migrated from Paraguay. Most of the Manjui under 40 years old can read and write in their own language and were taught in their own schools. The principal location of these people is a settlement called Santa Rosa, in the province of Boquerón. Other locations include Mcal. Estigarribia, Pedro P. Peña, and Yakaquash (Wiki).

Ethnologue: crq.

**1932:** [IUW] *Indian tribes of the Argentine and Bolivian Chaco; ethnological studies* by Rafael Karsten. Read January 18th, 1932. Helsingfors, 1932. x, 236 p. illus. (incl. music) fold. map. 24 cm. Series: [Finska vetenskaps-societeten, Helsingfors] Commentationes humanarum litterarum; 4, 1. "Material collected ... in the Argentine and Bolivian Gran Chaco in 1911-1913."--Pref. "The Toba language": p. [217]-223. "The Choroti language": p. [224]-230. With vocabularies of both. Bibliographical footnotes.

**1983:** [LILLYbm] *Lengua chorote. Variedad no. 2. Estudio descriptivo-comparativo y vocabulario*, by Ana Gerzenstein. [Buenos Aires]: Instituto de Linguística, 1983. Original light gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-10 11-228 229-232. First edition. Archivo de lenguas precolombinas, v. 4. Choroti-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 117-177, and Spanish-Choroti vocabulary, pp. 181-228. With the ink stamp of the Facultad de Filosofía y Letras of the University of Buenos Aires on the front cover. Rafael Karsten published *Indian tribes of the Argentine and Bolivian Chaco: ethnological studies* in 1932 in Helsingfors, which English-Choroti vocabularies (see above).

"This descriptive-comparative study of a second variety of Choroti represents a continuation of an ongoing program of investigation of the indigenous languages spoken principally in the territories of Argentina and bordering countries undertaken by the Institute of Linguistics of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters at the University of Buenos Aires" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**CH'ORTI'**] The Ch'orti' language (sometimes also Chorti) is a Mayan language, spoken by the indigenous Maya people who are also known as the Ch'orti' or Ch'orti' Maya. Ch'orti' is a direct descendant of the Classic Maya language in which many of the pre-Columbian inscriptions using the Maya script were written. This Classic Maya language is also attested in a number of inscriptions made in regions whose inhabitants most likely

spoke a different Mayan language variant, including the ancestor of Yukatek Maya. Ch'orti' is the modern version of the ancient Mayan language Ch'olan (which was actively used and most popular between the years of A.D 250 and 850) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: caa.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario del idioma ch'orti'*, by Vitalino Perez Martinez et al. Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquin, 1996. Original green and white wrappers, lettered in orange, white and black, with color illustrations on front and rear covers. Pp. [2] 1-6 7-54. <sup>2</sup>1-272 273-276. First edition. 500 copies. Chorti-Spanish, pp. <sup>2</sup>1-268. First dictionary of the language. One of the Mayan languages of Guatemala. Second copy: IUW.

"The number of speakers amounts to appoximately 52,000" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1997:** [IUW] *Cartilla maya ch'orti' = Katz'ijb'i'k kawojroner: bajxan jun*, [autor, Vitalino Pérez Martínez]. First edition. Antigua, Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín, 1997. 50 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Spanish title on p. 4: Primera cartilla maya ch'orti'

Chorti and Spanish. Chorti vocabulary.

**2007:** [IUW] *Ojronerob'Ch'orti' = Vocabulario Ch'orti'*. Guatemala: K'ulb'il Yol Twitz Paxil, Morwar Ojroner Ch'orti', 2007. 86 p.; 22 cm. "Ch'orti'-- Español." At head of title: Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, Comunidad Lingüística Ch'orti.' In Spanish and Chorti.

[CHRAU] Chrau /'tʃraʊ/ is a Bahnaric language spoken by some of the 22,000 ethnic Cho Ro people in southern Vietnam. Unlike most languages of Southeast Asia, Chrau has no lexical tone, though it does have significant sentence intonation (Wiki).

Ethnologue: crw. Alternate Names: Chauro, Choro, Ro, Tamun.

**1966:** [IUW] *Ngữ-vựng Chrau = Chrau vocabulary: Chrau-Việt-English*, by David Thomas và Thỏ Sảng Lục. Saigon: Bộ Giáo-Dục, 1966. 128 p.; 21 cm. Series: Tủ sách ngôn-ngữ dân-tộc thiểu-số Việt-Nam; cuốn 1. In Chrau, Vietnamese and English.

[CHUJ] Chuj is a Mayan language spoken by around 40,000 members of the Chuj people in Guatemala and around 10,000 members in Mexico. Chuj is a member of the Q'anjob'alan branch along with the languages of Tojolab'al, Q'anjob'al, Akateko, Popti', and Mocho' which, together with the Ch'olan branch, forms the Western branch of the Mayan family. The Chujean branch emerged approximately 2,000 years ago. In Guatemala, Chuj speakers mainly reside in the municipalities of San Mateo Ixtatán, San Sebastián Coatán and Nentón in the Huehuetenango Department. Some communities in Barillas and Ixcán also speak Chuj. The two main dialects of Chuj are the San Mateo Ixtatán dialect and the San Sebastián Coatán dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cac. Alternate Names: Chuh, Chuhe, Chuj de San Mateo Ixtatán, Chuje.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario del idioma chuj. Chuj-español*, by Mateo Felipe Diego & Juan Gaspar Juan. Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Linguístico Francisco Marroquin, 1998. Original brown and white wrappers, lettered in red and black, with a color illustration on front cover. Pp. [12] 1-286 287-288. First edition. 1000 copies. Chuj-Spanish, pp. 1-286. On the page of abbreviations, the language is specified as "Chuj de San Sebastián". First dictionary of Chuj. Second copy: IUW.

"There are twenty-one Mayan languages in Guatemala, and three further non-Mayan: Garífuna, Xinka and Spanish,

**2003:** [IUW] *Spaxti'al-slolonelal chuj / K'ulb'il Yol Twitz Paxil, Smakb'enal ti' Chuj = Vocabulario chuj*. Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, Comunidad Lingüística Chuj. Guatemala: K'ulb'il Yol Twitz Paxil, 2003. 224 p.; 22 cm. Chuj and Spanish; introd. in Chuj and Spanish. "Chuj-kaxlanh ti', kaxlanh ti'-chuj"--Cover. Bilingual dictionary (Spanish-Chuj) of the Chuj language, spoken today in four communities of the department of Huehuetenango.

[**CHUKCHI**] Chukchi /'tʃʊktʃi:/ (Chukchee) is a Palaeosiberian language spoken by Chukchi people in the easternmost extremity of Siberia, mainly in Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. According to the Russian Census of 2002, about 7,700 of the 15,700 Chukchi people speak Chukchi; knowledge of the Chukchi language is decreasing, and most Chukchis now speak the Russian language (fewer than 500 report not speaking Russian at all). Chukchi is closely related to Koryak, which is spoken by about half as many as speak Chukchi. The language, together with Koryak, Kerek, Alutor, and Itelmen, forms the Chukotko-Kamchatkan language family. The Chukchi and Koryaks form a cultural unit with an economy based on reindeer herding, and both have autonomy within the Russian Federation. The ethnonym Chukchi or Chukchee is an Anglicized form of the Russian ethnonym (singular Chukcha, plural Chukchi). This came into Russian from Čävča, the term used by the Chukchis' Tungusic-speaking neighbors, itself a rendering of the Chukchi word [tʃawtʃəw], which in Chukchi means "a man who is rich in reindeer". The Chukchis' term for themselves is [ɬəʔorawetʃat] (singular [ɬəʔorawetʃan]), "the real people." In the UNESCO Red Book, the language is on the list of endangered languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ckt. Alternate Names: Chuchoe, Chukcha, Chukchee, Chukot, Luoravetlan.

**1882:** [LILLY] *Tschuktschisk ordlista*, by Oscar Frithiof Nordqvist, 1858-1925. Stockholm: 1882. 2 p. l., [1], 378-399 p. 25 cm. Original gray-brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. "Ur 'Vega-expeditionens vetenskapliga iakttagel-ser' bd. I. Stockholm, 1882." on front wrappers. First edition. First vocabulary of this language.

"Rare Offprint with separate title page. Original wrappers titled to front. 8vo. 24 pages numbered from 372-399, just as published in 'Vega-Expeditionens Vetenskapliga Iakttagelser'. Mild wear to covers, otherwise in very good and original condition, internally bright. Consists of alphabet, numerals, and vocabulary of the Chukchi language, spoken in Siberia's furthest northeast regions. Translated to Swedish, this document is the result of A. E. Nordenskiöld's Vega Expedition. The Chukchi language, also known as Luoravetlan, Chukot or Chukcha, is a Palaeosiberian language spoken by Chukchi people in the easternmost extremity of Siberia, mainly in Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. The Chukchi and Koryaks form a cultural unit with an economy based on reindeer herding and both have autonomy within the Russian Federation. With origins around the Okhotsk Sea, the Chukchi are an indigenous people inhabiting the Chukchi Peninsula, the shores of the Chukchi Sea and the Bering Sea regions of the Arctic Ocean." (Bookseller's description: Voyager Press Rare Books)."

**1937:** [IUW] *Luoravetlansko-russkii̇ (chukotsko-russkii̇) slovar'*. Pod redaktsiē G. N. Stebnitskogo. Moskva, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo, 1937. 164 p. port. 21 cm. Series;

Nauchno-issledovatel'skaiȧ assotsiatsiiȧ Instituta narodov Severa im. P. G. Smidovicha. Trudy po lingvistike; t. 6. Chukchi-Russian dictionary.

**1957 [2005]:** [IUW] Чукотско-русский словарь: пособие для учащихся 5-9 классов общеобразовательных учреждений: около 8000 слов, Т.А. Молл, П.И. Инэнликэй. *Chukotsko-russkii̇ slovar': posobie dliȧ uhashchikhsiȧ 5-9 klassov obshcheobrazovatel'nykh uchrezhdenii̇: okolo 8000 slov*, Т.А. Moll, P.I. Inenlikēi. Second edition. Санкт-Петербург: Филиал изд-ва "Просвещение", 2005. Sankt-Peterburg: Filial izd-va "Prosveshchenie", 2005. 238 p.; 23 cm. First ed. published in 1957.

**1982:** [IUW] *Slovar' chukotsko-russkii̇ i russko-chukotskii̇: okolo 4,000 slov*, by P.I. Inenlikēi. Leningrad: "Prosveshchenie", 1982. 327 p.; 21 cm. "Posobie dliȧ uhashchikhsiȧ nachal'noi̇ shkoly." Russian-Chukchi-Russian dictionary.

**2000:** [IUW] *Ėtimologicheskii̇ slovar' chukotsko-kamchatskikh iazykov*, O.A. Mudrak. Moskva: Iazyki russkoī kul'tury, 2000. 284 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Series: Studia philological. Etymological dictionary Russian-Chukchi-Itelmen.

**2004:** see under **KORYAK**.

**2011:** [IUW] Луораветланско-русский (чукотско-русский) словарь: с приложением краткого очерка грамматики, В.Г. Богораз; под редакцией С.Н. Стебницкого. *Luoravetlansko-russkii̇ (chukotsko-russkii̇) slovar': s prilozheniem kratkogo ocherka grammatiki*, V.G. Bogoraz; pod redaktsiē S.N. Stebnitskogo. Moskva: URSS, 2011. Moskva: URSS, 2011. xlvii, 164 pages; 22 cm. Chukchi-Russian dictionary.

[**CHULYM**] Chulym (Russian: Чулымский язык, Čulymskij jazyk), also known as Chulim, Chulym-Turkic, Küerik, Chulym Tatar or Melets Tatar (not to be confused with the closely related Siberian Tatar language) is the language of the Chulym. The name the people use to refer to themselves, and also to their language, is Ös, literally 'self' or 'own'. It is also spoken by the Kacik (Kazik, Kuarik). This name originated from a now extinct tribe. The language is closely related to the Shor and Khakas languages. Though all these are considered by some as one language, the Ös speakers themselves do not believe this to be the case. Chulym is a moribund language and will most likely be extinct by the 2030s. The speakers are located in Russia, in southwestern Siberia, north of the Altay Mountains, in the basin of the Chulym River, a tributary of the Ob River (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ISO 639-3clw. Alternate Names: Chulim, Chulym Tatar, Chulym-Turkish, Melets Tatar.

**2008:** [IUW] *A study of the Middle Chulym dialect of the Chulym language*, by Li Yong-Song ... [et al.]. Seoul: Seoul National University Press, c2008. 258 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Original white paper over boards, lettered in white and red. "First printing: August 29, 2008" on verso of title page. Altaic languages series; 3. Appendix 1: Vocabulary, Chulym-English, pp. [105]-184. Includes bibliographical references (p. [257]-258).

"The language of the Chulym Tatars or the Chulym language belongs to the Turkic languages. Two dialects can be distinguished: Lower Chulym and Middle Chulym, which, in their turn, divide into vernaculars. The Lower Chulym dialect which is now believed to be extinct belongs to 'the *ayaq/tayliq*-group' and has many features in

common with the northern dialects of Altay (Tuba, Kumandy, Chalkandu) and the dialects of Kondoma and Lower Tom of the Shor language.... 'The Middle Chulym dialect now has fewer than twenty speakers; the youngest was 54 years old in 2005' (Anderson & Harrison 2006: 47-48)" (Introduction).

[**CHUMASHAN LANGUAGES**] Chumashan (English name from č<sup>h</sup>umaš /tʃ<sup>h</sup>umaʃ/, meaning "Santa Cruz Islander") is a family of languages that were spoken on the southern California coast by Native American Chumash people, from the Coastal plains and valleys of San Luis Obispo to Malibu, neighboring inland and Transverse Ranges valleys and canyons east to bordering the San Joaquin Valley, to three adjacent Channel Islands: San Miguel, Santa Rosa, and Santa Cruz. The Chumashan languages may be, along with Yukian and perhaps languages of southern Baja such as Waikuri, one of the oldest language families established in California, before the arrival of speakers of Penutian, Uto-Aztecian, and perhaps even Hokan languages. Chumashan, Yukian, and southern Baja languages are spoken in areas with long-established populations of a distinct physical type. The population in the core Chumashan area has been stable for the past 10,000 years. However, the attested range of Chumashan is recent (within a couple thousand years). There is internal evidence that Obispeño replaced a Hokan language and that Island Chumash mixed with a language very different from Chumashan; the islands were not in contact with the mainland until the introduction of plank canoes in the first millennium AD. All of the Chumashan languages are now extinct, although they are well documented in the unpublished fieldnotes of linguist John Peabody Harrington. Especially well documented are Barbareño, Ineseño, and Ventureño. The last native speaker of a Chumashan language was Barbareño speaker Mary Yee, who died in 1965 (Wiki).

[**CHUMBURUNG**] Chumburung (Kyongborong, Nchimburu, Nchummuru) is a Guang language spoken by 69,000 persons, mostly Chumburu by tribe and living in the Kingdom of Chumburung at both sides of the southwestern leg of Lake Volta in Ghana. 3,000 of these speak the Yeji (Yedji) dialect, which is quite divergent: no closer to Chumburung proper than Kplang or Krache are. A large number of publications describing the language can be found at: <http://www.language-archives.org/language/ncu>. References to the tribe and the traditional area are rare, but here is one: <http://www.northernghanapeoples.co.uk/>; click down left on CHUMBURUNG (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ncu. Alternate Names: Kyongborong, Nchimburu, Nchumburu, Nchummuru.

**1975:** [IUW] *Collected field reports on the phonology of Nchimburu* / Norman Price. [Legon] : Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1975. 29 p. ; 25 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered in black, with black cloth spine. Collected language notes ; no. 14. [200] word list, Nchimburu [Chumburung]-English, pp. 25-28. Bibliography: p. 29.

**1987:** [IUW] *A dictionary of key terms from the Chumburung New Testament: preliminary edition 1987 pending printing of the New Testament estimated late 1988: an essential handbook for all pastors, church leaders and interpreters*, by K.L. Hansford, Isaac A.K. Demuyakor and Evans A.K.D. Demuyakor. Tamale, Ghana: Ghana Institute of Linguistics, Literacy and Bible Translation, ©1987. 8 pages; 30 cm. A English-

Chumburung, Chumbrung-English dictionary was published in 1989 in two volumes by Gillian F. Hansford.

**1989:** see **1989b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**CHUUKESE**] Chuukese /tʃuːˈkiːz/, also rendered Trukese /trʌˈkiːz/, is a Trukic language of the Austronesian language family spoken primarily on the islands of Chuuk in the Caroline Islands in Micronesia. There are communities of speakers on Pohnpei and Guam as well. Estimates show that there are about 45,900 speakers in Micronesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chk. Alternate Names: Chuuk, Lagoon Chuukese, Ruk, Truk, Trukese.

**1947:** [LILLYbm] *Trukese-English and English-Trukese Dictionary, With Notes on Pronunciation, Grammar, Vocabularies, Phrases*, compiled by S[amuel] H. Elbert. [Pearl Harbor]: United States Naval Military Government, 1947. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 338 pp., with folding map of the Truk Islands. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This is the first dictionary of the language.

Presentation copy from the author, inscribed on the front cover: "C. D. Chrétien / from author / April 1954." The linguist C. Douglas Chrétien was author of *The Dialect of the Sierra de Mariveles Negritos* (1951) and *A Classification of 21 Philippine Languages* (1962) among others.

"This is one of a series of studies of Micronesian languages made by the Navy Department. The field work was done during the first eight months of 1946... Trukese was not written down until the missionaries translated numerous religious works... The arrangement of the dictionary is unusual. An attempt has been made to unite the ethnological theories of linguistics... with the more traditional etymological approach... A language is vital only when considered in relation to all facets of life. But consider the limitations of any single linguist. To do his job he must be a botanist, ichthyologist, astronomer, conchologist, craftsman, lover, magician, and much more besides. In many languages he may tap written records, but in Truk he is a pioneer and himself goes direct to the people... It is feared that some Trukese people, as well as some foreigners, will be offended by the inclusion... of many vulgar words that may not be spoken in the presence of the opposite sex. The reasons for including these are [one example is given]: Many are... in constant use. The teacher and missionary will want to know which to discourage and which to avoid himself. Vulgar words are so numerous that their avoidance is difficult... Trukese is a member of the huge Malayo-Polynesian family that extends from Madagascar to Easter Island... Trukese is spoken by nearly 10,000 natives in the Truk Islands... The Trukese-English dictionary contains approximately 5,000 words. This by no means exhausts the richness of the language. Breadfruits recorded total 56 varieties and 23 descriptive words, bananas 23 varieties, crabs 26 species [etc.]..."

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *Trukese-English Dictionary. Pwpwuken Tettenin Fóós: Chuuk-Ingenes*, compiled by Ward H. Goodenough & Hiroshi Sugita. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1980. Original white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. i-ii iii-lv lvi-lviii, 1-2 3-399 400. First edition. Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 141. Includes bibliography, pp. li-lii. Second copy: IUW.

"Our work builds on the dictionary by Samuel H. Elbert, published in 1947. It began in Romónum, Truk, in 1966" (Preface). "Three closely related languages are spoken in Truk State, Federated States of Micronesia. They are: Trukese, Mortlockese,

and Puluwatese. This dictionary represents only the first of them, and that one as it is spoken in the lagoon islands of Truk. Trukese has by far the largest number of speakers in the Truk State" (Introduction).

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *Trukese-English Dictionary. Pwpwuken Tettenin Fóós: Chuuk-Ingemes. Supplementary Volume: English-Trukese and an Index of Trukese Word Roots*, compiled by Ward H. Goodenough & Hiroshi Sugita. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1990. Original green wrappers, illustrated in green and white photography, and lettered in black. Pp. *i-vi vii-xv xvi, I-2* 3-560. First edition. *Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. 141S. Second copy: IUW.

[**CHUVASH**] Chuvash (Чăвашла, Çăvaşla; IPA: [tɕəvəʃˈlɑ]) is a Turkic language spoken in central Russia, primarily in the Chuvash Republic and adjacent areas. It is the only surviving member of the Oghur branch of Turkic languages. While many Turkic languages demonstrate mutual intelligibility to varying degrees, Chuvash has diverged considerably from the other languages in the group. The writing system for the Chuvash language is based on the Cyrillic script, employing all of the letters used in the Russian alphabet, and adding four letters of its own: Ä, Ę, Ç and Ý (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chv. Alternate Names: Bulgar.

**1908 [1974]:** [IUW] *Tschuwaschisches Wörterverzeichnis*, by H. Paasonen; eingeleitet von A. Róna-Tas; [editionis curam agit T. Janurik]. Szeged: Universitas Szegediensis de Attila József Nominata, 1974. 7, vii, 244 p.; 24 cm. Series: *Studia Uralo-Altaica*; 4. German and Chuvash. Reprint. Originally published: Budapest: Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1908. Includes bibliographical references (p. vi-vii) and indexes.

**1928-1938:** [LILLYbm] *Thesaurus linguae Tschuvaschorum*, by N[ikolaj] I[vanovich] Ashmarin (1870-1933). Kazan: Izd. Narodnogo Komissariata po prosveshcheniiu Chuvashskoi A.S.S.R., 1928-1938, 12 vols. Original cloth and paper over boards (with the possible exception of vols. 2 and 5, which may be in contemporary bindings of a similar style). Pp. [Vol. 1] *I-3* 4-335; [Vol. 2] *I-3* 4-230 + 10 pp. plates, *I* II-IV; [Vol. 3] *I-3* 4-363 364; [Vol. 4] *I-3* 4-352; [Vol. 5] *I-3* 4-400; [Vol. 6] [4] *I* II-VI, *I* 2-320; [Vol. 7] *I-3* 4-335 336; [Vol. 8] *I-3* 4-335 336; [Vol. 9] *I-3* 4-319 320; [Vol. 10] *I-3* 4-296; [Vol. 11] *I-3* 4-343 344; [Vol. 12] *I-3* 4-320. First editions. Zaubmüller, col. 385 ("bis 1953 19 vols. vorliegend"). Chuvash-Russian throughout, with Chuvash-Latin-Russian for first two volumes. The entire dictionary was reprinted in Russia in 1994. Indiana University began reprinting it from the first volume in 1968. Second copy of Vols. 1-4: IUW.

Reprinted **1968-**: [IUW] *Thesaurus linguae Tschuvaschorum*, by Nikolaj Ivanovich Ashmarin. With an introd. by Gerhard Doerfer. Bloomington, Indiana University [1968- ] v. 23 cm. Series: Indiana University publications. Uralic and Altaic series, v. 70/1- Reprint of the 1928 ed.

**1943:** [LILLYbm] *Deutsch-tschuwaschisches Wörterverzeichnis nebst kuzem tschuwaschen Sprachführer*, ed. by Johannes Benzing. Berlin: Verlagsanstalt Otto Stollberg, 1943. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *I-V* VI-VII VIII, *I* 2-51 52. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 385. Second copy: IUW.

"The present word list and language guide has been compiled by a few Germans work

**1950:** [IUW] *Çuvaş sözlüğü Türk Dil Kurumu çevirmenleri tarafından dilimize çevrilmiştir*, H. Paasonen. İstanbul: İ. Horoz Basımevi; 1950. viii, 218 p.; 25 cm. Series: T.D.K.D [Seri] C. III.; [sayı] 7 [i.e. 102]. Under the auspices of the Turkish Linguistics Society, this dictionary which was originally from the Chuvash to Finnish, has been rewritten to be a dictionary from Chuvash to Turkish. Series no. supplied from Türk Dil Kurumu yayınları sire listesi, 1962-1967. Bibliography: p. [vii]-viii.

**1951:** [IUW] *Russko-chuvashskii slovar'. Okolo 45,000 slov. S prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka chuvashskogo iazyka*. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1951. 896 p. 27 cm. At head of title: Chuvashskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut iazyka, literatury i istorii pri Sovete Ministerov Chuvashskoi ASSR.

**1954:** [IUW] *Chävashla-vyräsla slovar'*, V.G. Egorov, pukhsa khatĕrlenĕ. Second edition. Shupashkar: Chävash ASSR gos. izdatel'stvi, 1954. 320 p.; 20 cm. Includes brief grammatical sketch of Chuvash. Includes bibliographical references. Chuvash-Russian dictionary.

**1960a:** [IUW] *Russko-chuvashskii slovar': obshchestvenno-politicheskikh terminov*, [sost. Naum Andreevich Andreev.] Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 106 p. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of political terminology.

**1960b:** [IUW] *Russko-chuvashskii slovar': vyräsla-chävashla slovar'*, pod red. I.A. Andreeva. Cheboksary: [s.n.], 1960. 497 p. 23 cm. Russian-Chuvash dictionary.

**1961a:** [IUW] *Chuvash manual: introduction, grammar, reader and vocabulary*. Bloomington, Indiana University, 1961. 271 p. illus. 23 cm. Series: Indiana University publications. Uralic and Altaic series, v. 7. "American Council of Learned Societies, Research and Studies in Uralic and Altaic Languages, Project nos. 4, 58, 59."

**1961b:** [IUW] *Chuvashsko-russkii slovar'*. Pod red. M.ĪA. Sirotkina. Okolo 25 000 slov. S prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka chuvashskogo iazyka, sostavlenno N.A. Andreevym. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1961. 630 p. 27 cm.

**1963:** [IUW] *Russko-Chuvashskii slovar' nazvaniĭ rasteniĭ, proizrastaiushchikh na territorii Chuvashii = Ūsen-tĕran iachĕsen vyräsla-chävashla slovarĕ*, by A.D. Pletneva-Sokolova, A.N. L'vova, K.S. Dmitrieva. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1963. 27 cm.; 22 cm. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of plant names.

**1964:** [IUW] *Ētimologicheskii slovar' chuvashkogo iazyka*, by V. G. Egorov. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 355 p. Russian-Chuvash etymological dictionary

**1971:** [IUW] *Russko-chuvashskii slovar'. 40 000 slov*. Pod red. I.A. Andreeva i N.P. Petrova. Moskva, "Sov. ĕntsiklopediia," 1971. 893 p. 27 cm. Bibliography: p. [8].

**1982a:** [IUW] *Chävashla-vyräsla frazeologi slovarĕ: glagolpa iat sämakh frazeologizmĕsem = Chuvashsko-russkii frazeologicheskii slovar': glagol'no-imennye frazeologizmy*, by M.F. Chernov. Shupashkar: Chävash këneke izd-vi, 1982. 174 p.; 21 cm. Chuvash-Russian phraseological dictionary.

**1982b:** [IUW] *Chävashla-vyräsla slovar': 40,000 sämakha iakhĕn*, by M.I. Skvortsov, redaktsilenĕ. Muskav: "Russkii iazyk" Izd-vo, 1982. 712 p., [32] p. of plates: ill. (some col.); 27 cm. Chuvash and Russian. Title on added t.p.: Chuvashsko-russkii slovar'. Bibliography: p. [15].

**1989:** [IUW] *Chăvashla-vyrăsla slovar'*: vĕrenekensem valli = Chuvashko-russkiĭ slovar': dlĭa uchashchikhsĭa, M.I. Skvortsov. Shupashkar: Chăvash këneke izd-vi, 1989. 238 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Illustrations on lining papers. Chuvash-Russian children's dictionary.

**1996:** [IUW] *Ėtimologicheskiĭ slovar' chuvashskogo ĭazyka*, M.R. Fedotov. Cheboksary: Chuvashskiĭ gos. in-t gumanitarnykh nauk, 1996. 2 v.; 22 cm.

T. 1. A-Ritavan -- t. 2. Sav-Iashtaka. Russian-Chuvash etymological dictionary.

**1996:** [IUW] *Chăvashla-vyrăsla slovar'* = *Chuvashsko-russkiĭ slovar'*, M.I. Skvortsov. Shupashkar: Chăvash këneke izd-vi, 1996. 238 p.; 22 cm. .

**1998a:** [IUW] *Meditsinskiĭ terminologicheskiĭ russko-chuvashskiĭ slovar'* = *Meditsina terminĕsen vyrăsla-chăvashla slovarĕ*, L.N. Ivanov, M.M. Minnebaev. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1998. 191 p.; 22 cm. Russian-Chuvash medical dictionary.

**1998b:** [IUW] *Tematicheskiĭ russko-chuvashskiĭ slovar'*: dlĭa 1-4 klassa russkikh shkol, L.P. Sergeev, E.F. Vasil'eva. Cheboksary: "Chuvashiĭa", 1998. 114 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of terms and phrases.

**1999:** [IUW] *Chăvashla-vyrăsla tata vyrăsla-chăvashla slovar'* = *Slovar' chuvashsko-russkiĭ i russko-chuvashskiĭ*, M.I. Skvortsov, A.V. Skvortsova. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1999. 431 p.; 22 cm. "Uchebnoe izdanie"--Colophon. Includes bibliographical references (p. [6]). Chuvash-Russian-Chuvash dictionary.

**2000:** [IUW] *Kratkiĭ russko-chuvashskiĭ psikhiatricheskiĭ slovar'* = *Psikhiatrin vyrăsla-chăvashla kĕske slovarĕ*, by A.V. Golenkov, A.P. Dolgova; pod redaktsiĕi G.A. Degtiareva. Cheboksary: Chuvashskiĭ gosudarstvennyĭ institut gumanitarnykh nauk, 2000. 75 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of psychiatrics.

**2001:** [IUW] *Chăvash chĕlkhin tĕrle ĭyshshi slovarĕsem: kătarkăś: kăĭăk ĭachĕsen chăvashla-vyrăsla, vyrăsla-chăvashla vĕrenti slovarĕ*, by L.P. Petrov tata E.L. Petrova pukhsa khatĕrlenĕ. Shupashkar: Izd-vo Chuvashskogo universiteta, 2001. 27 p.; 20 cm.

Includes bibliographical references (p. 5-12). In Chuvash. Chuvash-Russian dictionary of bird nomenclature.

**2002:** [IUW] *Russko-chuvashskiĭ slovar'* = *Vyrăsla-chăvashla slovar'*: okolo 10,000 slov, by M.I. Skvortsov, A.V. Skvortsova. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 2002.

511 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Chuvash dictionary.

**2006:** [IUW] *ĪUtran kĕnĕ sămakhsen vyrăsla-chăvashla slovarĕ* = *Russko-chuvashskiĭ slovar' zaimstvovannykh slov*, by L.D. Bashkirov, M.I. Skvortsov. Shupashkar: [Chuvashskiĭ respublikanskiĭ institut obrazovaniĭa], 2006. 310 p.; 22 cm. In Russian and Chuvash. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of foreign words and phrases.

**2008:** [IUW] *Tsçhuwasçhiska: tschuwaschischer Nachlass von August Ahlqvist*, August Ahlqvist; herausgegeben von Klára Agyagási und Eberhard Winkler. Debrecen: Kossuth Egyetemi Kiadó, 2008- [3] v.; 24 cm. Series: Studies in linguistics of the Volga-Region, 1587-284X; v. 4. Consists primarily of reproduced manuscript dictionary pages, with transcription on each facing page.

**2010:** [IUW] *увашко-русский и русско-чувашский словарь* = *Чăвашла-вyrăsla tata vyrăsla-chăvashla slovar'* / M.I. Скворцов, A.B. Скворцова. *Chuvashsko-russkiĭ i russko-chuvashskiĭ slovar'* = *Chăvashla-vyrăsla tata vyrăsla-chăvashla slovar'*, M.I. Skvortsov, A.V. Skvortsova. Изд. 5-е, стереотипное. Izd. 5-е,

stereotipное. Чебоксары: Чувашское книжное изд-во, 2010. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 2010. 431 p.; 23 cm. "Учебное издание"--Colophon. "Uchebnoe izdanie"--Colophon.

Includes bibliographical references (p. [6]).

**2012:** [IUW] Русско-чувашский словарь: В двух томах: около 32 500 слов = Вырăсла-чăвашла словарь: Икĕ томлă: 32 500 сăмаха яхăн / М.И. Скворцов. *Russko-chuvashskii slovar': V dvukh tomakh: okolo 32 500 slov = Vyrăsla-chăvashla slovar': Ikĕ tomłă: 32 500 sămakha iakhăn*, by M.I. Skvortsov. Чебоксары: Чувашское книжное издательство, 2012. Cheboksary: Chuvashskoe knizhnoe izdatel'stvo, 2012. 2 volumes; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references. In Russian and Chuvash. Contents: Том 1. А-О -- том 2. П-Я. Том 1. А-О -- том 2. P-ĬA.

**2014:** [IUW] Чăваш чĕлхинчи синонимсен словарь = Словарь синонимов чувашского языка / Е.Ф. Васильева. *Chăvash chĕlkhinchi sinonimsen slovarĕ = Slovar' sinonimov chuvashskogo iazyka*, by E.F. Vasil'eva. Шупашкар: Чăваш кĕнеке издательстви 2014. Shupashkar: Chăvash kĕneke izdatel'stvi 2014. 207 pages; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (pages 206-207) and index. In Chuvash and Russian. Russian-Chuvash dictionary of synonyms and antonyms.

[CHUWABU] Chuwabo (Echuwabo), also spelled Cuabo and Txuwabo, is a Bantu language spoken along the central coast of Mozambique. Maindo, though customarily considered a separate language, is close enough to be a dialect of Chuwabo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chw. Alternate Names: Chichwabo, Chuabo, Chuwabo, Chwabo, Cicuabo, Cuabo, Cuwabo, Echuabo, Echuwabo, Txuwabo.

**1889:** [LILLY] *Elementos para um vocabulario do dialecto Falado em Quelimane (Ichuábo)*, by Gustavo de Bivar Pinto Lopes. Mocambique: Imprensa Nacional, 1889. Original pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, faded to tan. Pp. 1-9 10-36 37-38. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 446. Portuguese-Chwaba, pp. [15]-28. A presentation copy inscribed in ink on the title page by the author, with the ownership label of John Lawson. Second copy: LILLYbm, in contemporary black quarter-leather and blue marbled paper over boards with spine lettered in gold.

"First edition of this handbook for missionaries learning the languages of the indigenous people in the district of Quelimane, on the coast of Mozambique. Pinto Lopes (b. 1864), a high-ranking civil servant in mozambique from 1886 to 1926, offers four pages of grammar and an extensive vocabulary list. a six-page appendix explains terms unique to the region for fortifications, political ranks, furniture, household goods, etc." (bookseller's description of another copy: Richard C. Ramer).

**1995:** [IUW] *Dicionário etxuwabo-português*, a cura di Vito Valer e Lodovico Festi. Trento: Centro Missioni Cappuccini, 1995. 393 p.; 22 cm.

[CIA-CIA] Cia-Cia (Bahasa Ciacia), also known as Buton(ese), is an Austronesian language spoken principally around the town of Bau-Bau on the southern tip of Buton Island off the southeast coast of Sulawesi in Indonesia. In 2009, the language gained international media attention as the town of Bau-Bau was teaching children to read and write Cia-Cia in hangul, the Korean alphabet, and the mayor consulted the Indonesian government on the possibility of making the writing system official. However, the project was abandoned in 2012 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cia. Alternate Names: Boetoneezen, Buton, Butonese, Butung, South Buton, Southern Butung.

**1817:** see under **ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**CIRCASSIAN LANGUAGES:** see under **ADYGHE** and **KABARDIAN**] Circassian /sər'kæsiən/, also known as Cherkess /tʃər'kɛs/, is a dialect continuum of the North Caucasus. There are two Circassian languages, defined by their literary standards, Adyghe (КӀахыбзэ, West Circassian), with half a million speakers, and Kabardian (Къэбэрдейбзэ, East Circassian), with a million. The spoken languages, however, merge, with intermediate dialects intelligible to both standards. The earliest extant written records of the Circassian language are in the Arabic script, recorded by the Turkish traveller Evliya Çelebi in the 17th century. The terms "Circassian" and "Cherkess" are sometimes used as synonyms for the Northwest Caucasian languages in general.

[**CLALLAM**] Klallam or Clallam (native name: nəxʷsɫayəmúçən) is a Straits Salishan language that was traditionally spoken by the Klallam peoples at Becher Bay on Vancouver Island in British Columbia and across the Strait of Juan de Fuca on the north coast of the Olympic Peninsula in Washington. Klallam is closely related to North Straits Salish, but not mutually intelligible. The last native speaker of Klallam was Hazel Sampson, who died on February 4, 2014, at age 103. It continues to be spoken with varying degrees of fluency by six younger Klallam as a second language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: clm. Alternate Names: Klallam, Na'klallam, S'klallam.

**1863:** [LILLYbm] *Alphabetical Vocabularies of the Clallam and Lummi*, by George Gibbs. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1863. Original (?) unprinted turquoise contemporary wrappers (detached, spine perished), with ink title "Vocabularies of Clallam and Lummi" and "Philological Society" in ink in upper right hand corner. Vii, [9]-40. This copy 35 cm. tall, entirely untrimmed, presumably as issued for binding. First edition. Shea's Library of American Linguistics XI (although not here identified as such). Not in Zaunmüller. This copy withdrawn from the library of King's College, London. According to Platzmann, 100 copies were printed. English-Clallam vocabulary, pp. [9]-[22], English-Lummi vocabulary, pp. [23]-40.

"The tribe of Clallams, as they are usually called by the residents of Washington Territory... inhabit the southern shore of Fuca Strait, from about the Okeho River on the west, to Port Townsend on the east... The Clallam differs materially from the other Salish languages of the Puget Sound country, though less from the Lummi than the rest. Its noticeable feature is the frequent occurrence of the nasal *ng*. The Lummi tribe live on the lower part of a river heading in the Cascade Range, north-east of Mount Baker... They are, however, intruders here, their former country having been a part of the group of islands between the continent and Vancouver Island, to which they still occasionally resort... Like the Clallam, their language abounds with the nasal *ng*, both as a prefix and a termination... These two vocabularies were collected, the first at Port Townsend, during a residence of a few months, the other at Simiamoo Bay, while I was connected with the N. W. Boundary Commission." This is the first published vocabularies of these two languages.

Reprinted **1970:** [IUW] *Alphabetical vocabularies of the Clallam and Lummi*. By George Gibbs. New York, Cramoisy Press, 1863. [New York,

AMS Press, 1970]. vii, 40 p. 24 cm. Shea's library of American linguistics 11. "Vocabulary of the Lummi": p. [21]-40.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**2012:** [IUW] *Klallam dictionary*, Timothy Montler. Seattle: University of Washington Press, ©2012. xviii, 983 pages; 29 cm. Includes bibliographical references (page xviii) and indexes. First dictionary of the language.

[**COAHUILTECO**] Coahuilteco was a language isolate that was spoken in southern Texas (United States) and northeastern Coahuila (Mexico). It is now extinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue: no longer listed.

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Material from the Tribes of Southern Texas and Northeastern Mexico*, by John R[eed] Swanton. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1940. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 146 pp. First edition. Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 127. Includes an detailed history of prior linguistic sources for the tribes discussed, as well as vocabularies as follow: Coahuilteco-English, pp. 10-48, with English-Coahuilteco index, pp. 50-55; Comecrudo-English, pp. 55-105, with English-Comecrudo index, pp. 107-118; Cotoname-English, pp. 118-120, with English-Cotoname index, pp. 120-121; Maratino-English, pp. 122-123, with English-Maratino index, pp. 123-124; Karankawa-English, pp. 124-130, with English-Karankawa index, pp. 130-133.

"Around the northwestern angle of the Gulf of Mexico, and encircled by tribes belonging to ... large and better known linguistic families...there was early in the sixteenth century a great number of tribes of bands which differed markedly from their neighbors in language and showed great diversity among themselves. These tribes extended from the Mississippi River to the neighborhood of Panuco, Mexico, on the south and Monclova, Coahuila, on the west... So far as we are now aware, the ... languages belonging to the so-called Coahuiltecan, Karankawan, Tamaulipecan, and Janambrian stocks, are... extinct, and in the present bulletin all of the linguistic material drawn from them and known to be in existence is incorporated. For the sake of completeness there is included, not only hitherto unpublished vocabularies, but published material as well which it is believed should be brought together in one volume."

[**COCHIMI**] Cochimí was once the language of the greater part Baja California, as attested by Jesuit documents of the 18th century. It seems to have become extinct around the beginning of the 20th century (Modern "Cochimi"-speakers are actually speakers of Kumiai.) There were two main dialects, northern and southern; the dividing line was approximately at the Misión San Ignacio Kadakaamán, in the north of present-day Baja California Sur. The Jesuit texts establish that the language was related to the Yuman languages of the Colorado River region. It is thought to be the most divergent language of the family, which is generally called Yuman–Cochimí to reflect this. Based on glottochronology studies, the separation between Cochimi and the Yuman languages is believed to have occurred about 1000 BC (Wiki).

Ethnologue: coj. Alternate Names: Cadegomeño, Cadegomo, Cochetimi, Cochima, Cochimí, Cochimtee, Didiu, Joaquin, Laimon, Laymon-Cochimi, Laymonem,

San, San Francisco Saverio Mission, San Francisco Xavier de, San Javier, San Xavier, Viggé-Biaundo Mission.

**1978:** [IUW] *Cochimi and proto-Yuman: lexical and syntactic evidence for a new language family in Lower California* / by Mauricio J. Mixco; foreword by Ernest J. Burrus. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1978. xiv, 125 p.: ill.; 28 cm. Original light brown wrappers, lettered in black. Anthropological papers (Salt Lake City, Utah); no. 101. Based on Miguel del Barco's text, *Historia natural y crónica de la antigua California*. "Reproduction of del Barco's Lower California texts, Fondo Gesuítico, Mss. 1413/1414": p. 106-118. Bibliography: p. 119-125. Comparative Cochimi-Yoman Lexicon, pp. 79-101, with explanatory material.

[**COCOPA**] Cocopah is a Delta language of the Yuman language family spoken by the Cocopah. In an effort to keep the language alive, which was spoken by fewer than 400 people at the turn of the 21st-century, the Cocopah Museum began offering Cocopah language classes to children in 1998. The language had no alphabet until the 1970s when a scholar developed one for a university dissertation. It proved to be less than ideal, and a new alphabet was developed by the tribe in the early 2000s. As the revival of the language has progressed, it has been necessary to find words for modern objects that didn't exist in the ancient language. These issues are referred to the elders of the tribe for a decision. Cocopah in Mexico use a different orthography designed by the INALI (Wiki).

Ethnologue: coc. Alternate Names: Cocopá, Cocopah, Cucapá, Cucupá, Kikimá, Kwikapá.

**1989:** [LILLYbm] *Cocopa Dictionary*, by James M. Crawford. Berkeley: University of California, 1989. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. *i-iv* v-x, 1-534. First edition. University of California Publications, Linguistics Vol. 114. Cocopa-English, pp. 13-424, and English-Cocopa, pp. 428-529, with bibliography, pp. 531-534. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Cocopa, a member of the Yuman family, is the native language of some 1,000 people in southwestern Arizona and in northern Mexico. The larger portion of the tribe inhabits the delta region of the lower Colorado River, the same general region the tribe occupied at the time of European contact" (Introduction).

[**COEUR D'ALENE**] Coeur d'Alene (Cœur d'Alène, snchitsu'umshtsn) is a Salishan language. It was spoken by only two of the 80 individuals in the Coeur d'Alene Tribe on the Coeur d'Alene Reservation in northern Idaho, United States in 1999. It is considered an endangered language. However, as of 2014, two elders in their 90s remain who grew up with snchitsu'umshtsn as their first language, and the use of the language is spreading among all age groups. Lawrence Nicodemus, "a retired judge and former tribal council member," became a scholar of the language. He had worked with linguist Gladys Reichard in his youth, and went on to create a grammar, dictionary, and instructional materials. Nicodemus taught language classes until his death at age 94 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: crd.

**1846:** see **9**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1939:** [LILLYbm] "Stem-List of the Coeur d'Alene Language," by Gladys A. Richard, in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, New York, Vol. 10, Nos. 2-3 (November 1939), pp. 92-108. Coeur d'Alene-English vocabulary, pp. 92-108. This appears to be the first substantial vocabulary of the language.

"With the grammar [in the *Handbook of American Indian Languages*, vol. 3, pp. 1933-1938], which gives details of morphology and usage, and the stem-list which follows, a large number of words may be coined, particularly since Coeur d'Alene is an unusually regular language" (p. 92).

[COFÁN] The Cofán language (also Kofan or Kofane; autonym: A'ingae) is the language of the Cofán people, an indigenous group native to Napo Province northeast Ecuador and southern Colombia, between the Guamués River (a tributary of the Putumayo River) and the Aguarico River (a tributary of the Napo River). Approximately 60% of Cofán speakers in Ecuador are literate in their own language. There is extensive bilingualism with Spanish on both sides of the border. Inter-marriage with Siona people and Secoya people also promotes bilingualism. The language is written in the Roman script and has ten vowels (five with and without nasalization) and twenty-eight consonants. Cofán had been classified as a Chibchan language, but this appears to be due to borrowed vocabulary (Wiki).

Ethnologue: con. Alternate Names: A'i, Kofán, Kofane.

**1976:** [IUW] *Vocabulario cofán: cofán-castellano, castellano-cofán*, compiled by M.B. Borman. Quito, Ecuador: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en cooperación con el Ministerio de Educación Pública, 1976. vi, 122 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves no.19. First edition.

[COKWE] Chokwe is the Bantu language spoken by the Chokwe people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola and Zambia. It is recognized as a national language of Angola, where half a million people spoke it in 1991. Another half a million speakers lived in the Congo in 1990, and some 20,000 in Zambia in 2010. Angola's Instituto de Línguas Nacionais (National Languages Institute) has established spelling rules for Chokwe with a view to facilitate and promote its use. It is used as a lingua franca in eastern Angola. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cjk. Alternate Names: Chokwe, Ciokwe, Djok, Kioko, Quioco, Shioko, Tschiockloe, Tshokwe.

**1987:** [IUW] *Léxicos temáticos de agricultura, pesca, pecuária: português-Cokwe*, by Boubacar Diarra. Luanda: Instituto de Línguas Nacionais, 1987. 15 leaves; 30 cm. "Projecto ANG/77/009--"Desenvolvimento das Línguas Nacionais na R.P.A.". Portuguese-Chokwe thematic dictionary of agriculture, fish and livestock terms.

**1989:** [IUW] *Dicionário cokwe-português*, by Adriano Barbosa. Coimbra (Portugal): Instituto de Antropologia, Universidade de Coimbra, 1989. xiii, 750 p.; 25 cm. Series: Publicações do Centro de Estudos Africanos no. 11. Chokwe-Portuguese dictionary.

#### [COLOMBIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Indio del Gran Tolima*, by Pedro José Ramirez Sendoya. Bogota: Editorial Minerva, 1952. Original multi-colored illustrated wrappers,

lettered in red and black. 282 pp. + 6 plates + 2 pp. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes, pp. [5]-176, a dictionary of two thousand words from various indigenous languages of Columbia, primarily Ketchuan and Carib, but twelve others as well. Bibliography, pp. [IX]-XV. Second copy: IUW.

**[COLORADO]** Tsafiki, also known as Tsáchila or Colorado, is a Barbacoan language spoken in Ecuador by c. 2000 ethnic Tsáchila people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cof. Alternate Names Tsachila, Tsafiki, Tsaiqui.

**1904:** [IUW] *Prehistoria ecuatoriana. Ligeras reflexiones sobre las razas indígenas, que poblaban antiguamente el territorio actual de la república del Ecuador*, by Federico González Suárez. Quito, R. Jaramillo, 1904. v, 87 p. illus. 26 cm. Library binding, incorporating original tan front wrapper, lettered and decorated in black. Appendix 1: Spanish-Colorado, pp. [43]-47, with notes, pp. 47-49; Appendix, 2 no. 1: Spanish-Jibaro spoken by the Gualaquiza tribe [Shuar], pp. [51]-54, with notes, p. 55; Appendix 2, no. 2: Spanish-Jibaro spoken by the Zamora tribe [Shuar], pp. [57]-62.

"In these appendices we give a few samples of the languages spoken today by the various indigenous tribes living in the territory of Ecuador..." (Appendices, tr: BM).

**[COLUMBIA-WENATCHI]** Columbia-Moses, or Columbia-Wenatchi, is a Southern Interior Salish language, also known as Nxaãmxcín. Speakers currently reside on the Colville Indian Reservation. There are two dialects, Columbia (Sinkiuse, Columbian) and Wenatchi (Wenatchee, Entiat, Chelan). Wenatchi is the heritage language of the Wenatchi, Chelan, and Entiat tribes, Columbian of the Sinkiuse-Columbia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: col. Alternate Names: Chelan, Columbian, Moses-Colombia, Moses-Colombia Salish, Nxa'amxcin, Wenatchee, Wenatchi, Wenatchi-Columbia.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 7 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**[COMANCHE]** Comanche /kə'mæntʃi:/ is a Uto-Aztecan language spoken by the Comanche people, who split off from the Shoshone soon after they acquired horses around 1705. The Comanche language and the Shoshoni language are therefore quite similar, although certain consonant changes in Comanche have inhibited mutual intelligibility. The name "Comanche" comes from the Ute word *kimantsi* meaning "enemy, stranger". Their own name for the language is *nũmũ tekwapũ* which means "language of the people" (WIKI).

Ethnologue: com.

**1851-1857:** see Vol. 2 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1866:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario del idioma comanche*, by Manuel García Rejon. Mexico: Impr. de I. Cumplido, 1866. 29 p., 1 l. 28 cm. Original pale blue wrappers lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. First separately printed vocabulary of Comanche.

Second augmented edition **1995:** [LILLYbm] *Comanche Vocabulary. Trilingual Edition*, compiled by Manuel Garcia Rejón, trans. and edited by Daniel J. Gelo. Austin, Texas: University of Texas Press, 1995. Original

red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i-xi* xii-xxvii xxviii-xxx, 1 2-76 77-82. First edition. English-Spanish-Comanche vocabulary, pp. [17]-53, and Comanche-English, pp. [53]-66. This is a presentation copy from the editor: "To David P. McAllester | with thanks and warm regards | Dan Gelo." Also include loosely inserted t.l.s. dated 29 November 1995 from Gelo to McAllester, reading in part: "Please accept this copy as a way of saying how much I appreciate the guidance you gave me in graduate school, and especially entrusting me with your field notes, which continue to be central to my understanding of Comanche culture. The notes were very helpful in preparing this edition..." With McAllester's manuscript note: "Thanked Dec. 9 on Chris. card". McAllester, linguist, ethnomusicologist and Navajo specialist, is author of numerous works, including *Enemy way music: a study of social and esthetic values as seen in Navaho music* (1954), and *Hogans: Navajo houses & house songs* (1980).

This vocabulary was originally collected in 1861-1864, and is "by far the most extensive Comanche word list compiled before the establishment of the Kiowa-Comanche-Apache Reservation in 1867. It preserves words and concepts that have since changed or even disappeared from the language....This translation adds the English equivalents to the original Spanish-Comanche list of 857 words, as well as a Comanche-English vocabulary and comparisons with later Comanche word lists....The book also includes information on pictography, preserving a rare sample of Comanche scapula drawing" (from the rear cover of the paperback issue). Second copy: IUW.

Paperback issue: [LILLYbm] identical to hardbound issue, but original red and yellow wrappers, lettered in white, red, and black.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 19 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1973:** [IUW] *Two nineteenth century ethnographic documents on the Wiyot and Yurok of northwestern California and the Comanches of New Mexico and Texas.* Berkeley: Archaeological Research Facility, Dept. of Anthropology, University of California, 1973. 53 p.: ill.; 28 cm. Erratum slip tipped in. Includes bibliographies. Contents: Observations on the Indians of the Klamath River and Humboldt Bay, accompanying vocabularies of their languages, by George Gibbs; edited and annotated by Robert F. Heizer -- Ethnographic information on the Comanches, gathered from the mouth of a trapper who was their prisoner for thirteen years, by Leon de Cessac; edited and annotated by Thomas R. Hester; translated by Fred H. Stross.

**1990:** [IUW] *Comanche dictionary and grammar*, Lila Wistrand Robinson and James Armagost. Arlington, Texas: Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington, 1990. xviii, 338 p.; ill.; 23 cm. Series: Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington publications in linguistics, 92. Includes bibliographical references (p. 335-338). First dictionary of Comanche.

[**COMECRUDO**] Comecrudo is an extinct Comecrudan language of Mexico. The name Comecrudo is Spanish for "eat-raw"; Carrizo is Spanish for "reed". It was best recorded in a list of 148 words in 1829 by French botanist Jean Louis Berlandier (Berlandier called

it "Mulato") (Berlandier et al. 1828–1829). It was spoken on the lower Rio Grande near Reynosa, Tamaulipas, in Mexico. Comecrudo has often been considered a Coahuiltecan language although most linguists now consider the relationship between them unprovable due to the lack of information. In 1861, German Adolph published a travelogue with some vocabulary (Adolph called the language Carrizo) (Adolph 1861: 185–186). In 1886, Albert Gatschet recorded vocabulary, sentences, and a text from the descendants (who were not fluent) of the last Comecrudo speakers near Camargo, Tamaulipas, at Las Prietas (Swanton 1940: 55–118) (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list the language.

**1940:** see under **COAHUILTECO**.

**[COMORIAN, NDZWANI]** Comorian (Shikomori or Shimasiwa, the "language of islands") is the most widely used language on the Comoros (independent islands in the Indian Ocean, off Mozambique and Madagascar) and Mayotte. It is a set of Sabaki dialects but with less Arabic influence than standard Swahili. Each island has a different dialect and the four are conventionally divided into two groups: the eastern group is composed of Shindzuani (spoken on Ndzuwani) and Shimaore (Mayotte), while the western group is composed of Shimwali (Mwali) and Shingazija (Ngazidja). No official alphabet existed in 1992, but historically the language was written in the Arabic script. The colonial administration introduced the Latin script, of which a modified version is now being promoted in the country; the Arabic script remains widely used and literacy in the Arabic script is higher than in the Latin script) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wni. Alternate Names: Hinzua, Njuani, Shindzwani.

**1979:** [IUW] *Le dictionnaire comorien-français et français-comorien*, du R. P. Sacleux; [édité par] Mohamed Ahmed Chamanga et Noël-Jacques Gueunier. Paris: SELAF, 1979. 2 v. (657 p.); 24 cm. Langues et civilisations de l'Asie du sud-est et du monde insulindien 9. Summary in French, English, German, Spanish and Russian. "Ouvrages linguistiques du R. P. Sacleux": p. [18]-19. Bibliography: p. [20]-2

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique comorien (shindzuani) français*, by Mohamed Ahmed Chamanga. Paris: Editions L'Harmattan, 1992. Original white, yellow and black wrappers, lettered in yellow and black. Pp. [does not appear to be missing any preliminary leaves] 3-9 10-240 241-242. First edition. Comorian-French, pp. [37]-240. The earliest lexicon of Shindzwani Comorian appears to be M. R. Ormières' *Lexique français-anjouanais* in 1893. François Fischer published a *Grammaire-dictionnaire comorien* in 1949; Charles Sacleux's, *Le dictionnaire comorien-français et français-comorien du R.P.Sacleux*, appeared in Louvain in 1979 (see above).

"When the Comoro Islands [between northern Madagascar and E. Africa] achieved independence in 1975 there was a renewed interest in the Comorian language, which had lain dormant since the work of precursors in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.... With the exception of outmoded earlier dictionaries by Sacleux and Fischer, there exists at present only the dictionary of Sophie Blancy on Maorais and the Grand-Comorian (Shingazidja) dictionary of Michel Lafon; Shindzuani (anjouanais) had not been covered. Now it has" (rear cover, tr: BM).

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire français-comorien: dialecte shindzuani*, by Mohamed Ahmed Chamanga. Paris: CEROI-INALCO; L'Harmattan, 1997. Original

reddish-brown and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. 1-7 8-158 159-160. First edition. French-Comorian, pp. 21-158. Second copy: IUW.

"This French-Comorian (Shindzuani) dictionary completes the Comorian-French dictionary published in 1992.... The different dialects of Comorian are sufficiently close that the French-Comorian (Shindzuani) can also be utilized by those working in other dialects-in particular in Shimoaori, the language of Mayotte, which is closely related to that of Anjouan" (from rear cover, tr: BM).

**[COMORIAN, NGAZIDJA]** Comorian (Shikomori or Shimasiwa, the "language of islands") is the most widely used language on the Comoros (independent islands in the Indian Ocean, off Mozambique and Madagascar) and Mayotte. It is a set of Sabaki dialects but with less Arabic influence than standard Swahili. Each island has a different dialect and the four are conventionally divided into two groups: the eastern group is composed of Shindzuani (spoken on Ndzuwani) and Shimaore (Mayotte), **while the western group is composed of Shimwali (Mwali) and Shingazija (Ngazidja)**. No official alphabet existed in 1992, but historically the language was written in the Arabic script. The colonial administration introduced the Latin script, of which a modified version is now being promoted in the country; the Arabic script remains widely used and literacy in the Arabic script is higher than in the Latin script) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zdj. Alternate Names: Ngazidja, Ngazija, Shingazidja.

**1869:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1979:** [IUW] *Cours d'initiation à la langue comorienne*, by Ali Saleh; préf. de M. Faublée. Paris: G.-P. Maisonneuve et Larose, 1979. 95 p.; 22 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in orange. First edition. Includes classified French-Comorian vocabulary, pp. 59-94. Does not focus on any one particular dialect.

"Apart from dialectical variations, [Comorian] is a single language spoken on the four islands" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1979:** [IUW] *Le dictionnaire comorien-français et français-comorien du R. P. Sacleux*; [édité par] Mohamed Ahmed Chamanga et Noël-Jacques Gueunier. Paris: SELAF, 1979. 2 v. (657 p.); 24 cm. Series: Langues et civilisations de l'Asie du sud-est et du monde insulindien 9. Summary in French, English, German, Spanish and Russian. "Ouvrages linguistiques du R. P. Sacleux": p. [18]-19. Bibliography: p. [20]-21.

**1991:** [IUW] *Lexique français-comorien (shingazidja)*, Michel Lafon; avec la collaboration d'Ali Saadi & Djauharia Said Zaina. Paris: L'Harmattan, c1991. xxxviii, 239 p.; 24 cm. Centre d'études et de recherches de l'océan Indien occidental (Paris, France). Ecole nationale d'enseignement supérieur des Comores (Paris, France) Includes bibliographical references (p. xxxvii).

**[COOK ISLANDS MAORI]** Cook Islands Māori is an East Polynesian language. It is the official language of the Cook Islands and is an indigenous language of the Realm of New Zealand. Cook Islands Māori is closely related to New Zealand Māori but is a distinct language. Cook Islands Māori is simply called Māori when there is no need to disambiguate it from New Zealand Māori, but it is also known as Māori Kuki Airani, or, controversially, Rarotongan. Many Cook Islanders also call it Te reo Ipukarea, literally "the language of the Ancestral Homeland" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rar. Alternate Names: Cook Island, Kuki Airani, Maori, Māori Kūki 'Āirani, Rarotongan, Te Reo Maori.

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1924:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of the Mangaian Language*, F[rederick] W[illiam] Christian. Honolulu: Bernice P. Bishop Museum, 1924. Original dark brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-34-31 32. First edition. Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Bulletin 11. Not in Zaunmüller. Mangaia [a dialect of Cook Islands Maori]-English vocabulary, including equivalents in Rarotongan [Cook Islands Maori], Maori, Ponape and other related languages, pp. 8-31.

"In the year 1919 I took charge of a government native school at Oneroa, the main center of population in Mangaia, Cook Islands. I found that despite many curious and interesting divergencies in vocabulary, the grammar of the language was practically identical with that of Rarotonga, 116 miles away. The same may be said of the sister languages of Atiu and Aitutaki, a few specimens of which I have included with some 330 Mangaian words collected during my first year in Mangaia. . . . Just as in France, Latin swallowed up the ancient language of the Gauls. . . . so in the Cook Islands the Rarotongan language is ousting these quaint sister dialects, a portion of which I have rescued for philologists. . . . In this vocabulary, incomplete though it be, I have incorporated many of the fruits of nearly thirty years' careful study of the Oceanic languages" (Introduction)

"The Mangaian natives lack the punctilious etiquette and polished courtesy of the Samoans, and the charming complaisance and fascinating irresponsibility of the Tahitians. There is nevertheless something rough and ready, sturdy and independent about the Mangaian character, as if the acorn planted by early Christian missionaries had grown up into a dwarfish, but rugged and deep-rooted oak-tree, or, at least, its tropical understudy. . . . Under improved conditions of organization, when Mangaia has a proper steamship service, she will become a great orange-exporting center, and a popular tourist resort, as the island abounds in places of great natural beauty and of deep interest to botanist, archaeologist, artist and photographer" (The Mangaians).

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Maori Language of Rarotonga*, manuscript by Stephen Savage. Wellington, N.Z.: Department of Island Territory, 1962. Original powder blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 460 pp. First edition. Printed on the Island of Rarotonga. This is the first dictionary of the language, based on the manuscript prepared over the course of his life on Rarotonga, beginning in the late 1890's, by Stephen Savage (1875-1941), and purchased by the Government of New Zealand in 1950.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Cook Islands Maori Dictionary*, by Jasper Buse & Raututi Taringa, ed. By Bruce Biggs & Rangi Moeka'a. Canberra: The Australian National University, 1996. Original pale pea-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 712 pp. First edition. Pacific Linguistics Series C-123. Includes Rarotongan-English and an English-Rarotongan finder list. Second copy: IUW.

"Maori, the language of the Cook Islands, consists of a number of mutually intelligible dialects spoken on the widely dispersed islands of the nation. The dialect of this dictionary is that of the main island of Rarotonga, but many words characteristic of other dialects are also identified." "This dictionary. . . involved the efforts of many people over 35 years."

[**COPTIC**] Coptic or Coptics the latest stage of the Egyptian language, a northern Afroasiatic language spoken in Egypt until at least the 17th century. Egyptian began to be written in the Coptic alphabet, an adaptation of the Greek alphabet with the addition of six or seven signs from demotic to represent Egyptian sounds the Greek language did not have, in the first century AD. Several distinct Coptic dialects are identified, the most prominent of which are Sahidic, originating in parts of Upper Egypt, and Bohairic, originally from the western Nile Delta in Lower Egypt. Coptic and Demotic are grammatically closely related to Late Egyptian, which was written with Egyptian hieroglyphs. Coptic flourished as a literary language from the second to thirteenth centuries, and its Bohairic dialect continues to be the liturgical language of the Coptic Orthodox Church of Alexandria. It was supplanted by Egyptian Arabic as a spoken language toward the early modern period, but language revitalization efforts have been underway since the 19th century (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cop. Alternate Names: Neo-Egyptian.

**1835 [1896]:** [IUW] *Peyronis Lexicon copticum. Editio iterata ad editionis principis exemplum. Accedunt auctaria ex Ephemeridi ægyptiaca berolinensi ex[c]erpta.* Amedeo Peyron. Berolini, S. Calvary & Co., 1896. 1 p. ., facsim. (5 p. ., vii-xxvii, <470> p., 1 .), 2 ., <20> p. 31 cm. Anastatic reprint of "*Lexicon linguæ copticæ studio Amedei Peyron ... Taurini, ex Regio typographeo, 1835*". Index librorum copticorum quorum auctoritate vocabula eorumque significationes in hoc lexico adducuntur et explicantur": p. xxiii-xxvii. "Auctarium ad Peyronis Lexicon copticum e diversis Goodwini, M. Kabis, Bsciai auctariis quæ in Ephemeridi ægyptiaca berolinensi leguntur excerptum": 2 p. ., 20 p. at end (with special t.-p.) Coptic-Latin, Latin-Coptic dictionary.

**1921:** [IUW] *Koptisches Handwörterbuch*, by Wilhelm Spiegelberg. Heidelberg, C. Winter, 1921. xvi, 339 p. 28 cm. Bibliography: p. xiii-xvi. German-Coptic, Coptic-German dictionary.

**1929-1939:** [IUW] *A Coptic dictionary, compiled with the help of many scholars*, by W. E. Crum. Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1939. xxiv, 953 [1] p. 29 x 23 cm. Issued in 6 parts, 1929-39. Bibliography: p. [xi]-xiv.

**1962:** [IUW] *Lists of words occurring frequently in the Coptic New Testament (Sahidic dialect)*, compiled by Bruce M. Metzger. Grand Rapids, Eerdmans [1962, c1961]. 24 p. 20 cm. Coptic and English.

**1965-1977:** [IUW] *Koptisches Handwörterbuch*. Bearb. auf Grund des Koptischen Handwörterbuchs von Wilhelm Spiegelberg. Heidelberg, C. Winter Universitätsverlag, 1965-77. xxiv, 679 p. 25 cm. Issued in parts. "Abkürzungsverzeichnis" (bibliographical): Lfg. 1, p. [ix]-xvi; Lfg. 9, p. [xi]-xxiv.

**1967:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire auxiliaire, étymologique et compé de la langue Copte.* Avec la collaboration de Werner Vycichl. Genève, Écrits et idiomes de l'Égypte et du Proche-Orient, 1967-. v.; 30 cm. Écrits et idiomes de l'Égypte et du Proche-Orient; fasc. 1.

**1976:** [IUW] *Coptic etymological dictionary* / compiled by J. Černý. Cambridge [Eng.]; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1976. xxiv, 384 p.; 26 cm. Includes indexes. Bibliography: p. xi-xxiv.

**1982:** [IUW] *A concise Coptic-English lexicon* / compiled by Richard Smith. Grand Rapids, Mich.: W.B. Eerdmans Pub. Co., 1982, c1983. xii, 81 p.; 21 cm. Bibliography: p. [xi]-xii.

**2000:** [IUW] *A concise Coptic-English lexicon* / by Richard H. Smith. 2nd ed. Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2000, c1999. xvii, 59 p.; 24 cm. Resources for biblical study; no. 35. Includes bibliographical references (p. xv-xvi).

**2002:** [IUW] *Wörterbuch der griechischen Wörter in den koptischen dokumentarischen Texten* / herausgegeben von Hans Förster. Berlin; New York: W. De Gruyter, 2002. lx, 914 p.; 25 cm. Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur Bd. 148. Dictionary of Greek words, and of Coptic words adapted from the Greek, that are found in Coptic texts. English summary of the introduction"--P. [xxx]-xxxviii. Includes bibliographical references (p. [li]-lx).

**2003:** [IUW] مقدمة وثلاثة معاجم / علي: دراسة مقارنة بين لغتين قريبتين شقيقتين: القبطية العربية. فهمي خشيم. *al-Qibṭīyah al-‘Arabīyah: dirāsah muqāranah bayna lughatayn qarībatayn shaqīqatayn: muqaddimah wa-thalāth ma‘ājim* / ‘Alī Fahmī Khashīm. الطبعة العربية 1. al-Ṭab‘ah al-‘Arabīyah 1. القاهرة: مركز الحضارة العربية، 2003. al-Qāhirah: Markaz al-Ḥaḍārah al-‘Arabīyah, 2003. 315 p.; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references. Coptic-Arabic dictionary.

[CORa] Cora is an indigenous language of Mexico of the Uto-Aztecan language family. It is spoken by the ethnic group that is widely known as the Cora but who refer to themselves as Naáyarite. The Cora inhabit the northern sierra of the Mexican state Nayarit which is named after its indigenous inhabitants. Cora is a Mesoamerican language and shows many of the traits defining the Mesoamerican Linguistic Area. Under the "Law of Linguistic Rights" it is recognized as a "national language" along with 62 other indigenous languages and Spanish which have the same "validity" in Mexico (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (El Nayar Cora) crn. Alternate Names: Cora, Cora de El Nayar, Kora.

**1912:** [LILLYbm] *Die Nayarit-expedition, Textaufnahmen und Beobachtungen unter mexikanischen Indianern. Erster Band: Die Religion der Cora-Indianer in Texten nebst Wörterbuch*, by Konrad Theodor Preuss [1869-1938]. Leipzig: B.G. Teubner, 1912. Contemporary dark blue cloth and marbled paper over boards; spine with black leather label, lettered in gold, preserving original wrappers. Pp. I-III IV-CVIII, [2] 1 2-396. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Cora-German, pp. [301]-366. First German dictionary of the language. Volume II was never published. Instead the author published the German-Cora companion in the *International Journal of American Linguistics* (see below). This German dictionary was preceded by a Spanish-Cora dictionary in 1732, reprinted in 1888. This copy with the ownership signature of Karl Groß, and with his detailed notes on the final page and inner rear wrapper, as well as scattered throughout the text.

"Few foreigners have penetrated this uninviting region up to now. In spite of the 'conquering' of the land of the Coras in 1722, in spite of the erection of churches and in spite of the nominal Christianity, the Cora have to a large extent preserved their old religion and their original unassuming way of life... All at once, at the end of December 1905, I was thrust into this world of extreme contradictions, where the dependency of man on natural occurrences is all too evident, as I departed from Tepic and crossed the Rio Grande, or Rio de Santiago, with a small caravan of mules and two arrieros (mule drivers). What a wealth of work awaited me there over two short years! (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1934:** [LILLYbm] "Wörterbuch Deutsch-Cora," by K[onrad] Th[eodor] Preuss [1869-1938], in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, New York, Columbia University Press, Vol. 8, No. 2 (December 1934), pp. [81]-102. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. German-Cora vocabulary, pp. [81]-107. This vocabulary complements and completes the earlier Cora-German lexicon by the same author.

"For more detailed distinctions, textual references and etymological notes see the Cora-German lexicon at the end of K. Th. Preuss's *Die Religion der Cora-Indianer*, Leipzig, 1912" (p. [81], tr: BM).

**1959:** [IUW] *Cora y español*, compiled by Ambrosio McMahon y María Aitón de McMahon. México, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en cooperación con la Dirección General de Asuntos Indígenas de la Secretaría de Educación Pública, 1959. xv, 193 p. illus. 21 cm. Library binding, preserving original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with ochre geometric decoration. Series: Serie de vocabularios indígenas, no. 2. Spanish-Cora, pp. 1-108, Cora-Spanish, pp. 111-193, with illustrations.

[**CORNISH**] Cornish (Kernowek) is a Southwestern Brittonic Celtic language spoken in Cornwall. The language has undergone a revival in recent decades and is considered to be an important part of Cornish identity, culture and heritage. It is a recognised minority language of the United Kingdom, protected under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, and has a growing number of speakers. Along with Welsh and Breton, Cornish is descended directly from the Common Brittonic language spoken throughout much of Britain before the English language came to dominate. It was the main language of Cornwall for centuries until it was pushed westwards by English, maintaining close links with its sister language Breton with which it was mutually intelligible until well into the Middle Ages. Cornish continued to function as a common community language in parts of Cornwall until the late 18th century, and continued to be spoken in the home by some families into the 19th and possibly 20th centuries, overlapping the beginning of revival efforts. A process to revive the language was begun in the early 20th century, with a number of orthographical systems in use until a Standard Written Form was agreed upon in 2008. In 2010 UNESCO announced that its former classification of the language as "extinct" was "no longer accurate". Since the revival of the language, many Cornish textbooks and works of literature have been published and an increasing number of people are studying the language. Recent developments include Cornish music, independent films, and children's books. A small number of people in Cornwall have been brought up to be bilingual native speakers, and the language is taught in many schools. The first Cornish language crèche opened in 2010 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cor. Alternate Names: Curnoack, Kernewek, Kernowek.

**1865:** [IUW] *Lexicon cornu-britannicum: a dictionary of the ancient Celtic language of Cornwall, in which the words are elucidated by copious examples from the Cornish works now remaining; with translations into English. The synonyms are also given in the cognate dialects of Welsh, Armoric, Irish, Gaelic, and Manx ...* By the Rev. Robert Williams. Llandovery, Roderic; [etc., etc.] 1865. 2 p. l., 398 p. 30 x 23 cm. Cornish-English, English-Cornish dictionary.

**1887:** [IUW] *An English-Cornish dictionary. Compiled from the best sources*, by Fred W. P. Jago. London, Simpkin, Marshall & co., Plymouth, W. H. Luke, 1887. 3 p. l., xv, [1], 211 p., 2 l. mounted front. 28 cm.

**1934:** [LILLY] *An English-Cornish dictionary*, by R. Morton Nance & A.S.D. Smith. St Ives: Printed for the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies by J. Lanham, 1934. viii, 137, [1] p.; 18 cm. First edition. Bound in blue cloth, spine stamped in gold.

New edition **1952:** [IUW] *An English-Cornish dictionary*, by R. Morton Nance. Marazion, Printed for the Federation of Old Cornwall Societies by Worden, 1952. ix, 200 p. 21 cm.

**[COTONAME]** Cotoname is an extinct language isolate spoken by Native Americans indigenous to the lower Rio Grande Valley of northeastern Mexico and extreme southern Texas (United States) (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this language.

**1940:** see under **COAHUILTECO**.

**[COWLITZ]** The Cowlitz language is a member of the Tsamosan branch of the Coast Salish family of Salishan languages. The Cowlitz people were originally two distinct tribes: the Lower Cowlitz and the Upper Cowlitz. Only the Lower Cowlitz spoke Cowlitz; the Upper Cowlitz, a Sahaptin tribe, spoke a dialect of Yakama. Cowlitz is most similar to Lower Chehalis, another Tsamosan language, although it does contain some oddities, such as the word for one, utsus (in contrast to the Lower Chehalis paw) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cow. Alternate Names: Lower Cowlitz.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**[CREE, CENTRAL and WESTERN]** Cree /'kri:/ (also known as Cree–Montagnais–Naskapi) is an Algonquian language spoken by approximately 117,000 people across Canada, from the Northwest Territories and Alberta to Labrador, making it the aboriginal language with the highest number of speakers in Canada. Despite numerous speakers within this wide-ranging area, the only region where Cree has any official status is in the Northwest Territories, alongside eight other aboriginal languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Cree (cre) a macrolanguage including six different related languages: Moose Cree [crm], Northern East Cree [crl], Plains Cree [crk], Southern East Cree [crj], Swampy Cree [csw], Woods Cree [cwd].

**1809:** [LILLY] *The travels of Capts. Lewis & Clarke: by order of the government of the United States: performed in the years 1804, 1805, & 1806: being upwards of three thousand miles, from St. Louis, by way of the Missouri, and Columbia rivers, to the Pacifick ocean: containing an account of the Indian tribes, who inhabit the western part of the continent unexplored, and unknown before: with copious delineations of the manners, customs, religion, &c. of the Indians / compiled from various authentic sources, and documents: to which is subjoined, a summary of the statistical view of the Indian nations from the official communications of Meriwether Lewis; embellished with a map of the country inhabited by the western tribes of Indians, and five engravings of Indian chiefs*. Philadelphia: Hubbard Lester, 1809. xii, [13]-300 p.: front. (fold. map) 5 pl.; 19 cm. The earliest American edition of the spurious account of the Lewis and Clark expedition. It is made up of material taken principally from three sources: (A) Message from the President of the United States communicating discoveries made in exploring the

Missouri, Red river and Washita, by Captains Lewis and Clark, Doctor Sibley, and Mr. Dunbar, Washington, 1806; (B) Jonathan Carver's Travels through the interior parts of North America...in the years 1766,1767, and 1768; (C) Alexander Mackenzie's Voyage from Montreal...through the continent of North America in the years 1789 and 1793. For detailed descriptions of contents of this and other spurious editions, cf. *History of the expedition...of Lewis and Clark*, ed. by Elliott Coues, 1893, v. 1, p. cviii-cxvii; and V. H. Paltaits' Bibliographical data, in *Original journals of the Lewis and Clark expedition*, ed. by R. G. Thwaites, 1904, v. 1, p. ixvi-ixx. *Vocabulary of the Knisteneaux (Crees)*: p. 122-141.

Later edition **1812**: [LILLY] *New travels among the Indians of North America: being a compilation, taken partly from the communications already published, of Lewis and Clark, to the President of the United States, and partly from other authors who travelled among the various tribes of Indians ... with a dictionary of the Indian tongue*, compiled by William Fisher. Philadelphia: J. Sharan, 1812. 300 p., [2] leaves of plates: ports.; 19 cm. Added t.p. (without imprint): *The voyages and travels of Captains Lewis and Clarke, in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806 ...* The pagination of 155 is inverted. A spurious account, of which the earliest American edition, Philadelphia, 1809, (see above). From the library of Robert Spurrier Ellison. Bound in full calf; in brown cloth case. References: Shaw & Shoemaker, 26261.. Wagner-Camp (4th ed.) 8.6.

**1817**: [LILLY] *Narrative of a voyage to Hudson's Bay: in his majesty's ship Rosamond containing some account of the North-Eastern coast of Americ[a] and of the tribes inhabiting that remote region*, by Edward Chappell. London: Printed for J. Mawman, By R. Watts, 1817. [12], 278 p.: ill., fold. map; 20 cm. Contemporary black half-leather and green and black marbled boards; spine lettered in gold. "A vocabulary of the language of the Créé or Knisteneaux Indians", p. 256-279. Sabin, 12006.

**1820**: [LILLY] *A journal of voyages and travels in the interiour of North America: between the 47th and 58th degrees of north latitude, extending from Montreal nearly to the Pacific Ocean ... including an account of the principal occurrences, during a residence of nineteen years, in different parts of the country; to which are added, a concise description of the face of the country, its inhabitants ... and considerable specimens of the two languages, most extensively spoken; together with an account of the principal animals, to be found in the forests and prairies of this extensive region; illustrated by a map of the country*, by Daniel Williams Harmon, a partner in the North West Company. Andover: Printed by Flagg and Gould., 1820. xxiii, [25]-432 p.: ill., map; 21 cm. "Preface, by the editor.", p. [v]-xxiii, signed: Daniel Haskel. Typed errata slip mounted on inside back cover. A specimen of the Cree or Knisteneux tongue (p. [385]-403) -- A specimen of the Tacully or Carrier tongue (p. 403-[413]).

Reprinted **1904**: [IUW] *A journal of voyages and travels in the interior of North America, between the 47th and 58th degrees of N. lat., extending from Montreal nearly to the Pacific, a distance of about 5,000 miles; including an account of the principal occurrences during a residence of nineteen years in different parts of the country*, by Daniel Williams Harmon. Toronto, G.N. Morang, 1904 [c1903] xxiii, 382 p. front. (port.) fold. map. 18 cm.

"Preface by the editor" signed: Daniel Haskel. Introduction.--Preface by the editor.--Journal.--Character of the Canadian voyager.--An account of the Indians living west of the Rocky mountain.--A general account of the Indians on the east side of the Rocky mountain.--A specimen of the Cree or Knisteneux tongue.--A specimen of the Tacully or Carrier tongue.--A concise account of the principal animals which are found in the north western part of North America.

**1844:** [LILLY] *A grammar of the Cree language; with which is combined an analysis of the Chippeway dialect*, by Joseph Howse.: London, J.G.F. & J. Rivington, 1844. Original dark-green cloth over boards, rebacked, with new paper label.

**1865:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Cree language, as spoken by the Indians of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories*, by E[dwin] A[rthur] Watkins. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1865. Original full brown morocco with title stamped in blind on front cover, rebacked with spine lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xxiv, 1-460. First edition. Cf. Zaunmüller, col. 231 (listing only the 1938 enlarged edition). Not in Vancil. Pilling, *Algonquin*, p. 521. English-Cree, pp. 1-183, and Cree-English, pp. 184-460. First dictionary of the Cree language.

"Having been appointed to labor amongst the Cree Indians of the Hudson's-Bay Company's territories, I considered that the first duty devolving upon me after arriving at my Station was to apply myself to the study of the native language. A Grammar by the late Mr. Howse was in existence, but beyond this there was no work calculated to render assistance, and I soon felt the need of a Dictionary, or copious and well-arranged Vocabulary. To supply to some extent this want, I commenced the collecting Indian words... The result has been the production of the following pages, which are now presented to the public, and form the *first dictionary*, I believe, ever published in the Cree language. The number of words contained in the Cree-English Part is about 13,500" (Preface).

Second edition, revised and enlarged **1938:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Cree Language as spoken by the Indians in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta*, based upon the foundation laid by E[dwin] A[rthur] Watkins, revised, enriched and brought up to date by J[ohn] A[lexander] Mackay, R[ichard] Faries, Edward Ahenakew, R. B. Horsefield, & J. G. Anderson. Toronto: Published under the direction of The General Synod of the Church of England in Canada, 1938. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in black. 530 pp. Zaunmüller, col. 231 (listing only this edition). First edition was published in 1865 in London (see above). English-Cree, pp. [1]-232, Cree-English, pp. 233-530.

"...the 'Mackay Memorial Cree Dictionary' [is] designed to meet the demand for a convenient and reliable dictionary of the Cree language... The first dictionary was known as Watkins' Dictionary... I was fortunate enough to possess one of the few of these dictionaries then in existence. The number printed must have been small; for even in my time it was declared to have gone out of print" (Foreword, J.A. Newnham). "The first dictionary of the Cree language was compiled by the Rev. E. A. Watkins, C.M.S., Missionary to the Cree Indians in the Hudson's Bay regions, and on the Prairies in the West, from 1853-1864. It was a remarkable achievement in

language study... Unfortunately Watkins' Dictionary was allowed to go out of print, and for some twenty or thirty years past those engaged in the study of the Cree language were handicapped without a dictionary at hand to consult... During the Tenth Session of the General Synod of the Church of England in Canada ... in September, 1924... a Joint Committee was formed ... for the purpose of ... raising the required funds, and for the printing and publishing of the Cree and Eskimo Dictionaries... During the Executive Committee meetings of the General Synod... to consider the work concerning the Cree Dictionary... it was found that the publication of the Eskimo Dictionary had absorbed all the funds so generously provided by the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton. This situation caused a delay in the publication of the Cree Dictionary... The Rev. E. Ahenakew has endeavoured to make the Cree-English Part a reliable vocabulary in the Plains and Western Cree dialect, and Archdeacon Faries has endeavoured to do the same in the Swampy and Eastern Cree dialects" ("Preface", Richard Faries).

**1874:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire de la langue des Cris*, by Albert Lacombe [1827-1916]. Montreal: C.O. Beauchemin & Valois, 1874. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] I-V VI-XX, 1 2-711 712 [2]; pp. 709-710 misnumbered. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. French-Cree, pp. [1]-276, and Cree-French, pp. [279]-663. Appears to be first French Cree dictionary.

**1875:** [LILLY] *A lecture on the grammatical construction of the Cree language*, delivered by the Ven. Archdeacon Hunter. London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1875. [5], 2-267 p.; 30 cm. "Also paradigms of the Cree verb, with its various conjugations, moods, tenses, inflections, etc." Lecture delivered to the Institute of Rupert's Land, at Fort Garry, Red River Settlement, April, 1862. Includes index. Vocabulary sections throughout text. Lilly Library copy with book label of John Lawson. Bound in blue cloth, spine and front cover stamped in black, back cover blind stamped, with light yellow endpapers. References: Pilling, J.C. *Bib. of the Algonquin languages*, p.246.

**1881:** [IUW] *A grammar of the Cree language, as spoken by the Cree Indians of North America*. By the Rt. Rev. J[ohn] Horden [1828-1893]. London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1881. viii, 238 p. 17 cm. Second grammar of the Cree language.

**1886:** [LILLY] *Petit manuel pour apprendre à lire la langue crise. Small manual to learn the reading in the Cree language*, by Albert Lacombe. Montréal, C.O. Beauchemin, 1886. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. "Petit vocabulaire en la langue des Cris" (French, English, and Cree in parallel columns): p. 20-36.

**1984:** [IUW] *Cree-English lexicon*, Leonard Bloomfield. New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, 1984. 2 v. (iv, 319 leaves); 28 cm. Series: HRA Flex books; NG4-001. Language and literature series. Native American linguistics; 2. Bibliography: leaf iii.

**1993:** [IUW] *Kinēhiyāwiwininaw nēhiyawēwin = The Cree language is our identity: the La Ronge lectures of Sarah Whitecalf*, edited, translated and with a glossary by H.C. Wolfart and Freda Ahenakew. Winnipeg, Manitoba: University of Manitoba Press, 1993.



natives continue to interfere in the writing of Cree it will produce more confusion and misunderstanding... Each year we find new English to Cree vocabulary. The dictionary which I first published was to help to general public. I translated an old Winston dictionary and at that time it seemed to serve its purpose. Today it is necessary to add what we have and add more words that we now know into our dictionary. Revising the dictionary with new materials... was made possible by a generous grant from the Alberta government" (Foreword).

**1987:** [IUW] *Wâskahikaniwiyiniw-âcimowina = stories of the House People*, told by Peter Vandall and Joe Douquette; edited, translated and with a glossary by Freda Ahenakew. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press, 1987. xiv, 240 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Publications of the Algonquian Text Society = Collection de la Société d'édition de textes algonquiens .Text in Cree and English.

**1998a:** [LILLYbm] *Alberta elders' Cree dictionary. Alperta ohci kehteyak nehiyaw otwestamakewin masinahikan*, by Nancy LeClaire [1911-1986]. Edmonton: University of Alberta Press; Duval House Publishing, 1998. Original colored wrappers, lettered in white, yellow, red, gray and black. Pp. *I-VIII IX-XXV XX VI, 1-2 3-577 578-581*. First edition. Cree-English, pp. 13-238, and English-Cree, pp. 241-557, with Appendix B of months, p. 563, Appendix C of numbers, pp. 565-568, and Appendix D of kinship terms, pp. 569-574. Bibliography, pp. 575-577. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary is a gift from the Elders to the Cree people of Alberta. The Alberta Elders' Dictionary Project began in the mid 1970's... Like many Aboriginal languages in Canada, Cree is losing ground rapidly. This is tragic, since Cree was probably the first *lingua franca* of Canada, and most likely most early communication among explorers, fur traders, settlers and missionaries was carried on in Cree" (Preface).

**1998:** [IUW] *The student's dictionary of literary Plains Cree: based on contemporary texts*, by H.C. Wolfart & Freda Ahenkew. Winnipeg, Man.: Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics, 1998. xii, 425 p.; 23 cm. Series:Memoir / Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics; 15.

[**CREE, WOODS**] Woods Cree is a variety of Cree, spoken in Northern Manitoba and Northern Saskatchewan, Canada. The exact population of Woods Cree speakers is unknown. In 1982 SIL (Summer Institute for Languages) found that the population of Woods Cree speakers was 35,000 people. However, more recently the University of Regina has documented that of the approximately 75,000 speakers of Cree across in Canada, 20,000 of them live in Saskatchewan, which is the main area where Woods Cree is spoken. Western Woods Cree is the term used to refer to the Cree languages west of the Hudson Bay. This includes the languages Rocky Cree, western Swampy Cree, and Strongwoods or Bois Fort Cree. James G.E. Smith classified the linguistic nature of the languages of Woods Cree, Northern Plains Cree, western Swampy Cree, and the extinct dialect of Misinipi Cree to all fall under the Western Woods Cree languages. In Alberta, Woods Cree is also known as Bush Cree. Precise classification of the Woods Cree language has not been sufficiently documented. Many different names and terms have been used in the description of the -th dialect of Cree spoken in the forested area north of the Canadian prairies. A more general, all-encompassing term used to describe this dialect is Woodland Cree, which is also used to describe the cultural group living in the forested area north of the prairies (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cwd.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 18 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**[CRIMEAN TATAR]** Crimean Tatar (Crimean Tatar: Къырымтатарджа Qırımtatarca, Къырымтатар тили Qırımtatar tili), also called Crimean Turkish[1] or simply Crimean, is a language spoken for centuries in Crimea. It is a Turkic language spoken in Crimea and the Crimean Tatar diasporas of Uzbekistan, Turkey, Romania and Bulgaria, as well as small communities in the United States and Canada. It should not be confused with Tatar proper, spoken in Tatarstan and adjacent regions in Russia; the languages are related but not mutually intelligible. Though only distantly related, it has been extensively influenced by nearby Oghuz Turkic languages such as Turkish, Turkmen, and Azerbaijani (Wiki).

Ethnologue:

**1994:** [IUW] *Russko-krymskotatarskiï uchebnyi slovar': utverzhden upravleniem obrazovaniia Kryma* / Ė. Abdullaev, M. Umerov. Simferopol': Krymskoe uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo, 1994. 382 p.; 21 cm. In Crimean Tatar and Russian; title also in Crimean Tatar.

**2009:** [IUW] *Dicționar român - tătar crimean = Kazakşa - kîrîm tatarşa sózlik* / Taner Murat. Constanța: Editura Muntenia, 2009. 383 pages; 30 cm. Includes bibliographical references (page 383). In Romanian and Crimean Tatar.

**[CRIOULO, UPPER GUINEA]** Upper Guinea Creole (native name kriol, kiriol, kriolu and Portuguis varying with dialects; crioulo da Guiné in Portuguese) is the lingua franca of the West African country of Guinea-Bissau. It is also spoken in parts of Senegal, primarily as a trade language where it is known as "Portuguese". It is a Portuguese-based creole language, closely related to Cape Verdean creole. Kriol is spoken as a first language by approximately 15% (190,000) of Bissau-Guineans, and as a second language by approximately 50%, as of some time before 1992, and is the de facto language of national identity. The creole is still expanding but with growing interference from Portuguese (decreolization): due to television, literacy, prestige and emigration to Portugal, and the African languages: through migration of speakers of native African languages to the main urban centres where the creole is prevalent. Standard Portuguese is the official language of Guinea-Bissau, but the creole is the language of trade, public services, the parliament, informal literature, entertainment and educational programming. It is not used in news media (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pov. Alternate Names: Guinea-Bissau Creole, Kiryol, Kriulo, Portuguese Creole.

**1962:** [IUW] *The Crioulo of Guiné*, by William André Auquier Wilson. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1962. 49 p.; 22 cm. Hendrix 444. Series: Publication of the Ernest Oppenheimer Institute of Portuguese Studies of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. Portuguese and Guinea-Bissau Crioulo glossaries.

**1977:** [IUW] *Gramática do Crioulo da Guiné-Bissau (GCr); Dicionário Português-Crioulo da língua criol da Guiné-Bissau (GCr)*, by Luigi Scantamburlo. Detroit: [s.n.], 1977. vi, 88, vii, 120 p.; 29 cm. Not in Hendrix. Preprint of: *Gramática e*

*dicionário da língua criol da Guiné-Bissau (GCr)*, Bologna: Editrice Missionaria Italiana, 1981. Includes bibliography.

New edition **1999**: [IUW] *Dicionário do Guineense*, by Luigi Scantamburlo. Lisboa: Colibri; Bubaque, Guine-Bissau: FASPEBI, 1999- v.: maps; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 205-218). Incomplete contents: v. 1. Introdução e notas gramaticais.

**1979**: [LILLY] *Junbai: cultura popular oral da Guiné-Bissau*, by Teresa Montenegro & Carlos de Morais. Bolama, Guiné-Bissau: Imprensa Nacional/INACEP, 1979. 97 p.: ill.; 25 cm. First edition. Original illustrated wrappers with flaps. Includes, pp. 53-97, very detailed vocabulary notes in Portuguese for the stories in Creole. Series: Edições comemorativas do I Centenário da Imprensa de Bolama, 1879/1979; 2.

**1987**: [IUW] *Kriol-purtugís: esboço, proposta de vocabulário*, by A. Biasutti. Second edition. Bubaque, Guiné Bissau: Missão Católica, 1987. xiv, 237 p.: map; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. xi-xiv).

**1988a**: [IUW] *En apprenant le créole a Bissau ou Ziguinchor*, by J.L. Doneux, J.-L. Rougé. Paris: L'Harmattan, c1988. 113 p.; 24 cm. French and Portuguese Créole.

**1988b**: [LILLYbm] *Petit Dictionnaire Etymologique du Kriol de Guinée-Bissau et Casamance*, by Jean-Louis Rougé. Bissau, Guinea-Bissau: Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Perquisa, 1988. Original red, white, and gray illustrated wrappers, lettered in black. 164 pp. First edition. Series: Kacu Martel 5. Portuguese Creole serves as the lingua franca of Guinea-Bissau (where the official language is Portuguese), with a population of 1 million [1986]. Portuguese Creole is also spoken in the Cape Verde Islands. Second copy: IUW.

**1999**: [IUW] *Dicionário do Guineense*, by Luigi Scantamburlo. Lisboa: Colibri; Bubaque, Guine-Bissau: FASPEBI, 1999- v.: maps; 23 cm. Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 205-218). Incomplete contents. v. 1. Introdução e notas gramaticais

**2002**: [IUW] *Kriol ten: termos, expressões*, by Teresa Montenegro. Bissau [Guinea-Bissau]: Ku Si Mon Editora, 2002. 133 p.; 17 x 23 cm. Original red wrappers, lettered in orange, white and gray, with a color illustration of two people drinking at a table on the front cover. Includes classified Crioulo-Portuguese vocabulary, pp. 1-129. Includes bibliographical references (p. 131-133).

**2004**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire étymologique des créoles portugais d'Afrique*, by Jean-Louis Rougé; avec une préface d'Alain Kihm. Paris: Karthala, c2004. 457 p.; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 33-35). Bilingual African Portuguese-French Dictionary—Etymology.

[**CROW**] Crow (native name: Apsáalooke [ə'psá:rò:gè]) is a Missouri Valley Siouan language spoken primarily by the Crow Nation in present-day southeastern Montana. It is one of the larger populations of American Indian languages with 4,280 speakers according to the 1990 US Census. Crow is closely related to Hidatsa spoken by the Hidatsa tribe of the Dakotas; the two languages are the only members of the Missouri Valley Siouan family. Despite their similarities, Crow and Hidatsa are not entirely mutually intelligible. According to Ethnologue with figures from 1998, 77% of Crow people over 66 years old speak the language; "some" parents and older adults, "few" high school students and "no pre-schoolers" speak Crow. 80% of the Crow Nation prefers to

speak in English. The language was defined as "definitely endangered" by UNESCO as of 2012. However, R. Graczyk claims in his *A Grammar of Crow* (2007) that "[u]nlike many other native languages of North America in general, and the northern plain in particular, the Crow language still exhibits considerable vitality: there are fluent speakers of all ages, and at least some children are still acquiring Crow as their first language." Currently, most speakers of Crow are 30 and older but a few younger speakers are learning it. There are increased efforts for children to learn Crow as their first language and many do on the Crow Reservation of Montana, particularly through a Crow language immersion school that was sponsored in 2012. Development for the language includes a Crow language dictionary and portions of the Bible published from 1980-2007 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cro. Alternate Names: Apsaalooke.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 4 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1960:** [IUW] *Crow word lists; Crow-English and English-Crow vocabularies* / R. H. Lowie. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1960. 411 p.; 24 cm. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. First edition. Designed to accompany [the author's] Crow texts. Crow-English, pp. 3-178, English-Crow, pp. 181-381.

[**CRUZEÑO**] Cruzeño, also known as Isleño (Ysleño) or Island Chumash, was one of the Chumashan languages spoken along the coastal areas of Southern California. It shows evidence of mixing between a core Chumashan language such as Barbareño or Ventureño and an indigenous language of the Channel Islands. The latter was presumably spoken on the islands since the end of the last ice age separated them from the mainland; Chumash would have been introduced in the first millennium after the introduction of plank canoes on the mainland. Evidence of the substratum language is retained in a noticeably non-Chumash phonology, and basic non-Chumash words such as those for 'water' and 'house' (Wiki).

Ethnologue: crz.

**1952, 1955:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**CUICATEC, TEPEUXILA**] The Cuicatecs are an indigenous group of the Mexican state of Oaxaca, closely related to the Mixtecs. They inhabit two towns: Teutila and Tepeuxila in western Oaxaca. According to the 2000 census, they number around 23,000, of whom an estimated 65% are speakers of the language. The name Cuicatec is a Nahuatl exonym, from ['kʷika] 'song' ['teka] 'inhabitant of place of'. The Cuicatec language is an Oto-Manguean language of Mexico. It belongs to the Mixtecan branch together with the Mixtec languages and the Trique language. The Ethnologue lists two major dialects of Cuicatec. Like other Oto-Manguean languages, Cuicatec is tonal (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cux. Alternate Names: Cuicateco del centro.

**1983:** [LILLYBM] *Diccionario cuicateco: español-cuicateco, cuicateco-español*, by E. Richard Anderson. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1983. Original pale tan cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in white. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xviii xvix-xx, 1-802. First edition. 1500 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 26. Spanish-Cuicateco, pp. 1-395, and Cuicateco-Spanish, pp. 397-769. Second copy: IUW.

"Cuicateco is one of the Oto-Manguetan languages spoken at present in the district of Cuicatlán, Edo, in Oaxaca.... According to the 1970 census, there were 9695 speakers. These were distributed in nine municipalities: Concepción Papalo, San Andrés Teotilalpan, San Francisco Chapulapa, San Jaun Bautista Cyuicatlán, San Juan Tepeuxila, San Pedro Teutila, Santa Maria Pápalo, Santa Maria Tialixtac and Santos Reyes Pápalo.... The material which serves as a basis for this dictionary was gathered in Santa María Pápalo" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**CUMANAGOTO**] Cumanagoto (Cumanogota, Cumaná, Kumaná); also Chaima (Chayma) is a nearly extinct language of eastern coastal Venezuela. It was the language of the Cumanagoto people. Extinct dialects, or closely related languages, include Palenque (presumably Palank), Piritu, and Avaricoto (Guildea 1998) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Cumanagoto) cuo; (Chaima) ciy. Alternate Names: Chayma, Guaga-Tagare, Sayma, Warapiche.

**1680 [1888]:** [IUW] *Arte vocabulario, doctrina christiana y catecismo de la lengua de Cumaná*. Por F. de Tauste. Edición facsimilar [de la de 1680]. Leipzig, 1888. [1 v.] Platzmann, Julius, 1832-1902, ed. Series: Algunas obras raras sobre la lengua cummanagota, vol. 1.k Zaubmüller col. 231.

**1683:** [LILLY] *Principios y reglas de la lengua cummanagota, general en varias naciones, que habitan en la Provincia de Cummana en las Indias Occidentales*. En Burgos Por Iuan de Viar., Año de 1683. [8], 220 p.; 21 cm. (4to.) Page 196 misnumbered 199. Signatures: [par.]<sup>4</sup> A-2D<sup>4</sup> 2E<sup>2</sup> ([par.]1, I4 versos blank). Bound in later brown quarter-leather and black cloth over boards, spine lettered and dated in gold. "Fee de erratas del arte" and "Erratas de el diccionario" (p. [8], 1st count). Includes: Diccionario de la lengua de los indios cummanagotos, y palenques, compuesto por el padre fray Matias Ruiz Blanco, de la Orden de nuestro padre San Francisco (p. 73-220), Spanish-Cumanagoto. First dictionary of this now nearly extinct language. From the library of Bernardo Mendel.

Facsimile edition **1888:** [IUW] *Principios y reglas de la lengua cummanagota, compuestos por el r. p. fr. Manuel de Yangués con un Diccionario*; publicados de nuevo por Julio Platzmann. Leipzig, B.G. Teubner, 1888. 7 p. l., 220 p. 23 cm. Series: Algunas obras raras sobre la lengua cummanagota, vol. 2. Facsimile of original t.-p. (4th p. l.): *Principios, y reglas de la lengua cummanagota, general en varias naciones, que habitan en la provincia de Cummana en las Indias Occidentales*. Compuestos por el r. p. predicador fr. Manuel de Yangués ... Sacados a luz aora nuevamente, corregidos, y reducidos à mayor claridad, y brevedad, junto con vn Diccionario que ha compuesto el r. p. fr. L. Mathias Blanco ... En Bvrgos: por Iuan de Viar. Año de 1683. Zaubmüller col. 231.

[**CUPEÑO**] Cupeño is an extinct Uto-Aztecan language, formerly spoken by the Cupeño people of Southern California, United States, who now speak English. Roscinda Nolasquez (d. 1987) was the last native speaker of Cupeño (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cup.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 15 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1973:** [IUW] *Mulu'wetam: the first people; Cupeño oral history and language*. Edited by Jane H. Hill and Rosinda Nolasquez. Banning, Calif., Malki Museum Press, 1973. iii, 198 p. 28 cm. Library binding, preserving original brown wrappers, lettered in white and black, with a photo of a Cupeño native on front cover. Includes a dictionary and grammatical sketch of Cupeño. Bibliography: p. 195-198. Cupeño-English, pp. 151-181, English-Cupeño, pp. 182-194.

[**CUSTENAU**] Custenau (Kustenaú) is an extinct Arawakan language of Brazil (Wiki).  
Ethnologue does not list this extinct language.

**1894:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**DADIBI**] Dadibi (also Daribi or Karimui) is a language of Papua New Guinea. In 2001 the whole bible (including the Old Testament) was translated into Dadibi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mps. Alternate Names: Daribi, Karimui.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**DAGAARE, NORTHERN**] Dagaare is the maternal language of the Dagaaba people in Ghana and Burkina Faso. It has been described as a dialect continuum that also includes Waale and Birifor. Ethnologue divides Dagaare into three languages: 1) Southern/Central Dagaare language, which is spoken mainly in Ghana, 2) Northern Dagara language, which is spoken mainly in Burkina Faso. And 3) Dagaari Dioula, which is spoken mainly in Burkina Faso, and has significant influence from the genetically unrelated Dioula language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dgi. Alternate Names: Dagaare, Dagaari, Dagari, Dagati, Degati, Dogaari, Northern Dagaare.

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**DAGAARE, SOUTHERN**] Dagaare is the maternal language of the Dagaaba people in Ghana and Burkina Faso. It has been described as a dialect continuum that also includes Waale and Birifor. Ethnologue divides Dagaare into three languages: 1) Southern/Central Dagaare language, which is spoken mainly in Ghana, 2) Northern Dagara language, which is spoken mainly in Burkina Faso. And 3) Dagaari Dioula, which is spoken mainly in Burkina Faso, and has significant influence from the genetically unrelated Dioula language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dga. Alternate Names: Dagaare, Dagara, Dagare, Dagari, Dagati, Degati, Dogaari, Southern Dagari.

**1921:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**DAGARA, NORTHERN**] Dagaare is the maternal language of the Dagaaba people in Ghana and Burkina Faso. It has been described as a dialect continuum that also includes Waale and Birifor. Ethnologue divides Dagaare into three languages: 1) Southern/Central Dagaare language, which is spoken mainly in Ghana, 2) Northern Dagara language, which is spoken mainly in Burkina Faso. And 3) Dagaari Dioula, which is spoken mainly

in Burkina Faso, and has significant influence from the genetically unrelated Dioula language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dgi. Alternate Names: Dagaare, Dagaari, Dagari, Dagati, Degati, Dogaari, Northern Dagaare.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**[DAGBANI]** Dagbani (Dagbane), also known as Dagbanli and Dagbanle, is a Gur language spoken in Ghana which is closely related to and mutually intelligible with the Mampelle and Nanumba languages which are also spoken in Northern Region, Ghana. Its native speakers are estimated around 830,000 (2000). Dagbani is also widely known as a second language in Northern Ghana especially among acephalous tribes overseen by Ya-Na. It is a compulsory subject in Primary and Junior High School in the Dagbon Kingdom, which covers the eastern part of the region. There is an insight into a historical stage of the language in the papers of Rudolf Fisch reflecting data collected during his missionary work in the German Togoland colony in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, especially the lexical list, though there is also some grammatical information and sample texts. A more-modern glossary was published in 1934 by a southern Ghanaian officer of the colonial government, E. Foster Tamakloe in 1934, with a revised edition by British officer Harold Blair. Various editors added to the wordlist and a more-complete publication was produced in 2003 by a Dagomba scholar, Ibrahim Mahama. Meanwhile, the data was electronically compiled by John Miller Chernoff and Roger Blench (whose version is published online, and converted to a database by Tony Naden, on the basis of which a full-featured dictionary is on-going, and can be viewed online (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dag. Alternate Names: Dagbamba, Dagbane, Dagomba.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...; POLYGLOT.**

**2003:** [IUW] *Dagbani-English dictionary*, by Ibrahim Mahama. Tamale: GILLBT Printing Press, 2003. ix, 295 pages; 24 cm. Hendrix lists the earliest Dagbani-English dictionary as 1910, compiled by H.A. Blair, with a subsequent edition in 1941.

**2005:** [IUW] *Dagbani basic and cultural vocabulary*, by Sergio Baldi, with the assistance of Mahmoud Adam. Napoli: Università degli studi di Napoli: L'Orientale, Dipartimento di studi e ricerche su Africa e paesi arabi, 2005. 146 p.; 24 cm. Studi africanistici. Serie ciado-sudanese, 1. Includes bibliographical references.

Dagbani to French and English section, followed by English to Dagbani, and French to Dagbani indexes.

**2010:** [IUW] *English-Dagbani dictionary*, by

**[DAHALO]** Dahalo is an endangered Cushitic language spoken by at most 400 Dahalo people on the coast of Kenya, near the mouth of the Tana River. Dahalo is unique in the world in using all four airstream mechanisms found in human language. The Dahalo, former elephant hunters, are dispersed among Swahili and other Bantu peoples, with no villages of their own, and are bilingual in those languages. It may be that children are no longer learning the language. It is suspected that the Dahalo may have once spoken a Sandawe- or Hadza-like language, and that they retained clicks in some words when they shifted to Cushitic, because many of the words with clicks are basic vocabulary. If so, the clicks represent a substratum. Dahalo is also called Sanye, a name shared with

neighboring Waata, also spoken by former hunter-gatherers. The classification of Dahalo is obscure. Traditionally included in South Cushitic, Tosco (1991) argues instead that it is East Cushitic, and Kießling (2001) agrees that it has too many Eastern features to be South Cushitic (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dal. Alternate Names: Guo Garimani, Sanye.

**1991:** [IUW] *A grammatical sketch of Dahalo: including texts and a glossary*, by Mauro Tosco. Hamburg: H. Buske, c1991. 179 p.: map; 21 cm. Kuschitische Sprachstudien Bd. 8. Includes bibliographical references (p. 177-179). Includes first published vocabulary of the language.

**[DAKOTA]** Dakota (also Dakhota) [also known as Sioux] is a Siouan language spoken by the Dakota people of the Sioux tribes. Dakota is closely related to and mutually intelligible with the Lakota language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dak. Alternate Names: Sioux.

**1776:** [LILLY] *Travels through the interior parts of North-America in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768*. By J. Carver ... Illustrated with copper plates. London, Printed for the author, and sold by J. Walter [etc.] 1778. [20], 543, [1] p. plates. 24 cm. First edition. Carver's Travels as printed was probably the work of Dr. John Coakley Lettsom. An article on Carver and his book may be found in *American Historical Review*, January 1906, v. 11, p. 287-302. Later published under title: *Three years travel through the interior parts of North-America*. Maps have been rebaked with linen. Bound in half green calf; marbled boards.

Second edition **1779:** [LILLY] *Travels through the interior parts of North America, in the years 1766, 1767, and 1798*. By J. Carver ... Illustrated with copper plates. The 2d ed. London, Printed for the author, by W. Richardson, 1779. [24], xvi, [17]-543, [1] p. plates, 2 fold. maps (incl. front.) 20 cm. (8vo).

First American edition **1784:** [LILLY] *Three years travels through the interior parts of North-America for more than five thousand miles: containing an account of the Great Lakes and all the lakes, islands, and rivers, cataracts, mountains, minerals, soil and vegetable productions of the north-west regions of that vast continent; with a description of the birds, beasts, reptiles, insects, and fishes peculiar to the country: together with a concise history of the genius, manners, and customs of the Indians inhabiting the lands that lie adjacent to the heads and to the westward of the great river Mississippi: and an appendix describing the uncultivated parts of America that are the most proper for forming settlements*, by Jonathan Carver. Philadelphia: J. Cruikshank and R. Bell, 1784. xxi, [23]-217 p.; 18 cm. First published in 1778 under title: *Travels through the interior parts of North America in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768*.

French translation **1784a:** [LILLY] *Voyage dans les parties intérieures de l'Amérique Septentrionale, pendant les années 1766, 1767 & 1768*. Par Jonathan Carver ... Ouvrage traduit sur la 3. éd. angloise, par m. de C ... [i.e. J. E. Montucla] avec des remarques & quelques additions du traducteur. Paris, Pissot, 1784. 24, xxviii, 451 p. fold. map. 20 cm. (8vo) First English edition, London, 1778, published under title: *Travels through*

*the interior parts of North-America, in the years 1766, 1767, and 1768.* The 3d edition, London, 1781, from which the present is translated, was edited by J. C. Lettsom. "Petit dictionnaire françois-chippevay": p. 321-328. "Petit dictionnaire françois-nadoessis": p. 329-334. From the library of Bernardo Mendel. In full leather. Sabin 11188.

**1784b:** [LILLY] *Voyage dans les parties intérieures de l'Amérique Septentrionale, pendant les années 1766, 1767 & 1768.* Par Jonathan Carver. Ouvrage traduit sur la 3. éd. angloise, par m. de C... [i.e. J. E. Montucla] avec des remarques & quelques additions du traducteur. [Paris] Yverdon, 1784. xxxvi, 436 p. illus. 19 cm. (8vo) From the library of Bernardo Mendel. In quarter leather

Bicentennial edition **1976:** [IUW] *The journals of Jonathan Carver and related documents, 1766-1770*, edited by John Parker. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1976. x, 244 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Publications of the Minnesota Historical Society. "The manuscript journals are Additional Manuscripts 8949 and 8950 in the British Museum." Includes Journal of a voyage, 1766-67 by J. S. Goddard, and Carver's Dakota dictionary. Includes index. "A bibliography of Jonathan Carver's Travels": p. 222-231..

**1824:** [LILLY] *Narrative of an expedition to the source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, etc.: performed in the year 1823, by order of the Hon. J.C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Stephen H. Long, Major U.S.T.E., compiled from the notes of Major Long, Messrs. Say, Keating, and Colhoun, by William H. Keating.* Philadelphia: H.C. Carey & I. Lea, 1824. 2 v.: ill., fold. map; 23 cm. Title on spine: Major Long's expedition to the source of St. Peter's River &c. &c. Also known under title: Long's second expedition. See Sabin below. First edition according to Sabin, cited below. Plates gathered at end of vol. 2. Appendix (vol. 2, p. [253]-459): pt. 1. Natural history: 1. Zoology / by Thomas Say -- 2. Botany: A catalogue of plants collected in the North-western territory, by Mr. Thomas Say, in the year 1823 / by Lewis D. de Schweinitz -- pt. 2. Astronomy: Astronomical observations and calculations made in 1823 ... / by J. Edward Colhoun ... -- pt. 3. Meteorology: Meteorological register for the year 1822 ... / by Joseph Lovell ... -- pt. 4. Vocabularies of Indian Languages ... / William H. Keating. Sabin, 37137. Howes, W. U.S.iana (2nd ed.), K20. Second copy: IUW.

**1825:** [LILLY] *Narrative of an expedition to the source of St. Peter's River: Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, &c., performed in the year 1823, by order of the Hon. J.C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Stephen H. Long, U.S.T.E., compiled from the notes of Major Long, Messrs. Say, Keating, & Colhoun by William H. Keating.* London: Geo B. Whittaker, 1825. 2 v.: ill., music, fold. map, plates (some fold.); 22 cm.

A later ed., London, 1828, appeared under title: *Travels in the interior of North America.* Appendix (v. 2, 156 p. at end): Pt. 1. Natural history: Zoology / by Thomas Say. Botany, a catalogue of plants collected in the Northwestern Territory by Mr. Thomas Say, in the year 1823 / by L.D. de Schweinitz -- Pt. 2. Astronomy: Astronomical observations and calculations made in 1823, during the expedition to the source of St. Peter's River, &c. / by J.E. Colhoun -- Pt. 3. Meteorology / by Joseph Lovell.-- Pt. 4. Vocabulary of Indian languages [Sauk, Dakota, Chippewa and Cree].

Reprinted **1959**: [LILLY] *Narrative of an expedition to the source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, &c.: performed in the year 1823, by order of the Hon. J.C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Stephen H. Long, U.S.T.E.*, compiled from the notes of Major Long, Messrs. Say, Keating, and Colhoun, by William H. Keating. Minneapolis, Minn.: Ross & Haines, 1959. 2 v. in 1: ill., fold. map; 23 cm. Mid-America series. Facsimile reprint of: London: G.B. Whittaker, 1825. Cf. frontispiece and dust jacket. Also known under title: Long's second expedition. See Sabin, cited below. "This edition limited to 1500 copies" -- dust jacket. Of appendices, only Part 4, Vocabulary of Indian languages, was published. Introduction by Roy P. Johnson. Bound in purple cloth, spine lettering in gold, with dust jacket. NUC 1942-1962, 74:246. Cf. Sabin, 37137. Cf. Howes, W. U.S.iana (2nd ed.), K20.

**1831**: [LILLY] *Remarks made on a tour to Prairie du Chien: thence to Washington City, in 1829*, by Caleb Atwater, late commissioner employed by the United States to negotiate with the Indians of the upper Mississippi, for the purchase of mineral country. Columbus, (O.): Isaac N. Whiting, 1831. vii, 296 p.; 17 cm. "Jenkins & Glover, printers."--Verso of t.p. Rudiments of the grammar and a vocabulary of the Sioux language: p. 149-172. Sabin 2335. Pilling, J.C. Siouan langs., p. 2-3. Pilling, J.C. Algonquian langs., p. 17.

**1852a**: [LILLYbm] *Grammar and dictionary of the Dakota language, collected by the Members of the Dakota Mission*, ed. by S[tephen] R[eturn] Riggs [1812-1883]. "Under the Patronage of the Historical Society of Minnesota." Washington City; New York: Smithsonian Institution; G. P. Putnam, 1852. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in blind and gold. Pp. [2] *i-v* vi-xi *xii*, *I-3* 4-338. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Series: Smithsonian contributions to knowledge [v. 4]. Dakota-English, pp. [3]-278, double columns, and English-Dakota, pp. [279]-338, triple columns. Bibliography: p. [xii]. First dictionary of the Dakota language. "Stephen Riggs was a missionary with an unusual aptitude for languages; eventually '[he] became the recognized authority on the Siouan languages' (*DAB*). He published numerous works in Dakota, including primers, the Book of Genesis, a hymn book, *Pilgrim's Progress*, and *The Constitution of Minnesota*; he also published a Dakota edition of the Psalms which he translated from Hebrew, and an edition of the New Testament which he translated from the original Greek. [Field 1302. Sabin 71333. Not in Graff or Howes.]" (Bookseller's description).

"The preparation of this volume may be regarded as one of the contributions to science made by the great Missionary enterprise of the present age. It was not premeditated, but has been a result altogether incidental to our work. Our object was to preach the Gospel to the Dakotas in their own language, and to teach them to read and write the same, until their circumstances should be so changed as to enable them to learn the English. Hence we were led to study their language and so endeavor to arrive at a knowledge of its principles... The preparation of the Dakota-English part of the Dictionary for the press, containing more than sixteen thousand words, occupied all the time I could spare from my other missionary employments for more than a year. The labor bestowed on the English-Dakota part was performed partly by Mrs. Riggs" (Preface).

"The nation of the Sioux Indiana, or Dakotas, as they call themselves, is supposed to number about *twenty-five thousand*. They are scattered over an immense territory, extending from the Mississippi river on the east to the Black Hills on the west, and from the mouth of the Big Sioux river on the south to Devil's Lake on the north. Early in the winter of 1837, they ceded to the United States all their land lying on the eastern side of the Mississippi; and this tract at present forms the settled portion of Minnesota" (Introduction).

**1852b:** [LILLY] *An English and Dakota Vocabulary*, by a Member of the Dakota Mission [Mary Ann Clark Riggs]. New York: Printed by R. Craighead, 1852. Published by American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Original brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind, front cover lettered in gold. First separate edition. Not in Zaubmüller. It also appeared in this same year in her husband's *Grammar and Dictionary of the Dakota Language*. Riggs was the wife of Stephen R. Riggs and lived twenty-five years among the Dakotas in Minnesota. A fine copy. References: Ayer Indian Linguistics Dakota 125; Pilling Siouan p. 61: "Extracted from Riggs (S. R.), *Grammar and dictionary of the Dakota language*, and printed on smaller sheets." Earliest separate dictionary of Dakota. The Siebert copy.

Second edition of Dakota-English portion **1890:** [LILLYbm] *A Dakota-English Dictionary*, by Stephen Return Riggs. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1890. Original brown cloth, lettered in gold. 665 pp. Department of the Interior, Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. VII. Zaubmüller, col. 46.

"In 1852 the Smithsonian Institution published a grammar and dictionary of the Dakota language, prepared by Stephen Riggs.... As the English-Dakota dictionary of the edition of 1852 contained many inaccuracies, Mr. Riggs wished to furnish, as a companion volume to the present one, a revised and enlarged English-Dakota dictionary, but owing to his illness and death the preparation of that part of the work devolved on the Rev. J. P. Williamson, missionary at the Yankton Agency, Dakota."

Second edition, revised and enlarged, of English-Dakota portion **1902:** [LILLY] *An English-Dakota dictionary = Wasicun ka Dakota ieska wowapi*, compiled by John P. Williamson. New York: American Tract Society, c1902. [2], xviii, 264 p.; 18 cm. With a half-title. Bound in dark green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, all edges stained red, light tan endpapers. Zaubmüller, col. 46. English-Dakota, pp. [1]-264. This is the substantially revised and enlarged edition referred to in the Dakota-English dictionary of 1890 (see above). Second copy: [LILLYbm]. Williamson also prepared a shorter English-Dakota school dictionary in 1871 and 1886 (see below).

Reprinted **1925:** [LILLY] *An English-Dakota Dictionary. Wasicun ka Dakota Ieska Wowapi*, compiled by John P. Williamson. New York: American Tract Society, n.d. 500 copies, with '500—1925' at bottom right of title page. Original black cloth, lettered in gold. 264 pp. Lilly copy with contemporary owner's name dated 1925 and a few scattered notes in pencil and ink

Reprinted **1969:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Dakota dictionary. Wasicun ka Dakota ieska wowapi*. Ft. Pierre, S.D.: Working Indians

Civil Association, 1969. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in gold. Pp. [2] *i-iii* iv-xviii, 1 2-264 265-268. English-Dakota, pp. [1]-264. Reprint of the 1902 American Tract Society edition.

"This dictionary is being printed to aid all people in their quest of Indian= Culture in its true form and practice... Grateful acknowledgment is given to the early missionaries who kept the Sioux language active and articulate for the coming generations".

Reprinted **1970**: [LILLY] *An English-Dakota dictionary = Wasicun ka Dakota ieska wowapi*, by John Williamson. Minneapolis: Ross & Haines, 1970. xviii, 264 p.; 19 cm. A reprint of the 1902 American Tract Society edition. Bound in blue cloth.

Reprinted **1992**: [IUW] *An English-Dakota dictionary*, John P. Williamson, with a new foreword by Carolynn I. Schommer. St. Paul: Minnesota Historical Society Press, 1992. xxvi, 264 p.; 21 cm. Series: Borealis books. A further reprint of the American Tract Society edition of 1902.

**1866**: [LILLY] *Lahcotah* [cover title]. *Dictionary of the Sioux Language* [drop title], compiled with the aid of Charles Guerreu, Indian Interpreter, by Lieuts. J.K. Hyer & W.S. Starring. Fort Laramie, Wy.: December 1866. [31] pp. 19.8 x 13.6 cm. Original paper wrappers, printed in black, fastened with three brass brads. First edition. Not in Pilling or Streeter. Not in Zaunmüller. "First book printed in Wyoming, one of possibly about fifty copies printed, of which only a handful survive. This is [the co-author] Lieut. William Starring's copy, with his holograph correction on page [31]. United States Army lieutenants Joseph Keyes Hyer and William Sylvanus Starring compiled this dictionary of the Sioux language with the aid of Indian interpreter Charles Guerreu. A note from Starring inside a copy at the Wisconsin Historical Society records the circumstances under which the work was compiled: 'Shut up all winter in a Rocky Mountain fort with many Indian scouts, Lieut. Hyer and I undertook to master their language. Accordingly eight of the most intelligent natives were brought into our quarters early every day. We had Webster unabridged on the table before us and made inquiry about every word in its order. Whenever we found any corresponding aboriginal expression we wrote it down, and before the close of our confinement had reached the end of our Webster.' Once the weather improved and Starring was able to travel, he went to Fort Lyon Colorado and thence to Fort Laramie in Wyoming, where this Dictionary was likely printed on a portable military press... Two settings of the work have been identified, presumably the result of the manner of the book's composition and production. In one setting, the last entry on the first page is 'Anecdote, Hoon-Kah'-kon' (as in this copy...); in the other setting the last entry reads 'Another, thing, Nah-kon'-toh-kay'" (bookseller's description: William Reese).

Facsimile edition **1968**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Sioux Language*, compiled with the aid of Charles Guerreu, Indian Interpreter, by Lieuts. J.K. Hyer & W.S. Starring. [New Haven]: Yale University Press, 1968. Original red wrappers with white label printed in black, in the original mailing envelope. 38 pp. Facsimile edition of the original pamphlet.

**1871:** [LILLY] *English-Dakota vocabulary = Wašicun iapi ieska wowapi*, edited by John P. Williamson. Santee Agency, Neb.: E.R. Pond, 1871. [6], 137 p.; 18 cm. Bound in half blue leather and blue marbled boards, purple and white decorated endpapers; leather and boards worn.

"This vocabulary has been compiled as a text book for Indian student [sic] desiring a knowledge of the English language.... The Vocabulary gives the Santee dialect. Persons being among the Yanktons or Tetonwan will notice quite a difference in the dialects, but not as great as a slight acquaintance might indicate [followed by a few examples]" (To the English Reader," pp. 1, 3).

**1881:** [LILLY] *Wicoie wowapi kin = the word book*, by Alfred L. Riggs ... New York: Published for the Dakota Mission, American Tract Society, 1881. 24 p.: ill.; 18 cm. In the Santee dialect according to Pilling. For the most part in two columns with pictures and matching vocabulary entries. With the inkstamp of the Santee Normal Training School.

In buff illustrated flexible boards with dark brown cloth shelfback; covers imperfect, loss of text, especially on lower cover. References: Pilling, J.C. Bib. of the Siouan languages, p. 60.

**1886:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Dakota school dictionary. Wašicun qa dakota ieska wowapi*, by John P[oa]ge Williamson [1835-1917]. Yankton Agency, D. T., Iapi Oaye Press, 1886. Modern black half-leather, lettered in gold, utilizing what appears to be the original gray marbled cloth and original endpapers. Pp. [6] / 2-144. First edition (enlarged and revised from Williamson's 1871 school vocabulary). Not in Zauhmüller. English-Dakota, pp. [1]-144. First dictionary of the Dakota language printed and published in the Dakota Territory. Williamson had taken on the task of revising and enlarging the English-Dakota portion of Rigg's dictionary, and this smaller dictionary for use in schools in the Dakota Territory seems to have been part of that undertaking.

"There are one hundred Dakota people who should learn to speak English to one English speaking person who should learn Dakota. In the preparation of this little vocabulary we have therefore kept in mind the advantages to be secured to the Indians, and especially the two thousand Dakota children now attending school.... The dozen score of White people engaged in Mission and School work, as Government Officials, or in the different avenues of trade among the Dakota Indians have not been overlooked. The student of the Dakota language will find this a useful hand-book.... In this vocabulary the Santee dialect has been placed first. The regular dialect changes of d and n into l for the Teton; and of hd into kd for the Yankton and gl for Teton are not noted. But a considerable number of other dialectical differences are given" (To the English Reader). Includes a preface in Dakota.

**1900?:** [LILLY] *The Sioux Indian language, translated into English ... figures, money definitions, words, sentences*, by E. F. Scott. Chamberlain, S.D.: [Owen's Legal Blank Print ca. 1900?] 8 p.; 20 cm. Author's name from Introduction, p. [1]. Wrappers of library copy imperfect, possibly one of several variants, cf. NUC pre-56 534:36 and OCLC no. 12192421. On back cover: E.F. Scott's drug and stationary emporium. In original gray printed wrappers, wrappers imperfect, text pages damaged.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 3 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Sioux Indian Dictionary, over 4,000 words, pronunciation-at-a-glance*, by Paul Warcloud. Sisseton, South Dakota: Paul Warcloud, 1971. Original red wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of the author on the front cover. Pp. *i* ii [2] iii [verso blank] iv [verso blank] v vi-xi *xii*, 1-190 *191-192*. Second edition (wrappers include a brief biography of Paul Warcloud which mentions his death in December of 1973). English-Sioux only, pp. 1- [183]. First edition was 1967, *English-Sioux Word Pronunciation Dictionary*, 50 pp.

**[DALABON]** Dalabon is an endangered Gunwinyguan language spoken by some 20 speakers in Arnhem Land, Australia. Dalabon is also known as Dangbon, Ngalkbun (the Jawoyn name), and Buwan (the Rembarrnga name) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ngk. Alternate Names: Bouin, Boun, Buan, Buin, Buwan, Dangbon, Gundangbon, Nalabon, Ngalabon, Ngalkbon, Ngalkbun.

**2014:** [IUW] *The language of emotions: the case of Dalabon (Australia)* / Maïa Ponsonnet, Dynamique du Langage, CNRS/Université Lyon 2/Australian National University, Canberra. Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, [2014]. xxvii, 466 pages: illustrations, maps; 25 cm. Cognitive linguistic studies in cultural contexts v. 4. Appendix 1: "Table of Dalabon Emotion verbs and adjectives [ordered by morphological structure]," Dalabon-English, pp. 404-411; Appendix 2: Dalabon Emotion Lexicon," Dalabon-English, pp. 412-448, "Emotion Finder List," English-Dalabon, pp. 449-4523; Appendix 3: "Predicate Components," Dalabon-English, pp. 454-460. Includes bibliographical references (pages 379-403) and index.

**[DAN]** Dan /'dæn/ is a Mande language spoken primarily in Ivory Coast (~800,000 speakers) and Liberia (150,000–200,000 speakers). There is also a population of about 800 speakers in Guinea. Dan is a tonal language, with three main tones and two glide/contour tones. Alternative names for the language include Yacouba or Yakubasa, Gio, Gyo, Gio-Dan, and Da. Dialects are Gweetaawu (Eastern Dan), Blowo (Western Dan), and Kla. Kla is evidently a distinct language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dnj. Alternate Names: Da, Gio, Gio-Dan, Ya, Yacouba, Yakuba.

**2008a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire dan-français (dan de l'Ouest): avec un index français-dan*, by Anna Erman, Japhet Kahouyé Loh. 1ère éd. St. Pétersbourg: Nestor-Istoria, 2008. 271 pages; 21 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Also available on-line. Blowo dialect. Dan-French, pp. 19-216, French-Dan index, pp.217-267.

"Western Dan-French dictionary is the first dictionary of this language spoken in Western Cote d'Ivoire by half a million people. In the Dictionary, lexical and grammatical tones are marked throughout. Polysemy and idiomatics are broadly represented, dictionary entries include abundant illustrative examples reflecting the cultural specifics of Dan. The dictionary has a French-Dan index. The publication is oriented both to Dan languages learners and professional linguists; it can be also used by the native speakers of Dan" (On-line description).

**2008b:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire dan-français (dan de l'Est): avec un esquisse de grammaire du dan de l'Est et un index français-dan*, by Valentin Vydrine, Mongnan Alphonse Kességbéu. 1ère éd. St. Pétersbourg: Nestor-Istoria, 2008. 367 pages: map; 21 cm. Gweetaawu dialect. Also available on-line.

Eastern Dan-French dictionary, preceded by a grammar sketch, is the first dictionary of this language spoken in Western Cote d'Ivoire by half a million people. Both in dictionary and in the grammar sketch, lexical and grammatical tones are marked throughout. Polysemy and idiomatics are broadly represented, dictionary entries include abundant illustrative examples reflecting the cultural specifics of Dan. The dictionary has a French-Dan index. The publication is oriented both to Dan languages learners and professional linguists; it can be also used by the native speakers of Dan. (On-line description).

[**DANGALÉAT**] Dangaléat (also known as Dangla, Danal, Dungal) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in central Chad (Wiki).

Ethnologue: daa. Alternate Names: Danal, Dungal, Dangla.

**1971:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire dangaléat (Tchad)*, by Jacques Fédry, avec la collaboration de Jonas Khamis [et] Moussa o/Nedjei. Lyon, Afrique et langage, 1971. xii, 434 p. maps, 16 plates. 27 cm. Hendrix 454. Thèse de 3ème cycle--Institut national des langues et civilisations orientales. Includes bibliography. First dictionary of this language.

[**DANGME**] The Dangme language, Dangme, is a Kwa language spoken in south-eastern Ghana by 800,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ada. Alternate Names: Adangme.

**1858:** see under **GA**.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Adangme Vocabularies including a Klama Vocabulary*, by T. N. Accam. Legon: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1966. Original stapled wrappers, with cloth spine. 75 pp. First edition. Local Studies Series No. 2. Hendrix 11/918. Includes a Dangme-English Glossary, pp. 1-33, Dangme-English short idiomatic sentences, pp. 34-49, and a Dangme-Klama [Lama]-English Glossary, pp. 54-75. Second copy: IUW.

"The present volume consists of material selected from an unpublished Adangme grammar for non-Adangmes entitled *A Dangme-English Method for Beginners*, by Mr. T.N. Accram, a retired school-teacher from Ada. The long vocabularies contained in the work are published in this series for their linguistic interest...Part I consists of every-day vocabulary and short sentences [pp. 1-49]. Parts II [pp.50-53] and III [pp. 54-75] contain special vocabularies. Of particular interest is the Klama-English Glossary in Part III. Klama is a type of Adangme poetry which employs a special vocabulary not generally understood by those who are not Klama practitioners. The origin of the vocabulary has not yet been determined" (Preface).

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *The Writing of Dangme. The New Orthography, Spelling Rules and a Word List*, by E. O. Apronti. Legon: University of Ghana, n.d. [c. 1970]. Original stapled wrappers with cloth spine. 92 pp. First edition. Hendrix 14. This is "part of a Dictionary project I started about four years ago in London." This word-list is based mainly on the Ada and Krobo dialects of the language, spoken in Ghana.

**1971:** [IUW] *Dangme nyaii: classical and idiomatic Dangme expressions with their meanings in English*, J. Abedi-Boafo. Accra: Bureau of Ghana languages, 1971. 125 p.; 21 cm.

**1973:** [IUW] *Dangme Munyutulō*, by T.N.N. Accam. Accra: Bureau of Ghana Languages, 1973. 67 p.; 21 cm. Original pale orange and black decorated wrappers, lettered in black, in stiff protective library folder. "'Dangme Munyutulō' literally means Dangle speaker. This book, therefore, contains some common everyday expressions with their meanings in English" (inside front wrapper). Includes classified Dangme-English vocabulary, pp. 7-60.

[**DAONDA**] Daonda is a Papuan language of Sandaun Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dnd.

**1985:** see under **IMONDA**.

[**DARDIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Dardic languages (also Dardu or Pisaca) are a sub-group of the Indo-Aryan languages natively spoken in northern Pakistan's Gilgit Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, northern India's Jammu and Kashmir, and eastern Afghanistan. Kashmiri/Koshur is the most prominent Dardic language, with an established literary tradition and official recognition as one of the official languages of India (Wiki).

**1958:** [LILLY] *Vocabularies and Specimens of some S.E. Dardic Dialects*, by F. Barth and G[eorge] Morgenstierne. Offprint from *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap*, Oslo, Vol. 18 (1958), pp. [118]-136. Publisher's original printed wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 117-118 119-136 with linguistic map. First edition. Pashto (Swat Valley)-Gawri-Torwali-Duberi comparative vocabularies, pp. 123-126, and Gawri-Torwali-Duberi-Patan, pp. 126-128, with notes on the vocabularies, pp. 128-131. First published vocabulary of the Duber dialect of Indus Kohistani. Second copy: LILLYbm.

"The following linguistic material was collected, incidental to other ethnographic information, on a survey trip through Indus and Swat Kohistani, Swat State, July-August 1954. ...The vocabularies and brief texts were noted down on the spot, in the presence of several speakers of the language. Some sections of the vocabularies were later completed, for the sake of the comparative lists, with speakers of Torwali and Gawri visiting Pathan areas of Swat State.... All material was collected through the medium of Pashto, the lingua franca of the area...." (F. Barth, p. [119]). "F. Barth, when going to Swat in 1954 for ethno-sociological field-work among the Pathans, promised me, if possible, to bring back some information about Duberi, subsidiarily also about other Kohistani dialects. Sir Aurel Stein in 1926 took down some specimens of Duberi, but they were never published.... It is therefore valuable to get some material from Duberi... I have added some remarks on the vocabularies.... but our knowledge of Gawri-Bashkarik and Torwali, not to mention Maiya [Duberi], is very fragmentary, and many details must remain unexplained" (G. Morgenstierne, pp. 121, 123).

[**DARGWA**] The Dargwa or Dargin language is spoken by the Dargin people in the Russian republic Dagestan. It is the literary and main dialect of the dialect continuum constituting the Dargin languages. The four other languages in this dialect continuum (Kajtak, Kubachi, Itsari, and Chirag) are often considered variants of Dargwa. Ethnologue lists these under Dargwa, but recognizes that these may be different languages. Its people are Sunni Muslims. Dargwa uses a Cyrillic script. According to the

2002 Census, there are 429,347 speakers of Dargwa proper in Dagestan, 7,188 in neighbouring Kalmykia, 1,620 in Khanty–Mansi AO, 680 in Chechnya, and hundreds more in other parts of Russia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dar. Alternate Names: Dargi, Dargin, Darginiski, Dargintsy, Dargva, Khiurkilinskii, Uslar.

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *Urus mezla-dargan mezla slovar. Russko-darginiskii slovar. Slovar sodержit 35 tysiach slov*, by S. N. Abdullaev. Makhachkala: Izd-vo Dagestanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR, 1950. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [1-6 7-731 732-736] (pages numbered in columns, col. [1-2]-1461-1462). First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Russian-Dargwa, cols. [13-14]-1461-1462. First dictionary of this language. Second and third editions appeared in 1978 and 1989.

**2006:** [IUW] *Словарь даргинских личных имен*, М.Р. Багомедов. *Slovar' darginiskikh lichnykh imen*, M.R. Bagomedov. Махачкала: ИПЦ ДГУ, 2006. Makhachkala: IPTS DGU, 2006. 168 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 161-167). Russian-Dargwa etymological dictionary.

**2013:** [IUW] *Русско-даргинский разговорник = Урус-дарган гъайла жуз*, by М.З. Магомедов. *Russko-darginiskii razgovornik = Urus-dargan g"aila zhuz* / M.Z. Magomedov. Махачкала: Издательство "Лотос", 2013. Makhachkala: Izdatel'stvo "Lotos", 2013. 151 pages: map; 21 cm. Russian-Dargwa dictionary.

[**DARI**] Dari (Persian: *دري* [dæ'ri:]) or Dari Persian (Persian: *دري* *فارسي* [fɒ:rsije dæ'ri:]) is the variety of the Persian language spoken in Afghanistan. Dari is the term officially recognized and promoted since 1964 by the Afghan government for the Persian language. Hence, it is also known as Afghan Persian in many Western sources. As defined in the Constitution of Afghanistan, it is one of the two official languages of Afghanistan; the other is Pashto. Dari is the most widely spoken language in Afghanistan and the native language of approximately 25–50% of the population, serving as the country's lingua franca. The Iranian and Afghan types of Persian are mutually intelligible, with differences found primarily in the vocabulary and phonology (Wiki).

Ethnologue: prs. Alternate Names: Afghan Persian, East Farsi, Farsi, Parsi, Persian, Tajik, Tajiki.

**1922:** see under **PERSIAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1978:** [IUW] *Dari-russkii slovar': 21 000 slov*, by V. I. Kiseleva, V. I. Mikolaichik; pod rukovod. L. N. Kiselevoi. Moskva: Russkii iazyk, 1978. 744 p.; 21 cm. Added t. p. in Kabuli-Persian.

**1981:** [IUW] *Russko-dari voennyi i tekhnicheskii slovar': okolo 40,000 terminov* / M.F. Slinkin. Moskva: Voen. izd-vo Ministerstvo oborony SSSR, 1981. 847 p.; 21 cm. Text in Dari and Russian; prefatory matter in Russian. Russian-Dari technological dictionary.

**1983:** see under **PERSIAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**

**1988a:** [IUW] *Uchebnyi russko-dari slovar': dlia izuchaiushchikh russkii iazyk: 2,100 slov*, by E.I. Kedaĭtene, B.ĪA. Ostrovskii, V.I. Mitrokhina; pod rukovodstvom E.I. Kedaĭtene. Moskva: "Russkii iazyk," 1988. 432 p.: ill.; 18 cm. Second edition. Russian-Dari dictionary.

**1988b:** [IUW] *Учебный дари-русский словарь для изучающих русский язык: 2,600 слов: с приложением грамматических таблиц русского языка*, by М.А. Диас-

Гонсалес. *Uchebnyĭ dari-ruskiĭ slovar' dlĭa izuchaiushchikh ruskiĭ ĭazyk: 2,600 slov: s prilozheniem grammaticheskikh tablits russkogo ĭazyka*, by M.A. Dias-Gonsales. Москва: "Русский язык", 1988. Moskva: "Russkiĭ ĭazyk", 1988. 13, 706 p.; 18 cm. Dari-Russian dictionary.

**2002:** [IUW] *Dari: Dari-English, English Dari dictionary & phrasebook*, by Nicholas Awde; with Asmatullah Sarwan and Saeid Davatolhagh & Sami Aziz. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2002. 226 p.: map; 18 cm

**2006:** [IUW] *English-Dari phrasebook for aid workers*, by Robert F. Powers & Mir Abdul Zahir Sahebi. Seattle, Wash.: Rodnik Pub., 2006. 536 p.; 19 cm. In English and Persian.

**2010:** [IUW] *Dari-English/English-Dari practical dictionary*, by Carleton Bulkin. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2010. 571 p.; 18 cm.

**2011:** see under **PERSIAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**DASS**] Dass (also known as Barawa) is an Afro-Asiatic dialect cluster spoken in Bauchi State and Plateau State, Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dot. Alternate Names: Barawa.

**1999:** see **1999a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**DATOOGA**] The Datooga language is a Nilotic language, or actually a dialect cluster, of the Southern group. It is spoken by the Datooga people of the Great Rift Valley of Tanzania.

The name is variously spelled Datog, Datoga, Tatoga, or Tatog. The Sukuma name Taturu is also sometimes used in English; the Swahili name Mang'ati comes from Maasai, where it means "enemy". However, it is not considered offensive to the Datooga, as there is a degree of pride in being the historic enemy of the Maasai and Mang'ati has become the standard name for the group in Swahili. In addition, numerous tribal and dialectal names may be found for the people or language as a whole. The Datooga have been claimed to be one of the least educated peoples in Tanzania, and there is almost no literacy in the language; literacy in Swahili has been reported to be very low in some communities. However, the Barabaig and Gisamjang dialects have been written and some work is being done on Asmjeeg (Wiki). Ethnologue: tcc. Alternate Names: Datog, Datoga, "Mangati" (pej.), Tatog, Tatoga, Taturu.

**1920:** see **1920a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**DAUR**] Daur is a Mongolic language consisting of four dialects: Amur Dau.r in the vicinity of Heihe, the Nonni Daur on the west side of the Nonni River from south of Qiqihaer up to the Morin Dawa Daur Autonomous Banner, Hailar Daur to the south-east of Hailar and far off in Xinjiang in the vicinity of Tacheng. There is no written standard in use, although a Pinyin-based orthography has been devised; instead the Daur make use of Mongolian or Chinese, as most speakers know these languages as well. During the time of the Qing dynasty, Daur has been written with the Manchu alphabet (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dta. Alternate Names: Daguor, Dagur, Dawar, Dawo'er, Tahuerh, Tahu.

**1930:** [IUW] *Dagurskoe narechie*, by N. N. Poppe. Leningrad, Akademiia nauk SSSR, 1930. 174 p. Zaunmüller, col. 46. Series: Materialy Komissii po issledovaniiu Mongol'skoï i Tannu-Tuvinskoï Narodnykh Respublik i Buriat-Mongol'skoï ASSR. v. 6.

**1984:** [IUW] *Dağur kelen-ü üges / Engkebatu-nar naiirağulba = 达斡尔语词汇 / Enhebatu deng bian. Dağur kelen-ü üges / Engkebatu-nar naiirağulba = Dawo'er yu ci hui / Enhebatu deng bian.* [Kòkeqota]: Öbör Mongğol-un Arad-un Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, [1984]. 13, 337 p.; 23 cm. Mongğol tóröl-ün kele ayalğun-u sudulul-un cuburil; 005. In Mongolian (international phonetic transcription and Mongolian script) and Chinese. Daur-Chinese dictionary.

[**DAWRO**] Gamo-Gofa-Dawro is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in the Dawro, Gamo Gofa and Wolayita Zones of the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region in Ethiopia. Varieties are spoken by the Gamo, Gofa, Dawro; Blench (2006) and Ethnologue treat these as separate languages. Dialects of Dawro (Kullo-Konta) are Konta and Kucha. In 1992, Alemayehu Abebe collected a[n on-line] word-list of 322 entries for all three related dialects.

Ethnologue: dwr. Alternate Names: Cullo, Dauro, Kullo, Ometay.

**1890:** see under **ETHIOPIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**DAY**] Day is an Adamawa language of southern Chad, spoken by 50,000 or so people. Ethnologue reports that its dialects are mutually intelligible, but Blench (2004) lists Ndanga, Njira, Yani, Takawa as apparently separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dai. Alternate Names: Dai.

**1979-1980:** [IUW] *Le day de Bouna (Tchad)*, by Pierre Nougayrol. Paris: SELAF, 1979-1980. 2 v.: ill.; 24 cm. Hendrix 458. Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France, 0249-7050; 71-72, 77-78 Summaries in English, French, German, Russian, and Spanish. Bibliography: v. 1, p. [171]-172. Contents: v. 1. Eléments de description linguistique: phonologie, syntagmatique nominale, synthématique -- 2. Lexique day-français, index français-day.

[**DAYAK LANGUAGES, LAND**] The Land Dayak languages are a group of dozen or so languages spoken by the Bidayuh Land Dayaks of Borneo, with a single language in Sumatra. Glottolog classifies the languages as follows: Bekati': Bekati' (Bekatiq), Sara, Lara' (Rara); Bidayuh: Bukar Sadong, Rejang (in Sumatra); Biatah–Tringgus, Jagoi (Bau); Southern: Djongkang, Kembayan, Semandang, Ribun; Benyadu'; Sanggau (Wiki).

**Early 1850's:** *Dyak spelling book*, [by Rev. H. Barnstein]. [Banjarmasin: Rhenish Missionary Soc., not before 1835] 20 p.; 18 cm. Alphabet, syllabary and catechism.

The Rhenish Missionary Society was active in Borneo from 1835-1925 according to the World Council of Churches. They resolved to re-activate their press at Banjarmasin in 1851, while Rev. Barnstein was serving there. Cf. the *Missionary Herald*, vol. XLVII, p. 413-414. Lilly Library copy has ms. cover title "Dyak spelling book," and ms. inscription on verso "Prepared by the Rev. H. Barnstein of the Rhenish Missionary Society, aided by a converted Chinese at Banjarmasin [Banjarmasin]." In blank cream wrappers with ms. annotations.

This publication is more primitively printed than the 1853 Spelling Book of the Mission Press. Although it is similar in nature, it differs substantially in its presentation

of the alphabet and syllabary, and its remaining contents. Banjarmasin is on the opposite side of the island of Borneo from Sarawak, in the Indonesian portion.

**1853:** [LILLY] *A spelling book of the Dyak language as spoken by the Dyaks <Sabuyou> at Lundu, Samarahan, Grisek & Padungan.* Sarawak: Mission Press, 1853. 16, 4 p.; 17 cm. Title from English title supplied in ms. on front flyleaf. Printed alphabet and syllabary, followed by text entirely in Dayak. Imprint from colophon to pt. 1. Parts in gatherings of eight and two, paged separately. Issued together and separately? Pelajaran deri hal Allah = Instruction concerning God, includes the Ten Commandments on p. 2-3. Lilly Library copy has ms. pronunciation guide on verso of front flyleaf in same copperplate hand as supplied title. Lilly Library copy with inscription "Revd. Mr. Hawkins with Mr. Gomes' complts." and the bookplate of John Lawson. Lilly Library copy with a second copy of pt. 2. Side-sewn, in blank blue wrappers.

Little seems to be known about the early history of the Mission Press in Sarawak, which is one of two Malaysian states on the island of Borneo. The arrival in 1847 of Christian missionaries among the Dyaks, who were famous as headhunters, must soon have been followed by a small printing press. The Lilly has two early examples of the Mission Press, a twenty-page "Spelling Book of the Dyak Language" dated 1853, along with a Catechism in Dyak dated 1854.

The Lilly's copy bears a presentation inscription from the probable author, William Gomes. Of Sinhalese-Portuguese descent, Gomes arrived in Sarawak in 1852, worked in the Home School in Kuching, and served as missionary at Lundu from 1853 to 1867. The recipient, Rev. Hawkins, arrived in Sarawak in 1865, as the wife of Bishop McDougall later recorded in her memoirs:

"After the Banting expedition, the Bishop took Mr. Waterhouse to Lundu, and Mr. Hawkins, a missionary lately come out, went with them. They arrived on a Saturday. On Sunday there was a great gathering of Christian Dyaks: fifty-two people were confirmed, eighty received the Holy Communion, so that they were more than three hours in church, the Bishop preaching to them in Malay. On Monday Mr. Waterhouse and Mr. Hawkins paid a visit to a beautiful waterfall, about two miles from the town; and on Tuesday all the party, Mr. Gomes included, went in boats forty miles up the river Lundu, with three hundred Dyaks, to tuba fish."

No doubt Mr. Gomes took this opportunity to present his new colleague with a copy, already twelve years old, of the spelling book along with the Dyak catechism. This appears to be the earliest surviving example of the Mission Press in Sarawak and may be the earliest alphabet and syllabary of the language.

"The Dyak language, probably with dialectic variations, has yet to be reduced to writing. The small Mission Press of Sarawak has already produced an elementary book containing Dyak spelling lessons, and prayers in the Roman character. It seems that in this language the largest field remains for the exertions of the Missionaries" (*The Colonial Church chronicle, and missionary journal. July 1853- June 1854.* London, 1854).

**1896:** [LILLY] *The natives of Sarawak and British North Borneo; based chiefly on the mss. of the late H.B. Low, Sarawak government service,* by H. Ling Roth (1854-1925). London, Truslove & Hanson, 1896. Two volumes. Original green cloth, lettered in gold, with tan d.j.s lettered in green. Vol. II include copious vocabularies, pp. [i]-clx, as follows: Sea Dyak [Iban], Malay, English, pp. [i]-xliv, from the notes of H. Brooke

Low; an English-Rejang River dialect vocabulary, also from Low's notes, pp. [xlv]-xlvi; A Malay-English-Kanowit-Kyan-Bintulu-Punan-Matu vocabulary, also from Low's notes, pp. [xlvii]-xciii; an English-Malay-Brunei Low dialect-Bisaya-Marut Padass-Murut-Trusan-Dali Dsum-Malanau vocabulary, reprinted from two earlier sources; a "collection of 43 words in use in 24 different districts," collected by Rev. Chas. Hupé, of the Rheinische Mission: English-Malay-Buginese-Banjerese-Dyak Pulopetak-Dyak-Karagan-Dyak Sinding and Meratel-Dyak Kajan-Dyak Sau-Dyak Bulau-Dyak Meri-Dyak Lundu-Dyak Bintulu-Dyak Milanau and Muka-Dyak Berang and Sabungo-Dyak Bukar-Dyak Santan and Gurgo-Dyak Sinan-Dyak Sumpo-Dyak Budanok-Dayak Stang-Dyak Sibugau-Dyak Tubbia-Dyak Subutan-Dyak Sering, Gugu and Matan, pp. [xcix]-cii; a brief list of 8 major dialects spoken in the Baram district, reprinted from the Geographical Journal, March 1893, collected by Chas. Hose: English-Kayan-Kenniah-Punan-Kalibit-Narom-Sibop-Brunei Malay-Malay, p. [ciii]; an English-Kayan vocabulary, by R. Burns, from Logan's "Journal of the Indian Archipelago", pp. [civ]-cviii; a vocabulary of Dyak languages, collected by Spencer St. John, updated and revised from their first appearance in St. John's "In the Forests of the Far East": English-Sadong-Lara-Sibuyau, pp. cix-cxiii; English-Szbuay-Lara-Salakau-Lundu, pp. cxiv-cxv; English-Sea Dyak-Malau, pp. cxvi-cxviii; English-Milanau-Kayan-Pakatan, pp. cxix-cxxiii; English-Ida'an-Bisya-Adang (Murut), pp. cxxiv-cxxix; English-Lanun, pp. cxxx-cxxxi; a vocabulary English -Sarawak, collected by Wm. Chalmers, originally printed in 1861 at the St. Augustine's College Press, Canterbury, England: English-Dyak, pp. [cxxxii]-clvi; and Swettenham's vocabularies, first published in Journal of Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society, No. 5: English-Iranun-Dusun-Bulud Opie-Sulus-Kian Dyaks.-Punan Dyaks.-Melano-Dyaks.-Bukutan Dyaks.-Land Dyaks.-Balau Dyaks, pp. clvii-clx.

"The first attempts to give an impression of the number and the diversity of the languages spoken on Borneo were undertaken by authors of compilations of mostly ethnographical literature. A large number of wordlists of languages mainly spoken in Sarawak and British North Borneo—collected by H. Brooke Low and others – have been reproduced by Ling Roth, but the latter was still unable to arrive at any arrangement or even a mere comparison of the wordlists he printed" (Uhlenbeck 1958: 4-5).

**[DAZAGA]** Daza (also known as Dazaga) is the language of the Daza people of northern Chad. The Daza are also known as the Gouran (Gorane) in Chad. Dazaga is spoken by about 380,000 people primarily in the Djurab desert region and the Tibesti Mountains of Chad (330,000 speakers) and in the eastern Niger, near N'guigmi and to the north (50,000 speakers). It is also spoken to a smaller extent in Libya and in Sudan where there is a community of 3000 speakers in Omdurman. There's also a small diaspora community working in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The two primary dialects of the Dazaga language are Daza and Kara, but there are several other mutually intelligible dialects including Kaga, Kanobo, Taruge and Azza as well. Dazaga is a Nilo-Saharan language and a member of the Western Saharan branch of the Saharan subgroup which also contains the Kanuri language, Kanembu language and Tebu languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dzg. Alternate Names: Dasa, Daza, Dazza.

**1956:** [IUW] *Grammaire et textes teda-daza*, [par] Ch. & M. Le Coeur. Dakar: IFAN, 1956. 394 p.: fold. col. map.; 28 cm. Mémoires de l'Institut français d'Afrique noire; no. 46. French-Teda-Daza.

[**DEG**] Deg (Degha) is a Gur (Gurunsi) language of Ghana, with a thousand speakers in Ivory Coast. Vagla is a related language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mzw. Alternate Names: Aculo, Buru, Degha, Janela, Mmfo, Mo.

**1904**: see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1921**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2003**: [IUW] *Collected field reports on the phonology of Deg* / Marjorie Crouch, Patricia Herbert. Legon, Ghana : Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 2003. v, 63 p. : maps ; 29 cm. Library binding. Swadesh 100 word list (plus 12 other common nouns), English-Deg, pp. 60-62. Collected language notes, no. 24.

"Our linguistic studies were carried out in the Longoro dialect spoken in New Longoro, Brong-Ahafo Region, because it is spoken by a greater percentage of Dega. The data on which this analysis is based was collected... on field trips between June, 1981, and December, 1993" (Introduction).

[**DEGEMA**] Dẹgẹma is a Nigerian Delta Edoid language spoken in two separate communities on Degema Island by about 22,000 people, according to 1991 census figures. Each community speaks a mutually-intelligible variety of Dẹgẹma, known by the names of the communities speaking them: the Usokun variety (spoken in Usokun-Degema) and the Degema Town (Atala) variety (spoken in Degema Town). The Dẹgẹma language is not also called "Atala" or "Udekaama", as stated in some publications. Atala is the alternative name for one of the Degema-speaking communities (Degema Town), and Udekaama is the name of a clan (which comprises Usokun-Degema and Degema Town) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: deg. Alternate Names: "Dekema" (pej.).

**1967**: see 1967b under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**DEGEXIT'AN**] Deg Xinag is a Northern Athabaskan language spoken by the Deg Hit'an peoples in Shageluk and Anvik and at Holy Cross along the lower Yukon River in Alaska. The language is nearly extinct, as most people are shifting to English. The language was referred to as Ingalik by Osgood (1936). While this term sometimes still appears in the literature, it is today considered pejorative. The word "Ingalik" from Yup'ik Eskimo language: < Inqiliq "Indian" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ing. Alternate Names: Deg Xinag, Deg Xit'an, "Ingalik" (pej.), "Ingalit" (pej.).

**1902 [1904]**: [IUW] *Report of the operations of the U.S. revenue steamer Nunivak on the Yukon river station, Alaska, 1899-1901*. By First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, R.C.S., commanding. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1902. 325 p. pl. 24 cm. [Treasury dept. Doc. no. 2276]. Notes: Another issue in 1904 (58th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Doc. no. 155). Contents: Letters of transmittal.--Department orders.--pt. I. Narrative.--pt. II. General information in regard to the Yukon valley region.--pt. III. Mines and mining.--pt. IV. Ethnological notes.--pt. V. Explorations.--pt. VI. Medical report, by Surg. James T. White, R.C.S.--pt. VII. Appendix: A. Table of distances between settlements on the Yukon river. B. Schedule of freight and passenger rates on the Yukon river. C. List of vessels engaged in commerce on the Yukon river. D. Comparative vocabulary of the Eskimo and Ingalik tribes inhabiting the region. E. Component parts of the ration issued

to the crew of the Nunivak while on the station. F. Natural history. G. Meteorological record.

**1914:** [LILLYbm] *Ten'a texts and tales from Anvik, Alaska, with vocabulary by Pliny Earle Goddard*, by John W[ight] Chapman. Leyden: E. J. Brill, 1914. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] I-IV VI-VII, 1-230 231-232. First edition. Publications of the American ethnological society, vol. VI. Not in Zauhmüller. Ingalik-English vocabulary, pp. 209-230, double-columned. Second copy: IUW.

"The legends in this collection are from Anvik, Alaska, on the Lower Yukon.... The dialect in which they are written is spoken at Anvik and at Koserefsky, on the Yukon, and at the villages on the Lower Innoko from Shageluk to Koserefsky.... The name 'Ten'a' is here applied to this language" (Introduction). This is the earliest published vocabulary of the language although it is based solely on the texts printed in the collection.

[**DELAWARE LANGUAGES:** see under **MUNSEE** and **UNAMI**] The Delaware languages, also known as the Lenape languages, are Munsee and Unami, two closely related languages of the Eastern Algonquian subgroup of the Algonquian language family. Munsee and Unami were spoken aboriginally by the Lenape people in the vicinity of the modern New York City area as adjacent areas on the mainland: southeastern New York State, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and coastal Delaware (Wiki).

**1859, 1860:** see under **SHAWNEE**.

[**DELO**] Delo, or Ntribu, is a Gur language of Ghana and Togo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ntr. Alternate Names: Ntribou, Ntribu, Ntrubo.

**1933:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1952:** see **1952b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1987:** [IUW] *Collected field reports on the phonology of Dilo / Peggy Jones*.

[Ligon] : Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1987. 60 p. ; 28 cm. Original light brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Swadesh 100 word list, English-Dilo [Delo] in phonetic script and suggested orthography, pp. 38-41. Collected language notes ; no. 19.

"As far as we know, there has been very little written on Dilo, and that has been minimal survey work done in Togo. The research done for this paper took place over 14 months during the years of 1982-1984" (Introduction).

[**DENDI**] Dendi is a Songhay language used as a trade language across northern Benin (along the Niger River; Donga and Alibori provinces, e.g. Djougou, Kandi). It forms a dialect cluster with Zarma and Songhai proper, but is heavily influenced by Bariba. Dendi has been described as a four-tone language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ddn. Alternate Names: Dandawa.

**1968:** [IUW] *Le dendi (Niger): phonologie, lexique dendi-français, emprunts (arabe, hausa, français, anglais)*, by Nicole Tersis. [Paris, Société pour l'étude des langues africaines] 1968. 87 f, [2] . maps. 27 cm. Original stapled orange wrappers, lettered in black. Reproduced from typescript. Bulletin de la SELAF 10. "Lexique Dendi-Français," Dendi-French, ff. 45-87. Bibliography: f. [88].

**1983a-b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** [IUW] *Français-Dendi: Français-Baatonu* / Séminaire sur les problèmes de terminologie en langues béninoises, nr. 4. [Cotonou, Bénin]: Centre national de linguistique appliquée, 1984. 13, 13; 29 cm. Original pink wrappers, lettered in black. French-Dendi, pp. 1-13; French-Baatonu [Baatonum], pp. 1-13 (second pagination). This work is the result of a seminar financed by UNESCO on terminology in the languages of Benin.

"After intensive work ... together over three days we are able to present to the public, though still incomplete, the various lexicons resulting from the seminar, for criticism and improvement" (Preliminary note, tr: BM).

**1994:** [IUW] *Lexique Dendi (Songhay): (Djougou, Bénin)* / Petr Zima; avec un index Français-Dendi. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe, 1994. ix, 321 p.; 24 cm. First edition. Library binding, incorporating original maroon wrappers, lettered in white. Westafrikanische Studien; Bd. 4. Dendi-French, pp. 48-188, French-Dendi, pp. 191-321. Includes preliminary material, bibliographical references (p. [vii]-ix) and index.

**1998:** see under **BOKO**.

**2005:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2014a:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2014b:** [IUW] *Guide de transcription et de lecture du dendi cinè = Dendi cinè hantumyo azansi nna à couyo yaasi tilà* / Yola Kpara Mama. [Benin]: [Publisher not identified], [2014]. 53 pages; 21 cm Includes bibliographical references (page 53). French with some text in Dendi.

[**DENE**] Chipewyan /tʃipə'waɪən/, ethnonym Dēnesūliné IPA: [ tènèsūliné], is the language spoken by the Chipewyan people of northwestern Canada. It is categorized as part of the Northern Athabaskan language family. Dēnesūliné has nearly 12,000 speakers in Canada, mostly in Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. It has official status only in the Northwest Territories, alongside 8 other aboriginal languages: Cree, Dogrib, Gwich'in, Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, Inuvialuktun, North Slavey and South Slavey. Most Chipewyan people now use Dené and Dēnesūliné to refer to themselves as a people and to their language, respectively. The Saskatchewan communities of Fond-du-Lac, Black Lake, Wollaston Lake and La Loche are among these (Wiki).

Ethnologue: chp. Alternate Names: Dēne Súline, Dēnesuhné, "Chipewyan" (pej.).

[**DEORI**] Deori is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken by the Deori people of Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. Only one clan of the Deori tribe, the Dibongya, has retained the language, the others having shifted to Assamese, but among the Dibongya it is vigorous. It is related to the Bodo-Garo language. The Deori and their language are frequently called Jimochaya. Deori means temple guard, due to the Deori traditionally being priests of the Sutiya and Ahom Kingdom (Wiki).

Ethnologue: der. Alternate Names: Chutiya, Dari, Deuri, Dewri, Drori.

**1895:** [LILLYbm] *An Outline Grammar of the Deori Chutiya Language spoken in Upper Assam, with an introduction, illustrative sentences, and a short vocabulary*, by W[illiam] B[arclay] Brown. Shillong: printed at the Assam Secretariat Printing Office, 1895. Original red quarter-cloth and pale blue-green wrappers pasted to boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-iii* iv-viii / 2-84 85-86. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller.

This copy inscribed in ink on the free endpaper: "With compts./ W.S. Brown / Gaya / 18/9/95"; with scattered knowledgeable notes in pencil throughout, including revisions to the vocabulary. English-Chutiya vocabulary, pp. 64-74. Brown was Assistant Commissioner, North Lakhimpur. This is the first extensive vocabulary of the language.

"The Deori Chutiyas are a small and secluded tribe in the Lakhimpur and Sibságar districts of Upper Assam....They number less than four thousand in all....The Chutiya language...may fairly claim to be the original language of Upper Assam....Very little appears to be known about the Chutiya language hitherto. Some time in the forties Colonel Dalton contributed a few words to the Asiatic Society's Journal; from which his acute genius discerned the connection with Kachari. It is the main object of this little work to confirm and establish that conclusion....A somewhat longer Deori Chutiya vocabulary was contributed to Hodgson's Essays ["Essays on Miscellaneous Indian Subjects"] by the Reverend Mr. Brown of Sibságar; but the usefulness of this is marred by its being mixed up with the vocabularies of a number of Nága dialects. Both these vocabularies are inaccurate, and even misleading, on such important points as numerals. Besides them, I am not aware that anything has been published about the Chutiya language. Indeed, it has recently been officially announced to be extinct by the author of the Assam Census Report for 1891. This is by no means the case; for, although the Deoris all speak Assamese fluently...still they all speak their own language; and are rather proud of it, and of the difficulty of learning it" (Introduction).

[**DHANGU-DJANGU**] Dhangu (Dhaṅu) is an Australian Aboriginal Yolṅu language, spoken in Australia's Northern Territory. The varieties of the two moieties are (a) Wan.gurri, Lamamirri and (b) Rirratjingu, Gaalpu, Ngayimil. There are two other Djangu (Djaṅu) dialects, Warramiri and Mandatja; dhangu and djangu are the words for "this" in the various dialects. See Nhangu for a detailed account of a closely related language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dhg. Alternate Names: Budalpudal, Burada, Buralbural, Buratha, Dangu, Dhaangu, Dhangu, Dhangu'mi, Djangu, War-ramirri, Warameri, Waramiri, Warramiri, Warumeri, Yuulngu. Autonym: Dhangu-Djangu, Yolngu-Matha.

**1993:** [LILLY] *The universe of the Warramirri: art, medicine, and religion in Arnhem Land*, by John Cawte. Kensington, NSW, Australia: New South Wales University Press, 1993. xii, 110 p.: ill. (chiefly col.), maps. 26 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in orange, light brown and black, with color reproduction of a Warramirri work of art on the front cover. "At the request of the contributors, this book should not be made available to Aboriginal women and children in the Northern Territory except for the purposes of scholarly study" (note on rear cover). Glossary, Warramirri [Dhangu-Djangu]-English, pp. 104-108. "The local language adopted for use in school is Gupa-Puyngu, but some fifteen variants exist, of which Warramirri is one" (p. 104). Second copy: IUW.

"*The Universe of the Warramirri* is not just another book about Aboriginal art: it has a much deeper intent. It is the direct outcome of a decision by the Warramirri elders to invite Dr John Cawte to record their world view for the benefit of outsiders, in itself a dramatic and radical reversal of traditional taboos and secrecy that commonly enshroud the 'inside stories' of tribal art" (from rear cover).

**[DHARUK]** The Sydney language, also referred to as Dharug or Iyora (Eora), is an extinct Australian Aboriginal language of the Yuin–Kuric group that was spoken in the region of Sydney, New South Wales. It is the traditional language of the Darug and Eora peoples. The term Dharug, which can also be spelt Dharukk, Dharoog, Dharrag, and Dararrug, etc., came from the word for yam: *midyini*. Dharug is the root, or the *midyini*, of the languages of the Sydney basin. The Darug population was greatly diminished since the onset of colonization. During the 1990s and the new millennium some descendants of the Darug clans in Western Sydney have been making considerable efforts to revive Dharug as a spoken language. Today some modern Dharug speakers have given speeches in the Dharug language and younger members of the community visit schools and give demonstrations of spoken Dharug. Bower (2011) lists Dharuk and Iyora as separate languages.

Ethnologue: xdk. Alternate Names: Darrook, Dharrook, Dhar'rook, Dharruk, Dharug.

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of The Dharug Language--the Inland Dialect*, by J[ames] L. Kohen [Blacktown, NSW]: Blacktown and District History Society, 1990. Original green cloth spine and stapled yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-26. Second edition. English-Thurawal, pp. 8-26. Ethnologue lists Dharuk and Thurawal as separate languages. Here it appears that Thurawal is considered an "inland dialect" of Dharuk.

This is a collection and reorganization of four earlier published sources of the language, "which allows for easy access to an aboriginal dialect which was spoken over much of Sydney's western suburbs. In a few cases, the original English translations have been modified where common usage dictates" (Introduction). The primary sources were John Rowley's 1878 word list published in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* under the heading "Language of the Aborigines of George's River, Cowpasture and Appin" [previously published in 1875 by William Ridley, see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**], and R. H. Matthers' 1903 publication in the *Journal of the Royal Society of New South Wales*.

**[DHIMAL]** Dhimal is a Sino-Tibetan language of Nepal and India spoken by about 20,000 people. There is an eastern and western dialect, which are separated by the Kankai River in Jhapa district, Mechi Zone, Nepal. Most people transcribe Dhimal into Devanagari and there are standard conventions for extra phonological distinctions (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dhi. Alternate Names: Dhemal.

**2009:** [IUW] *A grammar of Dhimal*, by John T. King. Leiden; Boston: Brill, c2009. xv, 612 p.: ill., map; 25 cm. Brill's Tibetan studies library; v. 5/8. Brill's Tibetan studies library. Languages of the greater Himalayan region. Dhimal-English glossary, pp. 485-608. Includes bibliographical references (p. [609]-612).

"Dhimal can be divided into two mutually intelligible dialects separated geographically by the Kankāi or Kankāi Māi river. The western dialect is primarily spoken in about 40 villages in Moran and western Jhāpā districts, while the eastern dialect is only spoken in about ten villages in eastern Jhāpā and in a few communities in the adjoining areas of the Indian state of West Bengal. The speakers of the eastern dialect often refer to themselves hypocoristically as Malik (cf. Nepali mālik 'master, owner'). The western Dhimal speakers call themselves Dhimal or, in the plural, Dhemalai, and

their language dhemalai katha. In Nepali both they and their language are known as Dhimālī. Dhimal also has the distinction of being one of the few extant Tibeto-Burman speech communities indigenous to the lowlands of Nepal" (Introduction).

**[DHODIA]** Dhodia is a tribal Bhil language, which is still spoken in some parts of Gujarat, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dho. Alternate Names: Dhobi, Dhore, Dhori, Dhowari, Doria.

**1976:** [IUW] *The Dhodias, a tribe of South Gujarat area*, by A. N. Solanki. Wien: E. Stiglmayr, 1976. 274 p.: map; 21 cm. Library binding preserving original blue wrappers, lettered in black. Acta ethnologica et linguistica; Nr. 36. "A Note on the Chodia dialect," pp. 268-271, includes a list of twenty words in Dhodia with their English equivalents. Bibliography: p. 272-274.

"All of the above meager evidence is neither satisfactory nor conclusive. This whole aspect of Dhodia dialect requires a thorough study by a philologist. We will therefore, leave it to future research" (p. 271).

**[DHOLUO]** The Luo dialect, Dholuo (pronounced [d̪ólúô]) or Nilotic Kavirondo (pejorative Colonial term), is the eponymous dialect of the Luo group of Nilotic languages, spoken by about 6 million Luo people of Kenya and Tanzania, who occupy parts of the eastern shore of Lake Victoria and areas to the south. It is used for broadcasts on KBC (Kenya Broadcasting Corporation, formerly the Voice of Kenya), Radio Ramogi, Radio Lake Victoria, Radio Lolwe, Radio Osienala as well as newspapers such as Otit Mach, Nam Dar etc. Dholuo is heavily used online in specially dedicated sites as well as in social media. Dholuo is mutually intelligible with Alur, Lango, Acholi and Adhola of Uganda. Dholuo and the aforementioned Uganda languages are all linguistically related to Luwo, Nuer, Bari, Jur chol of Sudan and Anuak of Ethiopia due to common ethnic origins of the larger Luo peoples who speak Luo languages. It is estimated that Dholuo has 90% lexical similarity with Lep Alur (Alur), 83% with Lep Achol (Acholi), 81% with Lango, and 93% with Dhopadhola (Adhola). However, these are often counted as separate languages despite common ethnic origins due to linguistic shift occasioned by geographical movement (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Dholuo a separate language: luo. Alternate Names: Kavirondo Luo, Luo, Nilotic Kavirondo.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Elementary Lessons in Dho-Luo*, by [G]eorge [W]ynn [B]rereton Huntingford. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1959. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black; spiral bound with black plastic. Pp. [2] I ii-iii iv-viii, 1-85 86. First edition. Not in Hendrix. Ex-library, with the bookplate of the Kent Education Committee County Library. English-Luo, pp. 56-70, and Luo-English, pp. 71-85. Includes list of previous vocabularies, p. [iv].

"I have used these lessons as a basis for Luo courses at the School of Oriental and African Studies for several years" (Acknowledgments). "DHO-LUO, 'the language of the Luo,' is spoken by the Luo, who according to the 1948 East African census number some 697550 persons living in the districts known for many years as Central and South Kavirondo, but now officially called Central and South Nyanza [in Kenya]....In the older literature the Luo appear under the name of Kavirondo or Nilotic Kavirondo, and

occasionally as Nyifwa or Nife... Dholuo belongs to the group of Nilotic languages which includes Shilluk, Acoli, Lano, Alur, and the language of the Jopadhola who are the nearest Nilotic neighbors of the Luo... In spite of the numbers and economic importance of the Luo, little work has been done on their ethnography. They formerly had no chiefs, and are mainly agricultural, but keep cattle, with a pastoral background. Fishing is also much practised, and wicker traps and canoes are used. The Luo provide a large proportion of the labour force of Kenya, as well as many recruits to the King's African Rifles and Police" (Introduction). OCLC locates a copy of *Elementary Lessons in Dholuo* of 38 pp. from 1949 at the University of London, possibly an early stage of the published version, without vocabularies.

**1967:** [IUW] *An elementary Luo grammar, with vocabularies*, by R. L. Stafford. Nairobi, London, [etc.], Oxford U.P., 1967. xiv, 199 p. 19 cm. Library binding. Hendrix 1001. Dholuo-English, pp. 91-158, English-Dholuo, pp. 159-197.

**1971:** [LILLY] *Luo-English dictionary, with notes on Luo grammar*, by Ben G. Blount and Elise Padgug-Blount. Nairobi: University of Nairobi, [1971]. An Occasional Publication of the Institute of African Studies, University of Nairobi, Kenya. 169 ff. Original brown quarter-linen and gray boards lettered in black. With Lui-English, ff. 1-169. Not in Hendrix. First true dictionary of the language.

**1972a:** see **1972** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1972b:** [IUW] *Luo-English botanical dictionary of plant names and uses* [by] J. O. Kokwaro. Nairobi, East African Pub. House [1972]. vii, 199, [1] p. illus. 22 cm. Bibliography: p. [200].

Revised edition **1998:** [IUW] *Luo biological dictionary* / John O. Kokwaro, Timothy Johns. Nairobi: East African Educational Publishers, 1998. 264 p.: ill. (some col.), maps; 21 cm. Rev. ed. of: *Luo-English botanical dictionary of plant names and uses*. Includes bibliographical references (p. 263).

**1993:** [IUW] *Basic English-Luo words and phrases* / Asenath Bole Odaga. Kisumu, Kenya: Lake, 1993. 68 p.; 17 cm.

**1994:** [IUW] *A grammar of Kenya Luo (Dholuo)* / A.N. Tucker; edited by C.A. Creider ... [et al.]. Köln: R. Köppe, c1994. 2 v. (626 p., paged continuously); 24 cm. Library bindings for two matching volumes, incorporating original brown and yellow wrappers, lettered in black and white. Vol. 2 includes: Dholuo-English vocabulary, pp. [489]-549, English-Dholuo vocabulary, pp. [551]-618. Includes bibliographical references (p. [619]-620) and index.

"The following vocabulary is confined to words in the Grammar, and only those meanings of the words are given as are appropriate for the contexts in which the words are used in the Grammar. The reader is cautioned against assuming that the full range or even the central range of meaning of a word is as given here" (p. [489]).

**1997:** [IUW] *English-Dholuo dictionary*, by Asenath Bole Odaga. Kisumu, Kenya: Lake Publishers & Enterprises, 1997. xi, 202 p.; 19 cm. Library binding incorporating original green wrappers, lettered in white and black. English-Dholuo, pp. 1-202.

"A number of African languages received first serious attention in writing from explorers, adventurers, missionaries and merchants all alien to Africa and to the languages they sought to write about... That is why the production of a bilingual dictionary like this one effected by an indigenous "missionary" like Bole Odaga is an

event of fulfillment.... [T]he dictionary will be crucial in comparative study and understanding of other East and Central African peoples and their languages.... The presentation is simple with more than one Dholuo word given for every English word" (Preface).

**1998:** [IUW] *Bilingual Dholuo-English dictionary*, Kenya / Carole A. Capen. 1st ed. Tucson, Ariz.: C.A. Capen, 1998. ix, 322 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Original light blue-gray wrappers, lettered in black, with a drawing of a boat on the front cover. Dholuo-English, pp.1-163, English-Dholuo, pp. 167-297. With appendices of names of animals, bird, insects, plants, etc. (English-Dholuo, and Dholuo with English descriptions when names are not known). Includes bibliographical references. Dedication gives biographical background for the creation of this dictionary.

**2004:** [IUW] *Dholuo-English dictionary* / Asenath Bole Odaga. Kisumu, Kenya: Lake Publishers & Enterprises, [2004]. 365 p.: ill.; 22 cm.

**2013:** [IUW] *Excellent trilingual dictionary: Dholuo-Kiswahili-English with translated Luo proverbs* / Sibuor Omeno Sibuor. Miwani, Kenya: [publisher not identified], [2013]. 240 pages: illustrations; 21 cm

[**DHUWAL**] Dhuwal (also Dual, Duala) is one of the Yolŋu languages spoken by Aboriginal Australians in the Northern Territory, Australia. Although all Yolŋu languages are mutually intelligible to some extent, Dhuwal represents a distinct dialect continuum of eight separate varieties (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dwu. Alternate Names: Dual, Duala, Wulamba, Yolngu.

**1980:** [IUW] *Dhuwal (Arnhem Land) texts on kinship and other subjects: with grammatical sketch and dictionary*, by Jeffrey Heath. Sydney: University of Sydney, 1980. iv, 241 p.: ill.; 30 cm. Library binding, preserving original pale blue wrappers, lettered in black. Oceania linguistic monographs; no. 23. Includes index. Dhuwal-English dictionary, pp. 206-238. Bibliography: p. 241.

"The following grammatical sketch and dictionary are biased towards the Jambarpuyngu (Jam) dialect, although Jap data are presented when available.... I believe that grammars and dictionaries are poor ways of presenting linguistic and semantic information, and that the best way to communicate useful information about a language is to encourage (or force) readers to work through actual texts"(pp. 2-3).

[**DIBIYASO**] Dibiyaso a.k.a. Bainapi is an unclassified Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. It is sometimes linked to Bosavi, but the resemblances appear to be loans. There is 19% lexical cognacy with Turumsa, suggesting it may prove to be a Doso–Turumsa language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dby. Alternate Names: Bainapi, Dibiasu, Pikiwa.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**DIBOLE**] Bole (Dibole) is a Bantu language of the Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bxv. Alternate Names: Babole, Southern Bomitaba.

**2002:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**DIDA**] Dida is a dialect cluster of the Kru family spoken in Ivory Coast. Ethnologue divides Dida into two groups, Yocoboué Dida (101,600 speakers in 1993) and Lakota Dida (93,800 speakers in 1993), which are only marginally mutually intelligible and best considered separate languages. Each is dialectally diverse: Yocoboué (Yokubwe) consists of the Lozoua (Lozwa) and Divo dialects (7,100 and 94,500 speakers), and Lakota the Lakota (Lákota), Abou (Abu), and Vata dialects. The prestige dialect is the Lozoua speech of the town of Guitry. Yocoboué is also known as Guitry, Yocoboue, Yokouboué, Gakpa, Goudou (Gudu), and Kagoué (Kagwe). Lakota is also known as Dieko, Gabo, Satro, Guébie (Gebye), Brabori, and Ziki (Wiki).

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**DIDINGA**] The Didinga language ('Di'dinga) is an Eastern Sudanic language spoken by the Chukudum and Lowudo peoples of the Didinga Hills of South Sudan. It is classified as a member of the southwest branch Surmic languages (Fleming 1983). Its nearest relative is Narim.

Ethnologue: did. Alternate Names: 'Di'dinga, Lango, Toi, Xaroxa.

**1980:** [IUW] *Didinga (=Didina) grammar and dictionary (Sudan-Equatoria)*, by Michele Rosato; edited by Stefano Santandrea. Rome: [s.n.], 1980. 154 p.: map; 30 cm. First dictionary of the language.

[**DIDO**] Tsez, also known as Dido (цезӀаг мец cezyas mec or цез мец cez mec in Tsez) is a Northeast Caucasian language with about 15,354 speakers (2002) spoken by the Tsez, a Muslim people in the mountainous Tsunta District of southwestern Dagestan in Russia. The name is said to derive from the Tsez word for "eagle", which is most likely a folk etymology. The name Dido is derived from the Georgian word დიდი (didi), meaning "big". Tsez lacks a literary tradition and is poorly represented in written form. Avar and Russian are used as literary languages locally, even in schools. However, attempts have been made to develop a stable orthography for the Tsez language as well as its relatives, mainly for the purpose of recording traditional folklore; thus, a Cyrillic script based on that of Avar is often used. Tsez is not taught in school and instead Avar is taught for the first five years and Russian afterwards. Tsez grammar was first analyzed by the Georgian linguist Davit Imnaishvili in 1963 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ddo. Alternate Names: Cez, Didoi, Tsez, Tsezy, Tsuntin.

**1999:** [IUW] *ТӀезско-русскиӀ словар'*, M.Sh. Khalilov. Moskva: Academia, 1999. 454 p.; 21 cm. Added title page: *Tsez-Russian dictionary*. Seriiã "Natsional'no-russkie slovari". Dido-Russian dictionary.

[**DIERI**] Diyari /'di:ja:ri/ or Dieri /'dɪəri/ is an Australian Aboriginal language of South Australia. Dirari (extinct late 20th century) was a dialect. Pirlatapa (extinct by the 1960s) may have been as well; data is poor (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dif. Alternate Names: Diyari.

**1874:** [LILLY] *The Dieyerie tribe of Australian aborigines*, by Samuel Gason, police-trooper; edited by George Isaacs. Adelaide: Printed by W.C. Cox, government printer ..., 1874. 51 p. 22 cm. Bound in yellow printed flexible boards, worn, rebound. Contents: Their manners and customs -- A catalog of animals, plants, weapons, and ornaments, accompanied by their names -- Examples of the construction of the dialect,

and a complete vocabulary. References: NUC pre-1956 192:186 . BM 82:564. First edition. First vocabulary of the language. This copy inscribed "From the author to | L. Bastard." With the armorial bookplate of Edward Angas Johnson, author of: *Ein Beitrag zu den klinischen und therapeutischen Erfahrungen über die multiple tuberculöse Darmstrictur*. Göttingen: Dieterich, 1899.

**[DIGARO-MISHMI]** Digaro, also Taraon or Darang, is a Digarish language of northeastern Arunachal Pradesh, India and Zayü County, Tibet, China (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mhu. Alternate Names: Darang Deng, Digaro, Digaru, Mishmi, Taaon, Taraon, Taying.

**1963:** [LILLY] *A Dictionary of the Taraon Language for the use of officers in the North-east Frontier Agency Administration (Taraon-English—English—Taraon). With an Introduction on the People and the Language*. Shillong:, The Philology Section, Research Department, N E. F. Agency, [1963]. Pp. [6] i iixix xx, 1-66 67-68 [2], 1-61 62-64. 22 cm. Original unlettered blue cloth over boards, decorated in blind (may be lacking paper label, but no evidence of one). Printed in Calcutta. Taraon [Digaro-Mishmi]-English, pp. 1-[67] (first pagination), English-Taraon [Digaro-Mishmi], pp. 1-[63] (second pagination). This copy with the ownership stamp of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his title notes on the cover (including date of publication) and a few scattered markings in the Introduction.

"The Taraon dictionary is the second book that the Philological Section is planning for Officers serving in the North-East Frontier Agency to enable them to speak to the local people in their languages for mutual understanding and co-operation" (Preface).

**1991:** [LILLY] *A phrase book on Taraon language*, by Jatan Pulu. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1991. 97 p.; 23 cm. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. English-Taraon [Digaro-Mishmi] phrases and short word lists throughout.

**[DING]** Ding (Di, Dzing) is a Bantu language spoken in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: diz. Alternate Names: Di, Din, Dinga, Dzing.

**1939:** [IUW] *Les Ba Dzing de la Kamtsha*, par Joseph Mertens. Bruxelles: G. van Campenhout, 1935-1939. 3 v.: ill., maps; 25 cm. Hendrix 466. Series: Institut royal colonial belge. Section des sciences morales et politiques. Memoires; Collection in 8°; t. 4. Contents: 1. ptie. Ethnographie.--1. ptie. Grammaire de l'idzing de la Kamtsha. 1938.--3. ptie. Dictionnaire idzing-français, suivi d'un aide-memoire français-idzing. 1939.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**[DINKA]** Dinka, or Thuɔŋjäŋ, is a Nilotic dialect cluster spoken by the Dinka people, the major ethnic group of South Sudan. There are five main varieties, Ngok, Rek, Ajaar, Dinka Leekrieth and Bor, which are distinct enough to require separate literary standards and thus to be considered separate languages. Jaang, Jieng or Moinyjieng is used as a general term to cover all Dinka languages. Rek is the standard and prestige dialect. The Dinka are found mainly along the Nile, specifically the west bank of the White Nile, a major tributary flowing north from Uganda, north and south of the Sudd marsh in

southwestern and south central Sudan in three provinces: Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, and Southern Kurdufan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: din. A macrolanguage of South Sudan.

**1866:** [IUW] *Die Dinka-sprache in Central-Africa. Kurze grammatik, text und wörterbuch.* Hrsg. mit unterstützung der Kais. akademie der wissenschaften in Wien, von dr. J. C. Mitterutzner. Brixen, A. Weger; [etc., etc.] 1866. xv, 307, [1] p. 22 cm. Hendrix 471. Bibliography: p. xv. Contents: Lautlehre.--Wortlehre.--Gespräche des missionärs d. Giov. Beltrame mit den Dinka.--Lucas-evangelium.--Leidensgeschichte unseres Herrn Jesu Chr. nach Natthaeus.--Die sonn- und festtäglichen evangelien.--Dinkaisch-deutsch-italienisches wörterbuch. First dictionary of the language. Hendrix 470 lists the same title published in Bressanone in 1866 by Albert von Haller, apparently limited to German-Dinka, probably an abridged version of Mitterutzner's work.

**1948:** [IUW] *Dinka grammar (Rek-Malual dialect) with texts and vocabulary*, by A. [Arturo] Nebel. English text rev. by C. W. Beer. Verona, Missioni africane, 1948. xiv, 173 p. 26 cm. Hendrix 472 (citing "new, enlarged edition" of 1954; and first edition as 1936). Series: Museum Combonianum, n. 2. The first, 1936 edition was entitled *Dinka Dictionary with Abridged Grammar*.

**1954:** [LILLY] *Dinka Dictionary*, by Fr. A. Nebel F. S. C.W. J. Wau: Verona Fathers, 1954. Pp. 1-8 9-271 272-274 275-504. Frontispiece map of "The Jange (Dinka) Tribes." 13 cm. Original maroon cloth, lettered in gold. Printed in Italy by Nigrizia Press Verona. Cf. Zaunmüller, col. 92 (citing 1936 first edition). Not in Hendrix (cf. Hendrix 472, listing a 1954 enlarged edition of the 1948 edition of Nebel's *Dinka grammar*, with Dinka-English-Italian vocabulary. This edition includes only "English-Dinka," pp. 17-271, and "Jan & Jien-English," pp. 275-504.

"Heartly thanks to all collaborators, to Mr. A. Amy and the Rev. Fr. Chr. Hierons for their revising the English text and to all sons of the Jang and Jieng Tribes, especially to the students of the Seminary of Bussere for their help in compiling this Dictionary and for much interesting information about the habits and beliefs of their tribes" (p. [6]).

"Why should one go on using the term 'Dinka' which has arisen probably from a misunderstanding, taking the name of a Chief 'Deng Kak' for the name of the tribe, and changing it into Denka or Dinka. This explanation of the word 'Dinka' was given me first by a student of the Secondary School, Rumbek and is surely the only right one. The Arabs of the Darfur and Southern Kordofan and all the tribes of the Bahr-el-Ghazal call them by their own name 'Jange' (these so called Dinkas call their tribe 'Jang' the Eastern tribes call themselves 'Jieng' ). Hence the title of this Dictionary" (Note, p. [7]). The puzzling reference to the title of the Dictionary, which simply uses Dinka, may indicate the author's original desire for a longer title like that of the revised edition listed below.

Revised edition **1979:** [IUW] *Dinka-English, English-Dinka dictionary: thong muonyjang jam jang kek jieng: Dinka language Jang and Jieng dialects*, by Arthur Nebel. Bologna, Italy: E.M.I., 1979. 206 p.: map; 18 cm. Hendrix 473. Series: Museum combonianum, 36. Revision of: *Dinka dictionary*. Wau: Verona Fathers, 1954.

**1999:** [IUW] *Thuonjäñ (Dinka)-English dictionary*, by Stepehn Dit Makok and Samuel Galuak Marial. Nairobi: Sudan Literature Centre, 1999. 25 p.; 25 cm.

[**DIRIKU**] Geiriku or Dciriku (Diriku) or Dirico (in Angola), also known as Manyo or Rumanyo, is a Bantu language spoken by 305,000 people along the Okavango River in Namibia, where it is a national language, in Botswana, and in Angola. It was first known in the west via the Vagciriku, who had migrated from the main Vamanyo area and spoke Rucgiriku, a dialect of Rumanyo. The name Gciriku (Dciriku, Diriku) remains common in the literature, but within Namibia the name Rumanyo has been revived. The Mbogedu dialect is extinct; Maho (2009) lists it as a distinct language, and notes that the names 'Manyo' and 'Rumanyo' are inappropriate for it (Wiki).

Ethnologue: diu. Alternate Names: Dciriku, Diriko, Gciriku, Manyo, Mbogedo, Mbogedu, Rucgiriku, Rumanyo, Shimbogedu.

**1994:** [IUW] *Die Kavangojäger im Nordosten Namibias: Jagdmethoden, religiös-magische Praktiken, Lieder und Preisgedichte*, by Maria Fisch. Windhoek: Namibia Wissenschaftliche Gesellschaft, 1994. iv, 308 p.: ill. (some col.), maps; 22 cm. Library binding incorporating original yellow, blue, orange and red wrappers, lettered in black, with a drawing of a hippo on the front cover. Names and terms relating to wild animals and bees, German-Geiriku [Diriku]-Mbukushu, pp. 18-23. Includes bibliographical references (p. 306-308).

English translation **2008:**[IUW] *The world of the traditional hunters along the Kavango river*, by Maria Fisch. Windhoek: Macmillan Education Namibia Publishers Ltd., c2008. x, 274 p.: ill., maps; 21 cm. Original yellow, blue, orange and red wrappers, lettered in black, with a drawing of a hippo on the front cover. "Indigenous names of wild animals," English-Rugeiriku [Diriku]-Thimbukushu [Mbukushu], pp. 13-16, "Specific terms for groups of animals, their tracks and places of abode," English-Rugeiriku [Diriku]-Thimbukushu [Mbukushu], pp. 17-18, comparative vocabulary of hunting terms, English-Rugeiriku (Diriku)-Timbukushu [Mbukushu]-Khoe, pp. 20-21. Includes bibliographical references (p. 272-274).

"This book was first published in 1994 in German. Here follows an English edition with some alterations which will reach a broader spectrum of people who are interested in the admirable former hunting culture of the tribes living along the Kavango River" (Preface).

**2005:** [IUW] *A dictionary of the Rumanyo language: Rumanyo-English / English-Rumanyo: including a grammatical sketch*, by Wilhelm J.G. Möhlig, Karl Peter Shiyaka-Mberema. Köln: Köppe, 2005. 459 p.: map; 24 cm. Southern African languages and cultures; v. 2.

[**DITAMMARI**] The Tammari language, Ditammari, is a Gur language of Benin and Togo. There are two dialects, Eastern Ditammari and Western Ditammari; the latter is also called Tamberma (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tbz. Alternate Names: Ditamari, Tamari, "Somba" (pej.).

**1978:** [IUW] *Lexicologie des constituants nominaux du Ditammari*, par Théophile Nata. Cotonou, Bénin: Ministère de l'enseignement supérieur et de la recherche scientifique, Commission nationale de linguistique, Université nationale du Bénin, 1978. ii, 32 leaves; 29 cm.

**1983a-b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1984:** [IUW] *Français-Waamma: Français-Ditammari / Seminaire sur les problèmes de terminologie en langues béninoises*. [Cotonou, Benin]: Centre national de linguistique appliquée, 1984. 16, 22 p.; 29 cm.

[**DJINGILI**] Jingulu (Djingili) is an Australian language spoken by the Jingili people in the Northern Territory of Australia, historically around the township of Elliot. It is an endangered language with only between 10 and 15 speakers in 1997, the youngest being in the fifties. An additional 20 people had some command of it. However, it was not used in daily communication which instead was conducted in either English or Kriol (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jig. Alternate Names: Chingalee, Chunguloo, Djingila, Djingulu, Jingali, Jingulu, Lee, Tchingalee, Tjingilu.

**1975:** [IUW] *A descriptive study of the Djingili language*, by Neil Chadwick. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1975. xiii, 130 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Original? Black cloth over boards, with gray paper front cover, lettered in brown. Regional and research studies; no. 2 Australian aboriginal studies (Unnumbered). Dictionary, English-Djingili, pp. 102-116, Djingili-English, pp. 117-129. Bibliography: p. 130. Wikipedia notes a draft dictionary, Jingulu [Djingili]-English, English-Jingulu [Djingili] by Robert J. Pensalfini, 1995 [see below for the author's 1997 dissertation with dictionary].

"Fieldwork for the present study was undertaken in the dry seasons of 1966 and 1967. Prior to 1966 the only studies made of Djingili were a word-list of 200 items collected by R. H. Matthews (published in the *Queensland Geographical Journal*, vol. XVI, 1900-1901) and survey work by Professor K. L. Hale. Professor Hale worked in the area in 1959/60 and made a comparative word-list (Barkly Word List 1966) of just over 100 items including Djingili" (Introduction).

**1997:** [LILLY] *Jingulu Grammar, Dictionary, and Texts*, by Robert T. Pensalfini. Department of Linguistics & Philosophy. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1997. Distributed by MIT Working Papers in Linguistics...Cambridge, MA 02139. Reproduced from typescript, 631 p., two pages per leaf. 21.5 x 28 cm. Original pale purple paper cover, with narrow plastic binding. Jingulu [Djingili]-English, pp. 414-573, English-Jingulu [Djingili] word finder, pp. 575-631. The author's Ph.D. thesis at MIT, June 1997.

"This dissertation is primarily intended as a thorough description of the Jingulu language of North-Central Australia.... Part II of the dissertation is a Jingulu to English dictionary with an English to Jingulu word finder. Each Jingulu entry in the dictionary is accompanied by grammatical, morphological and cultural information in addition to an English translation. Most Jingulu entries also include examples of the word used in a sentence. The dictionary is the latest stage in a collaboration that has involved many people over several decades" (Abstract).

[**DOBU**] Dobu or Dobuan is an Austronesian language spoken in Milne Bay Province of Papua New Guinea. It is a lingua franca for 100,000 people in D'Entrecasteaux Islands (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dob. Alternate Names: Dobuan.

**1953:** [LILLY] *A school dictionary in the Dobu language*, by R. V. Grant. Samarai, Papua: Methodist Mission Press, 1953. 148 p. 19 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Not in Zaubmüller. First dictionary of the language.

**1998:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**DOGON, DONNO SO**] Considered a separate language by Ethnologue, listed as a dialect of Toro So Dogon (see below) in the Wikipedia article on the Dogon languages of Mali.

Ethnologue: dds. Alternate Names: Kamba So.

**1982:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire dogon donno so: région de Bandiagara*, by Marcel Kervran. Bandiagara, Mali: Paroisse catholique, 1982. 514 p.; 21 cm.

[**DOGON, TORO SO**] The Dogon languages are a small, close-knit language family spoken by the Dogon of Mali, which are generally believed to belong to the larger Niger–Congo family. There are about 600,000 speakers of a dozen languages. They are tonal languages, most like Dogul having two tones, some like Donno So having three. The Dogon consider themselves a single ethnic group, but recognize that their languages are different. In Dogon cosmology, Dogon constitutes six of the twelve languages of the world (the others being Fulfulde, Mooré, Bambara, Bozo, and Tamasheq). The best-studied Dogon language is the escarpment language Toro So (Tɔrɔ sɔɔ) of Sanga, due to Marcel Griaule's studies there and because Toro So was selected as one of thirteen national languages of Mali (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dts. Alternate Names: Bomu Tegu, Dogoso.

**1948:** [LILLYbm] *La langue secrète des Dogons de Sanga (Soudan français)*, by Michel Leiris [1901- ]. Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie, 1948. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-X XI-XXXII, 1 2-530 531-536 +tipped-in free endpaper. First edition. Serie: Université de Paris. Travaux et mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie, 50. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 483, 2040. Segui-French, pp. [433]-506. First published vocabulary of this secret ritual language.

"The material utilized by the author of the present work consists principally of a series of texts collected from the Dogons of Sango (French Sudan, the old district of Bandiagara) in the special language of the male society, an organization that plays a leading role in both the profane and the sacred life of these people" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1968:**[LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire dogon, dialecte t̄ɔrɔ, langue et civilization*, by Geneviève Calame-Griaule. Paris: Librairie C. Klincksieck, 1968. Original brown and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and white. [I]-XLII, [1]-332, 333-334, Pl. I-Pl. VIII. First edition. Series: Langues et Littératures de l'afrique noire, IV. Hendrix 481. Dogon-French dictionary, pp. [1]-316, and a French-Dogon glossary, pp. [317]-329. First dictionary of this language. Second copy: IUW.

"The Dogon occupy the region called 'the cliffs of Bandiagara,' in the southwest part of the central Nigerian plateau. Their culture, well known to ethnologists, has been the subject of numerous important studies. However their language has never been systematically described up till now. The dictionary presented here does not entirely fill this lacuna, since it does not include all the dialects of Dogon... there are a total of around 220,000 Dogon...If our description does not deal with one of the major dialects, but with [one] spoken by about 30,000 persons, which however is the most important

numerically among those spoken on the plateau and along the cliffs, it is because of intensive ethnological work in this region by the Griaule missions in which we took part."

**1979:** [IUW] *Lexique dogon-français = dògòn sò-faransi sò*, édité avec le concours de l'ACCT. Bamako: République du Mali, Ministère de l'éducation nationale, D.N.A.F.L.A., 1979. 56 p.; 24 cm. Cover title. Original light brown wrappers, lettered in black, preserved in stiff cardboard library folder. Dogon-French vocabulary, pp. 13-56.

"Various studies have shown that among all the dialects of Dogon.... tòrò sò is the most widely understood by the greatest number of speakers. Moreover, this dialect has been the subject of a fine scholarly study (cf. the dictionary of Geneviève Calame-Griaule) and has been utilized by the Protestant Mission of Sangha since 1931 as the language of evangelism for the entire Dogon area. Thus tòrò sò has been selected for functional alphabetizing.... Enriched by a few borrowings from other dialects, it is becoming what we now call "standard Dogon" (p. 1, tr: BM).

[**DOGOSÉ**] Dogosé, or Doghose, is a Gur language of Burkina Faso. There are multiple spellings of this name, due to the difficulties of spelling the second consonant, [ɣ]. Dogosé is currently preferred, but traditional Doghose is found in much of the literature. Rarer spellings are (Doro) Doghosié, Dokhosié, Dorhossié, Dorhosye, Dorosie, Dorossé and, with a different suffix, Dokhobe, Dorobé. Dialect, which are close, are Klamaasise, Mesise, Lutise, Gbeyāse, Sukurase, Gbogorose (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dos. Alternate Names: Doghose, Doghosié, Dokhobe, Dokhosié, Dorhossié, Dorhosye, Doro Doghosié, Dorobé, Dorosie, Dorossé.

**1958:** see under **DYAN**.

**1970 [1972]:** [IUW] *Le dogose ou langue des Dogobe ou Doghossié, Cercle de Sidéradouougou (Hte. Volta)*, by André Prost. Dakar: Université de Dakar, 1970 [i.e. 1972] 50 pages, [1] leaf of plates: map; 27 cm. Original pale orange stapled wrappers, lettered in black. Reproduced from typescript. Documents linguistiques (Dakar, Senegal); no 19. On cover: 1972. List of verbs, French-Dogosé, pp. 34-39; Dogo [Dogosé]-Gan [Kaansa] vocabulary, French-Dogo [Dogosé]-Gan [Kaansa], pp. 40-50, Errata slip (2 leaves) inserted.

[**DOLGAN**] The Dolgan language is a Turkic language with around 1,000 speakers, spoken in the Taymyr Peninsula in Russia. Its speakers are known as the Dolgans (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dlg.

**1993:** [IUW] *Dolganischer Wortschatz*, by Marek Stachowski. Wyd. 1. First edition. Kraków: Nakł. Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego, 1993. 264 p.: maps; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating the original green wrappers, lettered in violet. Zeszyty naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Prace językoznawcze; zesz. 114. Introduction in German. Title on added t.p.: Lexica dolganica. Includes bibliographical references (p. [9]-11). Dolgan-German, pp. [25]-264.

"I began work on the Dolgan vocabulary in the Fall of 1990 in Cracow and ended it in the Fall of 1992 in Berlin. I had intended simply to compile a card-file for my own use in the study of Jakut etymology. But over time the number of individual cards grew so large that I decided to make them available in book form to a broader circle of scholars of Turkic languages" (Vorwort, tr: BM).

[**DOMAAKI**] Domaakí, also known as Dumaki or Domaá, is a Dardic language spoken by a few hundred people living in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan. In former times, Domaaki speakers traditionally worked as blacksmiths and musicians, but nowadays they are also engaged in a variety of other professions. In almost all places of their present settlement the Doma, who are all Muslims, have long since given up their original mother tongue in favour of the surrounding Dardic Shina. Only in the Nager and Hunza Valleys has Domaaki survived until the present day. Domaaki can be divided into two dialects: Nager-Domaaki and Hunza-Domaaki. Although there are considerable differences between these two varieties, they are not so severe as to prevent mutual intelligibility. Presently Domaaki counts less than 350 (mostly elderly) speakers – approx. 300 of them related to Hunza; around 40 related to Nager – and is thus to be considered a highly endangered language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dmk. Alternate Names: Doma, Dumaki.

**1939:** [LILLYbm] *The Dumaki language: outlines of the speech of the Doma, or Bericho, of Hunza*, by D[avid] L[ockhart] R[obertson] Lorimer [1876-1962]. Nijmegen: Dekker & van de Vegt, 1939. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VI VII-XVI, 1-244. First edition. Series: Comité international permanent de linguistes. Publications de la Commission d'Enquête linguistique, IV. Not in Zaundermüller. Domaaki-English, pp. 139-219, with English-Domaaki index, pp. 220-244. This is the first published vocabulary of the language.

"Dumaki is the language of the Doma, to use their own name for themselves, or the Bericho, as they are called by their neighbours, a small body of aliens settled among the Burushaski-speaking Burusho of Hunza and Nagar... The status of the Doma, or Bericho, in Hunza is definitely at the bottom of the social scale... As far as I know, the Doma accept their position as natural and find it satisfactory. I saw no signs of contempt for them on the part of the Burusho... The Dumaki vocabulary given here comprises about 611 words" (Introduction).

[**DONG (China)**] The Kam language, also known as Gam (autonym: lix Gaeml), or in Chinese, Dong or Tung-Chia, is the language of the Dong people. The Kam language can be divided into two major subdivisions, Southern Kam and Northern Kam (Yang & Edmondson 2008). Northern Kam displays more Chinese influence and lacks vowel length contrast, while Southern Kam is more conservative. Language varieties closely related to or part of Kam include Cao Miao and Naxi Yao. A northern Pinghua variety called Bendihua, spoken in Tongdao County, Hunan, has also been significantly influenced by Kam (Wiki).

Ethnologue distinguishes three Kam varieties as separate but closely related languages: 1) Northern Dong: doc. Alternate Names: Gam, Kam, Tong, Tung, Tung-Chia; 2) Southern Dong: kmc. Alternate Names: Gam, Kam, Tong, Tung, Tung-Chia; and 3) Cao Miao: cov. Alternate Names: Grass Miao, Mjiuniang, Sanjiang Miao.

**1998:** [IUW] *The Dong language in Guizhou Province, China*, by Long Yaohong, Zheng Guoqiao; translated from Chinese by D. Norman Geary. Dallas, TX: Summer Institute of Linguistics: [Arlington]: University of Texas at Arlington, 1998. xvi, 268 p.: ill., map; 23 cm. Library binding incorporating original white and blue-green wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of a Chinese bridge wrapping around the covers. Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington publications in

linguistics, publication 126. Appendix I: "Vocabulary of the Two Dong Dialects," Southern Dong-Northern Dong-Chinese-English, pp. 215-244. Includes bibliographical references.

"The book as a whole represents the first comprehensive description of the Dong language available in English" (from the rear wrapper).

**2004:** [IUW] 侗汉词典 = *Cic deenx Gaeml Gax* / 欧亨元编著.

*Dong Han ci dian* = *Cic deenx Gaeml Gax* / Ou Hengyuan bian zhu. 第1版.

Di 1 ban. 北京市: 民族出版社, 2004. Beijing Shi: Min zu chu ban she, 2004. 2, 7, 70, 427 p.; 20 cm. Series: 中国少数民族语言系列词典丛书 *Zhongguo shao shu min zu yu yan xi lie ci dian cong shu*. Includes index. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Dong language (China)--Dictionaries--Chinese.

[**DONGXIANG**] The Santa language, also known as Dongxiang (东乡语), is a Mongolic language spoken by the Dongxiang people in northwest China (Wiki).

Ethnologue: see. Alternate Names: Santa, Tung, Tunghsiang.

**1983:** [IUW] *Dungsiyang kelen-ü üges* / Böge-ñar ñaiirağulba = 东乡语词汇 /

Buhe deng bian. *Dungsiyang kelen-ü üges* / Böge-ñar ñaiirağulba = *Dongxiang yu ci hui* / Buhe deng bian. [Kökeqota]: Öbör Mongğol-un Arad-un Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1983. 16, 192 p.; 22 cm. Mongğol töröl-ün kele ayalğun-u sudulul-un cuburil; 008. In Mongolian (international phonetic transcription, with some Mongolian script) and Chinese. Reference material on Tüngsiyeg language words.

**1986:** [IUW] 『東鄉語詞彙 蒙古文語索引』 = *Written Mongolian index to the*

*Dunshang vocabulary* / 栗林均編 "Dunshango shii" *Mōkogo bungo sakuin* = *Written Mongolian index to the Dunshang vocabulary* / Kuribayashi Hitoshi hen. 東京:

東京外国語大学, 1986. Tōkyō: Tōkyō Gaikokugo Daigaku, 1986. 16, 100 p.: map; 21 cm. Index to *Dungsiyang kelen-ü üges* (Dongxiang yu ci hui), Köke Qota, Öbör Mongğol-un Arad-un Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1983. (vol. 8 in series *Mongğol türül-ün kele ayalğun-u sudulul-un cubural*.) Japanese translation added. In Mongolian, Dongxiang, Chinese and Japanese. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

[**DORASQUE**] Dorasque, also known as Chumulu, is an extinct Chibchan language of Panama (Wiki).

Not found in Ethnologue.

**1882:** see under **CHIBCHAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES**] The Dravidian languages are a language family spoken mainly in southern India and parts of eastern and central India, as well as in northeastern Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Bhutan, and overseas in other countries such as Malaysia and Singapore. The Dravidian languages with the most speakers are Telugu, Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam. There are also small groups of Dravidian-speaking

scheduled tribes, who live beyond the mainstream communities, such as the Kurukh and Gond tribes. It is often considered that Dravidian languages are native to India. Epigraphically the Dravidian languages have been attested since the 2nd century BCE. Only two Dravidian languages are exclusively spoken outside India: Brahui in Pakistan and Dhangar, a dialect of Kurukh, in Nepal (Wiki).

**1961:** [IUW] *A Dravidian etymological dictionary*, by T. Burrow and M.B. Emeneau.

Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1961. xxix, 609 p. 24 cm. First edition.

Second edition **1984:** [IUW] *A Dravidian etymological dictionary*, by T. Burrow and M.B. Emeneau. Second edition. Oxford [Oxfordshire]:

Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 1984. xli, 853 p.; 25 cm.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Dravidian borrowings from Indo-Aryan*, by M[urray] B[amson] Emeneau & T[homas] Burrow [1904- ]. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1962. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-vi* vii-x, 1-121 122. First edition. Series: University of California publications in linguistics, v. 26 Includes Dravidian borrowings from Indo-Aryan languages, pp. 9-62, with word indexes for the following languages, pp. 65-119: Tamil, Malayalam, Kota, Toda, Kannada, Kodagu, Tulu, Telugu, Kolami, Naiki, Parji, Gadba, Gondi, Konda, Kui, Kuwi, Kurukh, Malto, Brahui, Sanskrit, Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Nepali, Marathi, Hindi-Urdu, Bihari, Gujarati, Oriya, Singhalese, Arabic, Greek, Persian, Portuguese, Malay and English. Second copy: IUW.

"The collectanea for *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (*DED* for short) contained many sheets on which were grouped Dravidian borrowings from the Indo-Aryan languages. When *DED* was finally prepared for the printer, an attempt was made to eliminate from it most entries of this sort and to make it as nearly as possible a dictionary of purely Dravidian material. The collected borrowings from Indo-Aryan are presented in the present work" (Introduction).

**1968:** [IUW] *A Dravidian etymological dictionary. Supplement*, by T. Burrow and M. B. Emeneau. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1968. xi, 185 p. 24 cm.

**1974:** [IUW] *More on the Uralo-Dravidian relationship: a comparison of Uralic and Dravidian etymological vocabularies*, by Elli Johanna Pudas Marlow. [University of Texas 1974]. ix, 201 p.; 29 cm. Thesis--University of Texas at Austin.

**1982:** [IUW] *Studies in Dravidian phonology and vocabulary*, by Ruth Walldén. Uppsala: Academiae Upsaliensis; Stockholm, Sweden: Distributor, Almqvist & Wiksell International, 1982. 20 p.; 23 cm. Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia Indoeuropaea Upsaliensia, 0346-6469; 5. Bibliography: p. 18-20.

[**DOROMU-KOKI**] Doromu, or Doromu-Koki, is a Manubaran language spoken in the "Bird's Tail" of Papua New Guinea. It has three varieties: Koki, Kokila and Koriko (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kqc. Alternate Names: Dorom, Doromu, Koki.

**1970:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**DREHU**] Drehu ([dɛhu]; also known as Dehu, Lifou, Lifu, qene drehu) is an Austronesian language mostly spoken on Lifou Island, Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia.

It has about twelve-thousand fluent speakers and the status of a French regional language. This status means that pupils can take it as an optional topic for the baccalauréat in New Caledonia itself or French mainland. It has been also taught at the Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales (INALCO) in Paris since 1973 and at the University of New Caledonia since 2000. As for other Kanak languages, Drehu is now regulated by the "Académie des langues kanak", officially founded in 2007. There is also a respective register in Drehu, called qene miny. In time past, this was used to speak to the chiefs (joxu). Today very few people still know and practice this language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dhv. Alternate Names: Dehu, De'u, Lifou, Lifu, Qene Drehu.

**1967:** [IUW] *Dehu-English dictionary [English-Dehu dictionary]*, by D.T. Tyron. Canberra, Australian National University, 1967. 2 v. in 1. Pacific linguistics, series C: Books, no.6-7 language.

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *Le Miny: "Langue des chefs" de l'île de Lifou (Iles Loyauté - Nouvelle Calédonie). Lexique Miny-Drehu-Français Drehu-Miny-Français*, by Maurice H. Lenormand. Nouméa: Editions Populaires, 1990. Original tan and white wrappers, lettered in black. 113 pp. First edition. Includes tri-lingual lexicon. This is the first dictionary of the language of the chiefs.

"There exists on Lifou Island, along with Dehu, the language spoken by the population as a whole, a special language called 'Miny' which Europeans refer to as the "Language of the Chiefs" for, depending upon whether one is speaking to a Chief or to an ordinary person, one utilizes a language with a certain vocabulary" (tr: BM). What distinguishes this "language" from other ceremonial languages is that it is mutually unintelligible with Dehu, and thus may be considered, Lenormand suggests, a separate language of its own.

[**DUALA**] Douala (also spelled "Duala Diwala, Dwela, Dualla, and Dwala) is a dialect cluster spoken by the Duala and Mungo peoples of Cameroon. Douala belongs to the Bantu language family, in a subgroup called Sawabantu. Maho (2009) treats Douala as a cluster of five languages: Douala proper, Bodiman, Oli (Ewodi, Wuri), Pongo, and Mongo. He also notes a Douala-based pidgin named Jo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dua. Alternate Names: Diwala, Douala, Dualla, Dwala, Dwela, Sawa.

**1855:** [LILLY] *Grammatical elements of the Dualla language, with a Vocabulary, compiled for the use of Missionaries and Teachers*, [by Alfred J.S. Saker]. Cameroons, Western Africa: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1855. [4], [1]-47, 1-16, [1]-40. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold on the spine. Note(s): Introduction signed: A.J.S. Saker, dated Cameroons, May 23, 1855. Pt. 2 of the vocabulary, English and Dualla, ends with "accede". Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 489. "Vocabulary", Part I, Dualla [Duala]-English, pp. [1]-37, Part II, English-Dualla [Duala], pp. [39]-40. First published vocabulary of the Duala language. This copy with the bookplate of the British and Foreign Bible Society Library: "[printed] Presented at Committee Meeting [in ink] October 22<sup>nd</sup> 1855 [printed] from [in ink] the Rev. A. Saker the author".

**1892 [1904]:** [LILLYbm] *Die Duala-Sprache in Kamerun: systematisches Wörterverzeichnis und Einführung in die Grammatik*, by A[ugust] Seidel [1863-1916]. Heidelberg: Julius Groos, 1904. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-III IV-VIII, 1 2-119 120 + 8 pp. adverts. Second edition. Zauhmüller, col.

93. Hendrix 491. Duala-German vocabulary, thematically arranged, pp. [37]-119. The first edition appeared in 1892 as *Leitfaden zur Erlernung der Dualla-Sprache in Kamerun mit Lesestücken nebst einem Dualla-Deutschen und einem Deutsch-Dualla Wörterbuch*. Berlin: Heymann, 1892. French dictionaries of the language were published in 1928 and 1972.

"The present little book is intended to enable those who come to Cameroon to acquire with some ease a general vocabulary of the Duala language.... Since the previous studies of Duala grammar have been totally inadequate, I have decided to provide a sketch of the grammar with this dictionary. My own *Leitfaden zur Erlernung der Duala-Sprache*, which appeared in 1892 and was based on the useful but imperfect work of Saker, has become dated in the meantime. The *Handbuch der Duala-Sprache* of Th. Christaller (see below) is out of print and its worthy author has passed away. His work too, although it was a clear advance over prior works, still showed numerous faults and misunderstandings" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1892:** [LILLY] *Handbuch der Duala-Sprache*, by Theodor Christaller (1836-1896). Basel: Missionsbuchhandlung, 1892. viii, 214 pp., 1 l. 8vo. Contemporary blue cloth, lettered in gold. "Wörterbuch," Duala-German, pp. [91]-150, and German-Duala, pp. [151]-214. Stamped "withdrawn" from the International African Institute.

**1912:** [LILLY] *Die Sprache der Duala in Kamerun*, by Carl Meinhof. Berlin: Kietrich Reimer, 1912. xv, 119 p. 19.5 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Deutsche Kolonialsprachen, Band IV. German-Duala, pp. [84]-101, Duala-German, pp. [102]-119. This copy from the library the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamp.

"There has been no separate textbook of Duala since that of Th. Christaller in 1892. The careful work of the Basel missionaries Schuler and Lutz over the past few years has substantially increased our knowledge of the Duala language. [Their work, however, has remained unpublished, and so the present work is offered to students and scholars]" (Vorwort, tr: BM).

**1914:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der Duala-Sprache*, by E[rnst] Dinkelacker. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen & Col, 1914. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 215 pp. + 5 pp. advertisements. First edition. Abhandlungen des Hamburgischen Kolonialinstituts, Band XVI (Reihe B. Völkerkunde, Kulturgeschichte und Sprachen, Band 10). Zaunmüller, col. 93. Hendrix 485. Duala-German, pp. [1]-96, and German-Duala, pp. [99]-215. Second copy: IUW.

"The Duala Dictionary arose as an expansion of the glossary in the *Handbuch der deutschen Sprache für deutsche Schulen in Kamerun* [Handbook of the German language for German schools in Cameroon]. Since this book was not to be reprinted, it seemed appropriate to issue the glossary separately, and in as complete a form as possible."

**1972:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire duala-français, suivi d'un lexique français-duala*, by Paul Helmlinger. Paris, Klincksieck, 1972. xxi, 664 p. 25 cm. Series: Langues et littératures de l'Afrique noire, 9. Includes bibliographies..

**1976:** [IUW] *Wörterbuch der Duala-Sprache: (Kamerun) = Dictionnaire de la langue duala = Dictionary of the Duala language*, von Johannes Ittmann; bearb. und hrsg. von E. Kähler-Meyer. Berlin: D. Reimer, 1976. xxvii, 675 p.; 24 cm. Series: Afrika und Übersee, Beiheft 30.

[**DUAU**] Duau is a dialectically diverse Austronesian language spoken in the D'Entrecasteaux Islands of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dva.

**1998:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**DUNA**] Duna (also known as Yuna) is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. It may belong to the Trans New Guinea language family and is often further classified as a Duna-Pogaya language, for Bogaya appears to be Duna's closest relative, as evidenced by the similar development of the personal pronouns. Estimates for number of speakers range from 11,000 (1991)[4] to 25,000 (2002) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: duc. Alternate Names: Yuna.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**DUNGAN**] The Dungan language /'dɒŋɡɑ:n/ is a Sinitic language spoken by the Dungan of Central Asia, an ethnic group related to the Hui people of China. The Dungan people of Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan (with smaller groups living in other post-Soviet states) are the descendants of several groups of the Hui people that migrated to the region in the 1870s and the 1880s after the defeat of the Dungan revolt in Northwestern China. As the Dungans in the Russian Empire, and even more so in the Soviet Union, were isolated from China, their language experienced significant influence from the Russian and the Turkic languages of their neighbors. In the Soviet Union, a written standard of the Dungan language was developed, based on a Gansu dialect, rather than the Beijing base of Standard Chinese. The language was used in the schools in Dungan villages. In the Soviet time there were several school textbooks published for studying the Dungan language, a three volume Russian–Dungan dictionary (14,000 words) [see below], the Dungan–Russian dictionary, linguistics monographs on the language and books in Dungan. The first Dungan-language newspaper was established in 1932; it continues publication today in weekly form (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dng. Alternate Names: Dzhunyan, Huizu, Kwuizwu, Tungan, Zwn'jan.

**1981:** [IUW] *Russko-dunganskiĭ slovar'*, Akademiia nauk Kirgizskoĭ SSR, Otdel vostokovedeniia; [redkollegiia M. Imazov ... et al.]. Frunze: Izd-vo "Ilim", 1981. 3 v.; 21 cm. Bibliography: v. 1, p. 5-[6]. Russian-Dungan dictionary.

[**DURA**] Dura is a recently extinct language of Nepal. It has been classified in the West Bodish branch of Tibetan languages, though more recent work separates it out as an independent branch of Sino-Tibetan. Many of the Dura have switched to speaking Nepali, and the Dura language has sometimes been thought to be extinct. Some of the people who have switched to Nepali for their daily speech still use Dura only for saying prayers. The ethnic Dura people mostly live in the Lamjung District, with some in the neighboring Tanahu District, of the Gandaki Zone of central Nepal. They mostly live on farms in hilly country. Different recent census counts have reported the number of Dura people anywhere from 3,397 to 5,676. The Himalayan Languages Project is working on recording additional knowledge of Dura. Around 1,500 words and 250 sentences in Dura

have been recorded. The last known speaker of the language is the 82-year-old Soma Devi Dura (Wiki).

Ethnologue: drq.

**2016:** [IUW] *The Dura language: grammar and phylogeny*, by Nicolas Schorer. Leiden; Boston: Brill, [2016]. ©2016. xviii, 456 pages; 25 cm. Original yellow paper over boards, lettered in black, with a color photo of a boy playing a flute on the front cover. Brill's Tibetan studies library; v. 5/17. Includes bibliographical references (pages 440-450) and index. "Etymological Reference Dictionary," Dura-Nepali-English, pp. 326-439.

Summary: In 'The Dura Language: Grammar & Phylogeny' Nicolas Schorer provides the definite descriptive account of this hitherto poorly documented language of Lamjung, Nepal. The Dura language is effectively extinct, although attempts at revival may be undertaken by well-intentioned members of Dura ethnicity. On the basis of a comprehensive study and analysis of all of the extant Dura language material, the book outlines the phonology, nominal and verbal morphology, lexical and syntactic properties as well as the phylogenetic position of the language in unprecedented detail. The result of the phylogenetic inquiry will help explain some of the sociocultural realities associated with the Dura community in Nepal and is a significant contribution to our understanding of the linguistic landscape of the Himalayas. (catalogue description).

[**DYAN**] Dyan (Dan, Dian, Dya, Dyane, Dyanu) is a Gur language of Burkina Faso. Zanga is either a divergent dialect or a closely related language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dya. Alternate Names: Dan, Dian, Dya, Dyane, Dyanu.

**1958:** see **1958a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**DYANGADI**] Dhanggati (Dunghutti, Thangatti), previously known as Dyangadi (Djangadi), is the extinct Australian Aboriginal language of the Macleay Valley and surrounding high country of the Great Dividing Range in New South Wales. There is an ongoing program of language-revival. Ngaagu (Ngaku) and Burgadi (Burrigati) were probably dialects. The three together have been called the Macleay Valley language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dyn. Alternate Names: Boorkutti, Burgadi, Dainggati, Dangadi, Dangati, Danggadi, Danggetti, Djan-Gadi, Ghangatty, Tangetti, Thangatti, Thangatty.

**1967:** see under **WORIMI**.

[**DYIRBAL**] Dyirbal /'dʒɜːrbəl/ (also Djirubal) is an Australian Aboriginal language spoken in northeast Queensland by about 29 speakers of the Dyirbal tribe. It is a member of the small Dyirbalic branch of the Pama–Nyungan family. It possesses many outstanding features that have made it well known among linguists. In the years since the Dyirbal grammar by Robert Dixon was published in 1972, Dyirbal has steadily gotten closer to extinction as younger community members have failed to learn it (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dbl. Alternate Names: Djirubal.

**1972:** [IUW] *The Dyirbal language of North Queensland* [by] R. M. W. Dixon. [London] Cambridge University Press, 1972. xxiv, 420 p. illus. 24 cm. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in silver. Cambridge studies in linguistics; 9. Dyirbal-English vocabulary, pp. 398-408. Bibliography: p. 411-417.

"Since this vocabulary is intended solely to facilitate understanding of the grammatical examples and texts, it has not been thought appropriate to give a full statement of the 'meaning' of each item. Instead, entries are mostly confined to one or two English words that give some indication of the most 'central' meaning of the Dzirbal word" (p. 39).

"Further work on the lexicon, and its semantic structure, with particular reference to the special 'mother-in-law language'... is proceeding with a view to the eventual publication of a comprehensive dictionary-thesaurus of Dzirbal" (Preface).

**[DZONGKHA]** Dzongkha (Wylie: rdzong-kha, Roman Dzongkha: Dzongkha), occasionally Ngalopkha ("language of the Ngalop people"), is the national language of Bhutan. The word "dzongkha" means the language (kha) spoken in the dzong "fortresses"—the fortress-like dzong architecture characterises monasteries established throughout Bhutan by its unifier, Ngawang Namgyal, 1st Zhabdrung Rinpoche, in the 17th century (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dzo. Alternate Names: Bhotia of Bhutan, Bhotia of Dukpa, Bhutanese, Drukha, Drukke, Dukpa, Jonkha, Rdzongkha, Zongkhar.

**1984:** [IUW] *Brda yig ñag sgron: Rdzoñ-kha dañ Ne-pa-li śan sbyar = Dā yīga ñāga drayona: Joñkhā-Nepālī śabdakośa*, [Dpal-khañ Lo-tstsha-ba] [Thimphu]: Text Book Division, The Department of Education, Royal Government of Bhutan, 1984. 206 p.; 22 cm. First edition. In Bhutanese, Nepali and Tibetan. "A Tibetan dictionary with Dzongkha and Nepali equivalents"--cover.

**1989:** [LILLY] *Bhutanese newspaper reader*, by Stuart H. Buck. Wheaton, MD: Dunwoody Press, 1989. xix, 274 p.; 23 cm. Original maroon imitation leather over boards, lettered in gold. Issued without dust jacket. First edition. Bhutanese–English vocabulary pp. 183-249.

"All the articles in this Reader were selected from various issues of *Kuensal*, a weekly newspaper published by the Royal Government of Bhutan.... Dzongkha... has become the official dialect used in Bhutanese schools, in the Government, and in Kuensal. Since this is the language of instruction, all educated Bhutanese have become fluent in it" (Foreword).

**2008:** [IUW] *In-liś Rdzoñ-kha śan sbyar tshig mdzod = English-Dzongkha dictionary*, [zu dag, Dragos Sañs-rgyas-rdo-rje ... (et al.)]. Thim-phu: Rdzoñ-kha Goñ-'phel Lhan-tshogs. Śes-rig Lhan-khag, 2008. [2], xi, 1159 p.; 23 cm. First edition. English-Dzongkha dictionary.

**2010a:** [IUW] *Rdzoñ-kha Dbyin skad kyi rdzod sgra tshig mdzod / Kun-legs-rgyal-mtshan dañ Kun-legs-rgyal-mtshan = Dzongkha English phonetic dictionary*, by Kinley Gyeltshen and Kuenlay Gyeltshen. Thimphu: Rdzoñ-kha Gon-'phel Sbyoñ-brdar Spel-khañ, [2010]. 362 p.; 21 cm. In Dzongkha and English.

**2010b:** [IUW] *Rig gsar In-liś, Rdzoñ-kha tshig mdzod: don tshan phyogs bsdebs = A new method English-Dzongkha dictionary: topic-based with pronunciation guide*, by Rinchen Khandu. Thim-phu: Rinchen Khandu, 2010. x, [11], 600 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Second edition. In English (Latin and Tibetan script) and Dzongkha (Latin and Tibetan script)

[**EBIRA**] Ebira (Egbira) is a Nupoid language spoken by over a million people in the Kogi State, Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: igb. Alternate Names: Egbira, Egbura, Ibara, Igbarra, Igbira, Igbirra, Katawa, Kotokori, Kwotto.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *Igarra (Etuno) names: origin and meanings*, by Patrick Ametu Amune. Wukari [Nigeria]: Amune Printing Press, 1991. Original blue, white and yellow wrappers, lettered in white and blue. Pp. [3] i-vii, 1-62. First edition. Etuno names and their English meanings, pp. 13-60, with information on naming ceremonies.

"There is utter neglect of the rich culture and history of Igarra leading to loss of our cultural heritage. It is in this light that I feel I should join patriotic citizens of Igarra who are desirous of salvaging these through documentation... If after reading this book you choose a name from it for your child now or in future, the author would have achieved his objective. With this little additional contribution to our cultural revival, I have played my part" (Preface). "Igarra is the headquarters of Akoko-Edo Local Government of Edo State of Nigeria... Igarra has no serious linguistic affinity with any other ethnic group in Edo State... Apart from the Etuno language which they speak, they also speak Ebira and Yoruba languages" ([p. 1). Ethnologue lists Igara (Etuno) as a dialect of Ebira.

**2004:** [IUW] *S.I. units and numerals in Ebir: (isa oyizarika)*, by Edward Okikiri Audu. Gboko, Benue State [Nigeria]: Hidden Treasure Publications, c2004. xix, 70 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 68-69).

[**EBLAITE**] Eblaite /'ɛblə.ait/ (also known as Eblan ISO 639-3) is an extinct Semitic language which was used during the third millennium BCE by the East Semitic speaking populations of Northern Syria. It was named after the ancient city of Ebla, in western modern Syria. Variants of the language were also spoken in Mari and Nagar. According to Cyrus H. Gordon, although scribes might have spoken it sometimes, Eblaite was probably not spoken much, being rather a written lingua franca with East and West Semitic features. The language is known from about 15,000 tablets[5] written with cuneiform script which have been found since the 1970s, mostly in the ruins of the city of Ebla (Wiki).

This extinct language is not included in Ethnologue.

**1984:** [IUW] *Studies on the language of Ebla*, edited by Pelio Fronzaroli. [Firenze]: Istituto di linguistica e di lingue orientali, Università di Firenze, 1984. vi, 281 p.; 24 cm. Quaderni di semitistica; 13. Papers presented at a colloquium organized by the Istituto di Linguistica e di Lingue Orientali, held in Florence, June 24-26, 1982. Includes bibliographical references. Includes:

"Eblaic lexicon," by P. Fronzaroli: "Index of the Eblaic Words, 1. Attested forms," Eblaite-English, pp. 133-153, 2. "Reconstructed words," Eblaite-English, pp. 153-175.

"A survey of two-word Eblaic entries in the bilingual vocabulary," by F.M. Fales: Eblaite-English, pp. 175-186.

[**EBRIÉ**] Ebríé, or Cama (Caman, Kyama, Tchaman, Tsama, Tyama), is spoken in Ivory Coast and Ghana. It is a Potou language of the Kwa branch of the Niger–Congo family of languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ebr. Alternate Names: Cama, Caman, Kyama, Tchaman, Tsama, Tyama.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**EDE LANGUAGES**] Ede is a dialect continuum of Benin and Togo that is closely related to the Yoruba language. The best-known variety is Ife. Kluge (2011) includes Yoruba within Ede. The Ede dialects include Ede Cabe (Caabe), Ede Ica, Ede Idaca (Idaaca), Ede Ije, Ede Nago (Nagot), Ede Kura Nago, Ede Manigri (Kambolé) and Ede Ife (Wiki). Ethnologue treats most of these dialects as separate languages.

Ethnologue lists thirteen separate languages under the Edekin group.

[**EDE CABE**] Wiki treats Ede Cabe as a dialect of Ede, a language of Benin and Togo. Ethnologue considers it a separate language.

Ethnologue: cbj. Alternate Names: Caabe, Cabe, Tchabè.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**EDE ICA**] Wiki treats Ede Ica as a dialect of Ede, a language of Benin and Togo. Ethnologue considers it a separate language.

Ethnologue: ica. Alternate Names: Ica.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**EDE IDACA**] Wiki treats Ede Idaca as a dialect of Ede, a language of Benin and Togo. Ethnologue considers it a separate language.

Ethnologue: idd. Alternate Names: Idaaca, Idaasa, Idaasha, Idaatcha, Idaca, Idáítsà.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**EDE IJE**] Wiki treats Ede Ije as a dialect of Ede, a language of Benin and Togo. Ethnologue considers it a separate language.

Ethnologue: ijj. Alternate Names: Holi, Ije.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**EDO**] Edo /'ɛdou/ (with diacritics, Èdó; also called Bini (Benin)) is a Volta–Niger language spoken primarily in Edo State, Nigeria. It was and remains the primary language of the Edo people of Igodomigodo. The Igodomigodo kingdom was renamed Edo by Oba Eweka, after which the Edos refer to themselves as Oviedo 'child of Edo'. The Edo capital was Ubinu, known as Benin City to the Portuguese who first heard about it from the coastal Itsekiri, who pronounced it this way; from this the kingdom came to be known as the Benin Empire in the West (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bin. Alternate Names: Addo, Benin, Bini, Oviedo, Ovioba.

**1910:** [LILLYbm] *Anthropological Report on the Edo-speaking Peoples of Nigeria. Part I. Law and Custom. Part II. Linguistics*, by Northcote W[hitridge] Thomas. London: Harrison and Sons, 1910. 2 vols. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [Vol. I] 1-4 5-163 164; [Vol. II] i-iii iv-viii ix-x, 1-3 4-251 252. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 401. Includes [Vol. II], a "comparative Dictionary of the Languages of the Edo-speaking Peoples," English,

followed by equivalents in twenty-two different Edo languages, pp. [151]-186, and Edo-English dictionary, pp. [189]-251. "The texts and vocabularies published here were collected during my tour between January 29<sup>th</sup>, 1909, and March 28<sup>th</sup>, 1910.... Further research will probably show that the tones have been omitted in many cases where the Edo dictionary here printed does not distinguish between two meanings of a word" (Preface). This appears to be the first dictionary of Edo. Second copy: IUW.

**1937:** *A Concise Dictionary of the Bini Language of Southern Nigeria*, by Hans Melzian. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., 1937. Original blue cloth, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] i-iv v-xviii, 1-232 233. 23 cm. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 31. Hendrix 399. Bini-English, pp. 1-[233]. This copy with ownership signature and stamps of Lt. R. E. Donnelly. Second copy: IUW.

**1968:** "Comparative Edo Word Lists," by R.E. Bradbury, in: *Research Notes from the Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Ibadan*, pp. 1-31, June, 1968. Hendrix 2304. "Dr. R.E. Bradbury['s]...monograph ...*The Benin Kingdom and the Edo-speaking Peoples of South-Western Nigeria*, is the standard reference in the field. When we learnt, therefore, that he had a number of unpublished wordlists of Edo languages, including particularly some on the Northern languages in Akoko-Edo (then part of Afenmai) Division, we asked his permission to publish them in RESEARCH NOTES. He agreed, although he stressed that they were only rough field-notes and undoubtedly contained errors. As, however, not even the most fragmentary data has yet been published on some of these languages, wordlists such as these are of great value in beginning to delimit the relationships between the languages in an extremely complex area" (Introduction, Kay Williamson). With a classification of Williamson of Edo languages into Delta, Central, Southern, and Northern groups (pp. 2-3). Includes 201 English words arranged alphabetically, with their equivalents in eleven Edo languages.

**1967:** [IUW] *English-Edo wordlist, an index to Melzian's Bini-English dictionary*, David A. Munro. Ibadan, Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1967. xi, 89 p. 32 cm. Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan. Occasional publication no. 7. Archival edition of typescript.

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *An Edo-English dictionary*, by Rebecca N. Agheyisi. Benin City, Nigeria: Ethiope Pub. Corp., 1986. xxiv, 169 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Hardbound in d.j. First edition. Second copy: IUW.

**1993:** [IUW] *A hand book of Bini names, idioms and their meanings*, by J. O. (Joshua Osayomwanbo) Omogregie. Benin City, Nigeria: "Emmanuel" Foundation Publications, c1993. viii, 88 p.; 19 cm.

[**EFATE, NORTH and SOUTH**] Efatese is an artificial mixed language of Efate Island in Vanuatu. There are half a dozen languages spoken on Efate, of which the languages of North Efate and South Efate are not particularly closely related, and when missionary activity began on the island, at Port Havannah in the northwest of the island, a mixture of the target languages was invented for evangelism and scripture, in preference to promoting one indigenous language over the others. North Efate, also known as Nakanamanga or Nguna, is an Oceanic language spoken on the northern area of Efate in Vanuatu, as well as on a number of islands off the northern coast. The South Efate language is a Nuclear Southern Oceanic language of the Malayo-Polynesian language family, spoken on the island of Efate in central Vanuatu. As of 2005, there are

approximately 6,000 speakers who live in coastal villages from Pango to Eton. The [South Efate] language's grammar has been described by Nick Thieberger, who is working on a book of stories and dictionary of the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (North Efate): Ilp. Alternate Names: Nakanamanga; (South Efate): erk. Alternate Names: Erakor, Fate, Southern Efate.

**1894:** [LILLYbm] *The Asiatic origin of the oceanic languages: etymological dictionary of the language of Efate (New Hebrides) with an introduction*, by the Rev. D[onald] MacDonal. Melbourne; London: Melville, Mullen and Slade, 262 and 264 Collins Street. London: 12 Ludgate Square, E.C., (Walker, May and Co., Printers, Mackillop Street, Melbourne), 1894. Original purple cloth over boards, decorated in blind, with spine lettered in gold. Pp. i-v vi-xx, 1 2-212. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Efate-English, pp. [1]-212. First dictionary of the language.

"The following work gives, in the first place, a Dictionary of the language of Efate, New Hebrides, as complete as I can make it after upwards of twenty-one years' constant study and use of the language in performance of my duty as a missionary stationed on the island of Efate.... I may explain here that, as no Arabic or Ethiopic type are in the establishment where this work is printed, I have been reluctantly obliged to re-write all the Arabic and other Semitic words in Roman characters. For this reason I have not printed at all, as I originally intended, the second part of the Dictionary. or Asiatic-Oceanic. Whether the complete work, with proper type, will appear hereafter will largely depend on the reception accorded to the present volume" (Preface).

**1907:** [LILLYbm] *The Oceanic Languages: Their Grammatical Structure, Vocabulary, and Origin*, by D. MacDonald. London: Henry Frowde, 1907. Hardbound without d.j. 352 pp. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes, pp. 97-316, a "complete dictionary [Efate-English], comparative and etymological, of ... the language of Efate (New Hebrides)." Second copy: IUW.

[EFE] The Efe [pygmies] can be said to live in cooperation with the Lese, who live in villages [in northeastern Congo-Kinshasa] of between fifteen and a hundred people and grow their food. The Efe speak Lese without any dialectical distinction from the Lese themselves. Although Efe is given a separate ISO code, Bahuchet (2006) notes that it is not even a distinct dialect [of Lese], though there is dialectical variation in the language of the Lese (Dese, Karo) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Efe) efe.

**1904:** see under LESE.

**1974:** see under LESE.

[EFIK] Efik /'ɛfik/ proper, wrongly referred to as Riverain Ibibio, is the native language of the Efik people of Nigeria, where it is a national language. It is the official language of Cross River State in Nigeria. The language Efik can be understood by the Ibibio speaking people of Akwa Ibom state (a neighboring state to Cross River State) and often thought of as the same language by non-speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: efi. Alternate Names: Calabar.

**1849 [1972]:** [IUW] *A vocabulary of the Efik or old Calabar language: with prayers and lessons*. By H. M. Waddell. 2d ed., rev. and enl. Edinburgh, Printed by Grant and Taylor, 1849. vi p., 1 ., 88 p. 17 cm. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold.

Photomechanical reproduction of the original by the Zentralantiquariat of the DDR in Leipzig, 1972. Includes thematically and grammatically arranged English-Calabar [Efik] vocabulary, pp. [1]-81.

"A first attempt to express in writing a language hitherto unwritten, is attended with many difficulties, and liable to many errors. The First Edition of this Vocabulary was found to contain errors not a few, though it had been prepared with the utmost care, and by the help of the best native authorities, namely King Eyo Honesty and Mr Egbo Young.... It is hoped that this Second Edition, if not quite free from errors, may be found to contain at least as small an amount of them as might reasonably be expected" (Preface).

**1862:** [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Efik language, abridged*, by Hugh Goldie. Glasgow: Printed by Dunn and Wright, 1862. 2, 187 p.; 19 cm. Dark olive cloth (loose from book block), unlettered. First edition. With the ink stamp of the Royal Colonial Institute, and bookplate noting gift of the book from S. Edwards in March, 1920. With the signature of the Hugh Goldie in blue pencil on the half title, dated Old Calabar, 20. August 1883. This abridged edition includes Efik-English only, pp. [1]-187. Apparently reprinted in 1890 as well.

Second, expanded edition **1874:** [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Efik Language in Two Parts. I.—Efik and English. II.—English and Efik*, by the Rev. Hugh Goldie, Missionary from the United Presbyterian Church, Scotland, in Old Calabar. Glasgow: Dunn & Wright, 1874. Pp. [2] i-iii iv-li lii, I 2-643 644, I<sup>2</sup> 2<sup>2</sup>-28<sup>2</sup>. 22 cm. Second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 93 (dated 1862, listing also "1874-86"). Hendrix 494. A further Addenda was published in Edinburgh, 1886, cf. BM 88:192 and NUC pre-56 204:459. Bound in contemporary half black calf and purple cloth, worn, imperfect.

Reprinted **1964:** [IUW] *Dictionary of the Efik language: in two parts: I.-Efik and English; II.-English and Efik*, by Hugh Goldie. Farnborough, Hants.: Gregg, 1964. 643, 42 p.; 21 cm. Reprint of the 1886 edition. "Addenda": 42 pages at end.

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Efik Language. Abridged edition*. Calabar: Book Depot, Training Institution, 1906. Later black quarter-leather over boards, incorporating parts of the original gray wrappers, lettered in black. 210 pp. Abridged edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. This copy from the library of the linguist William Bascom, Director of the Museum of Anthropology at Berkeley, with his signature. English-Efik only. Arranged in alphabetical groups including workshop and tools, medical terms, etc. No indication whether this is related to Hugh Goldie's Efik dictionary, first published in Scotland., the abridged edition of which had 187 pp. and was first published in 1862 (see above).

**1912:** see 1912a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1943:** [LILLYbm] *English-Efik Dictionary. Efik-English Dictionary*, by R[obert] F[rederick] G[eorge] Adams. 2 vols. Liverpool: Philip, Son & Nephew, 1943. Original wrappers. Second edition revised. The first edition appeared in 1939. Zaunmüller, col. 93 (dated 1952-53, which is the third, revised edition); Murphy 55: 558,559. Hendrix 493. "The crying need in Nigeria today is to provide some modicum of education for the mass of its twenty million inhabitants. This can only be achieved through a study of the local languages in order to facilitate their use as 'media' of instruction in the schools. Mr.

Adams is to be congratulated on having tackled this task in regard to the Efik language" (E.G. Morris, Foreword). "The earliest known vocabulary of the Efik language was compiled by Messrs. Waddell & Edgerley and appeared in 1849. Dr. Goldie's great work came later, but it has been out of print for a long time... The appearance of a considerable amount of secular literature during recent years made it increasingly obvious that the need for a new vocabulary was urgent, and a recommendation to that effect was made at a meeting held in Calabar in 1929... The basis of the book is the Efik spoken in Calabar... The new vocabulary is appearing in two parts, English-Efik and Efik-English, and each part may be had separately or combined in one volume" (H.W. McCowan, Introduction). This set from the library of the linguist William Bascom, Director of the Museum of Anthropology at Berkeley, with his signature. Second copy: LILLYbm, bound as a single volume in half-leather, apparently for presentation by the author, as the tan front end-paper bears the pencil inscription: "To Wallis in token of a very long friendship. / Somerton, Oxon RFGA / 25.2.44." Adams was a Senior Education Officer in charge of the Efik-Ibo Translation Bureau.

Third, revised edition **1952-1953**: [IUW] *English-Efik dictionary*, by R. F. G. Adams. 3d ed., rev. Liverpool: Philip [1952-53] 2 v. (279 p.) 19 cm. Vol. 2 has title: Efik-English dictionary.

New edition **1981**: [IUW] *English-Efik dictionary*, by R.F.G. Adams, Etim Akaduh, Okon Abia-Bassey; editorial consultant, Okon A. Akpanyuñ. Oron [Nigeria]: Manson Bookshop, 1981, c1980. xvi, 246 p.; 22 cm.

**1968**: [IUW] *Efik* [by] Wm. E. Welmers. [Ibadan] Nigeria, Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1968. xii, 160, 56 p. 25 cm. Green cloth library binding lettered in gold. Series: Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan. Occasional publication no. 11 "Photographic copy of duplicated original produced by the author at the Lutheran Mission, OBot Idim, Uyo 1966. Vocabularies compiled under the supervision of Dr. Kay Williamson, Department of Linguistics, University of Ibadan" on verso of title page. Includes 56 p. separately paginated vocabulary at end of volume, Efik-English, pp. 2-29, and English-Efik, pp. 30-56.

**1979**: [IUW] *Efik-Ibibio technical vocabulary*, by edited by Okon E.A. Essien. Calabar, Nigeria: Dept. of Languages and Linguistics, University of Calabar, 1979. v.; 25 Series: Occasional publication of the Department of Languages and Linguistics, University of Calabar. Incomplete contents: vol.1. A terminology workshop report.

**1987b**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1991**: [LILLYbm] *A Learner's Dictionary of the Efik Language: Volume 1 (Efik-English)*, by [Efiong Ukpong Aye]. Ibadan, Nigeria: Evans Brothers, 1991. Original stiff black wrappers, lettered in white, orange, and black. 156 pp. First edition. Includes a brief overview of the publication of dictionaries in Efik, p. xiii. "The Efik dictionary is planned in three volumes: Volume I - Efik-English, Volume II - English-Efik, Volume III - Efik-Efik." Only Volume I seems to have appeared.

[**EFUTOP**] The Futop language, Efutop (Ofutop), is an Ekoid language of Nigeria. The E- represents the Bantu prefix (KiSwahili ki-), the class prefix for languages. One of a number of similar but distinct languages spoken in the Cross River region, its area includes the town of Abaragba as well as Ekpokpa, Mkpura, Ndim, Okanga-Nkpansi,

Okanga-Njimowan, and Okosura. The vocabulary for David W. Crabb's item in *Ekoid Bantu Languages of Ogoja* was from Mr. Anthony A. Eyam of Abaragba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ofu. Alternate Names: Agbaragba, Ofutop.

**1965:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**EGYPTIAN**] The Egyptian language was spoken in ancient Egypt and was a branch of the Afroasiatic languages. Its earliest known complete written sentence has been dated to about 2690 BCE, which makes it one of the oldest recorded languages known, along with Sumerian. It was spoken until the late 17th century, in the form of Coptic. The national language of modern Egypt is Egyptian Arabic, which gradually replaced Coptic as the vernacular language in the centuries after the Muslim conquest of Egypt. Coptic is still used as the liturgical language of the Coptic Orthodox Church of Alexandria and has several hundred fluent speakers today.

Scholars group the Egyptian language into six major chronological divisions:

- 1) Archaic Egyptian language (before 2600 BCE, the language of the Early Dynastic Period).
- 2) Old Egyptian language (2686 – 2181 BCE, the language of the Old Kingdom).
- 3) Middle Egyptian language (2055 – 1650 BCE), characterizing Middle Kingdom (2055 – 1650 BCE but enduring through the early 18th Dynasty until the Amarna Period (1353 BCE) and continuing on as a literary language into the 4th century CE).
- 4) Late Egyptian language (1353 – 700 BCE, characterising the Third Intermediate Period (1069 – 700 BCE), but starting earlier, with the Amarna Period).
- 5) Demotic (7th century BCE – 5th century CE, Late Period through Roman Egypt).
- 6) Coptic (1st – 17th centuries CE, early Roman Egypt to the early modern period).

Ethnologue does not include Egyptian prior to Coptic.

**1921:** [LILLY] *Aegyptisches Handwörterbuch*, by Adolf Erman Y Hermann Grapow. Berlin: Verlag von Reuther & Reichard, 1921. viii, 232 p. First edition. Original gray-green cloth over boards, lettered in red. Egyptian (hieroglyphic)-German, pp. 1-232. Also available on line.

"This book grew out of our work on the great Dictionary [of ancient Egyptian] under preparation by the German Academy [published in 13 vols., 1926-1931]. Since this work has progressed as far as *śr*, three-fourths of the entries here may be considered as thoroughly revised. Of course we have also gone through the the remaing material for the rest. The *Handwörterbuch* includes the old, middle and late Egyptian, so that the only thing missing is the inscriptions of the Greco-Roman era, which is a subject unto itself.... Since this book had to be produced by hand, we were able to correct the false forms of many hieroglyphs that crept into earlier type-set versions" (Vorwort, tr: BM).

Reprinted **1961:** [IUW] *Ägyptisches Handwörterbuch*, bearb. und hrsg. von Adolf Erman und Hermann Grapow. Hildesheim, G. Olms, 1961. viii, 232 p. 30 cm. Photomechanical reprint of the 1921 ed., Berlin.

[**EJAGHAM**] The Jagham language, Ejagham, also known as Ekoi, is an Ekoid (Niger–Congo) language of Nigeria and Cameroon. Ekoi is dialectically diverse. Western varieties include Etung and Bendeghe; eastern Keaka and Obang. The Ekoi are one of several peoples who use nsibidi ideographs, and may be the ones that created them (Wiki).

Ethnologue: etu. Alternate names: Ekoi.

**1912:** see 1912a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**EKARI**] Ekari (also Ekagi, Kapauku, Mee) is a Trans–New Guinea language spoken by about 100,000 people in the Paniai lakes region of the Indonesian province of Papua, including the villages of Enaratoli, Mapia and Moanemani. This makes it the second-most populous Papuan language in Indonesian New Guinea after Western Dani. Language use is vigorous. Documentation is quite limited (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ekg. Alternate Names: Ekagi, Kapauku, Me Mana, Mee Mana, Tapiro.

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Kapauku-Malayan-Dutch-English dictionary*, by Marion Doble. The Hague: Martin Nijhoff, 1960. Original red cloth over boards lettered in gold. Pp. I-V VI-VII VIII, 1-2 3-156. First edition. Kapaudi [Ekari]-Malayan-Dutch-English, pp. 3-51, Malayan-Kapauku, pp. 55-90, Dutch-Kapauku, pp. 93-120, and English-Kapauku, pp. 123-156. This copy with the ink ownership stamp of J. L Swellengrebel, author a study on coronation ceremonies in Bali (*Een vorstenwijding op Bali*. Leiden: Brill, 1947) and translator of numerous books of the Bible into Indonesian throughout the 1950's, published in Jakarta. Second copy: IUW.

"The Kapauku dialects of this dictionary are spoken by approximately 35,000 people calling themselves *Me*, and their language *Me Mana*, in the Wisselmeren area in the extreme western section of the Nassau Mountains of Netherlands New Guinea. This dictionary contains approximately 2000 Kapauku root words, with some idioms and derivatives. The author is engaged in work with the language and Bible translation under the Christian and Missionary Alliance, having lived at the government and mission headquarters village of Enaratoli for nine years" (Introduction).

**1969:** [IUW] *Ekagi-Dutch-English-Indonesian dictionary*, by J. Steltenpool. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1969. 280 p. 24 cm. Series: Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, 56.

[**EKEGUSII**] The Gusii language (also known as Kisii or Ekegusii) is a Bantu language spoken in the Kisii district in western Kenya, whose headquarters is Kisii town, (between the Kavirondo Gulf of Lake Victoria and the border with Tanzania). It is spoken by the Gusii people, numbering about 2.0 million (SIL/Ethnologue 1994). A few Gusii people are bilingual in Luo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: guz. Alternate Names: Gusii, Guzii, Kisii, Kosova.

**2013:** [IUW] *Ekegusii-English dictionary with English index*, by Kennedy Momanyi Bosire and Gladys Kwamboka Machogu. First edition. [Nairobi]: Ekegusii Encyclopedia Project, 2013. 1443 pages: illustrations; 22 cm. Original yellow, orange and brown wrappers, lettered in black and yellow. "First Edition" on front cover. Cover title: *Authoritative Ekegusii-English dictionary*. "Includes Ekegusii-English dictionary, English index, popular proverbs, idioms & sayings, riddles, lives and times of Omogusii, common phrases & expressions"--Cover. Ekegusii-English dictionary, pp. 1-1051, English-Ekegusii index, pp. 1053-1325.

"Publication of a dictionary such as this is a vital step in promoting and preserving the language for future generations.... Even if the language does continue to fade away in actual use, it will live on through its extensive description in this book, and continue to be

available both to scholars of language and to descendants of the current speakers" (J. Albert Beckford, Foreword).

[**EKPEYE**] Ekpeye is an Igboid language of Rivers State, Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ekp. Alternate Names: Ekkpahia, Ekpabya, Ekpaffia.

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Ekpeye proper names*, by Maxwell S. Ikpe.

[Ibadan]: Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1972. Original pink wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [2] 1 2, <sup>2</sup>1 2-44 45-46. Second edition, with additional names. Series: Rivers Readers Project. Occasional publication, no. 1. Hendrix 517 and 2030 (listing only this edition). Includes Ekpeye proper names with English translations, pp. <sup>2</sup>[1]-44. This is the only dictionary of the language in Hendrix. The first edition is listed on the verso of the title page as 1971.

"Some of the deepest emotions are centred around children in most cultures, and many of these names show how the parents express their own attitudes and feelings at the time when a child is born. A study of these names therefore gives us an insight into the culture of the Ekpeye people" (Foreword by Kay Williamson, dated May 1971).

[**EMAE**] The language of "Emae" is a language spoken in the villages of "Makata" and "Natanga" on the Three Hills Island in the country of Vanuatu. Of the hundred or so native languages of Vanuatu, including "Emae", not a single one is considered an official language of Vanuatu. The official languages of Vanuatu are "Bislama", French and English. Most of the "Emae" people speak "Emae", North Efate ("Nguna"), English, French and "Bislama". Less than 1% of the people who speak "Emae" as their native language are literate in the language, while 50% to 70% are literate in their second language, whether it be "Nguna", English, French or Bislama. Today, only around 400 people speak "Emae", mainly in "Makata" and "Natanga", 250 more than in the 1960s - around 150 speakers. According to Lewis, "Emae" is still underused by many of the people in the area, but 50% of children know and speak "Emae" (2014), and children speaking "Emae" will help the language thrive (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mmw. Alternate Names: Emai, Emwae, Mae, Mai, Mwae.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *The Polynesian Language of Mae (Emwae), New Hebrides*, by A[rthur] Capell. Auckland: Linguistic Society of New Zealand, 1962. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black, with unlettered red cloth spine. Pp. 1-55 56. First edition. Series: Te Reo Monographs. Emae-English "dictionary", pp. 32-41. First extensive vocabulary of the language.

"The language here to be described in outline is one of the least known of the so-called Polynesian 'outliers'. ... The Mae language has been completely neglected by linguists. Only Sidney H. Ray has given it any attention and his use of it was limited to brief vocabularies [S.H. Ray, "The Polynesian Languages of Melanesia", in *Anthropos* 14-15 (1919-1920)]. One small hymnal in the language was published in 1912... The material for the present outline has been gathered from a number of sources... [and] supplemented by the author himself during his visit to the New Hebrides in 1958" (Introduction).

[**EMBERÁ-BAUDÓ**] Baudó Emberá aka Baudó is an Embera language of Colombia. It is partially intelligible with both Northern Embera and Eperara, and it's not clear which branch of Embera it belongs to (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdc. Alternate Names: Baudó, Catrú, Embena, Embera, Epena.

**1897**: [IUW] *Vocabulario castellano-chocoe (baudo-citarae)*, por A. L. Pinart Paris: E. Leroux, 1897. 26 p.; 20 cm. Series: Petite bibliothèque américaine 5.

[**EMBERÁ-CATIO**] Catío Emberá (Catío, Katío) is an indigenous American language spoken by the Embera people of Colombia and Panama. The language was spoken by 15,000 people in Colombia, and a few dozen in Panama, according to data published in 1992. The language is also known as Eyabida, and like most Embera languages goes by the name Embena 'human' (Wiki)

Ethnologue: cto. Alternate Names: Catio, Embena, Embera, Epena, Eyabida, Katío.

**2001**: [IUW] *A tri-lingual dictionary of Embera-Spanish-English*, by Solomon Sara. München: Lincom Europa, 2001. v, 533 p.; 22 cm. Series: Languages of the world. Dictionaries, 38. Includes bibliographical references (p. v).

[**EMBERÁ-CHAMÍ**] Chamí Emberá aka Chami is an Embera language of Colombia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cmi. Alternate Names: Chami, Embena, Embera, Epena.

**2000**: [IUW] *Oralidad y escritura entre los embera-chamí de Risaralda*, Fernando Romero Loaiza ... [et al.]. Pereira, Colombia: Editorial Papiro: Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira, Ministerio de Cultura, 2000. 118 p.: ill.; 21 cm. First edition. Includes bibliographical references (p. 111-118). Spanish with some Chamí vocabulary.

[**EMERILLON**] Emerillon (alternate names Emerilon, Emerion, Mereo, Melejo, Mereyo, Teco) is a Tupi–Guarani language spoken in French Guiana on the rivers Camopi and Tampok. The Emerillon people refer to their language as Teke and it is mutually intelligible to Wayampi a language indigenous to French Guiana and Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: eme. Alternate Names: Emereñon, Emerilon, Melejo, Mereo, Mereyo, Teco, Teko.

**1882**: see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1892**: see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**ENDE**] Li'o, or Ende-Li'o, is a Malayo-Polynesian dialect cluster spoken on Flores in Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: end. Alternate Names: Endeh.

**1817**: see under **ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**ENETS**] Enets is a Samoyedic language spoken by the Enets people along the lower Yenisei River in Krasnoyarsk Krai, Russia. There are two distinct dialects, Forest (Bai) Enets and Tundra (Madu or Somatu) Enets, which may be considered separate languages.

There are only about forty speakers in total, with slightly more speaking Tundra Enets. Most speakers are middle-aged or older, and all speak Russian as a second language. It is closely related to Nenets, of which it was formerly regarded as a dialect, and to Nganasan. Although an alphabet was developed for the Enets language at the end of the 1980s, it has yet to be made official. In spite of this, it has been used to produce three books, including a Russian-Enets student dictionary. Forest Enets is the smaller of the two Enets dialects. In the winter of 2006/2007, approximately 35 people spoke it (6 in Dudinka, 20 in Potapova and 10 in Tukhard, the youngest of whom was born in 1962 and the oldest in 1945). Many of these speakers are trilingual, with competence in Forest Enets, Tundra Nenets and Russian, preferring to speak Tundra Nenets (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Enets as two separate languages: 1) Forest Enets (enf: alternate names: Bay Enets, Pe-Bae, Yenisei Samoyedic), and 2) Tundra Enets (enh: alternate names: Madu, Somatu, Yenisei Samoyedic).

**1978:** [IUW] *Jenissej-samojedisches (enzisches) Wörterverzeichnis*, by Michael Katzschmann, János Pusztay. Hamburg: Buske, 1978. 283 p.: map; 21 cm. Fenno-Ugrica; Bd. 5. Enets-German dictionary.

[ENGA] Enga is a language of the East New Guinea Highlands spoken by a quarter-million people in Enga Province, Papua New Guinea. It has the largest number of speakers of any native language in New Guinea, and is second over all after Papuan Malay. An Enga-based pidgin is used by speakers of Arafundi languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: enq. Alternate Names: Caga, Tchaga, Tsaga.

**1973a:** [IUW] *Enga dictionary with English index*, by Adrienne Lang. [Canberra] Australian National University, Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies [1973]. lvii, 219 p. map. 26 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C.

**1973b:** see **1973** under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[ENGENNI] Engenni (Eḡeḡe) is an Edoid language of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: enn. Alternate Names: Egene, Ngene.

**1967:** see 1967b under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[ENGGANO] The Enggano language, or Engganese, is the poorly known language of Enggano Island off the southwestern coast of Sumatra. It appears to be an Austronesian language, though much of the basic vocabulary cannot be connected to other Austronesian languages. When first contacted by Europeans, the Enggano people had more in common culturally with the Nicobar Islands than with Austronesian Sumatra; however, there are no apparent linguistic connections with Nicobarese or other Austroasiatic languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: eno. Alternate Names: Engganese.

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *Hans Kähler: Enggano-Deutsches Wörterbuch aus dem Nachlaß herausgegeben und mit einem Deutsch-Enggano-Wörterverzeichnis versehen*, by Hans Schmidt. Berlin. Hamburg Dietrich Reimer Verlag, 1987. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] I=XIII XIV, 1-404 405-406. First edition. Series: Veröffentlichungen des Seminars für Indonesische und Südseesprachen der Universität Hamburg, Bd. 14. Enggano-German dictionary, pp. 1-292, German-

Enggano wordlist, pp. 293-404, with bibliography, pp. IX-XIV. Edited from the papers of Hans Kähler, who had substantially completed it before he died. The editor Hans Schmidt added the German-Enggano portion. First dictionary of the language.

"Enggano is the language of the original inhabitants of the island of the same name, lying to the West of Sumatra. The material for the present dictionary... was collected by Hans Kähler from 10 July to 31 December 1937 on the island. At that time there were only about 200 natives who still spoke the language as their mother tongue. According to a native informant [in 1986]...there were six villages with around 2,000 inhabitants half of whom speak Enggano; of course differing markedly from the language as documented by Hans Kähler. Enggano may be a member of the West Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family of languages" (Foreword, tr: BM).

[**EPENA**] Eperara aka Epena (Southern Embera) is an Embera language of Colombia, with about 250 speakers in Ecuador (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sja. Alternate Names: Cholo, Embena, Embera, Emberá-Saija, Epéna Pedée, Epená Saija, Saija, Southern Empera.

**1993**: [IUW] *Vocabulario ilustrado eperã pedeede eperaarã oopata = Vocabulario ilustrado en el idioma epena, cultura: epena pedee (saija)*, [directora de obra colectiva, Judith Ann Harms]. Santafé de Bogotá: Editorial Alberto Lleras Camargo, 1993. v, 86 p.: ill.; 22 cm. First edition. Spanish-Epena vocabulary.

[**EPIE**] Epie (or Epie-Atissa) is a language spoken in Nigeria by the Epie-Atissa people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: epi. Alternate Names: Epie-Atissa.

**1967**: see 1967b under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**ERZYA**] The Erzya language (эрзянь кель) is spoken by about 260,000 people in the northern and eastern and north-western parts of the Republic of Mordovia and adjacent regions of Nizhniy Novgorod, Chuvashia, Penza, Samara, Saratov, Orenburg, Ulyanovsk, Tatarstan and Bashkortostan in Russia. A diaspora can also be found in Armenia, Estonia as well as in Kazakhstan and other newly independent states of Central Asia. Erzya is currently written using Cyrillic with no modifications to the variant used by the Russian language. In Mordovia, Erzya is co-official with Moksha and Russian (Wiki).

Ethnologue: myv. Alternate Names: Erzia, Mordvin, Mordvin-Erzya.

**1865**: [IUW] *Grammatik der ersa-mordwinischen Sprache: nebst einem kleinen mordwinisch-deutschen und deutsch-mordwinischen Wörterbuch*, by F.J. Wiedemann. St. Petersburg: Eggers, 1865. 261 p.; 33 cm. Series: Mémoires de l'Académie impériale des sciences de St.-Petersbourg; 7e sér., t. 9, no. 5.

**1909**: [LILLYbm] *Mordwinische Chrestomathie mit Glossar und Grammatikalischen Abriss*, by H[eikki] Paasonen. Helsingfors: Finnisch-Ugrinische Gesellschaft, 1909. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black, with later black linen spine. Pp. [4] III-IV V-VIII, 1 2-155 156-160. First edition. Hilfsmittel für das studium der finnisch-ugrischen sprachen IV. Zaunmüller, col. 274. Mordvin-German vocabulary, pp. 58-155.

**1948**: [IUW] *Russko-erziãnskiï slovar': okolo 25 000 slov, pod obsheï red.* M.N. Koliãdenkova i N.F. Tšyganova. Moskva: OGIZ, 1948. 413 p.; 21 cm.

**1949:** [IUW] *Ērziānsko-russkii slovar'*, sostavili M.N. Koliādenkov i N.F. T̄Syganov; pod redaktsieī D.V. Bubrikha; 15,000 slov, s prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticeskogo ocherka ěrziānskogo iāzyka, sostavlennogo M.N. Koliādenkovym. Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareī, 1949. 292 p.; 21 cm.

**1971:** [IUW] *Russko-mordovskii slovar': Iz istorii otechestvennoī leksikografii*, by A.P. Feoktistov. Moskva, "Nauka", 1971. 371 p. with illus. 22 cm.

**1990-1996:** [IUW] *H. Paasonens Mordwinisches Wörterbuch*, compiled by Kaino Heikkilä. Helsinki: Suomalais-ugrilainen Seura, 1990-1996. 4 v.; 25 cm. Series: Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskuksen julkaisuja, 59. Lexica Societatis Fenno-Ugricae, 0356-5769; 23:1-4. Prefatory matter and table of contents also in Russian. Title on added t.p., v. 1, 3-4: Mordovskii slovar' Kh. Paasonena. Bd. 1-4: Bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Martti Kahla. Includes bibliographical references. German-Mordvin dictionary.

**2012:** [IUW] Русско-эрзянский словарь: около 30 000 слов = Рузонь-эрзянь Валкс: малав 30 000 валт, составители О.Г. Борисова, М.Н. Живаева, Н.В. Казаева, А.М. Кочеваткин, М.В. Мосин. *Russko-ěrziānskii slovar': okolo 30 000 slov = Ruzon'-ěrziān' Valks: malav 30 000 valt*, sostaviteli O.G. Borisova, M.N. Zhivaeva, N.V. Kazaeva, A.M. Kochevatkin, M.V. Mosin. Saransk: Типография "Красный Октябрь", 2012. Saransk: Tipografiiā "Krasnyī Oktiaabr'", 2012. 623 pages; 21 cm.

**2015:** [IUW] *Ētimologičeskii slovar = Etymological dictionary of Erzya*, by D.V. Tsygankin. Saransk: Mordovskii universitet, 2015. 228 pages.

[ESAN] Esan is a tonal Edoid language of Nigeria. Dictionaries and grammar texts of the Esan language are being produced, which may help the Esan appreciate their written language. There is a high level of illiteracy among the Esan, and a large number of dialects, including Ẹkpoma, Ewohimi, Ẹkpon, and Ohordua. Most annual Esan Kings' Council meetings are largely conducted in English for this reason. However, the Esan language has been described as regionally important. It is taught in schools throughout Esanland, and Esan language radio and television is prevalent (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ish. Alternate Names: Anwain, Esa, Isa, Ishan.

**2004:** [IUW] *Esan/English dictionary*, by A.I. Odiagbe. Benin City [Nigeria]: New Era Publications, c2004. xxx, 97 p.: map; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 97).

Summary: The dictionary is meant for all levels of learners who seek to learn, speak and write in Esan. It is also designed to increase the vocabulary of Esan speakers, and to aid with spelling and word combinations.

[ESE EJJA] Ese Ejja (Ese'eha, Ese'exa, Ese exa), also known as Tiatinagua (Tatinawa), is a Tacanan language of Bolivia and Peru. It is spoken by all ages of Ese Ejja people. Dialects are Guacanawa (Guarayo/Huarayo), Baguaja, Echoja, and possibly extinct Chama, Chuncho, Huanayo, Kinaki, and Mohino (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ese. Alternate Names: "Chama" (pej.), Ese Eja, Ese Exa, Ese'eha, Eseejja, Ese'ejja, Essejja, Huarayo, Tiatinagua.

**1980:** [IUW] *Léxico ese-eja--español, español--ese-eja*, by María C. Chavarría. Lima, Perú: Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada, 1980. 91 leaves, [1] leaf of plates: map; 30 cm. Series: Documento

de trabajo (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada) no. 43.

**[ESKIMO-ALEUT LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** Eskimo–Aleut or Eskaleut is a language family native to Alaska, the Canadian Arctic, Nunavik, Nunatsiavut, Greenland, and the Chukchi Peninsula on the eastern tip of Siberia. It is also known as Eskaleutian, Eskaleutic, or Inuit–Yupik–Unangan. The Eskimo–Aleut language family is divided into two branches, the Eskimo languages and the Aleut language. The Aleut language family consists of a single language, Aleut, spoken in the Aleutian Islands and the Pribilof Islands. Aleut is divided into several dialects. The Eskimo languages are divided into two branches, the Yupik languages, spoken in western and southwestern Alaska and in easternmost Siberia, and the Inuit languages, spoken in northern Alaska, in Canada, and in Greenland. Inuit, which covers a huge range of territory, is divided into several varieties. The Alaska Native Language Center believes that the common ancestral language of the Eskimo languages and of Aleut divided into the Eskimo and Aleut branches at least 4000 years ago. The Eskimo language family divided into the Yupik and Inuit branches around 1000 years ago (Wiki).

**1887:** [LILLYbm] *The Eskimo tribes. Their distribution and characteristics, especially as regards language. With a comparative vocabulary, and a map*, by H[inrich] Rink [1819-1893]. London; Copenhagen: Williams and Norgate; C.A. Reitzel, 1887. Original brown pebbled cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold; expertly repaired and rebaked. Pp. [frontispiece map] [8] 1-3 4-163 164. First edition. Not in Zauvmüller. Includes a "Comparative List of The Stem-Words or the Independent Stems of the Eskimo Dialects with Examples of their Derivatives," pp. [77]-163. "Dialects" include Greenland, Labrador, Central Regions, Mackenzie River, Western (northern, southern and Asiatic). First substantial Greenlandic-English vocabulary. Second copy: IUW, bound with 1891 supplment (see below).

"This vocabulary comprises all the stems of the Greenland dictionary [of Kleinschmidt, 1871], showing at the same time...how they have been recognized in the other dialects" (p. [77]).

**1891:** [IUW] *Meddelelser om Grønland ... Supplement til ellefte Hefte. "The Eskimo tribes, their distribution and characteristics, especially with regard to language. With a comparative vocabulary*, by H. Rink. Copenhagen: C. A. Reitzel, 1891. 124 p. Library binding. "Comparative Vocabulary of the Eskimo Dialects," pp. [33]-97, thematically arranged.

Both volumes reprinted in a single volume, **1975:** [IUW] *The Eskimo tribes: their distribution and characteristics, especially in regard to language, with a comparative vocabulary and a sketch-map*, by Henry Rink. New York: AMS Press, 1975. 2 v. in 1: map; 163 p.; 124 p.; 23 cm. Library binding. *Meddelelser om Grønland*; bd. 11. *Meddelelser om Grønland*; bd. 11, suppl. Reprint of the 1887-1891 ed. published by C. A. Reitzel, Copenhagen, which was issued as v. 11 and supplement of *Meddelelser om Grønland*. Includes index.

**1902 [1904]:** [IUW] *Report of the operations of the U.S. revenue steamer Nunivak on the Yukon river station, Alaska, 1899-1901*. By First Lieut. J. C. Cantwell, R.C.S., commanding. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1902. 325 p. pl. 24 cm. [Treasury dept. Doc.

no. 2276]. Another issue in 1904 (58th Cong., 2d sess. Senate. Doc. no. 155). Includes pt. VII. Appendix D: Comparative vocabulary of the Eskimo and Ingalik tribes inhabiting the [Yukon River] region.

**1994:** [IUW] *Comparative Eskimo dictionary with Aleut cognates*, by Michael Fortescue, Steven Jacobson, Lawrence Kaplan. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, 1994. xx, 614 p.: ill.; 28 cm. English, Eskimo, and Aleut.

Includes bibliographical references and indexes. First printing of 300 copies. A second printing is identified as such on the verso of the title page: 1996, 400 copies.

[**ESPERANTO**] Esperanto (/ˌɛspəˈræntoo/ or /-ˈrɑː-/; [espeˈranto]) is a constructed international auxiliary language. It is the most widely spoken constructed language in the world. Its name derives from Doktoro Esperanto ("Esperanto" translates as "one who hopes"), the pseudonym under which physician L. L. Zamenhof published the first book detailing Esperanto, the *Unua Libro*, on 26 July 1887. Zamenhof's goal was to create an easy-to-learn, politically neutral language that would transcend nationality and foster peace and international understanding between people with different languages. Up to 2,000,000 people worldwide, to varying degrees, speak Esperanto, including perhaps 2,000 native speakers [this is disputed] who learned Esperanto from birth. Esperanto is seen by many of its speakers as an alternative or addition to the growing use of English throughout the world, offering a language that is easier to learn than English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: epo. Alternate Names: Eo, La Lingvo Internacia.

**1889:** [IUW] *An attempt towards an international language*, by Dr. Esperanto [pseud.]; Translated by Henry Phillips, Jr., together with an English-international vocabulary, compiled by the translator. New York: H. Holt, 1889. 56 p.; 22 cm. Not in Zauhmüller.

**1903:** [IUW] *Esperanto <The universal language> The student's complete text book, containing full grammar, exercises, conversations, commercial letters, and two vocabularies*, compiled by J. C. O'Connor, B. A. New York [etc.] Fleming H. Revell company [c1903] 175 p. 18 cm. Not in Zauhmüller. Notes: "The making of an international language. By Dr. Zamenhof.": p. [7]-20.

**1905:** [IUW] *Esperanto: the student's complete text book: containing full grammar, exercises, conversations, commercial letters, and two vocabularies*, edited by J. C. O'Connor and revised by Dr. Zamenhof. London: "Review of Reviews" Office, 1905. 175 p.; 17 cm.

Series: Kolekto esperanta. Cf. Zauhmüller, col. 123.

Fascimile reprint **2011:** [IUW] *Esperanto: the student's complete text book: containing full grammar, exercises, conversations, commercial letters, and two vocabularies*, by J.C. O'Connor. Muenchen: LINCOM Europa, 2011. 170 p.; 21 cm. Series: LINCOM tutoria; 04. Notes: Facsimile reprint.

Originally published: London, Review of the Reviews, 1913.

**1908a:** [LILLYbm] *The English-Esperanto Dictionary based upon the "Fundamento", the Esperanto Literature, and the National-Esperanto Dictionaries bearing Dr. Zamenhof's "Aprobo"*, by Joseph Rhodes. London, New York, Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Company, 1908. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xxii xxiii-xxiv, 1 2-547 548 [4]. First edition.

English-Esperanto, pp. [1]-547. An English-Esperanto dictionary was published in 1905 by John O'Connor in London (see above), and an Esperanto-English dictionary in that same year and place by Achille Motteau.

"In the following pages the Esperanto student will find a large addition to his earlier equipment of word-material--not because Esperanto was an incomplete system of language, but simply because the British Esperanto lexicographers had not hitherto incorporated a great number of words which are entitled by their status of internationality to take their place here" (Introduction).

**1908b:** [LILLYbm] *Franckhs Esperanto-Sprachführer. Enthaltend: Vollständiges Taschenwörterbuch. Esperanto-Deutsch und Deutsch-Esperanto, einen Abriss der Grammatik und zahlreiche Übungen und Beispiele zur Konversation in der internationalen Hilfssprache.* Stuttgart: Fransckh'sche Verlagsbundlung, 1908. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-142 143-144. First edition, Series: Francks Sprachbücher Biblioteko Esperanta 4. Not in Zaunmüller. Esperanto-German, pp. 24-73, and German-Esperanto, pp. 74-142. This is a "pocket" dictionary. With a longer passage from a text by Schiller translated into Esperanto.

**1910a:** [IUW] *A complete grammar of Esperanto, the international language: with graded exercises for reading and translation, together with full vocabularies,* by Ivy Kellerman. New York: D.C. Heath, [1910] 3 l., v-xiv p., 1 l., 334 p.; 19 cm. Not in Zaunmüller.

**1910b:** [LILLY] *Vortaro de Esperanto,* by Kazimierz Bein. Paris: Hachette, 1910. 2 p. l., 175 p. + 10 pp. adverts for Esperanto books. Original brownish-orange linen spine with printed paper label and brownish orange cloth lettered in black. Zaunmüller, col. 122. First all-Esperanto dictionary?

**191?:** [IUW] *Esperanto-Deutsch: im Anhang: kurzgefasste Grammatik.* Leipzig: Schmidt & Günther, [191-?] 557 p.; 49 mm. Series: Liliput-Wörterbuch 118. Not in Zaunmüller. Approximate date of issue from L.W. Bondy, *Miniature books*, p. 125-126. From the library of Ruth E. Adomeit. Bound in limp red cloth lettered in black, edges red. Esperanto-German miniature dictionary.

**1912:** [LILLYbm] *The Esperanto-English Dictionary,* by Edward A. Millidge. Washington, D.C.: American Esperantist Society, 1912. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black. 480 pp. + 6 pp. advertisements and 2 blank pp. for notes. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 122 (listing only the London edition of 1931). "British and American Esperantists have for long felt the need for a fuller, more accurate, and more up-to-date Dictionary. The present work is an attempt to meet that need," Preface dated "Novembro, 1912, 25-iara jubileo de Esperant."

**1921 [1949]:** [IUW] *English-Esperanto dictionary,* by Fleming Fulcher and Bernard Long. Heronsgate, Eng. Esperanto Publishing Co., 1949. 346 pages. Not in Zaunmüller.

Third edition **1963:** [IUW] *English-Esperanto dictionary,* by Fleming Fulcher and Bernard Long. 3rd ed. Rickmansworth, England: Esperanto Publishing, 1963, c1921. xvi, 336 p.; 19 cm.

**1927:** [LILLY] *Milon Esperanti-`Ivri: (be-tseruf mivneh ha-safah ve-dikdukah, targilim ve-sipurim),* by Ezra Zion Melamed. Yerushalayim: ha-Tikvah, Israel; Jerusalem. 1927. 87, xvii p.; 15 cm. Not in Zaunmüller. First Hebrew-Esperanto dictionary.

**1929:** [IU] *Kenngott's Esperanto-key*, by Alfred Kenngott. Rockford, Ill., Amerika esperanto-instituto [c1929]. 30 p. Not in Zaunmüller.

**Ca. 1948:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *Taschenwörterbuch Deutsch-Esperanto. Die zweite Sprache für Jeden*, by Delkuro. [Munich: published by the author, ca. 1948]. Original pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1 2-1-3 104. No edition indicated. Reproduced from typescript. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with an ink ownership signature dated 1948. German-Esperanto, pp. [1]-104.

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *Esperanto for Americans: a Comprehensive, Concise Textbook of the International Language, Second and revised edition with conversations for world travelers*, by Stanley A. Klukowski. Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Esperanto Institute of America, [1956]. Original green imitation leather over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-330 331-332. Second edition, revised. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy inscribed by the author: "To Mr. Karl F. Miller / with all good wishes / S.A. Klukowski / 11/2/56." "This volume is based upon the original *Fundamento de Esperanto* and *Ekzercaro* by Dr. L. L. Zamenhof, the originator of the International Language. In addition it contains revised up-to-date Esperanto-English and English-Esp[eranto] vocabularies [pp. 169-232 and pp. 233-280 respectively] which should be of special benefit to the student..."

**1961:** [IUW] *Основы эсперанто*, И.В. Сергеев. *Osnovy esperanto*, by I.V. Sergeev. Москва: Изд-во Ин-та международных отношений, 1961. Moskva: Izd-vo In-ta mezhdunarodnykh otnosheniĭ, 1961. 126 p.; 20 cm. Errata slip inserted. Russian-Esperanto dictionary.

**1966a:** [IU] *Rečnik srpskohrvatsko-esperantski. Vortaro serbkroata-esperanta*, by Antonije Sekelj. Beograd, "Naučna knjiga," 1966. 122 p. 17 cm. Third edition. Series: Biblioteka stranih jezika. Serbo-Croatian-Esperanto dictionary.

**1966b:** [IUW] *Russko-ĉesperantskiĭ slovar'. Okolo 24 000 slov*. Sostavili E.A. Bokarev [i dr.] Pod red. E.A. Bokareva. Moskva, Sovetskaĭa ĉentsiklopediĭa, 1966. 536 p. 17 cm.

Added t. p.: Rusa-esperanta vortaro. In Cyrillic characters.

**1967:** [IUW] *Rečnik srpskohrvatsko-esperantski. Serbkroata-esperanta vortaro*, by Antonije Sekelj. Beograd, Grafos, 1967. 706 p. 18 cm. Serbo-Croatian-Esperanto dictionary.

**1968:** [IUW] *عربي / نصيف اسحاق-قاموس جيب اشپرانتو*. *Qāmūs jayb Ishpirantū- 'Arabī = Esperanto-Araba poŝvortaro*, by Nassif Isaac. [القاهرة]: [مكتبة الانجلو المصرية], 1968. [al-Qāhirah]: [Maktabat al-Anjilū al-Miṣrīyah], 1968. 285 p.: port.; 18 cm. First edition. Esperanto-Arabic dictionary.

**1969:** [IUW] *The E.U.P. concise Esperanto and English dictionary*, by J. C. Wells. London, English Universities P., 1969. ix, 419 p. 19 cm.

Reprinted **1977:** [IUW] *Concise Esperanto and English dictionary: Esperanto-English, English-Esperanto*, by J. C. Wells. London: Hodder and Stoughton; New York: D. McKay, 1977, c1969. ix, 419 p.; 18 cm. Series: Teach yourself books.

**1972:** [IUW] *Esperantsko-slovenski in slovensko-esperantski slovar*. [Peter Zlatnar: Predgovor k prvi izdaji]. Ljubljana, Državna založba Slovenije, 1972. 303 p. 17 cm. Second edition. Esperanto-Slovenian dictionary.

**1974a:** [IUW] *Esperanto-ruskiĭ slovar': okolo 26 000 slov: s pril. kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka Esperanto*, Sost. [i avt. predisl.] d-r fidol. nauk E.A.

Bokarev; [predisl. V. Grigor'eva] Moskva: Sov. èntsiklopediia, 1974. 488 p.; 17 cm.  
Added t. p.: Esperanta-rusa vortaro. Esperanto-Russian dictionary.

Second edition **1982**: [IUW] *Èsperanto-ruskiï slovar'*: *okolo 26,000 slov*, by E.A. Bokarev. Moskva: Izd-vo Russkiï iazyk, 1982. 488 p.; 18 cm.

**1974b**: [IUW] *International business dictionary in nine languages. Internacia komerca-ekonomika vortaro en naŭ lingvoj, English, Esperanto, Deutsch, Español, Français, Italiano, Nederlands, Português, Svensk*. Planned, compiled and ed. by F. Munniksmá. Deventer, Kluwer, 1974. xvi, 535 p. 23 cm. "Under the auspices of Instituto por Esperanto en Komercó kaj Industrio (EKI)." Errata slip inserted. Esperanto polyglot dictionary.

**1982a**: [IUW] *English phrases and expressions in Esperanto*, by Felix Woolf. 2nd ed. Bailieboro, Ont.: Esperanto Press, 1982. 119 p.; 22 cm.

**1982b**: [IUW] *La verda koro: facila romaneto por komencantoj*, by Julio Baghy. Budapest: Hungara Esperanto-Asocio, 1982. 104 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Includes grammar of Esperanto (in Esperanto) and an Esperanto-Hungarian vocabulary.

**1982c [1996]**: [IUW] *Vortaro Esperanto-Suahila = Kamusi Kiesperanto Kiswahili*, by Jan Knappert. Rotterdam: Universala Esperanto-Asocio, 1996. 158 p.; 19 cm. Second edition, revised and enlarged. First ed. appeared in 1982.

**1983**: [IUW] *Wörterbuch Deutsch-Esperanto*, by Erich-Dieter Krause. Leipzig: Verlag Enzyklopädie, c1983. 594 p.; 20 cm. First edition. German-Esperanto dictionary.

**1991**: [IUW] *Esperanto, the international language*. Warren, MI: Wesley Edward Arnold, 1991. 159 p.: ill.; 18 cm. In pocket: Esperanto vest pocket dictionary. 80 p.; 14 cm.

Includes bibliographical references (p. 24-40) and index.

**1995**: [IUW] *Slovník esperantsko-český = Vortaro esperanta-ĉeĥa*, by Karel Kraft, Miroslav Malovec. Dobřichovice: KAVA-PECH, 1995 (Praha: Unitisk). 239 p.; 17 cm. First edition. Esperanto-Czech dictionary.

**1998**: [IUW] *Slovník česko-esperantský = Vortaro ĉeĥa-esperanta*, by Karel Kraft. Dobřichovice: Kava-Pech, c1998. xvi, 495 p.; 17 cm. First edition. Includes bibliographical references (p. 492-495). Czech-Esperanto dictionary.

**2001**: [IUW] *Mehrsprachiges Wörterbuch für die Ethnologie: Deutsch -Englisch-Französisch - Spanisch - Portugiesisch - Russisch - Esperanto (unter teilweiser berücksichtigung weiterer Sprachen) = Multilingual dictionary for ethnology: German - English - French - Spanish - Portuguese - Russian -Esperanto (with partly consideration of further languages)*, by Gereon Janzing. München: LINCOM Europa, 2001. 193 p.; 24 cm. LINCOM scientific dictionaries 01. Includes indexes.

[ESSELEN] Esselen was the language of the tiny Esselen (or self-designated Huelel) Nation, which aboriginally occupied the mountainous Central Coast of California, immediately south of Monterey (Shaul 1995). It was probably a language isolate, though has been included as a part of the hypothetical Hokan proposal. Esselen may have been the first California language to become extinct. Although it was spoken by many of the early converts at Mission Carmel, its use rapidly declined during the Hispanic period. Very little information on the vocabulary and grammar of Esselen was preserved beyond a few word lists and a short bilingual catechism (for a summary see Mithun 1999:411–413 and Golla 2011:114). By the beginning of the 20th century the only data on Esselen

that investigators such as Kroeber and Harrington could collect were a few words remembered by speakers of other Indian languages in the area (Wiki).

Ethnologue: esq. Alternate Names: Huelel.

**1952:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**[ESTONIAN, STANDARD]** Estonian (eesti keel ['e:sti 'ke:l] ) is the official language of Estonia, spoken natively by about 922,000 people in Estonia and 160,000 outside Estonia. It belongs to the Finnic branch of the Uralic language family. The two different historical Estonian languages (sometimes considered dialects), the North and South Estonian languages, are based on the ancestors of modern Estonians' migration into the territory of Estonia in at least two different waves, both groups speaking considerably different Finnic vernaculars. Modern standard Estonian has evolved on the basis of the dialects of Northern Estonia. The Estonian dialects are divided into two groups – the northern and southern dialects, historically associated with the cities of Tallinn in the north and Tartu in the south, in addition to a distinct kirderanniku dialect, Northeastern coastal Estonian. The northern group consists of the keskmurre or central dialect that is also the basis for the standard language, the läänemurre or western dialect, roughly corresponding to Lääne County and Pärnu County, the saarte murre (islands') dialect of Saaremaa and Hiiumaa and the idamurre or eastern dialect on the northwestern shore of Lake Peipus. South Estonian consists of the Tartu, Mulgi, Võro and Seto varieties. These are sometimes considered either variants of South Estonian or separate languages altogether. Also, Seto and Võro distinguish themselves from each other less by language and more by their culture and their respective Christian confession (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ekk. Alternate Names: Eesti. Autonym: Eesti Kirjakeel. Ethnologue lists Estonian as a macrolanguage (est) that includes Standard Estonian (ekk) and Võro (vro).

**1869:** [IUW] *Ehstnisch-deutsches Wörterbuch* / von F.J. Wiedemann. St. Petersburg: Commissionäre der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaft, 1869. viii p., 1672 columns, clviii p.; 31 cm. "Der Akademie am 23. August 1866 vorgelegt." Estonian-German dictionary.

**1923:** [IUW] *Sistematikaline eesti-saksa sõnaraamat*. Kokku seadnud M. Neumann. 2. täiendatud trükk. Second, enlarged edition. *Estnisch-deutsches wörterbuch*. 2. verm. aufl. Tallinnas [A.-s. "Ühiselu" trükk] 1923. xii, 276 p. 19 cm. Library binding. Estonian-German, pp. [1]-276. Estonian-German dictionary.

**1927a:** [IUW] *Systematisches deutsch-estnisches wörterbuch*. Verfasst von M. Neumann. 2. verm aufl. *Saksa-eesti sõnaraamat*. Teine täiendatud trükk. Second enlarged edition. Tallinnas [A.s. "Ühiselu" trükk] 1927. 336 p. 19 cm. Original tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black, with unprinted brown quarter-cloth spine. German-Estonian, pp. 5-320.

**1927b:** [IUW] *Inglise-eesti sõnaraamat*, by Hans Pohl. Tallinn, G. Pihlakas, 1927. xxv, 732 p. 18 cm. Added t.-p.: ... *English-Estonian dictionary*.

**1942?:** [IUW] *Väike eesti-saksa sõnaraamat* / E. Kobolt; redigeerinud J.V. Veski. 2., ümbertöötatud trükk. Second edition. Tartu: Eesti Kirjastus, [1942?] 373 p.; 18 cm. *Kleines estnisch-deutsches Wörterbuch*. Estonian-German dictionary.

**ca. 1945:** [IUW] *Inglise-eesti sõnaraamat*, by J. Silvet. [Vadstena?] Kirjastus "Eddy" [between 1945 and 1950?] 1171 p. 21 cm. English-Estonian dictionary.

**1945:** [IUW] *Rootsi-eesti sõnaraamat* / koostanud P. Wieselgren, P. Ariste, G. Suits = *Svensk-estnisk ordbok* / under redaktion av P. Wieselgren, P. Ariste, G. Suits. Teine trükk. Vadstena: Kirjastus Orto, 1945. [31], 140-1014 pages; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (pages [25]-[26]). Swedish-Estonian dictionary.

**1946:** [IUW] *Eesti-inglise taskusõnaraamat*, by M. Vares. Wadstena, Sverige, Eesti Kirjastus Orto [1946]. xv, 584 p. 13 cm. Estonian-English dictionary.

**1947:** [IUW] *Saksa-eesti sõnaraamat*, by Georg Tuksam. Käsikirja läbi töötanud ja redigeerinud E. Muuk. Geislingen, Kirjastus "Eddy," 1947. 1262 p. 21 cm. German-Estonian dictionary.

**1955a:** [IUW] *Eesti-inglise sõnaraamat* / koostanud Paul F. Saagpakk; redigeerinud, sissejuhatus ja tabelitega Varustanud Johannes Aavik. New York: "Nordic Press", 1955- v.; 23 cm. Added t.p.: *An Estonian-English dictionary*. v. 1. A-G.

**1955b:** [IUW] *Eesti-vene sõnaraamat*, by J. Tamm. Toimetanud B. Pravdin. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1955. 820 p. 21 cm. Added t. p. in Russian. Errata slip inserted. Estonian-Russian dictionary.

**1955c:** [IUW] *Poliitika ja majanduse oskussõnastik*. Koostanud E., Nurm, E., Raiet ja M. Kindlam. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1955. 361 p. 21 cm. Added t.p.: *Slovar' politicheskoï i òkonomicheskoï terminologii*. Errata slip inserted. Russian-Estonian dictionary of political terminology.

**1955d:** [IUW] *Vene-eesti sõnaraamat* / koostanud V. Muhel; toimetanud B. 2., parandatud ja täiendatud trükk. Second edition. Tallinn: Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1955. 711 p.; 21 cm. Added t. p.: *Russko-estonskiï slovar'* (romanized form). Errata slip inserted. Bibliography: p. [13]. Russian-Estonian dictionary.

**1958:** [IUW] *Eestiläis-suomalainen sanakirja*, by Lauri Kettunen. Helsinki, Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura, 1958. 272 p. Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seuran toimituksia 256. osa. Added t.p. in Estonian: *Eesti-soome sõnaraamat*. Estonian-Finnish dictionary.

**1958-1963:** [IUW] *Eesti keele mõisteline sõnaraamat = Dictionnaire analogique de la langue estonienne, avec un index pourvu des traductions en Français*, by Andrus Saareste. Stockholm, Kirjastus Vaba Eesti, 1958-1963. 5 v. ill. 25 cm. Eesti Teaduslik Selts Rootsis. Väljaanne nr. 3. Originally issued in parts. Estonian-French dictionary.

**1959a:** [IUW] *Kratkiï bytovoï russko-èstonskiï razgovornik: lühikesed olustikulised vestlused vene ja eesti keeles*, by Z. Dormidontova. Tallinn: Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1959. 183 p. 14 cm. Russian-Estonian, Estonian-Russian dictionary of conversation and phrases.

**1959b:** see under **LATVIAN, STANDARD**.

**1960:** [IUW] *Väike vene-eesti sõnaraamat: umbes 14 000 sõna*, by Voldemar Muhel. Tallinn: Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1960. 314 p. Other titles: *Malyi russko-estonskiï slovar'*. Bibliography: p. [6]. Russian-Estonian dictionary.

Third edition **1963:** [IUW] *Vene-eesti sõnaraamat* / koostanud V. Muhel. 3., parandatud ja täiendatud trükk. Third edition. Tallinn: Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1963. 797 p.; 22 cm. Added t.p.: *Russko-estonskiï slovar'*. Introduction also in Russian. Bibliography: p. [13].

**1961:** [IUW] *Eesti-vene sõnaraamat*, by J. Tamm. 2d. parandatud ja täiendatud trükk. Second edition. Tallinn: Eesti riiklik kirjastus, 1961. 750 p. Added t.p. in Russian: *Ėstonsko-russkii slovar'*. Estonian-Russian dictionary.

**1963:** [IUW] *Vene-eesti geoloogia sõnastik*. Koostanud, K. Orviku [et al.] Tallinn, Eesti riiklik kirjastus, 1963. 261 p. Added t.p.: *Russko-estonskii geologicheskii slovar'*. At head of title: Emsv ta geoloogia instituut ensv ta keele ja kirjanduse instituut. Russian-Estonian dictionary of geologic terms.

**1964a:** [IUW] *Eesti-saksa sõnaraamat = Estnisch-deutsches Wörterbuch /* [koostanud] K. Kann ... [et al.]. Tallinn: Eesti riiklik kirjastus, 1964. 984 p.; 23 cm. Estonian-German dictionary.

**1964b:** [IUW] *Inglise-eesti sõnaraamat koolidele /* koostanud M. Rauk. Tallinn: Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1964. 430 p. 23 cm. Added t.p.: English-Estonian dictionary for schools.

**1965a:** [IUW] *Eesti-inglise sõnaraamat*. Koostanud J. Silvet. Tallinn, Kirjastus "Eesti Raamat," 1965. 508 p. 23 cm. Added t.p.: Estonian-English dictionary.

**1965b:** [IUW] *Polügraafia vene-eesti illustreeritud sõnastik. [Russko-Ėstonskii illiustritovovainyi poligraficheskii slovar']*, by Oskar Mikhkelovich Koplus. Tallinn, "Kunst", 1965. 441 p. illus. 17 cm. At head of title: Ev polügraafiatööstuse ja kirjastuste teadusliktehniline ühing. Includes bibliography. Russian-Estonian dictionary.

**1965c:** [IUW] *Soome-eesti sõnaraamat [kirj.]* Kalju Pihel [ja] Arno Pikamäe. Tallinn, Kirjastus Eesti Raamat, 1965. 407 p. 17 cm. Added t.p.: *Suomalais-eestiläinen sanakirja*. Finnish-Estonian dictionary.

**1967:** see under **LATVIAN**.

**1969a:** [IUW] *Leedu-eesti sõnaraamat /* [Koostanud] V. Lõugas. Tallinn, Valgus, 1969. 448 p. 17 cm. Added t.p.: Lietuvių-estų kalbų žodynas. Errata slip inserted. Lithuanian-Estonian dictionary.

**1969b:** [IUW] *Raamatukogunduse sõnastik, eesti-vene ja vene-eesti*, by H. Jürman. Tallinn, Valgus, 1969. 165 p. Estonian-Russian, Russian-Estonian dictionary of libraryscience.

**1971a:** [IUW] *Eesti-vene, vene-eesti õigusteaduse sõnastik*. [Toimetuse kolleegium: A. Kask et al.] Tallinn, Valgus, 1971. 230 p. 21 cm. *Ėstonsko-russkii, russko-Ėstonskii iuridicheskii slovar'*. Added t.p. in Russian. Estonian-Russian, Russian-Estonian dictionary of law.

**1071b:** [IUW] *Estnisk-svensk ordbok. Eesti-rootsi sõnaraamat*. [Av] Ants Oras [och] Edvin Lagman. Uppsala, Inst. för finsk-ugriska språk; [Solna, Seelig], 1971. 423 p. 16cm. Estonian-Swedish dictionary.

**1971c:** [IUW] *Soome-eesti sõnaraamat [kirj.]* Kalju Pihel [ja] Arno Pikamäe. Toimetanud Paul Alvre. Tallinn, Valgus, 1971. 623 p. 22 cm. Added t. p.: *Suomalais-eestiläinen sanakirja*. Finnish-Estonian dictionary.

**1971d:** [IUW] *Svensk-estnisk ordbok. Rootsi-eesti sõnaraamat*. [Av] Per Wieselgren, Gustav Suits [och] Paul Ariste. Omarb., förkortad och kompletterad av/Ümber töötanud, lühendanud ja täiendanud Heino Meister. 2. uppl. Second edition. Uppsala, Inst. för finsk-ugriska språk; [Solna, Seelig], 1971. 384 p. 16cm. Swedish-Estonian dictionary.

**1971e:** [IUW] *Virolais-suomalainen sanakirja*. Toim. Paul Kokla, Helga Laanpere, Mart Mäger, Arno Pikamäe. Helsinki, Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seura, 1971.

xii, 518 p. 20cm. Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seuran toimituksia 301 Added t. p.: Eestisoome sõnaraamat. Estonian-Finnish dictionary.

[further entries being compiled]

[**ETCHEMIN**] Etchemin was a language of the Algonquian language family, spoken in early colonial times on the coast of Maine. The word Etchemin is thought to be either French alteration of an Algonquian word for "canoe" or a translation of "Skidijn" the native word for people in use by the inhabitants of the St. John, Passamaquoddy and St. Croix Rivers. The only known record of the Etchemin language is a list of the numbers from one to ten recorded by Marc Lescarbot in the early 17th century and published in his book *The History of New France* (1609). The numerals in the list match those of Malecite-Passamaquoddy, Eastern Abenaki, as well as languages of southern New England such as Wampanoag, but as a set they do not match any other Algonquian language. The Etchemin language disappeared not long after Lescarbot's visit, and it is unknown what became of the tribe. All other language records called 'Etchemin', under more detailed analysis, appear to be the neighboring Malecite-Passamaquoddy language (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list Etchemin.

**1851:** see under **MALECITE-PASSAMAQUODDY**.

[**ETHIOPIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] There are 88 individual languages of Ethiopia according to Ethnologue, with the 1994 Ethiopian census indicating that some 77 tongues were spoken locally. Most of these languages belong to the Afroasiatic family (Semitic and Cushitic languages; Omotic languages are also spoken, though their classification is uncertain). Additionally, Nilo-Saharan languages are spoken by the nation's minority Nilotic peoples. Of the languages spoken in Ethiopia, 86 are living and 2 are extinct. 41 of the living languages are institutional, 14 are developing, 18 are vigorous, 8 are in danger of extinction, and 5 are near extinction (Wiki).

**1890:** [LILLY] *Éthiopie méridionale: journal de mon voyage aux pays Amhara, Oromo et Sidama, septembre 1885 à novembre 1888*, by Borelli, Jules. [S.l.]: Ancienne maison Quantin, libr.-impr. réunies, 1890. 521 p. 29 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. All edges gilt. Annexe D: French-Koullou [Dawro], pp. [449]-462; Annexe E: French-Tambaro [Kambaata]-Hadia [Hadiyya], pp. [463]-482.

"Jules Borelli, a French explorer, started an expedition to Shoa from the Gulf of Tadjura in 1886. He went to Ankober, then on to Antotto. Borelli had to stay in Shoa for several months as he was not given permission to continue his journey. In May 1887 he visited Harrar in the company of Arthur Rimbaud. In November 1887 he explored Djimma and the upper Omo region and in May 1888 he reached the kingdom of Kullo. Borelli gathered much news on the Ethiopian tribes and made a decisive contribution to the geography from the Gulf of Tadjura to Kullo and from Zeila to the Bonga region. His news on the course of the Omo was particularly important" (bookseller's description: Iskandar Books).

[**EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: pre-1750 BILINGUAL AND POLYGLOT**]

**1490:** [LATIN-SPANISH] [LILLY] *Vniuersal vocabulario en latin y en romance*, collegido por el cronista Alfonso de Palentia. Palencia, Alfonso Fernández de,

1423-1492. Seville: Paulus de Colonia et Socii, 1490. cccclij [i.e. 550] leaves (leaf 314 blank); 31 cm. (fol.) Other contributors: Paul, von Köln, active 1490-1492 printer. Compañeros alemanes (Firm), printer. Variant title: Universal vocabulario en latin y en romance. Title in ISTC: Vocabulario universal en latin y en romance. Latin dictionary with definitions in Latin and in Spanish. Imprint from Goff. Leaves 2-549 numbered ij-cccclij, with errors. Colophon: Hoc vniuersale compendiu[m] vocabuloru[m] ex lingua latina eleganter collectoru[m] cum vulgari expositione impressit apud Hispalim Paulus de Colonia Alemanus cum suis socijs. Id ipsu[m] imperante illustrissima domina Helisabeth Castelle [et] Legionis Aragonie Sicilie [et]c. regina. Anno salutis Millesimo quadringentissimo Nonagesimo Feliciter. Printed in black and red. Two columns. 53-55 lines and headline. Types: 130 G., title, headlines; 83 G., text. Printers' device on verso of leaf 549. Signatures: a-z<sup>8</sup> aa-pp<sup>8</sup> qq<sup>10</sup> rr-zz<sup>8</sup> A-X<sup>8</sup> Y-Z<sup>6</sup> Capital spaces with guide letters, unfilled. Ownership inscriptions on title include those of the Bishop of Sarno and a Jesuit college in the Balearic Isles (erased). Bound in later vellum; some stains at end. References: Goff, A-538; BM 15th cent., X, p. 33 (IB.52320); GW, 1267; ISTC, ia00538000; Haebler, K. Bib. ibérica, 510; Vindel, F. Arte tipográfico, V, 15; Vindel, F. Manual, 1005; Biblioteca Nacional (Portugal). Cat. de incun., 523; Oates, 4040.

**1495: [LATIN-GERMAN] [LILLY]** *Vocabularius rerum*. Brack, Wenceslaus, d. 1496. Strassburg: [Printer of the 1483 Jordanus de Quedlinburg (Georg Husner)], 22 Dec. 1495. [2], III-LIIII, [2] leaves; 22 cm (4to) Other contributors: Husner, Georg, d. 1505, printer. Imprint from ISTC. "A page-for-page reprint of the edition of 1491"--BM 15th cent. Colophon: Impressum Argentine Anno D[omi]ni Mccccxcv altera die post festu[m] Sancti Thome ap[osto]li [22 Dec.]. Signatures: a-f8·8·4 g-h8 (a1 unsigned, a2-4 signed a-a3) 36 lines. Types: 160, title, heading on p. [3], and head-lines; 80, text. Space with guide letter on first p. of text. Lilly Library copy imperfect: fol. [LV] (table) and fol. [LVI] (terminal blank) wanting. Late ecclesiastical ownership inscription on title. Bound in 16th-cent. quarter calf, rolled in blind, wooden boards, metal portions of one clasp remaining. Original leather defective, rebacked, modern label. Inner corner stains. References: ISTC, ib01067000; BM 15th cent., I, p. 145 (IA.1966; Hain, 4708; Goff, B-1067; Bodleian Lib. 15th cent., B-799; GW, 4993; BSB-Ink, B-799; Proctor, 640; Klebs, 207.10.

**1497: [GREEK-LATIN] [LILLY]** Preferred Title: *Lexicon Graeco-Latinum*. Title: *Dictionarium Graecum copiosissimum secu[n]dum ordinem alphabeti cum interpretatione Latina; Cyrilli opusculum de dictionibus quae uariato accentu mutant significatum secundum ordinem alphabeti cum interpretatione Latina; Ammonius de differentia dictionum per literarum ordinem; Vetus instructio & denominatio[n]es praefecto[rum] militu[m]; Significata tou hē; Significata tou hōs; Index oppido quamcopiosus, docens Latinas dictiones ferè omneis Graece dicere & multas etia[m] multis modis*. Crastonus, Johannes, 15th cent. Venice: Aldus Manutius, Romanus, Dec. 1497. [488] p.; 33 cm (fol.) Imprint from ISTC. *Cyrilli opusculum de dictionibus quae uariato accentu mutant significatum secundum ordinem alphabeti* has been variously ascribed to Saint Cyril, Patriarch of Alexandria, to Cyrillus Glossator, and to John Philoponus. *Ammonius de differentia dictionum per literarum ordinem* has been ascribed to the 2nd cent. B.C. grammarian Ammonius. Letter of Aldus Manutius, addressed to "studiosis omnibus," and two elegiac distichs in Greek by Scipio Carteromachus (Scipio Forteguerra) and by Marcus Masurus on verso of t.p. Letter from Manutius "ad lectorem"

on fol. O4v. Colophon: Venetiis in aedibus Aldi Manutii, Romani Decembri mense MIID. Et in hoc quod in caeteris nostris ab Ill. S.V. concessum nobis. Signatures: a-k<sup>8</sup> l<sup>10</sup> A-K<sup>8</sup> L-O<sup>10.8</sup> p-r<sup>8</sup> s<sup>6</sup> t<sup>8</sup> Two columns, index in 3 columns. Last leaf blank. 42 lines. Types: 114 Gk., 114 R., 87 R. Woodcut initial on fol. O1r; spaces with guideletters elsewhere. Catchwords at ends of quires. Register. Bound in 19th cent. vellum. Some leaves and sections short at fore-edge, probably supplied. Bookplate of Ambrose Lisle Phillipps of Garendon and Gracedieu, 1809-1878, Catholic writer. References: ISTC (RLIN) ic00960000; Goff, C-960; Hain-Copinger, 6151\*; BM 15th cent., V, p. 558 (IB.24452); BN cat. des incun., C-660; Bod. Lib. 15th cent., C-472;GW, 7814; BSB-Ink, C-691; Polain, 1202; Proctor, 5561; Pellechet, 4042; IDL, 1424; IBE, 1951; IGI, 3255; IBP, 1803; Rhodes, Oxford colleges, 637;UCLA Lib., Aldine Press, 16.

**1560:** [LATIN-CZECH] [LILLY] *Dictionarium Latinoboheemicum in usum & gratiam studiosæ juventutis Bohemicæ, ex Petri Dasypodii dictionario, eiusdemque recognitione postrema, concinnatum: Accesserunt ex eodem et nomina locorum, & amnium in Germania, & alia quædam ... / authore Reschelio ...* Dasypodius, Peter, d. 1559. Olomucii: impressum apud J. Guntherum, 1560. [756] p.; 17 cm. (4to). Other contributors: Rešel, Tomaš, 16th cent. Other titles: Dictionarium Latinoboheemicum. No earlier printing located. Signatures: a<sup>4</sup> A-Aaaaa<sup>4</sup> 5B<sup>2</sup>. Imperfect: lacks a<sup>4</sup> (title from Mansell). Bound in modern quarter cloth; repair affecting text at A 1, stained throughout, some headlines and signatures shaved. References: Mansell, 133:491; BM, 48:1039.

**1562:** [CZECH-LATIN] [LILLY] *Dictionarium Bohemicolatinum, in usum et gratiam Bohemicæ pubis iuxta Dictionarium Petri Dasypodii, summa diligentia interpretatum / authore Thoma Reschelio ...* Dasypodius, Peter, d. 1559. Olomucii: apud J. Guntherum, 1562. [428] p.; 17 cm. (4to). Other contributors: Rešel, Tomaš, 16th cent. Other titles: Dictionarium Bohemicolatinum. No earlier printing located. Signatures: pi<sup>2</sup> A-V<sup>4</sup> W<sup>4</sup> X-Vv<sup>4</sup> Ww<sup>4</sup> Xx-Eee<sup>4</sup>. Imperfect: lacks fols. N 2.3; Eee<sup>4</sup> misbound 1,3,2,4; Eee 1 misbound verso first. Bound in modern quarter cloth; some headlines and signatures shaved. References: BM, 48:1039.

**1567 [1591]:** [POLYGLOT: LATIN-GREEK-GERMAN-DUTCH-FRENCH-ITALIAN-SPANISH] [LILLY] *Nomenclator: omnium rerum propria nomina septem diversis linguis explicata indicans: multo quàm antea emendatior aclocupletior; omnibus polittoris literaturæ studiosis necessarius / auctore Hadriano Iunio Medico; cum indice locupletissimo.* Junius, Hadrianus, 1511-1575. Francofurti: apud I. Wechelum & P. Fischerus consortes, 1591. [8], 464, 467-545, [71] p.; 19 cm. (8vo). Collates: a<sup>4</sup> A-Pp<sup>8</sup> Qq<sup>4</sup>, Qq4 blank. Mansell 286:668. Earliest ed. cited, 1567. Bound in contemporary vellum, wallet fore-edges, lettered in ms.

English translation/adaptation **1585:** [POLYGLOT: LATIN-GREEK-FRENCH-ENGLISH] [LILLY] *The nomenclator, or, Remembrancer of Adrianus Iunius physician: diuided in two tomes, conteining proper names and apt termes for all thinges vnder their conuenient titles, which within a few leaues doe follow: vvritten by the said Ad. Iu. in Latine, Greeke, French and other forrein tongues: and now in English, by Iohn Higin: vvith a full supplie of all such vvords as the last enlarged edition affoorded; and a dictional index, conteining aboue fourteene hundred principall words with their numbers directly leading to their interpretations: of special vse for all scholars and learners of the same languages.* Junius, Hadrianus, 1511-

1575. Imprinted at London: for Ralph Newberie, and Henrie Denham, 1585. [16], 539, [117] p.; 16 cm. (8vo). Definitions of Latin words in Latin, Greek, French, and English. Includes index by Abraham Fleming. Leaf A1 is blank except for signature-mark "A" and an ornament on recto. Variant 1: leaf A1v bears verses to Alexander Fleming. Variant 2: title page identifies Fleming as compiler of index. Signatures: A-2T<sup>8</sup>. Includes some manuscript notes. Bound in full calf, with blind-ruled border, blind-stamped decorations, and a blind-ruled line approximately 40 mm. in from the spine; re-backed. References:STC (2nd ed.), 14860. ESTC (RLIN), S122055.

**1568:** [GREEK-LATIN] [LILLY] Preferred Title:*Dictionarium graeco-latinum*. Title: *Lexikon ellēnorōmaikon = hoc est, Dictionarium græcolatinum ... / illustratum & emendatum per G. Budæum, L. Tusanum, C. Gesnerum, H. Junium, R. Constantinum, Jo. Hartungum, Mar. Hopperum ...* Budé, Guillaume, 1468-1540. Basileæ: ex officina Henricpetrina, Sept. 1568. [8, 766] leaves; 35 cm. (fol. mostly in eights). Terms in Greek, definitions in Latin with occasional Greek phrases. Date of publication from colophon, CCCc.p8.s recto. First printed 1554. Signatures: +<sup>4</sup> A-Z<sup>8</sup> AA-ZZ<sup>8</sup> AAa-QQq<sup>8</sup> RRr-VVv<sup>10</sup> XXx-ZZz<sup>8</sup> AAA-RRR<sup>8</sup> SSS<sup>6</sup> TTT-ZZZ<sup>8</sup> AAAa-CCCc<sup>8</sup> No bibliographical citation for this ed. located. Title mounted, obliterating text on verso; this text, list of authors consulted, replaced by insertion of a ms. leaf. Imperfect: lacks VV8; three blank leaves inserted at this point. One volume bound in two, the second vol. supplied with ms. title; a number of leaves with marginal and other repairs, some loss of text, +<sup>4</sup> misbound 1,4,2,3; bound in later calf, covers with inset calf possibly from earlier binding.

**1573:** [POLYGLOT: DUTCH-FRENCH-LATIN] [LILLY] *Thesavrvs Thevtonicæ lingvæ = Schat der Neder-duytscher spraken: Inhoudende niet alleene de Nederduytsche woorden / maer oock versheyden redenen eñ manieren van spreken / vertaelt ende ouergeset int Fransois ende Latijn = Thresor du langage bas-alman: dict vulgairēmēt flameng, traduit en françois & en latin*. Antverpiæ, ex officina Christophori Plantini, prototypographi regij, 1573. [567] p. 27 cm. (4to). In two columns: Flemish words in gothic type, French words in roman type, Latin words in italics. Contains only one alphabetical sequence, Dutch, with Latin and French equivalents. For historical notes on the dictionary's compilation for Plantin, cf. Voet, and NUC pre-1956 cited below. [sec.]<sup>4</sup> A-Z<sup>4</sup> a-z<sup>4</sup> Aa-Zz<sup>4</sup> &<sup>4</sup>. Printer's mark on t.-p., and on recto of last leaf (Bibliotheca belgica-Marques typographiques, nos. 61, 108). With the bookplate of C.G.A.M. Van Havre, and signature of Frederic VerAchter on t.p. Library copy has Signature A bound out of order. Bound in later full vellum. References:NUC pre-1956, 589:482. Voet, L. Plantin Press (1555-1589), no. 2310 (Variant A). Adams, P-1398.

**1580:** [GREEK-LATIN] [LILLY] *Lexicon graecolatinum novum: in quo ex primitivorum & simplicium fontibus derivata atque composita ordine non minus naturali, quàm alphabetico, breviter & dilucidè deducuntur*, Joannis Scapulæ opera & studio. Scapula, Johann, fl. 1580. Basileæ: ex officina Hervagiana, per E. Episcopium, 1580. [11] p., 1878 [i.e. 1876] cols., [130] p., 190 cols., [1] p.; 36 cm. (fol. mostly in sixes) Mansell 523:213; BM 213:1125; BN 164:438-439; Adams, Cambridge, S-610, with fold collation, locating blank leaf TT10 at end of Index. First ed. Based in part on Henry Estienne's Thesaurus, as noted in preface. Imperfect: lacks second leaf, a2. Bound in contemporary vellum, tooled in blind, two metal clasps (one defective).

**1598: [POLYGLOT: CZECH-LATIN-GREEK-GERMAN] [LILLY]**

*Nomenclator quadrilinguis Boemilatinograecogermanicus: continens omnium fermè [sic] rerum, quæ in probatis omnium doctrinarum autoribus inveniuntur, apellationes ... / in usum studiosae iuvenutis editus, studio, operà & sumptibus M. Danielis Adami à Weleslavina.* Adam z Veleslavina, Daniel, 1546-1599. [Prague]: by the author, 1598. [12] p., 658 cols., [138] p.; 21 cm. (4to in eights) Place from Mansell 3:291 (Harvard). Collates: capitulum<sup>6</sup> A-Ff<sup>8</sup> Gg<sup>2</sup>. Czech-Latin-Greek-German dictionary, arranged thematically, cols. 1-658 (pages are unnumbered and double-columned), with Czech index to the dictionary, followed by Latin index.

**Bound with** the author's *Sylva quadrilinguis vocabulorum et phrasium*. [Prague], 1598. *Sylva quadrilinguis vocabulorum et phrasium, Bohemicæ, Latinæ, Græcæ, et Germanicæ linguæ: ... alphabeti Bohemici in ordinem disposita ... / studio, opera et impensis M. Danielis Adami à Weleslavina. Haec omnia nunc primùm eduntur.* [Prague]: the author, 1598. [12] p., 1916 cols., [103] p.; 21 cm. (4to in eights). Place from Mansell 3:291 (Harvard). Collates (if perfect): )+(<sup>6</sup> A-Vvv<sup>8</sup> 3X<sup>4</sup>. Imperfect: lacks )+(1, title, supplied in ms.; also Ooo<sup>8</sup>, blank?, excised. Bound in contemporary pigskin, tooled and stamped in blind. Front cover defective, lacking clasps, initial gathering loose. Czech-Latin-Greek-German dictionary, cols. 2-1916 (pages are unnumbered, double-column), and unpaginated German index to the dictionary [103 p.].

**1600: [CATALAN-LATIN] [LILLY]** *Thesaurus puerilis / authore Onophrio Pouio Gerundensi artium doctore ...*, by Onofre Pou. Barcinone: Ex typographia Iacobi à Cendrat sumptibus Gaspardus Garrisius bibliopolæ, Anno, M.DC. [1600]. 216, [4] leaves; 16 cm (8vo). Cendrat, Jaime, fl. 1592-1606, printer. Garrisius, Gaspardus, bookseller. Variant title: *Thesavrvs pverilis*. Notes: At head of title: Iesvs. Arranged by topic, e.g. Vocables de casa ... De coses de escriure, y de cartes ... De les malaties del cos huma, etc. Signatures: A-Dd\* Ee\* (N4 signed O4). Palau Y Dulcet cites the same printer, but a variant with Ioannis Symo as bookseller. Catalan and Latin vocabulary, with some Valencian and Lemousi. Bound in contemporary vellum, sewn over thongs, fore-edge ties lacking; some corners lacking, some worming, minor losses of text. First edition. Salvá y Mallen, P. Bib. de Salvá II, 229, no. 2131, note. Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.) 234122. Not in Zaunmüller. Palau: "a curious and celebrated Catalan/Latin vocabulary." "Words are listed under subject headings such as farming, precious stones, clothing, weather, or food and drink (50 pp.). There are some 9,000 words and phrases (including proverbs) followed by their Latin equivalents" (bookseller's description).

**1602: [ENGLISH-FRENCH] [LILLY]** Preferred Title: *Expositiones terminorum legum Anglorum. English & Anglo-Norman*. Title: *An exposition of certaine difficult and obscure words and termes of the lawes of this realme ... newly amended and augmented, both in French and English, for the helpe of such young students as are desirous to attaine to the knowlege of the same.* Rastell, John, -1536. London: Printed by Thomas Wight, 1602. [4], 196 leaves; 14 cm. (8vo) English and Law French in parallel columns. Originally composed in French, ca. 1523, with a Latin title "Expositiones terminorū legum anglorū." The authorship and translation ascribed variously to John and William Rastell, cf. NUC pre-1956 481:668 and STC 20701 etc. Signatures: A-Z<sup>8</sup>, Aa-Bb<sup>8</sup>. Various errors in foliation. English text in black letter. Bound in contemporary vellum, ms. spine title.

**1607:** [LATIN-HEBREW] [LILLY] Preferred Title: *Epitome radicum Hebraicarum et Chaldaicarum*. Title: *Johannis Buxtorfi Epitome radicum Hebraicarum et Chaldaicarum: complectens omnes voces, tam primas quàm derivatas, quae in Sacris Bibliis, Hebraeâ & ex parte Chaldaeâ linguâ scriptis, extant: interpretationis fide, exemplorum Biblicorum copia, locorum plurimorum difficultium ex variis Hebraeorum commentariis explicatione, novè aucta, illustrata, locupletata. Adjectus est index vocum Latinarum copiosissimus ...* Buxtorf, Johann, 1564-1629. Basileae: Per Conradum Waldkirch, 1607. [16], 983, [65] p.; 17 cm. (8vo). NUC pre-56 87:681 cites eds. of 1600 and 1607, and notes later published with additions as *Manuale Hebraicum et Chaldaicum* and *Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum*. Signatures: ):(<sup>8</sup> a-z<sup>8</sup> A-Z<sup>8</sup> Aa-Tt<sup>8</sup> Vu<sup>4</sup>. Bound in contemporary calf, red leather label on gilt spine, spine imperfect.

**1635 [1932]:** [LATIN-ALBANIAN] [IUW] *Le Dictionnaire albanais de 1635*, édité avec introd. et index complet par Mario Roques. Paris, Libr. Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 1932- v. facsim. 21 cm. Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Nationale des Langues Orientales Vivantes; t. 11. Facsimile reprint of the Rome 1635 ed.: v. 1, second part. 1. *Dictionarium Lation-Epiroticum* per R.D. Franciscum Blanchum. 1932, 59, 222 p. 16mo.

**1638:** [OCCITAN-FRENCH] [LILLY] Preferred Title: *Ramelet moundi*. Title: *Le Ramelet movndi de tres flovretos, o, Las gentilessos de tres boutados / del Sr. Govdelin; et le tovt se covrovno d'vn noubél dictiounari per intelligença des mouts plus escartats de lengo francezo*. Godolin, Pierre, b. 1580. A Toulouse: De l'imprimario de Ian Boudo ..., 1638. [18], 242, [72] p.; 19 cm. (8vo) Signatures: [pi]<sup>2</sup> ã<sup>8</sup> A-P<sup>8</sup>, <sup>2</sup>A-I<sup>4</sup>. "Le dicciounari moundi, de la oun soun enginats principalomen les mouts les pus escarriés, an l'esplicaciú francezo = Dictionaire de la langue toulousaine, contenant principalement les mots les plus éloignez du françois, avec leur explication"--[72] p. at end. From the collection of the Musée Théodore Aubanel. Bound in full gold tooled red morocco; all edges gilt; marbled endpapers. References: BN, 62:817.

**1643:** [LATIN-PORTUGUESE] [IUW] *Dictionarium Latino Lusitanicum: et Lusitanico Latinum; cum aliquorum adagiorum, & humaniorum historiarum, & fabularum perutili expositione: item de vocibus ecclesiasticis: de ponderibus, & mensuris, & aliquibus loquendi modis pueris accommodatis / per Hieronimum Cardozum Lusitanum ...* Cardoso, Jerónimo, d. 1569. Ulyssipone: Ex officina Laurentij de Anueres, 1643. [2], 422 [i.e. 426] leaves; 21 cm. (4to) Signatures: pi.p2.s, A-Z.p8.s, Aa-Zz.p8.s, Aaa-Ggg.p8.s, Hhh.p2.s. Leaves printed on both sides; versos of pi1 and Hhh2 blank; leaves following 344 numbered 341, 342, etc.

**1648:** [POLYGLOT: HEBREW-GREEK-LATIN] [LILLY] *Haver le-talmidim = Synergos tois mathetais = Sodalis discipulis = The schollers companion, or, A little library: containing all the interpretations of the Hebrew and Greek Bible, by all authors, first into the Latine. And now (with the English of every Latine word added thereunto) brought into a pocket book ... / by A. R. ...* Rowley, Alexander. London: M. Bell for W. Larner and G. Whittington, 1648. [8], 210, [1]; 152; 432 p.; 14 cm. (8vo). Hebrew, Greek and Latin dictionaries with definitions in English. Title in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English. Also attributed to Alexander Ross. Signatures: A<sup>4</sup> B-O<sup>8</sup> p<sup>2</sup> Aa-Ii<sup>8</sup> Kk<sup>4</sup> Aaa-Dddd<sup>8</sup>. Bound in sprinkled calf, blind rules, lettered on label in gold; rebacked. On front 1956, 507:449; BM, 208:513; Folger. Printed books, 22:239; Wm. Andrews Clark Mem. Lib., 12:737.

**1663: [POLYGLOT: LATIN-ITALIAN-FRENCH-SPANISH-GERMAN]**

[LILLY] Preferred Title: *Polygraphia nova et universalis ex combinatoria arte detecta*. Title: *Athanasii Kircheri e Soc. Jesu Polygraphia nova et vniversalis ex combinatoria arte detecta: Quà quiuis etiam linguarum quantumuis imperitus triplici methodo prima, vera & reali, sine vlla latentis arcani suspicione, manifestè; secunda, per technologiam quandam artificiosè dispositam; tertia, per steganographiam impenetrabili scribendi genere adornatam, vnus vernaculae linguae subsidio, omnibus populis & linguis clam, apertè; obscurè, & dilucidè scribere & respondere posse docetur, & demonstratur / In III. syntagmata distribvta in principum gratiam ac recreationem inuenta & in lucem edita ... Kircher, Athanasius, 1602-1680. Romae: Ex typographia Varesij, 1663. 2 pts. in 1 v. (148 p., [3] leaves; 23, [1] p.); 34 cm. (fol.) Signatures: A-B<sup>4</sup> C-I<sup>2</sup> K-Y<sup>4</sup>; A-C<sup>4</sup>. The appendix is separately signed and paginated. The leaves are one engraved and two letterpress tables. With the bookplate of the North Library. Some paper repairs, folded plate rebaced with linen. Bound by Hatton, binder, Manchester in full calf, double and triple line fillets, leather spine label lettered in gilt, edges red; spine faded, fore-edges imperfect. References: Galland, J.S. Bib. of the lit. of cryptology, 102-103. Schulman, D. Annotated Bib. of cryptography, 14. Backer-Sommervogel, 4:1059, no. 20. The five-language glossary is arranged in five columns, pp. 17-44 [part A], pp. 47-78 [part B], and an "Epistoiographia pentaglossa," pp. 88-127.*

**1668: [POLYGLOT: HEBREW-LATIN-DUTCH] [LILLY] *Manuale***

*Hebraicum & Chaldaicum: continens omnes voces V.T. primitivas & derivatas, cum versione Latina & Belgica. (Een woorden-boek, van alle de Hebreusche en Chaldeusche woorden des Ouden Testaments, in de Latijnsche en Nederduytsche tale over-geset.) / a Johanne Leusden ... Leusden, Johannes, 1624-1699. Trajecti ad Rhenum [i.e. Utrecht]: Ex officina Cornelis à Coesvelt, 1668. [12], 478, [18] p.; 14 cm. (12mo) Text runs from right to left. Signatures: \*<sup>6</sup> A-Q<sup>12</sup> R<sup>6</sup>. With the bookplate of Robert J. Hayhurst. Bound in contemporary vellum, wallet fore-edges. References: NUC pre-56, 329:396.*

**1676: [POLYGLOT: HEBREW-LATIN-DUTCH] [LILLY] *Lexicon***

*hebraicum et Chaldaicum: complectens omnes voces, tam primas quàm derivatas, quae in Sacris Bibliis, Hebraeâ, & ex parte Chaldaeâ linguâ scriptis, extant ... Accessit Lexicon breve rabbinico-philosophicum, communiora vocabula continens, quae in commentariis passim occurrunt. Cum indice locorum Scripturae et vocum Latino. Editio octava, de novo recognita, & innumeris in locis aucta & emendata. Buxtorf, Johann, 1564-1629. Basileae, Sumptibus J. König & fil, Typis J. Brandmylleri, 1676. 976, [76] p. 18 cm. Hebrew title on verso of t.-p. At head of title: Johannis Buxtorfi. Includes indexes. Bound in contemporary vellum over wooden boards.*

**1678: [LATIN-ENGLISH] [LILLY] *Linguae Latinae liber dictionarius***

*quadripartitus = A Latine dictionary in four parts... / opera & studio Adami Littleton ... Littleton, Adam, 1627-1694 London: Printed for T. Basset, J. Wright, and R. Chiswell, 1678. 2 v.: ill., maps; 26 cm. (4to). Printed four columns to the page within single line borders; title page within a double line border. Three title-pages were issued: 1. [Original general t.p.] Linguae Latinae ... A Latin Dictionary in four parts; 2. Linguae Latinae ... pars II [for the original parts I, III, and IV as "pars II"]; and Dictionarium Latino-Barbarum... Londini, Typis J.C., Impensis Johannis Wright & Richardi Chiswel, 1677. For further information cf. Bibliographical file. Copies variously bound depending on placement of t.ps., dedication, etc. Cf. NUC pre-1956 NL 0413637. Library copy has all*

3 t.ps. bound in the "pars II" vol. (original pts. I, III, IV). Signatures (as bound) A-Iii<sup>4</sup> <sup>2</sup>Aaa-Dddd<sup>4</sup> (2nd ser.: Hhh, Hhhh<sup>3</sup> missigned Hh, Hhhh<sup>2</sup>); pi1 A<sup>4</sup> <sup>2</sup>A-Cc<sup>4</sup> Dd<sup>2</sup> Ee-Ll<sup>4</sup> chi1 A-X<sup>4</sup> Aaaaa-6F<sup>4</sup> \*-\*\*<sup>2</sup>. Engraved leaves: Two (identical) frontispieces "Bibliotheca Palatina, R. White sculp."; "Italia vetus" (with letterpress verso 'Roma Antiqua descripta'); "Roma Antiqua". Library copy extra-illustrated with two identical engravings of the arms of Sir Richard Browne. Author's presentation copy to Sir R. Browne; with annotations by John Evelyn. With modern bookplates with the initials "J E". Bound in full vellum, sewn over thongs. Contents: I. English-Latine.II. Latine-Classical.III. Latine-Propre. IV. Latine-Barbarous. References:Wing (2nd ed.), L2563.

**1680:** [LATIN-GERMAN] [LILLY] Preferred Title: *Dictionarium bilingue*. Title: *Johannis Frissii, Tigurini, Dictionarium bilingue: Latino-Germanicum, & Germanico-Latinum: ... accesserunt, Nomenclatura regionum, populorum, urbium, fluviorum, & montium ...* Frisius, Johannes, 1505-1565. Tiguri [i.e. Zurich]: typis H. Bodmeri, 1680. [16], 738, 358, [2], 359-363 p.; 18 cm. (8vo). Other titles: *Dictionarium bilingue*. Notes: [2] p. following p. 358, an inserted fold. table of the Roman calendar. BN 55:580. BN and other authorities cite eds. from 1556 to 18th century. On half-title: *Frisii Dictionarium, a Joh. Casparo Svicero auctum, & nova methodo digestum*. Bound in contemporary vellum tooled and rolled in blind, blue edges, sites for two clasps; rubbed and soiled, minor foxing of sheets.

**1686:** [GREEK-LATIN] [IUW] *Georgi Pasoris Lexicon graeco-latinum in Novum Domini Nostri Jesu Christi Testamentum: nunc denuo revisum et ab innumeris mendis repurgatum: ubi omnium vocabulorum tam appellativorum themata, quam nominum propriorum etyma notantur, & grammaticè resolvuntur, simulque graeca omnia latinè redduntur: cum indicibus graecarum & latinarum N. T. vocum & phrasium, ut & observationum philologicarum accuratissimis, & adjectio in fine indice nominum propriorum, omniumque simul vocum hebraicarum, syriacarum & latinarum, qua in N. T. usurpantur: quibus indicibus jam accessit novus index dictorum Scripturae S. explicatorum utilissimus: in gratiam Sacr. litt. & linguae graecae studiosorum*. Pasor, George, 1570-1637.Lipsiae: apud M. G. Weidmannum & J. F. Gleditschium, 1686. 30, 784, [186] p.; 18 cm. Bound with the author's *Etyma nominum propriorum*. Lipsiae, 1686.

**1688:** [ENGLISH-FRENCH] [IUW] *The great French dictionary: in two parts: the first, French and English, the second English and French, according to the ancient and modern orthography: wherein each language is set forth in its greatest latitude, the various senses of words, both proper and figurative, are orderly digested, and illustrated with apposite phrases and proverbs, the hard words explained, and the proprieties adjusted: to which are prefixed the grounds of both languages, in two grammatical discourses, the one English and the other French*, by Guy Miegé. London: Printed by J. Redmayne for Tho. Basset, 1688. 2 v. in 1; 38 cm.

**1693:** [LATIN-ENGLISH] [IUW] *Linguae romanae dictionarium luculentum novum: a new dictionary in five alphabets ...: the whole completed and improved from the several works of Stephens, Cooper, Gouldman, Holyoke, Dr. Littleton, a large manuscript in three volumes of John Milton, &c.: in the use of all which, for greater exactness, recourse has always been had to the authors themselves*. Cambridge: Printed for W. Rawlins in St. Bartholomew's Close, ..., 1693. 1 v. (unpaged); 26 cm. Includes also a Tabula chronologica starting from the "Orbis conditus". Contents: I. The English

words and phrases before the Latin. II. The Latin-Classic before the English. III. The Latin proper names of those persons, people or countries that frequently occur. IV. The Latin barbarous. V. The Law-Latin.

**1701: [PORTUGUESE-LATIN] [LILLY]** *A compleat account of the Portugueze language: being a copious dictionary of English with Portugueze, and Portugueze with English. Together with an easie and unerring method of its pronunciation, by a distinguishing accent, and a compendium of all the necessary rules of construction and orthography digested into a grammatical form. To which is subjoined by way of appendix their usual manner of correspondence by writing, being all suitable, as well as to the diversion and curiosity of the inquisitive traveller, as to the indispensable use and advantage of the more industrious trader and navigator to most of the known parts of the world /* by A.J. London: Printed by R. Janeway, for the author, 1701. [433] p.; 33 cm. (fol.) Sometimes attributed to Alexander Justice, cf. NUC pre-1956 287:157. First edition. Unpaginated; collational alphabet in part repeated between sections. Signatures (Lilly Library copy): pi<sup>2</sup> a<sup>2</sup> A-Z<sup>2</sup> Aa-Ccc<sup>2</sup>; Aa-Kkkk<sup>2</sup>; Ddd-Eee<sup>2</sup> Fff<sup>2</sup> (Fff1 (last series) incorrectly signed Ff, -Fff2). Lacking leaf Fff2 recto supplied in slightly reduced photocopy, verso blank). Title in black and red within double line border. Lilly Library copy with an early ownership signature on t.p.: George Dawson. Bound in contemporary mottled calf, edges sprinkled red, ms. spine label; worn and chipping, repairs to spine, corners restored. Photocopy of missing leaf tipped in. Contents: Vocabularium Anglo-Lusitanicum. Vocabularium Lusitano-Anglicanum. An appendix of the forms of writing.

**1702: [FRENCH-ENGLISH] [LILLY]** *Dictionnaire royal, françois et anglois: ... divisé en deux parties, par Monsieur Boyer ...* Boyer, Abel, 1667-1729. La Haye: chez H. van Bulderen, 1702. 2 pts. in 1 v.; 25 cm. (4to). Pt. 2 with English title text, French definitions. Signatures: \*<sup>4</sup> A-Z<sup>4</sup> Aa-Cccc<sup>4</sup>; ã<sup>4</sup> A-Z<sup>4</sup> Aa-Ssss<sup>4</sup>. Unpaginated. Bound in contemporary vellum, lettered in ms., lightly sprinkled edges. References: Mansell 71:24; BM 25:233; BN 18:562. BM cites an ed. of 1699. Second copy: IUW.

**1705a: [ENGLISH-PORTUGUESE] [LILLY]** *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica, or, A short and compendious system of an English and Portugueze grammar: containing all the most useful and necessary rules of the syntax, and construction of the Portugueze tongue. together with some useful dialogues and colloquies, agreeable to common conversation. VVith a vocabulary of useful vvords in English and Portugueze. Designed for, and fitted to all capacities, and more especially such vvwhose chance or business may lead them into any part of the vvorld, vvhere that language is used or esteemed.* Lisboa: Na officina de miguel Manescal ..., 1705. 264 p.; 21 cm. (8vo in 4s) Has been attributed to A.J. (i.e. Alexander Justice), cf. Alston. For earlier versions, cf. Alston no. 584 and note. Signatures: pi<sup>4</sup> A-Ii<sup>4</sup>. Turned chain lines. From the library of C.R. Boxer. Bound in sprinkled sheep, gilt spine, edges red. References: Alston, R.C. Engl. language, 2:134, no. 585.

**1705b: [LATIN-GERMAN] [IUW]** *Novus synonymorum, epithetorum et phrasium poetiarum thesaurus Latino-Germanicus: recognitus & à variis mendis expurgatus ... / autore anonymo è Societ. Jesu. Editio novissima accessit Epitome selectarum historiarum, fabularum, insularum, regionum, urbium, fluviorum, montiumque celebriorum, ex variis probatis auctoribus collecta. Coloniae Agrippinae: Sumptibus Viduae Godefridi Meucheri, 1705. 943, [19] p.; 18 cm. Last 19 pages blank.*

Includes index. IU copy bound in reverse order. Includes a Latin-German dictionary, with full explications in Latin, pp. 1-919.

**1705c:** [SPANISH-FRENCH] [LILLY] *Tesoro nuevo de dos lenguas, española y francesa: el mas amplo y el mejor que asalido à luz hasta aora, en que se contiene la explicacion del español en francés, y del francés en español: en dos partes con muchas frâses y maneras de hablar particulâres, sacadas de diferentes graves autores españoles, principalmente de Covarrubias, de Saavedra, de Quevedo, de Gracian, y de Solís. Y los nombres de los reynos, provincias, comârcas, ciudâdes, villas, y rios del mundo; los nombres de bautismo de hombres y mugeres, y los de las naciones: las explicaciones de los libros de la sagrada escritura, muchos refranes, y otras cosas muy curiosas de las historias antiguas, por Francisco Sobrino ...* Sobrino, Francisco, active 1703-1734. En Brusselas: Por Francisco Foppens, Mercader de Libros, 1705. 2 v.; 25 cm. (4to). "Con privilegio del rey" -- t. p. T. p. of vol. 2 reads: "Tresor nouveau de deux langues, françoise et espagnole..." Signatures: vol. 1: [pi]<sup>2</sup> \*<sup>4</sup> A-Aaaa<sup>4</sup>; vol. 2: [pi]<sup>2</sup> A-Hhh<sup>4</sup>. Bound in 19th century half diced Russia and marbled boards, spine stamped in gilt, all edges sprinkled blue. References: Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.), 147756.

**1722:** [GERMAN-LATIN] [LILLY] *Teutsch-Lateinisches Wörterbüchlein: zum nutz und ergötzung der Schul-Jugend zusammen getragen und mit 6000 darzu dienlichen Bildern gezieret: deme noch über das eine kurtz-gefaszte lateinische Sprach-übung und ziemliche Anzahl auserlesener Sprüche beygefüget=Dictionariolum germanico-latinum: in usum & delectationem scholasticæ juventutis concinnatum & aliquot millibus huic rei inserventibus iconibus illustratum: cui in super accessit epitome grammatices latinæ cum selectarum sententiarum farraginæ.* Noribergæ: Sumptibus Johannis Friderici Rüdigeri, 1722. [2], 256, 44, [47] p., [1] leaf of plates: ill.; 17 cm. (8vo). Other titles: *Dictionariolum germanico-latinum*. Attribution to Comenius, NUC pre-1956 712:269, is erroneous. Signatures: 1 engr. leaf + pi<sup>1</sup> A-Q<sup>8</sup> a-e<sup>8</sup> f<sup>6</sup>. Includes index. For further information see bibliographical file. From the library of Elisabeth Ball. Bound in contemporary calf, in a beige cloth fall-down-back case.

**1723:** [ITALIAN-FRENCH] [LILLY] *Dictionaire italien et françois: contenant tout ce qui se trouve dans les autres dictionaires: enrich de quantite de mots nouveaux ...* par le Sr. Veneroni... Veneroni, sieur de, 1642-1708. Nouvelle ed. / rev., corr., & augm. considerablement par l'auteur. A Londres: Chez Mathieu de Varennes, Libraire, dans le Strand, MDCCXXIII [1723]. 2 v. in 1; 28 cm. (4to.) Vol. 2 has imprint: A Paris: Chez Michel-Etienne David, Quay des Augustins, à la Providence, & au Roy David: et Chez Christophe David, ruë S. Jacques, près la Fontaine S. Severin, au Nom de Jesus, MDCCXXIII [1723]. Vol. 1: "Avec Approbation & Privilege de Sa Majesté"; v.2: "Avec Approbation et Privilege du Roi." Signatures: [pi]<sup>2</sup> A-Rrr<sup>4</sup> Sss<sup>2</sup> (-Sss2); v.2: A-Ggg<sup>4</sup> Lilly Library v.1 signature K2 mislabeled B2 and Gg3 is misnumbered Gg2; v.2 signature Hh3 mislabeled as Gg3, Mm2 mislabeled as M2, Oo1 mislabeled as O1, and Eee3 misnumbered Eee1. Lilly Library copy with armorial bookplate of William Russell, 8th Duke of Bedford at front and armorial bookplate of John Russell, 4th Duke of Bedford on p. [2]. Lilly Library copy has ms. inscription at front, "Questo libro appartiene à my Lady Diana Spencer." Bound in green cloth and black leather, spine stamped in gold, with edges speckled red.

**1728:** [POLYGLOT: ITALIAN-LATIN-ILLYRIAN] [IUW] *Dizionario italiano, latino, illirico: cui si permettono alcuni avvertimenti per iscrivere, e con facilità*

*maggiore leggere le voci illiriche, scritte con caratteri italiani: ed anche una breve grammatica per apprendere con proprietà la lingua illirica: con in fine l'indice latino-italicus*, opera del P. Ardelio Della Bella ... Della Bella, Ardelio, 1654-1737. In Venezia: Presso Cristoforo Zanne ..., 1728. [10], 50, 785, 177, [5] p.; 24 cm. "Dedicata all' Eccell. del sig. K. Carlo Pisani."

**1731:** [POLYGLOT: GERMAN-LATIN-RUSSIAN] [LILLY] *Teutsch-Lateinisch- und Ruzsches Lexicon: samt denen Anfangs-Gründen der Ruzsches Sprache, zu allgemeinen Nutzen / bey der Kayserl. Academie der Wissenschaften zum Druck befördert = Niēmetsko-Latinskī i Ruskī lexikon: kupno S pervymi nachalami Ruskago iazyka k obshchei pol'zie*, pri Imperatorskoi Akademīi nauk pechatīiu izdan. St. Petersburg: Gedruckt in der Kayserl. Academie der Wissenschaften Buchdruckerey, 1731. [4], 788, 48 p.; 23 cm. (4to). Russian on t.p. transliterated. BM 209:835 has note: Being the German-Latin part of Erich Weismann's *Lexicon bipertium*, with a Russian trans. by S. Volchkov. Sopikov, V.S., *Essay in Russian bibl.*, 5911, trans. by Serg. Volchkov, Ivan Il'inskiĭ, Ivan Satarov, and Iv. Sem. Gorlitskiĭ. Signatures: pi<sup>2</sup> A-Fffff<sup>4</sup> Ggggg<sup>2</sup> )(4<sup>2</sup>B-F<sup>4</sup>. Armorial bookplate of Trotter of Morton Hall. Ex libris: W.E.D. Allen. Bound in sprinkled calf of the period, rebacked, earlier gilt spine mounted; edges sprinkled red.

**1734:** [FRENCH-LATIN] [IUW] *Dictionnaire universel françois et latin: contenant la signification et définition tant des mots de l'une & de l'autre langue ... Avec des remarques d'erudition et de critique ...* Nouv. éd. corr. et augm., dans laquelle on a placé les additions selon leur rang. Nancy: P. Antoine, 1734. 5 v.; 41 cm. Half-title: *Dictionnaire universel françois et latin, vulgairement appelé Dictionnaire de Trévoux*. Edited by Pierre Antoine. The first "Dictionnaire de Trévoux" (Trévoux, 1704, 3 v.) was based on the work of Antoine Furetière. Bibliography: v. 1, p. xiv-xix.

**1744:** [FRENCH-BRETON] [IUW] *Dictionnaire françois-breton ou françois-celtique du dialecte de Vannes, enrichi de thèmes, dans lequel on trouvera les genres du françois & du breton; les infinitifs, les participes passifs, les présents de l'indicatif, suivant la première façon de conjuguer; & une orthographe facile, tant pour l'écriture, que pour la prononciation*. Par Monsieur L'A\*\*\* ... Cillart de Kerampoul, Clément-Vincent, Abbé, 1686?-1749. Leide, Par la compagnie, 1744. xx, 467, [1] p. In double columns.

**1747:** [ENGLISH-DUTCH] [LILLY] *A compendious guide to the Low-Dutch language = Korte wegwyzer der Nederduytsche taal ...: containing the most necessary and essential grammar-rules, whereby one may speedily, and without much difficulty, attain to the knowledge of the aforesaid language, and the right use of the Dutch particles de and het, so much wanted hitherto*, by Willijam Sewel. 3rd. ed. [sic] / with some additions. Te Amsterdam: by Jacob ter Beek ..., 1747. 3 pts. in 1 v. (168; 264; [72] p.); 14 cm. (12mo). Earliest ed. cited in BM 219:700 and NUC pre-1956 540:88 is 1700, various eds. follow, 1706, 1725, 1740, etc. Signatures: A-G<sup>12</sup>; A-L<sup>12</sup>; Aa-Cc<sup>12</sup>. Ex libris C.R. Boxer. Bound in contemporary calf, worn and broken. Contents: Compendious guide [i.e. grammar]. Several dialogues, letters and bills of exchange [i.e. phrase book]. Vocabulary.

[EVEN] The Even language /er'ven/, also known as Lamut, Ewen, Eben, Orich, Ilqan (Russian: Эвэнский язык, earlier also Ламутский язык), is a Tungusic language spoken by the Evens in Siberia. It is spoken by widely scattered communities of reindeer herders

from Kamchatka and the Sea of Okhotsk in the east to the River Lena in the west, and from the Arctic coast in the north to the River Aldan in the south. Even is an endangered language, with only some 5,700 speakers (Russian census, 2010). Dialects are Arman, Indigirka, Kamchatka, Kolyma-Omolon, Okhotsk, Ola, Tompon, Upper Kolyma, Sakkyryr, Lamunkhin.

Ethnologue: eve. Alternate Names: Eben, Ewen, Ilqan, Lamut, Orich.

**1926:** [LILLYbm] *Slovar Russko-Lamutskii i Russko-Koriakskii*. Petropavlovsk-on-Kamchatka: K.I.K., 1926. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-55 56-60. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. (listing earliest Even dictionary as 1936 and the earliest Koryak dictionary as 1939). Russian-Even, pp. [7]-20, and Russian-Koryak, pp. [23]-55.

Benzing (see below) states that the arctic tribes of the [former] Soviet Union have only developed written languages and the beginning of a national literature since 1930. This small pamphlet appears to be the earliest separately printed vocabularies of the two languages, and certainly one of the earliest documents involving the language actually printed in Kamchatka.

**1952:** [IUW] *Russko-ëvenskiï slovar'. Syyshe 20.000 slov. S prilozheniem grammaticheskogo ocherka ëvenskogo iazyka*. Sostavili V.I. TSintsius i L.D. Rishes. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh slovarëi, 1952. 777 p. 21 cm. Russian-Even dictionary.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *Lamutische Grammatik mit Bibliographie, Sprachproben und Glossar*, by Johannes Benzing. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1955. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VII VIII, 1 2-254 255-256. First edition. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur: Veröffentlichung der Orientalischen Kommission, Band VI. Zauhmüller, col. 233 ("Hervorragendes Werk"). Even-German vocabulary, pp. [140]-248. Benzing prefers to refer to the language as 'Lamut' to avoid the possible confusion of the two languages, Even and Evenki. Benzing bases his study on the Ola dialect, since the Lamuts from that area are the most compactly settled and show the highest degree of economic development. They are also centrally located within the Even language area.

**1957:** [IUW] *Ëvensko-russkiï slovar' Slovar' soderzhit okolo 10 000 slov*. Sostavili V. I. TSintsius i L. D. Rishes. Leningrad, Uchpedgiz, 1957. 276 p.

**1982:** [IUW] *Okhotskiï dialekt ëvenskogo iazyka*, V.D. Lebedev. Leningrad: Nauka, Lenigradskoe otd-nie, 1982. 240 p.; 23 cm. Appendices (p. 134-[241]): I. Tekst, perevod -- II. Slovar'. Includes bibliographical references. Okhotsk dialect Even-Russian dictionary.

**1988:** [IUW] *Slovar' ëvensko-russkiï i russko-ëvenskiï: okolo 4000 slov: posobie dlïa uchashchikhsïa nachal'noi shkoly*, by V.A. Robbek, Kh.I. Dutkin, A.A. Burykin. Leningrad: "Prosveshchenie", 1988. 262 p.; 21 cm.

**1992:** [IUW] *Kratkiï slovar'-razgovornik dlïa izuchaiushchikh ëvenskiï iazyk*, Kh.I. Dutkin. ĪAkutsk: ĪAkutskoe kn. izd-vo, 1992. 33 p.; 21 cm. Even, Russian and Yakut.

**1995a:** [IUW] *Allaikhovskiï govor ëvenov ĪAkutii*, Kh.I. Dutkin. Sankt-Peterburg: Nauka, 1995. 143 p.; 22 cm. Notes: At head of title: Rossiiskaia akademiia nauk. Institut problem malochislennykh narodov Severa ĪAkutskogo nauchnogo tsentra Sibirskogo

otdeleniia. Includes Even-Russian dictionary (p. 85-[138]). Includes bibliographical references (p. 139-[141]).

**1995b:** [IUW] *Ėvédich tóréděi tatli*, A.V. Sivtseva. ĪAkutsk: Sakhapoligrafizdat, 1995. 119 p.; ill.; 22 cm. Title in Russian on verso t.p.: *Kartiniyǐ slovar' dlīa obuchenīia ēvenskomu iazyku*. In Even and Russian. Russian-Even juvenile dictionary.

[**EVENKI**] Evenki /er'venki/, formerly known as Tungus, or (Solon) is the largest member of the northern group of Tungusic languages, a group which also includes Even, Negidal, and (the more closely related) Oroqen language. The name is sometimes wrongly given as "Evenks". It is spoken by Evenks in Russia, and China. The Evenki language varies considerably among its dialects which are divided into three large groups: the northern, the southern and the eastern dialects. These are further divided into minor dialects. A written language was created for Evenkis in the Soviet Union in 1931, first using a Latin alphabet, and from 1937 a Cyrillic one. In China, Evenki is written experimentally in the Mongolian script. The language is generally considered endangered (Wiki).

Ethnologue: evn. Alternate Names: Ewenk, Ewenke, Ewenki, Khamnigan, Owenke, Solon, Solong, Sulong, Suolun.

**1856:** [LILLY] *M. Alexander Castren's Grundzüge einer tungusischen sprachlehre, nebst kurzem wörterverzeichnis*, by M. Alexander Castrén [1813-1852], ed. by Aton Schiefner. St. Petersburg: Buchdr. der Kaiserlichen akademie der wissenschaften, 1856. Contemporary [possibly original] quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards. Zaunmüller, col. 125.

**1895:** see under **ALTAIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1926:** [IUW] *Tungussko-russkii slovar': s prilozheniem knigi M.A. Kastrena Osnovy izucheniia tungusskogo iazyka*, vy E.I. Titov. Irkutsk: Izd. Chitinskogo kraevogo gos. muzeia imeni A.K. Kuznetsova, 1926. xiv, 179, ix, 64 p.; 23 cm. Zaunmüller, col. 125. Partial contents: *Osnovy izucheniia tungusskogo iazyka*, M.A. Kastren; perevod s nemetskogo M.G. Peshkovoĭ; redaktsiia i primechaniia E.I. Titova.

**1927:** [IUW] *Materialy dlīa issledovaniia tungusskogo iazyka: narechie bargyzinskikh tungusov*, by N.N. Poppe. Leningrad: Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1927. 59 p.; 24 cm. Not in Zaunmüller. Series: *Materialy po iafeticheskomy iazykoznaniiu*; 13

**1944:** [IUW] *A Tungus dictionary; Tungus-Russian and Russian-Tungus*. S. M. Shirokogorov. Tokyo, Minzokugaku Kyōkai, 1944. 258 p. 37 cm. Not in Zaunmüller. Second edition. Photogravured from the mss.

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Evenkiisko-russkii slovar*, by G[lafira] M[akarevna] Vasilevich. Moscow: Gos idz-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1958. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold, and decorated in black and gold. 804 pp. and loosely inserted linguistic map. First edition. Bibliography, pp. [800]-802. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW.

**1983a:** [IUW] *Evengki Monggöl Kitad kelen-ü qaricaguluḡsan üges-ün tegübüri*, by Kesingge, Cidaltu, Alta nayiraḡulba; Norbu kinaba = 鄂温克语蒙汉对照词汇 /

贺兴格 其达拉图 阿拉塔 编; 诺尔布 校订. *Evengki Monggöl Kitad kelen-ü qaricaguluḡsan üges-ün tegübüri*, Kesingke, Cidaltu, Alta nayiraḡulba = *O-wen-k'o yü*

*Meng Han tui chao tzu hui*, Ho-hsing-ko, Ch'i-ta-la-t'u, A-la-t'a pien. Angq-a udag-a keblebe. 北京: 民族出版社, 1983.

[Begejing]: Ündüsüten-ü Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1983. 310 p.; 21 cm. Library binding incorporating original tan and light brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and white. Evenki folk songs with translations in Mongolian and Chinese, including alphabetically arranged vocabularies, pp. 1-310.

**1983b**: [IUW] *Slovar': évenkiïsko-russkiï russko-évenkiïskiï: okolo 4000 slov: posobie dlia uhashchikhsia nachal'noï shkoly*, V.D. Kolesnikova. Leningrad: "Prosveshchenie", Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1983. 302 p.; 21 cm. Authorized for instructional purposes.

**1988**: [IUW] *Russko-évenkiïskiï slovar': okolo 4,500 slov*, B.V. Boldyrev; pod redaktsieï A.A. Kudri. Moskva: "Russkiï iazyk", 1988. 302 p.; 23 cm.

Enlarged edition **1995**: [IUW] *Russko-évenkiïskiï slovar': okolo 20,000 slov*, B.V. Boldyrev; otvetstvennyï redaktor M.D. Simonov. Novosibirsk: VO "Nauka", 1994. 498 p.; 27 cm.

**2000**: [IUW] *Évenkiïsko-russkiï slovar': okolo 21,000 slov*, by B.V. Boldyrev. Novosibirsk: Izd-vo SO RAN, Filial "Geo", 2000- v. <1 >; 27 cm. Russian and Evenki.

**2001**: [IUW] *Èvédyl nimngākār = Ewenkische Märchen: ethnographischer Umriss, Texte, Übersetzungen und Wörterbuch*, by Stefano Cotrozzi, Anna Nikolajewna Myrejewa, [Hrsg.]. Bonn: Verlag für Kultur und Wissenschaft, 2001. 119 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Series: Disputationes linguarum et cultuum orbis. Sectio A, Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, 1433-8270; Bd. 3 = Untersuchungen zu den Sprachen und Kulturen der Welt; Bd. 3. Includes bibliographical references. Evenki-German vocabulary.

**2004**: [IUW] *Эвенкийско-русский словарь: около 30 000 слов = Èvédyl-lūchadyl türērūk: 30,000 khulékè turēn*, A.N. Мыреева. *Évenkiïsko-russkiï slovar': okolo 30 000 slov = Èvédyl-lūchadyl türērūk: 30,000 khulékè turēn*, A.N. Myreeva.

Новосибирск: "Наука", 2004. Novosibirsk: "Nauka", 2004. 795 p.; 22 cm. Series: Памятники этнической культуры коренных малочисленных народов Севера, Сибири и Дальнего Востока; т. 3. Pamiatniki ètnicheskoi kul'tury korenykh malochislennykh narodov Severa, Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka; t. 3.

**2005**: [IUW] *Словарь эвенкийско-русский и русско-эвенкийский: около 4000 слов / Н.М. Колесникова [sic]; [Колесникова, В.Д.; редактор, Е.Е. Белгова]. Slovar' évenkiïsko-russkiï i russko-évenkiïskiï: okolo 4000 slov*, N.M. Kolesnikova [sic]; [Kolesnikova, V.D.; redaktor, E.E. Belgova]. Изд. 3-е, доработанное. Izd. 3-е, dorabotannoe. Санкт-Петербург: Филиал изд-ва "Просвещение", 2005. Sankt-Peterburg: Filial izd-va "Prosveshchenie", 2005. 249 p.; 21 cm. Series: Языки народов Севера, Сибири и Дальнего Востока. Iazyki narodov Severa, Sibiri i Dal'nego Vostoka. In Evenki and Russian. Juvenile dictionary.

**2010**: [IUW] 000 слов / Б.В. Болдырев [and three others] = Зейскай говор эвэды турэрукин: 10 000 турэн / Б.В. Болдырев [and three others]. *Slovar' zeïskogo govora egvenkov Amurskoï oblasti: slovar' soderzhit 10 000 slov* / B.V. Boldyrev [and three others] = Zeïskaï govor évèdy turèrukin: 10 000 turèn / B.V. Boldyrev [and three others]. Благовешенск: Издательство БГПУ, 2010. Blagoveshensk: Izdatel'stvo BGPU, 2010. 425 pages; 27 cm.

[EVIYA] Viya (Gheviya, Eviya, Avias) is a minor Bantu language of Gabon.

Ethnologue: (Eviya) gev. Alternate Names: Evia, Gevia, Geviya, Ivéa.

**2002:** [IUW] *Gedandedi sa geviya = Dictionnaire geviya-français*, by L. J. Van der Veen et S. Bodinga-Bwa-Bodinga. Leuven; Paris; Sterling, Va: Peeters, 2002. 569 p.: maps; 24 cm. Langues et littératures de l'Afrique noire; 12.

[ÉWÉ] Ewe (Ève or Èvegbe [èβegbe])[5] is a Niger–Congo language spoken in southeastern Ghana and southern Togo by over three million people. Ewe is part of a cluster of related languages commonly called Gbe; the other major Gbe language is Fon of Benin. Like most African languages, Ewe is tonal. The German Africanist Diedrich Hermann Westermann published many dictionaries and grammars of Ewe and several other Gbe languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ewe. Alternate Names: Ebwe, Efe, Eibe, Eue, Eve, Gbe, Krepe, Krepi, Popo, Vhe.

**1891:** [IUW] *Lehrbuch der Ephe-sprache: (Éwé) Anlo, Anecho-und Dahome-mundart mit glossar und einer karte der sklavenküste*, by Ernst Henrici. Stuttgart; Berlin: W. Spemann, 1891. xxi, 270 p.: ill., fold. map; 23 cm. Series: Lehrbücher des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin; Bd. VI. Hendrix 530.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1906a:** [LILLYbm] *Lehrbuch der Ewhe-Sprache in Togo, Anglo-dialekt: mit Übungstücken, einem systematischen Vokabular und einem Lesebuch*, by A[ugust] Seidel [1863-1916]. Heidelberg: Julius Groos, 1906. Original gray paper over boards, lettered in black. Pp. I-II III-VIII, 1 2-176. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes a series of classified Éwé-German vocabularies throughout.

"The Éwé blacks live throughout the entire southern area of the German colony of Togo....The Bremen Missionary Society had been working in the Éwé area long before the Germans took possession of it, and their research on the language, and in particular the Anglo dialect, is one of the lasting contributions of their missionaries....In addition to the wordlists for each exercise a series of systematic vocabularies runs throughout the entire book to facilitate a systematic acquisition of an adequate vocabulary" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1906:** [IUW] *Wörterbuch der Ewe-Sprache*, von Diedrich Westermann. Berlin: D. Reimer, 1905-1906. 2 v.; 26 cm. Library binding. IUW has only second volume. T. 2. Deutsch-Éwé Wörterbuch, pp. [1]-228.

"This second Part is to some extent merely an index to the first [Ewe-German] Part; for that reason the indication of tones has been given only where absolutely necessary. The German-Ewe volume is also intended for those native students in Togo who are learning German. For this reason it was necessary to provide a fairly complete German vocabulary" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1910:** [LILLY] *Gbesela or English-Ewe Dictionary*, by Professor D. Westermann. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1910. Original gray cloth, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-111 112. First edition. English-Éwé, pp. [1]-111. Zaunmüller, col. 125 (listing only second edition of 1930). Hendrix 548. First vocabulary of Éwé in English. This copy withdrawn from the War Office Library in London.

"This small dictionary is intended as a help for the Ewe people on the Gold Coast who want to study English. The need of such a book has long been felt among the

educated natives, as until now no printed Ewe-English literature exists; all the books on Ewe having been written in German" (Preface).

**1923** [reprint n.d.]: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire de la langue Éwé. I. Partie, Éwé-Français*, by E. Riebstein. S.l.: n.p., n.d. Original stiff gray boards with red linen spine. Pp. 1-148. Reproduction of the original edition of 1923. The whole of the book has been typed onto stencils and reproduced in toto, with no indication of purpose or date. Cf. Hendrix 539.

**1928**: [LILLYbm] *Evefiāla or Ewe-English Dictionary*, by D[iedrich] Westermann. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1928. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. I-III IV-VII VIII, 1-2 3-300. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 125. Hendrix 549. This is the first Éwé-English dictionary, which, along with Westermann's English-Éwé dictionary of the same era, appears to be based on the author's German dictionary of the language published in two volumes in 1905-1906.

"The present Ewe Dictionary is based on the *Aylo* dialect, which, as early as seventy-five years ago, became the literary form of the Ewe language, but has since that time constantly been enriched by words and grammatical forms from other dialects, so that it may be called the standard form of Ewe" (Preface).

Reprint **1973**: [IUW] *Evefiāla, or Ewe-English dictionary; Gbesela yeye, or English-Ewe dictionary*, by Diedrich Westermann. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Kraus Reprint, 1973. 661 p. in various pagings; 22 cm. Series: [Black experience: Series 2; 182]. Reprint of the 1928 ed. of *Evefiāla*, and of the 1930 ed. of *Gbesela yeye*, both published by Dietrich Reimer.

**1954**: [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der Ewe-Sprache*, Diedrich Westermann [1875-1956]. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1954. Original beige cloth over boards, lettered in brown. Pp. I-V VI-XXIV, 1 2-795 796 + folded linguistic map. New revised edition. Series: Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Institut für Orientforschung., Veröffentlichung Nr. 8. Éwé-German only, pp. [1]-795, with notes to the map, p. [796]. The foreword includes a detailed history of the author's own work on the Éwé language and the genesis of this dictionary, which began with his use of a "lithographically reproduced Éwé-German-English dictionary by the Missionary J. Knüsli. Second copy: IUW.

"This book is the new reworking of my *Wörterbuch der Éwé-Sprache* that appeared in 1905. In the intervening years, research on the Éwé language has progressed, both through repeated investigations with the help of native speakers and the appearance of a growing indigenous literature that has revealed the riches of the language in terms of its grammatical forms, its syntactic structures, its vocabulary and as a living repository of tribal culture. My study of the Éwé language stretches over almost half a century" (Foreword, tr BM).

**1966**: see 1966a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1969**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Ewe Homonyms: Translated into French, English and German*, by J.K. Adzomada. Accra, Ghana: Waterville Publishing House, 1969. Original dark and light blue wrappers, lettered in light blue and black. 52 pp. First edition. Hendrix 522. "To mark the hundred and twentieth year of the Ewe Literature 1848-1968." Each word is given in Éwé-French-English-German. Second copy: IUW.

"Ewe is a monosyllabic language, very rich in homonyms. In the present dictionary, I have endeavored to indicate some of them... There are five different tones [which must be marked in order to differentiate the words]."

**1974:** [IUW] *Lexique, français-kabiye-Éwé* / par Bassari Ebia. [s.l.: s.n.], 1974. xii, 130 p.; 21 cm. First edition.

**1975:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-ewe; des mots usuels selects et des locutions étrangères*, par K. Adzomada. Lomé: Institut national de la recherche scientifique, [1975]. iii, 101 leaves; 15 x 21 cm. "Parution provisoire réalisée avec le concours de L'Institut national de la recherche scientifique, Lomé-Togo."

Fourth edition **1991:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-ewe: des mots usuels selects et des locutions étrangères*, par Kofi J. Adzomada. Lomé: Ed. Haho, [1991]. 245 p.; 23 cm. Fourth edition. Includes text in English. Includes bibliographical references.

**1986:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1987:** [IUW] *Euegbetutudo, akpa gbãtò*. Lome, Togo: Euegbenubuha, 1987. 78 p. 28 cm. Library binding, preserving original light-yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Text in Éwé. A French-Éwé dictionary, pp. 1-78.

**1992:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1995:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-éwé: suivi d'un index français-éwé*, by Jacques Rongier. Paris: Karthala: A.C.C.T., c1995. xiv, 559 p.; 25 cm. Series: Collection "Hommes et sociétés." "Index" is actually Éwé-French.

**1996:** see under **AKAN.**

**1997:** [IUW] *Éwé, le verbe et le pouvoir des plantes chez les Yorùbá*, by Pierre Fátumbí Verger; préfaces de Théodore Monod et Jorge Amado. France: Maisonneuve & Larose, 1997. 730 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 729-730). In French and Yoruba.

**2008:** see 2008a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**2011:** [IUW] *Ewe encyclopedic dictionary of health*. Legon: Department of Linguistics, University of Ghana, [2011]. 7, 79 pages: illustrations (chiefly color); 21 cm. Original stiff white red and gray illustrated wrappers, lettered in yellow and white. First edition. Ewe-English health and medical terms, pp. 1-78.

"Since Westermann's monumental works, very little has been done in the area of dictionary making. Knowing very well that language is dynamic, it is obvious that new vocabulary has entered the language since that publication and there is the need to capture these new vocabulary and usages.... It was not until 1999 that we took advantage of the Legon-Trondheim Linguistics Project to initiate this project, aimed at upgrading Westermann's work and adding new vocabulary that has entered the language since then.... This dictionary, as the name suggests, is an encyclopedic dictionary. It therefore contains all kinds of information. It is bilingual in the sense that it provides English glosses or translation for the Ewe entries. Being a dictionary of health, it provides information about each item" (pp. 3-4).

[**EWONDO**] Ewondo or Kolo is the language of the Ewondo people (more precisely Beti be Kolo or simply Kolo-Beti) of Cameroon. The language had 577,700 native speakers in 1982. Ewondo is a trade language. Dialects include Badjia (Bakjo), Bafeuk, Bamvele

(Mvele, Yezum, Yesoum), Bane, Beti, Enoah, Evouzok, Fong, Mbida-Bani, Mvete, Mvog-Niengue, Omvang, Yabekolo (Yebekolo), Yabeka, and Yabekanga. Ewondo speakers live primarily in Cameroon's Centre Region and the northern part of the Océan division in the South Region.

Ewondo is a Bantu language. It is a dialect of the Beti language (Yaunde-Fang), and is intelligible with Bulu, Eton, and Fang (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ewo. Alternate Names: Ewundu, Jaunde, Yaounde, Yaunde.

**1926:** [LILLYbm] *Jaunde-Wörterbuch*, by M[artin] Heepe [1887- ] in collaboration with H[ermann] Nekes [1875-1948]. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen & Co., 1926. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VII VIII-XIV, [2] I 2-257 258. First edition. Series: Hamburgische Universität. Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiet der auslandskunde, vol. 22. Reihe B. Völkerkunde, Kulturgeschichte und Sprachen 12. Zaunmüller, col. 214. Hendrix 553. Jaunde-German, pp. [1]-169, with additions, pp. [170]-173, a list of Jaunde-German proper names, pp. [174]-187, and German-Jaunde, pp. [191]-257.

"Jaunde was practically unknown until about 15 years ago. The first sketch of its grammar appeared in 1909 in *Anthropos*. Nekes' *Lehrbuch* in 1911 made it possible to teach the language... The basic material for the present dictionary comes from the two vocabularies in Nekes... I owe special thanks to [him] for his collaboration. Due to the many years he spent in the Jaunde region, he knows the spoken language much better than I ever could. ... A particular enrichment of the dictionary is provided by the list of personal names Mr. Neke assembled at my request" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *Petite grammaire ewondo avec exercices appropriés, suivie d'un petit manuel de conversation et d'un lexique*, by François Pichon. [Yaounde] Cameroun: Mission catholique Yaounde, 1950. Original blue-gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-3 4-122. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 556. Ewondo-French, pp. 92-108, and French-Ewondo, pp. 109-120.

**195-?a:** [IUW] *Lexique ewondo-français et français-ewondo* [cover title]. [s.l.: s.n., 195-?] 129, 136 p.; 24 cm. Library binding, preserving original tan front wrapper, lettered in black. Ewondo-French, pp. [1]-129, and French-Ewondo, pp. [5]-136.

**195-?b:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire ewondo-français*, by Theodore Tsala. Lyon, imprimerie Emmanuel Vitte, [19--?] xxxi, 716 p. 18 cm. Library binding. Includes bibliographical reference dated 1955, p. xxvii. With Preface and Introduction. Ewondo-French, pp. [13]-716.

**2007:** [IUW] *Le nouveau dictionnaire ewondo-français: ewondo-français. français-ewondo*, by Siméon Basile Atangana Ondigui. [Yaounde]: Les éditions terre africaine, c2007. 444 p.; 25 cm. "Plus 150 proverbes Ewondo." "Publié avec le concours du Ministère de la Culture Cameroun." Includes bibliographical references. In French and Ewondo.

[EYAK] Eyak is an extinct Na-Dené language historically spoken by the Eyak people, indigenous to south-central Alaska, near the mouth of the Copper River. The name Eyak comes from a Chugach Sugpiaq name (Igya'aq) for an Eyak village at the mouth of the Eyak River. It was the first Alaskan language to go extinct in recent history. The closest relatives of Eyak are the Athabaskan languages. The Eyak–Athabaskan group forms a basic division of the Na-Dené language family, the other being Tlingit. Numerous Tlingit

place names along the Gulf Coast are derived from names in Eyak; they have obscure or even nonsensical meanings in Tlingit, but oral tradition has maintained many Eyak etymologies. The existence of Eyak-derived Tlingit names along most of the coast towards southeast Alaska is strong evidence that the prehistoric range of Eyak was once far greater than it was at the time of European contact. This confirms both Tlingit and Eyak oral histories of migration throughout the region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: eya.

**1938:** [IUW] *The Eyak Indians of the Copper River Delta, Alaska*, by Kaj Birket-Smith and Frederica De Laguna. København, Levin & Munksgaard, E. Munksgaard, 1938. 591, [1] p., 1 l. illus., 18 pl. (incl. maps.) on 9 l., fold. geneal. tab. 25 cm. Library binding. "Published with the support of the grants from the Rask-Ørsted Foundation and the Penrose Fund of the American Philosophical Society." Appendix II: Eyak Vocabulary, thematically-arranged English-Eyak, pp. [535]-571. Bibliography: p. [573]-591.

"The following vocabulary was obtained from Galushia Nelson, with the exception of words preceded by a *D.*, which were obtained from Old Man Dude. The sometimes striking variations between the words given by these two men suggest dialectic differences" (p. [535]).

"Most of the material for this report was gathered during an archaeological and ethnological expedition to Prince William Sound during the summer of 1933... sponsored by the Danish National Museum... and the University of Pennsylvania" ].

[**FALOPA**] Folopa (also Podopa, Polopa, Podoba, or Foraba) is a language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ppo. Alternate Names: Foraba, Podoba, Podopa, Polopa.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**FANAGALO**] Fanagalo is a pidgin (simplified language) based primarily on Zulu, with English and a small Afrikaans input. It is used as a lingua franca, mainly in the gold, diamond, coal and copper mining industries in South Africa and to a lesser extent in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Although it is used as a second language only, the number of speakers was estimated as "several hundred thousand" in 1975. As with India, once the British went, English became the lingua franca enabling different tribes in the same country to communicate with each other, and Fanagalo use declined. Fanagalo is the only Zulu-based pidgin language, and is a rare example of a pidgin based on an indigenous language rather than on the language of a colonising or trading power. The variety in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) is known as Chilapalapa and is influenced by Shona, while the variety in Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), called Cikabanga (pronounced, and sometimes spelt, Chikabanga), is influenced by Bemba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Pidgin Bantu) fng. Alternate Names: Basic Zulu, "Fanagalo" (pej.), Fanagoloi, "Fanakalo" (pej.), "Fanekolo" (pej.), "Isikula" (pej.), Isilololo, Isipiki, Lololo, Piki, Silunguboi.

**1920:** [LILLYbm] *Miner's companion in Zulu, for the use of miners on the Witwatersrand gold mines*. Johannesburg: Issued by the Prevention of Accidents

Committee of the Rand Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd, 1920. Original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-40. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Reinecke 110.18 (not seen by Reinecke). Not in Hendrix. English-Zulu miner's vocabulary, pp. 13-22.

"The only apology for perpetuating the wretched 'kitchen kafir' as it is called, is— Since the miner has to deal with so many different tribes of Africa, who themselves cannot speak the orthodox Zulu language, but can only make them selves understood, and be made to understand, through the medium of this jargon, this little pamphlet has been so designed that the miner for utility's sake can learn therefrom phrases that will be generally understood by all natives.... Immediately below the orthodox Zulu phrase the corrupt phrase as spoken on the mines is given in italics" (Introduction)

Second edition, enlarged and revised, **1938**: [LILLYbm] *Miners' Companion in English, Afrikaans, Sesuto and Mine Kaffir for the use of miners on the gold mines of the Witwatersrand and extensions*, issued by the Prevention of Accidents Committee of the Rand Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd, 1938.

Original maroon wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1 2-114. Second edition, enlarged and revised. Reinecke 110.18 (listing only first edition of 1920, unseen). Not in Zaubmüller. English-Afrikaans, Sesuto-Mine Kaffir [Fanagolo] vocabulary, pp. 5-57, arranged in four columns. With common phrases from the mine in all four languages, pp. 58-114.

"The first edition was published in 1920, in which Zulu and Mine Kaffir words and the equivalents of a number of mine phrases were given. Owing to a change of mine methods made since the first issue, some of the phrases then included in the book were found to be out of date and the addition of phrases having reference to new systems and machines, such for instance as, scraping and scraper hoists, scatter piles, etc., has become necessary. With the cooperation and assistance of the Association of Mine Managers this new and completely revised edition has been prepared. In order to make the book more useful, an Afrikaans vocabulary and equivalent of mining phrases have been added, and Sesuto has been substituted for the little used Zulu. 'Mine Kaffir' used in this book is a dialect understood by the majority of natives on the Witwatersrand Gold Mines. Each word in the vocabulary and each phrase in 'Mine Kaffir' has been carefully considered by a Sub-Committee, which included a number of Boss Boys" (Preface, dated January, 1938).

Revised [third] edition **1953**: [LILLYbm] *Miners' companion in English, Afrikaans and Fanakalo*. Prevention of Accidents Committee of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines. [Johannesburg], 1953. Pp. 1-2 3-95 96 (page 95 blank for notes) 17.6 cm. English-Fanakalo, pp. 11-38, Afrikaans-Fanakalo, pp. 39-66, and phrases in all three languages, pp. 67-88.

"The first edition, published in 1920, was supervised by the late Mr. H. M. Taberer. This edition laid the foundation for subsequent issues. In 1938 the book was revised by Mr. D. G. P. Clifford. These two issues have served a very useful purpose in assisting European and Native mine workers to understand each other: to give and receive instructions in carrying out work on the mine and to issue warnings relating to dangerous practices. The *linga franca* now in common use on the mines is called *Fanakalo* (meaning 'like this') which stemmed from a patois developed out of the many languages

used by the various tribes working on the mines...Fanakalo is of great assistance to the Industry; particularly so when training Boss Boys and new boys of our Native Labour force....This edition has been revised at the request of the Prevention of Accidents Committee...*It is not intended that Fanakalo should supersede the pure Native languages; these are always used on ceremonial and other occasions*...The usefulness of Fanakalo has, however, been definitely established for the purposes indicated above" (Preface, A. H. E. Andreasen). Revised edition **1985**: [IUW] *Miners' dictionary: English-Fanakalo = Woordeboek vir mynwerkers: Afrikaans-Fanakalo*. [Johannesburg]: Mine Safety Originally published under title: Miner's companion.

**195-?a**: [IUW] *Dictionary and phrase-book of Fanagalo (Kitchen Kafir): the lingua franca of Southern Africa as spoken in the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, Portuguese, East Africa, Nyasaland, Belgian Congo, etc.*, by J.D. Bold. [Cape Town], South Africa: Central News Agency, [195-?]. 76 p.; 19 cm.

**195-?b**: [LILLYbm] *Kitchen-Kafir grammar & vocabulary*, by B. G. Lloyd. [Johannesburg]: Central News Agency, Ltd., n.d. [ca. 1950]. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 12-32. "Eleventh Edition" on front wrapper. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 110.15 (listing only 6<sup>th</sup> edition of 1944; "no record of date of first edition"). English-Fanagolo, pp. 6-32.

"The ordinary white man in South Africa, who speaks good Zulu, is inclined to laugh at Kitchen-Kafir; but good Zulu-speaking white men are becoming scarcer every year, and those who are left are every day being brought more into contact with natives who do not understand their Zulu, but who do understand Kitchen-Kafir.... The author, therefore, feels that a time has come when a Kitchen-Kafir vocabulary should be of use, and offers this little book as the result of his notes" (Preface).

**1951 [1955]**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary and phrase-book of Fanagalo (kitchen Kafir): the lingua franca of southern Africa as spoken in the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland, Belgian Congo, etc.*, by J[ohn] D[aniel] Bold. [Cape Town], South Africa: Central News Agency Ltd, 1955. Pp. 1-4 5-80. Original orange wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Third revised and enlarged edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Reinecke 110.1-2 (listing first edition of 1951 and sixth edition of 1964). Hendrix 558 (listing 7<sup>th</sup> edition of 1968). English-Fanagalo, pp. 1-33, and Fanagalo-English, pp. 34-53.

"Although a couple of vocabularies giving the Fanagalo equivalents of some English words have appeared, there has been no attempt to compile a comprehensive dictionary. This two-way dictionary ... is therefore a pioneering effort. The list of words is confined to useful, everyday terms...This inexpensive Dictionary, with its supporting collections of useful sentences and phrases, is small enough to carry round in the pocket. It is designed for the use of housewives, farmers, industrialists, motorists, sportsmen, doctors and nurses-in fact for anyone who, when employing or coming into contact with Banta men or women, finds English or Afrikaans inadequate to get ideas across" ("Facts about Fanagalo").

Fourth revised edition **1957**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary Grammar and phrase-book of Fanagalo (Kitchen Kafir): the lingua franca of southern Africa as spoken in the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias, Portuguese East Africa,*

*Nyasaland, Belgian Congo, etc.*, by J[ohn] D[aniel] Bold. [Cape Town], South Africa: Central News Agency Ltd, 1957. Pp. 1-4 5-80. Original orange wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. "Fourth edition (revised)" on verso of title page, listing first edition as 1951, followed by revised editions in 1953 and 1955. This copy with numerous corrections and revisions in ink to the Fanagalo words throughout the English-Fanagalo vocabulary, pp.10-33.

15th edition **1990**: [IUW] *Fanagalo: phrase-book grammar dictionary*, by J.D. Bold. 15th rev. ed. Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik, 1990. 90 p.; 18 cm.

**1967**: [IUW] *Leerboek vir Fanakalo / Fanakalo textbook*, compiled by J.M.

Opperman, in collaboration with E.F. Ferreira and T.F.H. Senekal. [Pretoria, N.G. Kerkboekhandell] 1967. One volume of four separately paginated sections, with illus. 18 cm. Library binding incorporating green front wrapper, lettered in black. Title page and text in Afrikaans and English. Part 1: Fanakalo grammar (35 pp.); Part 2: sentences (16 ff.); Part 3: stories and letters (10 pp.); Part 4: dictionary (Afrikaans-Fanakalo, pp. 1-11; English-Fanakalo, pp. 14-26; Fanakalo-Afrikaans-English, pp. 27-46).

"The coming into being of the gold-mining industry and the establishment of large industries in South Africa brought about direct contact between White and Non-White in the work situation... The lack of a common language as a contact medium caused misunderstanding and loss of time... A lingua franca had to be found. If the need could be met... increased production would eventually be achieved. Thus, through evolution, such a language, Fanakalo, came into being and developed in its present form... It is by no means intended that Fanakalo should supersede the pure Bantu languages.... The necessity and usefulness of Fanakalo as a language medium in mingling and industry in South Africa, can, however, never be over-emphasized.... The idea behind the compilation of this text-book for Fanakalo is to give the student of Fanakalo an opportunity to master the language without the aid of an instructor..." (Preface).

[**FANAMAKET**] Tangga [Fanamaket] is an Oceanic language of New Ireland, spoken on Tanga and Feni islands and in Sena, Muliama and Varangansau villages in the Tanglamet area of Namatanai of New Ireland itself. These three locations are highly divergent; children from one understand little to nothing of the others, and adults consider them to be distinct languages, though they recognize their common history on New Ireland (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bjp. Alternate Names: Maket, Tangga.

**1977**: [LILLYbm] *Tanga-English English-Tanga Dictionary*, by F.L.S. Bell. Sydney: The University of Sydney, 1977. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black, with black cloth spine. 156 pp. First edition. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, No. 21. Tanga is spoken [1953] by the approximately 1,700 islanders. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"The Tanga are a Melanesian people, closely related to the people of Anir (Feni Is.) and forming part of the group of island people who inhabit the small group of islands [Tanga Islands] of the north-east coast of New Ireland."

[**FANG**] Fang /'fɒŋ/ is the dominant Bantu language of Gabon and Equatorial Guinea. It is related to the Bulu and Ewondo languages of southern Cameroon. Fang is spoken in

northern Gabon, southern Cameroon, and throughout Equatorial Guinea. There are many different variants of Fang in Gabon and Cameroon. Maho (2009) lists Southwest Fang as a distinct language. The other dialects are Ntumu, Okak, Make, Atsi (Batsi), Nzaman (Zaman), Mveny (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fan. Alternate Names: Pahouin, Pamue, Pangwe..

**1887:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of the Fan language in western Africa, south of the equator: with Spanish interpretation prepared on the spot*, by Amado Osorio Zabala. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1887. Later maroon cloth over boards; leather label lettered in gold on spine. Pp. i-v vi [2] 1 2-34; this copy bound with several blank leaves at back. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 566. Fang-Spanish, pp. [1]-34.

"Señor Don Amado Osorio Zabala called upon me in London last April, and informed me that he was an agent of the Spanish Government, and had resided some time in the country of the Fan tribe, who are settled on the upper stream of the River Gabún, in South-West Africa, or thereabouts--for little is known of them except that the tribe is strong, numerous, and cannibal.... The Don handed me a carefully prepared vocabulary of the Fan language, with Spanish renderings, and asked me to get it published. This language is described at page 422 of my 'Modern Languages of Africa' (Trübner: 1883). Very little is known of it, and I welcomed this addition to our knowledge.... Don Osorio [is] well known as a successful explorer of that part of Africa which lies to the north of Corisco Bay...As there was little chance of any publisher undertaking the matter [of publishing the vocabulary] as a commercial speculation, and as I felt that, if published as a scientific serial, it would be lost sight of, I have undertaken to publish it at my own charges, as my contribution to a subject in which I have such a deep interest" (Preface).

**2007:** [IUW] *Lexique Fang Ebubu: Fang-français, français-Fang: catalogue exhaustif des mots Fang*, by Paul Larry Ndang Mezui. Libreville, Gabon: Fang Ebubu, [2007] 68 p.; 21 cm.

**2009:** [IUW] *L'art de conjuguer en fang: suivi de 4000 verbes fang-français de A à Z*, by Cyriaque Simon-Pierre Akomo-Zoghe. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2009. 318 p.; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 309-310).

**2010:** [IUW] *Parlons fang: culture et langue des Fang du Gabon et d'ailleurs*, by Cyriaque Simon-Pierre Akomo-Zoghe; préface de Grégoire Biyogo; postface de Bonaventure Mvé-Ondo. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2010. 295 p.: map; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 289-292).

**2012:** [IUW] *Mon premier dictionnaire bilingue français-fang*, direction générale, Philippe Auzou; textes français, Alexandra Brunbrouck; traduction fang, Véronique Ada. [Paris?]: Éditions Auzou, 2012. ix, 114 pages: color illustrations; 27 cm. Includes index.

[FAREFARE] Frafra or Farefare, also known as Gurenɛ, is the language of the Frafra people of northern Ghana, particularly the Upper East Region, and southern Burkina Faso. It is a national language of Ghana, and is closely related to Dagbani and other languages of Northern Ghana, and also related to Mossi, aka Mooré, the national language of Burkina Faso. Frafra consists of three principal dialects, Gurenɛ (also written Gudenne, Gurenne, Gudeni, Zuadeni), Nankani (Naani, Nankanse, Ninkare), and Booni. Nabit and Talni have been mistakenly reported to be Frafra dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gur. Alternate Names: Frafra, Gurene, Gurenne, Gurune, Nankani, Ninkare.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYG.LOT.**

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Die Gurenne-Sprache in Nordghana. Teil I. Einführung in das Gurenne. Sprichwörter der Gurense. Teil II. Wörterbuch Gurenne-Deutsch*, by Eugen Ludwig Rapp. Leipzig: VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1966. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 107 8-240. First edition. Lehrbücher für das Studium der Orientalischen und Afrikanischen Sprachen, Vol. XI.

"The people who speak Gurma are known throughout Ghana and in the surrounding lands as 'Frafra.' This name is said to be of relatively recent origin. Soldiers from Nigeria supposedly called the Gurmas by that name during the 1914-18 war because of their greeting 'faráfára.' The name, which was originally simply meant as a joke, has stuck, so that now even a 'Frafra Local Council' can exist without any feelings of insult. Only the 'old ones' protest the name. ... The major area in which the tribes speaking Gurma live is [Northern Ghana]... A large minority of Gurmas also live in the neighboring region of the Republic of Volta. Moreover there is hardly a district or larger region of Ghana, Togo, and the Ivory Coast without a group of 'Frafra' living there. They are accepted and highly considered everywhere in the south as hard-working, modest and well-behaved workers. To be sure, many of them are migrant workers, who mostly return to their homeland after a few years" (Introduction, tr: BM).

"It is clear from Rapp's introduction that the Nankanse language is closely related to Gurma. In the census of 1948, there were about 175,000 Gurmas and about 60,000 Nankanse. Rapp has taken over some terms from Nankanse from R.S. Rattray's *The Tribes of the Ashanti Hinterland*. Rattray was an outstanding ethnologist, but no linguist, and he specialized in the Nankanse tribe, which is indeed closely related to the Gurma tribe. Nevertheless, a large number of Nankanse terms could simply be transferred to Gurma; as a result many important ethnographic words which often escape the linguist could be included here" (Foreword).

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Essaie pour une phonologie du Gurma parlé à Kpana (Nord-Togo)*, by Nicole Tersis[-Surugue]. Paris: SELAF [Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France], 1967. Cover reads: 1972. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. In clear plastic and black linen spine library binding. [4], 1 2-73 74-76. First edition. Bulletin de la SELAF, 4. With ink stamps and label indicating this copy withdrawn from Stanford Libraries. Gurma-Français lexicon of 950 words, pp. 41-75. A French-Gurma dictionary was published by Chazal in 1951.

"Kpana are located between the domains of Moba and Gura. Our informant has emphasized that Kpana is considered a fiefdom of Moba and that numerous marriages link the Gurma and the Moba. From the linguistic point of view this has resulted in a situation that is the inverse of the historical situation: invaders that they are, the Gurma have been partially assimilated by the people they conquered. This is particularly true for the Gurma who live in the Canton of Kpana, where the dialect is close to that of Moba, and is said to have lost its original purity. In fact, only the Gurma of Korbongou, Namandjoga, Kantinki and Matinten speak pure Gurma. The Gurma are said to number around 70,000, and around 60,000 on the Moba side" (tr: BM).

**1975:** [IUW] *Collected field reports on the phonology of Frafra* / Robert Schaefer. [Legon] : Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1975. 43 p. : map ; 25 cm. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black, with green cloth spine. Collected language notes ; no. 15. Swadesh 100 word list, Frafra [Farefare]-English, pp. 36-38. Bibliography: p. 43.

**2007:** [IUW] *Gurene-English dictionary: with English-Gurene glossary*, by M.E. Kropp Dakubu, S. Awinkene Atintono, E. Avea Nsoh. Accra: Linguistics Department, University of Ghana, 2007. 2 v.; 24 cm. Added title page: Gurene la solemiine yelebea tigire gongo: la solemiine-gurene yelebea tigere gompika.

[**FAROESE**] Faroese /,fəˈroʊˈiːz/ (føroyskt, pronounced [ˈføːɪst]) is a North Germanic language spoken as a first language by about 66,000 people, 45,000 of whom reside on the Faroe Islands and 21,000 in other areas, mainly Denmark. It is one of five languages descended from Old West Norse spoken in the Middle Ages, the others being Norwegian, Icelandic, and the extinct Norn and Greenlandic Norse. Faroese and Icelandic, its closest extant relative, are not mutually intelligible in speech, but the written languages resemble each other quite closely, largely owing to Faroese's etymological orthography (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fao. Alternate Names Faeroese, Føroyskt.

**1891 [1947]:** [IUW] *Færøsk anthologi*, ved V.U. Hammershaimb ... Med understøttelse af Carlsbergfondet. København, S.L. Møllers bogtrykkeri [1886]-91. 2 vol. Vol. 1: 464 p.; Vol. 2: 470 p. 21 cm. Library binding. Photographic reprint of the 1891 edition, Copenhagen, 1947 (see verso of title page). S.T.U.A.G.N.L. (Series) 15. Originally published in 6 parts. Tekst samt historisk og grammatisk indledning. 2. Ordsamling og register udarbejdede af Jakob Jakobsen. Vol. 2: Faroese-Danish, pp. [1]-418.

**1961 [1977]:** [IUW] *Føroysk-donsk orðabók = Færøsk-dansk ordbog* / M.A. Jacobsen og Chr. Matras. 2. útgáva, nógv broytt og økt / latið úr hondum hevur Chr. Matras. Second edition. Tórshavn: Føroya Fróðskaparfelag, 1961 (1977 printing). xxxvi, 521 p.; 22 cm. Faroese-Danish dictionary.

**1974:** [IUW] *Føroysk-donsk orðabók = Færøsk-dansk ordbog* [hjá] M. A. Jacobsen og Chr. Matras: eykabind: supplementsbind / latið úr hondum hevur Jóhan Hendrik W. Poulsen. Tórshavn: Føroya Fróðskaparfelag, 1974. 252 p.; 22 cm. Supplements the 2d ed. of the main work.

**1966:** [IUW] *Dictionarium Færoense. Færøsk-dansk-latinsk ordbog*. Af J. C. Svabo. Udg. efter håndskrifterne af Chr. Matras. Selskabet til Udgivelse af Faerøske Kildeskrifter og Studier. København, Munksgaard, 1966- v. 25 cm. Færoensia, 7. Bd. 1 Ordbogen. [Bd.] 2. Indledning og register.

**1985:** [IUW] *Føroysk-ensk orðabók = Faroese-English dictionary: with Faroese folk-lore and proverbs and a section by Professor W.B. Lockwood on Faroese pronunciation*, compiled by G.V.C. Young and Cynthia R. Clewer. Peel, Isle of Man: Mansk-Svenska Pub. Co.; Tórshavn, Føroyar: Distributed by Føroya Skulabokagrunnar, 1985. First edition. 684 p.; 23 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in silver. Bibliography: p. 30. Faroese-English, pp. 1-684. First Faroese-English dictionary.

"The need to have a Faroese/English Dictionary became clear in 1972 when we were working on a translation of *Føroyingasøga* into English [using Jacobsen's Faroese-Danish dictionary in combination with a Danish-English dictionary].... [W]e realized that

similar problems must also apply to any Faroese person, child or adult, who was trying to learn English. Accordingly, we commenced our first draft of the Dictionary in the autumn of 1972.... We considered that it was essential for our Dictionary to be edited in the Faroe Islands by native Faroese speakers and this editing has been duly carried out there" (Introduction).

**2007:** [IUW] *Ensk-føroysk orðabók / stjørnað hava Annfinnur í Skála og Jonhard Mikkelsen = English-Faroese dictionary / edited by Annfinnur í Skála og Jonhard Mikkelsen*. Vestmanna: Sprotin, 2007. 2 v.; 25 cm. English and Faroese entries including summary conjugations and declensions. [Vol. 1, 1695 p., original blue paper over boards, lettered and decorated in white]. *Ensk-føroysk orðabók [English-Faroese dictionary]*, pp. 1-1695; [v. 2, xxxii, 2077 p., original green paper over boards, lettered in white, with red rule and color photos of authors on the rear cover.]. *Føroysk-ensk orðabók [Faroese-English dictionary]*, pp. 1-2077.

**2008:** see under **NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[FASU] The Fasu language of New Guinea is not closely related to other languages, but forms a possible branch of the Trans–New Guinea (TNG) family. Wurm and Hattori (1981) considered its three principal dialects, Fasu, Some, and Namumi, to be three languages, which they called the West Kutubuan family, but Ethnologue (2009) considers it a single language. It is not close to the two East Kutubuan languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: faa. Alternate Names: Namome.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Fasu (Námo Me)-English Dictionary*, by Jean May & Eunice Loeweke. Ukumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics, [1981]. Original stiff burnt-orange wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-2 3-444. First edition. [Series: , 5]. Fasu-English, pp. 9-275, and English-Fasu, pp. 278-391, and appendices of Fasu-English words grouped thematically. First dictionary of this language.

"The Fasu language is spoken by approximately 850 people living in the Nipa Sub Province of the Southern Highlands Province to the west of Lake Kutubu and generally to the northeast of the Kikori River. There is another group of approximately 150-200 living near the junction of the Turama and Kanau Rivers in the Western Province. The people themselves call the language Namome. Fasu...is the name of one clan. The authors ... collected material for this dictionary during various periods of field work from 1961 to 1976" (Preface).

[FE'FE'] Fe'fe' or Fe'efe'e, also known as Nufi and Bafang, is a Southern Bantoid language spoken in Cameroon, around the town of Bafang. It was one of the four languages selected for option at the Collège Libermann at Douala (along with Duala, Basaa, and Banjun) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fmp. Alternate Names: Bafang, Bamileke-Fe'fe', Feefee, Fe'efe'e, Fefe, Fotouni, Nufi.

**196-?:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bamiléké des mots & expressions fe'e fe'e avec leur traduction française (fascicules 1 & 2, A – Ka')* Douala: Collège Libermann, [196-?]. 110 p.; 29 cm. Issued in parts. Reproduced typescript. Library binding preserving original

pale-brown front wrapper, lettered in black. Includes mostly phrases with translations into French, pp. 1-110. Parts 1-2, A-Ka'. No further parts appear to have been issued.

**2012:** [IUW] *Langue bangam = leg'hom Pe Ngnam pon té té*, Ferdinand Chindji-Kouleu. Yaoundé: Edition Espoir, [2012] 139 pages; 21 cm.

[**FEMBE**] Fembe, or Agala, is a Trans–New Guinea language of New Guinea, spoken in the plains east of the Strickland River (Wiki).

Ethnologue: agl. Alternate Names: Agala, Sinale.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**FEROGE**] Feroge (Feroghe), endonym Kaligi, is a Ubangian language of South Sudan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fer. Alternate Names: Feroghe, Ferroge, Kalige, Kaligi, Kalike, Kaliki.

**1950:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1969:** see **1969b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**FIJIAN**] Fijian (Na Vosa Vakaviti) is an Austronesian language of the Malayo-Polynesian family spoken in Fiji. It has 450,000 first-language speakers, which is more than half the population of Fiji, but another 200,000 speak it as a second language. The 1997 Constitution established Fijian as an official language of Fiji, along with English and Hindustani, and there is discussion about establishing it as the "national language", though English and Hindustani would remain official. Standard Fijian is based on the language of Bau, which is an East Fijian language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fij. Alternate Names: Boumaa Fijian, Eastern Fijian, Fiji, Nadroga, Standard Fijian.

ca. **1830:** [LILLY] "Manuscript Vocabulary of the Indian Language in the South Pacific of the Fegee," 4 pp. in ink, Fijian-English, undated but ca. 1830's, approximately 160 words, probably compiled by a sailor at that time.

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1850:** [LILLY] *A Feejeean and English Dictionary: with examples of common and peculiar modes of expression, and uses of words. Also containing brief hints on native customs, proverbs, the native names of the natural productions of the islands, notices of the islands of feejee, and a list of the foreign words introduced*, by Rev. D[avid] Hazlewood [d. 1855]. Vewa, Fiji: Printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, 1850 [-1852]. Contemporary unprinted green cloth over boards. Pp. [4] *i-iii* iv-vii *viii*, 9 10-328 329-332. First edition, in two parts. Zauhmüller, col. 126. Fijian-English, pp. [9]-192, English-Fijian, pp. [193]-287, list of island names, with location and description, pp. [289]-307, and a list of natural (botanical and zoological) productions [309]-328. No separate title page for Part II of the dictionary. The first part of the dictionary was issued separately in 1850, as was a grammar of the Fijian language. This is the first complete bilingual dictionary of the Fijian language. This is an association copy, inscribed on the front free endpaper: "Presented to | Mr. G. H. Fleming | by the | Rev. W<sup>m</sup> Moore | Bau [?] Fiji | 20<sup>th</sup> Aug 1863". William Moore must have replaced Hazlewood as missionary to Fiji upon the latter's death in 1855. He is the author of a small forty-page *Handbook of*

*the Fijian language* (Hobart Town, Tasmania: W. Pratt, 1866; reprinted in 1881 and 1893; see below). Second copy: LILLYbm. In brown embossed cloth, lettered in gold "FEEJEEAN DICTIONARY" on the front cover.

"As the aspect of this little work, on a slight inspection, will appear different from that of books of this kind generally, in other languages, it appears necessary to say a few words in explanation... The reason for its apparent singularity is, that the structure of the language seemed to require it. We can find nothing in ancient or modern languages analogous to the different forms assumed by the Feejeean verb" (Preface). "A considerable number of Foreigners have been murdered during the last twenty years in various parts of Feejee. Where Christianity has exerted influence there is now no danger-but in other parts great caution is still needed" (Addenda, p. 307, with list of shipwrecks through 1852).

First separate issue of Part II, the English-Fijian Dictionary **1852**: [LILLY] *A short English and Feejeean dictionary*, by David Hazlewood. Vewa, Fiji: Wesleyan Mission Press, 1852. 95 p.; 18 cm. Unprinted smooth black cloth, 'possibly original, possibly an Admiralty Library binding. This issue, with its own title page, is a separate impression of Part II of the *Feejeean and English Dictionary*, and is paginated [4] 1 2-95. It may be the first edition of Part II, and may have preceded the 1852 issue of the entire dictionary. The Lilly copy with the stamp of the Admiralty Library and "Ministry of Defence | Library Services | Withdrawn" stamped on the title page. Both the first part of the dictionary, and the grammar, had been issued separately in 1850.

Second issue of both parts **1852**: [LILLYbm] *A Compendious Grammar of the Feejeean Language [bound with] A Feejeean an English Dictionary: with examples of common and peculiar modes of expression, and uses of words. Also containing brief hints on native customs, proverbs, the native names of the natural productions of the islands, notices of the islands of feejee, and a list of the foreign words introduced*, by D[avid] Hazlewood [d. 1855]. Vewa, Fiji: Printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, 1850 [-1852]. Contemporary (probably original) unprinted brown cloth over boards. Pp. 1-3 4-72, i-iii iv-vii viii, <sup>2</sup>9 10-349 350-352. First edition. Separate title page for the dictionary, but no separate title page for Part II of the dictionary; the grammar with two fold-out charts. Zaunmüller, col. 126. With the ink ownership stamp of C. H. Jenkins. This work was clearly re-issued by the publishers in this single volume form with addenda. In addition to the contents as indicated above for the first issue of the dictionary, there is a list of Fijian equivalents for Biblical names, pp.[329]-349, and an addenda to the grammar, pp. [351-352].

"These works were printed by Edward Martin, a Frenchman who was wrecked in an American ship among the Fiji Islands in a hurricane in 1848. Printing began in the Fiji Islands in Buthainambua in 1839 and continued, in fits and starts due to native politics and wars, until it was firmly established at Viwa in 1844. The mission press was the only press in Fiji until a commercial press was established in 1868. The most notable book printed during this time was David Hazlewood's often reprinted

*Compendious Grammar. and Fijian and English Dictionary.* This was first printed in two parts in 1852 in an edition of 700.' - Lingenfelter. Snow 4550,4551. Taylor, p.389. Lingenfelter, p.65" [Bookseller's description of another copy: William Reese, 2011].

Second edition **1872**: [LILLYbm] *A Fijian and English and an English and Fijian Dictionary: with examples of common and peculiar modes of expression and uses of words, also containing brief hints of native customs, proverbs, the native names of natural productions, and notices of the Islands of Fiji, and a Grammar of the Language with examples of Native Idioms, by the late David Hazlewood, Wesleyan Missionary. Second Edition, with map*, ed. by James Calvert. London: Sampson Low, Marston, and Co., 1872. Original dark brown quarter leather, lettered in gold, and brown cloth over boards. Pp. 1-3 4-281 28`2 [6] 1-64. Second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 126 . Fijian-English, pp. [7]-176, English-Fijian, pp. [177]-252, island names, pp. [253]-266, list of "botanical and zoological productions," pp. [268]-281. With fold-out map of the islands as frontispiece. Reprints preface to the first edition of 1850, with "Bromley, Kent, 1872.—J.C." added.

Second copy (binding variant): [LILLY] as above, but rebacked, with preserved original (?) black pebbled leather; identical lettering on spine; map in this copy, which appears to have new endpapers, is a nearly-identical variant bound in at the rear of the volume.

**1866**: [LILLY] *Handbook of the Fijian language*, by William Moore. Hobart Town, Tasmania: W. Pratt, 1866. 40, [2] p.; 18 cm. First edition. Original unprinted royal blue cloth boards; new endpapers. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes various English-Fijian vocabulary lists for such categories as "Household items," "Boating and Canoes," "Parts of the Human Body," etc. and an English-Fijian "Short Vocabulary," pp. 36-40 (double column). With meteorological and other tables [2] p. at end.

"This little book owes its appearance to a request from H.B. M. Consul (Captain H.M. Jones, V.C.) that I should prepare a small "Hand-Book for Immigrants, more simple and less expensive than our present books." Long having had a desire to help one of the worthiest of widows—the relic of the Rev. D. Hazlewood,—I lose no time in sending this forth, with the double object of meeting a *present want* and *helping the widow*. I make no pretensions to originality, except in *plan*; neither is the Book intended to supercede the invaluable Grammar and Dictionary of the indefatigable Hazlewood, the study of which is indispensable to all who wish a thorough knowledge of the Language" (Preface, dated 1866).

Second edition **1881**: [LILLYbm] *Handbook of the Fijian language*, by William Moore. Levuka, Fiji: G.L. Griffiths, 1881. 38, [2] p. tables. Original unprinted black cloth over boards. Second edition, with contents as described for the first edition of 1866.

"Although I have made preparations for greatly enlarging and otherwise improving this little "Key," yet, in deference to the opinion of others, it is now reprinted with only some few corrections and additions, to meet a pressing want" (Preface, dated 1881).

**1886:** [LILLY] *De Fidjitaal vergeleken met hare verwanten in Indonesië en Polynesië*, by [Johannes] H[endrik] [Caspar] Kern. [Amsterdam: 1886] 242 p. 27 cm. In sewn signatures, otherwise unbound. Herdruk Letterkundige verhandeling der Koninklijke Akademie, dl. 16. Place and date of publication taken from Wordcat. Includes vocabulary, Fijian-Dutch, with root equivalents in various languages of Indonesia and Polynesia, pp. [124]-202; list of Samoan and Maori words, with related equivalents in Fijian and Indonesian languages, pp. [203]-234; supplementary list of Maori words for previous vocabulary, pp. [235]-242.

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *A Practical Course to Facilitate the Study of the Fijian Language*, by a Marist Brother. Westmead, N.S.W.: Printed at The Boys' Home, 1906. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-94 95-126. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Cover title: *Fijian as it should be Spoken. A Correct and easy Method of Acquiring the Language*. English-Fijian vocabulary keyed to lessons, pp. [97]-[111], and Fijian-English vocabulary, pp. [113]-[125].

"In offering this work to the Public, the author feels that he is supplying a want long felt by many. Books have been written to assist Natives in their study of English; but, up to the present, we have had none to give Europeans a good introduction to the Fijian language" (Preface). A revised edition was published in 1950.

**1936:** [LILLYbm] *Handbook of Fijian language: a simple introduction to the grammar and construction of Fijian, with lists of useful sentences and phrases, sets of exercises, and a comprehensive vocabulary*, Harold Chambers. [Davuilevu: Fiji]: [Methodist Book Depot?], 1936. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-74. First edition. "Obtainable from Methodist Book Depot. Suva". Not in Zauhmüller. English-Fijian, pp. 48-74. Rev. Chambers was a Methodist missionary and principal of the Davuilevu Methodist College in Fiji.

"Hazlewood's Grammar and Dictionary are still the standards, but for beginners, a simpler book may be acceptable.... Acknowledgment is hereby made of the use of Hazlewood's Grammar for reference; of a little work by an early Methodist Missionary for certain ideas in the 'Lay-out' of this Handbook [probably William Moore's *Handbook of the Fijian Language*, 1866, 40 pp.]; of the notes of a new Fijian Grammar being prepared by the Rev. C. M. Churchward..." (Foreword).

**1941:** [LILLYbm] *A New Fijian Dictionary*, compiled by A[rthur] Capell. Sydney: Australasian Medical Publishing Company, 1941. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. i-iii iv-x, 1 2-464 + fold-out table. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 126. Fijian-English, pp. [1]-342, and English-Fijian, pp. [345]-464.

"The first Dictionary of the Fijian language was compiled by the Rev. David Hazlewood ninety years ago, and his work was very excellently done.... The work was published in 1850. Since that time much water has flowed beneath the bridge, and not only has the language become better known, but contact with Europeans has produced its inevitable modifications and additions to the language also. Fijian has now become a vehicle of literary expression; further study has led to a wider knowledge of the flora and fauna of the country, and of many other connected subjects. These facts have led the Government of Fiji to undertake this revision of Hazlewood's Dictionary. The revision, however, has issued in a practically new work with a different manner of entry and definition... The first acknowledgment is... due to the Rev. David Hazlewood himself, whose work remains a thing to be admired and in many ways wondered at, for its

systematic arrangement and its thoroughness, and it is its own tribute to his genius" (Preface).

Second edition **1957**: [IUW] *A new Fijian dictionary*, by Arthur Capell. Glasgow, Scotland, Guthrie, 1957. Second edition. 464 p.

**1942**: [LILLYbm] *Fijian Plant Names*, by B. E. V. Parham. Suva: F. W. Smith, Government Printer, 1942. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. i-iv v-vi vii-viii, 1 2-83 84. First edition. Series: Department of Agriculture, Fiji, Bulletin 21A. Not in Zaunmüller.

"The present list contains 1,320 Fijian names of plants referring to some 140 families, 370 genera and 600 different species.... To have identified and named, as the Fijians have done so many different species of plants is no mean achievement, particularly as these names have been preserved in the past without the assistance, particularly as these names have been preserved in the past without the assistance of written records" (Introduction).

[**FILIPINO**] Filipino Listeni/ˌfɪlɪˈpiːnoʊ/ ([ˌfɪl.ɪˈpiː.no]; Pilipino [ˌpɪl.ɪˈpiː.no] or Wikang Filipino), in this usage, refers to the national language of the Philippines. Filipino is also designated, along with English, as an official language of the country. It is the standard register of the Tagalog language, an Austronesian, regional language that is widely spoken in the Philippines. As of 2007, Tagalog is the first language of 28 million people, or about one-third of the Philippine population, while 45 million speak Filipino as their second language. Filipino is among the 185 languages of the Philippines identified in the Ethnologue. Officially, Filipino is defined by the Commission on the Filipino Language (Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino in Filipino or simply KWF) as "the native language, spoken and written, in Metro Manila, the National Capital Region, and in other urban centers of the archipelago."

Filipino has been variously described as "simply Tagalog in syntax and grammar, with no grammatical element or lexicon coming from ... other major Philippine languages," and as "essentially a formalized version of Tagalog." In most contexts, Filipino is understood to be an alternative name for Tagalog, or the Metro Manila dialect of Tagalog.

Ethnologue: fil.

**1995 [1996]**: [LILLYbm] *The New standard English-Filipino dictionary*, by Martin H Manser; Epifania G Angeles; Jane Deam; Diwa Learning Systems. Makati, Metro Manila: Basic Media Systems for Diwa Learning Systems, ©1995. Second printing, 1996, as noted on the front of the dust jacket and the verso of the title page. ix, 632 p. Original shiny black and yellow paper over boards, lettered in white, blue, yellow light brown, red and black; dust jacket identical to paper covers. English-Filipino, pp. 1-621, with scattered illustrations. Foreword in Filipino dated May 1994. Verso of title page also lists 1984 copyright by Macmillian Education Ltd. but the first edition seems to have appeared in 1995.

"[This dictionary] has been prepared with two basic groups of students in mind: students for whom English is a second language... and students studying for examination at an intermediate level.... Students sometime use a learner's dictionary that is too advanced for their real needs. It is hoped that this medium-sized dictionary will indeed be a useful reference book... [for] the intermediate learner of English" (Introduction).

**2008:** [LILLY] *LIM Filipino-English English-Filipino Dictionary*, by Ed lim. N.p.: Lulu.com: edlim.com, 2008. First edition (indicated on front cover). 160 p. 23 cm. "11,000 entries" on front cover. Original pale orange, brown, red, blue and white wrappers, lettered in black. Filipino-English, pp. 10-73, English-Filipino, pp. 74-131. "A History of Filipino Dictionaries and Language," pp. 154-155.

[FLAAITAAL] Tsotsitaal was first known as Flytaal, although flaaï also means "cool" or "street smart"). The word taal in Afrikaans means "language". A tsotsitaal is built over the grammar of one or several languages, in which terms from other languages or specific terms created by the community of speakers are added. It is a permanent work of language-mix, language-switch, and terms-coining (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fly. Alternate Names: Flaaï Taal, Fly Taal, Tsotsitaal. "Originated in gold mines in Transvaal from 1886. Creolized by 1930. Used until the 1970s or 1980s."

**2003:** see under **CAMTHO**.

[FLATHEAD: see **KALISPEL-PEND D'OREILLE**]

[FOI] Foi (Foe) is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. Dialects are Ifigi, Kafa, Kutubu, Mubi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: foi. Alternate Names: Foe, Mubi River.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *The Culture and Language of the Foe. The People of Lake Kutubu, Southern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea*, by Murray Rule. Merewether, NSW.: Murray Rule, 1993. Original stiff white wrappers, lettered in green, black and white, decorated in blue, green and yellow, with color photo on the front cover, and color photo of the author on the rear cover. Pp. [2] i ii-vii viii, 1 2-224 225-228. With 45 photographs. First edition. Commissioned by Chevron Niugini Pty. Ltd. Community Affairs Department for and on behalf of the Kutubu Joint Venture. Foe-English, pp. 79-148, and English-Foe, pp. [149]-224. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"First contacted by the Western World early in 1936...the Foe people of Lake Kutubu...have an interesting culture, a sophisticated and fascinating language and a rich oral literature of stories. Murray & Joan Rule lived among the Foe from 1951 to 1977...Despite the discovery of oil in commercial quantities in the mid 1980's to the west of Lake Kutubu in Faso country, the commencement of a large oil development project there in 1991, the foe people have preserved their identity. This book is the first in a series commissioned by the Kutubu Joint Venture, dedicated to the preservation of the heritage of those groups of indigenous peoples in whose land the development is taking place... [The Murray's] initial task was to reduce to writing and learn the language of the Foe, a mountain Papuan tribe then numbering some 2850 people...and to translate the New testament into the Foe language. This involved devising an appropriate alphabet of the Foe language, analysing its unique grammar, and then teaching the Foe to be able to read and write for the first time in their own language" (from the rear cover).

[**FON**] Fon (native name Fon gbè, pronounced [fɔ̃ŋbè]) is part of the Gbe language cluster and belongs to the Volta–Niger branch of the Niger–Congo languages. Fon is spoken mainly in Benin by approximately 1.7 million speakers, by the Fon people. Like the other Gbe languages, Fon is an analytic language with an SVO basic word order (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fon. Alternate Names: Dahomeen, Fongbe.

**1851:** see under **VAI**.

**1894:** [Lillybm] *Manuel dahomeen: grammaire, chrestomathie, dictionnaire français-dahomeen et dahomeen-français*, by Maurice Delafosse [1870-1926]. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1894. Original dark blue cloth and marbled paper over boards; spine lettered in gold. Pp. [10] 1 2-435 436 + folding table. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 528. French-Fon, pp. [187]-343, and Fon-French, pp. [345]-435.

**1950:** [LILLY] *Le petit dahoméen: grammaire, vocabulaire, lexique en langue du Dahomey*, Julien Alapini. [Avignon]: Les Presses Universelles, 1950. Pp. 1-7 8-9 10-11 12-13 14-16 17-116 117-118 119-188 189 190-211 212-215 216-263 264-266 267-277 278-281 282-284 285-288. 18.5 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black and decorated in red. Hendrix 524 (reprinted in 1955 and 1969). Includes a "Tableau des verbes," French-Fon, pp. 71-88, other brief French-Fon vocabularies thematically arranged, and a "Lexique Fon-Français," pp. 215-263. Referred to as "the first systematic grammar and vocabulary of the Fon language" by Chambers, 1968 (see below).

"The extensive and fertile works of modern philology have transformed the study of foreign languages and dialects into a veritable science, attractive and illuminating. I have no other right than this to assemble these pages, which I in no way proclaim *urbi et orbi* to be perfect. The reader should seek here no more than rapid notes put to paper in minute detail. I am far from having cut the Gordian Knot" (Introduction: tr: BM).

Revised and corrected edition **1969:** [IUW] *Le petit dahoméen: grammaire, vocabulaire, lexique en langue du Dahomey*, Julien Alapini. Cotonou: Editions du Bénin, [1969] 285 p.; 18 cm. Library binding. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 524.

"In re-editing *Le petit dahoméen* I wished to place in the hands of my numerous readers a practical guide which, as precisely and methodically as possible, represents the state of the language Fon, or Fonbé, the resources of its vocabulary, and its principles of elocution" (Introduction to the Second Edition, tr:: BM).

**1963:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Fõ-Français*, by B. Segurola. Cotonou, [Benin]: Procure de l'Archidiocèse, 1963. Two vols. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black, with black linen spines. Pp. [Vol. I] [4] I II-VIII IX-X, 1 2-317 318 [2]; [Vol. II] [2] 319-644 645-666. First edition. Hendrix 542. The dictionary is Fon-French throughout. There was a second printing in 1968. This set belonged to Carleton T. Hodge, with his signature in both volumes. A loosely inserted card indicates he purchased them in Ibadan in 1964.

"This work commenced at Abomey in 1948 when I copied out the 38 pages of vocabulary in the "Manuel franco-dahoméen" published by the Rev. Father Joulord in 1907...these 38 pages became more than 640." (How this dictionary was compiled). "Finally, in 1961, the Rev. P. Harguindéguy kindly forced my hand by typing out the dictionary on stencils in order to reproduce 150 copies. This was a great deal of work for him, if you consider that at the time the Rev. Father had just arrived in Dahomey...I am

told that, such as it is, the dictionary will be of service; that it contains a great deal of information on the customs and civilization of Dahomey; that it will at least provide a basis for discussion; that perhaps it will aid other researchers in undertaking a more extensive work on the language... Finally, at the III Congress of African Languages that took place last March in Freetown, the West African Languages Survey showed their interest in this modest project by promising to provide \$500 in exchange for forty copies of the dictionary" ("Should these Notes be Published?," tr: BM).

**1968:** [IUW] *A glossary of the Fon language*. Preliminary ed. Checklist one: French--Fon. D. O. Chambers, editor. Cotonou, 1968. ii, 48 p. 21 cm. Library binding, preserving original green wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Hendrix 526. French-Fon vocabulary, pp. 1-48.

"Fon is the language of the traditional entity known as Dahomey, being the language of Abomey and the old kingdom; it is the language of predominance in the new administrative capital, Cotonou... The present checklist is presented as a glossary in preliminary edition; it may be considered little more than proofsheets of fieldnotes. These notes were made during the period 1962-1967, while the investigator was in Dahomey as Professor of English to President Maga, the Cabinet, and the Parliament (1962-1964), and during a return visit to the country in 1967... The purpose of this edition is to permit a basic checklist to circulate among many speakers and students of Fon in order that the investigator have their reactions to tone, vowel quality and quantity, nasality, syllable, and semantic equivalence... In many places I have also had reference to the work of Dr. Julien Alapini of Parakou, compiler of the first systematic grammar and vocabulary of the Fon language" (Foreword).

**1969:** [IUW] *Lexique fon-français: par centres d'intérêt*, by Jean Rassinoux. Ouagbo-Cotonou, 1969. [58] leaves; 30 cm. Library binding, preserving the original blue front wrapper, lettered in black. Not in Hendrix. Except for the wrapper, text is entirely reproduced in mimeograph. Includes classified Fon-French vocabulary lists throughout, with various paginations, ending with a "Liste alphabétique des verbes," ff. 1-10. See below, Rassinoux, 1974, 2000a and 2000b.

**1974:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-fon*, by Jean Rassinoux. Éd. provisoire. Cotonou, [Dahomey: s.n.], 1974. v, 406 p.; 21 cm. Errata: 14 p. inserted. Hendrix 537.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** [IUW] *Français-Fon: Français-Ayizo / Séminaire sur les problèmes de terminologie en langues béninoises*. [Cotonou, Benin]: Centre national de linguistique appliquée, 1984. 18, 16 p.; 29 cm.

**1986:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1996:** [IUW] *Wemasisó sín xógbe lé fongbe-flansegbe = Vocabulaire des élections fon-français*. Cotonou: Centre national de linguistique appliquée, 1996. [6] 46 leaves; 19 cm. Original bright blue wrappers, lettered in black. At head of title: Agence de coopération culturelle et technique (ACCT); Réseau international de néologie et de terminologie (RINT). Specialized Fon-French vocabulary for use of election officials, including 231 numbered words and terms, ff. 1-46. With a preface explaining that this vocabulary is intended to redynamize the national languages by making available the special terms used in the democratic process of elections. A list of those directly involved in gathering the material, with the financial support of the Réseau International de Néologie et de Terminologie, is given on the third leaf.

**2000a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire fon-français*, by B. Segurola, J. Rassinoux. Cotonou, République du Bénin: Société des Missions Africaines, 2000. x, 552 p.; 24 cm. Original yellow and blue wrappers, lettered in black and white, and with a colored illustration on the front cover, matching the companion volume, *Dictionnaire Français-Fon*. Fon-French, pp. 1-552.

"This new edition of the *Dictionnaire Fon-Français* of Father Basilio Segurola would not exist were it not for Father Michel Dujarrier's passion for the Fon language. He has long called for someone to undertake this task. It meant, in effect, recreating the dictionary, since the written form of [the language] has changed; the tones has to be inserted into the text, as well as many new terms and expressions. Having received Father Dujarrier's copy of the text with all his personal additions, I set to work" (Introduction, tr: BM).

"This dictionary is the fruit of the work of two missionaries who spent their lives in Bénin and the many natives of Bénin who worked with them. Father Basilio Segurola... started the dictionary in 1948 and worked on it for 26 years, while he was teaching in the seminary at Ouidah. Father Jean Rassinoux ... arrived in Bénin in 1967, and having completed a French-Fon dictionary in 1974, undertook the task of revising and completing the Fon-French dictionary of Father Segurola at the end of his stay in Sagon (1995-2000)... Today we have the pleasure of publishing this dictionary" (from the rear wrapper; tr: BM).

**2000b:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-fon*, by J. Rassinoux. [Cotonou]: Société des Missions Africaines, 2000. viii, 389 p.; 24 cm. . Library binding, incorporating the original yellow and blue wrappers, lettered in black and white, and with a colored illustration on the front cover, matching the companion volume, *Dictionnaire Fon-Français*.

"This dictionary has been compiled by Father Jean Rassinoux, a missionary who has spent the major part of his life in Bénin, in Fon country. First compiled as a lexicon in 1969, it was edited for the first time in 1974. Since a new edition was needed, Father Rassinoux corrected and enlarged the French-Fon dictionary of Father Segurola, which allowed him to improve his own dictionary, which was thereby profoundly enriched.... We are pleased to publish this dictionary to aid those would wish to gain a deeper understanding of the Fon language and at the same time discover the cultural riches of the Fon people" (from the rear wrappers, tr: BM).

**2002:** [IUW] *Lexique des soins de sante primaire: Flanséegbe-fongbè = Lanme ná nò ganji wéma: Flanséegbe-fongbè*. Cotonou: Centre national de linguistique appliquée (CENALA), 2002. [3] 11 leaves; 29 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in green. At head of title: Agence intergouvernementale de la Francophonie. French-Fon specialized vocabulary for first aid, ff. 2-11. A list of those directly involved in gathering the material, with the financial support of the Réseau International de Néologie et de Terminologie, is given on the second leaf.

"This modest bilingual first aid lexicon French-Yórubá [Fon] is meant to fill a void noted, among many others, by our National Centre for Applied Linguistics, and external collaborators. We are still in the infancy of the creation of works of this type. We are always open to the criticism and suggestions of others, which will allow us to make improvements in the future" (Introduction, Dr. Igue, Directeur CENALA, tr: BM).

**2003:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire fon-français: avec une esquisse grammaticale*, by Hildegard Höftmann; en collaboration avec Michel Ahohounkpanzon. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, 2003. 424 p.; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating the original red-brown wrappers, lettered in white. Fon-Français, pp. 55-424. Westafrikanische Studien; Bd. 27.

"This dictionary is the result of linguistic research on the Fon language on the part of the author, from 1974-1983 in Bénin. The textual corpus of the dictionary is based on traditional genres (short stories, proverbs, recorded interviews) as well as modern texts of other types (journals, magazines, the publications of various organizations...) [as well as collaborators whose native language was Fon]" (Preface, tr: BM).

"The dictionary contains around 8,000 entries [footnote: 'With regard to the basic vocabulary, it is based, in part, upon the compilation of R. P. B. Segourola [sic], *Dictionnaire Fon-Français*, photocopy, Contonou, 1963, second printing, 1968']" (Introduction, tr: BM). No mention is made of the Segurolo/Rassinoux Fon-French dictionary published in 2000 (see above), of which the compiler was apparently unaware.

**2012:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire Yelimon de poche: Fon - Français - Anglais: Illustré = Yelimon Fon - French - English pocket dictionary: Illustrated*, Justice-Amour Mawouton. [Porto-Novo, Benin]: [self-published], [2012]. 264 pages: illustrations; 19 cm. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black. Printed by Spei Ave Maria, Porto-Novo (Bénin), Dépot Légal: second trimestre, 2012, Bibliothèque Nationale du Bénin (p. [265]). First edition. Fon-French, pp. 20-113, French-Fon, pp. 114-137, Fon-English, pp. 151-233, English-Fon, pp. 234-264.

"The author of this book was compelled to write it after noticing with great concern that not even the national library had a copy of [a] Fon-French-English dictionary contrary to what we see in other countries such as Togo, Ghana and Kenya.... [T]he question is whether we defend our language with [as] much zeal as we protect our own property. This is one of the main reasons for the publication of this dictionary.... It is an attempt to promote the use [of Fon] especially be foreigners. In a fast moving global village, such a dictionary, a communication facilitator, is indispensable" (Preface).

"[This dictionary] is the result of... long research and a somewhat revolutionary approach to learning. It offers a wide range of new vocabulary in the areas of science and technology.... Combining French and English with Fon language is a help to associations, communities, universities, researchers, [and] students who will only buy one dictionary instead of two" (Introduction).

**2014:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**FORMOSAN LANGUAGES**] The Formosan languages are the languages of the indigenous peoples of Taiwan. Taiwanese aborigines (those recognized by the government) currently comprise about 2% of the island's population. However, far fewer can still speak their ancestral language, after centuries of language shift. Of the approximately 26 languages of the Taiwanese aborigines, at least ten are extinct, another four (perhaps five) are moribund, and several others are to some degree endangered. The aboriginal languages of Taiwan have significance in historical linguistics, since in all likelihood Taiwan was the place of origin of the entire Austronesian language family (Wiki).

**1842:** [LILLY] *Formosaansche woorden-lijst, volgens een Utrechtsch handschrift: voorafgegaan door eenige korte aanmerkingen betreffende Formosaansche*

*taal*, by C.J. van der Vlis [1813-1842]; (Christianus Jacobus). Batavia: Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, [s.n.], 1842. iv, [1], 6-56 p.; 22 cm. Contemporary marbled paper wrappers, unprinted. Paper on spine perished, loose signatures. Includes classified word-list from a manuscript in the library of the Utrecht Academy, Dutch-Formosan, pp.[21]-51 in two columns. "Door de Directie van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, bij een zeer verpligtend schrijven van derzelver Secretaris, den Heer Mijer, uitgenoodigd zijnde, om dit werk aan haar te willen afstaan, ten einde het optenemen in het 18de Deel der Verhandelingen des Genootschaps, heb ik gaarne aan dit voor mij zoo vereerend verzoek voldaan." -- P. [iii]. NUC cites similar publication, with different pagination, as cited below. Publication information taken from similar publication in NUC pre-1956, 640:529.

**[FRENCH, CAJUN]** Cajun French (French: français cadien/français cadjin) (commonly called Louisiana Regional French, and related to but distinct from the historical Colonial, or Plantation Society, French) is a variety of the French language spoken primarily in Louisiana, specifically in the southern parishes. Cajun French is derived from the original French spoken by French soldiers and settlers in Louisiana before the arrival of the Acadians. The language incorporates words of African, Spanish, Native American and English origin, unknown in Acadian French. The French of the Acadians and the French of the earlier colonial period of Louisiana, commonly known as Colonial Louisiana French, and later waves of colonists eventually merged and are now in what may be considered a single language but showing significant regional variation. Some Creoles of color speak Louisiana Creole French, a distinct creole language that is a mixture of pre-Acadian colonial Louisiana French, Spanish, African languages, and Native American languages, namely Choctaw. Cajun French is not to be confused with Louisiana Creole. The number of speakers of Cajun French is probably around 200,000.

Ethnologue: frc. Alternate Names: Acadian, Cadien, Cajan, Cajun, Louisiana French.

**1931:** [LILLYbm] *Louisiana-French*, by William A. Read. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1931. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. 254 pp. First edition. University Studies Number 5. Zaubmüller, col. 145. Reinecke 48.137 ("An exceedingly thorough job of lexicography along the lines of traditional philology'-Morgan"). Includes in dictionary form lists of French (pp. [1]-75), Indian (pp. 79-110), German (p. 111), English (pp. 114-116), African (pp. 118-128), Spanish (pp. 131-150), and Italian words (p. 151), as well as an extensive list of place names in Indian, French and Spanish (pp. 152-201).

"Two varieties of French are spoken in Louisiana. The first variety is represented by a dialect not far removed from standard French... This is the speech of most Creoles and of many cultivated Acadians....The Creoles of Louisiana are generally defined as the white descendants of the French and Spanish settlers of the colonial period....The second variety of French speech in Louisiana is the Acadian...The Acadians ... are the descendants of the French who were formally expelled by the English from Acadie, or Nova Scotia, [in] 1755...They are still commonly distinguished from the Creoles of Louisiana by the term *Acadians* or the less dignified *Cajuns*... I have ventured, in spite of many misgivings, to group the dialect of the Creoles and that of the Acadians under the term *Louisiana-French*. I am debarred...from speaking of the former as the 'Creole

dialect,' because this term is applied in Louisiana to the Negro-French patois." This appears to be the first extensive published vocabulary of Cajun French. John Francis McDermott published a *Glossary of Mississippi Valley French 1673-1850* in 1941.

**1981:** [IUW] *The Acadian dictionary*, by Rita Claudet, Gabrielle Claudet. Houma, La.: Star Printing, c1981. 100 p.: ill.; 21 cm.

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Cajun Language*, by Jules O. Daigle. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edwards Brothers, [1984]. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xxxv, 2-429 430, 1-165, xxxvi-xxxvii xxxviii-*xlvi* [there is no page numbered 1]. Limited first edition. English-Cajun, pp. 2-429, and Cajun-English, pp. 1-165 (second pagination). Bibliography, p. xxxvii. This copy inscribed by the compiler: "To Robert Jr. / Jules O. Daigle." Second copy: IUW.

"Dedication: To the millions of Cajuns, living and dead, who courageously kept their faith and culture through more than three hundred years of British persecution and Anglo-American misunderstanding, ridicule and abuse..." "This dictionary was written for the purpose of preserving the Cajun language as it was spoken before it began to deteriorate after World War I. It is the Cajun that most of my contemporaries and I have spoken for the past 84 years" (Introduction). "The word Cajun applies only to those whose Acadian ancestors came to Louisiana after the eviction of 1755, whereas the broader term Acadian applies to all the descendants of the original Acadians, regardless of where they now live. Thus thousands of Acadians live in different parts of the United States and Canada. These do not speak Cajun... To some, a Cajun is a crude, ignorant, backward person who speaks little or no English. He makes his living fishing, trapping or farming a few acres of land. His principal interest in life is boozing, eating and having a good time. To be sure, there are such Cajuns, but they are an infinitesimal minority and are in no way characteristic of the Cajun people."

**1986?:** [IUW] *Mots de Louisiane: étude lexicale d'une francophonie*, by Patrick Griollet. Göteborg, Suède: Acta Universitatis Gothoburgensis; Paris: Harmattan, [1986?] 198 p.: map; 23 cm. Series: Romanica Gothoburgensia, 0080-3863, 30. Abstract in English.

Bibliography: p. 195-197.

**2002:** [IUW] *Cajun French-English/English-Cajun French: dictionary & phrasebook*, by Clint Bruce and Jennifer Gipson. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2002. 141 p.: map; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 139-141).

**2010:** [IUW] *Dictionary of Louisiana French: as spoken in Cajun, Creole, and American Indian communities*, senior editor, Albert Valdman; associate editor, Kevin J. Rottet; assistant editors, Barry Jean Ancelet ... [et al.]. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, c2010. xl, 892 p.; 29 cm.

[**FRIULIAN**] Friulian or Friulan (About this sound *furlan* (help·info) or, affectionately, *marilenghe* in Friulian, *friulano* in Italian, *Furlanisch* in German, *furlanščina* in Slovene; also Friulian) is a Romance language belonging to the Rhaeto-Romance family, spoken in the Friuli region of northeastern Italy. Friulian has around 600,000 speakers, the vast majority of whom also speak Italian. It is sometimes called Eastern Ladin since it shares the same roots as Ladin, but, over the centuries, it has diverged under the influence of surrounding languages, including German, Italian, Venetian, and Slovene. Documents in Friulian are attested from the 11th century and poetry and literature date as far back as

1300. By the 20th century, there was a revival of interest in the language that has continued to this day. In *North America* the more common English form is Friulan for both the language and the ethnic identity of the people living in Friuli and abroad. Friulan follows the example of Friulano in Italian. *Friulan Dictionary: English-Friulan / Friulan-English*. Eds. Gianni Nazzi & Deborah Saidero. Udine: Ent Friul tal Mond. 2000 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fur. Alternate Names Frioulan, Frioulian, Friulano, Furlan, Priulian.

**2008:** [LILLY] *Webster's Friulian-English Thesaurus Dictionary*, by Philip M. Parker. [San Diego: ICON Group International, 2008]. vi, 215 p. 23 cm. Original multi-brown wrappers, lettered in black and brown. "Friulian to English Thesaurus," pp. 1-85, "Index of English Subjects to Friulian Subjects," pp. 87-109, "Vocabulary Study Lists," Friulian-English, pp. 111-129 (arranged by parts of speech), English index, pp. 131-215.

"This is an English thesaurus designed for Friulian speakers who wish to better understand the ambiguities and richness of the English language. The first chapter is a full English thesaurus organized by 2147 Friulian subject words.... This book may be the first Friulian-English thesaurus ever published" (Preface).

"Proceeds benefit Webster's Online Dictionary ([www.websters-online-dictionary.org](http://www.websters-online-dictionary.org))" (on verso of title page). "The goal of Webster's Online Dictionary is to give all people of the world free access to a complete mapping of all known words to and from all written languages" (p. iv).

[**FULA**] The Fula /'fu:lə/ language, also known as Fulani /fo'la:ni:/ (Fula: Fulfulde, Pulaar, Pular; French: Peul) is a non-tonal language spoken as various closely related dialects, in a continuum that stretches across some 20 countries of West and Central Africa. Like other related languages such as Serer and Wolof, it belongs to the Atlantic subfamily of the Niger–Congo languages. It is spoken as a first language by the Fula people ("Fulani", Fula: Fulbe) and related groups such as the Toucouleur people in the Senegal River Valley from the Senegambia region and Guinea to Cameroon and Sudan. It is also spoken as a second language by various peoples in the region, such as the Kirdi of Northern Cameroon and Northeastern Nigeria. While there are numerous varieties of Fula, it is typically regarded as a single language. Wilson (1989) states that "travelers over wide distances never find communication impossible," and Ka (1991) concludes that despite its geographic span and dialect variation, Fulfulde is still fundamentally one language. However, Ethnologue has found that nine different translations are needed to make the Bible comprehensible for all Fula speakers, and it treats these varieties as separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Fula as a macrolanguage consisting of nine different languages. [see below under listings for **FULFULDE, PULAAR and PULAR**].

An on-line dictionary of Fulfulde (as spoken in Burkina Faso) may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1878:** [IUW] *Vocabulary of the Fulde language*. By Charles Augustus Ludwig Reichardt of the Church Missionary Society. London, Church Missionary Society, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, 1878. 1 p. ., 357 p. 22 cm. In a blue cloth library binding lettered in gold. No preface. Zaunmüller, col. 153. Hendrix 593. "Part I. Fulde-English," p. [1]-139, (in which "words taken from the late Dr. Baikie's wrtings are marked Bk; whilst those which are taken from the coll. of the late Dr. Barth are marked Br."), followed by a supplement "taken from the works of the late Doctor H. Barth,

[representing] the Fulde dialects of Central Africa, and by preference those spoken in the kingdoms of Sokoto and Adamawa, situated in proximity to the middle course of the Niger," pp. 139-168, followed by further Fulde-English vocabulary of "particles, adverbs of time, place and manner, and also some conjunctions," pp. 168-170, followed by "The Verbs," pp. 170-190; "Part II. English-Fulde," pp.[191]-357 (in which "the dialect of the western Fulde is more copiously represented than those spoken in Central Africa"). This copy with the stamp of the Royal Asiatic Society on the title page.

**1909 [1973]:** [IUW] *Handbuch der Ful-Sprache*, von Diedrich Westermann. Nendeln: Kraus Reprint, 1973. vii, 274 p.; 22 cm. Reprint of 1909 ed. published by D. Reimer, Berlin. Cf. Zaubmüller, col. 153 and Hendrix 597.

**1927:** [LILLYbm] *A Fulani-Hausa Vocabulary*, by F[rank] W[illiam] Taylor [b. 1887]. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1927. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in gold and blind. Pp. 1-5 6-136. 19 cm. First edition. Series: Taylor's Fulani-Hausa Series IV. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 595. This copy with numerous manuscript additions. Together with two other volumes in the series, bound uniformly: *Fulani Grammar* (1921; first in the series) and *A Fulani-Hausa Phrase Book* (1926; third in the series), with latter with the ownership signature of B. L. Heath. Second copy: IUW.

"These vocabularies, consisting of some 3,800 words in common use, are the first of their kind... Without doubt several words, which might well have been included, have escaped our notice--I say 'our', because my wife has again undertaken a large share of the labours of compilation... Fulani is spoken with an articulation much nearer English than Hausa is: in other words, it is much easier for the Englishman to acquire a good Fulani accent than it is for him to acquire even a passable one in Hausa" (Preface).

**1980:** [IUW] *Fula-russko-frantsuzskii slovar' = Kamuusu pular (Fulfulde)-Riisinkoore-Farankoore = Dictionnaire peul (fula)-russe-français: Okolo 25000 slov / G.V. Zubko; Pod red. Nīalibuli Bureīma, Dienga Mamadu; S pril. "Kratkogo ocherka grammatiki iazyka fula" G.V. Zubko. Moskva: "Russkii iazyk", 1980. 600 p.; 22 cm. Bibliography: p. 9-[10].*

**1983:** [IUW] *Lexiques spécialisés peul*. Paris: Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, 1983. 138 p.; 22 cm. Series: Promotion des langues manding et peul. Contents:

Histoire/Géographie. Grammaire/Linguistique. Mathématique - - Enseignement. Politique/Administration/Justice. Sciences d'observation.

**1986a:** [IUW] *An English-Fulfulde dictionary*, Paul Kazuhisa Eguchi. Tokyo, Japan: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 1986. xiii, 340 p.; 19 cm.

**1986b:** see 1986 under **ZULGO-GEMZEK**.

**1989:** [IUW] *Einführung in die Ful-Sprache*, Herrmann Jungraithmayr, Al- Amin Abu-Manga. Berlin: D. Reimer, 1989. xxxiii, 350 p.; 25 cm. Sprache und Oralität in Afrika; 1. Bd. "Wörterverzeichnis" (Fula-German and German-Fula): p. [269]-350. Includes bibliographical references (p. xxvi-xxxi).

**1995a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire Peul-Français*, Galina Zoubko. Osaka: National Museum of Ethnology, 1995. 552 p.; 26 cm. Senri ethnological reports, 4.

**1955b:** [IUW] *English-Fula dictionary: (Fulfulde, Pulaar, Fulani): a multidialectal approach*, Paul P. de Wolf. Berlin: D. Reimer, 1995. 3 v.; 25 cm. Sprache und Oralität in Afrika; Bd. 18. Contents:[1] A-F, [2] G-P, [3] Q-Z.

**1998:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire pluridialectal des racines verbales du peul: peul-français-anglais / par Christiane Seydou avec la collaboration de D.W. Arnot ... [et al.] = A dictionary of verb roots in Fulfulde dialects: Fulfulde-French-English / by Christiane Seydou with the collaboration of D.W. Arnot ... [et al.]*. Paris: Éditions Karthala: Agence de la francophonie (ACCT), c1998. liii, 894 p.: maps; 25 cm. Series: Dictionnaires et langues. Includes bibliographical references (p. li-iii).

**2000:** [IUW] *Praktisches Wörterbuch: Deutsch-Fulfulde, Fulfulde-Deutsch*, by Martina Gajdos. Wien: Afro-Pub, c2000. xviii, 516 p.; 20 cm. Beiträge zur Ägyptologie; Bd. 66. Veröffentlichungen der Institute für Afrikanistik und Ägyptologie der Universität Wien Nr. 89. Includes bibliographical references (p. 513-516).

### [FULFULDE, ADAMAWA]

Ethnologue: fub. Alternate Names: Adamawa Fulani, Boulbe, Domona, Dzemay, Eastern Fulani, Foulfoulde, Ful, Fula, Fulata, Fulbe, Fulfulde, Mbororo, Palata, Peul, Peulh.

**1932:** [LILLYbm] *A Fulani-English Dictionary*, by F[rank] W[illiam] Taylor [b. 1887]. London: Oxford University Press, 1932. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-v vi vii-viii, 1 2-242 243-244*. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 153; Hendrix 596; Murphy 41:422. This copy from the Bascom collection. Fulani-English, pp. [1]-239, an appendix of "names of cattle," a series of Fulani-English terms applied to various types of cattle, which "can of course be applied to horses, sheep, etc.," pp. [240]-242. Second copy: [LILLYbm] in identical binding, except that the lettering on the spine has been re-set, with the three rules at the head and foot of spine more closely spaced, and OUP device closer to bottom set of rules. Priority not determined. Third copy: IUW.

"Every existing book on Fulani has been searched for words, but only those which are of common use in Adamawa have been inserted.... I have made liberal use of Dr. J. M. Dalziel's *Hausa Botanical Vocabulary* for the Latin names of the trees and grasses.... The government of Nigeria has very kindly given a grant towards the expenses of production, and without it the book could never have been published" (Preface).

**1952:** [IUW] *La langue des Peuls ou Foulbé* [by] H. Labouret. Dakar: I.F.A.N., 1952. xi, 286 p.; 28 cm. Library binding, preserving the original cream and brownish-orange wrappers, lettered in brownish-orange and black. Mémoires de l'Institut français d'Afrique noire; no. 16. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 587. "Lexique peul-français," pp. 248-266, and "Lexique français-peul," pp. [269]-286. Bibliography: p. [ix]-xi.

Abridged edition **1955:** [IUW] *La langue des Peuls ou Foulbé: lexique français-peul*, by H. Labouret. Dakar: I.F.A.N., 1955. 160 p.: ill., maps; 28 cm. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 588. Mémoires de l'Institut français d'Afrique noire; no. 41. Bibliography: p. [11]-16.

**1971:** [IUW] *English-Fulani word list*, compiled by the staff of Sawtu Linjiila. [i.e. Radio Voice of the Gospel]. Ngaoundéré, Cameroun: Sawtu Linjiila, 1971. 104 leaves; 29 cm.

**1973:** [LILLYbm] *Le Parler d'un groupe de Peuls nomades: les WoDaaBe Hoorewaalde Dageeja BiBBé Bii Siroma (Nord-Cameroun)*, by Roger Labatut. Paris:

SELAF, 1973. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black and illustrated in black and brown. Pp. 1-7 8-326 327-328. First edition. Langues et civilisations a tradition orale, 6. Not in Hendrix. This copy with a presentation slip pasted on the free endleaf: "En hommage respectueux./ Roger Labatut." With informed pencil notations throughout. Fula-French vocabulary, pp. 229-313.

"Devoted to the dialect spoken by a group of Fula nomads which emigrated in 1865 from the Nigerian province of Bornou in the region of Garoua, to the North of Cameroun, this descriptive study gives a few points of view on the structures of common Fula and enlarges by a few lexical units the existant dictionaries" (English resumé). "We have gathered in this lexicon all the words that are not already contained in Taylor's dictionary [see above] or that are included there with a meaning different than that given them by the Dageeja" (Lexique Peul-Français, p. 299).

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Fulfulde dictionary*, by Paul Kazihisa Eguchi. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), 1986. Original black wrappers, lettered in silver; d.j. cream, lettered in red. Pp. [4] i-vii viii-xiii xiv, 1-340, <sup>2</sup>1-20 21-26. First edition. Series: African languages and ethnography, 21. English-Fulfulde, pp. 1-340.

"The present English-Fulfulde dictionary utilizes the material in *A Fullani-English Dictionary* by F. W. Taylor. The Taylor material was first retranscribed according to the UNESCO orthography. Additional information was included, and the entire set of data was input into the main-frame computer at the National Museum of Ethnology and processed to make this English-Fulfulde dictionary consisting of 15,061 English entries and 11, 910 Fulfulde words" (Summary). "While processing the data, I found it valuable to see Taylor's dictionary 'from the other side.' Did Taylor know how many kinds of calabashes the dictionary had? Did he know how many kinds of slaves it had? The present dictionary tells us all about these things.... This book is... a kind of index to be used along with Taylor's dictionary" (Preface).

**1989:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire foulfouldé-français, dialecte Peul du Diamaré, Nord-Cameroun*, by Dominique Noye. Paris; [Garo ua] Cameroun: Librairie orientaliste Paul Geuthner; Procure des missions, 1989. Original white wrappers, lettered in blue and decorated in brown. Pp. [22] 1 2-425 426. First edition. Fulani-French, pp. [1]-425, with numerous line drawing illustrations. Second copy: IUW.

"The Rev. Father Cominique Noye left us suddenly on 2 January 1983 without having had the joy of seeing the publication of this grand dictionary of Diamaré Fulani to which he had devoted so many hours of tireless effort, with the devoted and invaluable assistance of his friend Modibbo Souleymane Adama. They both must be thanked for this work, which, taking up the remarkable labors of the pioneer F. W. Taylor [see above, 1932]...enriches it with a host of new entries and a detailed inventory of derivatives...Having arrived late in life, and completely unexpectedly, among the Fulani, Father Noye fell passionately in love with their language, for which he never ceased to express his admiration, and which he always defended in its purest and most refined form" (Preface, Roger Labatut, tr: BM).

**199-?:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire Français-Foulfouldé & index Foulfouldé: complément au Dictionnaire Foulfouldé-Français: dialecte peul de l'Extrême Nord du Cameroun*, by

Giuseppe Parietti; illustrations de Christian Seignobos. Cameroun: Mission catholique, [199-?]. 488 p.: ill., map; 25 cm.

**1998:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire peul de l'agriculture et de la nature (Diamaré, Cameroun): suivi d'un index français-fulfulde*, Henry Tourneux et Yaya Daïrou. Paris: Editions Karthala; Wageningen: CTA; Montpellier: Editions du CIRAD, c1998. 547 p.; 25 cm.

Series: Dictionnaires et langues. Includes bibliographical references (p. 19-28) and index.

**1999:** [IUW] *Vocabulaire peul du monde rural: Maroua-Garoua, Cameroun*, by Henry Tourneux et Yaya Daïrou. Paris: Karthala; Garoua: Développement paysannal et gestion de terroirs, 1999. 247 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 11).

**2007:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire peul du corps et de la santé: (Diamaré, Cameroun)*, Henry Tourneux; avec la collaboration de Boubakary Abdoulaye, Hadidja Konaï, Fakhil Paris: Karthala, c2007. 614 p.; 24 cm. Series: Dictionnaires et langues. Includes bibliographical references (p. [14]-16).

[FULFULDE, MAASINA] Maasina Fulfulde (or Maasinankooore in the language itself) is a Fula language spoken primarily as a first language by Fula people and associated groups in the Inner Niger Delta area traditionally known as Macina in the center of what is now the West African state of Mali. It is also spoken elsewhere in Mali, parts of Cote d'Ivoire and Northern Ghana. Maasinankooore is the most widely spoken dialect of Fula spoken in Mali and is a national language of in the country. According to Ethnologue there are two dialects - Western and Eastern - and "There are some dialect differences, but popular opinion is that all dialects in Mali are inherently intelligible." It is written in a modified Latin alphabet but historically was written in the Arabic script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ffm. Alternate Names: Fulani, Fulbe, Macina, Peul, Toucouleur.

**1979:** [IUW] *Lexique fulfulde-français = Konngi fulfulde-maanda majji e faransi*. Bamako: République du Mali, Ministère de l'éducation nationale, DNAFLA, 1979. 158 p.; 29 cm. Direction nationale de l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle et de la linguistique appliquée.

Second edition **1993:** [IUW] *Lexique fulfulde-français*. [2. éd.] Bamako: République du Mali, Ministère de l'éducation nationale, DNAFLA, 1993. 314 p.; 29 cm.

**1993:** [IUW] *A Fulfulde (Maasina)-English-French lexicon: a root based compilation drawn from extant sources followed by English-Fulfulde and French-Fulfulde listings = Lexique fulfulde (maasina)-anglais-français: une compilation basée sur racines et tirée de sources existantes suivie de listes en anglais-fulfulde et français-fulfulde*, by Donald W. Osborn, David J. Dwyer, Joseph I. Donohoe, Jr. East Lansing: Michigan State University Press, 1993. xx, 688 p.; 29 cm. English, French, and Fula. Includes bibliographical references (p. 681-688).

**1997:** [IUW] *Lexique des élections: français-fulfulde*, par Gouro Diall et Bory Traore. Bamako: Ministère de l'éducation de base, Direction nationale de l'alphabétisation fonctionnelle et de la linguistique appliquée, 1997. 18 p.; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 18).

#### [FULFULDE, NIGERIAN]

Ethnologue: fuv. Alternate Names: Kano-Katsina Fulfulde.

**1971a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire élémentaire fulfulde-français-english elementary dictionary*. Niamey, Niger: C.R.D.T.O., 1971. 166 p.; 24 cm. Langues africaines; 4.

**1971b:** [IUW] *Lisez et écrivez le foulfouldé*, par Eldridge Mohammadou. [Yaoundé, Ministère de l'éducation, de la culture et de la formation professionnelle, Centre fédéral linguistique et culturel, 1971]. 123 p. 21 cm. Publications de la Direction des affaires culturelles.

**198-?:** [IUW] *Lexique fulfulde comparé: parler des Jallinko'en de l'Ader (Niger central)*, by Eldridge Mohammadou. Yaoundé: Ministère de l'éducation et de la culture, Centre fédérale linguistique et culturel, [198-?]. 21 x 31 cm. English, French, and Fula.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *A Fulfulde English Dictionary*, ed. by I. A. Mukosky. Lagos: Nigeria Educational Research and Development Council, 1991. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. "It is the first bilingual dictionary of Fulfulde to be produced in Anglophone Africa adopting the new UNESCO agreed convention for writing African languages."

**1994:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bilingue fulfuldé-français, français-fulfuldé*, Mahamadou Diodi. [Niger?]: M. Diodi, 1994. 109 p.; 21 cm.

**1998:** [IUW] *Fulfulde - English dictionary*, by F.W. de St. Croix. Kano: Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages, Bayero University, 1998. 536 p.; 21 cm.

**2014:** [IUW] *A Fulfulde-English dictionary*, by I.A. Mukoshy. Ibadan, Nigeria: Hebn, 2014. xxiv, 619 pages; 22 cm.

#### [FULFULDE, WESTERN NIGER]

Ethnologue: fuh. Alternate Names: Fula, Fulani, Fulbe, Fulfulde, Gorgal Fulfulde, Northeastern Burkina Faso Fulfulde, Peul, Peulh.

**1923:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Français-Peul (dialects de la Haute-Volta)*, by Jean Cremer. Paris: Paul Gueuthner, 1923. Later green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 110 pp. First edition. Vol. I of the Matériaux d'ethnographie et de linguistique soudanaises. Zaunmüller, col. 153. Hendrix 576. This copy with the ownership signature of D.W. Argot, author of *The Nominal and Verbal System of Ful* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1970). *Peul* is the French form of the language known in English as Fulani or Fula. The former Upper Volta is now Burkina Faso.

**1981:** [IUW] *Lexique commente Peul-Latin des flores de Haute Volta*, par Danièle Kintz et Bernard Toutain. Maisons-Alfort: Institut d'élevage et de médecine vétérinaire des pays tropicaux, 1981. 44 leaves; 24 cm. Etude botanique no 10. "Décembre, 1981".

**2003:** [IUW] *Dewtere jiiba maandinoore karfeeje ley haalaaji dīdī Fulfulde - faransiire/Faranasiire - fulfulde*. 2ème version revise. [Burkina Faso]: Burkina Faso Ministère de l'enseignement de base et de l'alphabétisation, 2003. Dictionnaire de poche bilingue Fulfulde - Faransiire/Faranasiire – Fulfulde. French and Fula.

**2005:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français fulfulde du Sahel Burkinabé*, Denis Rabier, Dicko, Wali. Koudougou: Éditions du Sedelan, 2005. 864 p.; 31 cm.

[FURU] Furu is a Central Sudanic language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Glottolog has it as one of the Kara languages, but Blench (2000) lists it as a Kresh language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fuu. Alternate Names: Bagero, Bagiro, Baguero, Baguiro.

**2000:** [IUW] *La langue bagiro (République Centrafricaine): systématique, textes et lexique*, by Pascal Boyeldieu. Frankfurt am Main; New York: P. Lang, 2000. 419 p.: maps; 21 cm. Series: Schriften zur Afrikanistik, 1436-1183 = Research in African studies; Bd. 4 Includes bibliographical references (p. [413]-416) and index.

[**FUTUNA-ANIWA**] Futuna-Aniwa is a language spoken in the Tafea Province of Vanuatu on the outlier islands of Futuna and Aniwa. The language has approximately 1,500 speakers. It is a Polynesian language, part of the Austronesian language family. It is occasionally called West Futunan to distinguish it from East Futunan spoken on the islands of Futuna and Alofi in Wallis and Futuna (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fut. Alternate Names: Erronan, West Futuna-Aniwa.

**1983:** [IUW] *West Futuna-Aniwa: an introduction to a Polynesian outlier language*, by Janet W.D. Dougherty. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1983. xviii, 687 p.: ill.; 26 cm. Library binding, preserving the original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pacific linguistics University of California publications in linguistics; v. 102. West Futuna-Aniwa and English dictionary, pp. 149-599, and an English-West Futuna-Aniwa index, pp. [600]-621.

"West Futuna and Aniwaw are two of the southernmost islands of the Vanuatu chain, where two dialects of a single language are spoken.... The research period during which this material was collected began in May of 1973 and extended through midsummer of 1974.... The languages spoken on the islands of West Futuna and Aniwa have been considered dialects of a single language ... and will be treated as such in this monograph. The data for Aniwa come largely from the work of Arthur Capell (1958) and are integrated with data from West Futuna compiled from the author's own research and the contributions of Capell (1958, word list, personal communications) and William Gunn [*Gospel in Futuna*, ca. 1925 and *Heralds of the Dawn*, ca.1925]" (Preface, pp. xi-xiii).

1984: [LILLYbm] *Futuna-Aniwa dictionary, with grammatical introduction*, by A. Capell. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1984. iv, 252, 21 p.: ill.; 26 cm.. Series C; no. 56. Second copy: IUW.

[**FUTUNA, EAST**] Futunan or Futunian is the Polynesian language spoken on Futuna (and Alofi). The term East-Futunan is also used to distinguish it from the related West Futunann (Futuna-Aniwan) spoken on the outlier islands of Futuna and Aniwa in Vanuatu. Ca. 1987, Fakafutuna was spoken by 3,600 on Futuna, as well as by some of the 3,000 migrant workers in New Caledonia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fud. Alternate Names: East Futunan, Futunan, Futunian.

**1878:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Futunien-Français avec notes grammaticales*, by [Isidore] Grézel. Paris: Maisonneuve et Cie, 1878. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 304 pp. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 153. This is the first dictionary of the language.

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Tikisionalio Fakafutuna-Fakafalani. Dictionnaire Futunien-Français*, by Karl H. Rensch. Canberra: Australian National University, 1986. Original stiff blue, white, and red wrappers, lettered in white and red. 328 pp. + 22 page list of AUN publications in linguistics. First edition. Pacific Linguistics, Series C, No. 90, Special Number. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary is based on the Futuna-French Dictionary published by Grezel in Paris in 1878. Grezel's dictionary has been out of print and impossible to find on the market for dozens of years now. On Futuna, only a handful of people possess a copy... [A facsimile edition was considered, but] my copy of Grezel was in such bad condition that it was unfit for reproduction, and all my efforts to find a better-preserved copy were in vain... This new dictionary was composed on a computer. Hundreds of new words have been added. Where necessary, definitions have been modified from the original" (tr: BM).

[FWÂI] Fwâi (Poai) is a Kanak language of New Caledonia, in the commune of Hienghène (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fwa. Alternate Names: Poai, Yehen, Yengen.

**1982:** see under **MELANESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[FYAM] Fyam (Pyem, Gye, Fyem) is a Plateau language of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pym. Alternate Names: Fem, Fyem, Genawa, Gyem, Gyema, Paiem, Pem, Pyem.

**1998:** [IUW] *The Fyem language of northern Nigeria*, by Daniel Nettle.

München: LINCOM EUROPA, 1998. 97 p.: map; 21 cm. Languages of the world. Materials; 136 Grammatical sketch, lexicon, texts. Includes bibliographical references (p. [94]-95) and index.

[GA] Ga is a Kwa language spoken in Ghana, in and around the capital Accra. It has a phonemic distinction between 3 vowel lengths (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gaa. Alternate Names: Accra, Acra, Amina, Gain, Gamei.

**1828:** [LILLY] *Vejledning til Akra-Sproget på kysten Ginea med et tillæg om Akvambuisk*, by Rasmus Rask [1787-1832]. København: Trykt i S.l. Møllers Bogtrykkeri, 1828. 78 p. 20 cm. Contemporary (original?) unprinted blue wrappers. Not in Zaunmüller. Ga-Danish, pp. 33-53 and Danish-Ga, pp. 54-78. First substantial published vocabulary of the Ga language.

**1858:** [LILLY] *A grammatical sketch of the Akra- or Gã-language, with some specimens of it from the mouths of the natives, and a vocabulary of the same, with an appendix on the Adanme-dialect*, by Johannes Zimmermann. Stuttgart: Printed for the Basel Missionary Society by J.F. Steinkopf, 1858. 2 v. bound in one: tables; 22 cm. XVI, 203; VII, 464. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold on spine and decorated in blind. First edition, two volumes issued as one; general and separate title pages. Zaunmüller, col. 6. Hendrix 14 and 607. First dictionary of the Ga language. This copy with the blind stamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Includes in second portion, Ga-English, pp. 1-384, with an Adangme [Dangme]-English appendix, pp. 426-464.

"To write a somewhat complete Grammar and Vocabulary of a hitherto unwritten language would be the task of a man's life even if it were his native tongue he had to deal with; in tempting therefore to give a grammatical and lexical Sketch of the Gã-language[,] a language not mine own, I must plead for indulgence in the largest sense of the term. It is not to be more than the first stepping-stone.... The materials of this works [sic] have been gathered from the mouth of the people during a stay amongst them of

seven years, but much of it was lost during the Bombardement of Christiansborg in 1854..." (Preface).

**1973:** [IUW] *Ga-English dictionary*, by M. E. Kropp Dakubu. Legon: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1973. 248 p.; 25 cm. Hendrix 604.

[**GAAM**] The Ingessana language, also known as Gaam, Gaahmg, (Me/Mun)Tabi, Kamanidi, or Mamedja/Mamidza, is an Eastern Sudanic language spoken by the Ingessana people in the Tabi Hills in eastern Sudan, near Ethiopia. It was considered an isolate within Eastern Sudanic until the other Eastern Jebel languages were discovered in the late 20th century. Dialects are Soda (Tao), Kukur (Gor), Kulang (Kulelek, Bau), Buwahg (Buek).

Ethnologue: tbi. Alternate Names: Gaahmg, Ingassana, Ingessana, Kamanidi, Mamedja, Mamidza, Metabi, Muntabi, Tabi.

An on-line dictionary of Gaahmg [Gaam] may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *Preliminary Gaam-English-Gaam dictionary*, by Malik Agarr Ayre & M[arvin] Lionel Bender. N.p.: n.p., 1980. Original brown wrappers lettered and illustrated in black, with black linen spine. 268 pp. First edition. Hendrix 608. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge, with a pencil note which indicates he received this copy as a gift from Lionel Bender. Includes a Gaam-English lexicon, pp. 38-161, and an English-Gaam index, pp. 162-249. Second copy: IUW.

"The Gaam inhabit an isolated mountain ring in central Blue Nile Province, eastern Sudan... They are usually referred to as 'Ingessena' or 'Tabi.' Both names are misleading. 'Ingessena' is a name applied by Arabs, supposedly meaning 'thankless ones' (for the Gaam refusal to accept Islam), and 'Tabi' is the name of one of the hills inhabited by the Gaam. The people call themselves *jóg gaám* (people of the hill) and their language *kór é gaàm* (speech of the hill), so that Gaam seems to be the most appropriate name by which to refer to them. The Gaam number about 40,000. In addition to the central massif (known as the Ingessana Hills), they inhabit surrounding lowlands in all directions... The Gaam language was classified as a sub-family in itself-one of ten sub-families comprising the East Sudanic Family of the Nilo-Saharan Phylum by Greenburg (1963) in his genetic classification of all African languages." This is the first dictionary of the language.

[**GABI-GABI**] Gabi (Gabi-Gabi, Gubbi Gubbi) is an extinct language of Queensland in Australia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gbw. Alternate Names: Cabee, Carby, Carby-carbery, Dhapil, Dhipil, Dippil, Dipple, Doon-dooburra, Doondoora, Dowarburra, Dundubara, Dunduura, Gabi, Gabigabi, Kabbi, Kabi, Kabikabi, Kahby, Karabi, Karbi, Maiba.

**1875:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES...**

**POLYGLOT.**

**1958:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES...**

**POLYGLOT.**

[**GABRIELINO**] The Tongva language (also known as Gabrielino) is a Uto-Aztecan language formerly spoken by the Tongva, a Native American people who live in and around Los Angeles, California. Tongva is closely related to Serrano. The last fluent native speakers of Tongva lived in the early 20th century, but no evidence to this time

and date can prove a fluent speaker in the last 150 years. The language is primarily documented in the unpublished field notes of John Peabody Harrington made during that time. There are claims of native speakers of Tongva who have died as late as in the 1970s, but there is no independent verification of these individuals having been fluent speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not include this language.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1856:** [LILLYbm] *Die Sprachen Kizh und Netela von Neu-Californien*, by [Johann Karl Eduard] Buschmann [1805-1880]. Berlin: F. Dummler, 1856. Unbound, large margined, uncut and unopened. Pp. [501]-531. "Gelesen in der Gesamtsitzung der Akademie der Wissenschaften am 25 October 1855." Extract from the *Abhandlungen der Königlich Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1856. First edition. Bright 126 ("Comparative study of Gabrielino and Juaneño vocabularies from Hales 1846"). Includes comparative vocabulary English-Kizh [Gabrielino]-Netela [Juaneño], pp. 504-509, with German-Kizh-Netela comparative vocabulary, pp. 520-528. First publication of these vocabularies with German. Pilling, Proof-Sheets 532.

Second copy: LILLY: later brown cloth, gilt-lettered spine. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate with an Ayer accession label inside the rear cover, an Ayer presentation bookplate inside the front cover, with a Newberry Library release stamp beneath.

**[GADABA, POTTANGI OLLAR]** The Ollari language (also known as Pottangi Ollar Gadaba, Ollar Gadaba, Ollaro, Hallari, Allar, Hollar Gadbas) is a Central Dravidian language. A closely related variety is Kondekor (also known as Gadaba, San Gadaba, Gadba, Sano, Kondekar, Kondkor, Konḍekor Gadaba, Mudhili Gadaba). The two have been treated either as dialects, or as separate languages. They are spoken in and around Pottangi, Koraput district, Orissa and in Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh, India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gdb. Alternate Names: Allar, Gadaba, Gadba, Hallari, Hollar Gadbas, Konekor, Konekor Gadaba, Mundli, Ollar Gadaba, Ollari, Ollaro, San Gadaba, Sano.

**1957:** [LILLYbm] *Ollari: a Dravidian speech*, by Sudhibhushan Bhattacharya. Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1957. Original gray paper over boards, lettered in black; dust jacket gray, lettered in maroon. Pp. *i-vi* vii-x, 1 2-78 79-82. First edition. Series: Department of Anthropology. Government of India. Memoir No. 3. Includes Ollari-English vocabulary with comparisons to other aboriginal Dravidian languages, pp. [48]-77. This is the first and only published vocabulary of the language, spoken by around 800 people in 1931. This copy with several xeroxed reviews loosely inserted.

"The Ollar is a little known tribe of the Doraput district of Orissa... The mother tongue of this people, which is still imperfectly remembered by many Ollars, has turned out to be an interesting Dravidian speech, hitherto practically unknown" (from d.j. blurb).

**[GADE]** Gade (Gede) is a Nupoid language of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ged. Alternate Names: Gede.

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *Gade-English dictionary: including English-Gade reference dictionary and summary of Gade grammar*, Jan P. Sterk. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1994. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [4] i-ii, [2] 1-124. First edition.

Series: Sprache und Oralität in Afrika, vol. 15. Gade-English, pp. 31-96, and English-Gade index, pp. 98-117. First dictionary of Gade. Second copy: IUW.

"Joseph Greenberg (1966) classifies Gade with Nupe, Gbari ('Gwari') and Ebira ('Igbirra'). Bennett and Sterk (1977) add Idoma to that group.... At the time this study was done (1976-1977) I estimated the number of Gade speakers (or Bàbyè as they call themselves) to be between 80,000 and 100,000. I did my research in the village of Kuje, lying to the East of Gwagalada, itself on the Koton-Karfi to Abuja road" (p. i).

**[GAFAT]** The Gafat language is an extinct South Ethiopian Semitic language that was once spoken along the Abbay River (Nile) in Ethiopia. The records of this language are extremely sparse. Charles Beke collected a word list in the early 1840s with difficulty from the few who knew the language, having found that "the rising generation seem to be altogether ignorant of it; and those grown-up persons who profess to speak it are anything but familiar with it." The most recent accounts of this language are the reports of Wolf Leslau, who visited the region in 1947 and after considerable work was able to find a total of four people who could still speak the language. Edward Ullendorff, in his brief exposition on Gafat, concludes that as of the time of his writing, "one may ... expect that it has now virtually breathed its last" (Wiki).

Ethnologue no longer lists this language.

**1945:** [LILLYbm] *Gafat Documents. Record of a South-Ethiopic Language. Grammar, Text and Comparative Vocabulary*, by Wolf Leslau. New Haven: American Oriental Society, 1945. Original gray wrappers, chipped at top and bottom of spine, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1-188. First edition. American Oriental Series, Vol. 28. Not in Zauhmüller. Gafat-English vocabulary, pp. 140-181, and English-Gafat index, pp. 183-188 (incorrectly headed "Gafat-English"). This copy inscribed by the author: "With the author's compliments / Wolf Leslau" on the half title, and the ink ownership stamp of Robert H. Pfeiffer, Cambridge, Mass., on the front cover. Pfeiffer was author, among other works, of "Early Empires of Africa and Asia," in William Langer's *Encyclopedia of World History* (Boston, 1948). First extensive vocabulary of Gafat. Second copy: IUW.

"The publication of this work was undertaken to fill a gap in our knowledge of the Ethiopic languages. The language of Gafat is mentioned in many studies of Ethiopic, but its structure and position in the Ethiopic languages could not be determined up till now since not a single study of this language was available" (Preface). "Gafat is a south-Ethiopic language which was spoken in the province of Gafat, northwest of Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. According to the latest travelers, this language is no longer spoken in the province of Gafat.... The inhabitants of Gafat now speak Amharic, the national language of Ethiopia. But it is interesting to note that the Abyssinian historian Aleqa Tayye... informs us that the inhabitants of Gafat still use [in 1927] their own language in private, when they are among themselves" (Introduction).

**[GAGADU]** Gaagudju (also spelt Gagadu, Gaguju, and Kakadu) is an extinct Australian Aboriginal language formerly spoken in Arnhem Land, northern Australia, in the environs of Kakadu National Park. Its last speaker, Big Bill Neidjie, died on 23 May 2002 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gbu. Alternate Names: Abdedal, Abiddul, Gaagudju, Gagudju, Kakadu, Kakakta, Kakdju, Kakdjuan.

**2002:** [IUW] *A grammar of Gaagudju*, by Mark Harvey. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2002. x, 497 p.: maps; 25 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Mouton grammar library; 24. Appendix 1: Nominals and particles: Gaagudju [Gagadu]-English, pp.[386]-403; Appendix 2: Verbs: Gaagudju [Gagadu]-English, pp. [402]-467; Appendix 3: English-Gaagudju [Gagadu] finderlist for nominal and particles, pp. [468]-476; Appendix 4: English-Gaagudju [Gagadu]-finderlist for verbs, pp. [477]-480. Includes bibliographical references (p. [486]-489).

[GAGAUZ] The Gagauz language (Gagauz: Gagauz dili, Gagauzca) is a Turkic language spoken by the ethnic Gagauz people of Moldova, Ukraine, Russia, and Turkey, and it is the official language of the Autonomous Region of Gagauzia in Moldova. Gagauz belongs to the Oghuz branch of Turkic languages, alongside Azeri, Turkmen, Crimean Tatar, and Turkish. Gagauz has two dialects, Bulgar Gagauzi and Maritime Gagauzi. Gagauz is a distinct language from Balkan Gagauz Turkish (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gag. Alternate Names: Gagauzi.

**1973:** [IUW] *Gagauzsko-russko-moldavskii slovar': 11 500 slov / sost.* G.A. Gaïdarzhi, E.K. Koltsa, L.A. Pokrovskaiã, B.P. Tukan; pod red. prof. N.A. Baskakova. Moskva: "Sov. èntsiklopediia," 1973. 664 p.; 21 cm. Title also in Moldavian: *Diktsionar gègèuz-rus-moldovenesk*; and in Gagauzi: *Gagauzcha-ruscha-moldovanja laflyk*. Gagauz-Russian-Moldavian [Romanian] dictionary.

[GAHRI] Gahri, also known as Ghara, Lahuli of Bunan, Boonan, Punan, Poonan, Erankad, Keylong Boli or Bunan, is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken in the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. It is spoken in the Gahr Valley along the Bhaga River from its confluence with the Chandra River and upstream about 25 km (16 mi), including villages such as Biling, Kardang, Kyelang, Guskyyar, Yurnad, Gumrang, Barbog, Paspara, Pyukar and. The number of people speaking the language is only approximately 4,000 in India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bfu. Alternate Names: Boonan, Bunan, Erankad, Ghara, Keylong Boli, Lahuli, Lahuli of Bunan, Poonan, Punan.

**1865:** [LILLY] "Notes on the Pronunciation of the Tibetan Language," by the Rev. H. A. Jaeschke of Kyèlang. [Received 1<sup>st</sup> February 1865. Read 1<sup>st</sup> February, 1865.]. In: *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Part I. No. II—1865. Calcutta, pp. 91-100. Original wrappers, complete issue including other essays. 113 pp. 22.8 cm. Bound in modern brown cloth and light brown patterned paper over boards, unlettered. Boonan [Gahri]-English vocabulary, pp. 95-99. First published vocabulary of the language.

"Now in this language [Boonan] a great many Tibetan words are to be met with, which may have induced General Cunningham to class this Tibarskad under the head of dialects of the Tibetan; but I think the great difference of the grammatical structure of both languages... must lead to a different opinion. Nearly all the words of primary necessity... and many others are not borrowed from the Tibetan, any more than from Sanskrit, but have an original character. Here is a small list of words all of which seem to be original, or at least I know not from what other language they might be derived" (the vocabulary follows), p. 95 ff.

[**GALAMBU**] Galambu (also known as Galambi, Galambe, Galembi) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Nigeria. Most members of the ethnic group do not speak Galambu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: glo. Alternate Names: Galambe, Galambi, Galembi.

**1978:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**GALELA**] Galela is the most populous Papuan language spoken west of New Guinea, with some 80,000 speakers. Its dialects are Kadai (41,000), Morotai (24,000), Kadina (10,000), and Sopi (4,000). Its closest relative is the Loloda language. Galela is spoken on the eastern side of the northern tip of Halmahera island (in Galela district and in neighbouring villages in Tobelo and Loloda districts), on Morotai Island to the north, on the Bacan and Obi islands to the south of Halmahera, and in scattered settlements along the southwest coast. All are in North Maluku province of Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gbi.

**1895:** [LILLYbm] *Woordenlijst, Galelareesch-Hollandsch, met ethnologische aantekeningen, op de woorden, die daartoe aanleiding gaven*, compiled by M.J. Van Baarda. 'S-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1895. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI-VII, 8-9 10-536. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Galela-Dutch, pp. [39]-504. First dictionary of the language.

[**GALICIAN**] Galician (/gəˈlɪʃən/ or /gəˈlɪsi.ən/; galego [gaˈleɣo]) is an Indo-European language of the Western Ibero-Romance branch. It is spoken by some 2.4 million people, mainly in Galicia, an autonomous community located in northwestern Spain, where it is official along with Spanish. The language is also spoken in some border zones of the neighbouring Spanish regions of Asturias and Castile and León, as well as by Galician migrant communities in the rest of Spain, in Latin America, the United States, Switzerland and elsewhere in Europe. Modern Galician is part of the West Iberian languages group, a family of Romance languages that includes the Portuguese language, which developed locally from Vulgar Latin and evolved into what modern scholars have called Galician-Portuguese. Dialectal divergences are observable between the northern and southern forms of Galician-Portuguese in 13th-century texts but the two dialects were similar enough to maintain a high level of cultural unity until the middle of the 14th century, producing the medieval Galician-Portuguese lyric. The divergence has continued to this day, producing the modern languages of Galician and Portuguese. The language is officially regulated in Galicia by the Royal Galician Academy. However, independent organisations, such as the Galician Association of Language and the Galician Academy of the Portuguese Language, include Galician as part of the Portuguese language, as the Galician-Portuguese variant (Wiki).

Ethnologue: glg. Alternate Names: Gallego.

**1928:** [IUW] *Diccionario galego-castelán*, por Leandro Carré Alvarellos ... A Cruña, Edición Lar, 1928. 2 v. 16 cm. Colophon of v. 2 dated 1931. Galician-Spanish dictionary.

**1958-1962 [1980]:** [IUW] *Diccionario enciclopédico gallego-castellano* / Eladio Rodríguez González. Vigo: Galaxia, D.L. 1980. 3 v.; 25 cm. Colección Casa de Galicia; 1. Reprint. Originally published: Vigo: Galaxia, 1958-1962. Galician-Spanish dictionary.

**1963:** [IUW] *Contribución a un vocabulario castellano-gallego, con indicación de fuentes* [por] José S. Crespo Pozo. Madrid [Revista "Estudios"] 1963. 669 p. 25 cm. Bibliographical references: p. [9]-12. Spanish-Galician dictionary.

**1972:** [IUW] *Vocabulario galego-castelán*, [por] X.L. Franco. [Vigo] Galaxia [1972]. 334 p. 16 cm. Galician-Spanish dictionary.

**1977:** [IUW] *Vocabulario de San Jorge de Piquín* / [por] Aníbal Otero. Santiago de Compostela: Universidad, Servicio de Publicaciones, D.L. 1977. 225 p., [2] fold. leaves of plates: maps; 24 cm. Uniform series: Verba. Anejo 8. Bibliography: p. [10].

**1981:** [IUW] *Diccionario castelán-galego* / Fermín Fernández Armesto. A Coruña: Edic. do Castro, 1981. 760 p.; 19 cm. Spanish-Galician dictionary.

**1985?:** [IUW] *Diccionario de usos castellano-gallego* / Xosé María Freixedo Tabarés, Fe Alvarez Carracedo. Madrid, España: Akal, [1985?] 840 p.; 25 cm. Akal/diccionarios; 3. Spanish-Galician dictionary.

**1985:** [IUW] *Glosario de voces galegas de hoxe* / Constantino García. Santiago de Compostela: Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, Xunta de Galicia, 1985. 729 p.: map; 24 cm. Verba. Anexo; 27.

**1988?:** [IUW] *Diccionario normativo galego-castelán* / [Ana Isabel Boullón Agrelo ... et al.; coordinación, Henrique Monteagudo Romero e Xermán García Cancela]. Vigo: Galaxia, [1988?] 996 p.; 25 cm. Galician-Spanish dictionary.

[**GALLO.**] Gallo is a regional language of France. It is not as commonly spoken as it once was, as the standard form of French now predominates. Gallo is classified as one of the Oïl languages. Gallo was originally spoken in the Marches of Neustria, which now corresponds to the border lands of Brittany and Normandy and its former heart in Le Mans, Maine. Gallo was the shared spoken language of the leaders of the Norman conquest of England, most of whom originated in Upper Brittany and Lower Normandy. Thus Gallo was a vehicle for the subsequent transformation ("Gallicisation") of English. Gallo continued as the language of Upper Brittany, Maine and some neighbouring portions of Normandy until the introduction of universal education across France, but today Gallo is spoken by only a small minority of the population, having been largely superseded by standard French. As an Oïl language, Gallo forms part of a dialect continuum which includes Norman, Picard and the Poitevin dialect, among others (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists 6 separate languages under the heading Oïl.

**1998:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire de français-gallo, gallo-français* / Robert Deguillaume. [Saint-Cast-Le Guildo]: R. Deguillaume, 1998. lxxv, 415 p.; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references.

**2004:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire de gallo: [lexique français-gallo-breton]* / Claude Bourel. [Rennes]: Editions Rue des Scribes, 2004. 220 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Subtitle from cover.

[**GALOLEN**] The Galoli, or Galolen, are a people of East Timor with a population of about 50,000, primarily along the northern coast of the district of Manatuto. To the west lies the Mambai people. There is an old colony on the southern coast of Wetar island, the Talo, who speak the Talur dialect. Their language is also known as Galoli, is one of the Timor–Babar group of Austronesian languages. It is one of the national languages designated by the constitution of East Timor. Because the area was used as a trading

center for different cultures, there are a large number of foreign loan words in the vocabulary, principally from Moluccan and Malay languages. Although it is not spoken by as many people as other national languages, it was adopted by the Roman Catholic Church in the district of Manatuto and thus has become fixed in grammars and dictionaries (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gal. Alternate Names: Galole, Galolem, Galoli, Galolin.

**1905:** [IUW] *Diccionario portuguez-galoli*, pelo pe. Manuel Maria Alves da Silva. Macau: Typographia Mercantil, 1905. 386 p.; 19 cm. Not in Zaubmüller.

[**GAMILARAAY**] The Gamilaraay or Kamilaroi language is a Pama–Nyungan language of the Wiradhuric subgroup found mostly in south-east Australia. It was the traditional language of the Kamilaroi people, but is now moribund—according to Ethnologue, there were only 35 speakers left in 2006, all mixing Gamilaraay and English. However, there are thousands of people of mixed descent both within the native populations as well as immigrant populations, who identify themselves as Kamilaroi. Kamilaroi is also taught in some Australian schools (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kld. Alternate Names: Camileroi, Gamilaroi, Kamilaroi.

**1846:** see **8**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1875:** see under **ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *A Reference Dictionary of Gamilaraay, Northern New South Wales*, by Peter Austin. Bundoorra, Australia: La Trobe University, Department of Linguistics, 1993. Original pea-green wrappers, lettered in black, spiral bound. 68 pp. First edition. Includes both Gamilaraay-English and English-Gamilaraay. The same author's *A Dictionary of Gamilaraay, Northern New South Wales* (first published in 1992, reprinted with corrections in 1993, 1994) includes briefer vocabulary lists; the *Reference Dictionary* is said to be complementary to it, but is the more complete dictionary of the two. "Gamilaraay (or Kamilaroi, as it is also commonly spelled) is an Australian Aboriginal language which was spoken over a vast area of north-central New South Wales when Europeans first settled in Australia." This dictionary brings together all previous material available. First dictionary of Gamilaraay.

**1999:** [LILLYbm] *Yuwaalaraay / Gamilaraay Wordlist*, ed. by John Ciacon. Walgett, N.S.W., Australia: Walgett High School, Yuwaalaraay-Gamilaraay Language Program, 1999. Original mustard yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] *i-ii* iii-vi, 1-52. First edition. Yuwaalaraay/Gamilaraay-English, pp. 1-16, English-Yuwaalaraay/Gamilaraay, pp. 17-32, and Yuwaalaraay/Gamilaraay-English word groups arranged thematically, pp. 33-49. First published wordlist of Yuwaalaraay.

"[D]edicated to all those people who have worked at revival of Yuwaalaraay-Gamilaraay language, particularly the Elders..." (title page). "This wordlist has been produced as part of work in a number of Gamilaraay and Yuwaalaraay language teaching programs... The book depends largely on the work of Corrine Williams, who studied Yuwaalaraay and Yuwaaliyaay in the late 1970's and on the work of Peter Austin [see above]. William's "Grammar of Yuwaalaraay" is the only work so far which gives a broad analysis of the grammar of this region. It also contains a wordlist with around 1500 items. Austin's Dictionaries of Gamilaraay contain over 500 items, and have been critical in revising interest in the language. Because these two language groups share many words, as well as the majority of their grammar, it has been decided to include

words from both groups in one list....The sources of the words are clearly given" (Preface).

[**GAMKONORA**] Gamkonora is a Papuan Halmahera language of Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gak.

**1903**: see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**||GANA**] Głana (pronounced /'gɑ:nə/ in English, and also spelled lGana, Gxana, Dxana, Xgana) is a Khoe dialect cluster of Botswana. It is closely related to Naro, and includes the well-known dialect G|wi, which has the majority of speakers. The double pipe at the beginning of the name "Głana" represents a click like the English interjection used when saying giddy-up to a horse (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gnk. Alternate Names: Dxana, G||ana, G||ana-Khwe, Gxana, Gxanna, Kanakhoe.

**1978**: [IUW] *A San vocabulary of the central Kalahari: G||ana and G|wi dialects*, by Jiro Tanaka. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), 1978. xxvii, 158 p.: ill., maps; 19 cm. Series: African languages and ethnography, 7.

[**GANDA**] The Ganda language, Luganda (/lu:'gændə/, Oluganda [oluɣâ:ndá]), is the major language of Uganda, spoken by five million Ganda and other people principally in Southern Uganda, including the capital Kampala. It belongs to the Bantu branch of the Niger–Congo language family. With about four million first-language-speakers in the Buganda region and a million others who are fluent, it is the most widely spoken Ugandan language. As second language it follows English and precedes Swahili. The language is used in some primary schools in Buganda as pupils begin to learn English, the primary official language of Uganda. Until the 1960s, Ganda was also the official language of instruction in primary schools in Eastern Uganda (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lug. Alternate Names: Luganda.

[**1882a**] [Third edition **1914**]: [LILLY] *Manuel de langue luganda: comprenant la grammaire et un recueil de contes et de legends*. Maison-Carrée (Alger): Impr. des Missionnaires d'Afrique (Pères Blancs), 1914. Third edition, as noted on title page. 476 pp. 24 cm. Original brown quarter-cloth and pink paper over boards, with original paper label lettered in black on spine. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 642 (with note, first published in 1882). Primarily a grammar, but with a few brief French-Ganda or Ganda-French lists under grammatical headings, and including an "Étude comparée entre le Luganda et le Cinyungwe parlé dans tout le bassin du Zambèze," French-Ganda-Cinyungwe [Nyungwe], pp. 422-427, and philosophical and theological terms, French-Ganda, pp. 429-442.

**1882b**: [LILLY] *An Outline grammar of the Luganda language*, by C[harles] T[homas] Wilson. London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, [1882]. xii-158 p. 16mo. Original olive-green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Preface dated 1882. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 649. First printed vocabulary of the Ganda language. This copy with the bookplate of the Library of the Royal Commonwealth Society, London, presented to them by H. B. Thomas, Esq., O.B.E. English-Luganda [Ganda], pp. 45-90, and Luganda [Ganda]-English, pp. 91-158.

“In the first party of missionaries deputed by the Church Missionary Society in 1876 to form a station in the capital of King Mtesa, at the north-west corner of the Victoria Lake in Equatorial Africa,... was the Rev. C. T. Wilson; in fact, he was the only one of the four lay and ordained missionaries who survived the fatigues and perils of the journey.... The language is one the very existence of which was scarcely known before the arrival of Mr. Wilson at Rubága” (Preface, Robert Cust, London, March, 1882).

**1892:** [LILLY] *Collections for a lexicon in Luganda and English and English and Luganda*, by Philip O’Flaherty (d. 1886). London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, [1892]. 2 p. l., 41 p. 19 cm. Original olive-green cloth over thin boards, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. No preliminary materials. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 645 (with date given as 1894). Luganda [Ganda]-English, pp. [1]-41. This copy with the ink ownership inscription of Maurice Harvay King, perhaps the father of Maurice Henry King (b. 1927), a doctor later active in medical research and education in Uganda (see his *Medical Care in Developing Countries* (Nairobi and London: Oxford University Press, 1967)).

**1897:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1902:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1904:** [LILLYbm] *Luganda-English and English-Luganda vocabulary*, by G[eorge] R[obert] Blackledge. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1904. Original gray-green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-211 212. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 636.(dated 1911; reprinted in 1921 by Shelton Press). Luganda-English, pp. [5]-103, and English-Luganda, pp. [105]-211. This copy with the ink ownership signature of H. H. Allsop. The relationship of this vocabulary, upon which the author's Dictionary of 1925 (see below) is based, to the same title published in 1892 by SPCK, also 211 pages, authored by George Lawrence Pilkington is unclear. The volume contains no explanatory material about its genesis. The Pilkington title also includes several appendices. Second copy: IUW.

**[1904] 2007:** [IUW] *C.W. Hattersley and H.W. Duta dictionary of Luganda phrases and idioms: English-Luganda for everyday use*, by Chas. W. Hattersley and Henry Wright Duta. Kampala: Fountain Publishers, 2007. vi, 94 p.; 21 cm. "First published 1904"--Cover. 1904 edition ot in Zaubmüller. Cf. Henrix 2165.

**1911:** [IUW] *Luganda-English and English-Luganda vocabulary*; compiled by the Rev. G.R. Blackledge. London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1911. 211 p.

**1915:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1917:** [LILLY] *Premier essai de vocabulaire luganda-français d'après l'ordre étymologique*, par le R.P. Le Veux. Alger: Maison-Carrée, Imprimerie des Missionnaires d'Afrique (P`eres Blancs), 1917. [8], 1047 p.; 22 cm. Bound in black, green, maroon, white and blue calf, gilt spine title, original grey cloth with printed paper spine label retained. NUC pre-1956, 329:625. Hendrix 641.

**1921:** [LILLYbm] *A Manual of Lu-Ganda*, by W[illiam] A[rthur] Crabtree. Cambridge: The University Press, 1921. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. i-iv v-xx, 1 2-254 255-256. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 637. Luganda-English vocabulary, pp. [174]-254. This copy inscribed by the author on the half-title: "With the author's compliments."

"Numbering today some 700,000 souls only and with no present prospect of an increasing birth-rate, [the Ba-Ganda] are none the less a highly important element in the Uganda Protectorate, with capacity for progress, administration and commerce, accompanied by a reasonable adaptability to varying conditions - a combination of qualities which has been the envy of many in other less favoured districts of Africa. Their language is one of the purest and most archaic types of Bantu... Our knowledge of this country only dates back some sixty years to the days of Captain Speke, the first European to visit Uganda. Before this the very name Uganda was practically unknown" (Introduction). [For the reception and fate of this book, see the Preface to the 1923 edition of the same author's *Elements of Luganda Grammar: Exercises and Vocabulary*].

**1923:** [LILLY] *Elements of Luganda grammar, together with exercises and vocabulary*, by W[illiam] A[rthur] Crabtree. Kampala, Uganda Bookshop; London, S. P. C. K. [1923]. viii, 266 p. tables. Reprinted with a new preface, 1923. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 638. Luganda [Ganda]-English, pp. 178-215, and English-Luganda [Ganda], pp. 215-237. The first edition, also 266 pp., was published by the S.P.C.K. in 1902. Second copy: IUW.

"This book is reprinted by special request of the Uganda Translation Committee" (Preface).

**1925:** [LILLYbm] *A Luganda-English and English-Luganda Dictionary*, compiled by A[rthur] L[eonard] Kitching & G[eorge] R[obert] Blackledge. Kampala; London: The Uganda Bookshop; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1925. Original maroon leather over boards, lettered in gold. 232 pp. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 261 (giving only the revised 1952 edition). Hendrix 639.

"This Dictionary is based on the Vocabulary compiled by the Rev. G.R. Blackledge in 1904, but such extensive revisions and additions have been made that it is practically a new work. It makes no pretence to compare with such a monumental work as the 'Luganda-French Dictionary' compiled by the Rev. Fr. Le Veux [see above], from which much valuable assistance has been derived."

Revised edition **1952:** [LILLYbm] *A Luganda-English and English-Luganda dictionary*, being a revision by E. M. Mulira & E. G. M. Ndawula of the dictionary compiled by A[rthur] L[eonard] Kitching & G. R. Blackledge. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1952. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv v-xv xvi*, 1-233 234. Revised edition. Zaubmüller, col. 261. Hendrix 643. Luganda-English, pp. 1-121, and English-Luganda, pp. 123-233. This copy with the ownership signature of Leonard W. Doob, dated 7/54. Doob (b. 1909) was Chair of African Studies at Yale, and author of *Communication in Africa: a Search for Boundaries* (Yale University Press, 1966), *A crocodile has me by the leg: African poems* (New York, 1967) and *Resolving conflict in Africa: the Fermeda workshop* (Yale University Press, 1970) among others.

"In the autumn of 1947 the Colonial Office offered us a linguistic scholarship to come and study at the School of Oriental and African Studies in the University of London. One of the principal aims of this study was to produce a Luganda Dictionary and a Luganda Grammar... As the production of an entirely new Luganda Dictionary could not easily be undertaken in London, it was found practicable to work on one of the

existing dictionaries, and the S.P.C.K generously agreed that we should undertake the revision of their *A Luganda-English and English-Luganda Dictionary*, compiled by ... Kitching... and Blackledge. This is the revised Dictionary... written in the Standard Orthography recommended by the all-Baganda Conference of March 1947... In addition, tone-marks are used to indicate tone" (Preface).

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Luganda-English Dictionary*, by R.A. Snoxall. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1965. Original (?) brown unprinted wrappers. 358 pp. First edition. Hendrix 647 (dated 1967). This copy appears to be an advance copy, since all copies on OCLC are dated 1967. The wrappers with "Secret and Confidential" stamped on the spine in ink, presumably by a government agency. "In making a dictionary of the Luganda language a compiler is confronted at the very outset with certain real difficulties and one of the greatest is to decide where and how a Luganda word starts. For example, how easily will the user of the dictionary detect that *ènjala* is the plural of *òhwála* and means nails or talons, whereas *ènjala* means hunger and is the same root as the Swahili *njaa*?" From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1969:** [IUW] *Kratkiĭ luganda-russkiĭ i russko-luganda slovar'*. Sostavili O.P. Nosova i I.P. Īakovleva. Pod red. A.M. Kasozi i A.M. Nianzi. S prilozheniem kratkogo ocherka grammatiki ĭazyka luganda, sostavlennogo O.P. Nosovoĭ. Moskva, "Sovetskaĭa èntsiklopediĭa," 1969. 520 p. 18 cm. Added t. p.: Dikisonale entono Luganda-Lurassa n'Olurassa-Luganda. In Cyrillic characters. Includes bibliographies. Luganda-Russian, Russian-Luganda dictionary.

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Luganda-English Dictionary*, by John D. Murphy. Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1972. Hardbound without d.j. 651 pp. First edition. Publications in the Languages of Africa, 2. Hendrix 644. "Luganda is a member of the Inter-Lacustrine group of the Bantu family of languages spoken in the southern part of Uganda on the northwestern and northern shores of Lake Victoria."

**1993:** [IUW] *English-Luganda law dictionary*, by Ntanda Nsereko. [Gaborone, Botswana?]: Magezi Muliro: Distributed by the author, c1993. xiii, 149 p.; 20 cm.

**2009:** [IUW] *A concise Luganda-English dictionary = Enkuluze y'Oluganda n'Olungereza enfunze*, ey'Ekibiina ky'Olulimi Oluganda; compiled by A.M. Bagunywa ... [et al.]. Kampala: Fountain Publishers, 2009. ix, 362 p.; 21 cm. Ganda and English.

[GANE] Gane is an Austronesian language of southern Halmahera, Indonesia (Wiki).  
Ethnologue: gzn. Alternate Names: Gani, Gimán.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[GAPAPAIWA] Gapapaiwa, also Gapa or Paiwa, is an Austronesian language of the eastern Papua New Guinean mainland (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pwg. Alternate Names: Manape.

**1992:** [IUW] *Gapapaiwa field notes*, by Ed and Catherine McGuckin; edited by David Michael Snyder. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1992. x, 142 p.; 21 cm.

**[GARIFUNA]** Garifuna (Karif) is a minority language still widely spoken in villages of Garifuna people in the western part of the north coast of Central America. It is a member of the Arawakan languages family albeit an atypical one since, 1) it is spoken outside of the Arawakan language area which is otherwise confined to the northern parts of South America, and 2) because it contains an unusually high number of loanwords, from both Carib languages and a number of European languages, attesting to an extremely tumultuous past involving warfare, migration and colonization. The language was once confined to the Antillean islands of St. Vincent and Dominica, but its speakers, the Garifuna people, were deported en masse by the British in 1797 to the north coast of Honduras from where the language and Garifuna people have since spread along the coast south to Nicaragua and north to Guatemala and Belize. It is still widely spoken in many Garifuna villages throughout this coastal region. In recent years a large number of Garifunas have settled in larger US cities, presumably as part of a more general pattern of north bound migration. Parts of Garifuna vocabulary are split between men's speech and women's speech, i.e. some concepts have two words to express them, one for women and one for men. Moreover, the terms used by men are generally loanwords from Carib while those used by women are Arawak (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cab. Alternate Names: Black Carib, Caribe, Central American Carib, Garífuna, Island Carib.

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *The people's Garífuna dictionary. Dimureiagei Gariitun*. Dangriga, Belize: National Garifuna Council of Belize, 1993. Cover title: *The People's Garífuna Dictionary. Gariituna-Inglesia. English-Garífuna. Dimureiagei Gariituna*. Original white, black and yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. i-v vi-x, [2] 1-170. First edition. "Preliminary Edition...Compiled by the Garífuna Lexicography Project" (verso of title page). Garífuna-English, pp. 1-90, and English-Garífuna, pp. 93-161.

**2006:** [IUW] *Hererun wagüchagu: dimurei-agei garifuna*, Fernando Sabio y Celia Karina Ordóñez. La Ceiba: Asociación Misionengra Garifuna de Honduras, 2006. 187, 105, 107 p.; 22 cm. Original wrappers with colored photographs, lettered in orange, white and black. First edition. Garífuna-Spanish-English, pp. 1-187; Spanish-Garífuna, pp. 1-105; English-Garifuna, pp. 1-107.

**2011:** [IUW] *Lila Garifuna: diccionario garífuna-garífuna-español*, by Salvador Suazo. Tegucigalpa, M.D.C., Honduras: Litografía López, 2011. 772 p.: ill.; 22 cm. First edition.

**[GARO]** Garo, or A·chik (as it is called among the natives), is a language spoken in India in the Garo Hills districts of Meghalaya, some parts of Assam, and in small pockets in Tripura. It is also spoken in certain areas of the neighbouring Bangladesh. According to the 2001 census, there are about 889,000 Garo speakers in India alone; another 130,000 are found in Bangladesh (Wiki).

Ethnologue: grt. Alternate Names: Garrow, Mandi.

**1909:** [LILLY] *The Garos*, by A. Playfair, with an introd. by J. Bampfylde Fuller. London: D. Nutt, 1909. xvi, 172 p., [4] leaves of plates: ill., map; 22 cm. Original blue-gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Appendix B includes English-Kachari-Garo vocabulary, pp. 161-162; Appendix E: "Comparative Vocabulary of Thibetan and Garo Words," English-Thibetan [Tibetan]-Garo, pp. [165]-166. Appendix F: "Comparative Vocabulary," English-Awé [Awe; dialect of Garo]-Atong-Ruga-Rabha-

Koch, p. [167] "Note. –The above Rabha words are those of the Rangdaniya division, and the Koch words of the Tintikiya division." An English-Garo dictionary was published in 1905 by members of the Garo Mission.

"[The Garos] are a people who are little known to the outside world, and, though living in the midst of a civilized province, have remained free from foreign influence in a remarkable degree. This is due partly to the supposed unhealthiness and inaccessibility of their hills, and partly to their natural conservatism. In this connection I have the Hill Garos in mind, for those who inhabit the plains belong to a different category, and have lost many of their tribal characteristics. Although my task has been a pleasant one, I have had to overcome some difficulties besides the initial one of acquiring the language of these people, for being by nature suspicious, they are apt to look for ulterior motives in the questions of the foreigner" (Preface).

Reprinted **1975**: [IUW] *The Garos*, by A. Playfair, with an introd. by J. Bampfylde Fuller and a new introd. by Parimal Chandra Kar. Gauhati: United Publishers, 1975. xxxii, 172 p., [4] leaves of plates: ill., map; 22 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Reprint of the 1909 ed. published by D. Nutt, London. Includes the same vocabularies on the same pages as the 1909 edition.

"Major Playfair's monograph stands out as the earliest systematic account of the Garos and any discourse on the subject can hardly proceed without reference to the abiding stock source this treatise has proved to be. Its absence from the market for a long time was, therefore, keenly felt by researchers and general readers alike. The present reprint will fill in that void, and thanks are due to the publishers for this undertaking" (Parimal Chandra Kar, New Introduction).

**1961**: [IUW] *A Garo grammar*, by Robbins Burling. [1st ed.]. Poona, Deccan College, Postgraduate and Research Institute, 1961. 95 p. 25 cm. Library binding, incorporating original tan front wrapper, lettered in black. Deccan College monograph series; 25. "Glossary and Index of Morphemes," Garo-English, pp. [85]-95. Includes bibliographies.

"The following [Glossary] does not pretend to be a dictionary and does not include all morphemes used in the text. It is included only to assist one not familiar with the language to understand the Garo examples that have been given" (p. [85]).

"This grammar was originally written as a by-product of anthropological field work in the Garo Hills, Assam, India, between October, 1954 and October, 1956. I felt obliged to learn the language for practical purposes and found the organization of the linguistic data which I obtained both useful in the learning process, and a welcome change from ethnological investigations." (Introduction).

[**GAVIÃO, PARÁ**] [Wiki redirects Pará Gavião to Timbira]: Timbira is a dialect continuum of Ge languages of Brazil. The various tribal dialects are distinct enough to sometimes be considered separate languages. The principal varieties, Krahô /'kra:hou/ (Craó), and Kanela /kæ'nɛlə/ (Canela), have 2000 speakers apiece, few of whom speak Portuguese. [Piokobjé (Bucobu, Pukobje, Paicogê), is listed as one dialect]. (Wiki). Ethnologue lists Pukobjê as an alternate name for Pará Gavião, a distinct language.

Ethnologue: gvp. Alternate Names: Gavião do Mãe Maria, Parakatêjê, Perkatêjê, Pukobjê.

**1931:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**GAWAR-BATI**] Gawar-Bati (Narsati) is a language spoken in Chitral, Pakistan and across the border in Afghanistan. It is also known in Chitral as Aranduyiwar, because it is spoken in Arandu, which is the last village in lower Chitral, and is also across the border from Berkot in Afghanistan. There are about 9,000 speakers of Gawar-Bati, with 1,500 in Pakistan, and 7,500 in Afghanistan. The name Gawar-Bati means "speech of the Gawar", a people detailed by the Cacopardos in their study of the Hindu Kush. The Gawar-Bati Language has not been given serious study by linguists, except that it is mentioned by George Morgenstierne (1926) and Kendall Decker (1992). It is classified as a Dardic Language. The Dardic languages have been historically seen as Indo-Iranian, but today they are placed within Indo-Aryan following Morgenstierne's work. The Norwegian Linguist Georg Morgenstierne wrote that Chitral is the area of the greatest linguistic diversity in the world. Although Khowar is the predominant language of Chitral, more than ten other languages are spoken here. These include Kalasha-mun, Palula, Dameli, Gawar-Bati, Nuristani, Yidgha, Burushaski, Gujar, Wakhi, Kyrgyz, and Pashto. Since many of these languages have no written form, letters are usually written in Urdu or Pashto (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gwt. Alternate Names: Arandui, Gowari, Narisati, Narsati, Satre.

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *Notes on Gawar-Bati*, by Georg Morgenstierne. Oslo: I Kommissjon Hos Jacob Dybwad, 1950. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-5 6-62 [2]. First edition. Norske videnskaps-akademi i Oslo. II--Hist.-filos. klasse. Skrifter; 1950, no. 1. Not in Zaunmüller. Gawar-Bati-English vocabulary, pp. 27-55, and a list of names of persons and places, pp. 55-57; appendix, Ningalam-English vocabulary, pp. 59-61.

"Our knowledge of the Dardic language Gawar-Bati dates back to 1880 when Col. J. Biddulph in his Tribes of the Hindoo Koosh... published a vocabulary of some 150 words of 'Narisati, spoken by the Gubbers in the Chitral Valley.' A short account of GB is also given in the LSI, VIII, II pp. 80-88. Since then the only addition to our scanty knowledge of this interesting language consists in three words mentioned by Lentz in his *Zeitrechnung in Nuristan und am Pamir*...The material published here was collected in Chitral in 1929" (p. 5). "In November 1949 I had an opportunity of having a hurried interview with Ali Khan, aged 75 years, malik of Ningalam, a village situated at the confluence of the Pech and the Waigel valley. He was the only one, or one of the very few, who still knew something of the ancient language of Ningalam. Now Pashto is spoken there. He had, unfortunately, forgotten much of his mother-tongue, and during the very short time at my disposal, and being surrounded by a crown of inquisitive children, it was just possible to write down a short list of words, barely sufficient for determining the general character of the dialect" (Note on Nigalam).

[**GAYO**] Gayo is the spoken language of some 80,000 people (2010) in the mountain region of North Sumatra around Central Aceh 15-20%, Bener Meriah 15-20% and Gayo Lues 20 - 40%. It is classified as belonging to the Western Malayo-Polynesian branch of

the Austronesian languages, but is not closely related to other languages. Ethnologue lists Deret, Lues, Lut, and Serbejadi-Lukup as dialects. Gayo is distinguished from other languages in Aceh. The art and culture of Gayo people and also significantly different compared with other Acehnese people. In 1907, G.A.J. Hazeu wrote a first Gayo–Dutch dictionary for the colonial authorities of the Dutch East Indies.

Ethnologue: gay. Alternate Names: Gajo.

**1907:** [LILLYbm] *Gajosch-Nederlandsch woordenboek, met Nederlandsch-Gajosch register*, by G[odard] A[rend] J[ohannes] Hazeu. Batavia: Landsdrukkerij, 1907; rubberstamped 's-Gravenhage | Martinus Nijhoff. Original olive cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. I-III IV-XX, 1-1148. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Gayo-Dutch, pp. 1-1148. Second copy: IUW. This is the first dictionary of the language. An Indonesian-Gayo dictionary appeared in 1985.

"Until recently the land and language of the Gayos remained almost unnoticed; one knew little about their land, and what was known was unreliable; their language remained completely unknown" (Preface, tr: BM). "Of this interior [portion of Sumtra] very little was known until the scientific expedition despatched by the Dutch Royal Geographical Society towards the end of the [eighteen-]seventies, but in 1901 an armed Dutch expedition, necessitated by frequent disturbances, penetrated right in the Jambi hinterland, the Gajo districts, where until then no European had ever trod" (Encyclopedia Britannica, 13<sup>th</sup> ed.).

[**GBAN**] Gban, or Gagu (Gagou), is a Mande language of Ivory Coast. Dialects are N'da, Bokwa, Bokabo, Tuka (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ggu. Alternate Names: Gagou, Gagu, Kago, Sodua.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**GBANZIRI**] Gbanziri (Gbanzili) is a Ubangian language of the Central African Republic and Democratic Republic of the Congo. Ethnologue lists Buraka separately, but notes that it is not known whether they are mutually intelligible (Wiki).

**1911:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**GBARI**] Gwari is a Nupoid language spoken by over a million people in Nigeria. There are two principal varieties, Gbari (West Gwari) and Gbagyi (East Gwari), which have some difficulty in communication; sociolinguistically they are distinct languages.

Ethnologue: gby. Alternate Names: Gbari Yamma, Gwari Yamma, Nkwa, West Gwari.

**1909:** [LILLY] *A grammar of the Gbari language: with Gbari-English and English-Gbari dictionaries*, by Major Francis Edgar [d. 1937], B.L., F.R.G.S., of the Political Department, Northern Nigeria. Belfast: Printed by W. & G. Baird, Limited, 1909. Original gray cloth. 374 pp. Hendrix 651. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 651. Ex libris A. D. Walter.

[**GBAYA LANGUAGES**] The Gbaya languages, also known as Gbaya–Manza–Ngbaka, are a family of perhaps a dozen languages spoken mainly in the western Central African Republic and across the border in Cameroon, with one language (Ngbaka) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with a few small languages in the Republic of the

Congo. Many of the languages go by the ethnic name Gbaya, though the largest, with over a million speakers, is called Ngbaka, a name shared with the Ngbaka languages of the Ubangian family (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (macrolanguage): gba.

**1975:** see **1975c** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**GBAYA, NORTHWEST**] Northwest Gbaya is a Gbaya language spoken across a broad expanse of Cameroon and the Central African Republic. The principal variety is Kara (Kàrà, Gbaya Kara), a name shared with several neighboring languages; Lay (Làì) is restricted to a small area north of Mbodomo, with a third between it and Toongo that is not named in Moñino (2010), but is influenced by the Gbaya languages to the south. For male initiation rites, the Gbaya Kara use a language called La'bi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gya. Alternate Names: Gbaya, Gbaya Nord-Ouest. Dialects: Gbaya Kara (Boar, Gbaya de Bouar), Bodoe, Lai (Lay), Yaáyuwee (Kalla, Yaiwe).

**1931:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *The Gbeya Language: Grammar, Texts, and Vocabularies*, by William J. Samarin. Original wrappers. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1966. First edition. Not in Hendrix. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 44.

Gbeya [also spelled Gbaya] is spoken by a people "who mainly live in the District of Bossangoa of the Region of the Quahm, in the northwestern part of the Central African Republic (formerly the territory of Ubangi-Shari of French Equatorial Africa)."

**1982:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire gbaya-français: dialecte yaayuwee*, par Yves Blanchard et Philip A. Noss. Meiganga: Centre de traduction gbaya, c1982. xvii, 552 p.; 25 cm. Bibliography: p. [xv]-xvii.

**2008:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire gbaya-français: République Centrafricaine, suivi d'un dictionnaire des noms propres et d'un index français-gbaya*, by Paulette Roulon-Doko. Paris: Karthala, c2008. 695 p.: map; 24 cm. Original pale pink wrappers, lettered in brown, with a photo on the front cover. Gbaya-French dictionary, pp. 21-551, a dictionary of proper names, pp. 553-602, and a French-Gbaya index, pp. 602-684. The dictionary contains 7, 321 entries.

[**GBE, AYIZO**] Ayizo (Ayizo) is a Gbe language of Benin. It is a dialect cluster of Ayizo proper, Kotafon (Ko, Kogbe), and Gbesi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ayb. Alternate Names: Ayizo, Ayizo-Gbe, Ayo.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** see under **FON**.

[**GBE, MAXI**] Maxi Gbe is redirected to Fon in Wikipedia. Ethnologue treats Maxi Gbe as a separate language.

Ethnologue: mxl. Alternate Names: Mahi, Maxi, Maxi-Gbe.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**GBE, CI**] Ci Gbe is redirected to Fon in Wikipedia. Ethnologue treats Ci Gbe as a separate language.

Ethnologue: cib. Alternate Names: Ayizo-Ci, Ci, Cigbe, Tchi.

**2008:** [IUW] *Le parler ci du continuum dialectal gbe: phonologie, éléments de morphosyntaxe et de lexique thématique*, by [Toussaint Yaovi Tchitchi]. Garome, République du Bénin: Labo Gbe (Int.), 2008. 114 p.: ill., col. map; 22 cm. Original pale violet and blue wrappers, lettered in black, with multicolor insignia of the Laboratoire International Gbe (Labo Gbe) on the front cover. Series: Pub Labo Gbe, 1659-6889; no 7. Gbe Ci-French thematically arranged vocabulary, pp. 76-100. Includes bibliographical references (p. 109-111).

[**GBE, EASTERN XWLA**] Phla (Kpla), also spelled Xwla and also known as Popo, is a Gbe language of Benin and Togo (Wiki). Ethnologue treats Xwla as two separate languages: Eastern Xwla Gbe and Western Xwla Gbe.

Ethnologue: gbx. Alternate Names: Houla, Kpla, Offra, Ophra, Phla, Pla, Popo, Xwla.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**GBE, KOTAFON**] Kotafon Gbe redirects to the Ayizo dialect cluster in Wiki (see above). Ethnologue treats Kotafon Gbe as a separate language.

Ethnologue: kqk. Alternate Names: Ko, Kogbe.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** see under **GBE, SAXWE**.

[**GBE, SAXWE**] Saxwɛ, also spelled Tsáphɛ, is a Gbe language of Benin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sxw. Alternate Names: Sahouè, Sahouègbe, Saxwe, Saxwe-Gbe, Saxwegbe, Tsaphe, Tsaphe –Gbe.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** [IUW] *Français-Saxwɛ: Français-Kotafon / Séminaire sur les problèmes de terminologie en langues béninoises*. [Cotonou, Benin]: Centre national de linguistique appliquée, 1984. 13, 14 p.; 29 cm.

[**GBE, TOFIN**] Tɔ́fin (Toffi) is a Gbe language of Benin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tfi. Alternate Names: Tofi, Tofin, Tofingbe.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** see under **GUN**.

**1998:** [IUW] *Lexique spécialisé: Français-Tɔ́fin*, réalisé par Micheline Hadonou. Cotonou [Benin]: Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, 1998. 119 pages; 21 cm. Title from cover.

[**GBE, WACI**] [Waci Gbe is redirected to Ewe in Wiki] Some of the commonly named Ewe ('Vhe') dialects are Aɲɔ, Tɔ̀ɲu (Tɔ̀ɲgu), Avenor, Agave people, Evedome, Awlan, Gbín, Pekí, Kpándo, Vhlin, Hó, Avéno, Vo, Kpelen, Vé, Danyi, Agu, Fodome, Wancé, Wací, Adángbe (Capo). Ethnologue 16 considers Waci and Kpesi (Kpessi) to be distinct enough to be considered separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wci. Alternate Names: Ouatchi, Wachi, Waci, Waci-Gbe, Watyi.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** [IUW] *Français-Waci-Gen: Français-Ajagbe / Séminaire sur les problèmes de terminologie en langues béninoises*. [Cotonou, Benin]: Centre national de linguistique appliquée, 1984. 17, 21 p.; 29 cm.

[**GBE, WEME**] Weme Gbe is redirected to Fon in Wikipedia. Ethnologue treats Weme Gbe as a separate language.

Ethnologue: wem. Alternate Names: Weme, Weme-Gbe.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**

[**GBE, WESTERN XWLA**] Phla (Kpla), also spelled Xwla and also known as Popo, is a Gbe language of Benin and Togo (Wiki). Ethnologue treats Xwla as two separate languages: Eastern Xwla Gbe and Western Xwla Gbe.

Ethnologue: xwl. Alternate Names: Phla, Xwla, Xwla-Gbe.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**GBE, XWELA**] Pherá, also spelled Xwela, is a Gbe language of Benin. It forms a dialect chain with Western Phla (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xwe. Alternate Names: Houeda, Peda, Phera, Xwela, Xwela-Gbe.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2015:** [IUW] *Éléments de lexicologie Xwela*, by Séverin-Marie Kinhou. Cotonou: Christon Éditions: Les Éditions Ablodè, [2015] ©2015. 150 pages: 1 color illustration, 1 color map; 24 cm. Original orange, black and blue wrappers, lettered in black and white. Includes 466 Xwela Gbe-French verbs, pp. 52-81; 191 Xwela Gbe-French nouns, pp. 81-94; 427 words thematically arranged, Xwela Gbe-French, pp. 94-120. Appendix 2 is a comparative Swadesh list ("révisée"), Xwela-Agbome-Gen-Dogbo-Waci-French, pp. 135-142 ("selon APA 2005"). Includes bibliographical references (pages 145-147).

"[This work] has as its objective the modernization of a language through use: specifically, it develops a specialized lexicon for speaking the Xwela language.... [It] also furnishes research scholars with a tool for comparison that establishes the general phonetic, morphological and lexicological correspondances among the Gbe languages which ends in a common language. At the same time, it builds a lexicographical data base in the national languages of Benin that can be utilized by its introduction into the formal educational system" (Introduction: tr: BM).

[**GEDAGED**] Gedaged is an Austronesian language spoken by about 7000 people in coastal villages and on islands in Astrolabe Bay, Madang Province, Papua New Guinea [Wiki].

Ethnologue: gdd. Alternate Names: Bel, Graged, Mitebog, Ragetta, Rio, Sek, Siar, Siar-Ragetta, Szeak-Bagili, Tiara.

**1952:** [IUW] *Gedaged-English dictionary*, by John F. Mager. Columbus, Ohio, Board of Foreign Missions of the American Lutheran Church, 1952. xiv, 353 p. 22 cm. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in black. Gedaged-English, pp. 1-351.

"For some time the need of a Gedaged-English Dictionary has been felt by the missionaries of Lutheran Mission Madang. As time went on more and more missionaries came to the mission field who did not have a sufficient command of the German language to make use of the Gedaged-Deutsches Woerterbuch by Missionary H. George.

Missionary F. Henkelman prepared a Gedaged-English Dictionary but unfortunately it was lost when the Japanese invaded New Guinea. At first it was thought that a mere translation of the Gedaged-Deutsches Woerterbuch would suffice but it soon became apparent that it would not. Some twenty years had elapsed since Missionary George left New Guinea. During that time a considerable amount of new literature in Gedaged had been produced. An intensive study of the language had revealed many new words and additional meanings of words already recorded. An examination of the present work will show that about a thousand new entries have been made" (Introduction).

**1971:** [IUW] see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**GEDEO**] Gedeo is a Highland East Cushitic language of the Afro-Asiatic family spoken in south central Ethiopia. Alternate names for the language include Derasa, Deresa, Darassa, Geddeo, Derasanya, Darasa. It is spoken by the Gedeo people, who live in the highland area, southwest of Dila and east of Lake Abaya.

Ethnologue: drs. Alternate Names: "Darasa" (pej.), "Darassa" (pej.), "Derasa" (pej.), "Derasanya" (pej.), "Deresa" (pej.), Geddeo.

**1936:** see under **SIDAMO.**

[**GEEZ**] Ge'ez (/ˈɡiːɛz/; ግዕዝ, Gə'əz [ɡiʕiz]; also transliterated Gi'iz, also referred to by some as "Ethiopic") is an ancient South Semitic language that originated in the northern region of Ethiopia and Eritrea in the Horn of Africa. It later became the official language of the Kingdom of Aksum and Ethiopian imperial court. Today, Ge'ez remains only as the main language used in the liturgy of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church, the Eritrean Orthodox Tewahedo Church, the Ethiopian Catholic Church, and the Beta Israel Jewish community. However, in Ethiopia Amharic (the main lingua franca of modern Ethiopia) or other local languages, and in Eritrea and Tigray Region in Ethiopia, Tigrigna may be used for sermons. Tigrigna and Tigre are closely related to Ge'ez with at least four different configurations proposed. Some linguists do not believe that Ge'ez constitutes the common ancestor of modern Ethiopian languages, but that Ge'ez became a separate language early on from some hypothetical, completely unattested language, and can thus be seen as an extinct sister language of Tigre and Tigrinya. The foremost Ethiopian experts such as Amsalu Aklilu point to the vast proportion of inherited nouns that are unchanged, and even spelled identically in both Ge'ez and Amharic (and to a lesser degree, Tigrinya) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gez. Alternate Names: Ancient Ethiopic, Ethiopic, Ge'ez, Giiz.

**1630:** [LILLY] *Zentu mashafa temhert zalesam Ge`ez zayessammay Kalédawi haddisa serat tagabra kama yetmahharu ella iya ammeru sannay weetu tagabra Chaldaeae, seu Aethiopicae linguae institutions. Opus utile, ac eruditum*, by Marianus Victorius, d. 1572, ed. Achille Venerio. Romae: Typis Sac. Congregationis de Propaganda Fide, 1630. [8], 86, [2] p.; 17 cm. 19<sup>th</sup>-century quarter-leather and cloth over boards. Note(s): Originally written by Marianus Victorius in 1552; this edition edited by Achille Venerio--Cf. Dedication. "Svperiorvm licentia." Title vignette (seal of the Congregation). Initials. Signatures: [pi]4, A-E8, F4./ Title page verso, p. 4 (2nd group), and final leaf are blank. "Exercitatio in Euangelium S. Ioannis. Cap. I.": p. 81-86. "Alphabetum, vel Syllabarium Aetiopicum, seu Abyssinum, Hebraico correspondens.": p. 5-7. J. Fumagalli's copy, with his initials on the spine. Bought from Brill, Leiden, c.

1982, Dutch fl. 860/-. Fumagalli 1173. Lilly copy with loosely inserted letter dated 27.10.[19]99 to Bent Jules-Jensen from "Stuart", with note in ink by Jules-Jensen.

**1638:** [LILLY] *Zenetu mashafa za-lesana gedeze zajesemaje kesedawi zaja'aymeru kuelomu sebe'e tijopeja tagabara ba'eda 'eba jadqobe wemmers antwerpjawi =*

*Lexicon aethiopicvm ...: cum eiusdem linguae institutionibus grammat. & indice vocum latinarum*, Wemmers, Jacobus. Romae: Typis & impensis Sac. Congreg. de Propaganda Fide, 1638. Contemporary quarter-vellum and patterned paper over boards, with hand-lettered spine. Copy from the collection of "HW". Zaunmüller, col. 3. Hendrix 676. ("Considered the earliest linguistic publication in Sub-Saharan Africa"). First dictionary of Ethiopic, although Ludolf is often accorded that status (see below). Geez-Latin, pp. 1-319.

**1661:** [LILLYbm] *Za'ijob Ludalf mazegaba galate za-lesana gedeze zewe'etu lesana mashafa za'itjoseja =sive, Jobi Ludolfi I.C. Lexicon aethiopico-latinum: ex omnibus libris impressis, nonnullisque manuscriptis collectum: et cum docto quodam Aethiopo relectum: accessit authoris Grammatica, cum aliis nonnullis quorum catalogum sequens pagina exhibebit*, by Hiob Ludolf [1624-1704]. Londini: Apud Thomam Roycroft, LL. Orientalium Typographum Regium. A.S., 1661. [16] p., 560 col., [40] p.; 24 cm. (4to). Signatures: pi1 Ap4s a\*p4s(-a\*4) B-Zp4s 2A-2Np4s a-ep4s. With: *Jobi Ludolfi J.C. Grammatica aethiopica*. Londini: T. Roycroft, 1661. -- *Confessio fidei Claudii, Regis Aethiopiae*. Londini: T. Roycroft, 1661. Twentieth century full brown leather over boards; spine with **raised** bands and black leather label, lettered in gold. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 3. Hendrix 669. Ethiopic-Latin, col. 1-559, and a 34-page Latin-Ethiopic index. This copy with the ink ownership signature of Tho. Bryan Richards, dated 1781 on the title page. Second copy: LILLY.

"The scarce first edition of the first published work of the Ethiopic scholar, Ludolf (1624-1704). His Lexicon and Grammar may be considered the foundation of Ethiopic studies: hie was 'the first to organize the study of Ethiopic subjects. To him we owe the first grammar and the first dictionary of the Gheez language' (*The Catholic Encyclopaedia*, but see Wemmers above). The three parts, the Lexicon, Grammar and the Confessio Fidei are sometimes found separately and each assigned a Wing number, L 3467, L 3466, and L 3465. A work of considerable typographic interest; in addition to the use of Roman and Ethiopic, there are also portions in Hebrew and Arabic" (bookseller's description).

Second edition **1699:** *Za'ijob Lodalf za'embhera garmanja 'eheta jebelewa 'alemana muzagaba qalate za-lesana gedeze. Hoc est: Iobi Ludolfi Lexicon aethiopico-latinum: ex omnibus libris impressis, et multis MSSstis contextum. Nunc denuo ab ipso autore revisum ac emendatum, plurimisque novis radicibus & derivatis, nec non nominibus propriis auctum, ut in prefatione pluribus dicetur. Editio Secunda accedit index Latinus copiosissimus, qui vicem Lexici Latinto-Æthiopici præstare possit*, by Hiob Ludolf [1624-1704]. Francofurti ad Moenum: Prostat apud Johannem David Zunnerum. Typis & sumtibus autoris impressit Mart. Jacquet, 1699. Modern dark blue half-leather and dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [16] 664 columns, [44]. Signatures: )o( - 2)o(p4s A-Zp4s 2A-2Sp4s a-lp2s. Second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 3. Hendrix 669.

Ethiopic-Latin, col. 1-664, and a Latin-Ethopic index, pp. [44]. This copy stamped "Jews College London" on the title page.

**1857:** [LILLYbm] *The Book of Jonah in Four Semitic Versions: viz. Chaldee, Syriac, Aethiopic and Arabic with corresponding Glossaries*, by W[illiam] Wright [1830-1889]. London: Williams and Norgate, 1857. Original brown cloth over boards, with original paper label on spine, lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI-VII VIII [4] I 2-144. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 677-678 (listed with alternate title, precedence unknown). Geez-English, pp. [81]-108. In this copy the 4 unnumbered pages containing the alphabets in the four languages are bound in following the Preface, whereas in other copies they appear to be bound in at the end (pp. [145-148]).

"This volume presents to the Student one of the shortest and simplest of the Biblical Books in four of the old Oriental Versions-viz. the Chaldee, Syriac, Aethiopic, and Arabic-accompanied by Glossaries, which give not only the meaning of every word in each of the texts, but also the principal original vocables in the other dialects" (Preface).

**1865:** [LILLYbm] *Lexicon linguae aethiopiae cum indice latino. Adiectum est vocabularium tigre dialecti septentrionalis comilatum a Wernern Munzinger*, by Chr. Fr. August Dillmann [1823-1894]. Leipzig: T.O. Weigel, 1865. Contemporary black half-leather and black pebbled cloth over boards, spine decorated and lettered in gold, with five bands. Pp. I-III IV, V-XXXII col., <sup>2</sup>I-III IV-VI [misnumbered IV], 7-8, 9-64 col., <sup>2</sup>I-2 3-1522 col. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 2. Hendrix 663. Tigre-French, cols. [7]-52, compiled by Werner Munzinger [1832-1875], Tigre (Mucawwa)-French, cols. [53]-64, and Ethiopic-Latin, cols. <sup>2</sup>[1]-1434, and a Latin index, cols. <sup>2</sup>[1435]-1152. This copy with the ink ownership signature of F. C. H. Wendel, dated Berlin, May 26/86. Frederick Wendel was a student of languages and history from New York. He completed his Ph.D. thesis in Strasbourg in 1888, entitled *Über die in altägyptischen Texten erwähnten Bau- und Edelsteine und deren Beschaffung, Bearbeitung und Verwendung*, and was the author of a *History of Egypt* (New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1890). A hand-written ink certification of his studies in Berlin, including Assyrian cuneiform, is signed and dated Berlin, 1887, by Prof. Dr. Eberhard Schrader, author of *Die keilinschriften und das Alte Testament* (1903), *Zur babylonisch-assyrischen chronologie des Alexander Polyhistor und des Abydenus* (1880), and *Die Hollenfahrt der Istar ein altbabylonisches Epos* (1874) among others.

**1920:** [LILLYbm] *Ethiopic Grammar with Chrestomathy and Glossary*, by Samuel A[lfred] B[rown] Mercer [b. 1880]. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1920. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-3 4-116. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 671. Geez-English glossary, pp. [104]-116. This copy with the ink ownership stamp of Jacob Milgrom and his copious detailed notes and corrections, including numerous acerbic comments, in pencil: "On the whole, Mercer renders this book [M. Chaine's *Grammaire Éthiopienne*, Bayreuth, 1870], with its blunders and misprints, adding misunderstandings and misreadings of his own". Milgrom (b. 1923) is author of *Cult and Conscience: the Asham and the Priestly Doctrine of Repentance*, Leiden, Brill, 1976, *Studies in Cultic Theology and Terminology*, Leiden, Brill, 1983, and the translator of *Leviticus*, New York, Doubleday, 2000.

"In French and German, each, there is an excellent beginner's book for the study of Ethiopic.... In English there is no such book.... The present book is an attempt to fill this gap for English-speaking students" (Preface).

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *Supplément au Lexicon linguae aethiopicæ de August Dillmann (1865) et édition du lexique de Juste d'Urbin (1850-1855)*, by Sylvain Grébaud. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 1952. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] i ii-v vi, 1 2-520 521-524. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 2. Hendrix 666. Geez-Latin-French, pp. [1]-490.

"No matter how meticulously done, a dictionary, and even a supplement, is always incomplete. When, as here, it is a case of a classical language no longer spoken, a lexicographic revision may be undertaken due to the reappearance of previously forgotten texts, a review of which shows, in a previously unsuspected light, the process by which the language has developed" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1974:** [IUW] *Lexique guèze-amharique de formes verbales*, [publié et traduit par] Makonnen Argaw. Paris (4, rue de Lille 57000): Publications orientalistes de France: Association Langues et civilisations, cop. 1974. 434 p.; 15 x 21 cm. Notes: French, Amharic, and Geez. "Texte et traduction d'un manuscrit anonyme de l'époque de Ménélik II."--Bibl. de la Fr.

[GEJI] Geji (Gezawa) is a minor Chadic dialect cluster of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gji. Alternate Names: Gejawa, Gezawa, Kayauri.

**1999:** see **1999a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[GELA] Gela is a Southeast Solomonian language spoken in three dialects on four islands in the central Solomon Islands. Each of the dialects is very similar, differing mainly on a small number of phonological points (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nlg. Alternate Names: Florida Islands, Nggela.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Nggela Language (Florida, British Solomon Islands)*, by C[harles] E[lliott] Fox. Auckland, N.Z.: The Unity Press, 1955. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-271 272. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Nggela is the central island of the Solomon Islands and was called Florida by Mendana, the Spanish discoverer. It consists of three islands divided by narrow river-like straits, and the whole is about 30 miles long...There is one common language...[with] some differences of vocabulary in the three dialects, but not more than 20 words (out of 20,000) are different in Nggela Pile and Nggela Sule. Mboko ni Mbeti has a larger number of words peculiar to it, about 50 in all...There are no differences in grammar. Nggela is spoken by about 5,000 people, and is understood on the coast of the large island Guadalcanar opposite Nggela where the Ruavatu language is not very different. Nggela is also known and spoken by the people of Savo and Russell Islands, in addition to their own languages which do not belong to the Melanesian family...Probably it is understood by 10,000 people" (Preface).

[GEN] Gen (also called Gě, Gen gbe, Gebe, Guin, Mina, Mina-Gen, and Popo) is a Gbe language spoken in the southeast of Togo in the Maritime Region. It is also spoken in the Mono Department of Benin. It is part of the Volta–Niger branch of the major African Niger–Congo language family. Like the other Gbe languages, Gen is a tonal language. There were 200,000 Gen-speakers in Togo in 1991, and 130,000 in Benin in 2006 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gej. Alternate Names: Ge, Gebe, Guin, Mina, Mina-Gen, Popo.  
Autonym: Gen-Gbe.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1984:** see under **GBE, WACI.**

**1986:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**GEORGIAN**] Georgian (ქართული ენა tr. kartuli ena) is a Kartvelian language spoken by Georgians. It is the official language of Georgia. Georgian is written in its own writing system, the Georgian script. Georgian is the literary language for all regional subgroups of Georgians, including those who speak other Kartvelian languages: Svans, Mingrelians and the Laz (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kat. Alternate Names: Common Kartvelian, Gruzinski, Kartuli.

**1827:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire et grammaire de la langue Géorgienne. Première partie, contenant le vocabulaire Géorgien-Français et Fr.-Géorgien*, by J[ulius von] Klaproth. Paris: Dondey-Dupré Père et Fils, 1827. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-232 (final page misnumbered "132"). First edition. Ouvrage publié par la Société Asiatique. Zaunmüller, col. 172. Wolf 2709. Georgian-French, pp. 1 2-124, and French-Georgian, pp. [125]-230, errata, pp. 231-232. Klaproth died before the second part was finished. The Asiatic Society directed Brosse to complete the work. It appeared in 1837 under the title "Elements de la langue georgienne." The first 112 pages were by Klaproth. cf. Allgemeine deut. biog. First French dictionary of Georgian. The only earlier dictionary of Georgian appears to be Italian (Rome, 1629). Second copy, rebound in blue cloth: LILLY.

**1840:** [LILLY] *Gruzinsko-russko-frantsuzskii slovar'*, by Davit' Č'ubinovi [1814-1891]. V Sanktpeterburgie: V tip. Imp. akademii nauk, 1840. xv, 734 p. + 1 p. addenda and emendana; 28 cm. Contemporary quarter-leather with five raised bands and marbled paper over boards, spine lettered in blind. Added title in French: Dictionnaire géorgien-russe-français. Added title in Georgian. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 171. Georgian-Russian-French, pp. [1]-706.

**1887:** [IUW] *K'art'ul-rusuli lek'sikoni = Gruzino-russkī slovar'*, xel-axlad šemušavebuli Davit' Č'ubinovisagan. Sanktpeterburg: Tip. Imp. Akademīi nauk, 1887. vi p., 1780 columns; 28 cm. With: *K'art'uli grammatika* / Davit' Č'ubinovi. Sanktpeterburg: Tip. Imp. Akademīi nauk, 1887. Bound together subsequent to publication.

Reprinted **1980:** *K'art'ul-rusuli lek'sikoni*, Davit' Č'ubinašvili. 2. gamoc'ema, aǵdgenili op'setis cesit' / sastambod moanzada da cinasitqvaoba daurt'o Akaki Šanižem. T'bilisi: "Sabčot'a Sak'art'velo", 1984. xvi p., 1780 columns: port.; 25 cm. Georgian and Russian. Title on added t.p.: *Gruzino-russkī slovar'*. Originally published: Sanktpeterburg: Tip. Imp. Akademīi nauk, 1887. Georgian-Russian dictionary.

**1928:** [LILLYbm] *Karthul-Germanuli sitqvari = Georgisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch*, by Richard. Meckelein. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1928. Later blue cloth over boards, with worn red leather label on spine, lettered in gold. Pp. I-VII VIII-XXIII XXIV, 1 2-656. First edition. Lehrbücher des seminars für Orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin, 32. Zaunmüller, col. 171. Georgian-German, pp. [1]-649, and appendix of place

names and proper names, pp. 650-656. This copy with the ink ownership signature of David Barrett on the free endpaper. Barrett was Keeper of the Georgian and Armenian books at the Bodleian and author of *Catalogue of the Wardrop Collection and of other Georgian books and manuscripts in the Bodleian Library*. [Oxford]: Published for the Marjory Wardrop Fund by Oxford University Press, 1973. Second copy: IUW.

"The present dictionary attempts to comprise the whole linguistic complex of the Georgian language, insofar as it is found in modern Georgian literature (leaving aside specialized technical literature), and to reflect it as precisely as possible with German equivalents" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1950a:** [LILLYbm] *Georgian-English Dictionary*, compiled by E. Cherkesi. Oxford: Printed for the Trustees of the Marjory Wardrop Fund, University of Oxford, 1950. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [8] 1 2-275 276. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 171.

"The *Georgian-English Dictionary* was begun in the autumn of 1928 and completed early in 1939. Its publication has been held up owing to the war... The *Georgian-English, English-Georgian Dictionary* by T. & J. Grardzhaldze [see below, 1955] did not appear until this Dictionary was already completed and in the printers' hands... The dictionary is a first attempt to make the Georgian language and literature available to the English students and it makes no claim to be exhaustive" (Foreword). Except for the dictionary mentioned above, this appears to be the first English dictionary of Georgian.

**1950b:** [IUW] *K'art'ul-rusuli lek'sikoni: daaxloebit' 16.000 sitqva = Gruzinsko-russkiĭ slovar'*, šeadgines G. Axvledianma da V. T'opuriam. T'bilisi: Sak'art'velos SSR saxelmc'ip'o gamomc'emloba, 1950. xii, 478 pages; 21 cm. T'op'uria, Varlam, 1901-1966, compiler. .Akad. N. Maris saxelobis enis instituti issuing body. bibliographical references (page xii). Georgian-Russian dictionary.

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *Kartul-rusuli leksikoni*, 3 vols., by Ketevan Datikasvili. [Tbilisi]: Saxelgami, 1953, 1959, 1967. Vol. 1: pp. I-II III-XXIV, 1 2-637 638; Vol. 2: 1-5 6-583 584; Vol. 3: 1-5 6-721 722. First editions. Not in Zaunmüller. Georgian-Russian, pp. 1-637 (vol. 1); 5-583 (vol. 2), and [5]-709. Second copy: IUW.

**1955a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-géorgien*, par J. Matchavariani et I. Gvardjaladzé. 2. éd. à peu près 20000 mots. Tbilissi: Édition d'État, 1955. 512 p.; 23 cm.

**1955b:** [LILLYbm] *English-Georgian Dictionary. Second edition, 8,000 words*, by Thamar and Isidore Gvarjalaze. Additional title page in Russian. Tbilisi: State Publishing House, 1955. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-450 451-452. Second edition Cf. Zaunmüller, col. 172 (citing first edition of 1950). English-Georgian, pp. [19]-450. Preliminary materials in Georgian. This copy with the ownership signature of D[avid] M[arshall] Long on the free endpaper. Long is author of *The last years of the Georgian monarchy, 1658-1832* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1957) and *Lives and legends of the Georgian Saints* (1976), among others.

Fourth edition **1974:** [IUW] *English-Georgian and Georgian-English dictionary*, compiled by Tamar and Isidore Gvarjaladze. English-Georgian dictionary, 4th ed., Georgian-English dictionary, 3d ed. Tbilisi: Ganatleba Pub. House, 1974. 549 p.; 18 cm. Errata slip inserted.

New edition **1975**: [IUW] *English-Georgian dictionary*, compiled by Thamar and Isidore Gvarjaladze. Tbilisi: Sabčota Sakartvelo, 1975. 1050 pages; 22 cm.

New edition **2003**: [IUW] *English-Georgian Dictionary = Inglisur-k'art'uli lek'sikoni*, compiled by Thamar and Isidore Gvarjaladze. New ed, Tbilisi: Sakartvelos matsne, 2003. 527 p.; 23 cm.

New edition **2015**: [IUW] *Inglisur-k'art'uli lek'sikoni / šemdgenlebi, T'amar da Isidore Gvarjalazeebi = English-Georgian dictionary / compiled by Thamar and Isidore Gvarjaladze*. New ed. T'bilisi: Gamomc'emloba "Sak'art'velos mac'ne", 2015. Georgian and English.

**1965a**: [IUW] *Farmako-khimicheskaia terminologiia: russko-latinsko-gruzinskaia (materialy)*. 2. dop. izd. Tbilisi, Metsniereba, 1965. 248 p. Pharmaceutical dictionary Russian-Latin-Georgian.

**1965b**: [IUW] *Glossarium Ibericum; supplementum in Epistolas Catholicas et Apocalypsim antiquioris versionis*. Joseph Molitor. Louvain, Secrétariat du CorpusSCO, 1965. 121 p. 25 cm. Georgian-Latin.

**1965-1974**: [LILLYbm] *Georgisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch*, 3 vols., by Kita Tschenkéli, continued after his death by Yolanda Marchev. Zurich: Amirani-Verlag, 1965, 1970, 1974. Vol 1. a-moqvtilula -- Vol 2. moqvr-gonivrad - Vol. 3. gonis-gonehuh. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [Vol. 1] [4] I-VII VIII-XXXVIII, 1 2-826; [Vol. 2] [4] 827-1642; [Vol. 3] [4] 1643-2470. First edition. Georgian-German, pp. 1-2457. Second copy: IUW.

"Kita Tschenkéli, born on 8 October 1895 in Kutaissi (Georgia) and living in emigration since 1921, begun preparatory work for his Georgian-German dictionary in the late thirties as an adjunct to his work on a textbook of the Georgian language, while serving as a reader in Russian and Georgian at the University of Hamburg. His collection of data was totally destroyed by fire in the summer of 1943 during a bombing raid on Hamburg. Shortly before the war ended, he himself arrived in Switzerland empty handed. With unshakable courage and an energy that overcame the most difficult external circumstances, an energy found perhaps only in his homeland in the Caucasus, he started all over again on the dictionary at the age of fifty in Zurich" (Afterword, tr: BM).

**1966a**: [IUW] *Hidrotek'nikuri terminologia: rusul-k'art'uli da k'art'ul-rusuli nacilebi*, šemdgeneli N. Č'ač'anize. T'bilisi: "Sabčot'a Sak'art'velo", 1966. 187 p. Russian-Georgian, Georgian-Russian dictionary of hydraulics.

**1966b**: [IUW] *Terminologiia radioelektroniki; russko-gruzinskaia i gruzinsko-russkaia*. Sostavil D. G. Khmiadashvili. Pod red. Sh. L. Bebiashvili i R. V. Gambashidze. Tbilisi, Izd-vo Metsniereba, 1966. 232 p. Russian-Georgian, Georgian-Russian dictionary of electronics.

**1967a**: [IUW] *Geograficheskaia terminologiia: russko-gruzinskaia i gruzinsko-russkaia*, sostavil D.B. Ukleba; pod redaktsieŭ G.D. Dondua i R.B. Gambashidze. Tbilisi: Metsniereba, 1967. 206 p.; 27 cm. Russian-Georgian, Georgian-Russian geographical dictionary.

**1967b**: [IUW] *Glossarium Latinum-Ibericum-Graecum in quattuor Evangelia et Actus Apostolorum et in Epistolas catholicas necnon in Apocalypsim antiquioris*

*versionis Ibericae*. Louvain, Secrétariat du CorpusSCO, 1967. vi, 252 p. 26 cm. Church Latin-Latin-Greek-Georgian dictionary.

**1968a:** [IUW] *Lesotekhnicheskaia terminologiia; rusko-gruzinskaia i gruzinsko-ruskaia chasti*. Sostavitel' R.V. Akhvlediani. Tbilisi, "Sabchota sakartvelo," 1968. 336 p. 21 cm. Russian-Georgian, Georgian-Russian dictionary of lumbering and wood-working.

**1968b:** [IUW] *Tiurskie perevody slovnika slovaria Sul Khan-Saba Orbeliani*. Tbilisi, "Metsniereba," 1968. 257 p. 22 cm. In Georgian; summary in Russian. Bibliographical footnotes. Georgian-Turk dictionary.

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *Kratkii rusko-gruzinskii slovar*, by A[leksandr] G[avrilovich] Torotadze. Tbilisi: "Sabchota Sakartvelo", 1969. Original green cloth lettered in silver. Pp. 1-5 6-832 833-836. Second revised and enlarged edition (2-oe isp. i dopl. Izd). The first edition was *Mokle rusul-kartuli leksikoni: daaxloebit 31,000 sitqva* (Tbilisi: "Sabchota Sakartvelo", 1959). Second copy: IUW.

**1970a:** [IUW] *Diccionario espanol-georgiano. 10,000 palabras*, by Gul'nara Kirillovna Gogua. Tbilisi, "Ganatileba", 1970. 207 p. Added t.p. in Georgian. Spanish-Georgian dictionary.

**1970b:** [IUW] *Khimicheskaiia terminologiia (rusko-gruzinskaia) (materialy)* Sostavili R. N. Nikoladze i D. Kh. Gvaramadze. Pod red. R. N. Niloladze i R. B. Gambashidze. Tbilisi, Metsniereba, 1970. 220 p. Title page in Georgian. Russian-Georgian dictionary of chemistry.

**1971a:** [IUW] *Germanul-k'art'uli lek'sikoni, šeadgina Elp'rida Berožem*. T'bilisi: "Ganatileba", 1971. 118 p.; 21 cm. Cover title: Deutsch-georgisches Wörterbuch. Title in colophon: *Nemetsko-gruzinskii slovar'*. German-Georgian dictionary.

**1971b:** [IUW] *K'art'ul-p'ranguli lek'sikoni, šedgenili I. Gvarjaladze da E. Lebanizis mier = Dictionnaire géorgien-français*, par I. Gvardjaladze et E. Lébanidze. T'bilisi: Gamomc'emloba "Sabčota sak'art'velo", 1971. 663 p.; 22 cm. Errata slip inserted. bibliographical references (p. 7). Georgian-French dictionary. Georgian and French.

**1971c:** [IUW] *Terminologiia organizatsii i planirovaniia promyshlennykh h predpriiatii. (Rus.-gruz. i gruz.-rus.)* Sost. K.P. Gabuniia. Pod red. N.M. Tkeshelashvili i R.B. Gambashidze. Tbilisi, "Sabchota Sakartvelo", 1971. 307 p. 21 cm. Russian-Georgian dictionary of industrial engineering.

**1971-1973:** [IUW] *Rusul-k'art'uli lek'sikoni*, Niko Č'ubinašvili; Al. Ġlontis redak'c'it'a da cinasitqvaobit'. T'bilisi: Sabčot'a Sak'art'velo," 1971-1973. 2 v.; 27 cm. Russian-Georgian dictionary.

**1972:** [IUW] *English-Russian-Georgian school dictionary*. [Sostaviteli: Isidor Silovanovich Gvardzhaladze i Vera Fedorovna Molodykh] Tbilisi, Ganatileba, 1972. 207 p. 17 cm. Bibliography: p. 6.

**1973a:** [IUW] *Deutsch-georgisch-russisches phraseologisches Wörterbuch = Nemetsko-gruzinsko-ruskiĭ frazeologicheskiĭ slovar' = Germanul-k'art'ul-rusuli p'razeologiuli lek'sikoni*, N. Gamrekeli, T. Hoffmann, N. Kadagidse. Second revised and enlarged edition. Tbilissi: Ganatileba, 1973. 565, [1] p.; 23 cm. First ed. title: *Deutsche Idiome und Redewendungen mit ihren georgischen und russischen Äquivalenten*. Bibliography: p. [563]-[566]. German-Georgian-Russian dictionary of phraseology.

**1973b:** [LILLYbm] *English and Georgian Thematic Vocabulary (5,500 words approx)*, by Zinaida Garsevanidze. Tbilisi: Publishing House 'Ganatileba', 1973. Original

green paper over boards lettered in black in Georgian script, spine unlettered white cloth. Pp. 1-4 5-159 160. First edition. Includes classified English-Georgian vocabulary, pp. 9-159. Second copy: IUW.

**1973c:** [IUW] *Khirurgicheskiĭ slovar'*, K. D. Eristavi, I. G. Lapanashvili. Tbilisi: Ganatleba, 1973. 235 p.; 22 cm. Russian-Georgian-Latin dictionary of surgery. Bibliography: p. [320]-325.

**1973d:** [IUW] *P'rinvelebis nomenklaturuli terminologia: rusul-k'art'ul-lat'inuri, kart'ul-rusul-lat'inuri da lat'inur-k'art'uli: masalebi = Nomenklaturaia terminologia ptits*, Mir. Kutubize. T'bilisi: Gamomc'emloba "Mec'niereba", 1973. 235, 3 unnumbered pages; 27 cm. Georgian-Latin-Russian dictionary of bird nomenclature. Includes bibliographical references (pages [236]).

**1973e:** [IUW] *Russko-latinsko-gruzinskiĭ meditsinskiĭ tolkovyi slovar'*, S. V. Abashidze, V. S. Abashidze. Tbilisi: Sabchota Sakartvelo, 1973. 578 p.; 22 cm. Bibliography: p. [577]-578. Russian-Latin-Georgian medical dictionary.

**1974a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-georgien = Prangul-k'art'uli lek'sikoni*, par Elisabeth Okropiridzé. Tbilissi: Éditions Ganatleba, 1974- volumes; 23 cm. French-Georgian dictionary. Includes bibliographical references (volume 1, page [10]).

**1974b:** [IUW] *Sabibliot'eko terminebis lek'sikoni*, Giorgi Giorgize, Guram Kartoza. 2-e ševsebuli da gadamušavebuli gamoc'ema. T'bilisi: Mec'niereba, 1974. 157 p.; 22 cm. Russian-Georgian dictionary of library terminology.

**1977:** [IUW] *K'art'ul-germanuli lek'sikoni*, šedgenili O. Xuc'išvilis da T'. Xatiašvilis mier. T'bilisi: Ganat'leba, 1977. 534 p.; 21 cm. Georgisch-deutsches Wörterbuch. Georgian-German dictionary.

**1980:** [IUW] *Slovar' russkikh slovosochetaniĭ s zavisimoĭ upravliaemoĭ formoĭ i ikh gruzinskikh ěkvivalentov*, I.I. Tšertsvadze. Tbilisi: Izd-vo Tbilisskogo Universiteta, 1980. 705 p., [4] p.; 22 cm. Includes index. Bibliography: p. [707]-[708].

**1983:** [IUW] *Rusul-k'art'uli lek'sikoni*. [saredak'c'io kolegia R. Gagua ... K'. Lomt'at'ize (t'avmjdomare) ... et al.] T'bilisi: Gamomc'emloba "Sabčot'a Sak'art'velo", 1983. 864 p.; 25 cm. Errata slip inserted. Bibliography: p. [17]. Russian-Georgian dictionary.

**1987:** [IUW] *Kleines Wörterbuch, Georgisch-Deutsch, Deutsch-Georgisch = Hatara k'art'ul-germanuli, germanul-k'art'uli lek'sikoni*, by Wolfgang Lange. Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag, 1987. xii, 161 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references: p. 161. German-Georgian dictionary.

**1992:** [IUW] Georgian-English, English-Georgian dictionary, by John J. Torikashvili.

1st ed. New York: Hippocrene Books, c1992. 347 p.; 16 cm.

**1995:** [IUW] *Georgian newspaper reader = Statiebi k'art'uli presidan / Ketevan Gabounia & John D. Murphy*. Kensington, Md.: Dunwoody Press, c1995. 211 p.; 24 cm. Original black imitation leather paper over boards, lettered in gold. Composite glossary, Georgian-English, pp. 168-211. Includes bibliographical references.

"The purpose of the present Reader is to provide the intermediate student of Georgian with a large variety of current (1993-1994) newspaper selections together with lexical and grammatical aids to facilitate their comprehension" (Introduction).

**1996:** [IUW] *Inglisur-k'art'uli da k'art'ul-inglisuri lek'sikoni* / šemdgeneli Soso Čanturia = *English-Georgian and Georgian-English Dictionary* / Soso Chanturia.

K'ut'aisi: G. Tabiżis saxelobis saak'c'io sazogadoeba "Stambis" gamomc'emlo c'entri, 1996. 342 p.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 7).

**1997a:** [IUW] *Inglisur-k'art'uli lek'sikoni*, šeadgines Marina Maisurażem da Dat'o Nonikašvilma. First edition. T'bilisi: Gamomc'emloba "ICC", 1997. 432 p.; 15 cm. English-Georgian dictionary. "14,000 sitqva." Includes bibliographical references (p. 5).

**1997b:** [IUW] *Georgian-English, English-Georgian dictionary and phrasebook*, by Nicholas Awde and Thea Khitarishvili. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1997. 174 p.: ill., map; 19 cm.

**1999a:** [IUW] *Deutsch-Georgisches Wörterbuch*, von Yolanda Marchev. Freudenstadt: Kaukasus-Verlag, 1999. 606 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 606). German-Georgian dictionary.

**1999b:** [IUW] *Altgeorgisch-deutsches Wörterbuch*, von Surab Sardshweladse und Heinz Fähnrich. Hamburg: H. Buske Verlag, 1999. ix, 313 p.; 25 cm. Lexicographia orientalis; 5. Old Georgian-German dictionary.

New edition **2005:** [IUW] *Altgeorgisch-deutsches Wörterbuch*, von Surab Sardshweladse und Heinz Fähnrich, unter Mitwirkung von Irine Melikishvili und Sopio Sardshweladse. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2005. x, 1632 p.; 25 cm. Handbuch der Orientalistik. Achte Abteilung, Handbook of Uralic studies; v. 12. Includes bibliographical references (p. ix-x).

**2003:** [IUW] *K'art'ul-inglisuri sasaubro: inglisur-k'art'uli lek'sikonit' / Nino Kldiašvili, Roland K'art'veli = Georgian-English phrase book: with an English-Georgian dictionary*. First edition. T'bilisi: Gamomc'emloba "Verže", 2003. 408 p.: ill., map; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 398-400).

**2004:** [IUW] *Inglisur-k'art'uli lek'sikoni: 54.000-mde sitqva da gamot'k'ma*, by Juanšer Mčedlišvili. Šescorebuli da šesmebuli gamoc'ema. T'bilisi: MJJ, 2004. 787, [1] p.; 30 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. [788]).

**2005:** [IUW] *K'art'ul-inglisuri lek'sikoni* / [mt'avari redak'tori, Madona Megrelišvili; pasuxismgebeli redak'tori, Manana Mik'aze; saredak'c'io kolegia, Nikoloz P'arjanaže, Liana Žocenize, Sop'io Čeišvili] = *Georgian-English dictionary* / [editor in chief, Madona Megrelishvili; managing editor, Manana Mikadze; assistant lexicographers, Nikoloz Pardjanadze, Liana Djotsenidze, Sophio Cheishvili]. K'ut'aisi: K'ut'aisis saxelmcip'o universitetis gamomc'emloba, 2005. 499 p.; 30 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. [5-6]).

**2014:** [IUW] *Javaxuri lek'sikoni = Javakhian dictionary = Dzhavakhetskii slovar'*, by Giorgi Zedginiže. T'bilisi: Saunje gamomc'emloba, 2014. 368 pages: portrait; 23 cm. In Georgian. Javakhian is a dialect of Georgian.

"Javakhians (Georgian: ჯავახელები) are a subgroup of Georgians, mainly living in Javakheti. Javakhians are the indigenous population of Javakheti – Akhalkalaki, Ninotsminda and Aspindza municipalities of Samtskhe-Javakheti region of Georgia. In terminology, the name Javakheti is taken from "javakh" core with traditional Georgian – eti suffix; commonly, Javakheti means the home of Javakhs. Javakhians speak the Georgian language in Javakhian dialect. The self-designation of Javakhians is Javakhi" (Wiki).

[**GERA**] Gera (also known as Gerawa) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Nigeria. Speakers are shifting to Hausa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gew. Alternate Names: Gerawa, Rawam.

**1978:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**GERMAN, PENNSYLVANIA**] Pennsylvania German (Deutsch, Pennsylvania Deutsch, Pennsilfaanisch Deutsch, Hinterwäldler Deutsch, usually called Pennsylvania Dutch) is a variety of West Central German spoken by the Amish and Old Order Mennonites in the United States and Canada, closely related to the Palatine dialects. There are possibly more than 300,000 native speakers in North America. It has traditionally been the language of the Pennsylvania Dutch, descendants of late 17th- and early 18th-century immigrants to Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina from southern Germany, eastern France (Alsace and Lorraine). and Switzerland. Although for many, the term 'Pennsylvania Dutch' is often taken to refer to the Amish and related Old Order groups exclusively, the term should not imply a connection to any particular religious group. In this context, the word "Dutch" does not refer to the Dutch people or their descendants. Speakers of the language today are primarily found in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and other Midwestern States of the United States and in Ontario in Canada. Historically, the dialect was also spoken in several other regions where its use has either largely or entirely faded. The use of Pennsylvania German as a street language in urban areas of Pennsylvania (such as Allentown, Reading, Lancaster and York) was declining by the arrival of the 20th century, while in more rural areas it continued in widespread use through the World War II era. Since that time, its use has greatly declined. The exception to this decline is in the context of the Old Order Amish and Old Order Mennonite communities, and presently the members of these two groups make up the majority of Pennsylvania German speakers. Some other North and South American Mennonites of Dutch and Prussian origin speak what is actually a Low German dialect, referred to as Plautdietsch, which is quite different from Pennsylvania German (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pdc. Alternate Names: Pennsylvania Deitsh, Pennsylvania Dutch, Pennsylvanish.

**1870:** [LILLY] *Harbaugh's Harfe: Gedichte in Pennsylvanisch-Deutscher Mundart*, by Henry Harbaugh [1817-1867]. Philadelphia: Reformed Church Publication Board, Jas. B. Rodgers Co.), 1870. 121 p., [1] leaf of plates: ill.; 23 cm. Note(s): Four poems also in English. Includes earliest known vocabulary list of Pennsylvania Dutch, pp. 107-177 (see Beam 2004: 259).

**1875:** [LILLYbm] *Pennsylvania German Manual, for Pronouncing, Speaking and Writing English. A Guide Book for Schools and Families. In Three Parts: Part I. Pronouncing Exercises. Part II. Pennsylvania German Reader. Part III Pennsylvania German Dictionary*, by A[braham] R[easor] Horne. Kutztown, PA.: Urick & Gehring, 1875. Cover reads: "Price One Dollar. / Horne's / Pennsylvania German / Manual / [device] / Kutztown, PA.: / Urick & Gehring's Steam Job Print. / 1876." Original tan quarter linen and tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 171 pp. + 3 pp. advertisements. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. (see Beam 2004: 260). With the ownership signature of C.S. Snyder, Orangeville, Illinois. This may be the C.S. Snyder who co-authored (with John A. Ruth) a treatise on etiquette and dress in Chicago in 1877. First Pennsylvania German dictionary. Second copy: IUW.

Second, revised and enlarged edition **1896**: [LILLYbm] *Pennsylvania German Manual for Pronouncing, Speaking and Writing English. Guide Book for Families and Schools. Revised and Enlarged Edition. In Four parts: Part I-English Pronunciation. Part II-Pennsylvania German Literature with English Translation. Part III-Pennsylvania German Dictionary. Part IV-English Vocabulary*, by A[braham] R[easor] Horne. Allentown, Pennsylvania: National Educator Print., 1896. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in silver. 415 pp. Revised and enlarged [second] edition. (see Beam 2004: 262). Not in Zaubmüller.

"Part third is the Pennsylvania German dictionary [pp. 130-202]. Here are given... all the words in use in the Pennsylvania German language... Part fourth is a special addition to the present volume. It contains English words with the Pennsylvania German equivalent [pp. 204-280]. This will be convenient for those who desire to know what the Pennsylvania German of an English expression is." The remainder of the volume, pp. 281-415, consists of "a diagram business directory" of all the major businesses of Allentown, with copious illustrations. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

Third edition, second printing **1910**: *Horne's Pennsylvania German Manual. How Pennsylvania German is spoken and written. For pronouncing, speaking and writing English. Third edition. Enlarged and profusely illustrated. Part I. English Pronunciation. Part II. Pennsylvania German literature, with English translation. Part III. Pennsylvania German dictionary, with grammar and spelling rules. Part IV. English vocabulary*, by A[braham] R[easor] Horne. Allentown, Pennsylvania: T. K. Horne, 1910. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in red. Pp. 1-5 6-372. Second printing of third edition (first printing of third edition was 1905). With several pages of illustrations with captions in English and Pennsylvania German. This copy with the bookplate of M. Luther Heisey, author of *History of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church*, and *The famed markets of Lancaster*, both ([Lancaster, Pa.]: s.n., 1949).

"In issuing the third edition of Horne's Pennsylvania's German Manual the publisher is responding to a wide public demand. An examination of this new edition will reveal many additional illustrative features that will prove both interesting and instructive to the student and reader. In respect to the criticism passed upon Dr. Horne's method of spelling use in the Manual, let it be borne in mind that the author followed the phonetic rules... contained in the book... Since the second edition was printed there have been many additions to Pennsylvania German literature... Selections from these are embodied" (Preface to the Third Edition).

**1879**: [LILLY] *Rauch's Pennsylvania Dutch hand-book: A book for instruction. Rauch's Pennsylvania deutsch hond-booch: En booch for inshtructs*, by E[dward] H. Rauch [1826-1902]. Mauch Chunk, Pa.: E.H. Rauch, 1879. viii, [9]-238 p.; 16 cm. Original green cloth lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Not in Zaubmüller. (see Beam 2004: 261). English-Pennsylvania German, pp. [9]-82, and Pennsylvania German-English, pp. [83]-148.

**1887:** [LILLYbm] *Common sense Pennsylvania German dictionary containing nearly all the Pennsylvania German words in common use, with their English equivalents*, by James C. Lins. Kempton, Pa.: James C. Lins, 1887. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in blind. Pp. [8] 1-80 81-82. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 82 (giving only 1895, the date of the second edition). (see Beam 2004: 261). Pennsylvania German-English, pp. 1-80. The Pennsylvania German is written phonetically. This copy with the date in ink on the free endpaper "December 18, 1888", with the page clipped to remove a previous owner's name. The first several pages also show a double stab mark similar to that sometimes used in review copies.

"The only apology that is offered for inflicting another dictionary upon the public is the want of a common sense treatise of the Pennsylvania German language suited to the wants of the Pennsylvania German who is studying the English language. This little volume is not prepared at haphazard. It is the outgrowth of many years of careful study of the Pennsylvania German language. Many consider such a work as folly and of little use, but after all its information cannot be picked up upon the street, nor found in the field.... There are not less than eight hundred thousand Pennsylvania Germans in Eastern Pennsylvania alone, whose brains and abilities are fully equal, if not superior to those whose mother tongue is the English, or high German. Their only deficiency is a written language" (Preface).

**1924:** [LILLY] A dictionary of the non-English words of the Pennsylvania-German dialect, with an appendix, by Marcus Bachman Lambert [1862- ]. [Lancaster, Pa.]: The Society, 1924. xxxi, 193 p. 26 cm. Series: In Pennsylvania-German society. [Proceedings and addresses] Oct 8, 1919, 1924.; v. 30. Note(s): Also published separately. "Edition 600 copies." A fine copy in the original blue and yellow gold wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. (see Beam 2004: 268-9). Second copy: IUW.

**1948:** [LILLYbm] *Glossary of 6167 English Words and Expressions and their Berks County Pennsylvania Dutch Equivalents*, by Howard Snader. Reading, Pennsylvania: Reading Eagle Press, 1948. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in blue and red. Pp. 1-6 7-64. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 81. (see Beam 2004: 275). This copy signed by the author under his photo on p. [3]. English-Pennsylvania Dutch, pp. 7-64. There was also a second printing in 1949, so identified.

"I have had a very splendid opportunity to absorb the typical Pennsylvania Dutch Dialect that has been commonly in use in agricultural districts of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania since about 1723.... Being very much concerned about the possibility that the Dialect may become lost to future generations for lack of use from day to day, it occurred to me that a Glossary of English Words with their Pennsylvania Dutch equivalents would make a desirable and valuable contribution toward the preservation of the Dialect" (Preface).

**1951:** [LILLYbm] *Pennsylvania Dutch Dictionary and Handbook with special emphasis on the dialect that was, and is, spoken in York County, Pennsylvania*. [English-Pennsylvania Dutch], by Edwin R. Danner. York, PA: William Penn Senior High School and Atreus Wanner Vocational School, 1951. Original printed ochre and red wrappers. 178 pp. with errata sheet. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 81. (see Beam 2004: 276).

"The first purpose of this book is to set up a comprehensive list of Pennsylvania Dutch words and a representative list of Pennsylvania Dutch phrases. The second purpose is to

suggest a spelling pattern which will enable Pennsylvania Dutch to assume its proper place as a written dialect."

**1965:** *The English Pennsylvania Dutch dictionary. A glossary of English words and expressions with their Pennsylvania Dutch equivalents together with an illustrated compilation of many unique and fascinating facets of the wonderful Pennsylvania Dutch people and their historical background, including their culture and customs, arts and crafts, folklore and folkways*, by Howard Snader. Reading, Pa.: Culinary Arts Press, c. 1965. Original stiff orange wrappers, lettered in black and white, and decorated in orange, yellow, blue and white. Pp. 1-6 7-96. First edition. (see Beam 2004: 276). English-Pennsylvania German, pp. 7-96, interspersed with various other material as indicated in the title. The Pennsylvania German are spelled as they are pronounced. "Parts of this book were originally published as a Glossary of Pennsylvania Dutch words, c1949, and by House & Garden Magazine, June 1941," p. [4].

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *The Pennsylvania German dialect. Pennsylvania German-English dictionary and Pennsylvania German proverbs and sayings, and short conversations, with English translations. Also the life story of a Pennsylvania German boy growing up, and what life is like as an: Old Order Mennonite*, by Allan M. Buehler. [Cambridge, Ontario: The Author, 1977]. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [2] i-vi, 1-227 228 [2]. First edition. (see Beam 2004: 281). With a loosely-inserted five-page brochure on the dialect and about the book. English-German-Pennsylvania German dictionary, pp. 4-27, triple columns.

"[One] purpose in writing this book is to try to preserve the unique Pennsylvania German dialect.... The younger generation is unfamiliar with the German phonetics. They may speak the Pennsylvania dialect at home, but are unable to read in the dialect if the German phonetics are used. I have therefore devised a simplified English phonetic system in which English sounds are used" (Author's Notes).

**1985:** [IUW] *Pennsylvania German dictionary: English to Pennsylvania Dutch*, by C. Richard Beam. Lancaster, Pa.: Brookshire Publications, 1985. ix, 180 p.; 22 cm. Original pale violet and white wrappers, lettered in purple, with a colored Pennsylvania Dutch design on front cover. Second edition. First edition appeared in 1982 (2,100 copies), and was reprinted in 1985 (described here), 1989, 1990, and 1992 (information from Preface to revised edition, 1994 printing).. English-Pennsylvania German dictionary, pp. 1-180.

"This is not the definitive dictionary of Pennsylvania German. The purpose of [this dictionary] is to place in the hands of interested individuals a dictionary which goes beyond the limits set by the late Howard Snader in his *Glossary of Pennylvais Dutch Words*, first printed in 1949, [and that of Edwin Danner, 1951].... We have limited the length of this dictionary in order to get it into print in time for the celebration of the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first permanent German settlement in America in Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1683, and also to keep the price within reach of the average purchaser" (Preface [to the first edition]).

"In the short span of three years the 2,000 copies of this dictionary which constituted the first printing have found their way into the hands of readers here in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. In the winter of this year it became apparent that a second edition was needed.... We have attempted to correct all typographical errors for this reprint" (Preface to the Second Edition).

Revised edition **1991 [1994]**: [IUW] *Revised Pennsylvania German dictionary: English to Pennsylvania Dutch*, by C. Richard Beam. Lancaster, Pa.: Brookshire Publications, 1994. Second Printing (first printing was 1991). Xii, 212 p. 21.3 cm. Original pale violet wrappers, lettered in black and red, with a drawing of a farmer in black and white. English-Pennsylvania German, pp. 1-212.

"Approximately one-third of the [total number of this dictionary published over the years] have been ordered by Mr. Carl D. Snyder... for use in the dialect classes sponsored by the various Dutch groundhog lodges.." (Preface).

**2002**: [IUPUI] *Des is wie mer's saagt in Deitsch: (This is how we say it in Pennsylvania Dutch); Lee R. Thierwechter's responses to Dr. Ellsworth Kyger's word lists*, Center for Pennsylvania German Studies, Millersville University of Pennsylvania. Millersville, Pa.: C. Richard Beam, 2002. Second edition. xiv, 204 p.: port.; 29 cm. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pennsylvania German-English dictionary, pp. 1-204.

"This compilation of more than 4,000 Pennsylvania German (PG) words is an outgrowth of [numerous trips and consultations with PG authorities; it is based on consultation with Lee Thierwechter, M. Ellsworth Kyger's three-volume English-PG dictionary published by the Pennsylvania German Society in 1986, and subsequent research]" (Preface, dated July 2002).

[**GERUMA**] Geruma (also known as Gerema, Germa) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Nigeria. Dialects include Duurum and Sum. Speakers are shifting to Hausa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gea. Alternate Names: Gerema, Germa.

**1978**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**GESER-GEROM**] Geser is a language of the east end of Seram and the Geser Islands, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ges. Alternate Names: Gesa, Geser, Goram, Goran, Gorom, Gorong, Seram, Seran, Seran Laut.

**1867**: see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1903**: see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**GHANONGGA**] Ghanongga is an Oceanic language spoken by about 2,500 people on Ranongga Island, Solomon Islands (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ghn. Alternate Names: Ganongga, Kubokota, Kumbokota.

**1969**: see under **SIMBO**.

[**GHOMÁLÁ'**] Ghomálá', or Bamileke-Banjoun (Bamiléké-Bandjoun), is a major Grassfields language of Cameroon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bbj. Alternate Names: Baloum, Bamileke-Bandjoun, Bandjoun, Banjoun-Baham, Banjoun, Batie, Mahum, Mandju.

**2012**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire: Ghomálá'-Français, Français-Ghomálá' / sous la direction de Domche-Teko Engelbert*. Yaoundé: Éditions CLÉ, 2012. 262 pages: map;

22 cm. Original pale gray and blue wrappers, lettered in black and light brown, with a photo of the author on the back. Ghomálá'-French, pp. 13-184, French-Ghomálá', pp. 187-250; vocabulary of election and voting terms, French-Ghomálá', pp. 251-262.

"[The dictionary] we present is bilingual...for we believe, as a start, it is necessary simply to present a lexical tableau consisting primarily of words in common use.... It is a relection of the entire Ghomálá' universe: of beings animate and inanimate, and the ways in which they live" (Introduction).

[**GIIWO**] Giiwo (also known as Bu Giiwo, Kirfi, Kirifi, Kirifawa) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kks. Alternate Names: Bu Giiwo, Kirfi, Kirifawa, Kirifi.

**1978:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**GIKUYU**] Kikuyu or Gikuyu (Kikuyu: Gĩkũyũ [ɣĕkōjó]) is a language of the Bantu family spoken primarily by the Kikuyu people (Agĩkũyũ) of Kenya. Numbering about 6 million (22% of Kenya's population), they are the largest ethnic group in Kenya. Kikuyu is spoken in the area between Nyeri and Nairobi. Kikuyu is one of the five languages of the Thagichu subgroup of the Bantu languages, which stretches from Kenya to Tanzania. The Kikuyu people usually identify their lands by the surrounding mountain ranges in Central Kenya which they call Kĩrĩnyaga (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kik. Alternate Names: Gekoyo, Gigikuyu, Kikuyu.

**1902:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1903:** [LILLY] *English-Kikuyu hand-book*, by A. Hémery. Zanzibar; Nairobi: Roman Catholic Mission, 1903. Original green cloth, lettered in gold. 88 pp. The Humphrey Winterton copy with his bookplate.

**1904a:** LILLY] *English-Kikuyu vocabulary, comp. for the use of the C.M.S. missions in East Africa*, by Arthur Wallace McGregor. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1904. iv, [5]-192 p. Original gray-green cloth, lettered in black. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 854. This copy with bookplate of "The Waterhouse Collection" 1902.

**1904b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1914:** [LILLYbm] *Tentative studies in Kikuyu grammar and idiom*, by A. Ruffell Barlow. Edinburgh: Printed for the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, London, by W. Blackwood, 1914. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xii, 1 2-236. First edition. Kikuyu-English, pp. 205-216, and English-Kikuyu, pp. 217-228. This copy with the ink ownership signature of Frances S. Hannay. A loosely inserted envelope contains (as described by Donal Brody, Great Epic Books)::

1) "An important 2 page autograph letter in KiKikuyu discussing the presence of explorer missionaries Dr. Stumpf, Dr. Hassler and Professor Herdmann at the Africa Inland Mission at Kijabe, British East Africa. It is dated Feb. 14, 1917, which was the height of the WWI East Africa campaign. One can only conjecture that these world renowned intrepid explorers sought sanctuary at the Mission. The letter is from one G. P. Njunguna Wagitumburn to Mrs. Frances S. Hannay, whose signature is on the front pastedown";

2) "An original colored pastel drawing of an African hut and shamba style stockade surrounded by trees. 3 1/2" x 5". Crude, but charmingly evocative"; and

3) "a small 16 pp. pamphlet entitled *Kiugo kia Muti Uciu*, printed on the A.I.M. Press, in Kijabe, B.E.A., 1912, "which translates (in my rudimentary KiKikuyu) "The Medicine of God's Church" consisting of Biblical passages translated into Gikuyu; on p. 4 manuscript revisions of one passage from Mark have been entered in ink. No copy of this booklet located on OCLC."

"Neither the Kikuyu-English nor the English-Kikuyu Vocabulary claims to be a complete vocabulary of the Kikuyu Language, but only of the words used in this Grammar, which are placed here for reference" (p. 205).

Second (revised) edition **1951**: [LILLY] *Studies in Kikuyu grammar and idiom*, by A. Ruffell Barlow. Church of Scotland.; Foreign Mission Committee. Edinburgh: Printed for the Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland by W. Blackwood and Sons, 1951. xii, 270 p. 22 cm. Original black cloth lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Kikuyu-English, pp. 227-240, and English-Kikuyu, pp. 241-254.

**1924**: see 1924b under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1931**: [LILLY] *Lexicon Latinum-Kikuyense ad usum Alumnorum in Seminariuis Vicariatus Ap. Nyeri*. Editio Prima. Nyeri: Ex Officina Typographica Vic. Ap. Nyeri, 1931. Original green cloth with white paper label printed in green. 326, 73 pp. Zauhmüller, col. 225. Hendrix 847. Kikuyu-Latin, pp. [1]-326, and Kikuyense-Latinum, 73 pp. The Humphrey Winterton copy with his bookplate.

**1953?**: [LILLYbm] *English-Kikuyu, Kikuyu-English vocabulary*, by B[ethuel] M[areka] Gecaga & W. H. Kirkaldy-Willis. Dar es Salaam, Nairobi, Kampala: Eagle Press, n.d. [1953?]. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 2-70. First edition. Zauhmüller, col.225 (with date as 1952 and title with "Dictionary" instead of "Vocabulary"). English-Kikuyu, pp. [1]-37 and Kikuyu-English, pp. 39-70. Second copy: IUW.

"This vocabulary was originally written to accompany the *Short Kikuyu Grammar* by the same authors.... but it is thought it will be of general use as well, in the absence of any other vocabulary or dictionary of the Kikuyu language" (note on verso of title page).

**1964**: [LILLYbm] *Kikuyu-English Dictionary*, edited by T.G. Benson. London: Oxford University Press, 1964. Hardbound in d.j. First edition. Hendrix 845. From the George Fortune collection. Second copy: IUW.

**1972**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1975**: [IUW] *English-Kikuyu dictionary*, compiled by A. Ruffell Barlow; edited by T. G. Benson. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1975. vi, 332 p.; 20 cm.

**1985**: [IUW] *Gĩkũyũ nĩ Kĩoigire: a first course in Kikuyu*, compiled by Patrick R. Bennett ... [et al.]; with illustrations by S.C. Bennett, M. Wagner, W.P. Wagner. Madison: African Studies Program of the University of Wisconsin-Madison, c1985. 3 v.: ill.; 28 cm.

v. 1. Wĩrute Gĩkũyũ. v.2. Aria-i na Aagĩkũyũ. v. 3. Essays, texts, and glossaries.

**1989 [1993]**: [IUW] *Kikuyu botanical dictionary of plant names and uses*, by F.N. Gachathi. [Nairobi: s.n.], 1993. (Nairobi: AMREF, Print. Dept.) 242 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original green and white wrappers, lettered in organ and black, with a photo of trees on front cover. "Gĩkũyũ-Bontanical/English/Common,

Names," pp. 23-147, with illustrations, "Plants classified according to their uses," Gikūyū-Botanical/English, pp. 151-196, and "Botanical/English-Common-Gikūyū, names," pp. 199-220. Includes bibliographical references (p. 5).

**2006:** [IUW] *English-Gikūyū, Gikūyū-English vocabulary and usage*, by Gerald J. Wanjohi. Nairobi: Nyatūrīma Publications, 2006. 64 p.; 21 cm.

[GIKYODE] Kyode ("Chode") is a Guang language of Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: acd. Alternate Names: Achode, Akyode, Chode, Gichode, Kyode. Autonym: Gikyode.

**1989:** see **1989b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[GILYAK] Nivkh or Gilyak /'giljæk/ (self-designation: Нивхгу диф Nivxgu dif) is a language spoken in Outer Manchuria, in the basin of the Amgun (a tributary of the Amur), along the lower reaches of the Amur itself, and on the northern half of Sakhalin. 'Gilyak' is the Manchu appellation. Its speakers are known as the Nivkh people. The population of ethnic Nivkhs has been reasonably stable over the past century, with 4,549 Nivkhs counted in 1897, and 4,673 in 1989. However, the number of native speakers of the Nivkh language among these has dropped from 100% to 23.3% in the same period, so that there are now just over 1,000 first-language speakers left (Wiki).

Ethnologue: niv. Alternate Names: Nivkh, Nivkhi.

**1892:** [IUW] Cover title: *Reisen und Forschungen im Amur-Lande, in den Jahren 1854-1856, im Auftrage der Kaiserl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu St. Petersburg ausgeführt und in Verbindung mit mehreren Gelehrten hrsg. von Leopold v. Schrenck. Anhang zum III. Bande. Erste Lieferung. Linguistische Ergebnisse.* Bearbeitet von Dr. Wilhelm Grube. *I. Giljakisches Wörterverzeichnis nebst grammatischen Bemerkungen.* St. Petersburg, 1892. Zu haben bei den Commissionären der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften: Eggers und Comp. und J. Glasunof in St. Petersburg; N. Kimmel in Riga; Voss' Sortiment (G. Haessel) in Leipzig. Pp. [8] I II I 2-39 40 41-42 43 44-118 119 120-145 146 147-150. 31 cm. Library binding preserving the original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Title page: *Dr. Leop. V. Schrenck's Reisen und Forschungen im Amur-Lande, Anhang zum III. Bande. Erste Lieferung. Linguistische Ergebnisse.* Bearbeitet von Dr. Wilhelm Grube. *I. Giljakisches Wörterverzeichnis nebst gramm. Bemerkungen.* Gilyak-German vocabulary, pp. [43]-113, and a comparative overview of Gilyak dialects, pp. [119]-145.

"The present work is based, as the title page indicates, entirely on the lexical collections and notes of L. v. Schrenck and P. v. Glehns; the vocabulary of Seeland been included only in the comparative overview of Gilyak dialects, and due to its numerous misprints and uncertainties is only to be used with the greatest caution" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1965:** [IUW] *Russko-nivkhskiĭ slovar'. 17 300 slov.* Sostavili V. N. Savel'eva i Ch. M. Taksami. Moskva, Sovetskaïa êntsiklopediia, 1965. 479 p. 18 cm. Bibliographical footnotes. Russian-Gilyak dictionary.

**1970:** [LILLY] *Nivkhsko-russkii slovar. Svyshe 13 000 slov*, by V[alentina] N[ikolaevna] Saveleva & C[huner] M[ikhailovich] Taksami. Moscow: "Sov. Entsiklopediia", 1970. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in white,

brown and gold. Pp. 1-3 4-536. First edition. Gilyak-Russian, pp. [25]-503. Second copy: IUW.

**2008:** [IUW] ニヴフ語サハリン方言基礎語彙集: ノグリキ周辺地域 / 丹菊逸治, N.Ya.タンジナ, N.V.ニトクク; 丹菊逸治編 *Nivufugo Saharin hōgen kiso goishū: Noguriki shūhen chiiki*, by Tangiku Itsuji, N.Ya. Tanjina, N.V. Nitokuku; Tangiku Itsuji hen. 東京: 東京外国語大学アジア・アフリカ言語文化研究所, 2008. Tōkyō: Tōkyō Gaikokugo Daigaku Ajia Afurika Gengo Bunka Kenkyūjo, 2008. 485 p.; 26 cm. + 1 CD-ROM (4 3/4 in.) No system requirements given. Added title page: Basic vocabulary of the Sakhalin dialect of Nivkh language. Asian & African lexicon, 51. Includes indexes. Includes bibliographical references (p. 20-21). Text in Japanese; glossaries in English, Japanese, Russian and Gilyak.

[**GITXSAN**] The Gitksan language /'gɪtsæn/, or Gitksanimaax (also rendered Gitksan, Giatikshan, Gityskyan, Giklsan), is a First Nations language of northwestern British Columbia. It is a Tsimshianic language, closely related to the neighboring Nisga'a language. The two groups are, however, politically separate and prefer to refer to Gitksan and Nisga'a as distinct languages. Gitksanimx is an endangered language. According to the 2006 census there were 1,175 native speakers. Gitksan is the name of the people who speak this language. It means "People of the Skeena River" ("Ksan" being the name of the Skeena in this language) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: git. Alternate Names: Giklsan, Gitksan, Gitsenimx, Gitksen, Gityskyan, Hazelton, Nass-Gitksan.

**1973:** [LILLYbm] *A short practical dictionary of the Gitksan language*, by Lonnie Hindle & Bruce Rigsby.. Moscow, Idaho: s.n., 1973. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black; spiral bound with black plastic. Pp. [2] 1-60. First edition. Reprinted from Northwest Anthropological Research Notes, Vol. 7, No. 1. Reproduced from typescript. Includes English-Gitksan, pp. 8-54. First dictionary of the language.

"The Gitksan language is spoken today by several thousand Indian people, who mainly live in a number of villages situated in the valley of the Skeena River in Northern British Columbia.... This short practical dictionary is based upon the Gitksan dialects spoken in Hazelton and Kispiox.... [It] is not meant to be a definitive complete work—it presents only a small portion of the total number of words in Gitksanimx and it undoubtedly contains some errors of spelling and translation.... We hope that his will be simply the first in a new series of written works in Gitksanimx, the rich expressive language of a proud and noble people" (pp. 1-4).

[**GIZRRA**] Gizrra, or Toga, is a Papuan language of New Guinea. Its two varieties are Western Gizrra and Waidoro (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tof. Alternate Names: Gizra.

**1976:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**GLAVDA**] Glavda (also known as Galavda, Gelebda, Glanda, Guelebda, Galvaxdaxa) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Borno State, Nigeria and in Far North Province, Cameroon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: glw. Alternate Names: Galavda, Galvaxdaxa, Gelebda, Glanda, Guelebda.

**1968-1969:** [IUW] *Dictionary of the Glavdá language (Mandara Mountains of Northern Nigeria ... with a short grammatical introduction*, by Eugen Ludwig Rapp and Brigitta Benzing [and Christraud Mühle]. Frankfurt on Main [Frankfurt a.M.] Bible Society, 1968-1969. 220 p., 21 cm. Library binding, two volumes bound as one, continuous pagination. Bibliography: v. 1, p. 128-129. 1. Glavdá-English, pp. [3]-111, by E. L. Rapp and B. Benzing. 2. English-Glavdá, pp. [139]-218, by E. L. Rapp and C. Mühle.

"The material of this vocabulary Glavda-English was collected during a stay of two months in 1964 in the Mandara Mountains of Northern Nigeria. It represents the language of the chief village of the Glavda people, Nggóshê or Nggóshé" (Epilogue to first volume).

[**GOBASI**] Gobasi, better known as Nomad, is a Trans–New Guinea language of New Guinea, spoken in the plains east of the Strickland River (Wiki).

Ethnologue: goi. Alternate Names: Gebusi, Nomad.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**GOEMAI**] Goemai is an Afro-Asiatic (Chadic, West Chadic A) language spoken in the Plateau state of Central Nigeria by approximately 200,000 people. Its speakers refer to themselves and their language as 'Goemai'; in older linguistic, historical and ethnographical literature the term 'Ankwe' has been used to refer to the people. Goemai is a predominantly isolating language with the subject–verb–object constituent order (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ank. Alternate Names: Ankwai, Ankwe, Ankwei, Gamai, Kemai.

**2004:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**GOGO**] Gogo is a Bantu language spoken by the Gogo people of Dodoma Region in Tanzania. The language is spoken throughout Dodoma Region and into the neighbouring district of Manyoni. The language is considered to have three dialects: Nyambwa (Cinyambwa or West Gogo) spoken to the west of Dodoma and in Manyoni, Nyaugogo (Cinyaugogo or Central Gogo) spoken in the environs of Dodoma, and Tumba (Citumba or East Gogo) spoken to the east. The Gogo group is grouped with Kagulu, which has a 56% lexical similarity with Gogo proper, which leads some to classify Kagulu as a Gogo dialect. Gogo has about 50% lexical similarity with Hehe and Sangu (both Bena–Kinga languages (G.60), 48% with Kimbu and 45% with Nilamba. These last two are both in Zone F. Gogo is spoken by both Christians and Muslims, and is a major language of the Anglican Church of Tanzania (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gog.

**2009:** [IUW] *Cigogo: kamusi ya Kigogo-Kiswahili-Kiingereza: Kiingereza-Kigogo, Kiswahili-Kigogo = Gogo-Swahili-English, English-Gogo, Swahili-Gogo dictionary*, by Josephat M. Rugemalira. Dar es Salaam: Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania, Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam, 2009. x, 183 p.; 25 cm. Original multi-colored wrappers, lettered in white, purple and black, with a map of Tanzania on the front cover. Series:

Machapisho ya Mradi wa lugha za Tanzania, mfululizo wa msamiati; na. 16. Part One: Gogo-English-Swahili, pp. 1-118, Part Two: English-Gogo, pp. 121-150, Part Three: Swahili-Gogo, pp. 153-183. Includes bibliographical references. Preliminary material in Gogo only.

**[GOLA]** Gola is an erstwhile Atlantic language of Liberia and Sierra Leone. It is not closely related to other languages and appears to form its own branch of Niger–Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gol.

**1921:** [LILLYbm] *Die Gola-Sprache in Liberia. Grammatik, Texte und Wörterbuch*, by Diedrich Westermann. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen & Co., 1921. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 178 pp. + 2 pp. advertisements. First edition. Hamburgische Universität Abhandlungen aus dem Gebiet der Auslandskund. Band 6 - Reihe B. Völkerkunde, Kulturgeschichte und Sprachen, Band 4. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 683. Gola-German, pp. 127-162, and German-Gola, pp. 163-178. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"There is no precise knowledge of the number of the Gola. H. Johnston estimates them at 150,000. In both their external appearance and their language they differ clearly from their neighbors, members of the Kru and Mandingo tribes. They are slimmer of form and lighter in color...they are farmers and active fishermen and hunters; however, working in the fields is looked down upon by them and as far as possible they relegate such work to slaves and women. The Kpelle in particular, who are hard-working farmers, live as slaves in relatively high number among the Gola, and in fact the Gola regard any member of the Kpelle tribe as a born servant, and consider themselves totally superior to them as a race" (tr: BM).

**[GONDI]** Gondi (Gōndi) is a South-Central Dravidian language, spoken by about two million Gond people, chiefly in the states of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Telangana, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and in various adjoining areas of neighbouring states. Although it is the language of the Gond people, only about half of them still speak it. Gondi has a rich folk literature, examples of which are marriage songs and narrations (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (a macrolanguage of India) gon. Ethnologue lists as specific Gondi languages: 1) Adilabad Gondi: wsg. Alternate Names: Gunjala Gondi, Koyang, Nirmal, Raj Gond, Telugu Gondi. 2) Aheri Gondi: esg. Alternate Names: Koyam, Raj Gond. 3) Northern Gondi: gno. Alternate Names: Gaudi, Ghond, Godi, Gondi, Gondiva, Gondu, Gondwadi, Goondile, Goudi, Goudwal.

**ca. 1890:** [LILLYbm] *Gondi Grammar and Vocabulary*, by H[enry] D[rummond] Williamson. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, n.d. [c. 1890]. Original olive green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 95 pp. Zaunmüller, col. 231, with 1890 publication date. English-Gondi-Hindi vocabulary, pp. 37-87. The Indian census of 1901 recorded 1,125,479 speakers of Gondi, approximately half of the actual number of Gonds at that time.

**1935:** [LILLYbm] *First Gondi Manual*, by S. B. Patwardhan. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, [1935]. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv v-vii viii*, 1-53 54-56. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Gondi

vocabulary, pp. 49-53. This copy with the note in ink on the front free endpaper: "SPCK FILE COPY".

"The Rev. S. B. Patwardhan has been for many years in charge of the Mission out-station in Aheri, the chief town of the Gond Zemindari of that name in the Chanda District. As long ago as 1914 Mr. Patwardhan and I began a translation of the Gospel of St. John into Gondi... On my return to the Diocese, in 1926, I got in touch with Mr. Patwardhan again. During these years Mr. Patwardhan had been compiling a vocabulary of Gondi words, and at my request he put together this little manual, and later he hopes to be able to produce a dictionary of the language[which apparently never appeared]. This manual has been produced to help European and other missionaries to make a beginning of the study of Gondi" (Introductory Preface, signed Alex Nagpur, and dated November, 1935).

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *A comparative vocabulary of the Gondi dialects*, by T[homas] Burrow & Sudhibhushan Bhattacharya. Calcutta: The Asiatic Society, [1960]. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black Pp. 69-72 73-251 252; folded leaf of plates; map. First edition. "From the Journal of the Asiatic Society, vol. II, nos. 2, 3 & 4, 1960." Includes comparative Gondi-English vocabulary representing more than a dozen Gondi dialects, pp. 82-229, with an index of English meanings, pp. 231-248, and an index of flora and fauna in Latin and native terms, pp. 249-251.

"It is hardly an exaggeration to say that the Gondi language is inaccessible to the average student of Dravidian... The amount of material that has been accumulated in the present compilation is very considerable... and most of the dialects are represented. There is no doubt that ... the bulk of the common Gondi vocabulary is represented in this work" (Preface).

[**GONJA**] The Gonja language is a North Guang language spoken by an estimated 230,000 people, almost all of whom are of the Gonja ethnic group of northern Ghana. Related to Guang languages in the south of Ghana, it is spoken by about a third of the population in the northern region. The Brong-Ahafo and Volta regions lie to the south of the Gonja-speaking area, while Dagombas, Mamprussis and Walas are to the north. Its dialects are Gonja and Choruba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gjn. Autonym: Ngbanyito.

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1952:** see **1952b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**196-?:** [IUW] *Gonja-English dictionary and spelling book*. Compiled by J. W. Y. Amankwaah [and others]. Legon, Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana [196-?]. 273 p. 32 cm. Original ochre wrappers, lettered in black, with green tape spine. Reproduced from typescript. Gonja-English, pp. [1]-236; Appendix A: plants, shrubs and trees in Gonja country, Gonja-English-Latin, pp. [237]-246; Appendix B: Gonja zoological names, Gonja-English-Latin, pp. [247]-256.

"The aims of this Gonja-English Dictionary and Spelling Book may be said to be three: a) it aims at establishing a consistent spelling for each Gonja word; b)... to assist, guide and help all those who are eager to preserve their mother-tongue... c) ... [serve as] an invitation to each Gonja scholar to value the God-given heritage passed on to him by his forefathers... [includes a list of "forerunners to the present dictionary," including

Gonja word lists from 1943, 1952 (unpublished), 1957, 1958 (unpublished), and 1960.] (Preface).

**1977 [1988]:** [IUW] *Language guide. Gonja version*. 1st ed. Accra: Bureau of Ghana Languages, c1977. 54 p.: ill., map; 17 cm. Original light brown and red wrappers, lettered in black and red. "Reprint 1988" on verso of title page. Includes thematically-arranged vocabulary of words and phrases, English-Gonja, pp. 7-54.

"Gonja is a tonal language and changes in meaning are brought about by tonal differences. It is to be noted that most questions end on a falling tone. This booklet is intended to guide people who are not yet proficient in Gonja" (Introduction).

**1989:** see **1989b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**GORONTALO**] The Gorontaloan language (also called Hulontalo) is a language spoken in Gorontalo Province (Northern Sulawesi, Indonesia, southern coast) by the Gorontaloan people. Dialects of Gorontalo are East Gorontalo, Gorontalo Kota, Tilamuta, Suwawa, and West Gorontalo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gor. Alternate Names: Gorongtalo, Guarantala, Gunongtello, Holontalo, Hulontalo.

**1865:** [LILLY] *Reistogten in de afdeeling Gorontalo, gedaan op last der Nederlandsch Indische regering*, by Carl Benjamin Hermann, Baron von Rosenberg [1817-1888]. Amsterdam: F. Muller, 1865. Original wrappers, rebaked. Dutch-Gorontalo vocabulary, pp. 128-134. First published vocabulary of the Gorontalo language. With the bookplate of "H. Dienske".

**1883:** [LILLYbm] *Zur Holontalo-Sprache. Inaugural-Dissertation zur Erlangung der philosophischen Doktorwürde an der Universität Leipzig*, by Wilhelm Joest [1852-1898]. Berlin: Druck von Gebr. Unger (Th. Grimm), 1883. Contemporary black quarter-leather and black marbled paper over boards; spine lettered in gold. Pp. I-II III-VIII, 1-158 159-160. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 181 (listing the commercial edition of 1883, published in Berlin by A. Asher & Co. under the title *Das Holontalo: Glossar und grammatische Skizze, ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der Sprachen von Celebes*). Gorontalo-German, pp. 61-106, German-Gorontalo, pp. 109-145, and a "Verzeichniss von Büchern, Schriften, Artikeln u. s. w. über die Sprachen von Nord-Ost-Celebes": p. 155-158. This copy with the book plate, ink ownership signature, and ink stamp of C. Everett Conant "Translator & Interpreter" dated Leipzig 1907. First substantial vocabulary of the Gorontalo language.

"Gorontalo possesses no written characters and aside from oral tradition, no literature. During my travels in the Moluccas and North Celebes in the years 1878/79 I collected the Gorontalo material presented for the first time in this study. ... The only prior vocabulary of the Gorontalo language in existence is contained in v. Rosenberg, *Reistogten in de afdeeling Gorontalo. 1865. Amsterdam*. [see above] but over half the words listed there prove to require correction--perhaps as a result of typographical errors or dialectical variations" (p. V, tr: BM).

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *Gorontalosche Woordenlijst*, by E[ngelbertus] E[liza] W[illem] G[erards] Schröder. s'Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1908. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-171 172. First edition. Uitgegeven door het Koninklijk instituut voor de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-indie. Not in

Zaunmüller. Includes comparative word lists of the Gorontalo, Boenda, Malay, and Dutch languages, arranged alphabetically according to the Dutch words, pp. 6-171, with several illustrations; errata list p. [172]. An Indonesian-Gorontalo dictionary was published in two volumes (1977, 1991) by Mansoer Pateda.

**[GOROWA]** Gorowa is a Cushitic language spoken in Tanzania in the Dodoma and Manyara Regions (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gow. Alternate Names: Fiome, Goroa, Gorwaa, Ufiomi.

**1920:** see **1920a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**[GOURMANCHÉMA]** Gourmanchéma (Goulmacema, Gourma, Gourmantche, Gulimancema, Gulmancema, Gurma) is a major language of the Gurma people spoken in Burkina Faso, northern Togo and Benin, and Niger (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gux. Alternate Names: Goulmacema, Gourmantche, Gulimancema, Gulmancema, Gurma, Migulimancema. Autonym: Gourma.

**1979:** [IUW] *Etudes gulfance (Haute-Volta) : phonologie, classes nominales, lexiques* / Bernard Surugue. Paris : SELAF, c1979. 148 p. : map ; 24 cm. Library binding, incorporating original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and yellow-green. Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France (Series) ; 75-76. Lexicon, Gourmanchéma-French (in phonological order), pp. [89]-117, French-Gourmanchéma (in alphabetical order), pp. [119]-148. Summary in French, English, Spanish and Russian. "Publié avec le concours du Centre national de la recherche scientifique." Bibliography: p. [149].

"Gulfance [Gourmanchéma] is a Voltaic language spoken in the east and southeast of the Republic of Upper Volta, in the north of Togo and Dahomey and in the Niger Republic on the right bank of the river. There are about 214,000 Gulfance speakers in Upper Volta.... This work is a study of the Gulfance dialect spoken in the Botu region in the east of Upper Volta" (English Resumé).

**[GREAT ANDAMANESE, MIXED]** About half of the [Great Andamanese peoples of the Andaman Islands (India), in the Indian Ocean] now speak what may be considered a new language (a kind of mixed or koine language) of the Great Andamanese family, based mainly on Aka-Jeru. This modified version has been called "Present Great Andamanese" by some scholars, but also may be referred to simply as "Jero" or "Great Andamanese".

Ethnologue: gac. Alternate Names: Andamese, Jeru.

**2012:** [IUW] *Dictionary of the great Andamanese language: English-Great Andamanese-Hindi* / Anvita Abbi; with technical assistance from Karen Buseman; with a foreword by Christopher Moseley. Delhi: Ratna Sagar, 2012. lxx, 477 p.: col. ill., 4 maps (chiefly col.); 25 cm. + 1 CD-ROM (4 3/4 in.) Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in silver. English-Great Andamanese-Hindi dictionary, pp. 1-302. Index 1: Great Andamanese-English, p. 327-397; Index 2: Hindi-Great Andamanese-English, pp. 399-470.

"This is the first ever attempt to compile a multilingual dictionary of the Great Andamanese language, which has been spoken in the Andaman Islands for thousands of years. Present-day Great Andamanese is a highly endangered language due to several

reasons, ranging from external forces, such as military, economic, cultural or educational subjugation, to internal forces, such as the community's negative attitude towards its own language.... Great Andamanese is a generic term representing languages of a family of languages once spoken by the ten different tribes living in the north, south and middle of the Great Andaman Islands. Present-day Great Andamanese is a mixture of four northern varieties.... The language represented in the dictionary draws its lexical stock from mainly four languages, i.e. Jeru, Khora, Bo and Sare. Alas, we have recently lost the last speaker of Khora... This dictionary is thus the first and last ever documented record of the extinct Khora and Bo languages" (Preface).

**[GREBO LANGUAGES]** Grebo is a dialect cluster of the Kru languages, spoken by the Grebo people of present-day Liberia and the Krumen of Ivory Coast in West Africa. The first African tribal group contacted by European explorers and Americo-Liberian colonists reaching the area of Cape Palmas were the Seaside Grebo, or Glebo. The colonists came to refer to their language as Grebo. In the absence of other qualification, the term Grebo language refers to the Glebo speech variety. Considerable ambiguity and imprecision continue to exist with respect to the scholarly use of the term Grebo; it is not always clear precisely which variety it is intended to denote. If it is being used as a group term, it is not always clear what is to be included in the group (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (a macrolanguage of Liberia) grb. Ethnologue lists the following separate Grebo languages: 1) Barclayville Grebo: gry. Alternate Names: Wedebo Grebo. 2) Central Grebo: grv. 3) Gboloo Grebo: gec. Alternate Names: Gblou Grebo, Gboloo. 4) Northern Grebo: gbo. 5) Southern Grebo: grj.

**1839:** [LILLY] *A Dictionary of the Grebo language in two parts*, by John Leighton Wilson. Fair Hope; Cape Palmas; West Africa: Printed at the Press of the A.B.C.F. mission, 1839. 124 pages: 19 cm. Bound in leather; front board detached. Hendrix 690. An English-Grebo dictionary, with an Appendix containing words "not found in the body of the dictionary" (i.e. part 1). Inscribed "Edmund I. Dubarry, U.S. Navy presented by Rev. d B. VR James Presbyterian Missionary at Cape Palmas Dec. r 8th 1843." First dictionary of the language. An 11-page vocabulary of the language was published at Cape Palmas (author not indicated) in 1837.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *A Grebo-English Dictionary*, by Gordon Innes. London: Cambridge University Press, 1967. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in reddish brown. 132 pp. First edition thus. West African Language Monographs 6. Second copy: IUW.

"The Grebo occupy a coastal strip some 50-70 miles deep...in the extreme southwest of Liberia. To the west, along the coast, their neighbors are the Kru, and inland, the Kran. Grebo belongs to the Kru group of languages, all spoken in Liberia, and whose most important member is Kru, which has given its name to the group... Grebo was one of the earliest West African languages to be studied by European and, American scholars [including a dictionary published in Cape Palmas in 1839 by J.L. Wilson, and one published in 1867 by J. Payne in Philadelphia]... Since 1877 [a German work published in Vienna in that year by J.G. Auer] no further work on Grebo have appeared...Although it is over 100 years since the first dictionary of Grebo was published, the quantity of Grebo literature is slight, and there was a long period from the 1870's until after the last war when virtually nothing was written in Grebo."

[**GREENLANDIC**] Greenlandic is an Eskimo–Aleut language spoken by about 57,000 Greenlandic Inuit people in Greenland. It is closely related to the Inuit languages in Canada, such as Inuktitut. The main dialect, Kalaallisut or West Greenlandic, has been the official language of the Greenlandic autonomous territory since June 2009; this is a move by the Greenlandic government to strengthen the language in its competition with the colonial language, Danish. The second dialect is East Greenlandic (Tunumiisut). The Thule Inuit of Greenland, Inuktun or Polar Eskimo, is a recent arrival, and a dialect of Inuktitut. When adopting new concepts or technologies, Greenlandic usually constructs new words made from Greenlandic roots, but modern Greenlandic has also taken many loans from Danish and English. The language has been written in the Latin script since Danish colonization began in the 1700s. The first orthography was developed by Samuel Kleinschmidt in 1851, but within a hundred years already differed substantially from the spoken language because of a number of sound changes. An extensive orthographic reform undertaken in 1973 that made the script easier to learn resulted in a boost in Greenlandic literacy, which is now among the highest in the world (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kal. Alternate Names: Greenlandic Inuktitut, Kalaallisut.

**1675:** [LILLY] “De Grønlandorum Unicornu & Lingva,” with “vocabula Grönlandia collecta à Asp. Barthonimo J.U.D.” in *Acta medica et philosophica Hafniensia*, Vol. 2 (1675), pp. 70-77. With Greenland Eskimo-Latin, pp. 71-77. Earliest printed vocabulary of the language.

**1750:** [LILLY] *Dictionarium Grønlandico-Danico-Latinum, complectens primitiva cum suis derviatis, qvibus interjectae sunt voces primariae è Kirendo Angekkutorum*, by Paul Egede. Hafniæ: Orphan. Regii, 1750. Pp [16] 1 2-207 208 209-312. 19 cm. Contemporary marbled paper over boards. First edition. Zaunmüller 121. Greenlandic-Danish-Latin, pp. [1]-207, Danish index, pp. [208]-263, and Latin index, pp. 264-312. First dictionary of any Eskimo language.

"Paul or Poul Hansen Egede (9 September 1708 – 6 June 1789) was a Dano-Norwegian theologian, missionary, and scholar, principally concerned with the Lutheran mission among the Kalaallit people of the Greenland established by his father Hans in 1721. Paul assisted his father in his work and, when his mother died and Hans returned to bury her in Denmark after a smallpox outbreak, he took over the mission for an additional six years, accepting to forgo his own desire to become a Danish naval officer. He succeeded his father as superintendent of the Greenland mission. In 1742, Egede was appointed Minister of the Vartov Lutheran Church in Copenhagen. In 1747, he became a professor of theology at the Greenland Mission Seminary established in Denmark by his father and then, in 1758, its provost. In 1779, he was elevated to Bishop of Greenland and, in 1785, made a fellow of the Royal Norwegian Society of Sciences and Letters. Egede and an Inuk named Arnarsaq translated the New Testament into Kalaallisut, the language of the West Greenland Inuit. He went on to publish a Kalaallisut–Danish–Latin dictionary (1750), a revised Kalaallisut catechism (1756), and a Kalaallisut grammar (1760), as well as a number of other books concerning the language. Paul Egede died in Copenhagen in 1789, having published in that year his journal of his life in Greenland" (Wiki).

**1804:** [LILLYbm] *Den grønlandske ordbog*, by Otto Fabricius [1744-1822]. Copenhagen: Carl Frid. Schubart, 1804. Contemporary brown leather, lettered and

decorated in gold. Pp. I-III IV-VIII, 1 2-795 796. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 121. Greenlandic Inuktitut-Danish, pp. [1]-544, and Danish-Greenlandic Inuktitut index, pp. 545-795. This is only the second dictionary of the Eskimo language, preceded only by Bishop Egede's 1750 *Dictionarium Groenlandico-Danico-Latinum* (see above). The Lilly also holds Samuel Kleinschmidt's important work, *Grammatik der Grönländischen Sprache, mit theilweisem Einschluss des Labradordialects* (Berlin: G. Reimer, 1851). See his Greenlandic-Danish dictionary of 1871 below.

"New ground, however, was broken by Samuel Kleinschmidt with his grammar of 1851, when he made an attempt at explaining the Greenlandic language on the strength of its own laws. He was born in Greenland, the son of a Moravian missionary, and after having studied for some years in Europe he returned to his native country as a missionary,..." - C. W. Schultz-Lorentzen in 'Intellectual Culture of the Greenlanders'. [Arctic Bibliography I, 8809].

**1835:** [IUW] *Narrative of a second voyage in search of a north-west passage, and of a residence in the Arctic regions during the years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833. By Sir John Ross ... Including the reports of ... James Clark Ross ... and the discovery of the northern magnetic pole.* London, A.W. Webster, 1835. 2 v. front (port., v. 2) plates (partly col.) maps (partly fold.) col. plan. 31 cm. Library binding. [Vol. 2] "Appendix ..." . English-Danish-Eskimo [Greenlandic], pp. [65]-89, and "Dialogues in the English, Danish, and Esquimaux [Greenlandic] Languages, pp. [95]-104, containing both phrases and individual words, thematically arranged.

"In compiling the following vocabulary and dialogues I have adhered to the method of spelling the words which was published by Fabricius ... in 1804.... This Vocabulary is extended, that it may be found useful to those who navigate Davis's straits and Baffin's bay, as well as to future Voyages of Discovery" (Preface, pp. [63]-64).

**1862:** [LILLY] *Elementarbog i Eskimoernes Sprog til Brug for Europaeerne ved Colonierne i Gronland* by C. E. Janssen. Kjøbenhavn: Louis Kleins Bogtrykkeri, 1862. Boards, 8vo. 93pp. Original blue paper covered boards. Includes general Eskimo-Danish vocabulary arranged thematically, pp. [66]-92.

**1871:** [IUW] *Den grønlandske ordbog*, by Samuel Kleinschmidt (1814-1886). Kjøbenhavn: L. Kleins bogtrykkeri, 1871. x p., 1 l., 460 p. 24 cm. Library binding. Eskimo-Danish, pp. 1-460.

**1927:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the West Greenland Eskimo Language*, by [Christian Wilhelm] Schultz-Lorentzen [1873- ]. Copenhagen: C. A. Reitzel, 1927. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-VII VIII-XI XII, 1 2-303 304. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 121. Series: Meddelelser om Grønland, Bd. 69. Slightly modified translation by Mrs. Aslaug Mikkelsen Møller [1876- ] of the author's *Den grønlandske ordbog*, 1926. Eskimo-English, pp. [1]-303. This is the first true Eskimo-English dictionary. Second copy: IUW.

"The present dictionary of the language of the West Greenland Eskimos is based upon the work hitherto done, supplemented by new words and meanings, collected in West Greenland, occasionally also in East Greenland and the Arctic Highland (Cape York)" (Preface).

**1928:** [LILLYbm] *Five Hundred Eskimo Words. A Comparative Vocabulary from Greenland and Central Eskimo Dialects*, by Kaj Birket-Smith. Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, Nordisk Forlag, 1928. Original black cloth-backed gray paper

over boards, lettered and decorated in black, with small circular illustration on the front cover. Pp. 1-5 6-64 + folding map of dialect areas, stiff rear printed wrapper bound in as well. First edition. Report of the Fifth Thule Expedition 1921-24, Vol. III, No. 3. Zaubmüller, col. 121. Report of the Danish expedition to the Arctic North America in charge of Kund Rasmussen. The words are grouped thematically. In each case the English word is followed by entries from five different dialects. Includes sections on pronunciation and each of the individual dialects. Reprinted in 1976 by AMS Press. This is the first substantial English-Eskimo vocabulary.

"The assistance which I received from Knud Rasmussen throughout was an essential condition for carrying out the task of ... compiling a list of words from the chief dialects within our principle field of operation, and supplying it with comparative lists from West Greenland and the Thule district at Smith Sound" (Introduction).

**1991:** [IUW] *Inuktun: an introduction to the language of Qaanaaq, Thule = Inuktun: en introduktion til Thulesproget*, by Michael Fortescue. København: Institut for Eskimologi, Københavns Universitet, 1991. 210 p.; 24 cm. Institut for eskimologi. Københavns universitet (Series); 15. English and Danish. Includes bibliographical references (p. 182) and index. English-Western Greenlandic vocabulary.

**2008:** see under **NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**GROS VENTRE**] Atsina, or Gros Ventre (also known as Ananin, Ahahnelin, Ahe and A'ani)) is the extinct ancestral language of the Gros Ventre people of Montana. The last fluent speaker died in 1981. Atsina is the name applied by specialists in Algonquian linguistics. Arapaho and Atsina are dialects of a common language usually designated by scholars as "Arapaho-Atsina". Historically, this language had five dialects, and on occasion specialists add a third dialect name to the label, resulting in the designation, "Arapaho-Atsina-Nawathinehena". Theresa Lamebull taught the language at Fort Belknap College, and helped develop a dictionary using the Phraselator when she was 109. As of 2012, the White Clay Immersion School at Fort Belknap College was teaching the language to 26 students, up from 11 students in 2006 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ats. Alternate Names: Ahahnelin, Ahe, Ananin, Atsina, Fall Indians, Gros Ventres, White Clay People.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 5 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**GUA**] Gua (Gwa) is a Guang language spoken by 180,000 in coastal Ghana. It is also called Anum-Boso, after its two dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gwx. Alternate Names: Anum-Boso, Guan, Gwa.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**198-?:** [IUW] *Guan-Anum-Boso English dictionary*, by E.V. Asihene. [S.l.: s.n., 199-?] (Accra: printed by Apra Services, Ltd.) 151 p.: maps; 23 cm. Cover title. Library binding, preserving the original blue and light gray wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of the compiler on the back. "Guan [Gua] Anum/Boso English," pp. 13-125, "English-Guan [Gua]-Anum Dictionary," pp. 126-143.

"The Guan-English Dictionary is intended to be of great value to those who are interested in learning the Guan language. Although the Guan language is considered to be one of the oldest language[s], a dictionary of the Guan language has not been

published until now. This first Guan-English Dictionary is therefore intended to serve as a useful resource guide for the general public, students and researchers who might become interested in learning or writing about the history, culture and the language of the Guan people. But its other purpose of preserving the Guan culture and heritage for posterity cannot be over-emphasized" (Preface).

[**GUAHIBO**] The Guahibo people (also called Guajibó, or Sikuani, though the latter is regarded as derogatory) people are an indigenous people native to Llanos or savannah plains in eastern Colombia—Arauca, Meta, Guainia, and Vichada departments—and in southern Venezuela near the Colombian border. Their population was estimated at 23,772 people in 1998. Guahibo (ISO 639: GUH) is related to the Arawakan language family of South America and is divided between the dialects of the Wüinpumuín (northeast region) and Wopumuín (southwest region) although the groups understand each other. The existing dialects are: Guahibo (Sikuani), Amorua (Río Tomo Guahibo) and Tigrero. They each have their own languages but many are lost, now replaced by Spanish. Despite 55% illiteracy, there is a written form of Guahibo. There is a Guahibo newspaper, dictionary and grammar book (Wiki).

Ethnologue: guh. Alternate Names: Goahibo, Goahiva, Guaigua, Guajibó, Guayba, Hivi, “Sicuani” (pej.), “Sikuani” (pej.), Wahibo.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1889:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1988:** [LILLY] *Diccionario sikuani-español*, by Francisco Queixalós. [Bogotá, Colombia]: Universidad de los Andes: Centro Colombiano de Estudios en Lenguas Aborígenes, [1988 or 1989]. "Primera edición: on title page. Original reddish-brown and white wrappers, lettered in white and black, with photo of two faces speaking to each other on front cover. Lenguas aborígenes de Colombia: Diccionarios 1. Sikuani [Guahibo]-Spanish, pp. [1]-303. Includes detailed preface dated 1988.

[**GUAICURUAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**]. Guaicuruan (Guaykuruan, Waikurúan, Guaycuruano, Guaikurú, Guaicurú, Guaycuruana) is a language family spoken in northern Argentina, western Paraguay, and Brazil (Mato Grosso do Sul) (Wiki).

**1899:** [LILLY] *Matériaux pour servir à l'établissement d'une grammaire comparée des dialectes de la famille guaicurú (abipone, mocovi, toba, mbaya)* by Lucien Adam. Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 1899. viii, [9]-168 p. 25 cm. Later full dark green cloth, lettered in gold. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine. t. XXIII Includes comparative vocabulary Abipon-Mocovi-Toba-Mbaya [Kadiwéu], pp. 151-168. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill. Lanyon-Orgill was for some years the editor of the *Journal of Austronesian Studies*, and published dictionaries of such languages as Raluana and Mailu. Second copy: IUW, library binding, preserving original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in red and black.

[**GUAJAJÁRA**] Tenetehára is a Tupi–Guarani language of Brazil. Sociolinguistically, it is two languages, Guajajara (Guazazzara) and Tembe, though these are mutually

intelligible. Tembe was spoken by less than a quarter of its ethnic population of 820 in 2000; Guajajara, on the other hand, is more robust, being spoken by two thirds of its 20,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gub. Alternate Names: Guazazzara, Tenetehar, Tenetehára.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Dicionário de tupi moderno (Dialeto tembé-tênêtéhar do alto rio Gurupi)*, by Max H. Boudin. São Paulo: Governo do Estado, 1966. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-6 7-342 343-344. First edition. Tembé-Guajajara-Portuguese, pp. 15-342. First dictionary of these closely-related Tupi languages, spoken along the upper Gurupi River in Brazil.

[**GUANA (Brazil)**] [Guana is redirected to Terêna in Wiki]: Terêna or Etelena is spoken by 15,000 Brazilians. The language has a dictionary and written grammar. Many Terena people have low Portuguese proficiency. It is spoken in Mato Grosso do Sul. 20% are literate in their language, 80% literate in Portuguese. There were once four varieties, Kinikinao, Terena proper, Guaná, and Chané, which are sometimes considered separate languages (Aikhenvald 1999). Only Terena proper is still spoken (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gqn. Alternate Names: Chana, Chuala, East Paraná, Equinao, Kinihinao, Kinikinao.

**1931:** [IUW] *Entre os nossos índios: chanés, terenas, kinikinaus, guanás, laianas, guatós, guaycurús, caingangs* [por] Visconde de Taunay. São Paulo [Brasil] Cia. Melhoramentos de São Paulo [1931]. 134 p. plates 19cm. Entre os índios do sul de Matto Grosso. Vocabulario da lingua guaná ou chané (Matto Grosso). Entre os índios do Paraná: Os caingangs (coroados de Guarapuava). Vocabulario do dialecto caingang (coroados de Guarapuava).

**2000:** [IUW] *Irecê a Guaná; seguido de, Os índios do distrito de Miranda: vocabulário da língua guaná ou chané* / Alfredo d'Escagnolle Taunay; organização, Sérgio Medeiros; textos de Antonio Candido ... [et al.]. São Paulo: Iluminuras, 2000. 172 p.; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original dark green, brown and red wrappers, lettered in white and yellow. Uniform series: Coleção Vera Cruz (São Paulo, Brazil). Portuguese-Guana, pp. 73-86. Includes bibliographical references.

[**GUANANO**] Guanano (Wanano), or Piratapuyo, is a Tucanoan language spoken in the northwest part of Amazonas in Brazil and in Vaupés in Colombia. It is spoken by two peoples, the Wanano (es) and the Piratapuyo (es). They do not intermarry, but their speech is 75% lexically similar. The first known work on the Wanano language was a grammatical outline recorded by a Salesian missionary named Antônio Giacone in 1967 (Stenzel 2004, 14). In 2007, Nathan Waltz published a Wanano – Spanish dictionary (Waltz 2007) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gvc. Alternate Names: Anana, Kótedia, Kótirya, Uanana, Wanana-Pirá, Wanano, Wanâna.

**2013:** [IUW] *A reference grammar of Kotiria (Wanano)*, by Kristine Stenzel. Lincoln; London: University of Nebraska Press; Bloomington: In cooperation with the American Indian Studies Research Institute, Indiana University, [2013]. xx, 506 pages: illustrations, map; 24 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Studies in the native languages of the Americas. Appendix 2: Vocabulary, Kotiria [Guanano]-English,

pp. [457]-470, English-Kotiria [Guanano], pp. 470-484. Includes bibliographical references (pages 487-498) and index.

"This grammar is the result of ten years of ongoing study of the Kotiria language and practical work on language issues with the Kotiria people. It is a slightly expanded and substantially reorganized version of my dissertation, completed in 2004 at the University of Colorado" (Preface).

**[GUANCHE]** Guanche is a Berber extinct language that was spoken by the Guanches of the Canary Islands until the 17th century, or possibly later, dying out as they were absorbed by the dominant Spanish culture. It is known today through sentences and individual words recorded by early travellers, supplemented by several placenames, as well as some words assimilated into the Canary Islanders' Spanish (Wiki).

Ethnologue no longer lists Guanche.

**2003:** [LILLY] *Gran diccionario guanche: el diccionario de la lengua de los aborígenes canarios*, by Francisco Osorio Acevedo. [Canary Islands]: CAJACANARIAS: Centro de la Cultura Popular Canaria, 2003. 815 p.; 25 cm. Green paper over boards, lettered in silver, with red, white and green dust jacket, lettered in red, white and green, and multi-colored logos of various organizations. First edition.

**[GUARANI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** The Guarani languages are a group of half a dozen or so languages in the Tupi–Guarani language family. The best known language in this family is Guarani, one of the national languages of Paraguay, alongside Spanish. The Guarani languages are: Guarani dialect chain: Western Bolivian Guarani (Simba), Eastern Bolivian Guarani (Chawuncu; Ava, Tapieté dialects), Paraguayan Guaraní (Guarani), Chiripá Guaraní (Nhandéva, Avá), Mbyá Guaraní (Mbya) Kaiwá (Paí Tavyterá dialect); Aché (Guayaki) (several dialects);? Xetá. The varieties of Guarani proper and Kaiwá have limited mutual intelligibility. Aché and Guarani are not mutually intelligible. The position of Xetá is unclear (Wiki).

**1928:** see under ACHAGUA.

**[GUARANI, EASTERN BOLIVIAN]** Eastern Bolivian Guaraní, known locally as Chawuncu or Chiriguano (pejorative), is a Guaraní language spoken in South America. In Bolivia 33,670 speakers were counted in the year 2000, in the south-central Parapeti River area and in the city of Tarija. In Argentina, there were approximately 15,000 speakers, mostly in Jujuy, but also in Salta Province, and 304 counted in the Paraguayan Chaco. Avá (Chané, Tapieté) and Izoceño are dialects. In Argentina it is known as Western Argentine Guaraní, while in Paraguay it is locally known as Ñandeva. Eastern Bolivian Guaraní is one of a number of "Guaraní dialects" sometimes considered distinct languages. Of these, Paraguayan Guaraní is by far the most important variety and it is often referred to simply as Guaraní (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gui. Alternate Names: "Chawuncu" (pej.), "Chiriguano" (pej.), Western Argentine Guaraní.

**1916:** [LILLY] *Diccionario Chiriguano-Español y Español-Chiriguano*, por Santiago Romano y Hermán Cattunar; compilado teniendo a la vista diversos manuscritos de antiguos Misioneros del Apostólico Colegio de Santa María de los Angeles de Tarija y particularmente el Diccionario Chiriguano etimológico del Doroteo Gianecchini. Tarija,

Bolivia: [Apostólico Colegio de María de los Angeles], 1916. 1 v. (various pagings); 22 cm.

Bound in half maroon leather and maroon cloth, brown decorated endpapers.

**1986:** [LILLYYbm] *El idioma chiriguano: gramática, textos, vocabulario*, by Wolf Dietrich. [Madrid]: Ediciones Cultura Hispanica, 1986. Original white, red and green wrappers, lettered in black and red, with a color photo of a mask on the front cover. Pp. 1-8 9-356 357-358. First edition. Chiriguano-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 283-356, double-columned. "Chiriguano...is a language of more than 60,000 people living in the southeast of Bolivia and the northeast of Argentina. Wolf Dietrich presents here for the first time a modern grammar of the language, which places it in a systematic and constant relationship to Paraguayan Guaraní and other languages of the same family.... The vocabulary contains around 1,200 basic words with their etymologies [and is] the first modern attempt to present a comparative dictionary of the most important Tupi-Guaraní languages in their present and former state" (copy from d.j., tr: BM).

**2011:** [IUW] *Diccionario etimológico y etnográfico de la lengua guaraní hablada en Bolivia (guaraní-español)*, by Elio Ortiz, Elías Caurey. First edition. La Paz, Bolivia: Plural editores, 2011. 474 pages; 24 cm. Asamblea del Pueblo Guaraní. Consejo Educativo del Pueblo Originario Guaraní. "Territorio Guaraní-Bolivia, 2011."

[**GUARANI, MBYÁ**] Mbyá Guaraní is a Tupi–Guaraní language spoken 6,000 Brazilians, 3,000 Argentines, and 8,000 Paraguayans. It is 75% lexically similar to Paraguayan Guaraní.

Mbyá Guaraní is one of a number of "Guaraní dialects" now generally classified as distinct languages.

Ethnologue: gun. Alternate Names: Bugre, Mbiá, Mbua, Mbya, Mbyá.

**1982:** [IUW] *Vocabulário do guarani: vocabulário básico do guarani contemporâneo (dialeto mbüá do Brasil)*, by Robert A. Dooley. Brasília: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1982. 322 p.; 21 cm.

[**GUARANI, PARAGUAYAN**] Guaraní (/ˈɡwɑːrəniː/ or /ɡwærəˈniː/),[3] specifically the primary variety known as Paraguayan Guaraní (endonym *avañe'ẽ* [avãɲẽˈʔẽ] 'the people's language'), is an indigenous language of South America that belongs to the Tupi–Guaraní subfamily of the Tupian languages. It is one of the official languages of Paraguay (along with Spanish), where it is spoken by the majority of the population, and where half of the rural population is monolingual. It is spoken by communities in neighboring countries, including parts of northeastern Argentina, southeastern Bolivia and southwestern Brazil, and is a second official language of the Argentine province of Corrientes since 2004; it is also an official language of Mercosur. Guaraní is one of the most-widely spoken indigenous languages of the Americas and the only one whose speakers include a large proportion of non-indigenous people. This is an anomaly in the Americas where language shift towards European colonial languages (in this case, the other official language of Spanish) has otherwise been a nearly universal cultural and identity marker of mestizos (people of mixed Spanish and Amerindian ancestry), and also of culturally assimilated, upwardly mobile Amerindian people. Jesuit priest Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, who in 1639 published the first written grammar of Guaraní in a book called *Tesoro de la lengua guaraní* (Treasure of the Guaraní Language), described it as a language "so copious and

elegant that it can compete with the most famous [of languages]." The name "Guarani" is generally used for the official language of Paraguay. However, this is part of a dialect chain, most of whose components are also often called Guarani (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gug. Alternate Names: Avañe'e, Guaraní.

**1536:** [LILLY] *Il viaggio fatto da gli Spagnivoli a torno a'l mondo*. [Venice?: s.n.], MDXXXVI [1536]. [104] p.; 21 cm (4to). Maximilian, of Transylvania, active 1522. Pigafetta, Antonio, approximately 1480-approximately 1534. The first published Italian translation of both the letter of Maximilianus and the narrative of Pigafetta, accounts of the Spanish expedition around the world from 1519 to 1522, under the command of Ferdinand Magellan. Pigafetta's account professes to be a retranslation into Italian of Fabre's French abridgment of the journal, according to the last paragraph, and Church, v. I, p. 123, and no. 74, notes. The first three leaves contain "a'l lettore" which digests the progress of geographical discovery, and the last leaf (M4r.) [gives three different brief vocabularies]: *Alcune parole che vsano le genti ne le terra del Bresil*, (upper left column). -- *Parole del gigante qual presero apresso il fiume di San Iuliano*, middle and lower left column). -- *Parole che vsano li habitatori dell'Isola de Tidore*, right column). The earliest appearance of Guarani vocabulary, eight words, Italian-Guarani; the earliest appearance of Tehuelche vocabulary, thirty-eight words, Italian-Tehuelche, and the earliest appearance of Tidore vocabulary, forty-seven words, Italian-Tidore] . "Con gratia per anni. XIII."--t.p. Woodcut initial "I" repeated three times, two-line-high type initials. Signatures: A<sup>4</sup> 2A<sup>4</sup> B-I<sup>4</sup> k<sup>4</sup> L-M<sup>4</sup> = 52 leaves. Unpaginated. Lilly Library copy with pen and ink marginal annotations in Italian in a later hand. From the library of J.K. Lilly. Bound in modern vellum with wallet fore edges, gilt. In a maroon cloth slipcase. References: Harrisse, H. Americana 215. Church, E.D. Discovery 74. Sabin 47042. JCB Lib. cat., pre-1675 I, 120. Alden, J.E. European Americana 536/14. Medina, J.T. Bib. de la lingua guaraní no. 1, notes.

The vocabulary "che usano le genti nella terra del Bresil" is almost certainly Guarani; that of the "gigante qual perfero apresso il fiume di San Iuliano" (the giants living near the San Julian River) [in Patagonia] is almost certainly that of the Tehuelche people at that time; the third language is clearly Tidore.

**1639:** [LILLY] *Tesoro de la lengva gvarani*, compuesto por el padre Antonio Ruia, de la Compañia de Jesus. Dedicado a la Soberana Vigen Maria. Con Privuilegio. En Madrid por Iuan Sanchez. Año 1639. Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, 1585-1652. Title page and colophone supplied in facsimile. 7 p. l., 407 (i.e. 401) l. 4to. Pp. 272-277 are omitted in numbering the leaves, the leaf following 271 being numbered 278. Title vignette: copper engraving of the Birgin, with legend. 19<sup>th</sup>-century red half-leather and marbled paper over boards; raised bands, lettered in gold. Medina BHA 1002. "Tesoro de la lengva Gvarani. Segvnda Parte," Guarani-Spanish, ff. 3-408.

New combined and re-edited edition **1876:** [LILLY] *Gramatica y diccionarios (Arte, Vocabulario y Tesoro) de la lengua tupi ó guarani por el p. Antonio Ruiz de Montoya*. Nueva ed: mas correcta y esmerada que la prima, y con las voces indias en tipo diferente. Viena, Faesy y Frick; 1876. 3 v. in 2; 19 cm. The "Arte" and "Vocabulario" have special t.-ps.: *Arte de la lengua guarani, ó mas bien tupi ... Nueva ed. ... -- Vocabulario y Tesoro de la lengua guarani, ó mas bien tupi. En dos partes: I. Vocabulario español-guarani (ó Tupil ... Nueva ed.* Lilly Library copy is bound with the

"Arte" and "Vocabulario" (part I) and their special t.-ps. as vol. 1, and the general t.p. and the "Vocabulario" (part 2) as vol. 2. With the newly-edited Guarani-Spanish vocabulary, cols. 3-510 in the first volume, and the newly-edited Spanish-Guarani vocabulary, cols. 3-401 in volume two. Edition based on the original editions, Madrid, 1639 and 1640 (see below). "Al adoptar, entretanto como testo la primera edicion ... no creimos a propósito el seguirla servilmente en todas sus irregularidades e incorrecciones tipográficas ... Asi, hemos empezado por rectificar el testo, teniendo en cuenta los dos largos capitulos de fé de erratas". Introduction to the "Vocabulario", p. vi-vii. (not "an exact reprint, page for page ..." as stated by Sabin, *Bibl. amer.* v. 18, p. 104). Bound in half calf and marbled boards, brown and black leather labels on gilt spines, edges marbled. Backer-Sommervogel, VII:322. NUC pre-56, 509:478-479. Second copy: IUW, two volumes bound as one in contemporary quarter-leather and marbled boards.

Leipzig edition **1876**: LILLY Platzmann, Julio, & Antonio Ruiz de Montoya. *Arte bocabulario tesoro y catecismo de la lengua Guarani*. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1876. 8vo, 4 volumes in 3; title pages printed in red and black, engraved initials, tailpieces and facsimile title pages; quarter brown morocco over marbled boards, spine in 6 compartments with gilt titles direct in 2, marbled edges and endpapers; extremities rubbed and worn. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate with accession labels on spines, small Newberry bookplates on the front pastedown, and a Newberry release stamp in each volume on the verso of the front free endpaper. volume I: Arte de la lengua guaraní; volume II: Bocabulario de la lengua guaraní; volume III: Tesoro de la lengua guaraní; volume IV: Catecismo de la lengua guaraní. Palau 282103; La Vinaza, *Bibliografía Espanola de Lenguas Indigenas de America* (1892), 597.

**1640** [facsimile edition **1993**]: [IUW] *Arte de la lengua guaraní*, Antonio Ruiz de Montoya; con introducción y notas por Bartomeu Meliá; transcripción actualizada del texto original por Antonio Caballos. Ed. facsimilar. Asunción del Paraguay: Centro de Estudios Paraguayos "Antonio Guasch", 1993. 307 pages; 19 cm. Series: Arte, vocabulario, tesoro y catecismo de la lengua guaraní, por Antonio Ruiz de Montoya; t. 1o Ruiz de Montoya, Antonio, 1585-. Notes: Includes facsim. of the original ed.: *Arte y bocabulario* [sic] de la lengua guaraní. Madrid: Juan Sanchez, 1640. Includes bibliographical references (pages 53-55).

**1722**: [LILLY] *Vocabulario de la lengva gvarani / compvesto por el padre Antonio Ruiz de la Compañia de Iesvs; revisto, y augmentado por otro religioso de la misma compañia*, by Antonio Ruiz de Montoya [1585-1652]. En el pveblo de S. Maria la Mayor: [s.n.], 1722. [4], 589 [i.e. 596] p.; 24 cm. (4to) Chron., L.A.: Paraguay. 1722. Printed on the missionary press. Unsigned. Pagination errors and physical description as described in Furlong. Recased in contemporary blind ruled native goat, neat repairs to binding and paper, re sewn, new ends and headbands. References: Furlong, G., v. 1, Paraguay 17; Backer-Sommervogel, VII, 321; Sabin, 74032; Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.), 282099; Medina, J.T., *Bibl de la lengua guarani*, 27.

New edition **2002**: [IUW] *Vocabulario de la lengua guaraní*, Antonio Ruíz de Montoya; transcripción y transliteración por Antonio Ceballos;

introducción por Bartomeu Melià. Asunción, Paraguay: Centro de Estudios Paraguayos Antonio Guasch, 2002. xxxii, 407 p.; 19 cm. Includes bibliographical reference.

**1724:** [LILLY] *Arte de la lengua guarani / por el P. Antonio Ruiz de Montoya de la Compañia de IESUS con los escolios anotaciones, y apendizés del P. Paulo Resitvo de la misma Compañia sacados de los papeles del P. Simon Bandini y de otros.* En el Pueblo de S. Maria La Mayor El Año' del Señor MDCCXXIV. Ruiz de Montoya, Antonio, 1585-1652. Santa Maria la Mayor: s.n., 1724. [4], 132; 256 p.; 21 cm. (4to). Other contributors: Restivo, Paulo, 1658-1741. Bandini, Simon. Imprimatur on p. [1]: *Aprobatio ordinarii ... paraque se imprima el libro intitulado: Arte de la lengua Guarani ... Dada en Buenos Ayres á diez y nueve de Abril de mil setecientos, y veinte y dos.*" The preface to the reader, without signature, is possibly the work of Father Restivo; it lists those who contributed to the work: Ruiz, Bandini, Mendoza, Pompeyo, Insaurraide, Martinez y Nicolas Yapuguay. Parte primera: p. 1-132; Suplemento: p. 1-256. Signatures: [pi1] A-Q<sup>4</sup> R<sup>2</sup>; 2A-3I<sup>4</sup> 3K<sup>2</sup>. Pages 25-32 bound following page 16; pages 237-244 bound following page 228. Title and text damaged and repaired. Bound in vellum. References: Palau y Dulcet, v. 18, no. 282101. Furlong Cardiff, G. Impr. rioplatenses, 18. Medina, J.T. Impr. en Para., 4. "Particulas dela lengua Guarani," with Guanani-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 117-253, with "Apendize a los averbios," pp. 253-256.

**1795:** [LILLY] *Diccionario portuguez, e brasiliario, obra necessaria aos ministros do altar, que emprehenderem a conversão de tantos milhares de almas que ainda se achaõ dispersas pelos vastos certões do Brasil, sem o lume da fé, e baptismo. Aos que parocheaõ missões antigas, pelo embaraço com que nellas se falla a lingua portugueza, para melhor poder conhecer o estado interior das suas consciencias. A todos os que se empregarem no estudo da historia natural, e geografia daquelle paiz; pois couserva [sic] constantemente os seus nomes originarios, e primitivos: Primeira parte,* by José Mariano da Conceição Velloso [1742-1811]. Lisbon: Na Officina patriarcal, 1795. 4 p.l., iv, 79 p. 19 cm. The Diccionario proper is preceded by a Prologo and an "Advertencia sobre a orthographia, e pronunciação desta obra". It was published by José Mariano da Conceição Velloso, who also began a second part, the reverse of the first with additions, but failed to complete it. A reprint, without Prologo and Advertencia, was issued in 1854 under title: *Diccionario da lingua geral dos indios do Brazil, reimpresso e augmentado com diversos vocabularios e offerecido á Sua Magestade imperial por João Joaquim da Silva Guimarães ...* Bahia, Typ. de Camillo de Lellis Masson & ca. It was also published under title: "Vocabulario dos indios cayuás, manuscrito offerecido pelo ... Sr. barão de Antonina" in *Revista [trimensal] do Instituto historico do Brazil*, vol. XIX (1856) p. 448-476. (cf. Valle Cabral, *Bibliographia da lingua tupi ou guarani*, 1880, no. 29)./ In 1896 Dr. J. Platzmann issued a facsimile edition, adding a second part by his own hand, "Diccionario brasiliario e portuguez", "o reverso litteral da mesma parte antecedente di diccionario da lingua geral do Brasil da edição de 1795."

**1858 [1998]:** [IUW] *Vocabulário tupi-guarani, português,* by Francisco da Silveira Bueno. 6a. ed. rev. e aum. São Paulo: Éfeta Editora, 1998. 688 p.; 22 cm. Pages [417]-548 are a reprint of: *Dicionário da língua tupi, chamada língua geral dos indígenas do Brazil*, by A. Gonçalves Dias. Lipsia: Brockhaus, 1858. Includes bibliographical references (p. 687-688).

**1892:** [IUW] *Linguae guaraní grammatica, hispanice, a reverendo patre Jesuits Paulo Restivo secundum libros Antonil Ruiz de Montoya, Simonis Bandini aliorumque adjecto particularum lexico anno MDCCXXIV in civitate Sanctae Mariae Majoris edita et "Arte de la lengua guaraní" inscripta sub auspiciis et impensis illustrissimi domini Petri principis saxo-coburgensis-gothensis ex unico quod in Europa noscitur ejusdem serenissimi principis exemplari redimpresa necnon praefatione notisque instructa opera et studiis Christiani Frederici Seybold...* Stuttgartiae, in aedibus Guilielmi Kohlhammer, 1892. xiv, 330 p. 1 l. 20 cm. Privately printed. With reproduction of the original t. p.: Arte de la lengua guarani por el p. Antonio Ruiz de Montoya de la Compañía de Jesus con los escolios, anotaciones y apéndices del p. Paulo Restivo de la misma Compañía arcados de los papeles del p. Simon Bandini y de otros. En el pueblo de S. María la Mayor. El afio de el Señor MDCCXXIV.

**1893:** [IUW] *Lexicon hispano-guaranicum. "Vocabulario de la lengua guaraní," inscriptum a reverendo patre jesuita Paulo Restivo secundum Vocabularium Antonii Ruiz de Montoya anno MDCCXXII in civitate S. Mariae Majoris denuo editum et adauctum, sub auspiciis augustissimi domini Petri Secundi Brasiliae imperatoris posthac curantibus illustrissimis ejusdem haeredibus ex unico qui noscitur imperatoris beatissimi exemplari redimpresum necnon praefatione notisque instructum opera et studiis Christiani Frederici Seybold ...* Stuttgartiae, in aedibus Guilielmi Kohlhammer, 1893. x p., 1 ., 545 p. Zaubmüller, col.172.

**1901:** [LILLY] *Abá-Ñeé vocabulario del idioma guarany-español: contiene ochocientas voces ajustadas á equivalentes en el castellano prévia compulsada de el diccionario de la lengua por la academia edición del año 1884 por Z.C.O. (Cetáceo),* by Luis D. Cabral. Buenos Aires: Revista Nacional, 1901. First edition. 70 p., [1] leaf of plates: 1 port.; 18 cm. Cover title: *Abá-Ñeé vocabulario del idioma español-guaraní.* Cover title and t.p. title differ in wording and spelling; vocabulary is "castellano-guarany" only. In original cream wrappers printed in red and black. Medina, J.T. *Bib. de la lingua guaraní* 138. Not in Zaubmüller.

**1910-1911:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1915/1918:** [LILLY] *Manuel del viajero: diccionario de la lengua guaraní,* by N. Rojas Acosta. [Resistencia-Chaco, E. Dupuis, 1915. 18 cm. 120 pp. Original greenish-brown wrappers, lettered in black. Wrappers bear date of 1918, title page 1915, preface 1915. Not in Zaubmüller. Note(s): "Extracto de otro inédito, escrito en 1905." This is a presentation copy to Moises S. Bertoni, with the author's ink corrections scattered throughout and penciled annotations, possibly by Bertoni. Bertoni (1857-1929) was a noted scholar who wrote several books on the civilization and culture of the Guarani, including the *posthumously published Diccionario Botanico Latino-Guarani & Guarani*

**1925:** [IUW] *Leyendas guaranties,* by Ernesto Morales. Buenos Aires: "El Ateneo", 1925. 199 p.: ill. The illustrations are head-pieces. 16 cm. Library binding. Guarani-Spanish "Glosario" consisting of ten words with extensive explanatory definitions, pp. [177]-199.

New edition **1929:** [IUW] *Leyendas guaranties,* by Ernesto Morales. Nueva ed. Portada de Macaya, ilustraciones de Ret. Buenos Aires, "El Ateneo", 1929. 3 p. l., [9]-240 p., 2 l. illus. 20 cm. The illustrations are head-pieces.

"Vocabulario de las voces aborígenas contenidas en esta obra": p. 229-236.

"Principales obras consultadas": p. 237-240.

New edition **1960**: [IUW] *Leyendas guaraníes*, by Ernesto Morales. Buenos Aires, Editorial Futuro [1960]. 91 p. 21 cm. Colección Eurindia, 10.

**1928**: [IUW] *Ensayo de filología; breve vocabulario español-guaraní, con las relaciones etimológicas del idioma Americano*, by Benjamin T. Solari. Buenos Aires, "Coni," 1928. 189 p., 1 . 22 cm.

**1941 [1945]**: [IUW] *Diccionario guaraní-castellano, castellano-guaraní. Contiene esta obra más de 20,000 palabras, incluídas muchas voces de la flora y de la fauna*, by Antonio Ortiz Mayans. 5. ed., aum. y corr. Buenos Aires [Editorial Tupá] 1945. 4 p. ., 11-190 p. 19 cm. Published 1941 under title: *Breve diccionario guaraní-castellano, castellano-guaraní.*

8<sup>th</sup> edition **1961**: [IUW] *Diccionario español-guaraní, guaraní-español; nombres de la toponimia, de la flora y de la fauna, voces de la mitología, de la leyenda y del folklore. Apéndice de voces regionales, un compendio gramatical*, by Antonio Ortiz Mayans. 8. ed. Buenos Aires, 1961. 356 p. 19 cm.

**1950**: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario guaraní-español y español-guaraní*, by Anselmo Jover Peralta & Tomas Osuna. Buenos Aires: Editorial Tupa, 1950. Original white paper over boards, lettered and decorated in white. Pp. V-IX X-XXVI XXVII-XXVIII, [4] 1-425 426-428 (appears to be lacking 2 preliminary leaves, prior to title page). First edition; imprint October 1950. Guaraní-Spanish, pp. 1-[183], and Spanish-Guaraní, pp. 187-[426].

Third edition **1952**: [IUW] *Diccionario guaraní - español y español - guaraní*, por Anselmo Jover Peralta y Tomás Osuna; dibujos de Juan Sorazabal. 3. ed. Buenos Aires: Editorial Tupa, 1952. xxvi, 425 p., [1] leaf of plates: 1 map; 21 cm.

**1962**: [IUW] *El guaraní en Entre Ríos*, by Gaspar L. Benavento. [Buenos Aires] Instituto Amigos del Libro Argentino [1962]. 108 p. 20 cm. Library binding incorporating original red and white front wrapper, lettered in black. "Algunas de estas páginas fueron publicadas en 'La Capital,' de Rosario, con el seudónimo Pastor Vergara." Bibliography: p. 105-108. Includes classified Guaraní-Spanish vocabularies of animals, birds, plants and commonly-used words, etc. throughout.

**1989**: [IUW] *Dicionário guaraní-português*, by Luíz Caldas Tibiriçá. [São Paulo]: Traço Editora, c1989. 174 p.; 23 cm. Library binding, incorporating original green and gray wrappers lettered in green and white. Guaraní-Spanish, pp. 23-174. With bibliographical references (p. 7-9).

**1992?**: [IUW] *Curso práctico de idioma guaraní: con glosario de sufijos y posposiciones y vocabulario castellano-guaraní y guaraní-castellano*, by Félix de Guaranía. Asunción, Paraguay: Centro Editorial Paraguayo, [1992?]. 237 p.; 25 cm.

**1998a**: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Ñe'eryru Guaraní / Castellano = Castellano / Guaraní*, [by Lino Trinidad Sanabria]. Asunción, Paraguay: Editorial Omega, 1998. Original stiff pink wrappers, lettered in black Pp. 1-2 3-288 289-292. First edition. Guaraní-Spanish, pp. 9-215, and Spanish-Guaraní, pp. 217-288. This small format dictionary is intended to meet the needs for bilingual education in Paraguay with a relatively inexpensive volume.

**1998b:** [LILLYbm] *Gran diccionario katygara: guarani-castellano, castellano-guarani*, by Felix de Guaranía. Asunción: Centro Editorial Paraguayo, 1998. Original reddish-brown paper over boards incorporating photographs, lettered in white, with several full color photographs on front and rear covers. Pp. 1-89-527-528. First edition. Guarani-Spanish, pp. 21-235, and Spanish-Guarani, pp. 239-507.

**2003:** [IUW] *Diccionario básico guaraní castellano, castellano guaraní*, by Antonio Guasch; nueva edición por Bartomeu Meliá. Asunción: Centro de Estudios Paraguayos "Antonio Guasch" (CEPAG), 2003. 366 pages: illustrations; 20 cm.

**2004:** [IUW] *Mba'everaguasu, ñe'ërekokatu ha ñe'ë morangatu = Gramática y literatura Guaraní: diccionario letra "A"*, Félix de Guaranía. Fernando de la Mora, Paraguay: Ateneo de Lengua y Cultura Guaraní, 2004. 286 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Serie Ateneo de Lengua y Cultura Guaraní U.N.A.

**2006:** [IUW] *Gran diccionario de la lengua guaraní: vocabulario bilingüe, gramática, sintaxis, cultura guaraní*, by Máximo Ricardo Dacunda Díaz. Corrientes, Argentina: Moglia Ediciones, [2006]. 472 p.: ill. (some col.), col. maps; 27 cm.

**2008a:** [IUW] *Ñande ayvu tenonde porãngue'i: nuevo diccionario guaraní-castellano, castellano-guaraní: avañe'ë -karaiñe'ë, karaiñe'ë-avañe'ë*, by Félix de Guaranía compilador. Asunción, Paraguay: Servilibro, 2008. 272 p.; 20 cm.

**2008b:** [IUW] *Ñe'ëryru: Avañe'ë-Portuge--Portuge-Avañe'ë = Dicionário: guarani-português--português-guarani*, by Cecy Fernandes de Assis. 2a ed. São Paulo: Edição da Autora, 2008. 954 p.; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 941-952). Text in Portuguese and Guarani.

**2010a:** [IUW] *Diccionario de la lengua guaraní: guaraní-castellano, castellano-guaraní*. Asunción: Atlas Representaciones, [2010]. 479 pages: illustrations; 19 cm. Original cream wrapped, lettered in reddish-brown, light brown and black, with an illustration on the front cover. Guarani-Spanish, pp. 19-346, and Spanish-Guarani, pp. 349-479.

"The *Diccionario de la lengua guaraní: guaraní-castellano, castellano-guaraní* is a valuable lexicographical work which, on the basis of a close study of the vocabulary of the Guarani language and its equivalent meanings in Spanish, offers a bilingual version for the use of speakers of both Guarani and Spanish" (rear cover; tr: BM).

**2010b:** [IUW] *Diccionario práctico: guaraní-castellano, castellano-guaraní*. Asunción: Atlas Representaciones, [2010]. 144 pages: illustrations; 19 cm. Original cream wrapped, lettered in reddish-brown, light brown and black, with an illustration on the front cover. Spanish-Guarani, pp. 22-144.

"The *Diccionario práctico* ]: *guaraní-castellano, castellano-guaraní* offers to Spanish-speaking people and those who visit our country instructive and practical material for communicating in our Guarani language; its use will facilitate not only communication but a learning this age-old language, and through it, to gain knowledge about the culture and idiosyncrasies of the Paraguayan people. The *Diccionario práctico* includes frequently used phrases and the vocabulary essential for everyday communication" (rear cover: tr: BM).

**2010c:** [IUW] *Guaraní kuaareta: ñe'ëypy rechauka ñe'ërekokatu kuaá = Enciclopedia, diccionario etimológico-grammatical*, by Félix de Guaranía. Asunción, Paraguay: Fondec: Servilibro, 2010. 513 p.; 22 cm.

**2012:** [IUW] *Atlas diccionario bilingüe ilustrado: guaraní castellano, castellano guaraní*. First edition. [Asunción, Paraguay]: Atlas Grupo Editorial, 2012. 679 pages: illustrations; 24 cm.

**[GUATEMALAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** Spanish is the official language of Guatemala. As a first and second language, Spanish is spoken by 93% of the population. Guatemalan Spanish is the local variant of the Spanish language. Twenty-one Mayan languages are spoken, especially in rural areas, as well as two non-Mayan Amerindian languages, Xinka, an indigenous language, and Garifuna, an Arawakan language spoken on the Caribbean coast. According to the Language Law of 2003, the languages of Mayas, Xincas, and Garifunas are unrecognized as National Languages. It is common for indigenous Guatemalans to learn or speak between two and five of the nation's other languages, and Spanish (Wiki).

**1884:** [IUW] *Zur ethnographie der republik Guatemala*, by Otto Stoll. Zürich, Orell Füssli, 1884. ix, 175 p. fold. Diagr., fold. map. 24 cm. Library binding. Vocabulary of the Pipil Language of Salamá, German-Pipil-Azteca, pp. 16-22, German-Pipil, pp. 23-25; Pupuluca vocabulary, German-Pupuluca-Mije-Tzentel-Tzotzil, p. 28; Carib vocabulary, German-Carib (male)-Carib (female)-Arawak, p. 33; German-Carib (of Honduras)-Island Carib, p. 35-36; comparative vocabulary of [16] Mayan languages, German-Huasteca-Maya 2 a Peten-Chontal-Tzentel-Tzotzil-Chañabal-Chol-Quekchí-Pokomchi-Pokomam-Cakchiquel-Qu'iché-Uspanteca-Ixil-Aguacateca-Mame, pp. 46-70; German-Chorti-Pokomam-Chol, p. 108; German-Aguacateca, pp. 167-169.

Spanish translation **1958:** [IUW] *Etnografía de Guatemala*, by Otto Stoll [Versión castellana de Antonio Goubaud Carrera. [2. ed.] Guatemala, Editorial del Ministerio de Educación Pública, 1958. 258 p. illus. 20 cm. Library binding. Publicación (Seminario de Integración Social Guatemalteca (Organization)); no. 8. Translation of *Zur Ethnographie der Republik Guatemala*. Vocabulary of the Pipil Language of Salamá, Spanish-Pipil-Azteca, pp. 20-25, Spanish-Pipil, pp. 26-29; Pupuluca vocabulary, Spanish-Pupuluca-Mije-Tzentel-Tzotzil, p. 34; Carib vocabulary, Spanish-Carib (male)-Carib (female)-Arawak, p. 40-41; Spanish-Carib (of Honduras)-Carib Insular, p. 42-43; comparative vocabulary of [16] Mayan languages, Spanish-Huasteca-Maya 2) Maya-Chontal-Tzentel-Tzotzil-Chañabal-Chol-Quekchí-Pokomchi-Pokomam-Cakchiquel-Qu'iché-Uspanteca-Ixil-Aguacateca-Mame, pp. 56-94; Spanish-Chorti-Pokomam-Chol, p. 154; Spanish-Aguacateca, pp. 242-244.

**[GUGUYIMIDJIR]** Guugu Yimithirr, also rendered Guugu Yimidhirr, Guguyimidjir, and many other spellings, is an Australian Aboriginal language, the traditional language of the Guugu Yimithirr people of Far North Queensland. It belongs to the Pama-Nyungan language family. Most of the speakers today live at the community of Hopevale, about 46 km from Cooktown. Guugu Yimithirr is one of the more famous Aboriginal, or otherwise non-English, Australian languages because it is the source language of the word "kangaroo" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kky. Alternate Names: Gugu Yimijir, Gugu-Yimidhirr, Guugu Yimidhirr, Guugu Yimithirr, Koko Imudji, Kukuyimidir.

**1969:** [IUW] *A preliminary analysis of Gogo-Yimidjir; a study of the structure of the primary dialect of the Aboriginal language spoken at the Hopevale Mission in North Queensland*, by Jan Daniel De Zwaan. Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1969. 168 p. tables. 26 cm. Australian aboriginal studies, no. 16. Linguistic series, no. 5 Bibliography: p. 164-165.

**[GUIANESE CREOLE FRENCH]** French Guianese Creole is a French-lexified creole language spoken in French Guiana, and to a lesser degree, in Suriname and Guyana. It resembles Antillean Creole, but there are some lexical and grammatical differences between them. Antilleans can generally understand French Guiana Creole, though the notable differences between the créole of French Guiana and the créoles of the Caribbean may cause some instances of confusion. The differences consist of more French and Brazilian Portuguese influences (due to the proximity of Brazil and Portuguese presence in the country for several years.) There are also words of Amerindian and African origin. There are Guianese communities in Suriname and Guyana who continue to speak French Guiana Creole.

It should not be confused with the Guyanese Creole language, based on English, spoken in nearby Guyana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gr. Alternate Names: French Guianese Creole French, Guyanais, Guyane, Guyane Creole, Patois, Patwa.

**2007:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire créole guyanais-français: suivi d'un index français-créole guyanais*, by Georges Barthélemi. Matoury, Guyane: Ibis Rouge Editions, c2007. 461 p.; 24 cm. Includes index.

**[GUJARATI]** Gujarati /ɡudʒəˈrɑːti/ (ગુજરાતી Gujarātī [ɡudʒəˈrɑːt̪i]) is an Indo-Aryan language native to the Indian state of Gujarat. It is part of the greater Indo-European language family. Gujarati is descended from Old Gujarati (circa 1100 – 1500 AD). In India, it is the chief language in the state of Gujarat, as well as an official language in the union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Gujarati is the language of the Gujjars, who had ruled Rajputana and Punjab. There are about 65.5 million speakers of Gujarati worldwide, making it the 26th most spoken native language in the world. Along with Romani and Sindhi, it is among the most western of the Indic languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: guj. Alternate Names: Gujerathi, Gujerati, Gujrathi.

**1862:** [LILLY] *A Compendium of the English and Gujarati Dictionary*, compiled by Ardesar Framji, Narmadashankar Lalashankar, and Nanabhái Ráiníná. Bombay: Printed at the Union Press, 1862. Price Two Rupees and Eight Annas. Pp. *i-ix x xi xii-xiii xiv 1-506*. 18 cm. 19th-century Library binding, brown-half leather and dark green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. With raised bands on spine. Bookplate of Manchester Public Library. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller (who lists, col. 172, Narmadashankar Lalashankar 's dictionary of 1873). English-Gujarati dictionary, pp. [1]-506.

"It was the determination of the Editors of this Compendium to give it publicity after finishing the enlarged compilation of the English and Gujarati Dictionary they are preparing, of which four parts of 100 pages each, extending to the letter H, have already

appeared. But their friends and the principal supporter of the work having expressed the desire for a compendium like the one now submitted, to use it for an ordinary reference until such time as the enlarged work is completed [published in 1873], and the Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Howard also being in want of such a work for the use of schools, the undersigned offer this small volume to the consideration of the enlightened Public.... Notwithstanding the limited field of the Compendium, it contains almost all the useful and ordinary words with their correct signification..." (Preface). *A Pocket dictionary, Gujarati and English*, compiled by Karsandás Múlji, was also printed at the Union Press in 1862 (473 p.). The following year a Gujarati-English dictionary of 860 pages by Shapurji Edalji appeared from the same Press, entitled *A Dictionary, Gujarati and English*.

**1904:** [LILLYbm] *An etymological Gujarati-English dictionary. Second edition, revised and enlarged*, by Malhar Bhikaji Belsare. Ahmedabad: H.K. Pathak, 1904. Later brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-III IV-XI XII, 1 2-1207 1208. Second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 173 (listing only 3<sup>rd</sup> edition of 1927). Gujarati-English, pp. [1]-1207.

"The first edition of this Dictionary, published in 1895, having been exhausted in four years, a second edition was called for... We have... been able to embody in this second edition all words deemed worthy of admittance that were present, either in the lists supplied by... schoolmasters, or, in the manuscript in the possession of the Gujarati Vernacular Society. These additions have largely increased the contents of the present volume, on which account it has been found necessary to raise the original price by eight annas" (Publisher's notice to the second edition).

**1961:** [IUW] *A simplified grammar of the Gujarati language, together with a short reading book and vocabulary*, by William St. Clair Tisdall. New York, F. Ungar Pub. Co. [1961] 189 p. 21 cm.

**1963:** [IUW] *Teach yourself Gujarati: a simple method of learning the Gujarati language in three weeks with a useful and complete English-Gujarati vocabulary*, by S.M. Kapadia. 8<sup>th</sup> Edition. Bombay: D.B. Taraporevala, [c1963]. 2 p. 1., 216 p.; 13 x 10 cm.

**1982:** [IUW] *Ādhunika Aṅgrejī-Gujarātī kośa = A modern English-Gujarati dictionary*, by Pāṇḍuraṅga Gaṇeśa Deśapāṇḍe. Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1982. viii, 809 p.; 22 cm. Other titles: A modern English-Gujarati dictionary.

**1988:** [IUW] [*Sarvāṅgī Aṅgrejī-Gujarātī kośa / Paṇḍuraṅga Gaṇeśa Deśapāṇḍe sāthe*] = *Universal English-Gujarati dictionary / Pandurang Ganesh Deshpande with Bharati Deshpande*. Bombay; New York: Oxford University Press, 1988. 960 p.; 22 cm.

**2002:** [IUW] *Gujarātī-Aṅgrejī kośa = Gujarati-English dictionary*, Pāṇḍuraṅga Gaṇeśa Deśapāṇḍe. 6. āvṛtti. Sixth edition. Ahmadāvāda: Gujarāta Rājya, 2002. iv, [4], 962 p.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 962).

**2003:** [IUW] *Bṛhat kośa, Saṃskṛta-Gujarātī: śabdasaṃkhyā, 27000. sampādaka, Ratilāla Sām. Nāyaka*. 1. āvṛtti. First edition. Amadāvāda: Aksharā Prakāśana, 2003. 8, 600 p.; 22 cm. Sanskrit and Gujarati; pref. in Gujarati.

**2011:** [IUW] *Śabdacintāmaṇiḥ: Saṃskṛta-Gujarātī śabdakośa*, Savāilāla Vi. Choṭālāla Vorā. Rājakoṭa: Pravīṇa Prakāśana, 2011. 1319 p.; 29 cm. First edition published: Vaḍodarā: Nūtana Vilāsa Printiṅga Presa, 1900. Sanskrit and Gujarati, with preface to 1900 edition in English and Gujarati.

[**GULA** (Central African Republic)] The Gula language, or Tar Gula, of the Central African Republic, commonly known as Kara, is a Central Sudanic language or dialect cluster. The term "Kara" is also attached to numerous ethnic groups of the region and their languages, and so is often ambiguous. Ethnologue lists Gula du Mamoun, Kara (of South Sudan) and Yamegi as synonyms, and Molo, Mele, Mot-Mar (Moto-Mara), Sar (Sara), Mere, and Zura (Koto) as dialects. Sources disagree as to whether Gula shares a Kara branch with other languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kcm. Alternate Names: Goula, Gula du Mamoun, Kara, Kara de Soudan, Kara of Sudan, Tar Gula, Yamegi.

**1999:** [IUW] *Les parlers gula: Centrafrique, Soudan, Tchad. Grammaire et lexicque*, by Pierre Nougayrol. Paris: CNRS, 1999. 382 p.: ill.; 25 cm. First edition. Library binding, incorporating original page green wrappers, lettered in green. Uniform series: Sciences du langage (Paris, France). Lexicon, Gula-French, pp. [239]-349, French-Gula index, pp. ]351]-373. Includes bibliographical references (p. [375]-379) and index.

"Gula is a minor language, minor in its number of speakers that is. It is spoken in the heart of Africa, in a distant country now forgotten by men and gods, by a people oppressed and mistreated by history. They form a community with a fragile identity, one whose very existence is currently threatened... This study of their language is undertaken to know their history better, to know the role of language in their families... The lexicon offers more than just lexical data, recapitulating other information of a grammatical or historical nature gathered in the course of the linguistic analysis" (from the rear cover; tr: BM).

[**GULIDJAN**] Kolakngat (Kolacgnat, Colac), also known as Gulidjan (Coligan, Kolijon, Kolitjon), is an extinct aboriginal language of the Gulidjan people of Australia. It was not closely related to any other (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this extinct language.

**1998:** see under **WATHAWURRUNG**.

[**GUMAWANA**] Gumawana is an Austronesian language spoken by the Gabobora people along Cape Vogel in the Milne Bay Province of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gvs. Alternate Names: Domdom, Gumasi, Gumasila.

**1998:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**GUMUZ**] Gumuz (also spelled Gumaz) is a dialect cluster spoken along the border of Ethiopia and Sudan. It has been tentatively classified within the Nilo-Saharan family. Most Ethiopian speakers live in Kamashi Zone and Metekel Zone of the Benishangul-Gumuz Region, although a group of 1,000 reportedly live outside the town of Welkite (Unseth 1989). The Sudanese speakers live in the area east of Er Roseires, around Famaka and Fazoglo on the Blue Nile, extending north along the border. An early record of this language is a wordlist from the Mount Guba area compiled in February 1883 by Juan Maria Schuver (Wiki).

Ethnologue: guk. Alternate Names: Bega, Bega-Tse, Debatsa, Debuga, Dehenda, Gombo, Gumis, Gumuzinya, Mendeya, "Shankilligna" (pej.), "Shankillinya" (pej.), "Shanqilla" (pej.), Sigumza.

**1883:** [LILLY]

**2010:** [IUW] *Note elementari di grammatica gumuz: varietà di Mandura*, by Marco Innocenti. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Arada Books, 2010. 262 p.: maps; 25 cm. Original red wrappers, lettered in white, with a color photo of schoolchildren on the front cover. Includes Gumuz-Italian, pp. [120]-162, Italian-Gumuz, pp. [163]-248. Includes bibliographical references (p. [253]-255) and index. With preliminary introductory material.

**2013:** [IUW] *Dikashaneeri mas'magamashama alsaGmuz = Gumuz school dictionary*. Addis Ababa: SIL Ehtiopia, 2013. 96 pages: illustrations; 29 cm. Notes: "This dictionary is a product of the Benishangul-Gumuz Language Development Project, which is a joint project between Education Bureau, Bureau of Culture & Tourism and SIL Ethiopia"--Title page verso. Trial edition.

[GUN] [Wiki redirects Gun language to Fon]: Capo (1988) considers Maxi and Gun to be part of the Fon dialect cluster (Wiki). Ethnologue treats Gun as a separate language.

Ethnologue: guw. Alternate Names: Alada, Alada-Gbe, Egun, Goun, Gu, Gugbe, Gun-Alada, Gun-Gbe, Gungbe, Seto-Gbe, Toli-Gbe.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** [IUW] *Français-Gun: Français-Tofin / Séminaire sur les problèmes de terminologie en langues béninoises*. [Cotonou, Benin]: Centre national de linguistique appliquée, 1984. 18, 20 p.; 29 cm. Includes French-Gun vocabulary and French-Tofin vocabulary.

[GUNGABULA] Natalie Kwok prepared a report on Gunggari for the Native Title Court in Australia. In it she says: Language served as an important identity marker between the Gunggari and Bidjara peoples. Although academically speaking, differences between the two languages [Gungabula and Bidjara] have been found to be minor, from an emic point of view such distinctions were meaningful and consequential (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gyf.

**1973:** see under **BIBYARA**.

[GURANI] Gorani (also Gurani) is a group of Northwestern Iranian dialects spoken by Kurdish people in the southernmost parts of Iranian Kurdistan and the Iraqi Kurdistan region. It is classified as a member of the Zaza–Gorani branch of the Northwestern Iranian languages. Gorani is a dialect of the Pahlawani strand of Kurdish, which diverged off from Kurmanji speakers, Badhini and Sorani alike, at around 100 BCE. The Hewramî dialect, although often considered a sub-dialect of Gorani, is a very distinct dialect spoken by Gorani/Hewrami people in a region called Hewraman along the Iran–Iraq border, and is sometimes considered to be a distinct language. Gorani is spoken in the southwestern corner of province of Kurdistan and northwestern corner of province of Kermanshah in Iran, and in parts of the Halabja region in Iraqi Kurdistan and the Hawraman mountains between Iran and Iraq. The oldest literary documents in these related languages, or dialects, are written in Gorani. Many Gorani speakers belong to the religious grouping Yarsanism, with a large number of religious documents written in Gorani. In the 19th century, Gorani as a language was slowly replaced by Sorani in several cities, both in Iran and Iraq. Today, Sorani is the primary language spoken in

cities including Kirkuk, Meriwan, and Halabja, which are still considered part of the greater Goran region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hac. Alternate Names: Avromani, Awroman, Awromani, Gorani, Hawramani, Hawrami, Hewrami, Hourami, Howrami, Ourami.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *The Dialect of Awroman (Hawraman-I Luhon). Grammatical sketch, texts, and vocabulary*, by D. N. MacKenzie. Copenhagen: Ejnar Munksgaard, 1966. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-140 141-142 [2]. First edition. Series: Kongelige Danske videnskabernes selskab. Historisk-filosofiske skrifter, bd. 4, nr. 3. Includes Hawramai-English vocabulary, pp. [86]-114, and an English-Hawrami and Gorani Index, pp. [115]-140, plus addendum, p. [141].

"Near the turn of this century three Europeans in succession visited the mountainous district of Awroman (Hawraman), in the west of the Persian province of Kurdistan (Ardalan), and made notes on the dialects spoken there....In light of new material it is now possible give a clearer picture of the morphological processes of [Hawraman]. These are of a surprising complexity for a modern West Iranian dialect. They are far more intricate, for example, than those of any Kurdish dialect, though Hawrami forms an island in a Kurdish sea....Hawrami is a Gorani dialect and...probably the most archaic and best preserved of the group. The dialect described here is that of Hawraman-I Luhon, and more specifically of its chief village Nawsuda" (Introduction).

[GUNGU] Gungu is a Bantu language of Uganda (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rub. Alternate Names: Lugungu, Rugungu.

An on-line dictionary of Lugungu [Gungu] may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**2011:** [IUW] *Ntontogoli gya Lugungu = Lugungu dictionary: Lugungu-English with English index*, compiled and edited by Businge Makolome Robert, Martin Diprose. First edition. Hoima, Uganda: Lugungu Bible Translation and Literacy Association; in conjunction with SIL International, September 2011. 372 pages: illustrations; 21 cm. Original dark green wrappers, lettered in white. Gungu-English, pp. 17-254, English-Gungu index, pp. 257-373.

"The Uganda Constitution of 1995 recognised the Bagungu as a distinct tribe. A tribe without a language? Yes, a tribe without a language, because up to that time what the Bagungu spoke was regarded as a mere dialect of Lunyoro, that is, Lunyoro incorrectly spoken.... With the publication of this dictionary, the Lugungu language has come of age... we are now facilitated to read, and write the language correctly" (Foreword).

[GURENG GURENG] Gureng Gureng is a language of Australia. Although no longer spoken as a native language, it is spoken as a 2nd or 3rd language by under 100. 'Taribelang' is a name on language maps in this area and so might refer to Gureng Gureng (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gnr. Alternate Names: Gureng-Gureng, Gurreng Gurreng.

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *The English-Gooreng/Gooreng-English dictionary*, by George Wieslaw Helon. Bundaberg, Qld.: Gurang Land Council (Aboriginal Corp.), 1994. Pp. [4] i-x [2] 1-119 120-121; 20.8 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. white, lettered and illustrated in black. English-Gureng Gureng, pp. 1-61, and Gureng Gureng-English, pp. 62-117. First dictionary of the language.

"The English-Gooreng/Gooreng-English Dictionary' is a documented record of a language almost as old as time itself. With only two fluent speakers of the Gooreng Gooreng language still alive, it is fortunate that the opportunity arose to record it now so that its ongoing continuity could be assured for future generations" (Introduction).

[**GURINDJI KRIOL**] Gurindji Kriol is a mixed language which is spoken by Gurindji people in the Victoria River District of the Northern Territory (Australia). It is mostly spoken at Kalkaringi and Daguragu which are Aboriginal communities located on the traditional lands of the Gurindji. Gurindji Kriol emerged in the 1970s from pervasive code-switching practices. It combines the lexicon and structure of Gurindji and Kriol. Gurindji is a highly endangered language of the Ngumpin-Yapa subgroup (Pama-Nyungan family) and Kriol is an English-lexifier creole language spoken as a first language by most Aboriginal people across northern Australia (with the exception of Arnhem Land and Daly River area) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gjr. Alternate Names: Gurindji, Gurindji Children's Language, Gurinji, Gurinji Kriol, Miksimap.

**2011:** [IUW] *Case-marking in contact: the development and function of case morphology in Gurindji Kriol*, by Felicity Meakins. Amsterdam; Philadelphia: John Benjamins Pub. Co., c2011. xix, 311 p.: ill., maps; 25 cm. Creole language library; v. 39. Includes 200 word Swadesh wordlist, English-Kriol-Gurinji, pp. [259]-261. Includes bibliographical references and index.

[**GURINJI**] Gurindji is a Pama–Nyungan language spoken by the Gurindji people in the Northern Territory, Australia. The Gurindji language is classified as highly endangered, with about 592 speakers remaining and only 175 of those speakers fully understanding the language. Gurindji Kriol is a mixed language that has been derived from the Gurindji language. Patrick McConvell writes: "Traditional Gurindji today is only generally spoken in private contexts between older people, although it is occasionally used in speeches and newly composed songs". The Gurindji language has borrowed many words from surrounding languages such as Gajirrabeng,[6] Ngaliwurru, Jaminjung, Jaru, Miriwung, and Wardaman (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gue. Alternate Names: Gurindji, Wurlayi.

**2011:** see under **GURINDJI KRIOL**.

[**GURMANA**] Gurmana is a Kainji language of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gvm.

**1920:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**GURUNG**] Gurung (also, Tamu Kyi, Devanagari:तमु क्यी) is spoken by the Gurung people in two dialects with limited mutual intelligibility. Total number of all Gurung speakers in Nepal is 227,918 (1991 census). However, a distinction should be made between Gurung as an ethnic group and the number of people who actually speak the language. Nepali, Nepal's official language, is an Indo-European language, whereas Gurung is a Sino-Tibetan language. Gurung are recognized as an official nationality by the Government of Nepal (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gvr. Alternate Names: Daduwa, Gurung, Western, Tamu Kyi.

**1977:** [IUW] *Gurung-Nepali-English dictionary, with English-Gurung and Nepali-Gurung indexe*, by Warren W. Glover, Jessie R. Glover, Deu Bahadur Gurung. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1977. xiii, 316, 16 p.: chart; 26 cm. Pacific linguistics: Series C, no. 51.

[**GUSILAY**] Gusilay (Gusiilay, Gusilaay, Kusiilaay, Kusilay) is a Jola language of the Casamance region of Senegal (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gsl. Alternate Names: Gusiilaay, Gusiilay, Gusilaay, Kusiilaay, Kusilay.

**2012:** [IUW] *Manuel d'alphabétisation de transition français-gusiilaay: Livre de l'apprenant*. Première édition. Thionck-Essyl, Bignona, Senegal: CLOA; Dakar, Senegal: SIL, 2012. 114 pages: illustrations (black and white); 30 cm. Original yellow wrappers in black plastic spiral binding. "Mars 2012." "Alphabet gusiilaay," Gusilay-French, pp. 109-110, listing alphabet with Gusilay words as examples, and their French equivalents.

[**GWAMHI-WURI**] Lyase, or Gwamhi-Wuri (Wurə-Gwamhyə-Mba), is a Kainji language of Nigeria. It is named after its two dialects, which have only slight differences. "Lyase-Ne" means 'mother toge' (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bga. Alternate Names: Banganci, Bangawa, Lyase, Lyase-Ne.

**Ca. 1920:** [LILLYbm] A manuscript vocabulary list of approximately thirty English words and numbers 1-11, 100, 1000, with equivalents in Wuri, Pɔŋɔ-Sɔŋɔ, and Aba ("not Abo"), cir. 1920, on a single long sheet of ruled paper. No compiler indicated. With additional manuscript note " My dialect is 'Bañkoñ' proper and more akin to Basa. The small differences from yours are very regular and therefore seem to arise from local variety." This list was included among a collection of manuscript wordlists gathered by Sir Harry Johnston.

[**GWANDARA**] Gwandara is a West Chadic language, and the closest relative of Hausa. Its several dialects are spoken in northern Nigeria by about 30,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gwn. Alternate Names: Kwandara.

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *An Outline of Gwandara Phonemics and Gwandara-English Vocabulary*, by Sjuji Matsushita. [Tokyo]: [Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 1972]. Original black wrappers, lettered and decorated in silver. 128 pp. + folding map. First edition. Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa Series, No. 3. Hendrix 703. Gwandara-English only, pp. 15-127. This is the first substantial published vocabulary of Gwandara. Second copy: IUW.

"The materials of this book were collected during my field work in Nigeria from July 1969 to December 1970... The large cities in Northern Nigeria are very convenient for linguistic research, because people, especially young men, come together from every corner of the Northern Nigeria and a linguist can interview them easily without worrying about transportation. In the vast space like Nigerian savanna, the transportation is the biggest difficulty for researchers..."(Foreward). "Gwandara is spoken by Gwandara people... and by some of the neighbouring ethnic groups as regional lingua franca. Gwandara people live in ...Northern Nigeria, West Africa... Accurate population of Gwandara people is not available in recent statistics. But according to 1945-1950 census, it numbered to 12,000, at least... Therefore if one considers the Gwandara population in

another areas and natural increase during the past twenty years, it is reasonable to estimate that about 40,000 Gwandara live in Northern Nigeria. [Including neighboring tribes who speak Gwandara as their native or adopted tongue] nearly 50,000 people speak Gwandara... According to the tradition, [because they fled their original home to avoid accepting Islam], they were called *gwàndà rawaa dà sallà* in Hausa, which is to say 'rather dance than pray to God.'... Still nowadays, Gwandara have relatively high prestige among surrounding peoples because of their old ascendancy and remote relation to Hausa. Most of them have been converted to Islam recently, but some were converted to Christianity and few retain their traditional paganism... All five dialects [of Gwandara] are mutually intelligible. Nowadays, most of the Gwandara people speak Hausa, too."

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *A comparative vocabulary of Gwandara dialects*, by Shuji Masushita [1942- ]. [Tokyo]: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 1974. Original black wrappers, lettered in silver; d.j. cream, lettered in red. Pp. [4] 1-9 10-182 183-186 [2]. First edition. Series: African languages and ethnography, no. 2. Hendrix 704. English/Hausa words, followed by equivalents in six different dialects of Gwandara, pp. 29-154, with English word-index, pp. [153]-172, and Hausa word-index, pp. [173]-182. Second copy: IUW.

"Gwandara people themselves recognize six dialects which are mutually intelligible: 1. Gwandara Karshi dialect: other names Gade, Gwandara; 2. Cancara dialect: another name: Kyankyara; 3. Toni dialect; 4. Gwandara Gitata dialect; 5. Gwandara Koro dialect; 6. Nimbia dialect... Karshi, Toni and Koro dialects are very close [to] each other, and it is possible to say that they are three representations of one dialect, say the eastern dialect" (Introduction).

**[GWENO]** Gweno is a Bantu language spoken in the North Pare Mountains in the Kilimanjaro Region of Tanzania. The people known as the Gweno (or more properly Asu) are a Chaga ethnic and linguistic group. The language is today spoken mostly by older adults, with younger generations having shifted to Asu and Swahili. Ethnologue considers Gweno to be moribund; the Gweno stopped raising children to speak the language about 20 years ago (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gwe. Alternate Names: Ghonu, Kighonu, Kigweno.

**2008:** [IUW] *Kigweno: msamiati wa Kigweno-Kiswahili-Kiingereza = Kigweno-Kiswahili-English*, by Selemani S. Sewangi. Dar es Salaam: Languages of Tanzania Project, University of Dar es Salaam, 2008. iv, 61 p.; 24 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 14. In Gweno, Swahili, and English.

**[GWERE]** Gwere, or Lugwere, is the language spoken by the Gwere people (Bagwere), a Bantu people found in the eastern part of Uganda. It has a close dialectical resemblance to Soga and Ganda, which neighbour the Gwere. Gwere, though closest in dialect to its eastern neighbours, also has many words similar to those used by tribes from the western part of Uganda. For example, *musaiza* (a man) resembles *mushiiza* used by the western languages with the same meaning. The Ruli, a somewhat distant people living in central Uganda, speak a language that has almost exactly the same words used in Lugwere, but with a very different pronunciation (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gwr. Alternate Names: Bagwere, Lugwere, Olugwere.

An on-line dictionary of Lugwere [Gwere] may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**2011:** [IUW] *EKideero ky'oLugwere = Lugwere dictionary: Lugwere-English with English index*, compiled and edited by Richard Nzogi, Martin Diprose. First edition. Budaka, Uganda: SIL International, 2011. 366 pages. 21 cm. Original brown wrappers, lettered in white. Gwere-English, pp. 17-202, English-Gwere index, pp. 205-366. First dictionary of the language.

"Until now there has been no Lugwere dictionary available which could be used in schools, to encourage local writers to be more actively involved in committing their cultural stories, beliefs, and local history to paper, and to encourage the development of literature in Lugwere. This dictionary has been compiled from various sources, with most of the words being collected during a community-based word collection workshop that was held in 2001. Many other words have been added and updated by those working under the auspices of SIL International since that time" (Introduction).

[**GWI**] G|ui or G|wi (pronounced /'gwi:/ in English, and also spelled |Gwi, Dcui, Gcwi, or Cgui) is a Khoe dialect of Botswana with 2,500 speakers (2004 Cook). It is part of the G|ana dialect cluster, and is closely related to Naro. It has a number of loan words from West ʔ'Amkoe. G|ui, West ʔ'Amkoe, and Taa form the core of the Kalahari Basin sprachbund, and share a number of characteristic features, including extremely large consonant inventories (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gwj. Alternate Names: Dcui, G!wikwe, G|wi, G|wikhwe, Gcwi.

**1978:** see under ||**GAN**A.

[**GWICH'IN**] The Gwich'in language is the Athabaskan language of the Gwich'in indigenous people. It is also known in older or dialect-specific publications as Kutchin, Takudh, Tukudh, or Loucheux. In the Northwest Territories and Yukon of Canada, it is used principally in the towns of Inuvik, Aklavik, Fort McPherson, Old Crow, and Tsiigehtchic (formerly Arctic Red River). There are about 430 Gwich'in speakers in Canada out of a total Gwich'in population of 1,900. In Alaska, Gwich'in is spoken in Beaver, Circle, Fort Yukon, Chalkyitsik, Birch Creek, Arctic Village, Eagle, and Venetie, Alaska. About 300 out of a total Alaska Gwich'in population of 1,100 speak the language. It is an official language of the Northwest Territories (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gwi. Alternate Names: Dinju Zhuh K'yuu, Kutchin, Loucheux, Tukudh.

**1860:** see under **POLYGLOT: LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD**.

**1984:** [IUW] *Ummarmiut Uqalungiha Mumikhitchirutingit. Basic Ummarmiut Eskimo dictionary*, by Ronald Lowe. Inuvik, Northwest Territories: Committee for Original Peoples Entitlement, 1984. xvii, 262 p. 24 cm. Library binding incorporating original yellow and white illustrated front wrapper, lettered in black. Ummarmiutun-English, pp. 1-200, and English-Ummarmiutun, pp. 203-262.

"The Eskimo dialect described in this dictionary is that spoken by the northwestern-most of Canadian Eskimo people. They call themselves Ummarmiut of Iñupiat. Spoken mainly in Aklavik (Akłarvikk), the Ummarmiut dialect is also spoken by a large proportion of the Eskimo community living in Inuvik (Iñuvik). Some speakers of this dialect may further be found in Sachs Harbour on Banks Island: (p. xv).

[**GYPSY LANGUAGES**: see under individual language names] Gypsy may refer to any of the several languages of the Gypsies: The various Romani languages of Europe; the Para-Romani languages descending from them; the Domari language of the Mideast; the Seb Seliyer language of Iran; the Lomavren language of Armenia (Wiki).

[**HA**] Ha, also known with the Bantu language prefix as Giha, Ikiha, or Kiha, is a Bantu language spoken by the Ha people of the Kigoma region of Tanzania, spoken on the eastern side of Lake Tanganyika up to the headwaters of the Mikonga. It is closely related to the languages of Rwanda and Burundi; neighboring dialects are reported to be mutually intelligible with Kirundi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: haq. Alternate Names: Giha, Igiha, Ikiha, Kiha, Ruha, Ruhaa.

**1968?**: [IUW] *Small Kiha dictionary*, by J. Van Sambeek. [Kipalapala, 1968?] [White Fathers, Mission Press, Tanzania?]. Pp. [4] / 2-134 [2]. Original green and black marbled paper pasted to stiff cardboard, lettered in gold, with unlettered black cloth spine. Cover title. Hendrix 707. Reproduced from typescript. "Small dictionary of Kiha for beginners... The numbers 3 and 7 before a word mean: 7 used in the north of Uha; 3 in the south" (p. [1]). No preliminary material. Ha-English dictionary, pp. [1]-134. Cf. also Hendrix 706 for *A Dictionary of Ki-Ha* by the same author, White Fathers, Mission Press, Tanzania, n.d.. Also Ha-English. The same author also published a *Grammaire de Kiha* and a *Petite grammaire de Kiha*, both undated.

**1992**: [IUW] *A classified vocabulary of the Ha language*, by Hiroshi Nakagawa. Tokyo, Japan: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA): [published by the International Scientific Research Program, the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan], c1992. viii, 78 p.; 26 cm. Bantu vocabulary series 9. English-Swahili-Ha glossary, with English index.

[**HADIYYA**] Hadiyya (sometimes Hadiyigna or Adiya) is the Afroasiatic language of the Hadiya people of Ethiopia. Most speakers live in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region in the Hadiya Zone around the town Hosaena. The language is a Highland East Cushitic language. The Libido language, located just to the north in the Mareko district of Gurage Zone, is very similar lexically, but has significant morphological differences. The New Testament has been translated in Hadiyya, published by the Bible Society of Ethiopia in 1993. It was originally done using the traditional Ethiopic syllabary. A later printing used the Latin alphabet. The Ethnologue quotes the 1998 census saying the number of speakers is 923,958, with 595,107 monolinguals. The 2007 census gives the number of speakers as a drastically reduced 253,894 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hdy. Alternate Names: Adea, Adiya, Adiyee, Hadia, Hadiya, Hadya.

**1890**: see under **ETHIOPIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**2010**: see under **MESMES**.

[**HAIDA**] Haida /'haɪdə/ (X̱aat Kíl, X̱aadas Kíl, X̱aayda Kíl, Xaad kil,) is the language of the Haida people, spoken in the Haida Gwaii archipelago of the coast of Canada and on Prince of Wales Island in Alaska. An endangered language by the book of UNESCO, Haida currently has about 20 native speakers, though revitalization efforts are underway. At the time of Discovery of the Haida Gwaii in 1774, Haida speakers estimated about

15,000; epidemic soon led to a drastic reduction in the Haida population, which became limited to three villages: Masset, Skidegate, and Hydaburg. Positive attitudes towards assimilation combined with the ban on speaking Haida in residential schools led to a sharp decline in the use of the Haida language among the Haida people, and today almost all ethnic Haida use English to communicate. Classification of the Haida language is a matter of controversy, with some linguists placing it in the Na-Dené language family and others arguing that it is a language isolate. Haida itself is split between Northern and Southern dialects, which differ primarily in phonology (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Haida as a macrolanguage (hai), and treats Northern Haida (hdn. Alternate Names: Masset, Xaad Kil) and Southern Haida (hax. Alternate Names: Skidegate, Xaaydaa Kil) as separate languages.

**1862:** See under **CHINOOK WAWA**.

**1902:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *Haida dictionary*, compiled by Erma Lawrence. Fairbanks: Society for the Preservation of Haida Language and Literature, and the Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, 1977. Original black plastic spiral binding and blue wrappers lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1 2 [4] 3 4-464. First edition. 500 copies. Haida-English, pp. 157-405, and English-Haida index, pp. 409-464.

"This dictionary is not a complete list of the words to be found in the Haida language; in fact, there are many common words which are not yet included. However... as a first effort at a unified Haida dictionary, we present here a preliminary list of many common words and a few uncommon words for the benefit of the beginning learner" (Preface). With a detailed description of how the dictionary came into existence.

**2005:** [IUW] *Haida dictionary: Skidegate, Masset, and Alaskan dialects*, by John Enrico. Fairbanks, AK: Alaska Native Language Center; Juneau, AK: Sealaska Heritage Institute, 2005. 2 v. (lix, 2126 p.); 29 cm. Contentsv. 1. Main entries (b-g) -- v. 2. Main entries (k-vowel-initial items).

[**HAIDA, NORTHERN**] See description under **HAIDA**.

Ethnologue: hdn. Alternate Names: Masset, Xaad Kil.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 11 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**HAIDA, SOUTHERN**] See description under **HAIDA**.

Ethnologue: hax. Alternate Names: Skidegate, Xaaydaa Kil.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 11 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**HAISLA**] The Haisla language, *X̱a'islaḱala* or *Ā́ẖis̱laḱala*, is a First Nations language spoken by the Haisla people of the North Coast region of the Canadian province of British Columbia, who are based in the village of Kitaamat 10 km from the town of Kitimat at the head of the Douglas Channel, a 120 km fjord that serves as a waterway for the Haisla as well as for the aluminum smelter and accompanying port of the town of Kitimat. The Haisla and their language, along with that of the neighbouring Heiltsuk and Wuikinuxv peoples, were in the past incorrectly called "Northern Kwakiutl". The name

Haisla is derived from the Haisla word ɣà'isla or ɣà'isəla, meaning 'dwellers downriver'. Haisla is a Northern Wakashan language spoken by several hundred people. Haisla is geographically the northernmost Wakashan language. Its nearest Wakashan neighbor is Oowekyala (Wiki).

Ethnologue: has. Alternate Names: Kitlope, Northern Kwakiutl, Xenaksialakala.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 10 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Phonology, dictionary, and listing of roots and lexical derivatives of the Haisla language of Kitlope and Kitimaat, B.C.*, 2 vols. by Neville J. Lincoln & John C. Rath. [Ottawa]: National Museums of Canada, 1986. Original white wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. Vol. I: i ii-x, 1-260; Vol. II: i ii, 261-511 512-514 (last leaf blank). First edition. Series: Canadian Museum of Civilization Mercury Series. Canadian Ethnology Service Paper no. 103. Haisla-English, Vol. I, pp. 52-260, Vol. II, pp. 261-426. Second copy: IUW.

"The Haisla language used to be spoken in B.C. coastal settlements including Kitimaat located at the head of Douglas Channel, and Kemano and Kitlope located at Gardner Canal southeast of Kitimaat.... This work contains...approximately 14, 550 Haisla lexical words listed basically in the order of the English alphabet" (Abstract).

[**HAITIAN CREOLE**] Haitian Creole (/ˈheɪfən ˈkriːoʊl/; Haitian Creole: kreyòl, pronounced: [kɣejɔl]) is a French-based creole language spoken by 9.6–12 million people worldwide, and the only language of more than 95% of Haitians. It is a creole language based largely on 18th-century French with influences from Portuguese, Spanish, Taíno, and West African languages. Haitian Creole emerged from contact between French settlers and African slaves during the Atlantic Slave Trade in the French colony of Saint-Domingue (now the Republic of Haiti). Haitians are the largest creole-speaking community in the world (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hat. Alternate Names: Aisyen, Creole, Haitian, Kreyol, Kreyòl, Kreyòl ayisyen, Western Caribbean Creole.

**1940:** [LILLY] *Creole in One Lesson with Phonetic Pronunciation*, by James Zellon. Compiled and printed in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, 1940. 20 pp. Original tan wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. With illustrations in black and in red by Petion Savain and François Thevenin. English-Creole-Phonetic vocabulary, pp. 14-19. First edition. Not in Reinecke. Zellon was also author of *Voodoo Understood* (Port-au-Prince, 1940).

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *Haitian Creole. Grammar. Texts. Vocabulary*, by Robert A. Hall, Jr. S.I.: American Anthropological Association, 1953. Original tan wrappers, lettered in brown. Pp. 1-4 5-309 310 [2]. First edition. Vol. 55, No. 2, Part 2, Memoir No. 74, April-June 1953, *The American Anthropologist*. Also appeared in the same year as Vol. 43 of the *Memoirs of the American Folk-lore Society*. Zaunmüller, col. 230. Haitian Creole-English vocabulary, pp. 222-265, and English-Haitian Creole, pp. 266-309. Second copy: IUW.

"The purpose and scope of the work is to provide a scientific description of modern Haitian Creole, as spoken especially in Port-au-Prince and in the valley of the Gosseline... *Haitian Creole* is the native speech of almost all the inhabitants of the Haitian Republic, numbering approximately three million in 1944. It is not a dialect of

French, but an independent language, about as closely related to French as (say) modern Italian to Latin" (Introduction). "A taxonomic grammar, the most nearly complete treatment of Haitian Creole, with strong emphasis on syntax. Based primarily on the rural central dialect. Contains an English-Creole lexicon of ca. 3500 items" (Reinecke 39.195).

**1968:** [IUW] *Introduction au créole-haïtien*, by Jeannot Hilaire. Fribourg, Suisse: Edikreyòl, c1988. 188 p.: ill.; 30 cm. At head of title: Centre haïtien de recherches et de documentation (Genève). "Vocabilè"--P. 119-188. Includes bibliographical references.

New edition **1992:** [IUW] *Introduction au créole-haïtien = foute'antre non kreyòl dayiti*, by Jeannot Hilaire. Fribourg: Edikreyòl, 1992. 221 p.: ill.; 30 cm. Vokabilè = vocabulaire (p. 145-220). Includes bibliographical references.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Haitian-Creole-English-French Dictionary*, by Albert Valdman. Two volumes. Bloomington, Indiana: Creole Institute, Indiana University, 1981. Original plastic spiral binding, with red paper, lettered in black. 582 & 159 pp. First edition. This set inscribed by the author. Vol. I contains the Haitian Creole-French-English Dictionary; Vol. II includes a French-Creole index and an English-Creole index. Bibliography, pp. xvii-xix. "

"This dictionary represents the first attempt to provide access to the lexicon of Haitian Creole... by way of English and French, the two most important non-vernacular languages used in Haiti... Only two Creole-French dictionaries of reduced scope were available when the major part of our work was completed, and there existed only meager Creole-English glossaries."

**1984:** [IUW] *Gesproken taal van Haïti, met verbeteringen aavullingen: ti diksyonnè kréyòl-nélandè ak yon ti dégi*, by L.F. Peleman. Herziene uitg., bewerkt door Bryant C. Freeman. Port-au-Prince: Éditions on Nouvèl, 1984. viii, 263, 105 p.; 21 cm. Bibliography: p. 16. Creole dialects, French--Haiti--Dictionaries--Dutch.

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Diksyonè Kréyòl Dictionary. Creole-English. Anglé-Kréyòl*, by Edner A. Jeanty. Port-au-Prince: La Presse Evangélique, 1985. Original white and red wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. I-II III-VII VIII, 1-110 111-114. First edition. Creole-English, pp. 1-59, and English-Creole, pp. 63-101.

"This is a concise dictionary designed to meet the needs of students, expatriates, travelers and tourists. It is not exhaustive, but rather a working dictionary that you can carry along wherever you go in Haiti" (Acknowledgement).

"Second edition" **1989:** [LILLYbm] *Diksyonè Kréyòl Dictionary. Creole-English. Anglé-Kréyòl*, by Edner A. Jeanty. Port-au-Prince: La Presse Evangélique, 1989. Original red, white and gray wrappers, lettered in black. 110 pp. "Deuxième Edition 1989" [second impression of first edition] on verso of title page. Vocabularies paginated as in first impression.

**1990:** [IUW] *Diksyonè kreyòl Vilsen*, Fekyè Vilsen ak Mod Etelou. Coconut Creek, FL: Educa Vision, c1990. 464 p.; 28 cm. "Vèsyon tanporè nimewo 1.5." In Haitian French Creole.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *Diksyone Kreyol Angle*, by Féquière Vilsaint. Temple Terrace, FL: Educa Vision, 1991. Original white and red wrappers, lettered in white and black. Pp. 1-2 3-207 208. First edition. Haitian Creole-English, pp. 11-207.

"Diksyone Kreyol Angle is an active effort of 17 people living in Haiti...in the United States... [and] in Canada. Above all it is a Haitian collective work. Creole is the language of all Haitians... My duty was to coordinate the actions, collect the data and prepare this document" (Introduction). The same author prepared an English-Haitian Creole dictionary in 1991.

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Haitian Creole verbs: with phrases and idioms*, by Emmanuel W. Vedrine. Cambridge, MA: Soup To Nuts Publishers, 1992. Original white wrappers, lettered in black, with a colored map of Haiti on front cover. Pp. [6] 1-244 245-250. First edition. Haitian Creole verbs-English, pp. 33-151, Haitian Creole-English basic vocabulary, pp. 171-179, and an English-Haitian Creole index, pp. 215-242. Second copy: IUW.

"Haitian Creole is the national language of Haiti and is one of the two official languages of the country. It is the native language of all Haitians" (Preface).

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *Haitian Creole-English Dictionary*, by Jean Targète & Raphael G. Urciolo. Kensington, Maryland: Dunwoody Press, 1993. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] i-vii *viii*, 1-208 209-214. First edition. Haitian Creole-English, pp. 1-208, with bibliography, pp. v-vi. Second copy: IUW.

"A variety of glossaries of Haitian Creole have been published either as appendices to descriptions of Haitian Creole or as booklets. **As far as full-fledged Haitian Creole-English dictionaries are concerned, only one has been published [Valdman, 1981]** and it is now more than ten years old. It is the compiler's hope that this new dictionary will go a long way toward filling the vacuum existing in modern Creole lexicography" (Introduction).

**1996a:** [LILLYbm] *A Learner's Dictionary of Haitian Creole*, by Albert Valdman, Charles Pooser, & Rozevel Jean-Baptiste. Bloomington, Indiana: Creole Institute, Indiana University, 1996. Original blue paper over boards, lettered in red, issued without d.j. 530 pp. First edition. English-Haitian Creole (pp. 1-416) and a Haitian Creole-English index (pp. 419-529). This copy inscribed as follows: "To Breon Mitchell: I am pleased by the interest shown in this emerging language. Haitian Creole does have to its credit some outstanding adaptations of major works of literature (*Antigone*, *Tartuffe*) as well as several novels."

"Haitian Creole comprises one of the four principal groups of French Creole languages: the others being: 1) those of the Lesser Antilles, 2) of Guyana and Louisiana, and 3) of the Mascarene Archipelago in the Indian Ocean. Because of significant differences in vocabulary these languages are not always mutually intelligible.... Today there is a tendency... to refer to these languages simply by the place where they are spoken: Mauritian or Haitian instead of Mauritian Creole or Haitian Creole. However, in the case of Haitian Creole, most native speakers call the language simply *kreyòl*... Haitian Creole is the principal language of communication in the Republic of Haiti, occupying the western third of the island of Hispaniola. It is the sole language for approximately 85% of the population of nearly seven million." Haitian Creole has been designated, along with French, as the official language of the republic. "If you are interested in a Haitian-Creole-English dictionary to complement this dictionary, we can recommend Freeman and Laguerre's *Haitian-English Dictionary* (1996...) and Valdman, et al.'s *Haitian Creole-French-English Dictionary* (1981...) The Freeman and Laguerre dictionary contains ...over 35,000 words and expressions: although Valdman, et al. has

fewer entries, it has the advantage of providing full-length contextualized Haitian Creole examples."

**1996b:** [LILLYbm] *Haitian-English Dictionary*, by Bryant C. Freeman & Jewel Laguerre. Lawrence, Kansas; Port-au-Prince: Institute of Haitian Studies, University of Kansas; La Presse Evangélique, 1996. Original stiff blue and red wrappers, lettered in white. 622 pp. First edition. Includes an extensive bibliography, pp. xix-xxix. See comments above concerning this volume. Second copy: IUW.

**2007:** [IUW] *Haitian Creole-English bilingual dictionary*, project director, Albert Valdman; editors, Albert Valdman & Iskra Iskrova; editorial assistants, Benjamin Hebblethwaite ... [et al.]. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Creole Institute, c2007. xxxiv, 781 p.; 27 cm.

**2012:** [IUMusicLibrary] *Vodou songs in Haitian Creole and English*, by Benjamin Hebblethwaite, with the editorial assistance of Joanne Bartley ... [et al.]. Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 2012. xi, 366 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Original black and multi-colored wrappers, lettered in various colors. Includes bibliographical references (p. [345]-351), filmography, discography (p.352) and index. Appendix A: "Dictionary of vodou terms," Benjamin Hebblethwaite, with contributions from Joanne Bartley, ... [et al.], pp. [205]-303. Haitian Creole-English (definitions often expanded to explanations).

"This Appendix provides an extensive dictionary of Haitian Vodou terms....[discussion of lexical sources]... A great effort was made to discover the roots of Haitian Vodou terms in the Fon, Yorùbá, and Kikongo languages, among others. The entries for the Iwa are encyclopedic to provide the user with in-depth information in a single body. We have attempted to collect and explain a wide array of Vodou-related terms found in the literature" (p. [205]).

[**HALBI**] Halbi (also Bastari, Halba, Halvas, Halabi, Halvi, Mahari, Mehari) is an Eastern Indo-Aryan language, transitional between Oriya and Marathi. It is spoken by 500,000 people across the central part of India. It uses SOV word order (subject-object-verb), makes strong use of affixes, and places adjectives before nouns. It is often used as a trade language, but there is a low literacy rate. The Mehari dialect is mutually intelligible with the other dialects only with difficulty. There are an estimated 200,000 second-language speakers (as of 2001). In Chhtisgarh Schooled males are fluent in Hindi. Some first language speakers use Bhatari as second language. Halbi is written in the Oriya & Devanagari script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hlb. Alternate Names: Bastari, Halabi, Halba, Halvas, Halvi, Mahari, Mehari.

**1985:** [IUW] *Socio-cultural approach to tribal languages: an historico comparative dictionary of Halbi, the lingua franca of Aryan, Dravidian, and Munda tribes*, by H.L. Shukla. Delhi: B.R. Pub. Corp.; New Delhi: Distributed by D.K. Publishers' Distributors, 1985. viii, 100 p.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographies and index.

[**HALIA**] Halia is an Austronesian language of Buka Island and the Selau Peninsula of Bougainville, Papua New Guinea.

Ethnologue: hla. Alternate Names: Tasi.

**1982:** [IUW] *Halia language, Halia to English, English to Halia*, by Jerry Allen ... [et al.]. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1982. 368 p.; 21 cm. Dictionaries of Papua New Guinea; v. 6.

[**HALKOMELEM**] Halkomelem /hɔlkə'meɪləm/ (Halq'eméylem in the Upriver dialect, Hulqumínum in the Island dialect, and hənqəminəm in the Downriver dialect) is a language of various First Nations peoples in British Columbia, ranging from southeastern Vancouver Island from the west shore of Saanich Inlet northward beyond Gabriola Island and Nanaimo to Nanoose Bay and including the Lower Mainland from the Fraser River Delta upriver to Harrison Lake and the lower boundary of the Fraser Canyon. The word "Halkomelem" is an anglicization for the language, which has three distinct dialect groups: (1) an Island group, spoken by six separate but closely related First Nations on Vancouver Island and adjoining islands on the west side of the Strait of Georgia: the Snuynemuxw, Nanoose, Chemainus, Cowichan, Halalt, Lake Cowichan, Lyackson, and Penelakut, (2) a Downriver group, spoken by the Musqueam, Tsawwassen, Kwantlen, Tsleil-Waututh, Qayqayt, Kwikwetlem, and Katzie First Nations, and (3) an Upriver group, the Upper Sto:lo, spoken from the Matsqui First Nation on upstream to Yale (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hur. Alternate Names: Halq'eméylem, Holkomelem, Hul'q'umi'num'.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1965:** [LILLYbm] [cover title] *A vocabulary of native words in the Halkomelem language, as used by the native people of the Lower Fraser Valley, B.C. as used by the Native People of the Lower Fraser Valley, B.C.*, by Oliver N. Wells [1907-1970]. [British Columbia]: Oliver N. Wells, 1965. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black, with photo of Mrs. August Jim on front cover. Pp. 1-28. Wrappers also printed both inside and out. First edition. Halkomelem-English list of tribes, mountains and lakes, rivers, place names, villages, pp. [7]-25, interspersed with drawings, photos, and biographical details of informants, and a vocabulary of native words, English-Halkomelem, pp. 27-28.

"We cannot hope to retain the language as it was once spoken. We can, however, preserve the basis of it, and this little volume is an effort to record it in ordinary print as it was originally spoken. During recent years, I have tape-recorded interviews with a number of our older native people in an effort to obtain material for publication.... These interviews have been revelation to me of the quiet dignity, modesty and sincerity of our native people. There was a total absence of ill-chosen words or idle gossip or of any attempt to create a false impression. ... Much that is of interest in native culture is lost with the passing of a language. This little vocabulary is published in the hope that it will stimulate interest in and help to preserve the Halkomelem language" (Preface).

Second edition **1969:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Native Words in the Halkomelem Language as used by the Native People of the Lower Fraser Valley, B.C. [English-Halkomelem]*, by Oliver N. Wells. N.p [Sardis, B.C.]: n.pub. [Oliver Wells], n.d. [1969]. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black, with photo on front cover. Pp. 1-47 48. Second edition.

"The first edition, which was published in 1965, contained a basic list of [English] words originally published in 1836 which was used by ethnologists to classify numerous tribes... This second edition contains a list of over twelve hundred words given alphabetically." This second edition is thus the first true attempt at a dictionary of the language.

**2009:** [IUW] *Dictionary of upriver Halkomelem*, Brent D. Galloway. Berkeley: University of California Press, c2009. 2 v. (1, 1674 p.); 26 cm. University of California publications in linguistics; v. 141. Includes bibliographical references and index.

[**HAMTAI**] Hamtai (Hamday) is the most populous of the Angan languages of Papua New Guinea. It is also known as Kamea (in Gulf Province), Kapau, and Watut. Dialects are Wenta, Howi, Pmasa'a, Hamtai proper, Kaintiba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hmt. Alternate Names: Hamday, Kamea, Kapau, Watut, "Kukukuku" (pej.).

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1978:** [IUW] *The Kukukuku of the upper Watut*, by Beatrice Blackwood; edited from her published articles and unpublished field-notes, and with an introduction by C. R. Hallpike. Oxford: Pitt Rivers Museum, 1978. xiv, 204 p.: ill., facsim., 3 maps; 25 cm. Library binding, incorporating original white front wrapper, lettered in black, with a photo of a tribal member on the front cover. Monograph (Pitt Rivers Museum); no. 2. Appendix III: "The Use of Plants," list of plants, Botanical name-native name [Hamtai, from two villages: Manki and Nauti]-portion used- purpose and manner of use, pp. 173-180. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 181-199.

[**HANGA**] Hanga is a Gur language of Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hag. Alternate Names: Anga.

An on-line dictionary of Hanga may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1981:** [IUW] *A phonology of the Hanga language*, by Geoffrey R. Hunt with Rosemary H. Hunt. Legon: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1981. 47 p.; 31 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Reproduced from typescript. Collected language notes; no. 18. Includes 100 word Swadesh basic word list, English-Hanga, pp. 44-47.

"The Hanga people live in the Northern Region of Ghana in an area to the north of Damongo...An accurate estimate of the population is not known... The total population may be about four thousand.... The main language of the area is Gonja and many adult Hanga people are bilingual in it, though the degree of fluency is questionable.... The only known linguistic articles [on this language] are by the present authors. Field work has been carried out at Langantere. Commencing in April 1971, a total of twenty four months were spent in this area prior to the completions of the original manuscript of this phonology in 1974" (Introduction).

[**HANI**] The Hani languages is a group of closely related but distinct languages of the Loloish (Yi) branch of the Tibeto-Burman linguistic group. Approximately 1.5 million people speak these languages, mainly in China, Laos, Burma (Myanmar), and Vietnam; more than 90% of the speakers of these languages live in China. Various ethnicities that

use Hani languages are grouped into a single class recognized nationality named Hani after the largest subgroup. In China, the languages of this group—which include Hani proper, Akha, and Hao-Bai (Honi and Baihong)—are considered dialects. Western scholars, however, have traditionally classified them as separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hni. Alternate Names: Ha Nhi, Hanhi, Hani Proper, Haw.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Hani-English English-Hani Dictionary: Haqniqdoq-Yilyidoq, Doqlo-Soqdaq*, compiled by Paul W[hite] Lewis & Bai Bibo. London; New York; Leiden: Kegan Paul International; International Institute for Asian Studies, 1996. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. purple, red, black and orange, lettered in white and black. Pp. [10] 1-837 838. First edition.

"This is the first Hani-English English-Hani dictionary to be published. Compiled over a period of five years, it contains nearly 30,000 entries in total. There are some 1.3 million Hani people living in Yunnan Province, in the extreme Southwest of China. Their language is a member of the Lolo-Burmese subgroup of Tibeto-Burman family of languages" (from the front inside flap of the d.j.). "Considering the closeness of the Hani and Akha languages, it is likely that they were one language some 1,000 to 1,200 years ago.... Most of the Hani live in a subtropical mountainous area with fertile land and plentiful rainfall. For well over a thousand years they have been building and planting beautiful rice terraces up the sides of the Ailano and other mountains in that area.... The Hani believe that there are twelve souls that inhabit the body.... If one or more of these souls leave the body illness results.... The Hani people did not have a script until 1957, when the orthography now being used was devised by linguists in the People's Republic of China. The script is based on the Pinyin system, using letters from the Roman alphabet" (The Hani People and Language).

[**HANUNOO**] The Hanunó'o language is a language spoken by Mangyans in the province of Mindoro, Philippines. It is written in the Hanunó'o script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hnn. Alternate Names: Hanonoo.

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *Hanunóo-English Vocabulary*, by Harold C. Conklin. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1953. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. 290 pp. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 9. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"The Hanunóo inhabit a rugged part of southeastern Mindoro, the seventh largest island in the Philippines... The Hanunóo number between 5,500 and 6,000 individuals... The Hanunóo language shows strong ... affinities to the central group of Philippine languages such as Tagalog, Hiligaynon, and Bikol... Like all other Philippine languages, Hanunóo belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian (Austronesian) linguistic family."

[**HARARI**] Harari is the language of the Harari people of Ethiopia. According to the 1998 Ethiopian census, it is spoken by 21,283 people. Most of its speakers are multilingual in Amharic and/or Eastern Oromo. Harari is closely related to the Eastern Gurage languages Zay and Silt'e. Locals or natives of Harar refer to it as Gey sinan "language of the City" (Gey is the word for "city" and how Harari speakers refer to Harar, whose name is an exonym). Originally written in the Arabic script, it has recently converted to the Ge'ez script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: har. Alternate Names: Adare, Adarinnya, Adere, Aderinya, Gey Sinan, Hararri.

**1856:** [LILLY] *First footsteps in East Africa; or, An explanation of Harar*. By Richard F. Burton... Published: London, Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1856. xl, [2], 648, [24] p. 2 col. pl. (incl. front) 2 col. port., map, plan. 23 cm. First edition, second issue, according to Penzer cited below. Appendices: I. Diary and observations made by Lieutenant Speke, when attempting to reach the Wady Nogal.--II. Grammatical outline and vocabulary of the Harari language, pp. [509]-582---III. Meteorological observations in the cold season of 1854-5. By Lieutenants Herne, Stroyan, and Burton.--IV. [Omitted]--V. A condensed account of an attempt to reach Harar from Ankobar [by William Barker] Publisher's catalog 24 p. at end. Includes index. Bound in red cloth, blind ornamental border on both covers, lettering in gold on spine. Fore and top edges untrimmed. References: Penzer, N.M. Richard Burton, p. 60-61. English-Harari, pp. 536-582.

"The caution necessary for the stranger who would avoid exciting the suspicions of an African despot and Moslem bigots prevented my making any progress, during my short residence at the capital, in the Harari language. But once more safe among the Girhi Mountains, circumspection was no longer necessary. The literati who assisted in my studies were a banished citizen of Harar... an old Bedouin... and a Girhi Somal celebrated for his wit, his poetry, and his eloquence.... Our hours were spent in unremitting toil: we began at sunrise, the hut was ever crowded with Bedouin critics, and it was late at night before the manuscript was laid by. On the evening of the third day, my three literati started upon their feet, and shook my hand, declaring that I knew as much as they themselves did" (Preliminary Remarks, p. 511) followed by further detailed discussion of the genesis of this appendix.

Memorial edition **1894:** [IUW] *First footsteps in East Africa, or, An exploration of Harar*, by Captain Sir Richard F. Burton; edited by his wife, Isabel Burton. Memorial ed. London: Tylston and Edwards, 1894. 2 v.: ill. (chiefly col.); 22 cm. The memorial edition of the works of Captain Sir Richard F. Burton; v. 6-7.

**1936:** [IUW] *Studi etiopici I: La lingua e la storia di Harar*, by Enrico Cerulli. Roma: Istituto per l'Oriente, 1936. First edition. 471 pp. 23.3 cm. Library binding. Harari-Italian, pp. [229]-281, a glossary of "Harari Antico"-Italian, pp. [406]-437, and an Italian index to both vocabularies.

**1963:** [LILLYbm] *Etymological Dictionary of Harari*, by Wolf Leslau. Berkeley: University of California, 1963. Original wrappers. First edition. Near Eastern Studies 1. Harari is spoken in the city of Harar in Ethiopia. Second copy: IUW.

**1998:** [IUW] *Harari-Studien: Texte mit Übersetzung, grammatischen Skizzen und Glossar*, by Abdurahman Garad, Ewald Wagner. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1998. xxvii, 563 p.; 25 cm. Semitica viva, Bd. 18 Includes bibliographical references (p. xxv-xxvii).

**2007:** [IUW] *Harari idioms: Harari-English-Amharic: transliterations, translations and examples*, by Abdi-Khalil Edriss, with Khalil Edriss Abouygn, Gessi [Las Vegas]: International Publishers and Press, c2007. xiv, 217 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Harar millennium ed.

**[HARSUSI]** Harsusi (also known as Ḥarsūsī, Harsiyyet, Hersyet, or Harsi `Aforit) is a Semitic language of Oman, spoken by the Harasis people. It is classified as a moribund language, with an estimated 600-1000 speakers in Jiddat al-Harasis, a stony desert in south-central Oman. It is closely related to Mehri. Harsusi first came to the attention of outside scholars in 1937, when it was mentioned by Bertram Thomas in his book *Four Strange Tongues of South Arabia*. While certain scholars have claimed that Harsusi is a dialect of the more widely spoken Mehri language, most maintain that they are mutually intelligible but separate languages. Harsusi, like all the Modern South Arabian languages, is unwritten, though there have been recent efforts to create a written form using an Arabic-based script. Because the Harasis people were for centuries the only human inhabitants of Jiddat al-Harasis, the language developed in relative isolation. However, as most Harasis children now attend Arabic-language schools and are literate in Arabic, Harsusi is spoken less in the home, meaning that it is not being passed down to future generations. UNESCO has categorised Harsusi as a language that is "definitely endangered" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hss. Alternate Names: Harsi `Aforit, Hersyet, South Arabian.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *Harsusi Lexicon and English-Harsusi Word-list*, by T[homas] M. Johnstone. London: Oxford University Press, 1977. Original dark gray-blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; gray-green d.j. lettered in white. Pp. *i-v* vi-xxviii *xxix-xxx*, / 2-181 / 82 [2]. First edition. Harsusi-English, pp. [1]-152, and an English-Harsusi word-list, pp. [153]-181. Bibliography, pp. [xxvii]-xxviii. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Harsusi is one of the non-Arabic languages of Oman. The group of Modern South Arabian languages to which it belongs further includes Bathari, Mehri, Sheri and Socotri. The last three of these were fairly well documented around the turn of the century, but nothing had been published on Harsusi before this *Lexicon* except the word-list compiled by Bertram Thomas ["Four Strange tongues from South Arabia" 1938]. Harsusi is closely related to Mehri but has developed separately over a long period. There are now relatively few speakers left and Harsusi will probably be replaced by Arabic within a generation or two. The writer has worked in Arabia on all of the Modern South Arabian languages except Bathari and he includes comparative material from these languages, and from certain of the Omani Arabic dialects" (blurb from front flap of d.j.). "Harsusi is a dialect of Mehri, but it has incomparably fewer speakers....the Harasis probably number not more than 600. They live in small communities of about 12-16 people...Nowadays there are very few men in such a community because of the employment available with the oil company....the Harasis are of high social status and have none of the apologetic air which characterizes many speakers of Sheri or Socotri" (Introduction).

**[HARUAI]** Haruai (less commonly Harway) is one of two languages of the Piawi family of New Guinea. The language has borrowings from Kalam. Young men are likely to know Kobon and Tok Pisin, but many Haruai are monolingual. Commonly known as Waibuk, also Wiyaw, Wovan, Taman. Dialects are North Waibuk (Hamil), Central Waibuk (Mambar), South Waibuk (Arama); word taboo is practiced but does not impede communication (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tmd. Alternate Names: Harway, Taman, Waibuk, Wiyau, Wiyaw, Wovan.

**1976:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**HARUKU**] Haruku is an Austronesian spoken on Haruku Island, just east of Ambon Island in eastern Indonesia, part of a dialect chain around Seram Island. Each of the villages, Hulaliu, Pelauw, Kailolo, and Rohomoni, is said to have its own dialect.

Ethnologue: hrk.

**1980-1987:** see under **INDONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**HARYANVI**] Haryanvi (Devanagari: हरियाणवी hariyāṅvī or हरयाणवी harayāṅvī) is an Indo-Aryan language. It is native to the regions of Haryana and Delhi of India. It is written using the Devanagari script. It is also considered to be the northernmost dialect of Hindi. It is similar to Braj Bhasha and has a ≈60% lexical similarity with Bagri. It is most widely spoken in the North Indian state of Haryana. The term Haryanvi is also used for people from Haryana. Rohtaki is considered the standard form (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bgc. Alternate Names: Bangaru, Banger, Bangri, Bangru, Chamarwa, Desari, Hariani, Hariyani, Haryani, Jatu.

**1916:** see 1903-1927, Vol. IX, Part I, 1916 under **INDO-ARYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**HASSANIYYA**] Hassānīya (Arabic: حسانية Ḥassānīya; also known as Hassaniyya, Klem El Bithan, Hasanya, Hassani, Hassaniya) is the variety of Maghrebi Arabic originally spoken by the Beni Ḥassān Bedouin tribes, who extended their authority over most of Mauritania and the Morocco's southeastern and Western Sahara between the 15th and 17th centuries. It has almost completely replaced the Berber language originally spoken in this region. Although clearly a western dialect, Hassānīya is relatively distant from other North African variants of Arabic. Its geographical location exposed it to influence from Zenaga-Berber and Wolof. There are several dialects of Hassaniya which differ primarily phonetically. Today, Hassaniya is spoken in Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Senegal and the Western Sahara (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mey. Alternate Names: Hasanya, Hasanya Arabic, Hassani, Hassania, Hassaniya, Hassaniyya Arabic, Klem El Bithan, Maure, Moor.

**1988-1998:** [IUW] Dictionnaire ḥassāniyya français: dialecte arabe de Mauritanie, by Catherine Taine-Cheikh. Paris: Geuthner, c1988- v.; 24 cm. Geuthner Dictionnaires. Issued in parts, 1988-1998. Includes bibliographical references.

**1990:** [IUW] *Lexique français-ḥassāniyya: (dialecte arabe de Mauritanie)*, by Catherine Taine-Cheikh. Nouakchott (Mauritanie): Centre culturel français A. de Saint-Exupéry: Institut mauritanien de recherche scientifique, 1990. 155 p.; 24 cm. Library binding, incorporating the original gray front and read wrappers, lettered in black and white, with a color photo of a tribesman on the front cover. Collection "Connaissance de la Mauritanie". French-Hassaniyya, pp. [19]-[157]. Includes background material on the genesis of the dictionary.

[**HATAM**] Hattam, also spelled Hatam, Atam and also known by the varietal name Borai or Mansim, is a divergent language of New Guinea. It is not closely related to any other language, and though Ross (2005) tentatively assigned it to the West Papuan languages, based on similarities in pronouns, Ethnologue and Glottolog list it as a language isolate or

small independent family. Following Reesink (2002), Glottolog lists Mansim, with rumours of 50 speakers, as a distinct language: "comparisons of old wordlists (e.g. von der Gabelentz & Meyer 1882) readily confirm this difference" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: had. Alternate Names: Adihup, Atam, Borai, Hattam, Mansim, Miriei, Moi, Tinam, Uran.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**HAUSA**] Hausa (/ˈhɑʊsə/) (Yaren Hausa or Harshen Hausa) is the Chadic language (a branch of the Afroasiatic language family) with the largest number of speakers, spoken as a first language by about 35 million people, and as a second language by millions more in Nigeria, and millions more in other countries, for a total of at least 41 million speakers. Originally the language of the Hausa people stretching across southern Niger and northern Nigeria, it has developed into a lingua franca across much of western Africa for purposes of trade. In the 20th and 21st centuries, it has become more commonly published in print and online. There are a few traditional dialects, differing mostly due to tonality. The language was commonly written with a variant of the Arabic script known as ajami but is more often written with the Latin alphabet known as book (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hau. Alternate Names: Abakwariga, Habe, Haoussa, Hausawa, Kado, Mgbakpa.

**1843:** [IUW] *Vocabulary of the Hausa language. Part I.--English and Hausa. Part II.--Hausa and English. And phrases, and specimens of translations. To which are prefixed, the grammatical elements of the Hausa language.* By the Rev. James Frederick Schön. London, Printed for the Church Missionary Society, 1843. Pp. [6] i ii-v vi 1 2-30 31-32 [second pagination] 1 2-190 191-192. Library binding. 19 cm. "A Vocabulary of the Hausa Language. Part I.—English and Hausa," pp. 1-102, "A Vocabulary of the Hausa Language. Part II.—Hausa and English," pp. 103-157, "Translations of Medical Terms" [English-Hausa], pp. 158-166, "Phrases" [Hausa-English], pp. 166-169, and "Specimens of Translations" [Biblical, "Intended Treaty," and addresses to kings, chiefs and people of Africa], pp. 170-190.

"The Hausa is one of the most extensive Languages of Central Africa. An acquaintance with it will open a door of communication with an immense population, and over a vast tract of country." [Includes details of how and from whom linguistic material was gathered]. "Our acquaintance with the Hausa Language is not yet sufficiently extensive to admit of our determining its relation to other languages.... The following Volume is the fruit of the Niger Expedition. When the Author was requested, in the year 1840... to accompany the Niger Expedition, he directed his attention to the acquisition of the Ibo and Hausa Languages, and has collected extensive Vocabularies and Phrases in both.... The Researches in the Hausa are published with a design to assist those who may have a desire or a call of duty to acquire knowledge of the principles and character of this language: and especially with a view of facilitating, in however humble a degree, the Translation into it of *the everlasting Gospel for the healing of the Nations*" (Introduction).

**1876:** [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Hausa language. Part I: Hausa - English. Part II: English - Hausa*, by James Frederick Schön [1803-1889]. London: Church Missionary House, 1876. 281, 142, xxxiv p. Rebacked with new cloth and label on spine, original brown cloth over boards preserved on front and rear covers, decorated in blind. First edition thus. Zaunmüller 174. Hendrix Hausa-English, pp. [1]-281, followed by

English-Hausa, pp. [1]-142. Lilly copy with ink ownership and withdrawn stamps on title page from the War Office Library and the Ministry of Defence Library Services, and a printed slip bound in before the title page: "The Institut de France has awarded to this work and the Hausa Grammar (1862) the Gold Medal (Volney Prize) of 1877." Second copy: LILLY, rebound in blue buckram, lacking front free endpapers, with the inkstamps, bookplate, and markings of the Kensington Public Libraries, and the ownership signature and annotations of F.W.H. Migeod.

"The Hausa Vocabulary now presented to the public, together with 'The Grammar' published in 1862, might be called 'The Second Edition of the Vocabulary, Enlarged and Improved, with the Grammatical Elements of the Hausa Language, issued in 1843, prefixed'. I should prefer, however, that they should be regarded as entirely distinct works. The first book is short and contains many inaccuracies and imperfections... The present work is a step in advance.... All that one man can do, is to contribute his part and leave the rest to those who may succeed him" (Preface).

Reprinted **1968**: [IUW] *Dictionary of the Hausa language, with appendices of Hausa literature*, by James Frederick Schön. [1st ed.] republished. London, Church Missionary House, 1876. [Farnborough, Gregg, 1968]. [2], x, 281, 142, xxxiv p. 22 cm.

**1886**: [LILLYbm] *Essai de dictionnaire français-haoussa et haoussa-français, précédé d'un Essai de grammaire de la langue haoussa, Magana n haoussa [arabic script] renfermant les éléments du langage parlé par les négres du Soudan, accompagné d'une carte de l'Afrique septentrionale*, by Jean Marie Le Roux [1846- ]. Alger: Adolphe Jourdan, 1886. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black and red. Pp. [6] I II-XLV XLVI, [2] 1-330 331-334 + folding map (versos given odd page numbers rather than even p. 219 ff.). First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 174. Hendrix 729. Reproduced from calligraphic copy. French-Hausa, pp. 1-215, and Hausa-French, pp. [218]-330. First French dictionary of Hausa. Second copy: LILLYbm, lacks folding map.

"In the following dictionary I was not content to simply give the Hausa equivalent for the words in French. In the majority of cases I have added a phrase in Hausa for each word, for I am convinced that the best method of studying a language is not simply to memorize a number of words by heart, but to frame these words, if I may put it thus, in phrases in common use, particularly since this language does seem to us to have a firmly established set of grammatical rules" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1899-1900**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Hausa Language. Vol. I. Hausa-English. Vol. II. English-Hausa*, 2 vols., by Charles Henry Robinson, assisted by W. H. Brooks. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1899-1900. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [Vol. I] i-vii viii-xxx xxxi-xxxii, 1 2-270 271-272; [Vol. II] i-vi vii-viii, 1 2-217 218-220. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 174 (listing only the 1913-1914 edition, with no indication that it is the third, and the [fourth] edition of 1925-1930). Hendrix 738 (listing the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of 1925 only, with a note that the first edition was published in 1899). [Vol. I] Hausa-English, pp. [1]-279, and [Vol. II] English-Hausa, pp. [1]-217. Includes a detailed history of previous vocabularies and the compilation of the dictionary. This set with bookplate of the Africanist scholar H. Karl W. Kumm, his signature on the titlepage and his pencilled notes on the endpapers. Kumm was author, among other works, of *The Sudan: a short compendium of facts and figures about the land of darkness* (London, 1907), *From Hausaland to Egypt, through*

*the Sudan* (London, 1910), and *African missionary heroes and heroines* (New York, 1917). Second copy: IUW.

"The Hausa language is, as far as tropical Africa is concerned, undoubtedly the language of the future. Spoken as it already is by one per cent of the population of the globe and with every prospect of obtaining a still wider currency in the near future, it seems almost incredible that it should have been so little studied in the past. The disgrace, if such it be, of this neglect rests almost entirely upon our fellow countrymen.... The fact that England has included the whole of this vast area within her sphere of influence, which means that the future of this great race lies so to speak in our hands, renders the publication of a Hausa-English dictionary the more urgent" (Preface, Vol. I). "This volume, though issued separately for the convenience of students, is intended to be used as a companion volume to the Hausa-English Dictionary already issued.... This dictionary has been seven years in course of preparation" (Preface, Vol. II).

Third edition **1914**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Hausa Language. Vol. II English-Hausa*, by Charles Henry Robinson. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1914. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-v vi-vii viii, 1 2-289 290-292*. Third edition. Volume II only. Zaubmüller, col. 174 (listing this edition, with no indication it is the third, and the [fourth] edition of 1925-1930). The first edition was published in 1899-1900, the second in 1906-1907. English-Hausa, pp. [1]-289.

**1901**: [LILLYbm] *Die sprache der Hausa. Grammatik, Übungen und Chrestomathie, sowie hausanisch-deutsches und deutsch-hausanisches Wörterverzeichnis*, by Ernst C[arl Nikolaus] Marré [1874- ]. Vienna: A. Hartleben, [1901]. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *I-IV V-X, [2] 1 2-176 177-180*. First edition. Series: Bibliothek der Sprachenkunde. Die Kunst der Polyglottie, 70. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 732. German-Hausa, pp. [143]-159, and Hausa-German, pp. [160]-176. Earliest substantial vocabulary of Hausa and German.

**1902**: [LILLYbm] *Lehrbuch der hausanischen Sprache (Hausa-Sprache)*, by Adam Mischlich [1864- ]. Berlin: Commissionsverlag von Georg Reimer, 1902. Bound with three further volumes in the series, in dark-green quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards stamped "Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts"; spine lettered in gold; original wrappers bound in. Pp. *I-IX X, 1 2-184*. First edition. Series: Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen. Bd. I. German-Hausa, pp. [130]-170. This volume with the stamps of the Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts. A Hausa-German dictionary was published by Mischlich in 1906, and a Hausa-German-French-English dictionary and grammar in that same year by August Seidel (see below).

**1906a**: [LILLYbm] *Die Haussasprache. La langue haoussa, The Hausa language: grammatik (deutsch) und systematisch Wörterbuch: haussa-deutsch-französisch-english. Grammaire (en français) et vocabulaire systématique: Haoussa-allemand-français-anglais. Grammar (in English) and systematic vocabulary: Hausa-German-French-English*, by A[ugust] Seidel [1863-1916]. Heidelberg: Julius Groos, 1906. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *I-II III-XVI, 1 1-292*. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 174. Hendrix 743. Includes systematic classified vocabulary, Hausa-German-French-English, pp. 143-292. The Foreword includes a detailed summary and critique of earlier dictionaries and vocabularies. Second copy: IUW.

"The present work is based on a critical review of all previous material. I had the opportunity to check the results of this research with a Hausa speaker who had been for some time in Europe. For the first time in the present book, the Hausa language appears with precise indication of its pronunciation and accentuation. I consider this the main advantage of this book" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1906b:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der Hausasprache. 1. Teil: Hausa-Deutsch*, by Adam Mischlich [1864- ]. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1906. Later red cloth lettered in gold, with what appears to be WG (Walter de Gruyter) publisher's device. This has the appearance of a photographic reprint, although there is no indication of any kind that it is reprinted. Pp. I-IX X-XXXII XXXIII-XXXIV, 1 2-692. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 174. Hendrix 734. Series: Lehrbücher des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen, Bd. 20. Hausa-German, pp. [1]-692. Second copy: IUW.

"The present work was compiled in Kete-Kratshi in the backlands of Togo. The author traveled to West Africa for the first time in 1890. In the first seven years he studied as a Missionary the Ga, or Acra, language as well as the Twi, or Asante, language. From that point on, after entering service for the government of Togo, he studied Hausa as far as time permitted" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *Hausa Stories and Riddles, with Notes on the Language etc. and a concise Hausa Dictionary*, by Hermann G. Harris. Weston-Super-Mare: The Mendip Press, [1908]. Cover title: *Hausa Stories and Riddles with Notes and a Copious Hausa-English Dictionary*. Dictionary with separate title page: *A Concise Hausa Dictionary containing over twelve hundred common words and many idioms... 1<sup>st</sup> Edition*. Original cream cloth, lettered in black. Pp. i-v vi-xv xvi, 1-111 112, ff. 1 2-28, pp. 29-33 34-36. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 723. Hausa-English, ff. 3-28. The separate title page for the dictionary, dated 1908, notes: "Published separately, Price 2/-, cloth 8vo. of the Author, post free" [see Hendrix 721/722]. This copy inscribed "With the author's compliments" in ink on the front free endpaper. The author was "eleven years engaged as a missionary among Arabs and Hausas in Tripoli, Tunisia, the Algerian Sahara, and Egypt".

"I have been greatly indebted to the Hausa Dictionaries of Dr. Schön and the Rev. Canon, M.A., and to Mischlich's *Hausa Wörterbuch* in preparing the notes to these stories [see above for all three]. I am also indebted to ... Major J. A. Burdon, M.A. for some notes and corrections in the Dictionary" (Preface).

"The question has, not unnaturally, arisen whether one who has never been in Hausaland proper is competent to produce a work on its language... The author of this book was in constant touch, for about eleven years, with the Hausa Colonies in Tripoli, Tunis and the Algerian Sahara, as well as in Egypt, meeting also many of them passing through North Africa either as pilgrims to Mecca or as traders. He employed Hausas for some time as his cook, personal attendant and caravan servants. He shared his bedroom and meals, too, with a Hausa Negro for some time, and thus obtained and took down from dictation the stories here printed, which, along with a Hausa Dictionary, he began to compile in the year 1892" (A Personal Question).

**1909:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire haoussa*, by M[oise Augustin] Landeroin & J[ean] Tilho [1875-1956]. Paris: Imprimerie nationale, 1909. At head of title: République française, Ministère des colonies, Mission Tilho. Label of the Librairie Émile Larose pasted over imprint. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] I II-

XV XVI, 1-3 4-172, <sup>2</sup>1-3 4-163 164. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 174 (giving publication date of 1910). Hendrix 727. Hausa-French, pp. [3]-172, and French-Hausa, pp. <sup>2</sup>[3]-163. Second copy: IUW.

"The Hausa language is simple and soft, expressive and clear, relatively rich, harmonious and nuanced, does not pose any great grammatical or phonetic difficulties, and is easy for foreigners; it has already spread over all of central Africa.... The work on the Hausa language offered here to the public is intended for the use of Europeans called to live in the land of the Hausa by giving them the means to learn quickly what they need in order to understand the dialect and thus easily check the accuracy of the black interpreters we are forced to use" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1917:** [IUW] *Hausa grammar, with exercises, readings, and vocabularies*; by Charles H. Robinson. 4th ed. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trübner & co., ltd., 1917. vi p., 1., [xi]-xii, 218 p. front. (facsim.) 2 fold. tab. (in pocket) 19 cm. Series: Trübner's collection of simplified grammars.

**1923:** [LILLYbm] *A Practical Hausa Grammar, With Exercises, Vocabularies and Specimen Examination Papers*, by F[rank] W[illiam] Taylor. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1923. Original dark blue-green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-3 4-141 142-144. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. There was a second edition in 1959. Hausa-English, pp. [113]-129, and English-Hausa, pp. 130-141. "The present work is the first to take into account, *inter alia*, the existence of tones in the language... Hitherto, no two writers on the Hausa language have agreed in the matter of spelling, and this was due primarily to the fact that none of them were in a position to make a scientific analysis of the sounds of the language. I have endeavoured to mark, in the text, and in the Hausa-English vocabulary...all the long vowels, and also the tones of the more common words..." (Preface).

**1934:** [LILLYbm] *A Hausa-English Dictionary and English-Hausa Vocabulary, compiled for the Government of Nigeria*, by G.P. Bargery. London: Oxford University Press, 1934. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. 1228 pp. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 174 (dated 1951). Hendrix 717. With the bookplate of Helen E. Hause, author of *Terms for Musical Instruments in the Sudanic Languages: a lexicographical inquiry* (Baltimore: American Oriental Society, 1948).

"This work owes its inception to Sir Hugh Clifford...who, while Governor of Nigeria, decided that a Hausa dictionary should be prepared under the auspices of the Government, and he entrusted to me the work of its compilation."

**1949:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Hausa Language*, by R[oy] C[live] Abraham & Malam Mai Kano. [London]: Published on behalf of the Government of Nigeria by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1949. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. i-iv v-xxvii xviii, 1 2-992. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 174. Hendrix 716. With printed binding sticker: "The poisonous insecticide solution used in binding this book has been specially prepared in order to render the work impervious to the ravages of insects." Hausa-English, pp. [1]-982, with addenda, pp. [983]-992. Second copy: IUW.

"The present work is the outcome of twenty-three years devoted to the study of Hausa, and Army service has resulted in the necessity of its being completed in Egypt, Abyssinia, Kenya, South Africa, France, Italy, and Russia. War conditions also have much delayed the printing. My two years' collaboration in Dr. Bargery's Dictionary of 1934 consisted largely in introducing a coherent grammatical scheme into his work and

reducing the millions of loose slips into the form of numbered paragraphs...For what was sound in that work...we must be for ever grateful to him. With the completion of that book, I became freed from any restrictions and a freelance in the field of lexicography ...To lay any claim to completeness in the case of so virile a language would be ridiculous, but it is hoped that the lacunae will be found to be few. The language is developing so rapidly that it would be no exaggeration to say that a fresh edition will be called for in twenty years [the second edition in fact appeared in London in 1962, see below]" (Preface).

Second edition **1962**: [IUW] *Dictionary of the Hausa language*, by Roy Clive Abraham. [2d ed.] London, Univ. of London Press [c1962] xxvii, 992 p.

**1951**: [IUW] *A Hausa-English dictionary and English-Hausa vocabulary*, compiled for the government of Nigeria by the Rev. G.P. Bargery ... with some notes on the Hausa people and their language by Prof. D. Westermann ... London, Oxford University Press, 1951. liv, 1226 p.; 23 cm.

Second edition **1993**: [IUW] *A Hausa-English dictionary and English-Hausa vocabulary, compiled for G.P. Bargery with some notes on the Hausa people and their language by D. Westermann and supplement by A.N. Skinner*. 2nd ed. Zaria, Nigeria, Ahmadu Bello University Press, 1993. lvii, 1280 p.; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. lvii).

**1957**: [LILLYbm] *Hanyar Tadi da Turanci: A Dictionary of English Conversation for Hausa Students*. Zaria, Nigeria; London: Norla; Longmans, Green and Co., 1957. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in black. 338 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. The whole of the volume is an English-Hausa dictionary in which the meanings are followed by full sentences in both languages employing the word in question. Second copy: IUW.

**196-?**: [IUW] *An Inductive reader of newspaper Hausa* / [compiled and translated] by John D. Murphy. [Bloomington: Indiana University, 196-]. v.; 28 cm. "All...selections...originally appeared in Gaskiya". v. 1. Text, translations and glossary. 2. Grammatical supplement.

**1963**: [LILLYbm] *Khausa-russkii slovar: okolo 18000 slov*, by D[mitrii] A[lekseevich] Olderogge. Moscow: Gos idz-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1963. Original black and orange cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in silver and orange. 460 pp. First edition. Hendrix 737. Hausa-Russian dictionary, pp. [13]-398. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge, with his signature. First Russian dictionary of Hausa. Second copy: IUW.

**1965**: [LILLYbm] *Kamus Na Turanci Da Hausa* [Hausa-English Dictionary] compiled by Neil Skinner. Zaria, Nigeria: Gaskiya Corporation, 1965. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Hendrix 748. Second copy: IUW.

Second edition **1970**: [IUW] *K'amus na Turanci da Hausa = English-Hausa dictionary: babban ja-gora ga Turanci*, Neil Skinner. 2nd ed. Zaria: Northern Nigerian Publishing Co. for the Centre of Hausa Studies, 1970. vi, 166 p.; 21 cm.

Third edition **1978**: [IUW] *Kamus na Turanci da Hausa; babban ja-gora ga Turanci = English - Hausa illustrated dictionary*, by Neil Skinner. Ill. ed.

Zaria, Northern Nigeria Publishing Co., 1978, c1965. viii, 216 p.: ill.; 22 cm.

**1967:** [IUW] *Russko-khausa slovar / Okolo 22 000 slov*. Sostavil V.V. Laptukhin. Pod red. Ado Gvadabe Kano. S. prilozheniem ocherka "Osnovnye morfologicheskie sootvetstviia russkogo i khausa iazykov," sostavlennogo I.U.G. Jordanidi. Moskva: Sov. èntsiklopediia, 1967. 409 p.; 21 cm. Added t.p. in Hausa. Includes bibliographies.

**1981:** [IUW] *Hausa by TV: study material*, by Inuwa Diko; produced and presented by NTA Kaduna. Zaria: Northern Nigerian Pub. Co., 1981. Pp. [6] I 1-90. 24 cm. Library binding, incorporating original black, green and white front wrapper, with the image of a television set broadcast. Includes a vocabulary of key words and phrases, pp. 86-90.

"The Hausa By TV Programme telecast by Nigerian Television Kaduna is designed to teach the language through a functional knowledge approach. For this reason heavy use is made of situational examples, with the points of grammar being discussed almost as an aside, but getting more attention as the course progresses.... This booklet contains the Study Material designed to go with the programme. It is a step by step reduction of the lessons, now presented in such a way that it can be used on its own because of the annotations. There is also a vocabulary of key words and phrases" (Introduction).

**1982:** [IUW] *Lexique scientifique, français-hausa*, par Issoufou Mahamane. Niamey: Centre d'études linguistiques et historiques par tradition orale, [1982]. 2, 86 p; 28 cm. Centre for Linguistic and Historical Studies by Oral Tradition. "Janvier 1982." "CELHTO/HL/4."

**1983?:** [IUW] *Petit lexique français-hausa d'histoire et de géographie*, by Abdou Mijinguini. Niamey [Niger]: Institut national de documentation, de recherche et d'animation pédagogiques, [1983?]. 69 p.; 30 cm. Etudes & documents; no 165.

**1983:** [IUW] *Vocabulaire technique des sciences du langage (français-hausa)*, by Abdou Majinguini. Niamey [Niger]: Organisation de l'unité africaine, Centre d'études linguistiques et historiques par tradition orale, [1983]. 67, [4] leaves; 30 cm. "CELHTO/HL/5." Bibliography: leaf [71].

**1985:** [IUW] *Hausa lexical expansion since 1930: material supplementary to that contained in Bargery's dictionary, including words borrowed from English, Arabic, French and Yoruba*, by A. Neil Skinner. Madison, Wis.: University of Wisconsin, African Studies Program, 1985. xii, 54 p.; 25 cm.

**1986?:** [IUW] *Ko ede Hausa kso gbadun Gambari = Koyi Hausa ka ji daɗin bahausha*, lati owo Apostle J. Ola. Ojo. Funtua, Katsina Province, Nigeria: Cherubim & Seraphim Movement, [1986?]. Pp. [6] 1-94. 21.3 cm. Original orange wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Hausa-Yoruba, pp. 1-94, with both words and phrases. Except for the brief Preface, the book is entirely in Hausa and Yoruba.

"In [this book] Mr. J. Ola Ojo has made a notable contribution to the prime task of our nation: the task of keeping Nigeria together—as one united country. For the book will be found to be a source of instruction, not only to the bookworm, but also to school children, the would-be linguistic and, yea, the public at large. This book which, as far as I am aware, is the first of its kind in Hausa-Yoruba vocabulary should appeal to all persons interested in learning either or both of the languages, and it should appeal particularly to schools" (Preface, signed "Printer").

**1987a:** [IUW] *Karamin kamus na Hausa zuwa Faransanci*, by Abdou Mijinguini. Niamey: Centre d'études linguistiques et historiques par traditions orales, 1987. 444 p.; 30 cm.

Second edition **2003:** [IUW] *Karamin kamus na Hausa zuwa Faransanci = dictionnaire élémentaire hausa-français*, by Abdou Mijinguini. 2. éd. [Niger]: Editions GG, 2003. xvii, 752 p.; 21 cm. Lexique spécialisé du domaine de la santé (p. 728-752) translates French to Hausa.

**1987b:** [LILLYbm] *The Learner's Russian-Hausa-Yoruba Dictionary: 2100 entries*. Added title page in Russian: *Uchebnyi russko-khausa-ioruba slovar*. Foreword and introduction in Russian and English. Moscow: Yazyk Publishers, 1987. Pp. 1-5 6-367 368. First edition. Russian-Hausa-Yoruba, pp. 39-[331].

"The Learner's Russian-Hausa-Yoruba Dictionary is intended for Hausa and Yoruba speakers who have begun to learn Russian. ...After they have gone through the book, they will be able to build up their own vocabularies and to use bi- and mono-lingual dictionaries of Russian" (Foreword).

**1987c:** [IUW] *"21st century" Hausa: an English-Hausa classified wordlist*, by Nicholas Awde with Sa'idu 'Babura Ahmad & Malam Barau. London: Centre for African Language Learning, 1987. 168 p.; 21 cm.

**1987d:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch Hausa-Deutsch*, by Irmtraud Herms. Leipzig: VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie, 1987. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in white. Pp. 1-6 7-186 187-188. First edition. Hausa-German, pp. 11-180. Second copy: IUW.

"The literary form of the Hausa language is based on the Kano dialect, which serves as a basis for this dictionary as well. Other dialect forms (Sokoto, Zaria, Katsina) are only sparingly included. ... As a result of social, political, economic and cultural developments the vocabulary of Hausa has expanded significantly in recent years. Present-day political, economic and scientific texts, nor literary works, can not be translated satisfactorily with the dictionaries available up to now. The present work contains about 8,500 entries and a further 4,000 illustrative phrases and uses... [based on] the author's reading of original literature (belles lettres, scientific and technical, journalistic) over two decades, and checked with Hausa informants during a research stay in Nigeria in 1983" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**199-?a:** [IUW] *Hausa dalla-dalla: the Hausa learner's handbook*, by M.G. Baba. [Kano, Nigeria: Aybee Printing & Publishing, 199-?] Pp. [1] 1 2-25. 19 cm. Original reddish-brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Includes classified Hausa-English vocabulary lists, pp. 6-25.

"The book 'Hausa Dalla-Dalla' is mainly for those who are interested in learning Hausa Language as well as those who are Hausa by birth wishing to know the correct names of things, places, titles, etc. in the standard Hausa. I hope this book will help greatly in achieving this noble cause" (Preface).

**199-?b:** [IUW] *Petit lexique des sciences humaines: sections économique, politique, administrative et juridique*, par Abdou Mijinguini ... [et al.] [S.l.: s.n., 199-?] 47 leaves; 28 cm. French and Hausa. Cover title.

**1990a:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Hausa Dictionary*, by Roxana Ma Newman. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1990. Original blue, green and white decorated paper over boards, lettered in black and blue. Pp. i-vi vii-xxi xxii-xxiv. 1-327 328. First edition. English-Hausa, pp. 1-312. The author and Paul Newman also compiled the *Modern*

*Hausa-English Dictionary* (Ibadan & Zaria: University Press Nigeria, 1977) (see above). This copy inscribed by the author. Second copy: IUW.

"This is a practical dictionary designed for the English-speaking user who wishes to acquire an active control of the modern vocabulary and structure of the Hausa language" (User's Guide to the Dictionary). "In general, the innovative design features of this book will set a new standard for pedagogically-oriented reference works of African languages" (from the rear cover).

**1990b:** [IUW] *Hausa metalanguage = Ƙamus na keɓabbun kalmoni*, sponsored by the Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council and compiled by the Hausa Studies Association of Nigeria (Kungiyar Nazarin Hausa); edited by Professor D. Muhammed. Ibadan: University Press, 1990. v.; 22 cm. v. 1. A glossary of English-Hausa technical terms in language, literature and methodology.

**1991a:** [IUW] *Hausago Sokoto hōgen*, Matsushita Shūji cho. Tōkyō: Tōkyō Gaikokugo Daigaku Ajia Afurika Gengo Bunka Kenkyūjo, 1991. 151 p.: map; 27 cm. Other titles: *Basic vocabulary of the Sokoto Hausa (Nothorn Nigeria)*. Series: Ajia Afurika kiso goishū 22. Japanese, Hausa, and English. Title on added t.p.: A basic vocabulary of the Sokoto Hausa (Nothorn Nigeria). Includes indexes.

**1991b:** [LILLYbm] *Hausa in the media a lexical guide: Hausa-English-German, English-Hausa, German-Hausa*, by Joseph McIntyre. Hamburg Helmut Buske Verlag, 1991. Original orange cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-vi vii-xx, 1-2 3-289 290-292*. First edition. Hausa-English-German, pp. 147, English-Hausa, pp. 151-216, and German-Hausa, pp. 219-289. Second copy: IUW.

"This book is intended to help the user in translating journalistic texts. It is aimed primarily aimed at German students... But English-speaking students as well as Hausa speakers... will also benefit from the book" (Preface).

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Sabon kamus na Hausa zuwa Turanci. Modern Hausa-English dictionary*, compiled by Paul Newman and Roxana Ma Newman, assisted by Ibrahim Yaro Yahaya and Linda Dresel and Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages, Bayero University College. Reprinted with corrections. Ibadan: University Press PLC, 1992. Original dark gray-green wrappers, lettered in yellow. Pp. *i-v vi-xii xiii-xiv, 1 2-151 152-154*. Corrected 4<sup>th</sup> impression. The first edition appeared in 1977. Hausa-English, pp. [1]-141. This copy inscribed by the author.

"The purpose in compiling this Hausa-English dictionary has been to meet the need for a modern, practical dictionary for use in Nigeria by Nigerians... The selection of words has ... been limited to those words likely to occur in everyday conversation and in modern books, newspapers, and other mass media. The dictionary includes a large number of modern words recently adopted into Hausa, given in their approved form" (Preface).

**1993a:** [IUW] *Bargery toolbox 1 based on Rev. G.P. Bargery's A Hausa-English dictionary*, by MATSUSHITA, Shuji. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 1993. . v.; 26 cm. v. 1. Hausa dialect vocabulary.

**1993b:** [IUW] *Kamus na jugorafiyya: bayani akan kalmomin ilmin jugorafiyya daga turanci zuwa Hausa*, na Bello Adamu Sakkwato. Sokoto [Nigeria]: B.A. Sakkwato, 1993. 120 p.: ill., maps; 21 cm. Hausa-English geographical dictionary.

**1996a:** [IUW] *Dictionary of Hausa crafts: a dialectal documentation / Michael Bross, Ahmad Tela Baba; drawings by A.T. Sati = Kamus na sana'o'in Hausa: bincike kan karin harshen Hausa*, by Michael Bross, Ahmad Tela Baba; zane daga A.T. Sati. Köln: Köppe, 1996. xviii, 275 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Series: Westafrikanische studien, Bd. 10. Errata card inserted. Includes bibliographical references and index. Hausa-English dictionary.

**1996b:** [IUW] *Hausa comparative dictionary*, by Neil Skinner. Köln: R. Köppe Verlag, 1996. xxxi, 337 p.; 24 cm. Series: Westafrikanische Studien, Bd. 11. Includes bibliographical references (p. [xxii]-xxx). Hausa-English.

**1996c:** [IUW] *Hausa-English/English-Hausa dictionary*, by Nicholas Awde. New York: Hippocrene Books, c1996. viii, 454 p.; 18 cm.

**1996d:** [IUW] *Hausa-English vocabulary*. [Place of publication not identified]: [publisher not identified], [c. 1996]. 60 leaves; 28 cm. Hausar baka: English-Hausa vocabulary. "This vocabulary list comprises all the words that occur in the Hausar baka video segments"--Leaf 1. In English and Hausa. "*Hausar baka* is a set of 3 videotapes comprising about 5 hours of natural interaction in Hausa. Filmed in and around Kano, Nigeria, the more than 90 individual video segments show a broad range of cultural milieus, from domestic interaction in families through a tour of Daura, the site where, according to legend, the seven Hausa states originated. The segments are arranged in groups, beginning with greetings and simple question-answer dialogs, advancing through more complex interaction and narrative. Over fifty different individuals--men and women, children and adults--appear in the videos, representing a broad range of speaking styles" (from the Hausar baka website). The videos are copyright 1996. They are issued with a complete transcript of the videos, and this vocabulary.

**1996e:** [IUW] *Hausa newspaper reader / Philip J. Jaggat*. Kensington, Md., U.S.A.: Dunwoody, c1996. 225 p.; 24 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. "Publications of the African Language Project"--T.p. verso. Glossary, Hausa-English, pp. 199-225.

**1997a:** [IUW] *al-Qām̄ al- 'aṣrī: Injilīzī- 'Arabī-Hawsū = Kamus na turanci da Larabci da Hausa = Modern dictionary of English, Arabic and Hausa*, by Issah Alhassan Baki. Zaria, Nigeria: Hudahuda, 1997. vi, 235 p.: ill.; 19 cm. Pp. I II-VI 1-235. Original green and white wrappers, lettered in black and green. English-Arabic-Hausa dictionary, pp. 1-235. Preliminary matter in English and Arabic.

"[This Dictionary is] designed chiefly to meet the needs of West African Students who are beginners in the learning of the English and Arabic languages. Basic oral ability in the Hausa language is, however, assumed. Precisely, a period of seven years has been spent by me in designing this 'Modern Dictionary,' working on it daily without any break. The dictionary contains four thousand five hundred and eighty five (4,385) words of English [with Arabic and Hausa meanings]... Definitions have been made as simple as possible... May the Almighty God crown the efforts of all those who are likely to find this dictionary a useful tool with immeasurable success" (Foreword).

**1997b:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-haoussa: suivi d'un index haoussa-français*, by Bernard Caron et Ahmed H. Amfani. Paris: Karthala; Ibadan: IFRA-Ibadan, c1997. 412 p.; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 69-71).

**1998:** [IUW] *Hausa a dace: a guide to functional Hausa*, by Roxana Ma Newman and Alhaji Miana Gimba. Bloomington, Ind.: African Languages Program, Institute for

the Study of Nigerian Languages and Cultures, Indiana University, 1998. vi, 50 p.; 22 cm.

**1999a:** [IUW] *Arbeitsvokabular Deutsch-Hausa*, by Joseph A. McIntyre, Hilke Meyer-Bahlburg. Hamburg: Lit, 1999. 88 p.; 21 cm. Series: Arbeitsmaterialien zur Afrikanistik, Bd. 1. German-Hausa.

**1999b [2001]:** [IUW] *Lexique des néologismes en hawsa du Niger*, by Fatimane Moussa-Aghali. Napoli: Istituto universitario orientale, 1999 (2001 printing) xvii, 91 p.; 24 cm. Series: Supplemento n. 90 agli Annali; vol. 59 (1999), fasc. 1-4. Includes bibliographical references (p. xiv-xvii). Hausa-French dictionary of neologisms.

**2000:** [IUW] *Lexique hausa & zarma: démocratie et développement à la base: terminologie essentielle*. Niamey, Niger: Démocratie 2000, [2000] 168 p.; 21 cm. Series: Collection "Devenir citoyen." "Décembre 2000."

**2004:** [IUW] *Hausa, Fulfulde, and scientific names of plants*, by Emmanuel C. Agishi and Yahaya Shehu. Makurdi, Nigeria: Agitab Publishers Ltd., 2004. iii, 281 p.; 20 cm.

**2007:** [IUW] *A Hausa-English dictionary*, by Paul Newman. New Haven; London: Yale University Press, c2007. xxii, 243 p.; 26 cm. Original blue, white and yellow decorated paper over boards, lettered in black and blue. Hausa-English, pp. 1-235.

"This up-to-date volume, the first Hausa-English dictionary published in a quarter of a century, is written with language learners and practical users in mind. With more than 10,000 entries, it primarily covers Standard Nigerian Hausa, but also includes numerous forms from Niger and other dialect areas of Nigeria" (from rear cover).

"This dictionary constitutes the Hausa-English counterpart to Roxana Ma Newman's *An English-Hausa Dictionary* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1990). The current volume is the first large-scale, extensive Hausa-English dictionary to appear since the publication of the now classic scholarly works of G. P. Bargery (1934)... and of R. C. Abraham and Mai Kano (1949)..." (Introduction).

**2008:** [IUW] *Mù zânta dà harshèn hausa / Ibro Chekaraou*. Madison, Wisc.: NALRC Press, 2008. xxiv, 393 p.: ill.; 26 cm. First edition. Original gray-blue, gray and white wrappers, lettered in white and black, with color photo of tribal member on front cover. Let's speak African language series. "A Multidimensional Approach to the Teaching and Learning of Hausa as a Foreign Language"--Cover. Hausa-English glossary, pp. 343-367, English-Hausa glossary, pp. 369-392. Includes index.

**2009:** see under **BADE**.

[**HAVASUPAI-WALAPAI-YAVAPAI**] Havasupai–Hualapai (Havasupai–Walapai) is the Native American language spoken by the Hualapai (Walapai) and Havasupai peoples of northwestern Arizona. It is closely related to the Yavapai language. Havasupai–Hualapai belongs to the Pai branch of the Yuman–Cochimí language family, together with Yavapai and Paipai, which is spoken in northern Baja California. The two groups have separate sociopolitical identities, but a consensus among linguists is that the differences in speech among them lie only at the dialect level, rather than constituting separate languages (Campbell 1997:127; Goddard 1996:7; Kendall 1983:5-7; Mithun 1999:577-578). The Havasupai and Hualapai report that they speak the same language, and indeed the differences between their dialects have been reported as "negligible"

(Kozlowski 1976:140). For a bibliography of texts, grammars, and dictionaries that document the language, see Langdon 1996 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yuf. Alternate Names: Upland Yuman, Upper Colorado River Yuman.

**1946:** [LILLYbm] *Comparative Vocabularies and Parallel Texts in Two Yuman Languages of Arizona*, by Leslie Spier. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1946. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-150 [2]. First edition. University of New Mexico Publications in Anthropology, Number 2. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes classified comparative vocabularies of Havasupai and Maricopa, with English equivalents, pp. 15-141. Second copy: IUW.

"The present paper endeavors to show the relationship of two mutually unintelligible Yuman tongues of western Arizona, Havasupai and Maricopa. [footnote: The Havasupai were visited in 1918, '19 and '21 for the American Museum of Natural History and the Southwest Society of New York; the Maricopa in 1929-30 for the University of Chicago and in 1930-31 for Yale University]....Culturally the Havasupai and Maricopa are quite different. The former tribe, in northern Arizona, shares the relatively simple culture of the Great Basin tribes with the neighboring highland Yumans and Athapascans. The Maricopa, located on the Gila River, participate in the culture of the Yuman tribes of the lower Colorado. The differences are so great that many culture elements of one group are not known to the other" (Introduction).

[**HAWAIIAN**] The Hawaiian language (Hawaiian: 'Ōlelo Hawai'i, pronounced [ʔo:'lelo hə'vɛjʔi]) is a Polynesian language that takes its name from Hawai'i, the largest island in the tropical North Pacific archipelago where it developed. Hawaiian, along with English, is an official language of the state of Hawaii. King Kamehameha III established the first Hawaiian-language constitution in 1839 and 1840. For various reasons, including territorial legislation establishing English as the official language in schools, the number of native speakers of Hawaiian gradually decreased during the period from the 1830s to the 1950s. Hawaiian was essentially displaced by English on six of seven inhabited islands. In 2001, native speakers of Hawaiian amounted to under 0.1% of the statewide population. Linguists are worried about the fate of this and other endangered languages. American missionaries bound for Hawai'i used the phrases "Owhihe Language" and "Owhyhee language" in Boston prior to their departure in October 1819 and during their five-month voyage to Hawai'i. They still used such phrases as late as March 1822. However, by July 1823, they had begun using the phrase "Hawaiian Language" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: haw. Alternate Names: 'Olelo Hawai'i, 'Olelo Hawai'i Makuahine.

**1816:** [LILLYbm] *A Voyage Round the World, from 1806 to 1812; in which Japan, Kamschatka, the Aleutian Islands and the Sandwich Islands were Visited... With an Account of the Present State of the Sandwich Islands, and a Vocabulary of their Language*, by Archibald Campbell. Edinburgh: A. Constable & Co., 1816. Nineteenth-century half-calf and marbled paper over boards. 288 pp. Includ. front. (folding map). First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Pukui/Elbert 1971. English-Hawaiian, pp. 227-255 as Appendix I, including a short series of "dialogues" in the two languages. Earlier Hawaiian vocabularies had appeared in the journals of Cook's voyages, in Dixon, in del Pino, and in Lisiansky. The first book (132 pp.) devoted entirely to English-Hawaiian vocabulary was that of Lorrin Andrews published in Hawaii in 1836 (see below). The

first English-Hawaiian dictionary was that of Artemas Bishop printed in Hawaii in 1845. Lorrin Andrews published his own full dictionary in Honolulu in 1865 (see below).

**1836:** [LILLY] *A vocabulary of words in the Hawaiian language*, by Lorrin Andrews (1795-1868). Lahainaluna [Hawaii]: Press of the High School, 1836. 132 pp. Unprinted tan wrappers, almost certainly original. First edition. Zaubmüller 174. Sabin 1000017; Streeter 3758; Lingenfelter, *Presses of the Pacific Islands*, pp. 33-44. Hawaiian-English, pp. [1]-131, with a final p. 132 listing Hawaiian words "introduced into the Hawaiian language and of course with a sufficiency of foreign letters to show their derivation, and distinguish them from native words by their orthography." First dictionary of Hawaiian. First dictionary printed in the Pacific.

"The Hawaiian press was first established in Honolulu in 1822 and later at Lahaina in 1834 by Lorrin Andrews, a missionary who claimed some experience in printing. In June of 1834 it was voted by the mission that Andrews prepare a vocabulary of the Hawaiian language. He drew upon a manuscript vocabulary of words collected by Elisha Loomis, one of the first colonizers of the islands under Hiram Bingham; and, a manuscript vocabulary of words was 'arranged, it is believed, in part by Mr. Ely, at the request of the Mission, and finished by Mr. Bishop. A copy of this was received and transcribed by [Andrews] in the summer of 1829...In using this manuscript, the same method was taken as with the vocabulary of Mr. Loomis. New words, new definitions of words before collected, increased the size of the book to a considerable extent' (compiler's Preface to the 1836 edition [which gives a detailed description of the genesis of the work])" (Bookseller's description: Rulon-Miller).

Second copy: LILLY, original sheep-backed blue paper-covered boards (and consequently a tall copy - just over 9"); sheep a bit scuffed and rubbed, small abrasion on front pastedown, all else very good. Contained in a blue cloth clamshell box. Early ownership signature on pastedown of "Dinwiddie Brazier Phillips, U. S. Navy." A native Virginian who entered the United States Navy as assistant surgeon in 1847, Phillips resigned as Passed Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Navy, on May 6, 1861. He joined the Confederate States Navy and served as surgeon on the CSS Virginia, and was present at the Battle of Hampton Roads. He later served on the CSS Richmond and the CSS Tennessee (bookseller's description: Rulon-Miller).

Second edition **1865:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Hawaiian language, to which is appended an English-Hawaiian vocabulary and a chronological table of remarkable events*, by Lorrin Andrews [1795-1868]. Honolulu, H. I.: Printed by H. M. Whitney, 1865. Modern black half leather, lettered in gold, utilizing original black marbled paper and boards. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xvi, 17 18-559 560. Second edition, a substantial enlargement of Andrews' 132-page vocabulary of 6,000 words published in 1836. Zaubmüller, col. 174 (listing the 1836 and 1922 editions only). This is the first two-way dictionary of the Hawaiian language. The author's preface includes a detailed description of how the present dictionary was compiled from special interleaved copies of the original Vocabulary belonging to various individuals (including the author) in which new words had been noted.

"The history of Hawaiian Lexicography is short.... [*A Vocabulary of Words in the Hawaiian Language*] was commenced at Honolulu in 1835, but finished at the press of the then High School at Lahainaluna and

published early in 1836. It consisted of 132 pages octavo, and contained a little over 6,000 words, and has been the principal Vocabulary in use until the present time.... The number of words in this [new] dictionary is about 15,500. The author would here state that four-fifths of the work were completed before he had any intimation that it would ever be printed. It was written solely for his own amusement and information.... An appropriation of money for the dictionary passed by the Legislature of 1860 without his knowledge, was the first intimation the Author had that such a work was desired by the Foreign community on the Islands...The work is now submitted to a candid public. The Author hopes and prays that as God has spared his life to bring it to a close, he will in some way make it useful to the increase of intelligence in this Hawaiian Kingdom" (Author's Preface).

Third edition **1922**: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language*, by Lorrin Andrews, revised by Henry H. Parker. Honolulu: The Board of Commissioners of Public Archives of the Territory of Hawaii, 1922. Rebound in tan buckram, with black leather labels lettered in gold. 674 pp. First revised edition. Zaubmüller, col. 174. Originally published as a Vocabulary in 1836 (6,000 words) and then enlarged into a dictionary in 1865. "Andrews dictionary has long been out of print and increasing interest in Polynesian linguistic studies, the need of an authoritative reference book for the spelling, pronunciation, and definition of Hawaiian words, led to arrangements for the preparation of a new Hawaiian dictionary under the direction of the Board of Commissioners of Public Archives. A legislative act of 1913 made provision [for the funding of this project]."

**1843**: see **1843b** under **MARQUESAN**.

**1845**: [LILLY] *He hoakakaolelo no na huaolelo Beritania, i mea kokua i na kanaka Hawaii e ao ana ia olelo*, by John Smith Emerson (1800-1867) and Bishop Artemas (1795-1872). Lahainaluna: Mea pai palapala o ke Kulanui, 1845. x, 184 p. 24 cm. Contemporary (original?) unlettered black quarter-leather and marbled boards. Zaubmüller 174. "The matter ... from the letter O to end, was furnished by Rev. A. Bishop."--Pref. "The present is mainly a translation of Webster's Abridgement still more abridged."—Pref English-Hawaiian, pp. [1]-184. This is the first true English-Hawaiian dictionary. Lilly copy with ownership inscription dated November 22, 1845, Honolulu, with signature of Dr. Brinkardt [? may be Brinhardt].

**1846**: see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1887**: [LILLYbm] *An English-Hawaiian Dictionary; with various useful tables; prepared for the use of Hawaiian-English schools*, by H[arvey] R[exford] Hitchcock. San Francisco: Bancroft Company, 1887. Original brown cloth over boards, stamped in blind, spine lettered and decorated in gold. 256 pp. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 174. "In the latter part of the year 1882 the subscriber was authorized by the Board of Education to prepare an English-Hawaiian dictionary for use in the public schools. The work has been in progress since that date, and is now placed before the public in its entirety."

Reprinted **1968**: [IUW] *An English-Hawaiian dictionary, with various useful tables*, by H. R. Hitchcock. 1st Tuttle ed. Rutland, Vt., C. E. Tuttle Co. [1968] 256 p. 18 cm. Reprint of the 1887 ed.

**1936**: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of common and every-day words, compiled by a Professor of Columbia University, translated into the Hawaiian Language by The Hawaiian Language League*. Honolulu: Royal printing press, 1936. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-7 8-39 40. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. English-Hawaiian, pp. 7-39.

"The Hawaiian language can be saved. More Hawaiian words should be incorporated into English.... Knowledge of the Hawaiian language will enrich the English language.... The Hawaiian Language League, following the Gaelic League [to preserve the Gaelic tongue] has been established. Membership is open to any one. The year due is one dollar.... A member of the League will receive one of these books" (Preface).

**1938**: [LILLYbm] *English-Hawaiian words. Translations which will enable you to speak and more thoroughly understand the Hawaiian language*, by O. Shaw. Honolulu: J. W. Driscoll & Co., distributors, 1938. Original tan wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-6 7-96. First edition. English-Hawaiian, pp. 7-72, and classified sections, pp. 74-96.

"This book, containing the common and most frequently-used English-Hawaiian words...is intended to assist you in acquiring a more complete vocabulary of the Hawaiian language.... Grateful acknowledgment is hereby given Rev. Henry P. Judd, well known authority on the Hawaiian language, and Mr. E.A.K. Williams for their many helpful contributions" (Preface).

**1939**: [LILLYbm] *The Hawaiian Language and Hawaiian-English Dictionary: a complete Grammar* by Henry P. Judd. Honolulu: Hawaiian Service, 1939. Original wrappers. 117 pp. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Not in Pukui / Elbert 1971.

**1943**: [LILLYbm] *Introduction to the Hawaiian Language. An English-Hawaiian Vocabulary...Hawaiian-English Vocabulary*, by Henry P. Judd, Mary Kawena Pukui, & John F.G. Stokes. Honolulu: Tongg Publishing Company, 1943. Original black cloth over boards, with light yellow label printed in black on front cover; d.j. light yellow, printed in black, with "\$2.00" on the front cover. 314 pp. First edition. With ink ownership stamp of W.A. Dorothy, C-4 on the fly-leaf. Zauhmüller, col. 174. Pukui / Elbert list only edition of 1945. Drawing upon all previous dictionaries, this is "a careful selection of five thousand of the most useful English words with their various equivalents as spoken by present-day Hawaiians among themselves...contained in a small booklet, especially limited as to size so that it may conveniently be carried for ready reference." First English-Hawaiian pocket dictionary. Second copy: IUW.

**1957**: [LILLYbm] *Hawaiian-English Dictionary*, by Mary Kawena Pukui & Samuel H. Elbert. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1957. Original brown cloth over boards, stamped with cream-colored panels and lettered in black and cream; d.j. pale green and white, lettered in brown. 362 pp. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 174. This copy signed by Mary Pukui. Bibliography, pp. 259-361. The same authors published an English-Hawaiian dictionary in 1964 (see below).

"The Pukui-English Dictionary is the most comprehensive, the definitive, and probably the last dictionary of the Hawaiian Language...it contains the definitions of

25,000 Hawaiian words - 10,000 more entries than the largest previous Hawaiian dictionary, which is now long out of print and difficult to obtain."

**1964:** [LILLYbm] *English-Hawaiian Dictionary*, by Mary Kawena Pukui & Samuel H. Elbert. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1964. Original brown cloth over boards, stamped in gray-green and lettered in brown; dust jacket pale green and white, lettered in reddish-brown. Pp. [2] *i-iv* v-xii, [2] 1-188. First edition. English-Hawaiian, pp. 1-180. Bibliography, p. 187.

"The *English-Hawaiian Dictionary* is the long-anticipated companion volume to the popular *Hawaiian-English Dictionary* published in 1957.... The new volume furnishes Hawaiian equivalents of approximately 12,500 English words. While serving as a key to the 25,000 entries in the *Hawaiian-English Dictionary*, it is designed nonetheless to be used independently.... A special feature is a supplement giving the Hawaiian equivalent of some 700 English given names [pp. 181-186]" (from the d.j. flaps).

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Place Names of Hawaii and Supplement to the Third Edition of the Hawaiian-English Dictionary*, by Mary Kawena Pukui & Samuel H. Elbert. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1966. Original pale mauve wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-vi* vii-x, 1-53 54. First edition. Includes place names, pp. 1-29, with English-Hawaiian, p. 30. Supplement to third edition, pp. 39-47, and bibliography, pp. 49-53. Second copy: IUW.

"A reprint is included of the Supplement to the third edition of the *Hawaiian-English Dictionary* for the convenience of holders of the first and second editions.... The supplement gives about 500 additional Hawaiian words and meanings ..." (Preface).

Revised and enlarged edition **1974:** [IUW] *Place names of Hawaii*, by Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert, Esther T. Mookini. Rev. and enl. ed. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, [1974]. xvi, 289 p.: maps; 23 cm. Bibliography: p. 281-289.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Hawaiian Dictionary. Hawaiian-English. English-Hawaiian*, by Mary Kawena Pukui & Samuel H. Elbert. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1971. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. two-tone brown and ochre, lettered in white, brown and ochre. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xxxix *lx*, [Hawaiian-English]1-402, *i-ii* iii-x, [English-Hawaiian] 1-188. First combined edition. Includes updated bibliography, pp. xiii-xix. Second copy: IUW.

"Updates and combines the third edition of the [authors'] Hawaiian-English dictionary and the first edition of the English-Hawaiian dictionary... The Hawaiian-English section has ...more than 1,000 new entries... bringing the total to approximately 26,000, the largest in any Polynesian dictionary... About seventy-five new entries of English words with Hawaiian equivalents... have been added as a supplement to the English-Hawaiian section" (Preface). A revised and enlarged edition was published in 1986.

Revised and enlarged edition **1986:** [IUW] *Hawaiian dictionary: Hawaiian-English, English-Hawaiian*, by Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert. Rev. and enl. ed. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, c1986. xxvi, 572 p.; 25 cm. Bibliography: p. [565]-572.

**1975:** [IUW] *The pocket Hawaiian dictionary, with a concise Hawaiian grammar*, by Mary Kawena Pukui, Samuel H. Elbert, Esther T. Mookini. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, [1975] viii, 276 p.; 18 cm. Bibliography: p. [275]-276.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] "An Early Hawaiian Vocabulary,' in: *The Hawaiian Journal of History*, Vol. 25, 1991, pp. 21-30. Honolulu: Hawaiian Historical Society, 1991.

Includes the reproduction and analysis of an early Hawaiian-Spanish vocabulary contained in the log of a voyage from San Blas, Mexico, by a Spanish naval vessel to and from Nootka Sound in 1789. This vocabulary was first published in a Spanish edition of documents of early voyages edited by Roberto Barreiro-Meiro in Madrid in 1964.

**1995:** [IUW] *All about Hawaiian*, by Albert J. Schütz. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, 1995. vi, 69 p.: ill., maps; 18 cm. "A Kolowalu book." Includes bibliographical references (p. 67).

**1997:** [IUW] *Illustrated Hawaiian dictionary*, by Kahikāhealani Wight; illustrated by Robin Yoko Racoma. Honolulu: Bess Press, c1997. viii, 216 p.: ill.; 26 cm. Includes Hawaiian-English and English-Hawaiian sections.

**2002:** [IUW] *Hawai'i place names: shores, beaches, and surf sites*, by John R.K. Honolulu, Hawaii: University of Hawai'i Press, c2002. xxi, 412 p.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 401-412).

**2003:** [IUW] *Māmaka kaiao: a modern Hawaiian vocabulary: a compilation of Hawaiian words that have been created, collected, and approved by the Hawaiian Lexicon Committee from 1987 through 2000*, Kōmike Hua'ōlelo, Hale Kuamo'ō, 'Aha Pūnana Leo. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, c2003. xx, 383 p.; 26 cm.

**[HAWAII PIGDIN]** Hawaiian Pidgin English, Hawaiian Creole English, HCE, or locally known as simply Pidgin, is a creole language based in part on English, spoken by many residents of Hawaii. Although English and Hawaiian are the co-official languages of the state of Hawaii. Hawaiian Pidgin is used by many Hawaii residents in everyday casual conversation and is often used in advertising targeted toward locals in Hawaii. In the Hawaiian language, Hawaiian Creole English is called "'ōlelo pa'i 'ai", which literally means "pounding-taro language". Despite its name, Hawaiian Pidgin is not a pidgin, but rather a full-fledged, nativized, and demographically stable natural language. It did, however, evolve from various real pidgins spoken between ethnic groups in Hawaii (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hwc. Alternate Names: Hawai'i Creole, Hawai'i Creole English, Hawaiian Creole, Hawaiian Creole English, HCE, Pidgin.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Pidgin to da max*, by Douglas Simonson (Peppo), Ken Sakata & Pat Sasaki. Honolulu: Peppovision, 1981. Cover title: *Peppo's pidgin to da max*. Original yellow and white wrappers, lettered in black and red, with cartoon illustrations on front and rear cover. Pp. [1-110] unnumbered. First edition. Hawaiian Pidgin-English, pp. [5-110], illustrated throughout in cartoon fashion. Second copy: IUW.

"*Pidgin to da Max* is for fun. We took a lot of pidgin words and put them down the way we use them, the way we hear them, and had fun with it. We hope you have fun with it too. We also want you to know that we have great reverence for pidgin, because in some ways it's like the heartbeat of Hawaii. When local people get together and relax, they talk pidgin. It comes from the heart" (Introduction (Standard English)).

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Pidgin to da Max Hana Hou*, by Douglas Simonson (Peppo), Ken Sakata, Pat Sasaki & Todd Kurosawa. Honolulu: Peppovision, 1982. Cover title: *Peppo's pidgin to da max Hana Hou*. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black, red and yellow, with cartoon illustrations on front and rear cover. Pp. [1-114]

unnumbered. New enlarged edition. Hawaiian Pidgin-English, pp. [7-112], illustrated throughout in cartoon fashion.

"Just in case you've been out of the state for the last year, our first book, *Pidgin to da Max*, has become a publishing phenomenon. At this writing we have printed 100,000 copies--and you folks are still buying it.... We've gotten all kinds of letters... telling us how much *Pidgin to da Max* has been appreciated. And telling us about some of the words we left out of the book. We started planning *Pidgin to da Max hana hou* almost as soon as the first book came out. We didn't know it was going to be so easy to write. But with all the words YOU have been sending us, the book was practically written before we started!" (Introduction).

Reprinted **1992**: [LILLYbm] Honolulu: The Bess Press, 1992. Introduction revised with new sales figures: "At this writing we have printed 200,000 copies".

**2003**: [IUW] *Pidgin grammar: an introduction to the Creole English of Hawai'i*, by Kent Sakoda and Jeff Siegel. Honolulu, Hawaii: Bess Press, c2003. viii, 120 p.; 23 cm. Includes glossary, bibliographical references (p. 116-117), and index.

[**HAWU**] The Hawu aka Havu language, historically Sawu and known to outsiders as Savu or Sabu (thus Havunese, Savunese, Sawunese), is the language of Savu Island in Indonesia and of Rajjua Island off the western tip of Savu. Traditionally classified as a Sumba language in the Austronesian family, it may actually be a non-Austronesian (Papuan) language. Dhao, once considered a dialect, is not mutually intelligible with Hawu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hvn. Alternate Names: Havunese, Sabu, Savu, Savunese, Sawu, Sawunese.

**1896**: [LILLYbm] *Sawuneesche Woordenlijst*, by J. K. Wijngaarden. 's-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1896. Original gray paper over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-3 4-119 120. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Sawu-Dutch, pp. [5]-119. This appears to be the first dictionary of the language.

[**HAYA**] Haya (Oluhaya; Swahili: Kihaya) is a Niger–Congo language spoken by the Haya people of Tanzania, in the south and southwest coast of Lake Victoria. In 1991, the population of Haya speakers was estimated at 1,200,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hay. Alternate Names: Ekihaya, Kihaya, Luhaya, Oruhaya, Ruhaya.

**1900**: see **ca. 1900b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT**.

**2011**: [IUW] *Kamusi ya majina na matumizi ya mimea kwa Kihaya: ikiwa na farahasa za kiingereza na kiswahili = A dictionary of plant names and functions in Haya: with English and Swahili glosses*, by H.R.T. Muzale. Dar-es-Salaam: Languages of Tanzania Project, University of Dar es Salaam, 2011. xiv, 151 p.: col. ill.; 25 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 18. Includes bibliographical references (p. xiv).

[**HAZARAGI**] Hazaragi (Persian: **هزارگی**) is a dialect of the Persian language, more precisely a part of the Dari dialect continuum (one of the main languages of Afghanistan), and is mutually intelligible with Dari. It is spoken by the Hazara people primarily in an area of central Afghanistan known as the Hazarajat, as well as other Hazara-populated areas of their native living ground of Afghanistan. It is also spoken by

the Hazara diasporans in Pakistan and Iran and elsewhere as part of the much larger Afghan diaspora (Wiki). Ethnologue considers Hazaragi a separate language.

Ethnologue: haz Alternate Names: Azargi, Hazara, Hezareh.

**1965:** [IUW] *Īazyk afganskikh khazara: ĭakaulangskiĭ dialekt* / V.A. Efimov. Moskva: Izd-vo "Nauka", Glav. red. vostochnoĭ lit-ry, 1965. 96 p.; 22 cm. Library binding. Īazyki narodov Azii i Afriki. Romanized record. On leaf preceding t.p.: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut narodov Azii. Includes Hazaragi-Russian glossary with explanatory notes, pp. 94-[97]. Bibliographical footnotes.

[**HEBREW (pre-1850)**] Hebrew (/ˈhiːbruː/; עברית, Ivrit [ʔivʻit] ( listen) or [ʕivʻit]) is a language native to Israel, spoken by over 9 million people worldwide, of whom over 5 million are in Israel. Historically, it is regarded as the language of the Israelites and their ancestors, although the language was not referred to by the name Hebrew in the Tanakh. The earliest examples of written Paleo-Hebrew date from the 10th century BCE. Hebrew belongs to the West Semitic branch of the Afroasiatic language family. The Hebrew language is the only living Canaanite language left.

Hebrew had ceased to be an everyday spoken language somewhere between 200 and 400 CE, declining since the aftermath of the Bar Kokhba revolt. Aramaic and to a lesser extent Greek were already in use as international languages, especially among elites and immigrants. It survived into the medieval period as the language of Jewish liturgy, rabbinic literature, intra-Jewish commerce, and poetry. Then, in the 19th century, it was revived as a spoken and literary language, and, according to Ethnologue, had become, as of 1998, the language of 5 million people worldwide. After Israel, the United States has the second largest Hebrew-speaking population, with 220,000 fluent speakers, mostly from Israel. Modern Hebrew is one of the two official languages of the State of Israel (the other being Modern Standard Arabic), while premodern Hebrew is used for prayer or study in Jewish communities around the world today. Ancient Hebrew is also the liturgical tongue of the Samaritans, while modern Hebrew or Arabic is their vernacular. As a foreign language, it is studied mostly by Jews and students of Judaism and Israel, and by archaeologists and linguists specializing in the Middle East and its civilizations, as well as by theologians in Christian seminaries.

The Torah (the first five books), and most of the rest of the Hebrew Bible, is written in Biblical Hebrew, with much of its present form specifically in the dialect that scholars believe flourished around the 6th century BCE, around the time of the Babylonian captivity. For this reason, Hebrew has been referred to by Jews as Leshon Hakodesh ("the Holy Language"), since ancient times. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: heb. Alternate NamesIsraeli, Ivrit.

**1654:** [LILLY] Preferred Title: *Lexicon hebraicum et chaldaicum*. Title: *Johannis Buxtorfi Lexicon hebraicum et chaldaicum; complectens omnes voces ... quae in Sacris Bibliis, hebraea, & ex parte chaldaea lingua scriptis, extant: interpretationis fide, exemplorum biblicorum copiâ, locorum plurimorum difficilium ex variis Hebraeorum commentariis explicatione, auctum & illustratum. Accessit Lexicon breve rabbinico-philosophicum, communiora vocabula continens, quae in commentariis passim occurrunt. Cum indice vocum latino. Accessere huic editioni Radices ebraicae cum versione belgica*. Buxtorf, Johann, 1564-1629. Amstelodami: sumptibus Johannis Jansonii junioris, 1654. [80], 976, [78] p.; 18 cm. (8vo). Title-page in red and black; Hebrew title on verso.

Added t.p., engraved, dated 1655. NUC pre-1956 cites with differing count for unnumbered pages. BM cites under his *Epitome radicum hebraicarum et chaldaicarum ...* Signatures (Lilly Library copy): pi<sup>2</sup> (\*)<sup>6</sup> A-D<sup>8</sup> (D7 v., D8 blank) <sup>2</sup>A-<sup>2</sup>D<sup>8</sup> E-Z<sup>8</sup> Aa-Tt<sup>8</sup> Vvv<sup>8</sup> (-Vvv<sup>8</sup>, blank?). With the bookplate of the Archepiscopal Library, New York. Bound in contemporary calf, stamped in gilt "La Flevr" on upper cover, "Fr. Lazarvs" on lower, worn, spine imperfect, missing portion, both hinges broken. Contents: Radices Ebraicae cum versione earum Belgica; Lexicon Hebraicum et Chaldaicum [Hebrew-Latin]; Lexicon breve Rabbinico-philosophicum [ [Hebrew-Latin]; Index vocum Latinarum lexicum Hebraici et Chaldaici.

**1668:** [LILLY] *Manuale Hebraicum & Chaldaicum: continens omnes voces V.T. primitivas & derivatas, cum versione Latina & Belgica. (Een woorden-boek, van alle de Hebreusche en Chaldeusche woorden des Ouden Testaments, in de Latijnsche en Nederduytsche tale over-geset.)* / a Johanne Leusden ... Trajecti ad Rhenum [i.e. Utrecht]: Ex officina Cornelis à Coesvelt, 1668. [12], 478, [18] p.; 14 cm. (12mo) Text runs from right to left. Signatures: \*<sup>6</sup> A-Q<sup>12</sup> R<sup>6</sup>. With the bookplate of Robert J. Hayhurst. Bound in contemporary vellum, wallet fore-edges. NUC pre-56, 329:396.

**1793:** [LILLY] *oh. Simonis, histor. s. et antiqvit. qvondam profess. Halens Lexicon manvale Hebraicvm et Chaldaicvm, in qvo omnivm textvs S.V.T. vocabvlorvm Hebr. et Chald. significatvs secvndvm primitivorvm et derivativorvm ordinem explicantvr, optima qvaevis ex aliis lexicis scriptisqve philologicis collecta exhibentvr ... variantes lectiones, qvas kri et kethibh vocant, enodantvr / recensvit, emendavit, avxit Io. Godofr. Eichhorn ... Editio tertia. Halae: Typis et Impensis Cvrti haered., 1793. xxii, 1766 p.: port.; 22 cm. "Vita Iohannis Simonis ... scripta a Sam. Mvrsinna": p. [ix]-xxii.*

**1809:** [LILLY] *A compendious lexicon of the Hebrew language. In two volumes. Volume I. Containing an explanation of every word which occurs in the Psalms; with notes. Volume II. Being a lexicon and grammar of the whole language, by Clement C. Moore. New York: printed and sold by Collins and Perkins, 1809. 2 volumes, 8vo, pp. xiv, blank leaf, 474, [1] errata; [2], 541; hinges a little on the tender side and the text occasionally foxed, but all in all a very good copy in contemporary full mottled calf, gilt borders on covers, red and black morocco labels on gilt-paneled spines. First edition of the first Hebrew lexicon published in the Western Hemisphere. BAL 14338 noting that some copies have the blank leaf b2 excised; the blank is present in this copy; but blank leaf a2 in volume II is excised. Although Moore (1779-1863) is best remembered today for his immortal poem "Twas the Night Before Christmas," he was highly regarded in his day as a Hebrew scholar. It was largely through his generosity that the establishment of New York's General Theological Seminary was made possible, and it was here that he taught literature and languages until his retirement in 1850. His Lexicon of the Hebrew Language is described as "a credible piece of work which fulfilled his hope that the young countrymen would find it of some service as a sort of pioneer, in breaking down the impediments which present themselves at the entrance of the study of Hebrew" (see DAB). It is significant that it appears in the same year that the Psalms in Hebrew were first published in America, and is was doubtless designed as a companion volume (bookseller's description: Rulon-Miller).*

**1823:** [IUW] *Hebräisches und chaldäisches Handwörterbuch über das Alte Testament / von Wilhelm Gesenius. 2. verb., verm. und mit einem Register versehene Aufl. Leipzig: F. C. W. Vogel, 1823. liv, 933 p.; 23 cm. Includes index.*

[**HEHE**] Hehe is a Bantu language spoken by the Hehe people of the Iringa region of Tanzania, lying south of the Great Ruaha River. It was reported to have "Ngoni" features, that is, words of a Zulu-like language introduced when conquered by a Ngoni or Zulu-like people in the early 19th century. However, other "Ngoni" speeches seem to have lost most of these distinctive features over the past 150-odd years, the language more resembling those of the neighbouring peoples. In 1977 it was estimated that 190,000 people spoke Hehe. There has been some Bible translation (British and Foreign Bible Society). Hehe may be mutually intelligible with Bena (Wiki).

Ethnologue: heh. Alternate Names: Ehe, Ekiehe, Kihehe.

**1898 [2011]:** [IUW] *Die Sprache der Wahehe*, by C. Velten. München: Lincom, 2011. 78 p.; 21 cm. LINCOM gramatica, 41. Originally published 1899, *Mitth. D. Sem. F. Orient. Sprachen*, Jahrgang II, Berlin. In German with Hehe examples and dictionary.

**1900:** [LILLY] "Kihehe-Wörter-Sammlung: Kihehe-Deutsch und Deutsch-Kihehe," by Cassian Spiss, in: *Mitteilungen des Seminars f. Orientalische, Sprache zu Berlin*. Jg. 3, Abt. 3., 1900, pp. 114-190, double column. Separate offprint, stapled, with plain paper spine.

[**HEILTSUK**] Heiltsuk /'heiltsək/, also known as Bella Bella and Haihais, is a dialect of the North Wakashan (Kwakiutlan) language Heiltsuk-Oowekyala that is spoken by the Haihai (Xai'xais) and Bella Bella First Nations peoples of the Central Coast region of the Canadian province of British Columbia, around the communities of Bella Bella and Klemtu, British Columbia. Bella Bella is the headquarters of the Heiltsuk Nation government. Heiltsuk is spoken in the villages of Bella Bella and Klemtu, both located on coastal islands in British Columbia not far from Bella Coola and Ocean Falls. It is one of the four Northern Wakashan languages, the others being Haisla (spoken in Kitimaat), Oowekyala (in Rivers Inlet), and Kwakwala (in Alert Bay, Port Hardy, and various settlements). Heiltsuk is considered to be a dialect of Heiltsuk-Oowekyala, which, like neighbouring Haisla and Kwak'wala, are part of the Northern Wakashan language group. Heiltsuk has both conversational and ceremonial forms (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Heiltsuk a separate language, with Heiltsuk-Oowekyala one of its dialects): hei. Alternate Names: Hailhzaqvla.

**1846:** see **10** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 10 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *A Practical Heiltsuk-English Dictionary*, John C. Rath. Two vols. Ottawa: National Museums of Canada, 1981. Original white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] i ii-ix x, 1-2 3-399 400; [Vol. 2] [I] ii-iii, 400-768. First edition. First true dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary contains approximately 9500 Heiltsuk entries...Heiltsuk is spoken in the villages of Bella Bella [population ca. 1000] and Klemtu [population ca. 250], both situated on B.C. coastal islands not far from Bella Coola and Ocean Falls. It is one of the four North Wakashan languages, the others being Haisla (spoken in Kitimaat0, Oowekyala (in Rivers Inslet), and Kwakwala (in Alert Bay, Port Hardy, and various settlements)" (Abstract).

[**HERERO**] The Herero language (Helelo, Otjiherero) is a language of the Bantu subfamily of the Niger–Congo group. It is spoken by the Herero and Mbanderu peoples in Namibia (206,000) and Botswana as well as by small communities in southwestern Angola. There are a quarter million speakers. Because of missionary Gottlieb Viehe's (1839–1901) translation of the Bible into Herero at the end of the 19th century, the spoken language was transcribed to an alphabet based on the Latin script. Father Peter Heinrich Brincker (1836–1904) translated several theological works and songs. Otjiherero is taught in Namibian schools both as a native tongue and as a secondary language, and is included as a principal material at the University of Namibia. Otjiherero is also one of the six minority languages that are used by the Namibian State Radio (NBC). Gamsberg Macmillan, as of 2008, has published the only dictionary [to include preliminary matter in Herero as well (see below)] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: her. Alternate Names: Ochiherero, Otjiherero, Ovaherero.

**1883:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Herero dictionary, with an introduction to the study of Herero and Bantu in General*, by F. W. Kolbe. Cape Town: J. C. Juta, 1883. Original gray-violet cloth over boards, decorated in blind and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] i-iii iv-lv lvi, 1 2-569 570-572. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 179. Hendrix 760. English-Herero, pp. [1]-561. First English-language dictionary of Herero, also published in the same year in London by Trübner. An enlarged edition with Herero-English was published in Windhoek, South West Africa, in 1966 (see below). The earliest dictionary of Herero in any language was included in Rev. C.H. Hahn's *Grundzüge einer Grammatik des Herero (im westlichen Afrika) nebst einem Wörterbuche*, Berlin, 1857 (not in Zaunmüller).

This is a presentation copy, inscribed in ink: "Dr. Theophilus Hahn, Esq. | with the compliments | of the Author". Theophilus Hahn was one of the important early linguists in South Africa, author of *Die Sprache der Nama*. [Jena] Leipzig, 1870, *Tsuni-IlGoam: the supreme being of the Khoi-khoi*, London: Trübner, 1881, and *On the science of language and its study, with special regard to South Africa*, Cape Town, 1882. With the further ownership signature in ink: "A Lodewyckx | Stellenbosch 1905". Augustin Lodewyckx was author of *Katanga en Zuid-Afrika: vier lezingen*, Gent, 1912, *Die Deutschen in Australien*, Stuttgart, 1932, and similar works. The copy eventually found its way to the public library in Windhoek and bears its ink-stamp and shelf number.

"Many years ago the late Dr. W.H. Bleek expressed the wish that I should write a Herero-English or English-Herero Dictionary.... Since... by the providence of God, I have been laid aside by a throat complaint which has prevented me from going on with active missionary work, I thought I might now try what, for want of leisure, I could not have attempted before" [includes a list of his sources]. (Preface). "Otyi-Herero is one of the finest and most original idioms of the great African Bantu family... [A] mere glance at the annexed tables will suffice will suffice to show that is wealth in pronominal forms is truly marvellous, and probably without a parallel in the whole realm of language."

**1886:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch und kurzgefasste Grammatik des Otji-Héerero mit Beifügung verwandter Ausdrücke und Formen des Oshi-Ndonga-Otj-Ambo*, by [Peter] H[einrich] Brincker. ed. by C. G. Büttner. Leipzig: T. O. Weigel, 1886. Contemporary unlettered brown half-leather and black and gray decorative marbled paper over boards, with decorative endpapers. Pp. I-V VI-VIII, 1 2-351 352, <sup>2</sup>1-3 4-31 32 + 7 folding tables (Ia, Ib, II, III, IVa, IVb, V). First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 179. Hendrix 756. Herero-

German, pp. [2]-321, Herero-German appendix of flowers and grasses of Herero lands, pp. [322]-327. This copy was the ink ownership signature of Kurt Fell, apparently a soldier in the German army in SW Africa, dated 1913, on the title page, and his bookplate depicting a military fort with a vulture perched near a military hat and sword in the desert. Brincker was a missionary in the Rhein Missionary Society.

"It is no surprise that the meanings and grammatical forms of Herero given here often differ substantially from those in the "Grundzügen einer Grammatik des Herero mit Wörterbuch von Dr. C. H. Hahn, Berlin, 1857", for 27 years separate that work from the present one, years in which research on this language, in which the Gospel has been steadily preached, has of course not lain fallow.... It is our most fervent desire, and thus a goal of this work, to clear the way linguistically for the Germans to Kuando... and the upper and middle Zambesi ... by way of Okavango.... Both of the dialects dealt with in the present volume, if not spoken everywhere, are at least understood. The treasures of this fertile and well-watered region... could be reached and used just as easily by Germans as by the English traders and hunters who now (for the past year) have been transporting their goods by ox wagon from Walfischbai to Kuando. The fever in those regions doesn't appear to be nearly so dangerous as commonly believed.... What an extensive area the Mission has already made accessible to English trade!--One should note that, and act before it is too late.--" (Preface, tr: BM).

Reprinted 1964: [IUW] *Wörterbuch und kurzgefasste Grammatik des Otji-Herero: mit Beifügung verwandter Ausdrücke und Formen des Oshi-Ndonga - Otj-Ambo*, von H. Brincker; Mit Unterstützung der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin sowie verschiedener Missionsgesellschaften hrsg, von C. G. Büttner. Ridgewood, N.J.: Gregg Press, 1964. viii, 351, 31 p.: 7 tables (fold.); 25 cm. Reprinted from Leipzig, 1886 edition.

**1892:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT.**

**1897:** [LILLYbm] *Grammatik des Otjiherero nebst Wörterbuch*, von G. Viehe. Stuttgart and Berlin: W. Spemann, 1897. Original red cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in black. Pp. I-VI VII-XII, 1-140. First edition. Series: Lehrbücher des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin,; Bd. 16. Zaunmüller, col. 179. Hendrix 763. Herero-German, pp. 88-140. This is the publisher's own copy, with his engraved bookplate: "Aus der Bibliothek von W. Spemann."

"Since the land of the Hereros has been placed under the protection of the German empire and more and more Germans are settling in this country, there has been a natural increase in interest in the language of the inhabitants. There is a noticeable desire among the new settlers for a practical introduction to the major elements of the Herero language. Others, particularly missionaries and officials, require a more detailed grammar of the language. Linguists in Germany wish a more scholarly treatment. I have tried my best to meet all these needs in this little book.... In compiling the attached lexicon I had to keep within certain bounds, both in the words selected and their meanings and examples, to keep the book to a reasonable size. It is sufficient for everyday use. Anyone wishing a complete dictionary should turn to that of Brincker [see above]" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1917:** [LILLYbm] *Deutsch-Herero-Wörterbuch*, by J[akob] Irle. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen & Co., 1917. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 456 pp. + 4 pp. advertisements. First edition. *Abhandlungen des Hamburgischen*

Kolonialinstituts, Band XXII (Reihe B. Völkerkunde, Kulturgeschichte und Sprachen, Band 18). Zaunmüller, col. 179. Hendrix 759. Second copy: IUW

"We have lacked up to now a reliable and sufficient German-Herero dictionary...The present book is the result of years of hard research. I began in 1871 on the basis of a scant vocabulary by Missionary Rath that was filled with omissions, and I have been working on it ever since... My dictionary has one drawback of course. It contains many words and forms that are not to be found in Brincker's Herero-German dictionary. But I don't know how to remedy that. I have neither the time nor the strength to produce an Herero-German dictionary... The Herero [in German South-West Africa] are now scattered about on farms, trains, diamond fields, mines, and so on, where they can understand their German and Dutch employers only with difficulty... The serious consequences of such misunderstandings are only too obvious. It would also be a pity if under these conditions the Herero were to lose their language, and exchange it for one that is neither German nor Herero" (tr: BM).

**1966:** [IUW] *An English-Herero, Herero-English dictionary*. Compiled by the Rev. and Mrs. Ronald Gestwicki. Windhoek, South West Africa, 1966. 188 p. 33 cm. An enlargement on the work of R. W. Kolbe in *An English-Herero dictionary of 1883* (see above) which was further enlarged and corrected by Eduard Kanguotui.

**1983:** [LILLYbm] *Otjiherero. Woordeboek. Dictionary. Embo Romanbo*, by J[ohannes] J[urgens] Viljoen & T.K. Kampupingene. Windhoek: Gamsberg, 1983. Original green wrappers, lettered in white. Pp. [2] i-xix xx, 1-2 3-197 198. 21 cm. First edition. Includes tri-lingual preliminary matter, Otjiherero-Afrikaans-English, pp. 3-80, Afrikaans-Herero, pp. 83-138, and English-Herero, pp. 141-197. Second copy: IUW. This is the first dictionary of the language to include preliminary matter in Herero as well, and thus more easily accessible to native speakers.

**1991a:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT.**

**[HERMIT]** The Hermit language is an extinct West Manus language formerly spoken on Hermit, Luf and Maron Islands, western Manus Province, Papua New Guinea. It has been replaced by Seimat (Wiki).

Ethnologue: llf. Alternate Names: Agomes, Luf, Maron.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**[HIDATSA]** Hidatsa /hiˈdɑːtsə/ is an endangered Siouan language, closely related to the Crow language. It is spoken by the Hidatsa tribe, primarily in North Dakota and South Dakota. A description of Hidatsa-Mandan culture, including a grammar and vocabulary of the language, was published in 1877 by Washington Matthews, a government physician who lived among the Hidatsa at Fort Berthold Indian Reservation. More recently, the Hidatsa language was the subject of work in the generative grammar tradition (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hid. Alternate Names: Hinatsa, Hiraca, Minitari.

**1873-1874:** [LILLY] Matthews, Washington. *Grammar and dictionary of the language of the Hidatsa (Minnetarees, Grosventres of the Missouri)*, by Washington Matthews. With an introductory sketch of the tribe. New York: Chamois Press, 1873. First edition, large 8vo, pp. 168, [2]; red library cloth, title and call number in gilt direct on spine, red speckled edges. Bookplate of the New York lawyer Samuel Latham

Mitchill Barlow on half title. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with stamps on title and half-title, and release stamp on flyleaf. Pilling, Proof-Sheets, 2509; Pilling, Siouan, p. 49; (bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller). Hidatsa (Minnetare) Grammar, with original tan wrapper. Shea's American Linguistics. Series II. No. 1. Dictionary with separate title page, New York: Chamoisy Press, 1874. Hidatsa-English, pp. [63]-143. English-Hidatsa dictionary, with separate yellow wrapper, Shea's American Linguistics. Series II. No. 2, pp. [149]-168.

**1877:** [IUW] *Ethnography and philology of the Hidatsa Indians*, by Washington Matthews. Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1877. vi, 239 p. 24 cm. Miscellaneous publications (Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories (U.S.)); no. 7. F.V. Hayden, U.S. geologist-in-charge. "Hidatsa grammar": p. 87-121. "Hidatsa [-English] dictionary": p. 123-212. "English-Hidatsa vocabulary": p. 213-239. Pilling, *Proof-sheets* 2511.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 4 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**HIMALAYAN LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS**] The Tibeto-Burman languages are the non-Sinitic members of the Sino-Tibetan language family, over 400 of which are spoken throughout the highlands of Southeast Asia as well as certain parts of East Asia and South Asia. The name derives from the most widely spoken of these languages, namely Burmese (over 32 million speakers) and the Tibetic languages (over 8 million). Most of the other languages are spoken by much smaller communities, and many of them have not been described in detail (Wiki).

**1915:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Studies from the Himalayas, being Studies in the Grammar of Fifteen Himalayan Dialects*, by T. Grahame Bailey. London: Royal Asiatic Society, 1915. Original gray paper on stiff boards, lettered and decorated in black, with paper spine lettered in black. 278 pp. First edition. Front cover dated 1920. Asiatic Society Monographs, Vol. XVII. Includes vocabularies for the following: two Tibeto-Burman languages, Purik, pp. 34-45, and Lower Kanauri [Kinnauri], pp. 73-77, and the Chitkhuli dialect [Chirkhuli Kinnauri], pp.84-86; two Lahnda dialects—Kagani [Northern Hindko], pp. 106-109, and Bahramgala pp. 110-112; nine dialects of Western Pahari, of which five are Koci dialects, pp.127-130; 144-147; 155-158; 168-171, two are Jubbal dialects, pp. 185-188; 197-200, and two are from Suket pp. 214-217; 225; two dialects of Panjabi, divided into six sub-dialects, pp. 245-248. "This work is a continuation and, so far as some districts are concerned, a completion of Vol. XII of the Society's monographs, entitled *The Languages of the Northern Himalayas*... There are also notes on the secret vocabularies of the Qalandar, pp. 270-272, who are conjurers and trainers of monkeys and bears, the Qasai or butchers, pp. 273-75, and of Panjabi gamblers, pp. 276-277. The vocabulary of the first named is fairly complete. The others are very brief, but probably the total number of secret words is small... The material contained in this volume was gathered in the years 1906, 1910, 1911 and 1914. During these years I personally visited all the districts where these dialects are spoken and made the studies at first hand." First published vocabularies of these dialects. This copy from the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

[**HINDI, FIJI**] Fiji Hindi or Fijian Hindi, known locally as "Hindustani", is the language spoken by most Fijian citizens of Indian descent, though a small number speak other languages at home. Despite its name, it is not derived from the Hindustani language, but rather is a variety of Awadhi that was influenced by Bhojpuri and other Bihari languages. It has also borrowed a large number of words from the non-Indo-Aryan Fijian and English. A large number of words, unique to Fiji Hindi, have been created to cater for the new environment that Indo-Fijians now live in. First-generation Indians in Fiji, who used the language as a lingua franca in Fiji, referred to it as Fiji Baat, "Fiji talk" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hif. Alternate Names: Fiji Baat, Fiji Hindustani, "Fijian Hindi" (pej.), "Fijian Hindustani" (pej.).

**1947:** [LILLYbm] *Guide to Hindustani. Lessons in Grammar. Key to Exercises. Vocabulary. Specially prepared for use in Fiji*, by A. W. McMillan. Suva, Fiji: Government Press, 1947. Original tan quarter-linen and gray paper pasted to boards, lettered in and decorated in black. Pp. 1-4 5-75 76-80. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Hindustani, pp. 51-75, double-columned.

"As [this volume's] vocabulary has been specially selected for Fiji, it gives practical guidance for every-day common speech.... With a background of more than two decades of service in the villages of India, and at the conclusion of eighteen years of work in Fiji in the Department of Education, the compiler offers this condensed edition of his former volume [*Hindustani Handbook* (1931)] in the hope that it will be of every-day use to many students of Hindustani" (Compiler's Introduction).

[**HINDI, MODERN STANDARD: post-1947**] Hindi (Hindi: हिन्दी hindī), sometimes spelled हिंदी, also called Modern Standard Hindi (Hindi: मानक हिन्दी mānak hindī), is a standardised and Sanskritised register of the Hindustani language. Hindi is an official language of the Union of India, and the lingua franca of the Hindi belt languages. In the 2001 Indian census, 258 million people in India reported Hindi to be their native language. However, this number includes tens of millions of people who are native speakers of related languages but who consider their speech to be a dialect of Hindi. Hindi is the fourth-most natively spoken language in the world, after Mandarin, Spanish and English (Wiki)

"Hindi was originally a variety of Hindustani spoken in the area of New Delhi. Its development into a national language had its beginnings in the colonial period, when the British began to cultivate it as a standard among government officials... Urdu by origin is a dialect of Hindi spoken for centuries in the neighborhood of Delhi... In time it came to be called Urdu ("camp language") and after further Moslem conquest became the lingua franca over much of the Indian subcontinent.... When independence was achieved in 1947, Hindi was chosen as India's national language, but its failure to win acceptance among speakers of other languages has forced it to share the title of official language with English... Hindi and Urdu are virtually the same language" (Katzner).

Ethnologue: hin. Alternate Names: Khadi Boli, Khari Boli.

**1951:** [IUW] *The Student's Twentieth Century Practical Dictionary containing English words with English & Hindi meanings up to date pronunciation in Devanagari characters and important technical terms and appendices*. 3d ed. Muttra, Laxmi Book Store, 1951. 1200 p.

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *Khindi-russkii slovar. okolo 35000 slov*, by V[asilii] M[atveevich] Beskrovnyi. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarei, 1953. Original dark olive cloth over boards, lettered in gold and blind. Pp. 1-3 4-1224. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 180. Hindi-Russian, pp. [9]-1145. First Russian dictionary of Hindi. This copy from the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1954:** [IUW] *Bhargava's standard illustrated dictionary of the English language (Anglo-Hindi ed.)* ... 10th ed. rev. and enl. Published Banaras [P. N. Bhargava]; sole distributors: Shree Ganga Pustakalaya [1954]. 4, 1364 p. illus. 23 cm.

**1958a:** [LILLYbm] *The authentic senior dictionary, Anglo-Hindi, with over 1000 illustrations and about 1,70,000 references, comprising a modern English dictionary with correct pronunciations and accents in Devanagari script, definitions and explanations in English and Hindi, together with several useful appendices*, B. C. Pathak, C. S. Pathak, and R[am] C[handra] Pathak. Varanasi: Hindi Pracharak Pustakalaya, 1958. Origin maroon paper over boards, lettered and illustrated in black; dust jacket red, black and white, lettered in black, red and green. Pp. *i-ii* iii-viii, 1 2-1848. First edition. English-Hindi, pp. [1]-1825.

"The present 'Senior Illustrated Anglo-Hindi Dictionary' is an enlarged Edition of the *Authentic Junior Illustrated Dictionary* which, published in 1952, has ever since been the most popular pocket Anglo-Hindi Dictionary in the market. It is expected that the present dictionary will ... fulfill a genuine popular demand for a really comprehensive and authoritative Anglo-Hindi Dictionary.... It is much more comprehensive and up-to-date than all the other similar dictionaries currently available in the market at present" (Preface).

**1958b:** [LILLYbm] *Karmannyi Khindi-russkii slovar. 9500 slov*, by Z[alman] M[ovshevich] Dymshits. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1958. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold and stamped in black. Pp. 1-4 5-1079 1078. First edition. Hindi-Russian, pp. 13-[1080]. First Russian pocket dictionary of Hindi, published with Russian-Hindi companion volume (see below).

**1958c:** [LILLYbm] *Karmannyi russko-khindi slovar. 8000 slov*, by Z[alman] M[ovshevich] Dymshits. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1958. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and green, and stamped in black. Pp. 1-4 5-867 868. First edition. Russian-Hindi, pp. 13-[868]. First Russian pocket dictionary of Hindi, published with Hindi-Russian companion volume (see above).

**1963:** [IUW] *Russko-khindi uchebnyi slovar': 10 000 slov*, pod red. Kesari Naraiān Shukly i Purnam Somasundarama. Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarei, 1963. 943 p. 17 cm. Added t.p. in Hindi.

**1964:** [IUW] *Saihgal's modern Hindi grammar (with exercises & full vocabulary): "a practical guide" to the Indian national language for the use of foreign diplomats, technicians, executives, attaches, trade representatives, and students in training schools, colleges and foreign universities*, by M.C. Saihgal. 2nd ed. Simla Hills, Punjab: M.C. Saihgal & Son, 1964. xiv, 332 pages; 20 cm. "Prescribed text in several universities (overseas)"--Cover. "Emergency edition 1964"--Cover.

**1965:** [IUW] *The three different language English, Hindi, Tibetan dictionary = Bod yig dan Dbyin-ji Hin-di bcas skad rigs mi 'dra ba khag gsum thog yod pa'i tshig mdzed [sic]*. Simla: Civil & Military Press, 1965. 50 p.; 22 cm. In English, Hindi & Tibetan.

**1968:** [IUW] *Ādhyātmika Urdū-Hindī śabdakośa*, saṃkalan karttā Śyāma Bihārī. Bānkurā, P. Baṅgāl: Seth Vallabhjī Lālji, Lālji Rājā eṇḍa Saṃs, 1966. 47 p.; 18 cm. Śyāma Bihārī, 1942-. Jismem keval ve urdū sabda jo Tāratam vāñī aur Bītak mem āye hai, saṃkalita kiye gaye hai.

**1969a:** [IUW] *Br̥hat Aṅgrejī-Hindī kośa = Comprehensive English-Hindi dictionary*, by Haradeva Bāharī. Entirely rev. and enl. ed. Vārāṇasī: Jñānamaṇḍala Limiteda, [1969]. 2 v. (ix, ii, 2196 p.); 25 cm. Includes prefatory and supplementary matter in English.

**1969b:** [LILLYbm] *English-Hindi: a minimum dictionary*, Mohini Rao & Gray Felstiner. Delhi: Women's Club of Delhi, 1969. xiv, 92 pages; 16 cm. Original stiff paper; cover green, lettered in black; spine and rear cover blank white. First edition. English-Hindi [in both Roman transliteration and Hindi script], pp. 1-92. Includes a forward signed by the wife of Chester Bowles, the American Ambassador to India at that time, explaining the genesis of the dictionary, which she “inspired and encouraged.” This copy with “Goheen” printed in ink on the free endpaper. Robert F. Goheen served as Ambassador to India from 1977-1980.

“The aim of this dictionary is to provide the basic minimum vocabulary which would enable a non-Hindi speaking person to communicate in Hindi with people with whom he is likely to come in contact in his day to day life in India” (preface).

**1971:** [IUW] *Hindi-deutsches Wörterbuch*. Leipzig, Verl. Enzyklopädie (1971). 418 p. 21 cm.

**1972a:** [IUW] *Bod dañ Hin skad gñis śan sbyor gyi tshig brda'i mdzod bźugs so*, Rā-hu-la Sām-kri-tyā-ya-nas brtsoms pa dañ Su-nī-ti-ku-mā-ra-pa-ṭha-ka 'am Slob-dpon Lugs-bzañ-gźon-nus źu dag par bsgrigs pa'o. Na-ī Dil-lī: Sā-hi-tya A-kā-da-mī, 1972- v.; 26 cm. In Tibetan and Hindi; pref. in Hindi. Tibetan-Hindi dictionary.

**1972b:** [IUW] *Khindi-ruskiĭ slovar'. V 2-x t. Okolo 75 000 slov*. Sost. A.S. Barkhudarov, V.M. Beskrovnyĭ, G.A. Zograf, V.P. Liperovskii. Pod red. V.M. Beskrovnogo. [Moskva, "Sov. ěntsiklopediĭa," 1972] 2 v. 26 cm. Title also in Hindi. Each volume has also special title pages in Hindi and Russian. At head of title of special title pages: Akademiiā nauk SSSR. Institut vostokovedeniĭa. Errata slip inserted. Bibliography: v. 1, p. [12].

**1974:** [IUW] *Khindi-ruskiĭ i rusko-khindi obshcheěkonomicheskiĭ i vneshnetorgovyĭ slovar'*. Sost.: O.G. Ul'tsiferov i B.I. Shurshalin. Pod red. A.I. Medovogo. Moskva, Sovetskaĭa ěntsiklopediĭa, 1974. 664 p. 21 cm. Added t. p. in Hindi. Russian-Hindi dictionary.

**1977a:** [IUW] *Śrīkośaḥ: Hindī-Saṃskṛta-kośaḥ*, sampādaḥ Kedāranātha Śarmā. 6. saṃskaraṇa. Vārāṇasī: Caukhambā Saṃskṛta Sīrīja Āphisa, 1977. 8, 116 p.; 19 cm. Haridāsa Saṃskṛta granthamālā, 127. Hindi-Sanskrit dictionary

**1977b:** [LILLYbm] *The Oxford Progressive English-Hindi Dictionary*. [transliteration] *Oksafarda progresiva Aṅgrezi-Hindi kosa*, by S[hivendra] K[ishore] Verma & R.N. Sahai. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1977. Original dark blue cloth, lettered and decorated in white. Pp. i-iii iv-xii, 1 2-357 358. First edition. "About 9000 headwords...are explained in simple and clear Hindi...and some 300 drawings to clarify some meanings further" (from the front d.j. flap). Second copy: IUW.



relatively standardised in its written form... which is in general use today in most of north and central India" (Introduction). Second copy: IUW.

Reprinted **2002**: [IUW] *The Oxford Hindi-English dictionary*, edited by R.S. McGregor. Oxford [England]; New York: Oxford University Press, c2002. xx, 1083 p.; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references (xix-xx).

**1995a**: [IUW] *English-Hindi, Hindi-English: with romanized pronunciation*, edited and compiled by Joseph W. Raker and Rama Shankar Shukla. New York: Hippocrene Books; New Delhi: Star Publications, 1995. 762 p.; 22 cm. Hippocrene standard dictionary.

**1995b**: [IUW] *Star English-Hindi, Hindi-English dictionary: with a detailed glossary of official terms*, [edited and compiled by Joseph W. Raker, Rama Shankar Shukla]. 1st (combined) ed. New Delhi: Star Publications, 1995. 762 p.; 22 cm.

**1996**: [IUW] *Definitional dictionary of metallurgy = Dhātukarma paribhāshā kośa*. Nāī Dillī: Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology, Department of Education, Government of India, c1996. 441 p.; 22 cm. English and Hindi.

**1997a**: [IUW] *Hindīgo dōshi kiso goishū*, by Machida Kazuhiko. Tōkyō: Tōkyō Gaikokugo Daigaku Ajia Afurika Gengo Bunka Kenkyūjo, 1997. ii, 419 p.; 22cm. Added title page: Hindi-Japanese dictionary of selected verbs. Series: Ajia Afurika kiso gengoishū, 33.

**1997b**: [IUW] *Lokabhāratī Hindī kriyā-kośa = Dictionary of Hindi verbs: containing all simple and compound verbs, their lexical equivalents in English and illustrations of their usage*, Helmut Nespital. 1st ed. Allahabad: Lokbharti Prakashan, 1997. xxviii, 1165 p.; 27 cm.

**1997c**: [IUW] *Rājapāla Hindī-Āngrejī thesārasa: Hindī se Āngrejī aura Āngrejī se Hindī kā apāne dhaṅga kā pahalā dvibhāshī thesārasa*, by Gopinātha Śrīvāstava. Dillī: Rājapāla eṇḍa Sanza, 1997. 315 p.; 24 cm. Rajpal Hindi-English thesaurus.

**1998**: [IUW] *Sampūrṇa Āngrezī-Hindī śabdakośa: pahalī bāra saravasādhāraṇa ke lie ... sarala arthom sahita sampūrṇa evaṃ navīnatama śabdakośa*, Bholānātha Tivārī, Amaranātha Kapūra, Viśvaprakāśa Gupta = *Comprehensive English-Hindi dictionary: uptodate, simple meanings, and usage*, by Bholā Nath Tiwari, Amar Nath Kapoor, Vishva Prakash Gupta. 1. saṃskaraṇa. Nayī Dillī: Kitābaghara Prakāśana, 1998. viii, 1406 p.; 25 cm. First edition.

**1998b**: [IUW] *Star children's picture dictionary, bilingual, English-Hindi*, editor, Babita Verma; designed by Mrinal Mitra. Rev. & enl. ed. New Delhi: Star Publications, 1998. 146 p.: chiefly col. ill.; 28 cm.

**1999**: [IUW] *Practical English-Hindi dictionary = Vyāvahārika Āngrezī-Hindī kośa*, sampādaka, Badarīnātha Kapūra. 1. saṃskaraṇa. Nāī Dillī: Prabhāta Prakāśana, [1999], xi, 1488 p.; 24 cm. First edition.

**2000**: [IUW] *Hindī-Urdū-kośa*, saṅkalanakartā, Rizavāna Ahamada. 2nd ed. Ilāhābāda: Rāmanārāyaṇalāla Aruṇakumāra, [2000]. [5], 280 p.; 25 cm. Hindi-Urdu dictionary.

**2003a**: [IUW] *Darśanaśāstra paribhāshā kośa = Definitional dictionary of philosophy*, [pradhāna sampādaka, Pushpalatā Tanejā]. 2. saṃskaraṇa, saṃsodhita tathā parivardhita. Nāī Dillī: Vaijñānika tathā Takanīkī Śabdāvalī Āyoga, Mānava Saṃsādhana Vikāsa Mantrālaya, Mādhyamika evaṃ Uccatara Śikshā Vibhāga, Bhārata Sarakāra,

2003. ix, 331 p.; 22 cm. India. Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology. Definienda in English, with some Latin, German, etc.

**2003b:** [IUW] *Oxford English-Hindi dictionary*, editors, S.K. Verma, R.N. Sahai. Delhi; Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2003. xiii, 798 p.; 19 cm.

**2003c:** [IUW] *Samskṛta-Hindī-Āngreṣī śabdakośa = Sanskrit-Hindi-English dictionary*, sampādaka, Śivaprasāda Bhāradvāja Śāstrī. 1. saṃskaraṇa Dillī: Anila Prakāśana, 2003. 2 v. (viii, 1056 p.); 22 cm. First edition.

**2004a:** [IUW] *Pārijātakōśaḥ: Samskṛta-Hindī śabdārthakośaḥ*, sampādakaḥ, Īśvaracandraḥ. 1. saṃskaraṇa Dillī: Parimala Pablikeśansa, 2004. [8], 1029 p.; 25 cm. First edition. Sanskrit-Hindi dictionary.

**2004b:** [IUW] *Rādhā Samskṛta-Hindī-Āngreṣī śabdakośa = Radha Sanskrit-Hindi-English dictionary*, sampādaka, Śivaprasāda Bhāradvāja Śāstrī. 1. saṃskaraṇa Nāī Dillī: Rādhā Pablikeśansa, 2004. 1056 p.; 23 cm. First edition. Spine title: Most up-to-date Radha Sanskrit Hindi English dictionary. Based on the 1975 Sanskrit-Hindi-English dictionary by Surya Kanta.

**2006:** [IUW] *Concise English - English - Urdu - Hindi Dictionary: with Urdu pronunciation*, comp. by Sagar Malik, Saifuddin Yusufali, A.R. Merchant; Saifee Book Agency. [3. ed.]. Mumbai: Saifee Book Agency 2006. 384 p.; 19 cm.

**2007:** [IUW] *Student's Sanskrit-English-Hindi and English-Sanskrit Hindi dictionary*, edited by S. Jain. 1st ed. Delhi: New Bharatiya Book Corp., 2007. vi, 266 p.; 23 cm.

**2009:** [IUW] *Urdu-Hindi student's dictionary = Urdū-Hindī vidyārthī kośa*, Lalita Handoo. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 2009. v, [6], 272 p.; 24 cm. Central Institute of Indian Languages publication, no. 587. Urdu (in Arabic script and Devanagari) and Hindi; prefatory matter in English.

**2011:** [IUW] *Dictionary of Pāli-Sanskrit-Hindi-English*, Yogendra Singh. Lucknow: International Research Institute of Buddhist Studies; New Delhi: D.K. Printworld, 2011. viii, 645 p.; 22 cm.

[**HINDUSTANI: pre-1947**] Hindustani (Hindustani: हिन्दुस्तानी,[a] ہندوستان[ب]) [ɦɪɳ̪ˈɖuːs̪ˈt̪ɑːni], lit. "of Hindustan") historically also known as Hindavi, Dehlvi, and Rekhta, is the lingua franca of North India and Pakistan. It is an Indo-Aryan language, deriving primarily from the Khariboli dialect of Delhi, and incorporates a large amount of vocabulary from Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and Chagatai. It is a pluricentric language, with two official forms, Modern Standard Hindi and Modern Standard Urdu, which are its standardised registers, and which may be called Hindustani or Hindi-Urdu when taken together. The colloquial languages are all but indistinguishable, and even though the official standards are nearly identical in grammar, they differ in literary conventions and in academic and technical vocabulary, with Urdu adopting stronger Persian, Turkic and Arabic influences, and Hindi relying more heavily on Sanskrit. Before the Partition of India, the terms Hindustani, Urdu, and Hindi were synonymous; all covered what would be called Urdu and Hindi today (Wiki).

Ethnologue now treats Hindustani as two separate languages: Hindi (Modern Standard Hindi): hin; and Urdu (Modern Standard Urdu): urd.

**1771:** [LILLY] *Alphabetum brammanicum sev indostanum universitatis Kasī*, by Cassiano,; da Macerata,; 1708-1791. Amaduzzi, Giovanni Cristoforo,; 1740-1792.

Catholic Church.; Congregatio de Propaganda Fide. Romae, typis Sac. congregationis de propag. fide, 1771. xx, 152 p. 19 cm. Contemporary limp patterned boards. First edition.

**1778:** [LILLY] *Gramatica indostana a mais vulgar que se practica no imperio do gram mogol, offerecida aos mvitos reverendos padres missionarios do ditto imperio.* Roma: Na estamperia da Sagrada congregaçã de propaganda fide, 1778. 138 pp. Contemporary Italian paper over boards, with hand-lettered label on spine. With numerous long vocabulary lists, Portuguese-Hindustani, arranged by parts of speech, thematically, etc.

**1790:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary English and Hindoostanee to which is affixed a Grammar of the Hindoostanee Language*, by John Gilchrist. Calcutta: printed by Stuart and Cooper, 1786, 1790. Contemporary full leather, bound in two volumes, with substantial water damage and worm holes, affecting text in minor ways on several pages. Pp. [8] i ii-liii liv, 1 2-487 488,<sup>2</sup>1 2-93 94, [2] 489-1032, <sup>2</sup>95 96-184 185-192. First edition. With printed dedication dated Calcutta, August, 1786. Zaunmüller, col. 181 (dated 1787-1790). English-Hindustani, pp. [Part I][1]-487, [Part II] 489-1032. Part II with separate title page dated 1790: *A dictionary, English and Hindoostanee, in which the words are marked with their distinguishing initials; as Hinduwee, Arabic, and Persian. Whence the Hindoostanee, or what is vulgarly, but improperly, called the Moor language, is evidently formed.* The Grammar was published separately in 1796. The lengthy Preface bound at the front of this copy and recounting the whole history of the publication of the work is dated 1798. The rare 1786 title page present in this copy was superseded by a new title page [not present here] alluded to at the end of Part I of the first volume, with a new title and date of 1787, no longer mentioning the Grammar.

"As this work is now of a convenient size for being bound, it is absolutely necessary to divide the First Volume (*English and Hindostanee*) not only into Two Parts, but likewise to separate it entirely from the Grammar, which, from its Extent also, must now become a distinct publication, to be given *gratis*, however, along with the Appendix, to the *Original Subscribers only*. In consequence... along with this Number is forwarded a new Title Page, to supercede the old one.... To prevent, in future, the great Confusion and many Losses, which have already ensued from dispatching the Work by Dak, the Author is reduced to the disagreeable Necessity of discontinuing the Delivery of the Numbers, (*particularly at his own risk*), entirely, until the Rainy Season be over; when it is more than probable that the Second Part of the Volume First will be completely finished, and in this State it will be immediately distributed with Ease and Advantage to all Parties concerned" (p. 488).

"Had not the Author's constitution, prospects and spirits been already crushed by misfortunes during the prosecution of this First Volume, he would have boldly proceeded with his intended *Second Volume*, of the *Hindoostanee and English Dictionary*.... Those who are averse to be annoyed with a detail of the difficulties through which a Lexicographer in the present instance has persevered to the end of his labours, during a dreary period of 16 years, in a climate like India, had better turn over from page VI to XVI of the Preface without perusing it, than blame his want of philosophy to suffer in silence, or accuse him of weakly giving vent to sorrows that have preyed for years on his mind, in a recapitulation of them at length, throughout the above pages" (Advertisement).

**1817:** [LILLY] *A dictionary, Hindustani and English.* by John Shakespear London: Printed for the Author, by Cox and Baylis, 75, Great Queen-Street, Lincoln's-

Inn-Fields, and sold by Black, Parbury, and Allen, Booksellers to the Honourable East-India Co., Leadenhall Street, 1817. viii, 834, [6] p.; 40. 19<sup>th</sup>-century (or later) unprinted marbled paper wrappers. First edition. Zaunmüller 181. Lilly copy with presentation inscription dated 1830 from Francis Haughton to Julius Mohl (1800-1876), German orientalist, later professor of Persian at the College de France, who spent some years in the early thirties in Oxford and London. Hindustani-English only.

"Being thus derived from many different sources, and as a living language, so constructed, liable to continual increase and alteration, [Hindustani] is extremely copious, and very indeterminate both as to the words which may be used and as to the sense in which many words are adopted. Besides, **nothing in the shape of a dictionary has yet been published by those who use this dialect as their mother tongue.** Much indulgence, therefore, ought to be shewn to the first lexicographers of this language: and, though many deficiencies exist in Captain Taylor's collection, which Dr. William Hunter revised, augmented, and published at Calcutta in 1808, yet great praise is due to the authors of that work for the care and discernment which the general accuracy, good taste, and arrangement of it exhibit. The difficulty, which has already some time existed, of procuring the publication above alluded to, proves how acceptable it was to the publick...The following work, therefore, founded on the 'Hindoostanee and English' Dictionary of Dr. William Hunter, was prepared: and, though some thousands of Hindustani words...are here added to the collection...the present publication is by nearly one half less in bulk and expense than the foregoing" (Preface).

Second edition **1820**: [LILLYbm] *A dictionary, Hindustani and English*, by John Shakespear. London: printed for the author, by Cox and Baylis, 1820. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century library binding, maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-v* vi-viii, *1* 2-884 885-888. Second edition, much enlarged. Preface slightly revised. Zaunmüller, col. 181, noting the first edition of 1817 (see above). Hindustani-English only.

**1820**: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary, Hindoostanee and English, abridged from the Quarto Edition of Major Joseph Taylor, as edited by the late W. Hunter, M.D.*, by William Carmichael Smyth. London: printed for the editor, 1820. Contemporary brown half-leather and marbled paper over boards, red leather label on spine, lettered in gold. 866 pp. First edition thus. Not in Zaunmüller.

**1833**: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary, English and Hinduwee*, by M.T. Adam. Calcutta: Printed at the School-Book Society's Press, 1833. Original blue-gray cloth over boards, unprinted. 232 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller, who lists *Hindi Kôsha, a Dictionary of the Hindee language*, by the same author, with a publication date of 1829 in Calcutta. This copy with a pencil note "From the Auth" on the fly leaf. "An Anglo-Hinduwee Dictionary has long appeared to the compiler of the following work a desideratum, in order to facilitate a practical acquaintance with the language; of which, it may be justly said, it is one of the most extensively useful dialects spoken in India."

**1836**: [LILLY] *An English and Oordoo school dictionary, in Roman characters: with the accentuation of the Oordoo words, calculated to facilitate their pronunciation by Europeans*, by Joseph T. Thompson. Serampore: Printed for the author, 1836. 2nd ed., improved and enl. ix, 232 p.; 20 cm. Original light violet cloth (worn), with original printed label on spine. Not in Zaunmüller. First edition appeared in 1834. English-Urdu, pp. 1-231.

**1838:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of Oordoo and English, comp. from the best authorities, and arranged according to the order of the English alphabet*, by Joseph T Thompson.. Serampore: Printed for the compiler, 1838. 2 p. l., 604 p. Lilly copy lacks pp. 601-604. 26 cm. Contemporary worn brown calf over boards. First edition. A second edition seems to have been issued in 1853. Lilly copy with an ownership signature dated Calcutta 1848.

**1845:** [LILLYbm] *An introduction to the Hindustani language comprising a grammar, and a vocabulary, English and Hindustani; also short stories and dialogues, short stories in Persian and Nagari characters with some grammatical analysis; Hindustani composition or facilities for translating English into Hindustani and military words of command, Nagari and English*, by John Shakespear. London: W. H. Allen & Co., 1845. Contemporary brown half-leather and green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] *i-vii* viii, 1 2-564 [4]. First edition. [Part II] English-Hindustani, pp. [88]-399, and military words of command in English and Hindustani, pp. 543-561. This copy with the ownership signature of George Moncrieff, dated Feb. 18, 1852; perhaps the father of Sir George Scott Moncrieff (1855-1924) author of *Canals & campaigns: an engineer officer in India, 1877-1885*.

"The author or compiler of the following sheets has before prepared and passed through the press, various editions of a Grammar, Dictionary, and two volumes of Selections, the utility of which is best proved by the uninterrupted public contenance shewn them, [nevertheless] a compendious work, made as easy as possible, has been judged still requisite" (Advertisement).

**1847:** [LILLY] *A dictionary, Hindustani and English*, by William Yates (1792-1845). Calcutta, Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1847. 589, 19 p. 22 cm. Contemporary brown half-leather and marbled paper over boards. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hindustani-English, pp. [1]-564, appendices of irregular Arabic plurals and Arabic roots, pp. [565]-589, and a separately-paginated Hindustani-English Addenda, pp. [1]-19. The Preface does not mention any other dictionaries of the language. *A Pocket Dictionary of English and Hindustani* was published in London by Robert Dobbie in that same year.

"The Hindústání or Urdu is peculiarly the language of the Muhammadan population of Hindústán, and is hence the most widely diffused of all the Indian dialects... The Urdú is, moreover, as the name implies, the *camp* language of India; a circumstance easily accounted for by the long supremacy of the Musalmáns over this country" (Preface, signed Calcutta, January, 1847).

**1848:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary, Hindustani & English: to which is added a reversed part, English and Hindustani*, by Ducan Forbes. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co., 1848. Contemporary full brown leather over boards, with raised bands and an ocher label lettered in gold, by the SPCK in Madras, with their sticker. Pp. [Part I: Hindustani and English] *i-v* vi-xi *xii*, 1 2-585 586; [Part II: English and Hindustani, with separate title page] [2] 1 2-318. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 181 (listing 1859, which was in fact a new edition--there were also editions in 1857 and 1866).

"A Dictionary, Hindustani and English, accompanied by a reverse part, English and Hindustani, has hitherto been a desideratum in this country. It must be obvious... that a Dictionary, intended to assist translation into both languages, which wants either counterpart, is essentially defective. After more than twenty years' experience... which

has convinced me that this deficiency, added to the exorbitant prices charged for Hindustani Dictionaries, has greatly impeded learners, I have endeavoured to remove this impediment by compiling a Dictionary of the principal colloquial language of India at once copious, portable, and of a moderate price" (Preface). This may be the first two-way dictionary of English and Hindustani.

Second edition, enlarged, **1866**: [LILLYbm] *A dictionary, Hindustani & English: accompanied by a reversed dictionary, English and Hindustani. The second edition, greatly enlarged., and much improved*, by Duncan Forbes. London: W.H. Allen & Co., 1866. Contemporary red leather, lettered and decorated in gold and blind; raised bands on spine. Pp. [4] i ii-viii, 1 2-802, 803-804, 1 2-318. Second edition, enlarged and improved. Zaubmüller, col. 181 (listing only the 1859 [should be 1857] second edition). This appears to be a new issue of the second edition. "In preparing this second edition, neither toil nor expense has been spared on the part of the author and publishers, in order to render it the most complete work of the kind ever offered to the public" (Preface). With further detailed references to previous dictionaries of Hindustani. Hindustani-English, pp. [1]-802, and English-Hindustani (with separate title page), pp. [1]-318.

**1848**: [LILLY] *An English and Hindoostanee naval dictionary of technical terms and sea phrases, as also the various words of command given in working a ship, &c. with many sentences of great use at sea: to which is prefixed a short grammar of the Hindoostanee language: the whole calculated to enable the officers of the Hon. East-India Company's and county service, to give their orders to the lascars with that exactness and promptitude, which upon many occasions, must prove of the greatest importance*, by the late Captain Thomas Rodbuck. Fourth edition. Revised and corrected by William Carmichael Smith, Esq., 1848. Pp. [2] 1 2-6 7 8-89 90 91-106. 17.3 cm. Leaf with pp. 19-20 bound out of sequence. Rebound in modern cloth with printed label on spine. "A Naval Dictionary English and Hindoostanee," pp. [7]-89, followed by English-Hindustani "Words of Command and Sea Phrases," pp. [90]-106. The first edition appeared in 1813.

"... although we have many Native Seamen in our shipping, there is no work to be had, which is calculated to enable an Officer of a ship to give his orders, or carry on a conversation with the Lascars, upon the most common occurrences connected with his several duties. To obviate this, I have not only translated all the words and phrases I could find in several English Naval works, but also availed myself of the leisure afforded by a long passage between England and India, in collecting all the words of command, &c. which I heard made use of in the actual working of the ship..." (Extract from the Preface of Captain Thomas Roebuck).

**1852**: [LILLY] *An English and Oordoo dictionary, in roman characters. Revised edition, improved and enlarged*. Calcutta: for the author, 1852. Original gray cloth, gilt lettering on spine. Pp. [8] 1 2-332. This copy with bookplate of the Baptist Mission House in London. English-Urdu-Hindi, pp. [1]-332, double column. The first edition appeared in Serampore in 1838. This edition is enlarged by about 20% and it was published posthumously. A second part, Oordoo-English, was published the following year, presumably the second edition of the 1838 edition listed above. This edition not in Vancil; not in Zaubmüller.

**1861:** [LILLY] *The Hand Book to Hindoostanee Conversation with familiar phrases and an easy vocabulary, English and Hindoostanee*. Calcutta: Printed a G. P. R. Kaully & Co. at the Calcutta Union Press, No. 6, Wellington Street, 1861. Pp. 1-5 6-63. 15,8 cm. Original green sewn wrappers, with a white printed label on front cover, lettered and decorated in black. English-Hindustani "Part II. Familiar Phrases," pp. 16-31, and "Part III. Vocabulary, English and Hindoostanee," pp. 32-63.

New edition **1870:** [LILLY] *The handbook to hindoostanee conversation, with familiar phrases, and an easy vocabulary, English and Hindoostanee*. Serampore: Tomohur Press, 1870. Original green wrappers, with printed paper label pasted to cover [this copy with label mistakenly pasted upside down on rear cover]. 64 pp. A later edition at Harvard is dated 1880. There was also a printing from the same press in 1883. The first edition appears to have been in Calcutta, printed by Saunders, 1851.

**1865:** [LILLY] *A Vocabulary English and Hindoostanee in Three Parts: containing 1.—A Nomenclature of Ordnance Stores. 2.—A List of Adjectives, Nouns, &c. 3.—A Collection of Military Terms, Phrases, Names, Titles, &c.* compiled by G. P. Hazelgrove, Ordnance Department. Bombay: Printed at the Education Society's Press, Byculla, 1865. Pp. *i-iii iv v vi vii viii I* 2-111. 21.5 cm. Original gray cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. English-Hindustani (in Roman, Persian and "Devangree or Balbodh" characters), arranged as indicated on the title page, Part I. pp.2-65; Part II, pp. 66-77; Part III, pp. 78-111. With the bookplate of John Lawson.

"The groundwork for the present compilation was a collection—in Hindoostanee—of the names of the principal Stores in the Ordnance Department made by me some ten or twelve years ago for my own private use, and added to from time to time up to this period, so as the embrace the whole of the headings in the current Nomenclature for which Native terms are to be found... I look with confidence to Government and its Military employés—for whose use chiefly I have undertaken its publication—for such support as will repay me the actual expense I have incurred in printing the work, and if it should prove of any value, as a medium, in facilitating intercourse between Europeans and the Natives of India in their transactions with each other, I shall consider it a sufficient remuneration for the time and labour it has cost me in giving it publicity" (Preface).

"The ... vocabulary comprises such words as will prove useful to the new-comer upon his arrival at either of the three Presidencies.... The letter D, prefixed to the word, denotes, that word to be peculiar to the Dukhune or Southern dialect, which prevails throughout the Deccan, or southern parts of the peninsula of India" (p. 32).

**1875:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Hindee language*, by John Drew Bate [1836-1924]. Benares: Printed at the Medical Hall Press, E.J. Lazarus, 1875. 805 p. 27 cm. Contemporary (and partly original?) brown cloth, lettered in gold, repaired in green cloth. Zaubmüller 181 (listing only second edition of 1918). Hindee-English, pp. [1]-805.

**1879:** [LILLYbm] *A New Hindustani-English Dictionary, with illustrations from Hindustani Literature and Folk-Lore*, by S. W. Fallon. Banares; London: E. J. Lazarus and Co.; Trübner and Co., 1879. Original brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind (spine missing). Pp. [6] *i* ii-xxiv xxv-xxviii, *I* 2-1216, *i* ii-ix (errata) *x-xii*. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 181. Hindustani-English only. The author was at work on an English-Hindustani companion to this volume when he died in 1880 (see below).

"The chief features of the present work are the preeminence given to the spoken and rustic mother tongue of the Hindi speaking people of India; the exhibition, for the first time, of the pure unadulterated language of women; and the illustrations given of the use of words by means of examples selected from the every day speech of the people, and from their poetry, songs, and proverbs, and other folklore...The dictionary will include as an important integral part of the spoken tongue, the vocabulary of women...as yet strangely overlooked and never before given in any work known to the compiler. Some portion of this vocabulary is more or less current in the language of men; but the greater part is still confined exclusively to women...The seclusion of native females in India has been the asylum of the true vernacular, as pure and simple as it is unaffected by the pedantries of word-makers" (Introduction).

**1880 [2005]:** [IUW] *A romanized Hindūstānī and English dictionary*, by Nathaniel Brice. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services, 2005. viii, 307 p.; 18 cm. Originally published: Benares: E.J. Lazarus and Co., 1880. 3rd and rev. ed. English and Hindi (Hindi in roman).

**1882:** [LILLYbm] *The English & Hindi Dictionary. An Etymological, Idiomatic and Illustrated Dictionary*, by Thomas Craven. Lucknow: American Methodist Mission Press, 1882. Original pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in black (in poor condition). Pp. [6] 1 2-307 308. Second edition? Not in Zauhmüller (who lists only the same author's New Royal Dictionary of 1932). "The English and Hindi Dictionary is a reproduction of the People's Dictionary [1881]... This Dictionary has been compiled to meet a want felt in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools of North India. There have been dictionaries published heretofore which have served a certain purpose; none of them, however, will be found to be as helpful and accessible as the one now issued...The publication of this dictionary was undertaken with the special object of making the work accessible to the poorer boys of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools...By printing a very large edition, the Publisher is enabled to place this dictionary at the low price of eight annas per copy [half the price of the People's Dictionary]" (Preface).

Ninth edition **1891:** [LILLYbm] *The Royal School Dictionary in English and Roman-Urdu. A Pronouncing, derivative, idiomatic and illustrated dictionary. Revised and enlarged edition (fiftieth thousand)*, by Thomas Craven. Lucknow: The Methodist Publishing House, 1891. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] 1 2-457 458 + 72-page catalogue. Ninth edition. "The demand for the Royal School Dictionary still continues. We now send forth the ninth edition, making a round 50,000 copies issued since the publication of the first issue.... A very large amount of additional matter has been introduced, and the number of pages has been increased by about forty per cent, so that the book is now much larger without the appendices, than the last editions were with them" (The Agent, 1891).

**1883:** [LILLYbm] *A new English-Hindustani dictionary with illustrations from English literature and colloquial English, translated into Hindustani*, by S.W. Fallon [1817-1880] and John Drew Bate. Banaras: Printed at the Banaras Medical Hall Press, sold by E.J. Lazarus, Banaras and Trübner and Co., London, 1883. Contemporary brown half-leather and brown cloth, spine with four raised bands, lettered and decorated in gold.

Pp. [4] I 2-674, i ii-iv + 2 pp. adverts. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 181 (listing only edition of 1905 [1941]).

"This is a companion volume to the author's Hindustani and English Dictionary. It contains more words than are generally found in other works with the addition of many thousand idioms and phrases with their Hindustani equivalents.... This work was commenced by the late Dr. S.W. Fallon in 1879. He had personally corrected and revised up to the letter E, and had issued up to the word 'Beastliness'. But unfortunately on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of October 1880, he died in England of mental exhaustion [and the work was completed by the Rev. J. D. Bate]" (Preface).

**1884:** [IUW] *A dictionary of Urdū, classical Hindī, and English*. By John T. Platts. London, W. H. Allen & co., 1884. viii, 1259, [1] p. 27 cm. Caption title: *A dictionary, Hindūstānī and English*. Lettered on cover: Platts. Hindūstānī dictionary.

**1892:** [LILLYbm] *Hindustani Idioms with vocabulary and explanatory notes for the use of candidates for the higher standard*, by A. N. Phillips. London: Kegan, Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., 1892. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. i-v vi-viii xix-xii I 2-228. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Hindustani, pp. [107]-226, with addenda and corrigenda, pp. [227]-228.

"I offer this little book to the public as the result of many years spent in India in active work among the natives of that country....My idea has been [among others]...to give a number of words and phrases which, though in everyday use, are not to be found as a rule in the ordinary dictionaries and vocabularies. The very full vocabulary I have added is intended...for all ordinary purposes to supply, in fact, the place of a dictionary" (Preface).

**1898:** [LILLYbm] *Manuale e Glossario della lingua indostana o urdu*, by Camillo Tagliabue. Rome: Tipografia della R. Accademia dei Lincei, 1898. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in silver and decorated in silver and blind. Pp. [8] I 2-288 289-290. First edition. Collezione scolastica del R. Istituto Orientale in Napoli. Vol. II. Not in Zaunmüller. Italian-Hindi/Urdu, pp. [225]-288. Volume I in the series was the same author's *Grammatica della lingua indostana o urdu* (Rome, 1892). The manual and glossary appears to contain one of the earliest Italian Hindi vocabularies. Zaunmüller lists no Italian Hindi dictionaries up to 1955.

**1905:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Hindustani Dictionary*, by George S[peirs] A[lexander] Ranking. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink & Co., 1905. Original brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. [2 (verso of leaf, i)] ii iii-v vi-xi, I 2-758. First edition. Printed at the Baptist Mission Press in Calcutta. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Hindustani only.

"The need for a dictionary such as this which is now offered to the public has long been felt by the compiler, during a study of Hindustani extending over thirty years. Strange as it may seem in so extensive a dependency of the British Empire, during the whole period of British rule in India, no serious attempt has ever been made to compile a lexicon which should provide the English student with accurate Hindustani equivalents for the words and expressions of the English language in such a form as to render them easily available....The growing importance of our Indian possessions...makes it all the more necessary to provide a dictionary such as the present...No one can take up a Hindustani newspaper of the present day without being struck by the rapidly growing tendency to employ English words in place of the indigenous and equally expressive

vernacular word...I would appeal to the good taste of the educated natives of India to stem the tide which threatens to bestrew the shores of Hindustani with the flotsam and jetsam of English" (Preface).

**1908:** [LILLY] *Hindustani stepping-stones ...*, by Douglas Craven Phillott [1860-1930]. Allahabad: the pioneer press, 1908. 180 p. 16mo. Original red cloth lettered in gold. English-Hindustani vocabulary as Appendix B, pp. 171-180.

**1910:** [LILLY] *Hindustani manual*, by Douglas Craven Phillott, [1860-1930]. Calcutta: Calcutta School book and Useful Literature Society, 1910. 259 p. Original black cloth lettered in gold. English-Hindustani vocabulary "of additional useful words," pp. 229-242.

**1911:** [LILLYbm] *The Eng.-Hind. vocabulary of 3000 words for higher standard and proficiency candidates; or, "The right word in the right place,"* by D[ouglas] C[raven] Phillott [1860-1930]. Calcutta: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1911. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. *i-vii* *viii-xv* *xvi*, *1* 2-179 *180-184* (last two leaves blank). First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. English-Hindustani, pp. [1]-179.

"In this little vocabulary, 5184 English words are represented by less than 3000 Hindustani colloquial ones. With the exception of one or two useful technical terms, the list contains only the common words of the everyday speech of the illiterate" (Preface).

This copy with the ink ownership signature of R. Meikle, who has carefully added words throughout, noting that the Preface's reference to "only the common words of the everyday speech of the illiterate" does not of course necessarily apply to the words added in manuscript. The page reference of the latter are to the Kalmi-Urdu 1908 edition. R.M."

Second edition **1917:** [LILLY] *An Eng.-Hind. vocabulary for higher standard and proficiency candidates, or, "The right word in the right place"*, Douglas Craven Phillott [1860-1930]. Calcutta: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press and published by the author, 1917. xv, 334 p.; 26 cm."Second edition, enlarged". Original green cloth, lettered in blind. English-Hindustani, pp. [1]-334. Second copy: LILLY, also in original binding.

"At the suggestion of my pupils, numerous examples and a number of English words have been added to this Edition, to make it more suitable as a work of reference. The number of Hindustani words, however, has only slightly been increased" (Preface to the Second Edition).

**1914:** [LILLY] *A manual of colloquial Hindustani and Bengali in the roman character*, by N.C. Chatterjee. Calcutta, 1914. xi, 180 p. 18 cm. Original rose-brown wrappers, lettered in black. The Lilly copy is a presentation copy from the author to Douglas Craven Phillott, with his bookplate. See above for works by Phillott on Hindustani.

**1919:** [LILLYbm] *The Imperial Hindee and English Dictionary (with Pronunciations)*, by M. B. Trailokya. Bombay: Printed the Native Opinion Press, Girgaon, and published by Mokund Shantaram Naik, Girgaum, 1919. Later blue unlettered cloth over boards. Pp. [4] *1* 2-380. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hindi-English, pp. [1]-380. Reprinted in 1977, in Delhi, with no indication that there was an

earlier edition. Trailokya was French teacher at the Aryan Education's Society High School in Bombay.

"A pronouncing Hindee-English Dictionary was a long felt want and with a view to meet a great demand for such a work the present volume is compiled.... It contains a large number of Hindee words and their English equivalents with their correct pronunciations in Hindee character. This is a new feature of this dictionary, which, I hope, will be found to be a considerable help to acquire a correct knowledge of the English language" (Preface).

**Ca. 1910:** [LILLYbm] *Abriss der Hindustani-Sprachlehre und deutsch-indisches Wörterverzeichnis*, by the staff of the (Ind). I.R. 950. N.p. n.d. [circa 1910?]. Original black linen spine and stiff green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-4 5-59 60-66. No edition indicated. Includes a German-Hindustani vocabulary, pp. 39-59.

"The *Abriss der Hindustani-Sprachlehre* is primarily intended for the supporting staff of the Indian Legion and has been compiled on the basis of experience in service in the Legion. The German-Indian dictionary contains the vocabulary considered essential for all German instructors. The German-Hindustani military dictionary published by the present work is also intended as a contribution to a deeper friendship between the German Reich and the Indian freedom movement" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1935:** [IUW] *The munshi: a standard Hindustani grammar (with exercises and full vocabulary) officially recommended for examinations in Urdu*, by Mohamed Akbar Khan Haidari. 10th ed., rewritten and enl. Delhi: Haidari's Oriental Book Depot, 1935. xviii, 252 p.; 23 cm. "In Hindi script"--T.p.

**1939 [1958]:** [IUW] *Bhargava's Standard Illustrated Dictionary of the English Language (Anglo-Hindi ed.) Comprising Correct Pronunciation and Accents in Devanagari Script, Definitions, Explanations, Thousands of new word in Arts and Science, Phrases and Idioms explained in English and translated into Hindi, Several Appendices and thousands of administrative & legal words with Hindi Synonyms as adopted by Union and State Governments in the shape of Supplement and over two hundred Illustrations*, compiled and edited by Prof. R. C. Pathak, B.A., L.T. Author of Bhargava's Dictionaries. Tenth Edition (Revised and Enlarged). Banaras [P. N. Bhargava]; sole distributors: Shree Ganga Pustakalaya [1958]. 4, 1364 p. illus. 23 cm. Library binding. English-Hindi dictionary, pp. [1]-1096, and various English-Hindi appendices as indicated in the title. Verso of title page states "282,000 copies printed and sold in previous editions," and lists most recent printing as June, 1958, 2,000 copies.

"This Standard work of reference has made a new departure in its compilation. It is quite original in style and method and no pains have been spared to make it as compact, perfect and reliable as possible.... Much stress has been placed on the correct standard pronunciation of English words.... All the words in literary and conversational English have been included in the work. The prevalent terms of all sciences, have, as far as space permitted, been included" (Preface to the First Edition, dated June 1939).

"In the Tenth Edition of this Standard work of reference, the predominant change introduced has been the incorporation of about five thousand new words in the main body of the dictionary. A further Supplement containing several thousands of administrative and legal words with proper Hindi Synonyms as accepted and adopted by Union & State Governments is the most attractive feature of this edition which has amply increased its utility" (Preface to the Tenth Edition, dated April 1958).

**1936 [1998]:** [IUW] *Urdū-Hindī kośa*, mūla sampādaka, Rāmacandra Varmā; saṁśodhana evaṁ parivardhana, Badarīnātha Kapūra. Saṁśodhita navīna [2.] saṁskaraṇa Vārāṇasī: Śabdaloḥka Prakāśana; Vitaraka, Lokabhāratī Prakāśana, [1998]. [13], 359 p.; 24 cm. Reprint. Originally published: 1936. Hindi and Urdu (Urdu in Devanagari)

**1942:** [LILLYbm] *Guide to Military Urdu and the Elementary Examination*, by Major W[illiam] Turner. Karachi: The Education Publishing Company, [1942]. Original cream paper over boards, lettered in green. Pp. [2] i ii, 1 2-268, 213 214-216, v-xvii xviii. First edition. English-Urdu vocabulary arranged by military topics, pp. [153]-167, and a general English-Urdu glossary, pp. [213]-xvii (a total of 17 pp.). This copy with the ink ownership inscription: "Walter C. Hand | Calcutta Nov. 7, 1944 | Foreign Economic Administration". "This volume, now prepared for military officers, is a revision of the manual originally written by Mr. Anandram T. Shahani and Mr. Dayaram T. Shahani, which has served more than one generation of officers. It has now been expanded by the addition of the numerous expressions necessary in mechanical transport and aerial warfare, and other concomitants of modern war" (Foreword).

**1943:** [LILLYbm] *Hospital Conversation with Vocabulary and Phrases (in Roman Urdu)*, by A. W. Cornelius. Landour, Missourie, India: The Missourie Book Society, 1943. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black and red. Pp. [2] i [1] ii-iv v, 1 2-60. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Urdu hospital phrases and vocabulary throughout, with an alphabetical vocabulary, pp. 55-60, double columned. "This main object of this book... is to help the Doctors, Sisters and other Medical Practitioners, but especially foreigners. I have kept in view the needs of the British Military Hospitals in India" (Preface). With "Approved by Head Quarters | Dehra Dun" printed in red on front cover. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge, with his ink ownership signature.

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *Colloquial Hindustani*, by A. H. Harley, with an introduction J. R. Firth. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1944. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in black; dust jacket tan lettered in black. Pp. [2] i-iv v-xxx, 1 2-147 148. First edition. English-Hindustani, pp. 113-136.

"The everyday speech of well over fifty million people of all communities in the North of India is the expression of a common language, Hindustani. This language is shared... by about fifty million more... in all parts of India... The study and teaching of modern Indian languages in Europe is only just beginning to outgrow the Fort William tradition built up during the first half of last century. Most manuals of Hindustani introduce you to an India long gone by, a nostalgia for which continues to ache in the hearts of a few of the older lovers of India. [NB: the sentence which follows this has been carefully cut out of the page...]" (Introduction).

**1946:** [IUW] *Bhargava's standard illustrated dictionary of the Hindi language (Hindi-English ed.)* Compiled and edited by R. C. Pathak. 7th ed., rev. and enl. Chowk, Varanasi [i.e. Benares, India] Narendra Bharagava [Sole distributor: Shree Ganga Pustakalaya, Pref. 1946]. 1280 p. illus. 23 cm.

**[HINDUSTANI, SARNAMI]** Caribbean Hindustani or Hindustani Sarnami is a dialect of Bhojpuri spoken in Trinidad and Tobago, Guyana, Suriname, Jamaica, and the rest of the Caribbean region with significant Indian influence. After Dutch and Sranan Tongo, Sarnami Hindustani is the most widely spoken language of Suriname. The language is spoken by the descendants of emigrants from the current Indian states of Uttar Pradesh

and Bihar, collectively known in Suriname and the Netherlands as Hindoestanen. Because the predominance of Bhojpuri-speaking emigrants, the Caribbean Hindustani and Sarnami Hindustani are most influenced by Bhojpuri and other Bihari varieties of the Hindustani language. The Caribbean Hindustani of neighboring Guyana, known as Aili Gaili, is spoken by a few older members within a community of 300,000 Indo-Guyanese. The variant spoken in Trinidad and Tobago is known as Trinidad Bhojpuri. In 1996, it was spoken by 15,633 people.

Ethnologue: hns. Alternate Names: Caribbean Hindustani.

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Build your Hindi vocabulary through English*, by James R. Sookhoo. St. Augustine, Trinidad, W.I.: Industrial Laboratories Research, 1985. Original blue and gray wrappers, lettered in blue and white. Pp. [3] i-x xi, 1-229 230-238. First edition. Cover title: *Dictionary Hindi English. Build your Hindi Vocabulary through English*. English-Hindi, pp. 1-62, and Hindi-English, pp. 63-138, with further classified English-Hindi and Hindi-English lists (musical instruments, foods, plants, etc).

"This is the first book that I have written, and, perhaps I should say why I undertook such a task when I am now approaching my seventy-fifth birthday. First of all I have sensed the dire need for this presentation. ... My granddaughter [in Canada] is currently pursuing a course in Indian dances. Her questions, actually prompted me... to do something to meet this need...so much needed even in Trinidad... Hence this book has materialised which will help to meet the need of singers and dancers in particular..." (Author's Introduction).

**1990:** [IUW] *A dictionary of common Trinidad Hindi*, compiled by Kumar Mahabir and Sita Mahabir; illustrations by S.K. Ragbir. [2nd ed.]. [Trinidad, W.I.: Chakra Pub. Co., c1990]. 41 p.: ill.; 21 cm.

[HMONG] Hmong (RPA: Hmoob) or Mong (RPA: Moob), known as First Vernacular Chuanqiandian Miao in China (Chinese: 川黔滇苗语第一土语; pinyin: Chuānqióndiān miáo yǔ dì yī tǔyǔ), is a dialect continuum of the West Hmongic branch of the Hmongic languages spoken by the Hmong people of Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi, northern Vietnam, Thailand, and Laos. There are some 2.7 million speakers of varieties that are largely mutually intelligible, including 260,000 Hmong Americans. Over half of all Hmong speakers speak the various dialects in China, where the Dananshan (大南山) dialect forms the basis of the standard language. However, Hmong Daw (White Miao) and Mong Njua (Green Miao) are widely known only in Laos and the United States (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Hmong as a macrolanguage: hmn.

**1992:** [IUW] 汉语苗词典: 黔东南方言 = *Diel hmub cif dieex: hveb qeef dongb*, 中国社会科学院民族研究所主编; 王春德编著. *Han Miao ci dian: Qian dong fang yan* = *Diel hmub cif dieex: Hveb qeef dongb*, Zhongguo she hui ke xue yuan min zu yan jiu suo zhu bian; Wang Chunde bian zhu. 第1版. Di 1 ban. [贵阳市]: 贵州民族出版社, 1992. [Guiyang shi]: Guizhou min zu chu ban she, 1992. 53, 460 p.; 20 cm. First edition. Series: 中国少数民族语言系列词典. Zhongguo shao shu min zu yu yan xi lie ci dian. Includes bibliographical references and indexes (p. 160). Chinese-Hmong dictionary.

**[HMONG DAW]** Over half of all Hmong speakers speak the various dialects in China, where the Dananshan (大南山) dialect forms the basis of the standard language.

However, Hmong Daw (White Miao) and Mong Njua (Green Miao) are widely known only in Laos and the United States (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mww. Alternate Names: Bai Miao, Banded Arm Hmong, Hmong Dao, Hmong Dleu, Hmong Qua Mpa, Meo Do, Meo Kao, Mong Do, Mong Trang, Pe Miao, Peh Miao, Striped Arm Hmong, Striped Hmong, White Hmong, White Lum, White Meo, White Miao.

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *White Meo-English Dictionary*, compiled by Ernest E. Heimbach. Ithaca, NY: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, 1969. Original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 500 pp. First edition, based on a 1966 edition printed in Thailand by the Overseas Missionary Fellowship. Data Paper: No. 75. Linguistics Series IV. Second copy: IUW.

"The Hmong Daw (White Meo) of Thailand and Laos speak a dialect ... which is mutually intelligible with those spoken by the Hmong Njua (Blue or Green Meo). These are the principal groups of Meo dialects spoken in these two countries, and are a part of the much larger group of languages and dialects known in South China as the Miao and in Thailand as the Meo. There are Meo in North Vietnam as well." There are approximately 48,000 speakers in Thailand.

Revised edition, with new title, **1979:** [LILLYbm] *White Hmong-English Dictionary*, compiled by Ernest E. Heimbach. Ithaca, NY: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, 1979. Original printed wrappers. 500 pp. Revised edition. "We have substituted 'Hmong' for 'Meo' in that title... This has been done to conform to the wishes of Hmong, who object strongly to 'Meo' as a derogatory term they themselves would never use." Data Paper: Number 75. Linguistics Series IV.

**1992 [1993]:** [LILLYbm] *English-White Hmong Dictionary*, compiled by Brian McKibben. Provo, Utah: [Brian McKibben], 1993. Second printing, November, 1993. 347 pp. Original red and black wrappers, lettered in black and red. First printing was November, 1992. English-White Hmong, pp. 3-347.

**2002:** [LILLY] *English-White Hmong & White Hmong-English Dictionary*, Saint Paul Public Schools English Language Learners Programs. Saint Paul Public Schools, 2002. Pp. [10] 1-106 I-XXIV [4] 1-110. 27.5 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and blue, with red, blue, green and yellow graphic design on front cover. New edition. English-White Hmong, pp. 1-106 (first pagination), and White Hmong-English, pp. 1-110 (second pagination).

"Welcome to the 2002 edition of the Saturn School English Hmong and Hmong English Dictionaries! Nearly 4000 words and phrases have been added since our last edition (2000) and our dictionaries are better than ever! Also, the new dictionaries include the Special Education English Hmong Dictionary compiled by the State of Minnesota's Children, Families and Learning (CFL) through a grant from the federal government.... In 1996 the dictionaries were put onto the internet and continue to be the only 'talking dictionaries' on the internet. ... Many of the words in these dictionaries have never been translated into English before.... The Hmong language has only been on

paper since 1955 and this dictionary adds yet another contribution to the advancement and study of the language" (Dear Hmong Dictionary User).

**[HMONG NJUA]** Over half of all Hmong speakers speak the various dialects in China, where the Dananshan (大南山) dialect forms the basis of the standard language.

However, Hmong Daw (White Miao) and Mong Njua (Green Miao) are widely known only in Laos and the United States (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hnj. Alternate Names: Blue Hmong, "Blue Meo" (pej.), Ching Miao, Green Hmong, "Green Meo" (pej.), Hmong Leng, Hmong Nzhuua, Hmoob Leeg, Lu Miao, "Meo Dam" (pej.), "Meo Lai" (pej.), Mong Leng, Mong Njua, Mong Ntsua, Qing Miao, Tak Miao.

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Mong Njua [Green Hmong]: a Miao (Meo) Language of Southeast Asia*, by Thomas Amis Lyman. The Hague / Paris: Mouton, 1974. Original blue and white wrappers over stiff white card, lettered in white. 404 pp. First edition. Janua Linguarum: Series Practica, 123. Second copy: IUW.

"This is the first Mong Njua-English dictionary ever compiled... The Mong constitute a sub-division of the ethnic stock known as Miao which numbers over three million persons and is located in the mountainous regions of Southwest China, Northern Vietnam, Laos, and the Shan States of Burma, and Northern Thailand... The Miao are divided by linguistic and cultural differences into a number of tribes whose names often derive from the color of the women's garments, e.g. White Miao, Black Miao, Striped Miao, etc." (from the d.j. flap)

**1983:** [LILLYbm] *English-Mong-English Dictionary. Phoo Txhais lug Aakiv-Moob-Aakiv*, by Lang xiong, Joua Xiong & Nao Leng Xiong. [Milwaukee, Wisconsin: published by the authors, printed by Hetrick Printing, Inc., 1983]. First edition. English-Hmong, pp. [1]-460, and Hmong-English, pp. [462]-547. "We realize that all of our Mong compatriots have to overcome the basic language barrier so as to be able to self support in the United States of America... This dictionary was prepared primarily to help the Mong users who have basic difficulties" (Introduction).

**[HO]** Ho (also known as Bihar Ho and Lanka Kol) is a Munda language of the Austroasiatic language family spoken primarily in India by about 1.04 million people (0.103% of India's population) per the 2001 census. It is spoken by the Ho people and is written with the "Varang Kshiti" (also "Warang Chiti" script). In some regions, in Oriya, Devanagari and Latin but are considered non-ideal by the native speakers who prefer exclusive use of Varang Kshiti. The name "Ho" is derived from the native word "ho", which means "human" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hoc. Alternate Names: Bihar Ho, Lanka Kol.

**1915:** [LILLYbm] *Ho Grammar (with vocabulary)*, by Lionel Burrows. Calcutta: Catholic Orphan Press, 1915. Contemporary black half-leather and maroon cloth lettered in gold, over boards. 194 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Ho, pp. [119]-148, and Ho-English, pp. [149]-183. Bibliography, p. [iii].

"The following collection of about 1800 Ho words [is] a working vocabulary including almost all the words that will be encountered by an ordinary foreigner. The number of words used by an average Ho is probably no more than 400 at the outside...and I think the vocabulary I have collected will be found sufficient for all

practical purposes" ("Vocabulary, p. [118]). "It is certainly an accepted historical fact that the Santals, Hos and Nundas originally belonged to the same aboriginal stock and...represent the same ethnic type with a strong linguistic affinity. The language of the original ancient race was not, however, written so far as is known, and there is therefore no classical standard by which its various surviving forms can be measured and compared...Though, therefore, the three dialects--Santali, Mundari and Ho--of the so-called Munda family of languages do contain marked features of common descent, they have...drifted apart on many points of usage, vocabulary and pronunciation...between Mundari and Ho, there are many differences, particularly in vocabulary, which though not perhaps sufficient...to exalt Ho to the dignity of a distinct language, are certainly sufficient to justify its separate treatment. The alternations and marginal notes I had to make in the Mundari Grammar which I used in learning Ho, made it look...like corrected proof-sheets originally set up by a mad compositor... [This] is a comparatively simple and popular manual based on a first-hand acquaintance with its subject acquired during three years of service as the office in charge of the Kolhan, and it will have served its purpose if it is of practical use to fellow Government officials and others who wish to study Ho" (Preface). This appears to be the first extensive vocabulary of the language.

**[HOLOHOLO]** Holoholo is a Bantu language of DR Congo and formerly in Tanzania spoken by the Holoholo people on either side of Lake Tanganyika. Classification is uncertain, but it may belong with the Takama group (Nurse 2003:169). Maho (2009) classifies D281 Tumbwe (Etumbwe) and D282 Lumbwe as closest to Holoholo. Neither has an ISO code (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hoo. Alternate Names: Guha, Horohoro, Kalanga, Kiholoholo, Kikalanga.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *Esquisse de la langue Holoholo*, by A. Coupez. Antwerp: Commission de Linguistique Africaine, 1955. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. 162 pp. + fold-out chart. First edition. Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervuren (Belgique), Série in 8°, Sciences de l'Homme, Linguistique, Volume 12. Not in Zaubmüller. This copy withdrawn from the Bibliotheca Scholasticus S. Josephi in Louvain, with ink stamps and library markings. Second copy: IUW.

"Once quite numerous, the Holoholo population (which occupies area 80 on G. Van Bulck's map in *Recherches linguistiques au Congo Belge*) consists today of no more than a few thousand individuals scattered about the Albertville Territory (Katanga Province, Belgian Congo)...The numerical decline of the Holoholo has led to the progressive loss of their individuality...Familiarized with various foreign languages, particularly with the knowledge of Swahili, which enjoys a lively prestige among a number of those arabized, the Holoholo lose the feeling for their own language entirely; each individual has adopted from the outside a certain number of phrases and words which come spontaneously to their tongue along with those of their maternal language, if they have not completely forgotten the former."

**[HOLU]** Holo is a Bantu language of Angola and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Yeci and Samba may be separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hol. Alternate Names: Holo, Hongu, Kiholo, Kiholu.

**2003:** [IUW] *Notes grammaticales et lexique du Kiholu*, by Jan Daeleman. München: Lincom, 2003. 78 p.; 21 cm. Series: LINCOS studies in African linguistics 58.

[**HOM-IDYOMO**] Hom-idyomo is one of various twentieth-century attempts to create artificial languages. It has no official standing and is not listed in Ethnologue.

**1923:** [LILLYbm] *Hom-idyomo: outline of an auxiliary international language without declinations and absolutely phonetic. Book first: practical grammar.--Book second: Hom-idyomo dictionary.--Book third: English and Hom-idyomo dictionary*, by C[ipriano] Cardenas (1858- ). Leipzig: C. Cardenas, 1923. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-V VI VII-VIII, 1 2-165 166-168, <sup>2</sup>1-5 6-320, <sup>3</sup>1-2 3-376. Second edition, corrected and completed. First edition not known. English-Hom-idyomo dictionary, pp. [6]-369, with corrigenda, pp. [370]-376. Second copy: IUW.

"English is easier than many, it is nice to hear it spoken by young ladies, but it is not fitted for the purpose of this book.... Every people has some manner to waste time, and that of English-speakers is by speaking too little or by speaking confusedly.... The want of logic in the structure of all living languages creates a hard task for foreigners and for nationals as well... Hom-idyomo can prove to be one useful factor for universal Peace. Hom-idyomo can be learned, easily and completely, by a work of half an hour a day during one year. It has been formed by opening simultaneously five national dictionaries and selecting from them each common word.... Of course I do not pretend that Hom-idyomo is a language absolutely free from inconvenience.... I may confess that Hom-idyomo is not so easy to learn as Esperanto is, but it is incomparably easier to practise... The present book contains an English-Hom-idyomo dictionary, no doubt full of errors, resulting not from any in Hom-idyomo language, but because its author knows little of the English language" (Preface).

[**HOP**I] Hopi (Hopi: Hopilavayi) is a Uto-Aztecan language spoken by the Hopi people (a Pueblo group) of northeastern Arizona, USA, although today some Hopi are monolingual English speakers. The use of the language has gradually declined over the course of the 20th century. In 1990, it was estimated that more than 5,000 people could speak Hopi as a native language (approximately 75% of the population); at least 40 of them were monolingual in Hopi. The 1998 language survey of 200 Hopi people showed that 100% of Hopi elders (60 years or older) were fluent, while fluency in adults (age 40-59) was only 84%, 50% in young adults (age 20-39), and 5% in children (age 2-19). Despite the apparent decline, Hopi and Navajo both are supported by bi-lingual education programs in Arizona and children acquire these Native American languages as their first language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hop.

**1896:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *Ornithological vocabulary of the Moki Indians*, by Edgar A[lexander] Mearns [1856-1916]. Washington, D.C.: Judd & Detweiler, Printers, 1896. Original brown wrappers (chipped), lettered in black. Pp. [2] 391-403 404-406. First edition. "From *The American Anthropologist* for December 1896" [Volume IX, 1896, p. 391-403]. Latin-English-Moki [Hopi] general terms and bird names, pp 395-403. This copy inscribed in ink on front wrapper: "Mr. Daniel N. Rhoads | Compliments of | Edgar A. Mearns".

"The Moki are a thrifty race, devoted to agricultural pursuits and to raising sheep, goats, cattle, ponies, donkeys, hogs, and some turkeys and chickens... The revision of the zoological vocabulary of the Moki language, of which the present paper forms the ornithological portion, was made with the aid of my venerable friend Ongwischey (Raven), who fully comprehended my motives and exerted himself to make the list of names as complete and accurate as possible" (p. 392).

**1957:** [LILLYbm] *Hopi domains: a lexical approach to the problem of selection*, by Charles F[rederick] Voegelin [1906- ] & Florence M[arie Robinett] Voegelin [1927- ]. Baltimore: Waverly Press, 1957. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-ii* iii-vi, 1-82. First edition. Series: Indiana University publications in anthropology and linguistics. Memoir 14. Supplement to *International journal of American linguistics*, v. 23, no. 2, April 1957. Hopi-English vocabulary arranged by "domains" (physical world, human attributes, emotional world, etc), pp. 13-58, with Hopi finder list, pp. 59-70, and English finder list, pp. 71-80. This copy with ink stamp of receipt dated June 10 1957 from the "Archives President's Office".

This is the earliest substantial vocabulary of the Hopi language: "The main earlier published vocabulary work was *Hopi Domains* by Dr. Carl F. Voegelin and his wife Dr. Florence M. Voegelin. It is an excellent scholarly booklet, but it is arranged by semantic domains rather than alphabetically, and is not generally known or used by most native Hopi speakers" (Seaman, *Hopi Dictionary*).

**1982:** [LILLYbm] "Hodge Hopi Lists (computed by P.D.S.) [Hopi-English & English-Hopi (draft). [Cover title] "Hopi Lists, computed by P. D[avid] S[eaman] (HOPI-ENGLISH and ENG.-HOPI draft). 29 June 1982." Flagstaff, AZ: P. David Seaman, [1982]. Computer printout, in gray covers, lettered by hand in ink. Ff. [2] 1-25, [2] <sup>2</sup>1-30. Pre-publication word list. Hopi-English, ff. 1-25, and English-Hopi, ff. <sup>2</sup>1-30. This list was compiled as part of the preparation for Seaman's Hopi dictionary, which was first published in 1985. This copy with a loosely-inserted letter from Seaman to Hodge, dated 7-4-82: "The inputting of Hopi progresses at least as well as planned--probably a lot faster than actually expected. Here is a copy of the preliminary Hodge work based on the dictionary slips you gave me. No response needed at present, but send along any suggestions/comments whenever you feel like it. (Note: Also have already 'finished' with Ekstrom and Voegelins)."

**1985a:** [IUW] *A concise Hopi and English lexicon*, compiled by Roy Albert and David Leedom Shaul. Philadelphia: J. Benjamins, c1985. Pp. [8] 1 2-11 12 13-204. 23 cm. Original orange cloth, lettered in black and decorated in black and white. Hopi-English, pp. 13-113 and English-Hopi, pp. 114-204.

"The goal of *A Concise Hopi and English Lexicon* is to provide a concise lexical research tool for persons interested in the Hopi language.... The present work is not intended to be definitive. The work is designed to serve as wide-ranging an audience as possible: Hopi speakers as well as persons who are not fluent in this language, the scholar as well as the general reader.... In addition to being limited to vocabulary items of common usage, [the dictionary] treats only Third Mesa dialect. It is hoped that lexicographical work on this dialect and those of Second and First Mesa will produce the materials required for a definitive dictionary. In the meantime, a need exists for a concise work"(Introduction).

**1985b:** [IUW] *Hopi Dictionary. Hopi-English, English-Hopi, Grammatical Appendix*, by P. David Seaman, with the assistance of Jonathan O. Ekstrom and others. Flagstaff, Ariz.: Dept. of Anthropology, Northern Arizona University, c1985. x, 603 p. 28 cm. Northern Arizona University anthropological paper; no. 2. Bibliography: p. 569-602. George List Collection.

Revised [second] edition **1996:** [LILLYbm] *Hopi Dictionary. Hopi-English English-Hopi. Grammatical Appendix*, by P. David Seaman. Flagstaff, Arizona: Northern Arizona University, 1996. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1 2-208. Revised [second] edition. Northern Arizona University Anthropological Paper No. 2. Hopi-English, pp. 19-56, and English-Hopi, pp. 59-141. "Definitive Bibliography for the Hopi Language," pp. 189-208. This copy inscribed by the author: "For Carleton and Pat Hodge, | With much appreciation. | -Dave Seaman." Hodge's Hopi field materials were used in this work and he is thanked for his support in the acknowledgements. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

"The first edition of the dictionary was the second publication in the Northern Arizona University Anthropological Papers series, and the first complete and professional dictionary of the Hopi language" (Preface to the Revised Edition, Jill Dubisch).

"This is a completely revised edition of the first alphabetical dictionary published in the Hopi language ... All known word-list sources are listed in the bibliography of this dictionary... A 600 page preliminary computer printout of my original dictionary draft was provided to one-hundred native-language specialists in December 1982 and January 1983" (Introduction).

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Hopi dictionary = Hopiikwa lavaytutuveni: a Hopi-English dictionary of the Third Mesa dialect with an English-Hopi finder list and a sketch of Hopi grammar*, compiled by The Hopi Dictionary Project, Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1998. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket black, lettered in yellow, ochre and white. Pp. i-xv xvi-xviii xix-xx, 1 2-900. First edition. Hopi-English, pp. [1]-797, and an English-Hopi finder list, pp. [799]-860, and a discussion of previous lexicography, p.[xv]. Second copy: IUW.

"This is the first true dictionary of Hopi, containing approximately 30,000 entries. The dictionary is based on the dialect spoken today in villages on Third Mesa and was compiled in consultation with a large team of elder Hopi speakers.... Royalties from the sale of this dictionary go to the Hopi Foundation and to the Hopi Tribe" (from d.j. flap copy).

"The Hopi Indians now live in northeastern Arizona. About 7,000 tribal members occupy a dozen pueblo-type villages... The Hopi language is a member of the large Uto-Aztecan language family... The Hopi language might not last another fifty years. This is a fairly reasonable estimate, barring unforeseen events which might help turn the situation around" (Hopi Background Sketch).

**2015:** [IUW] *An 1860 English-Hopi vocabulary written in the Deseret Alphabet*, by Kenneth R. Beasley, Dirk Elzinga. Salt Lake City: The University of Utah Press, [2015]. x, 161 pages: illustrations, map; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references

(pages 147-161) and index. Reproduces the dictionary compiled by two Mormon missionaries to the Hopi and written in a non-Roman phonemic alphabet that Brigham Young was promoting. Also includes a discussion of the provenance and background of the book, the Hopi language, and the Mormon mission; identifies Hopi words in modern dictionaries; and transcribes words from the Deseret Alphabet into the International Phonetic Alphabet.

[**HUASTEC**] The Wasteko (Huasteco) language is a Mayan language of Mexico, spoken by the Huastecos living in rural areas of San Luis Potosí and northern Veracruz. Though relatively isolated from them, it is related to the Mayan languages spoken further south and east in Mexico and Central America. According to the 2005 population census, there are about 200,000 speakers of Huasteco in Mexico (some 120,000 in San Luis Potosí and some 80,000 in Veracruz). The language and its speakers are also called Teenek, and this name has gained currency in Mexican national and international usage in recent years. The now-extinct Chicomuceltec language was most closely related to Wasteko. The first linguistic description of the Huasteco language accessible to Europeans was written by Andrés de Olmos, who also wrote the first grammatical descriptions of Nahuatl and Totonac (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hus. Alternate Names: Teenek, Tenek, Tének.

**1767:** [LILLY] *Noticia de la lengua huasteca: que en beneficio de sus nacionales, de orden del Il[ustrísi]mó S[eño]r Arzobispo de esta Santa Iglesia Metropolitana, y a sus expensas / da Carlos de Tapia Zenteno, Cura, que fuè de la Iglesia Parrochial de Tampamolón, Juez Eclesiastico de la Villa de los Valles, Comissario del Santo Oficio de la Inquisicion, Cathedratico de Prima de Lengua Mexicana en esta Real Universidad, y el primero en el Real, y Pontificio Colegio Seminario, Examinador Synodal de este Arzobispado, y Capellan Mayor del Monasterio de Santa Inès. Con cathecismo, y doctrina christiana para su instruccion, segun lo que ordena el Santo Concilio Mexicano, Enchiridion Sacramental para su administracion, con todo lo que parece necesario hablar en ella los Neoministros, y copioso Diccionario para facilitar su inteligencia. Mexico: En la Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, en el Puente del Espiritu-Santo, año de 1767.* [10], 128 p.; 21 cm (4to). Huastec, the northernmost dialect of the Maya language, was spoken in the 17th and 18th centuries in Puebla, Veracruz, and San Luis Potosí. The author, an important Mexican linguist, dedicated this work to Archbishop Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, who paid for the book's publication. "Con licencia de los superiores." Title within ornamental border. Woodcut coat of arms at head of leaf A1, signed Manuel Villavic[enci]o sc[ulpsit] M[e]x[i]c[o]. Also woodcut head- and tail-pieces, historiated initial. Signatures: A-R<sup>4</sup>. Licenses dated 1746. Originally published 1747. The edition of 1746 with title "Arte de la lengua huasteca," as quoted by Ludwig, *Lit. of Amer. aborig. lang.*, p. 83, and by Viñaza, *Bibl. españ. de lenguas indíg. de Amér.* no. 323, cannot have existed, since the author in his dedicatory letter to the archbishop and in his preface states that although the licenses for printing were issued in 1746, the printing of the book had to be delayed until the archbishop ordered it printed at his expense. Watermarks visible on flyleaves and pastedowns. "Diccionario [castellano-] huasteco" printed in columns, p. 46-88. "Doctrina christiana fielmente traducida de la que escribió el R. P. Bartholomé Castaño de la Compañia de Jesus" also printed in columns, p. 96-128. Bound in limp

vellum with cut leather ties, all edges sprinkled red, the legend SANro burned into top edges. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller.

**1896:** [IUW] *Un intérprete huasteco: ayuda valiosa para los que quieran hablar este idioma* / formado por Serapio D. Lorenzana. México: Oficina Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1896. 43 p.; 17 cm. Original wrappers, lettered in black. Schuller collection. Classified vocabulary, both words and phrases, Spanish-Hestec on opposite pages, pp. 8-41.

**[1955] 1997:** [IUW] *Vocabulario huasteco del estado de San Luis Potosí* / compilado por Ramón Larsen. Edición especial. México, D.F.: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1997. 148 p.: ill., maps; 28 cm. Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves". Special, limited edition of 1955 publication.

[**HUAVE**] Huave (also spelled Wabe) is a language isolate spoken by the indigenous Huave people on the Pacific coast of the Mexican state of Oaxaca. The language is spoken in four villages on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the southeast of the state, by around 18,000 people (see table below). The Huave people of San Mateo del Mar – who call themselves Ikoots, meaning "us" – refer to their language as ombeayiiüts, meaning "our language". In San Francisco del Mar, the corresponding terms are Kunajts ("us") and umbeyajts ("our language"). The term "Huave" is thought to come from the Zapotec languages, meaning "people who rot in the humidity", according to the 17th-century Spanish historian Burgoa. However, Martínez Gracida (1888) claims the meaning of the term means 'many people' in Isthmus Zapotec, interpreting hua as "abundant" and be as a shortened form of binni ("people"). The etymology of the term will require further investigation. Neither of the above etymologies are judged plausible by Isthmus Zapotec speakers. Although genetic relationships between the Huave language and several language families have been proposed, none have been substantiated and Huave continues to be considered an isolate (Campbell 1997 pg. 161) (Wiki).

Ethnologue treats Huave as four separate languages: San Dioniso del Mar Huave (hve), San Francisco del Mar Huave (hue), Santa Maria del Mar Huave (hvv), and San Mateo del Mar Huave (huv),

[**HUAVE, SAN MATEO DEL MAR**] See description for Huave above.

Ethnologue: huv. Alternate Names: Huave del Oeste, Ombeayiiüts.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario huave de San Mateo del Mar*, by Glenn Albert Stairs Kreger & Emily Florence Scharfe de Stairs. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1981. Original two-tone blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xxiii *xxiv*, 1-2 3-423 424. First edition. 1,500 copies. Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 24. Huave-Spanish, pp. 3-185, and Spanish-Huave, pp. 189-282. Second copy: IUW. First dictionary of San Mateo del Mar Huave.

"The language spoken by the Huaves of San Mateo del Mar and the surrounding area on the Isthmus de Tehuantepec, Oaxaca, is described in the present vocabulary. According to the census of 1970, there are approximately 6,000 speakers of this dialect of Huave. There are another 6,000 Huaves speaking other dialects in the cities of San Francisco, Santa Maria and San Dionisio" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**[HUITOTO, MINICA]** Minica (Minika) Huitoto is one of three indigenous American Huitoto languages of the Witotoan family spoken by a few thousand speakers in western South America. It is spoken in the Upper Igara-Paraná river area, along the Caquetá River at the Isla de los Monos, and the Caguán River near San Vicente del Caguán. There is 75% literacy in Colombia and 85% are literate in Spanish; most are bilingual. There is a dictionary and grammar rules. There are only five speakers in Perú, where it has official standing within its community (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hto. Alternate Names: Meneca, Minica.

**1921-1923:** [LILLYbm] *Religion und Mythologie der Uitoto. Textaufnahmen und Beobachtungen bei einem Indianerstamm in Kolumbien, Sudamerika*, 2 vols., by Konrad Theodor Preuss [1869-1938]. Göttingen; Leipzig: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht; J. C. Hinrichs, 1921-1923. Pp. [Vol. 1] [2] I-V VI, I 2-365 366-368 + 3 plates; [Vol. 2][4] 369-760. First edition. Series: Quellen der Religionsgeschichte. [Gruppe 11: Amerikanische Religionen] "In der Reihenfolge des erscheinens Band 10[-11]". Zauhmüller, col. 392. Huitoto-German, pp. 682-753, triple-column, with German index, pp. 753-758. First dictionary of Huitoto. This set with the ownership stamp on the inner front wrapper of each volume of C.A. Muses, probably the same C.A. Muses who edited and introduced *The Septuagint Bible: the oldest version of the Old Testament, in the translation of Charles Thomson, secretary of the Continental Congress of the United States of America, 1774-1789* (Falcon's Wing Press, 1954).

"In 1913 an ethnological and archeological research expedition led me to Columbia where, among other things, I stayed for some time with the Huitotos of Orteguasa, a tributary of the Amazon River... When my research was completed, in April of 1915, I was cut off from returning to my home country by the war. This allowed me to dedicate myself to working on the texts I had gathered, and with this purpose in mind I settled in the small village of La Esperanza on the train line between Bogota and Giradot. I did not return to Germany until October of 1919" (Foreword, tr: BM). "This dictionary contains all the words I gathered in my contact with the Huitotos" (p. 681, tr: BM).

**[HUITOTO, MURUI]** Murui Huitoto - (or simply Murui also known as Bue, Witoto Murui or Witoto) is an indigenous American Huitoto language of the Witotoan family. Murui is spoken by about 1,100 Murui people along the banks of the Putumayo, Cara-Paraná and Igara-Paraná rivers in Colombia. In Peru it spoken in the North alongside the Ampiyacu and Napo rivers by some 1,000 people. Some Murui speakers live also outside their territories, for instance the vicinity of Leticia, Amazonas, Colombia. Approximately 1,000 Peruvians use Murui in both its written and oral forms. The language is accorded official status and is used in schools. It is also used in churches. There are no Murui-an monolinguals in Peru: speakers of the language who do not also use another language. The language has 1,900 speakers in southwestern Colombia where it has higher social utility and standing. It was formerly spoken in Brazil, but is now extinct in that country. Murui uses the Roman Script. There is a dictionary of the Murui language (Murui-Spanish and Spanish-Murui) compiled by an SIL linguist, Shirley Burtch (1983), and number of works concerning its grammar (Petersen de Piñeros 1994, Petersen de Piñeros & Patiño: 2000, Wojtylak 2012). Currently, a PhD student at James Cook University, Katarzyna Wojtylak is working on a comprehensive grammar of Murui to be published in 2017 (Wiki)

Ethnologue: uu. Alternate Names: Bue, Murui, Witoto.

**1983:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Huitoto Murui. Tomo I*, compiled by Shirley Burtch. Yarinacocha, Pucallpa, Peru: Ministerio de Educacion: Instituto Linguistico de Verano, 1983. Original pale gray wrappers, lettered in black and red. Pp. 1-19 20-262. First edition. Serie Linguistica Peruana, No. 20. Witoto Murui-Spanish, pp. 19-262. Second copy: [IUW] *Diccionario huitoto murui*, compilado por Shirley Burtch. 1a ed. Yarinacocha, Pucallpa, Perú: Ministerio de Educación: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1983. 2 v.: ill.; 22 cm. Serie Lingüística peruana, no. 20. First dictionary of Murui Huitoto.

"The Witoto Murui language is spoken by 1500 to 2000 persons located on the banks of the rivers Ampiyacu, Napo, Putumayo and Cara-Paranyá in Peru and Columbia.... It is hoped that the present work will be of use to all speakers of Witoto and that it will contribute, even in a modest way, to the revalorization of one of the languages and cultures of the Amazon" (Prologue, tr: BM).

[HULA] Hula is a language of Papua New Guinea, Central Province, Hood peninsula, with 3,240 speakers (2000 census).

Ethnologue: hul. Alternate Names: Vula'a.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *The phonetics and grammar of the Hula language, with vocabulary and translation and notes of other dialects of the Hood Bay District*, by Lillian Mary Theakston Short. Adelaide: Libraries Board of South Australia, 1965. Blue library cloth binding over boards, lettered in gold. Ff. [2] 1-131. "Reproduced by the Libraries Board of South Australia, from a copy [of the author's unpublished M.A. dissertation of 1939] held in the Barr Smith Library, University of Adelaide." Hula-English, ff. 39-78, and English-Hula, ff. 79-113 and map of linguistic area. This copy with the ink stamp of the City of Sidney Public Library. This appears to be **the only extensive vocabulary of the Hula language**, spoken in Papua New Guinea.

**1970:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[HUMENE] Humeme is a language of the "Bird's Tail" of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: huf.

**1970:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[HUNDE] The Hunde are an ethnolinguistic group of about 200,000 people (as of 1980) located in the eastern region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Hunde live in the province of Nord-Kivu and the regions of Masisi and Rutshuru. The language of the Hunde is Kihunde, and alternate names are Kobi and Rukobi. The history of the Hunde since national independence has been bound up with that of the Kinyarwanda-speaking population in the region, including the recent First and Second Congo Wars (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hke. Alternate Names: Kihunde, Kobi, Rukobi.

**1949:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT**.

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire Hunde* / [Japanese characters: Fundego goisho], by Shigeki Kaji. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 1992. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 280 pp. First edition. Series: Ajia afurkia kiso goishu 24 [African and Asian Lexicon 24]. Includes polyglot glossary in French, Japanese,

Swahili, and Hunde, with indices in the four languages. Includes bibliographical references. Second copy: IUW.

"Hunde is a Bantu language spoken in the eastern part of Zaire... We are pleased, together with [our principal native informant] by the publication of this vocabulary, substantially the first of this language" (tr: BM).

**2008:** [IUW] *Parlons kihunde: Kivu, R-D. Congo: langue et culture*, by Jean-B. Murairi Mitima. Paris: Harmattan, c2008. 249 p.: ill., maps; 22 cm. Collection "Parlons". Includes bibliographical references (p. 239-240).

[**HUNGANA**] Hungana is an endangered Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hum. Alternate Names: Huana, Hungaan, Hunganna, Kihungana.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**HUNZIB**] Hunzib is a Northeast Caucasian language spoken by about 1840 people in southern Dagestan, near the Russian border with Georgia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: huz. Alternate Names: Enzeb, Gunzib, Hontl'os myts, Khunzal, Khunzaly, Xunzal.

**2001:** [IUW] *Gunzibsko-russkiĭ slovar'*, I.A. Isakov, M.Sh. Khalilov. Moskva: Nauka, 2001. 284 p.; 22 cm. Added title page: *Hunzib-Russian dictionary*. Seriiã "Natsional'no-russkie slovari". Bespis'mennye iazyki Dagestana. Abstract also in English. Includes bibliographical references (p. 284-[285]) and index.

[**HUPA**] Hupa (native name: Na:tinixwe Mixine:whe', lit. "language of the Hoopa Valley people") is an Athabaskan language (of Na-Dené stock) spoken along the lower course of the Trinity river in Northwest California by the Hupa (Na:tinixwe), and before European contact by the Chilula and Whilkut peoples to the west. The 2000 US Census estimated the language to be spoken by 64 persons between the ages of 5 and 17, including 4 monolingual speakers. As of 2012, there are fewer than 10 individuals whose Hupa could be called fluent, at least one of whom (Verdena Parker) is a fully fluent bilingual. Perhaps another 50 individuals of all ages have restricted control of traditional Hupa phonology, grammar and lexicon. Beyond this, many tribal members share a small vocabulary of words and phrases of Hupa origin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hup. Alternate Names: Hoopa.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 13 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**IAAI**] Iaaï (pronounced [ja:i]) is a language of Ouvéa Island (New Caledonia). It shares the island of Ouvéa with Fagauvea, a Polynesian outlier language. Iaaï is the sixth-most-spoken language of New Caledonia, with 4078 speakers as of 2009. It is taught in schools in an effort to preserve it. The main sources of information about the language of Iaaï are the various publications by the linguist Françoise Ozanne-Rivierre, from LACITO–CNRS (Wiki).

Ethnologue: iai. Alternate Names: Hwen Iaaï, Iai, Yai.

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Iaaï-Français (Ouvéa, Nouvelle-Calédonie)*, suivie *du'n lexique français-iaaï*, by Françoise Ozanne-Rivierre. Paris: Société d'Études

Linguistiques et Anthropologiques de France (SELAF), 1984. Original stiff white wrappers, lettered and decorated in blue. 182 pp. First edition. Series: Langues et Cultures du Pacifique 6. Iai is a Melanesian language spoken in the central part of Ouvéa, a coral atoll in the Loyalty archipelago (New Caledonia). This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

**[IBALOI]** The Ibaloi language (also called Inibaloi) belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian languages family. It is closely related to the Pangasinan language, spoken primarily in the province of Pangasinan, located southwest of Benguet [in the Philippines] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ibl. Alternate Names: Benguet-Igorot, Ibadoy, Ibaloy, Igodor, Inibaloi, Nabaloi.

**1905:** [IUW] *The Nabaloi dialect*, by Otto Scheerer. *The Bataks of Palawan*, by Edward Y. Miller. Manila: Bureau of Public Print., 1905. p. 85-199: ill.; 26 cm. Library binding. Series: Ethnological Survey publications, Department of the Interior, v. 2, pt. 2-3. "The Ibaloi Igorot seventy-five years old account of a Spanish expedition to Benguet in the year 1829: translated from Informe sobre el estado de las islas Filipinas en 1842 (by S. Mas), Madrid, 1842: Diary of Don G. Galvey, in command of the forces for the suppression of contraband trade": p. 173-178. With music (Ibaloi melodies). English-Nabaloi, p. 151-171.

**[IBAN]** The Iban language (jaku Iban) is spoken by the Iban, a branch of the Dayak ethnic group formerly known as "Sea Dayak" who live in Sarawak, the Indonesian province of Kalimantan Barat and in Brunei. It belongs to Malayic languages a Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family, and is related to Malay, more closely to Sarawakian Malay (Wiki).

Ethnologue: iba. Alternate Names: Sea Dayak.

**1896:** see under **DAYAK LANGUAGES, LAND.**

**1900-1902:** [LILLY] *A Sea Dyak Dictionary in alphabetical parts, with examples and quotations shewing the use and meaning of words*, by The Rev. William Howell and D.J.S. Bailey, B.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge. Singapore: American Mission Press, 1900-1902. Later red cloth binding, lettered in silver. Pp. I-V VI-XI XII, 1 2-186, [2], 1<sup>2</sup> 2<sup>2</sup>-24<sup>2</sup>. This copy with an ownership signature [Bunsher/Bansher?] and interleaved with copious additions and annotations, post- 1956, since the owner has written "See also text & annotations in my Scott's 'Dictionary of Sea Dayak'" at the head of the title page. Lilly copy appears to lack third title-page (a leaf following p. [84]).

"The Sea Dyaks possess no knowledge of writing, so their language has necessarily existed as an oral language.... Previous to this Dictionary there has been produced only one work of the sort, entitled *A Brief Dictionary of the Sea Dyak Language*" (Preface).

**1909:** [LILLY] *An English-Sea Dyak Vocabulary*, by The Rev. W. Howell and D.J.S. Bailey. Sarawak: Printed at the "S.P.G. Printing Office," Kuching, 1909. Original worn gray wrappers, lettered in black, spine perished. 176 pp. English-Sea Dayak, pp. [1]-174.

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Sea Dayak*, by N.C. Scott. London: School of Oriental and African Languages, University of London, 1956. Original green cloth over

boards, lettered in gold. 218 pp. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 46. This copy withdrawn from Yale University Library, with their bookplate. "A Lexicon in the full sense of the term can be made only when there is a considerable body of written material, and this is lacking in Sea Dayak." A German-Dayak dictionary was published in 1859. William Howell issued an English Sea Dayak dictionary in four parts in Singapore, 1900-1903 (see above). Second copy: IUW

"... [F]or lexicographical material the most important collections of Sea Dayak were for a long time the Sea Dyak dictionary published by Howell and Bailey in 1900 [see above] and their English-Sea Dyak vocabulary published in 1909 [see above]. In certain respects, however, Howell and Bailey's work has been surpassed by the dictionary N. C. Scot published in 1956. Scott also does more justice to the phonetic system of Sea Dayak than did his predecessors" (Uhlenbeck 1958: 11).

**1965:** [IUW] *English-Iban phrase book = Bup Jako Inglis-Iban*. [Kuching]: Borneo Literature Bureau, 1965. vii, 69 p.; 14 cm.

[**IBANI**] Ibani is considered a dialect of Kalabari, a language of Nigeria, by most scholars (see **KALABARI** below), but listed as a separate language by Ethnologue.

Ethnologue: iby. Alternate Names: Bonny, Ubani.

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *Ibani bibi dawo diri. Studies in the Ibani Dialect of Ijo*, by Adadonye Fombo. [Port Harcourt, Nigeria; Rivers State, Nigeria: University of Port Harcourt, Rivers Readers Project; Rivers State Council for Arts and Culture], 1975. Original green, white, and black wrappers, lettered in yellow. Pp. *i-iv v-xiii xiv, l 2-134*. Second edition. Series: Occasional Publication No. 2, Rivers Readers Project; Rivers Bilingual Series No. 2. Not in Hendrix. In addition to numerous vocabularies arranged by lesson, there is an Ibani-English vocabulary, pp. 101-134. The first edition of this work was published by the author in 1950.

"The first edition of this book was a heroic pioneer effort to encourage the study of Ibani, which was then almost totally neglected... The new edition has been extensively revised so as to bring it into line with the recent developments in the orthography of Ibani... it is regrettable that the author was unable to see the second edition in his lifetime. The final draft which I sent down to him at Bonny at the end of July, 1974, came back to me with the sad news of his death" (Kay Williamson, University of Ibadan, [Nigeria]). "Ijo, or Ijaw, is spoken in the Niger River delta [of Nigeria, by about] 2 million [people][1986]" (Katzner)

[**IBIBIO**] Ibibio (proper) is the native language of the Ibibio people of southern Nigeria. It is the official language of Akwa Ibom people. The name Ibibio is also used for Ibibio-Efik (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ibb. Ethnologue refers to "Ibibio-Efik" only as a language group.

**1972:** [LILLY] *Ibibio Dictionary*, by Elaine Marlowe Kaufman, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, June 1972. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Office of Education, Institute of International Studies. "Final Report. Contract No. OEC-0-9-097727" at head of title page. Ff. [2] *i-xvi 1-617*. Bound in green cloth, lettered in gold, possibly original. Reproduced from typescript. First dictionary of the Ibibio language. This dictionary was officially published in 1985.

"This dictionary is intended for general use. Choices... have been made to render the dictionary easily accessible to students of the Ibibio language (whether they be Nigerian or European) and to field workers in the Ibibio area as well as to professional linguists and anthropologists.... There exist only two full scale dictionaries of any of the dialects of the Ibibio-Efik cluster; these are both in the Efik dialect. The classic work is the *Dictionary of the Efik Language* by the Reverend Hugh Goldie, published in Glasgow in 1862... Although it has flaws, the major one being lack of tone markings, it stands as the major work on the Efik dialect. The other work is the *Efik-English Dictionary* and *English-Efik Dictionary* by R.F.G. Adams, published in Liverpool in 1938 (?). It is a much smaller study (279 pages) and although it accurately marks tone it does not approach the Goldie dictionary in scope or usefulness. Beyond a few word lists, there have been no major lexical studies of any of the other Ibibio-Efik dialects... [This dictionary] contains approximately 4500 entries" (Introduction).

**2009:** [IUW] *Nwede mme usem ikọ Ibibio ye ikọ Makara: Ibibio > English, English > Ibibio, bilingual dictionary*, andituum (compiler) Ekong E. Ekong. Uyo, Nigeria: Dove Educational Publishers, 2009. xi, 394 pages; 24 cm. Original blue and rose wrappers, lettered in white and yellow. Ibibio-English, pp. 2-179, followed by brief classified Ibibio-English vocabularies (birds, trees, Ibibio names, etc.), and English-Ibibio, pp. 200-394.

"The earliest attempt at writing an Ibibio dictionary was unfortunately made by a foreigner, Miss Elaine Marlowe Kaufman. She studied Ibibio grammar for her Ph.D at the University of California, Berkeley... She then expanded the thesis by interacting with her Ibibio friends in the United States of America, plus a six months' field trip to Nigeria in 1970. The dictionary was then published in 1985... I commend her pioneer effort immensely... A number of Ibibio scholars have already attempted to improve upon and fill gaps [in her work], but the physical outcome of such efforts are yet to be placed in the hands of hungry students and the general public. When I [informed these scholars] of my intention to write this dictionary, I was encouraged. I was told that my dictionary as a Rural Sociologist would definitely be different from theirs as linguists and that "the more the merrier" for the development of the language. [The present dictionary] is a pioneer bilingual dictionary for the general public" (Introduction).

[ICELANDIC] Icelandic /i/ais'ləndɪk/ is a North Germanic language, the language of Iceland. It is an Indo-European language belonging to the North Germanic or Nordic branch of the Germanic languages. Historically, it was the westernmost of the Indo-European languages prior to the colonisation of the Americas. Icelandic, Faroese, Norn, and Western Norwegian formerly constituted West Nordic; Danish, Eastern Norwegian and Swedish constituted East Nordic. Modern Norwegian Bokmål is influenced by both groups, leading the Nordic languages to be divided into mainland Scandinavian languages and Insular Nordic (including Icelandic). The vast majority of Icelandic speakers—about 320,000—live in Iceland. Over 8,000 Icelandic speakers live in Denmark, of whom approximately 3,000 are students. The language is also spoken by some 5,000 people in the US and by over 1,400 people in Canada, with the largest group living in Manitoba, notably Gimli (Gimli being an Old Norse word for 'heaven'). While 97% of the population of Iceland consider Icelandic their mother tongue, the language is in decline in some communities outside Iceland, particularly in Canada. The state-funded

Árni Magnússon Institute for Icelandic Studies serves as a centre for preserving the medieval Icelandic manuscripts and studying the language and its literature. The Icelandic Language Council, comprising representatives of universities, the arts, journalists, teachers, and the Ministry of Culture, Science and Education, advises the authorities on language policy (Wiki),

Ethnologue: isl. Alternate Names: Íslenska.

**1874:** [IUW] *An Icelandic-English dictionary, based on the ms. collections of the late Richard Cleasby*, enlarged and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson, M.A., with an introduction and life of Richard Cleasby by George Webbe Dasent, D.C.L. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1874. 1 p., cviii, 779, [1] p. 27 cm. Zaubmüller col. 191.

**1895:** [IUW] *Supplement til islandske ordbøger*, ved Jón Thorkelsson. Anden samling, ny udgave. København, Forlagt af Skandinavisk antiquariat, 1895. [iii]-xx, 639 p. 23 cm. At head of title: Supplement to dictionaries of the Icelandic language, by Jón Thorkelsson. Second series. Zaubmüller col. 191 (4 vol. 1876-99).

**1910:** [IUW] *A concise dictionary of old Icelandic*, by Geir T. Zoëga ... Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1910. v p., 1 l., 551, [1] p. 20 cm. Zaubmüller col. 192 (dated 1952).

**1920-1924:** [LILLY] *Íslensk-dönsk orðabók; Islandsk-dansk ordbog*, by Sigfús Blöndal, Björg C. Þorláksson, Jón Ófeigsson, Holger Wiehe. Reykjavík, I Kommission hos verslun Þ. B. Þorlákssonar og hos H. Aschehoug & Co., København og Kristiania, 1920-24. xxxii, 1052 pages, 6 leaves, VI plates, 30 x 24 cm. Contemporary binding in black half-leather and black cloth over boards, spine lettered and decorated in gold. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 191. Icelandic-Danish, pp. [1]-1006, appendix and corrections, pp. [1007]-1052. Separate title pages in Icelandic and Danish.

"With the appearance of Blöndal's extensive dictionary of modern Icelandic (*Íslensk-dönsk orðabók*, 1920-1924) the Icelandic vocabulary was greatly enlarged, and since it turned out that a large number of the words appearing there for the first time were derived from Indo-Germanic roots, it seemed desirable to compile an etymological dictionary of Icelandic" (Forward to *Isländisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*. Bern, Francke [1956, i.e. 1951-56], see below; tr: BM).

Reprinted in two volumes, **1980:** [IUW] *Íslensk-dönsk orðabók (Reykjavík 1920-1924)*, by Sigfús Blöndal. Reykjavík: Íslensk-danskur orðabókarsjóður, 1980. 2 v. (xxxii, 1052, [12] p.): ill.; 28 cm. Reprint. Originally published: *Islandsk dansk ordbok*. Reykjavík: I Kommission hos verslun þórarins B. þorlákssonar og hos H. Aschehoug, København og Kristiania, 1920-1924. "Traek af moderne islandsk lydlaere" Jón Ófeigsson: p. [xiv]-xxvii.

**1949:** [IUW] *Íslensk-dönsk orðabók*, by Jakob Jóhannesson Smári.vii, 240 p. 22 cm. Added t.p. in Danish. Icelandic-Danish dictionary.

**1951-1956:** [IUW] *Isländisches etymologisches Wörterbuch*, by Alexander Jóhannesson. Bern, Francke [1956, i.e. 1951-56]. xxiii, 1406 p. 24 cm. Issued in parts. Library binding. Zaubmüller col. 191. "Abkürzungen von Literatur und Quellen": p. viii-xvi. Icelandic-German dictionary with etymologies, pp. 1-933, an alphabetical listing of the most important loan-words in Icelandic, pp. 935-1231, and a index of the Indo-Germanic roots, pp. 1233-1402. With corrections and addenda, pp. 1403-1406.

"I began collecting material for the present dictionary shortly after 1930. Almost all previous etymological dictionaries of Nordic and other Germanic languages included only Old Icelandic. Scattered references to present-day Icelandic were found in a few dictionaries, in particular in Torp's *Nynorsk etymologisk Ordbok*. With the appearance of Blöndal's extensive dictionary of modern Icelandic (*Íslensk-dönsk orðabók*, 1920-1924) [see above] the Icelandic vocabulary was greatly enlarged, and since it turned out that a large number of the words appearing there for the first time were derived from Indo-Germanic roots, it seemed desirable to compile an etymological dictionary of Icelandic.... In contrast to the alphabetical arrangement of other etymological dictionaries of Nordic languages, the present dictionary is arranged according to the original Indo-Germanic roots as listed in Walde-Pokorny's Indo-Germanic dictionary" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1962:** [IUW] *Íslandsko-russkiĭ slovar'*, sostavil: V.P. Berkov, pri uchastiĭ A. Bedvarssona; 35 000 slov; s prilozheniem kratkogo ocherka grammatiki islandskogo ĭazyka, sostavlenno A. Bedvarssonom. Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1962. 1032 p. 21 cm.

**1963 [1981]:** [IUW] *Íslensk-dönsk orðabók: vidbaetir (Reykjavík 1963)*, by Sigfús Blöndal; Ritstjórar, Halldór Halldórsson og Jakob Benediktsson. Reykjavík: Íslensk-danskur orðabókarsjóður, 1981. xi, 200 p.; 28 cm. Reprint. Originally published: *Íslensk dansk ordbok: supplement*. Reykjavík: Islandsk-dansk ordbogsfond, 1963. The first edition of Blöndal's Icelandic-Danish dictionary was published 1920-1924.

**1967:** [IUW] *An Icelandic-English dictionary*, initiated by Richard Cleasby; subsequently revised, enlarged, and completed by Gudbrand Vigfusson. 2nd ed., with a supplement by Sir William A. Craigie containing many additional words and references. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1957. xlv, 833 p.; 28 cm.

**1983:** [IUW] *Íslensk-ensk orðabók*, by Arngrímur Sigurðsson. 4. útg. Reykjavík: Ísafoldarprentsmiðja, 1983. 942 p.; 22 cm. Added t.p.: Icelandic-English dictionary.

**1984:** [IUW] *Ensk-íslensk orðabók: með alfræðilegu ívafi*, Sören Sörenson; Jóhann S. Hannesson bjó til prentunar ásamt fleirum. [Reykjavík]: Örn og Örlygur, 1984. xxvii, 1241 p.: ill.; 26 cm. English terms from Scott, Foresman advanced dictionary; definitions translated into Icelandic. "Byggð á Scott, Foresman advanced dictionary sem er endurskoðuð útgáfa af The Thorndike-Barnhart high school dictionary eftir E.L. Thorndike og Clarence L. Barnhart." Includes bibliographies.

**1995:** [IUW] *Icelandic-English glossery of selected geoscience terms*, by Richard S. Williams, Jr. [Reston, VA]: U.S. Geological Survey, [1995] 31 leaves; 28. Includes bibliographical references (leaves 28-31).

**2001:** [IUW] *Wörterbuch Isländisch-Deutsch: mit einer kurzgefassten isländischen Formenlehre*, by Hans-Ulrich Schmid. Hamburg: Buske, c2001. xi, 376 p.; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. [vii]-viii).

**2004:** [IUW] *Íslensk-ensk orðabók*, by Sverrir Hólmarsson, Christopher Sanders, John Tucker; ráðgjöf, Svavar Sigmundsson. Reykjavík: Iðunn, 2004. Added title page: Concise Icelandic-English dictionary.

**2008:** see under **NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**IDO**] Ido /'i:doʊ/ is a constructed language created to be a universal second language for speakers of diverse backgrounds. Ido was specifically designed to be grammatically,

orthographically, and lexicographically regular, and above all easy to learn and use. In this sense, Ido is classified as a constructed international auxiliary language. It is the most successful of many Esperanto derivatives, called Esperantidos. Ido was created in 1907 out of a desire to reform perceived flaws in Esperanto, a language that had been created for the same purpose 20 years earlier. The name of the language traces its origin to the Esperanto word *ido*, meaning "offspring", since the language is a "descendant" of Esperanto. After its inception, Ido gained support from some in the Esperanto community, but following the sudden death in 1914 of one of its most influential proponents, Louis Couturat, it declined in popularity. There were two reasons for this: first, the emergence of further schisms arising from competing reform projects; and second, a general lack of awareness of Ido as a candidate for an international language. These obstacles weakened the movement and it was not until the rise of the Internet that it began to regain momentum. Ido uses the same 26 letters as the English (Latin) alphabet with no diacritics. It draws its vocabulary from French, Italian, Spanish, English, German, and Russian, and is largely intelligible to those who have studied Esperanto. Several works of literature have been translated into Ido, including *The Little Prince* and the Gospel of Luke. As of the year 2000, there were approximately 100–200 Ido speakers in the world (Wiki).

Not listed in Ethnologue.

**1924:** [IUW] *English-Ido dictionary*, by L. H. Dyer. London: The International language (Ido) society of Great Britain, 1924. Pp. *iii-ix x-xi xii 1 2-* 392. 23 cm. Library binding. At head of title: *Linguo internaciona di la delegitaro (sistemo Ido)*. Based in part on material previously published in the linguistic journal *Progreso*. In 1964, Marcel Peschi published a *Diccionario de la 10,000 radiki di la linguo universala Ido*, as "Marcelo Persiko". [Geneva?: Persiko?], a single-language dictionary of Ido (held by IUW).

"No one who has not himself undertaken such a task of compilation can appreciate what all English-speaking Idoists owe to Mr. Dyer for his two comprehensive dictionaries, the fruits of five years of assiduous labour. The two books are the first exhaustive English-Ido vocabularies which have appeared since the findings of the Delegation were made public in 1907. Prof. Couturat assured the writer in 1914, just before the outbreak of the European war, that the preparation of an exhaustive English-Ido Dictionary on the lines of the big *Dictionnaire Francais-Ido* was in an advanced state, but the outbreak of war, the subsequent death of Prof. Couturat, and the loss of the manuscript during the German invasion of France, very unfortunately left England without a standard up-to-date dictionary of Ido" (Foreword, Sydney J. Holmes, Leeds, December, 1924).

"This dictionary is the complementary volume to my Ido-English. There is a great difference between the two. The Ido-English has as its chief object the definitions of roots.... This book has no space for lengthy discussions of the meanings of Ido roots, but must include as one of its chief objects the endeavor to distinguish between the different idiomatic significations so generally found in English words of common use.... The study of Ido, especially the translation of English into Ido, is a real mental discipline, superior to that of any other language, even the Latin. The natural languages swarm with irregularities of declension and conjugation.... If anything is found in an Ido text for

which a logical reason does not exist, it is bad Ido" (Preface, L. H. Dyer, Sierra Madre, California, June, 1924).

[**IDOMA**] The Idoma is the second official language spoken in the state of Benué in southeast-central Nigeria, Africa by approximately 600,000 people (1991 estimate) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: idu.

**1951:** [LILLYbm] *The Idoma language, Idoma wordlists, Idoma chrestomathy, Idoma proverbs*, by R[o]y C[live] Abraham. Nigeria: Published by the author on behalf of the Idoma Native Administration, Government of Nigeria, 1951. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Unpaginated [244 pp.]. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes 60 pp. of classified Idoma-English word lists.

"The present book covers the same ground as my Principles of Idoma of 1936, but the material has been entirely rewritten to enable the principles to be more easily and rapidly acquired. Five years were spent in acquiring this language by day-to-day contacts with the people who use it...Delay in publication is due to the same cause as delayed my 'Dictionary of the Hausa Language' till 1949, that is to say Army service in countries as far apart as Egypt, Abyssinia, Somaliland, Kenya, Tanganyika, South Africa, France, Italy and Russia" (Introduction). The author typed the entire book out himself; it was reproduced by off-set lithography. This appears to offer **the only extensive vocabularies of the language**.

**2011:** [IUW] *Ita k'Idoma: Idoma proverbs with their translations and meanings in English*, by Patrick Omale Ikoyi. Jos: Willota Press, 2011. ix, 165 pages; 21 cm. A cheko bi n. (series)

[**IDU-MISHMI**] The Idu Mishmi language (simplified Chinese: 义都语; pinyin: Yìdōu yǔ) is a small language spoken by the Mishmi people in Dibang Valley district of the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh and in Zayü County of the Tibet Autonomous Region, China. There were 8569 speakers in India in 1981 and 7000 speakers in China in 1994. It is considered an endangered language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: clk. Alternate Names: "Chulikata" (pej.), "Chulikotta" (pej.), Ida, Idu, Midhi, Midu, Sulikota, Yidu Luoba.

**1962:** [LILLY] *A Phrase book in Idu*. Shillong, North East Frontier Agency [India] Philological Section, Research Dept., 1962. ii, 104 p. 22cm. Original ochre cloth, lettered in red; d.j. gray and white, lettered in red. First edition. English-Idu (Roman and Devangari) classified, pp. [35]-[84]. Reissued in 1963. This copy with the ownership signature of "Steve Thorne," most probably Steven L. Thorne, specialist in applied linguistics and co-author of *Sociocultural Theory and the Genesis of Second Language Development* (OUP, 2006).

"The Idu Mishmis constitute one of the main tribes inhabiting the wild and rugged hills of the Lohit Frontier Division of the North-East Frontier Agency of India... This phrase book is the first of many that the Philological section is planning for officers serving the the North-East Frontier Agency to enable them to speak to the tribal people in their own languages and thus to foster mutual understanding" (front d.j. flap).

**1978:** [LILLY] *Idu phrase-book*, by Jatan Pulu. Shillong: Director of Information and Public Relations, Arunachal Pradesh, 1978. 180 p.; 23 cm. Original light green

wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. English-Idu (Roman and Devanagari), pp. 75-180. *A Phrase Book in Idu* was published in Shillong in 1962 (see above), to which no reference is made here.

“This language guide is intended for a person who wants to stay in an Idu village and work among them” (Introduction).

[IFÈ] Ifè (or Ifɛ) is a Niger–Congo language spoken by some 180,000 people in Togo and Benin. It is also known as Ana, Ana-Ifé, Anago, Baate and Ede Ife. It has a lexical similarity of 87%–91% with Ede Nago. Written works began to be produced in the language in the 1980s, published by the Comité Provisoire de Langue Ifè and SIL. An Ifè–French dictionary (Oṅù-afɔ ɲa nfè òṅu òkpɪ-ɲà ɲa nfārāsé), edited by Mary Gardner and Elizabeth Graveling, was produced in 2000 [unpublished].

Ethnologue: ifè. Alternate Names: Ana, Ana-Ifé, Baate.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[IGALA] Igala is a language of the Yoruboid branch of the Volta–Niger language family, spoken by the Igala ethnic group of Nigeria. In 1989, an estimated 800,000 spoke Igala, primarily in Kogi State, Delta State and Edo State. Dialects include Ebu, Idah, Ankpa, Dekina, Ogugu, Ibaji, Ife. The Agatu, Idoma, and Bassa people use Igala for primary school. Igala is related to Yoruba. The Igala language as well as Igala culture and tradition has influenced other languages and cultures around the confluence of the Niger and Benue rivers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: igl. Alternate Names: Igara.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] "Two Dialects of Igala, and Yoruba: Some Comparisons," by E. M. Fresco, in: *Research Notes from the Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Ibadan*, pp. 32-46, June, 1968.

"The Ebu...dialect of Igala is spoken in the town of Ebu, located approximately 20 miles northwest of Asaba and 6 miles west of the Niger R., in Asaba Division, Mid-West State, Nigeria. This dialect is isolated from the main Igala-speaking community, and the two bodies have apparently little or no contact with each other at present... Citations from the Enjema dialect of Igala are taken from R. G. Armstrong, 'Comparative word lists of two dialects of Yoruba with Igala', *J.W.A.L.* 2.2 (1965), 51-78." Includes word list of approximately 230 English words and their equivalents in the Ebu dialect of Igala, pp. 39-46.

[IGBO] Igbo (Igbo [iḡbo:] English /'ɪgbʊ/; archaically Ibo /'i:bʊ/) (Igbo: Asụsụ Igbo), is the principal native language of the Igbo people, an ethnic group of southeastern Nigeria. There are approximately 24 million speakers, who live mostly in Nigeria and are primarily of Igbo descent. Igbo is written in the Latin script, which was introduced by British colonialists. There are over 20 Igbo dialects. There is apparently a degree of dialect levelling occurring. A standard literary language was developed in 1972 based on the Owerri (Isuama) and Umuahia (such as Ohuhu) dialects, though it omits the nasalization and aspiration of those varieties. There are related Igboid languages as well that are sometimes considered dialects of Igbo, the most divergent being Ekpeye. Some of these, such as Ika, have separate standard forms. Igbo is also a recognised minority language of Equatorial Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ibo. Alternate Names: Ibo.

**1904:** [LILLYbm] *English, Ibo and French Dictionary*, by The Fathers of the Holy Ghost. Roman Catholic Mission, Onitsha, Southern-Nigeria. Salzburg: Missionary printing-office. of the Sodality of St. Peter Claver, 1904. Original limp brown cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] (this copy lacks free fly-leaf) 1-3 4-306 307-310 (advertisements). First edition. Hendrix 777 (listing A. Ganot as author)-778 (listing Holy Ghost Fathers as authors). Zauhmüller, col. 182 (giving R.P. Ganot as author; Ganot published a French Ibo grammar in 1899 that included French-Ibo and Ibo-French vocabularies, not in Zauhmüller). English-Ibo-French throughout.

"[The] aim and scope [of the Sodality of St. Peter Claver] is to save the souls of African Negroes and to procure the liberation of slaves by helping the African Missions in every way: as for example...by printing books compiled by the missionaries..." (Notes upon the Sodality of St. Peter Claver).

**1913-1914:** [IUW] *Anthropological report on the Ibo-speaking peoples of Nigeria*. By Northcote W. Thomas ... London, Harrison and Sons, 1913-14. 6 v. fronts. (v. 1, 4) illus. (music) plates, maps. 22 cm. Hendrix 783. pt. I. Law and custom of the Ibo of the Awka neighbourhood, S. Nigeria. pt. II. English-Ibo and Ibo-English dictionary. pt. III. Proverbs, narratives, vocabularies and grammar. pt. IV. Law and custom of the Ibo of the Asaba district, S. Nigeria. pt. V. Addenda to Ibo-English dictionary. pt. VI. Proverb, stories, tones in Ibo.

Reprint **1969:** [IUW] *Anthropological report on the Ibo-speaking peoples of Nigeria*. New York, Negro Universities Press [1969] 6 v. illus. 23 cm.

Reprint of the 1913-1914 ed.

**1923:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Ibo Language: English-Ibo*, [by Thomas John Dennis]. Lagos: Church Missionary Society Bookshop, 1923. Original gray-brown cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [8] 1 2-189 190-192. First edition. Hendrix 774 (listing volume as Igbo-English). Not in Zauhmüller. English-Igbo, pp. [1]-178.

"It was ... decided to prepare a Dictionary for the use of English-speaking people, with the object of encouraging them to learn the language of one of the largest... of the tribes in Nigeria. *The Outline Dictionary of English words*, by A.C. Madan, prepared for students of African languages, was then taken as the basis of work, and in 1913 this selection of words was completed. Archdeacon Dennis was asked to revise the work and see it through the Press during his furlough in England. On August 1<sup>st</sup>, 1917, the ship in which he was traveling with his wife was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland and the Archdeacon lost his life, and the MSS., together with his baggage, disappeared. Towards the end of August a fisherman found the box containing the MSS. on the shore near Towyn, Wales, where it had been washed up. He found a letter inside with an address, to which he sent the MSS., and in this way they came into the hands of Mrs. Dennis. The edges of the paper had been worn by the action of the water, but most of the writing was legible, and the rest which was a little difficult to decipher was copied out by Miss Beswick, one of our C.M.S. Missionaries" (Preface).

**ca. 1957:** [LILLY] *Osua-Okowa. English-Ibo*, by F. Chidozie Ogablu. Onitsha [Nigeria]: Varsity Bookshop, n.d. Pp. 1-7 8-55 56. 21 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with a drawing of a family on the front cover. At head of title page: "Bilingual Series (Adult & Mass Education No. 2). Learn English Through Ibo. Learn Ibo Through English." On inner front wrappers; "Dedicated to: Universal Free

Primary Education, 1957. Infant One. Igbo Reader. First of its kind, unique. With nearly 180 illustrations. A reward for patient research work by F. C. Ogbalu, B.Sc. Econ. (Lond.)." Includes classified English-Ibo vocabularies accompanied with illustrations throughout. Apparently one of the earliest of Ogbalu's linguistic publications at his Varsity Press. Not in Hendrix.

"'Educate the people and they will educate others.' If you can speak English or Igbo and need not this book, your less fortunate friends, relatives etc. will admire it as a worthy gift" ( p. [3]).

"F. Chidozie Ogbalu (1927-1990), sometimes called the "father" of Igbo language and culture, was born in Adagbe, Abagana, and was a lifelong teacher and champion of his Igbo heritage. He taught Latin, Geography and Igbo at a number of schools, and took a great interest in the Igbo-related controversies of his time. These controversies revolved around efforts to standardize the writing and spelling of the Igbo language, and to improve its numeral system... [In 1949] he founded the Society for Promoting Igbo Language and Culture (SPILC). He was then only 22 years old. (Eight years later [in 1957] ... he established the Varsity Press in Onitsha)" (Frances W. Pritchett, Introduction to his Igbo proverbs website).

**1962:** [IUW] *Okpwa-okwu: Igbo-English, English-Igbo dictionary*, [compiled] by F.C. Ogbalu. [S.I.]: University Publishing Co., [1962]. 166 p.: ill.; 20 cm. Preface dated 1962. Hendrix 782.

**1967a:** [IUW] *A comparative wordlist of five Igbo dialects*, by Robert G. Armstrong. [Ibadan] Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1967. 18, [109] p. 20 x 23 cm. Hendrix 777. University of Ibadan. Institute of African Studies. Occasional publication no. 5.

**1967b:** [LILLYbm] *Igbo Language Course* (3 vols). Rev. G. E. Igwe & M. M. Green. Ibadan: Oxford University Press, 1967. Original wrappers. First edition. Includes relatively extensive alphabetized vocabularies in Parts II and III. Not in Hendrix.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *Igbo: A Learner's Dictionary*, by Beatrice F. Welmers & William E. Welmers. Los Angeles: [African Studies Center, University of California], 1968. Original two-tone green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and light green. 398 pp. First edition. Hendrix 785.

"Igbo has long been by far the largest African language for which no dictionary has existed which even remotely approaches adequacy... The variety of Igbo represented in this dictionary is what the authors have frankly called 'Compromise Igbo'. In general, it is based on the speech of numerous individuals, from a variety of areas, attempting to conform to what they usually designate as 'Central Igbo', which most of them accept as the most useful type of Igbo to teach to English-speaking learners. 'Compromise Igbo' reflects an effort to record the forms and useages most widely understood and uttered throughout Owerri and Umuahia Provinces." This is the first true dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

**1972:** [IUW] *Igbo-English dictionary based on the Onitsha dialect. Based on the compilation by G. W. Pearman*, by Kay Williamson. Rev. and expanded by C. N. Madunagu, E. I. Madunagu, and others. Benin City, Nigeria, Ethiope Pub. Corp. [1972]. lxx, 568 p. 20 cm. Hendrix 786. The compilation by G. W. Pearman was never published.

**1978:** [IUW] *A dictionary of Igbo names, culture and proverbs*, by John E. Eberegbulam Njoku. Washington: University Press of America, c1978. iii, 95 p.: port.; 23 cm. Bibliography: p. 93-94.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Igbo names: their structure and their meanings*, by Ebo Ubahakwe. Ibadan, Nigeria: Daystar Press, 1981. Original black wrappers, with black and white photographic decorations, lettered in white. Pp. [6] 1-2 3-113 114. First edition. Series: Nigerian Names 2. Igbo-English names, arranged according to grammatical groupings, pp. 3-113.

"The structure of Igbo personal names may be said to constitute a minimum grammar of the language. To understand the structure of Igbo personal names is to understand, in its essentials, the grammatical structure of the language" (p. [1]).

**1985a:** [IUW] *Modern English-Igbo dictionary*, by H.I. Nnaji; assisted by G.C. Nnaji. [Onitsha, Anambra State, Nigeria]: Gonaj, [1985] vi, 345 p.: ill.; 19 cm.

**1985b:** [IUW] *Recommendations of the Igbo Standardization Committee of the Society for Promoting Igbo Language & Culture: (Otu Iwelite Asusu Na Omenala Igbo) Nigeria: containing all previously published volumes*. [S.I.]: Society; for Promoting Igbo Language and Culture, Nigeria, 1985 printing. xx, 257 p.; 21 cm. Spine title: S.P.I.L.C. okaasusus Igbo, Igbo metalanguage. Includes bibliographical references. Contents: glossaries including: Igbo grammatical and linguistic terms; Poetry classifications in Igbo Igbo scientific & technical terms; Igbo metalanguage; Legislative terminology etc.

**1990:** [IUW] *Igbo metalanguage = Òkààsùsù Ìgbò: a glossary of English-Igbo technical terms in language, literature, and methodology* / edited by E. 'Nolue Emenanjo, I.A.O. Umeh, J.U. Ugoji; sponsored by the Nigerian Educational Research and Development Council and compiled by the Otu Iwelite Asusu na Omenaala Igbo (the Society for Promoting Igbo Language and Culture). Ibadan: University Press Limited, 1990- v.; 21 cm.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Igbo-English Dictionary: A Comprehensive Dictionary of the Igbo Language, with an English-Igbo Index*, by Michael J. C. Echeruo. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1998. Original red paper over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket red, orange and white, lettered in red, orange and white. Pp. i-ix x-xx, 1-2 3-283 284 with frontispiece map. First edition. Igbo-English, pp. 3-175, English-Igbo index, pp. 179-273, and English-Igbo "inkhorn" terms (new coinages in Igbo in the fields of education, linguistics and literature), pp. 280-283. Second copy: IUW.

"This is the first comprehensive and authoritative dictionary of the Igbo language, one of three national languages of Nigeria. Michael J. C. Echeruo, a native speaker of Igbo, focuses on basic words and phrases that the twenty million speakers of Igbo encounter in everyday life-in conversation and in Igbo texts. Recognizing the absence of a single dominant dialect, the author collects words from all of them, with emphasis on the predominant Owerri and Onitsha dialects" (from the jacket copy).

**1999:** [IUW] *Igbo-English, English-Igbo dictionary and phrasebook*, by Nicholas Awde & Onyekachi Wambu; with Kwesi Arbuah ... [et al.] New York, N.Y.: Hippocrene Books, c1999. 185 p.: maps; 19 cm.

**2001a:** [IUW] *Igbo-English dictionary: a comprehensive dictionary of the Igbo language with an English-Igbo index*, by Michael J.C. Echeruo. Ikeja, Nigeria: Longman Nigeria, 2001. xix, 283 p.: map; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. xviii-xix).

**2001b:** [IUW] *Igbo-English dictionary: okowa okwu = for the millennium*, by Julius Ginger Eke. Enugu: New Generation Books, 2001. xiii, 430 p.: ill.; 22 cm.

**2003a:** [IUW] *Okwu ekwunuru l'olu Ogba = An anthology of idiomatic expressions in Ogba language*, by Blessing Ahiauzu and Obulor Alfred Ochogba. Owerri, Imo State, Nigeria: Springfield, c2003. viii, 64: ill.; 21 cm. English and Ogba dialect of Igbo.

**2003b:** [IUW] *A concise grammar and lexicon of Echie*, by Ozo-mekuri Ndimele. Aba [Nigeria]: National Institute for Nigerian Languages, c2003. xi, 236 p.; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 228-236). Echie is a dialect of Igo. "Etche is a Local Government Area (LGA) in Rivers State, Nigeria, named after the Etche (Echie) people of Southern Nigeria. The Etche are Igbo people and they speak Igbo language. They also inhabit Omuma LGA; Etche/Omuma is a National Assembly constituency" (Wiki).

**2004:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire igbo-français: suivi d'un index français-igbo*, Françoise Ugochukwu et Peter Okafor. Paris: Karthala; Idaban: Ifra-Idaban, c2004. 267 p.; 25 cm. Series: Dictionnaires et langues. Includes bibliographical references (p. 29-32).

[IGNACIANO] Moxo (aka Mojo, pronounced 'Moho') is a pair of Maipurean languages spoken by the Moxo people of Northeastern Bolivia. The two varieties of Moxo, Trinitario and Ignaciano, are as distinct from one another as they are from neighboring Maipurean languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ign.

**1702:** [LILLY] *Arte de la lengua moxa, con su vocabulario, y catecismo.* Lima, [1702], by Pedro Marban. [Lima]: En la Imprenta real de Joseph de Contreras, [1702]. Small 8vo (15.5 cm; 6"). [8] ff., 664, 142, [22], 163–202 pp., 1 f. 19<sup>th</sup>-century brown quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards, spine lettered in gold, with five raised bands.

"The first printed grammar, dictionary, and catechism in the language of the Moxo Indians of the lowlands of south-central Beni, a region of Bolivia. The language is a member of the Arawakan family.

Marbán (1647–1713), a native of Spain, was admitted to Society of Jesus in 1663 and sent to Peru in 1675, there to spend rest of his life among the Moxo Indians of Upper Peru (now Bolivia).

1701 is often given as the date of publication of this work, but since the last license to print is dated the middle of December, 1701, and the caption title of the "Cartilla, y doctrina cristina" is 1702, a publication date of 1701 is impossible.

The notably variable and uneven printing here, sometimes very light and sometimes very dark, is typical of Peruvian printing's low-grade state in this era. Representing perhaps a particularly bad day, a compositor who had missed a phrase on p. 83 => inserted it in tiny type along the outer margin!

Vañaza 248; Medina, Lima, 712; Sabin 44465; Palau 150837; DeBacker-Sommervogel, V, 517; Leclerc, I, 614; Huth 900; Brunet, ?, 1391.." (34075): [bookseller's description of a similar copy: PRB&M 2016]

[IJO, SOUTHEAST] Southeast Ijo is an Ijaw language spoken in southern Nigeria. There are two dialects, Nembe (Nimbe) and Akassa (Akaha) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ijs. Alternate Names: Brass Ijo, Brass-Nembe, Ijaw, Nembe-Akassa.  
**1964-1966:** [LILLYbm] *A Nembe-English dictionary*, 2 vols., by M. H. I. Kaliai. [Ibadan]: Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1964, 1966. Cover titles: Volume One. *Nembe-English Dictionary: Nembe English Dictionary*. Volume 2. [Vol. 1] original pink wrappers with brown cloth spine, lettered and decorated in black, with illustration on front cover; [vol. 2] original pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, with illustration on front cover. Pp. [vol. 1] [2] ii-xii *xiii*, 1 2-267 268; [vol.2][4] 1 2-305 306. First editions. Series: [vol. 2] Occasional Publication no. 2. Hendrix 788. Includes [vol. 1] Nembe-English, pp. [1]-267; [vol.2] pp. [1]-294, with addenda, pp. 295-305. First dictionary of this dialect of Southeast Ijo. Second copy of two-volume set: IUW.

"Many years have now passed since the first hymn book and the Holy Bible were translated and the first primer... compiled and written in the Nembe dialect by our venerable father, Reverend D. O. Ockiya of Blessed Memory. Since then no attempt has ever been made to compile words in the Nembe dialect in a systematic order to form a dictionary so that foreign students could be attracted to read these books and understand them with ease" (Preface, vol. 1). "This preliminary edition represents the first stage [of a two stage project]. It is cheaply and simply reproduced so people have a chance to study it and write in with their own suggestions for additions and improvements. It will then be time to embark on the second stage, the production of a definitive printed version [yet to appear]. Readers are therefore asked to remember that this mimeographed edition is not the final one" (Foreword, Kay Williamson).

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Nembe Language Made Easy. Mie Lokomote Nembebibi*, by L. Awotua Efebo. Ibadan: University of Ibadan, 1967. Original wrappers. First edition.

[IK] The Ik language, also known as Icetot, Icietot, Ngulak, or (derogatory) Teuso, Teuth, is one of the Kuliak languages of northeastern Uganda. The Ik people have a positive attitude toward their language, which is increasing; with Tepes being moribund, Ik may soon be the sole remaining language of its family. Ik is noted by UNESCO as "severely endangered" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ikx. Alternate Names: Icetod, Icietot, Ng'ateus, Ng'ateuso, Ngulak, Teus, Teuso, Teuth.

**1999:** [IUW] *Ik dictionary*, by Bernd Heine. Köln: Köppe, 1999. 187 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Library binding, preserving the original brown and yellow wrappers, lettered in black and yellow. Series: Nilo-Saharan 15. First dictionary of the language.

"The present lexical study is based on field research carried out in northeastern Uganda and Oropi, Kenya, in March, 1983, and February/March 1996. The main purpose of the research was to provide a more detailed lexical treatment of the language.... The Ik... inhabit roughly fifteen villages in north-eastern Uganda, strung out along the escarpment between Timu Forest in the south and Kidepo National Park in the north... Our first knowledge of the language stems from Wayland (1931), who published a short wordlist [in "Preliminary; studies of the tribes of Karamoja," *Journal of the Royal Anthtopical Institute* (1931) 61: 187-230: "Short vocabulary" of English-Labwor [Ik]-Lango-Karamojong, pp. 210-212]." (Introduction).

[**IKIZU**] Ikizu (Ikikizu, Kiikiizo) is a Bantu language spoken by the Ikizu peoples of Tanzania. Dialects are Ikizu proper and Sizaki. Maho (2009) treats Sizaki (Shashi) as a separate language. However, Ethnologue 16 retired the ISO code for Sizaki, merging it into Ikizu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ikz. Alternate Names: Ikiikiizu, Ikikizo, Ikikizu, Kiikizu, Kizu. An on-line dictionary of Ikizu may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**2008:** [IUW] *Kiikiizo: msamiati wa Kiikiizo--Kiingereza-Kiswahili na Kiingereza-Kiikiizo-Kiswahili = Ikiizo-English-Swahili and English-Ikiizo-Swahili lexicon*, by Seleman S. Sewangi. Dar-es-Salaam: Languages of Tanzania [LOT] Project, University of Dar-es-Salaam, 2008. viii, 101 p.; 24 cm. Original multicolored wrappers, lettered in white, black and blue, with a map on the front cover. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 9. Part One: Ikiizo-English-Swahili, pp. 1-62, Part Two: English-Ikiizo-Swahili, pp. 66-101.

"This lexical list is a result of research which included the collection of Ikiizo lexical data that was conducted in the Divisions of Nyamuswa and Salama in Bunda District, Mara Region. The work was done between mid July and the end of August 2002 under the Languages of Tanzania (LOT) project. To the best of my knowledge, this is the first compilation of an Ikiizo lexical list" (Introduction).

[**IKOBI**] Ikobi, or Ikobi-Mena after its two varieties, is a Papuan language, or pair of languages, of Papua New Guinea. Wurm and Hattori (1981) treat the two varieties, Ikobi and Mena, as distinct languages, but Ethnologue 16 judges them to be one (Wiki).

Ethnologue: meb. Alternate Names: Ikobi Kairi, Ikobi-Mena, Kasere, Kopo-Monia, Meni, Wailemi.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**ILA**] Ila (Chiila) is a language of Zambia. Maho (2009) lists Lundwe (Shukulumbwe) and Sala as distinct languages most closely related to Ila. Ethnologue reports that Sala is mutually intelligible with Tonga. Ila is one of the languages of the Earth included on the Voyager Golden Record (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ilb. Alternate Names: Chiila, Shukulumbwe, Sukulumbwe.

**1907:** [LILLYbm] *A Handbook of the Ila Language (commonly called the Seshukulumbwe) spoken in North-Western Rhodesia South-Central Africa comprising grammar, exercises, specimens of Ila tales, and vocabularies*, by Edwin W. Smith. London, New York and Toronto: Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, 1907. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 488 pp. + foldout table of Ila concords. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 183. Hendix 790. Includes, pp. [257]-480, a dictionary of English-Ila and Ila-English, and an appendix, pp. [481]-486 "containing words inadvertently omitted and other acquired since Part III went to press." This copy with ownership signature: "E. Vernon Gabb. / Dept. of Native Affairs; / Northern Rhodesia / Jany 1917" and the bookplate of Peter Anthony Lanyon-Orgill. Lanyon-Orgill was for some years the editor of the *Journal of Austronesian Studies*, and published dictionaries of such languages as Raluana and Mailu.

"The Ila language is spoken by the Baila, or, as they are commonly called, the Mashukulumbwe, a people living in North-west Rhodesia on either side of the middle

Kafue... They number about 25,000... Ila is the most widely understood, and therefore the most useful, language in North-West Rhodesia... Ila belongs to the great family of languages to which the name Bantu is given." This is the first English dictionary of the language.

Reprinted **1964**: [IUW] *A handbook of the Ila language: commonly called the Seshukulumbwe: spoken in north-western Rhodesia, south-central Africa: comprising grammar, exercises, specimens of Ila tales, and vocabularies*, by Edwin W. Smith. Farnborough, Hants., England: Gregg Press, 1964. xii, 488 p.; 19 cm. "First published 1907 in London by Oxford University Press."--T.p. verso.

**1914**: [LILLY] *Ila made easy*, by Edwin William Smith [1876-1957]. Kasenga: N[orthern] R[hodesia] Book Room of the Baila-Batonga Mission, 1914. 96 p. 17 cm. Original gray-brown cloth, lettered in black. First edition. Not in Hendrix. English-Ila, pp. 91-96.

**2000**: [IUW] *A dictionary of Ila usage, 1860-1960*, by Dennis G. Fowler. Münster: Lit; Piscataway, NJ: Distributed in North America by Transaction Publishers, [2000] 882 p.: map, port.; 22 cm. Monographs from the International African Institute; v. 5.

Abridged edition **2002**: [IUW] *The Ila speaking: records of a lost world*, by Dennis G. Fowler. Münster: Lit, [2002]. xvi, 212 p.: ill., map; 21 cm. Monographs from the International African Institute London; v. 7. Extracts from the author's "Dictionary of Ila usage", sorted by subject, with a commentary.

[**ILI TURKI**] Ili Turki is a Turkic language spoken primarily in China. There were approximately 120 speakers of this language in 1982 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ili. Alternate Names: Ili Turk, Taranchi, Tuerke, Tu'erke, T'urk.

**1880**: [IUW] *Sketch of the Turki language as spoken in eastern Turkistan (Kàshgar and Yarkand) part II: vocabulary, Turki-English*, by Robert Shaw. With list of names of birds and plants by J. Scully. Calcutta, Baptist mission press, 1880. [4], 226 p. Reprinted from the Journal, Asiatic society of Bengal" v.47, pt.1.

**1927**: [IUW] *English-Turki dictionary, based on the dialects of Kashgar and Yarkand*, by G. Raquette. Lund, C.W.K. Gleerup; [etc., etc., 1927] [2], ii, 139 p. 25 cm.

**1934**: [LILLY] [*English-Turki vocabulary for the English linguaphone lessons*]. Kashgahr: Swedish Mission Press, 1934. 16 x 10.5 cm. 112 pp. Publishers stiff gray wrappers, lettered in black. This vocabulary, translated by Georg Roberntz, was printed in 200 copies only. Jarring (1991), pp. 90-1 (1934:3).

[**ILOCANO**] Ilocano (also Ilokano; /i:loo'ka:nou/; Ilocano: Pagsasao nga Ilokano) is the third most-spoken native language of the Philippines. An Austronesian language, it is related to such languages as Indonesian, Malay, Fijian, Maori, Hawaiian, Malagasy, Samoan, Tahitian, Chamorro, Tetum, and Paiwan. It is closely related to some of the other Austronesian languages of Northern Luzon, and has slight mutual intelligibility with the Balangao language and Eastern dialects of the Bontoc language. In September 2012, the province of La Union passed an ordinance recognizing Ilokano (Iloko) as an official provincial language, alongside Filipino and English, as national and official

languages of the Philippines, respectively. It is the first province in the Philippines to pass an ordinance protecting and revitalizing a native language, although there are also other languages spoken in the province of La Union, including Pangasinan and Kankanaey (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ilo. Alternate Names: Ilokano, Iloko.

**1909:** [LILLY] *A study of the Iloco language based mainly on the Iloco grammar of P. Fr. Jose Naves*, by Henry Swift. Washington: Byron S. Adams, printer, 1909. First edition, 8vo, pp. 172; original cream buckram lettered in black on the spine. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate, with a Newberry accession sticker on the rear pastedown and a release stamp on the verso of the front free endpaper. Includes both a grammar and an Iloco-English vocabulary, pp. [115]-159.

"The basis of this is the Grammar of Father Jose Naves, of which book there are about three copies in the Augustinian House in Manila, and these not for sale. I was fortunate enough to secure what the Father in charge of the *Biblioteca* assured me was the last copy that he should sell.... A careful compilation and rearrangement of his book, with the aid of other information gained from Narro's Vocabulary and from living sources, will, it is hoped, be of some assistance to the student of the languages of North Luzon, to the Malaysian student, and be of some value in the science of comparative Philology" (Preface).

**ca. 1950:** [LILLYbm] *English-Iloko Thesaurus*, by Morice Vanoverbergh. S.l. [Baguio? Philippines]: n.p., n.d. [c. 1950]. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [8] 1-365 366 [2]. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not noted in Rubino (see below), who does include a 1956 Iloko-English dictionary and several other essays on Ilokano by the same author. English-Iloko, pp. 1-365. This copy a duplicate from the Library of Congress with the LOC bookplate and ink stamp.

"This volume should be used as a companion to the Iloko-English Dictionary, where the Iloko entries are explained at full length. This is also the reason why we add here a list of errata to be corrected in that dictionary" (Preliminary Remarks). With "Corrigenda in the Iloko-English Dictionary." The Iloko-English Dictionary is a translation from the early Spanish dictionary of Andres Carro.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Ilocano. Ilocano-English / English/ Ilocano Dictionary and Phrasebook*, by Carl R. Galvez Rubino. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1998. Original illustrated powder blue wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. 1-6 7-266 267-272. First edition. Ilocano-English vocabulary and phrases, arranged thematically, pp. 105-172, and an English-Ilocano dictionary, pp. 175-263, with bibliography, pp. 265-266.

"Ilocano, like all its sister Philippine languages, is an Austronesian language of the Philippine type spoken by about nine million people. It is a member of the Cordilleran language family which comprises many languages of northern Luzon Island, Philippines.... Because of the importance of Ilocano in Northern Luzon, it has been called the national language of the North. Many ethnic groups from the northern regions of the country are more at home in their second language, Ilocano, than the national language of the country, Tagalog... [However] Ilocano remains a regional language with no political power or use in education past the early elementary years" (The Ilocano Language).

**2000:** [IUW] *Ilocano dictionary and grammar: Ilocano-English, English-Ilocano*, by Carl Ralph Galvez Rubino. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press, c2000. lxxxv, 775 p.; 23 cm. PALI language texts. Includes bibliographical references (p. [773]-775).

[**IMONDA**] Imonda is a Papuan language of Sandaun Province, Papua New Guinea. It has a simple consonant system and a complex vowel system, with no phonological tones. Until 1962, the language Imonda was spoken almost exclusively in a single village now called "Imonda on the rocks". At that date the Australians assumed control from Dutch New Guinea, and the Imonda split into two groups and established two villages in more accessible locations: Mol (daughter) and Pōs (grass). Wordlists had been compiled for all Waris languages including Imonda prior to 1973. The grammar of the language was studied in detail by Walter Seiler in a Ph.D. dissertation (1984) and subsequent book (1985). Unlike many neighboring areas, Malay was never systematically taught to Imonda speakers, though some loanwords from Malay are in use. At the time of Seiler's 1985 grammar of the language, when conversation with the neighboring Waris occurs, it is often carried out in Tok Pisin, in which all Imonda speakers are fluent, and from which Imonda takes many loanwords. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: imn.

**1985:** [IUW] *Imonda, a Papuan language*, by Walter Seiler. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1985. v, 236 p.: map; 25 cm. Original pea-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pacific linguistics. Series B no. 93. Appendix A: "Imonda and Related Languages," A.1: Vocabulary, English-Imonda-Daonda-Waris-Simog [Auwe]-Sowanda-Punda [Punda-Umeda, a dialect of Sowanda], pp. 212-213. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 229-234.

"From the wordlists presented above it is clear that these languages are closely related. The percentage of shared cognates is high and sound correspondences are easily detectable" (p. 214).

[**INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**] According to UNESCO, most of the indigenous American languages in North America are critically endangered, and many are already extinct (Wiki).

**1791:** [LILLY] *Voyages and travels of an Indian interpreter and trader: describing the manners and customs of the North American Indians; with an account of the posts situated on the river Saint Laurence, lake Ontario, &c.; to which is added a vocabulary of the Chippeway language ... [and] a list of words in the Iroquois, Mohegan, Shawanee, and Esquimeaux tongues, and a table, shewing the analogy between the Algonkin and Chippeway languages* / by J. Long. London: Printed for the author, and sold by Robson [etc.], 1791. x, 295 p.: fold. map; 30 cm. Contemporary quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards; spine with raised bands, decorated in gold, with a red leather label lettered in gold. From the library of Robert Spurrier Ellison, with his bookplate. ESTC T122592. Includes English-"Esquimeaux" vocabulary, p. 183, English-Iroquois, p. 184, Algonkin-Chippeway, pp. 185-195, "A Table of Words" English-Algonkin-Chippeway, pp. 196-208, English-Mohegan-Shawanee, p. 209. English-Mohegan, p.210, Algonkin-Chippeway, p. 211, English-Iroquois, pp. 212-215, English-French, pp. 216-217, English-Chippeway "Parts of the Human Body," pp.218-220, English-Chippeway "Names of Animals, &c.," pp. 221-223, English-Chippeway

"Merchandise," pp. 224-226, English-Chippeway "Table of Words," pp. 227-252, Chippeway-English "Table of Words," pp. 253-282, and "Familiar Phrases in the English and Chippeway Languages," pp. 284-295.

Translated into German **1791**: [LILLYbm] *J[ohn] Long's westindischen Dollmetschers und Kaufmanns See= und Land=Reisen: enthaltend eine Beschreibung der Sitten und Gewohnheiten der nordamerikanischen Wilden: der englischen Forts oder Schanzen langs dem St. Lorenz=Flusse, dem See Ontario u.s.w.: ferner ein umständliches Wörterbuch der Chippewaischen und anderer nordamerikanischen Sprachen: aus dem Englischen: herausgegeben und mit einer kurzen Einleitung über Kanada und einer erbesserten Karte versehen*, [trans. by] E[berhard] A[ugust] W[ilhelm] von Zimmermann [1743-1815]. Hamburg: bei Benjamin Gottlob Hoffmann, 1791. Contemporary black paper over boards, with later hand-lettered label on spine. Pp. I-III IV-XXIV, 1-3 4-334 335-336 + folding map. First edition of this translation. Howes L-443; Sabin 41881; Pilling *Proofsheets*, 2312; Bell catalogue L469. Includes German-Eskimo word list, p. 271; German-Irquois-Algonquin-Ojibwa, pp. 272-275, German-Algonquin-Objiwa, pp. 274-284, German-Mohegan-Shawnee, pp. 284-285, German-Mohegan-Algonquin-Objiwa, pp. 285-286, German-Irquois, pp. 286-288, German-Objiwa word lists arranged thematically, pp. 291-296, German-Objiwa alphabetical vocabulary, pp. 297-310, Objiwa-German alphabetical vocabulary, pp. 311-326, with errata, pp. [335-336]. This are the first German language vocabularies of these languages.

"Within months of the first edition [in English] appearing in London in 1791, E. A. W. Zimmermann produced this first translation into German of Long's valuable and important account of 'life and manners of the Indian and Canadian traders' (Sabin). Long's 19-year residence among the Indians gave him a good command of several languages and he applies this knowledge at the end of the volume by providing word lists of Algonquin, 'Eskimo,' Chippewa, Mohican, and Shawnee with English equivalents, here rendered into German. The second German edition (Berlin, 1792) does not contain the linguistic information, nor does it have the introduction concerning the Canadian geography found in this first edition. *Provenance*: Signature [in ink: 'W. Eames'] of Wilberforce Eames, the great bibliographer of Americana, librarian of the New York Public Library, and collector" (bookseller's description: PRB&M).

English edition reprinted **1922**: [IUW] *John Long's voyages and travels in the years 1768-1788*, ed. with historical introduction and notes by Milo Milton Quaife ... Chicago, R.R. Donnelly & Sons Company, 1922. xxx, 238 p. front. (fold. map) 18 cm. The Lakeside classics. Includes reduced facsimile of t.-p. of original London edition of 1791, with title: *Voyages and travels of an Indian interpreter and trader, describing the manners and customs of the North American Indians ... To which is added, a vocabulary of the Chippeway language ... A list of words in the Iroquois, Mohegan, Shawanee, and Esquemeaux tongues.*

**1851-1857:** [LILLY] *Information respecting the history, condition and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States: collected and prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, per act of Congress of March 3d, 1847 /* by Henry R. Schoolcraft; illustrated by E. Eastman. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo, 1851-57. 6 v.: ill., maps, port.; 31 x 26 cm. Vol. 1 has title: Historical and statistical information respecting the history, condition and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States Vol. 6 has title: History of the Indian tribes of the United States. Ethnological researches, respecting the red man of America. "" "Published by authority of Congress ..." Vols. 1-5 have added title pages, engraved. Illustrated by Capt. S. Eastman and others. Includes mostly brief vocabularies as follow:

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Algonquin, IV, 373-380               | Menomonee, II, 470-481              |
| Algonquin group, II, 458-481         | Miami, II, 470-481                  |
| Apache, V, 202, 578-580              | Micmac, V, 578-589                  |
| Arapahoe, III, 446-459               | Minnetaree (brief), III, 256        |
| Assiniboine, IV, 416-432             | Mohawk, II, 482-493                 |
| Batem-de-kai-ee [Kato], III, 434-440 | Muskogee or Creek, IV 416-429       |
| Blackfeet, II, 494-505               | Natic, V, 556-557                   |
| Caddo, V, 709-712                    | Navajo, IV, 416-429                 |
| Catawba, V, 557-558                  | Ojibwa, II, 211-213; 458-469        |
| Cayuga, II, 482-493                  | Oneida, II, 482-493                 |
| Cherokee, of numerals, II, 209-211   | Onodaga, II, 482-493                |
| Cheyenne, III, 446-459               | Osage, IV, 275                      |
| Chinook jargon, V, 548-551           | Pampticough, V, 555-556             |
| Chippewa (of Michigan), V, 556-557   | Pimo, II, 461-462                   |
| Chippewa numerals, II, 216-218.      | Pueblo (of Tusuque), III, 446-459   |
| English-Chippewa Dictionary through  | Pueblo (Zuñi), IV, 416-429          |
| "A", V, 565-569                      | Sacramento River, IV, 414-415       |
| Choctaw (brief), III, 347            | Shawnee, II, 470-481                |
| Choctaw, of numerals, II, 204-206    | Shoshonee (brief), I, 216, 218      |
| Chow-e-shak, III, 434-440            | Tah-le-wah, III, 440-445            |
| Co-co-noon, IV, 413                  | Tcho-ko-yem, III, 428-434           |
| Comanche, II, 129-130, 494-505       | Tulare Lake, IV, 413-414            |
| Cop-éh, III, 428-434                 | Tuolumne Indians, IV, 408-412       |
| Costanos, II, 494-505                | Tuskeruro, V, 552-556               |
| Cushna, II, 494-505                  | Upaaroka (brief), III, 255-256      |
| Dacota, of numerals, II, 206-208,    | Waccoa, V, 552-556; 557-558         |
| Delaware, II, 470-481; III, 424-427  | Wee-yot, III, 434-440               |
| Diegunos, II, 103-104                | Weits-pek, III, 440-445             |
| Hoo-pah, III, 440-445                | Winnebago, of numerals, II, 214-216 |
| Iroquois, group, II, 482-493         | Wish-oak, III, 434-440              |
| King's River, IV, 413-414            | Witchita (Wichita), V, 709-711      |
| Klatsop (brief), III, 293-294        | Wyandot, of numerals, II, 218-220   |
| Kula-napo, III, 428-434              | Yukai, III, 428-434                 |
| Mandan, III, 255-256; 446-459        | Yuman, II, 118-121                  |
| Massachusetts, I, 288-299            |                                     |

Partial reprint **2001**: see under **SHAWNEE**.

**1856**: [LILLYbm] *Athapaskische Sprachstamm*, ed. by Joh[ann] Carl Buschmann. Berlin: F. Dummler, 1856. Unbound, large margined, uncut and unopened. Pp. [149]-319. First edition. Cf. Zaunmüller, col. 23. Extract from the *Abhandlungen der Königlischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, 1855. Includes vocabulary of the Athapaskan languages, taken from various historical sources, English-Athapaskan, including Chepewyan [Ojibwe], Tacullies, Tahkali, Kutchin, Dogrib, Umpqua [Upper Umpqua], Sussee, and Tlatskanai, pp. 174-209, with English-Athapaskan index, pp.210-218, a German-Kinai vocabulary from various historical sources, pp. 233-245, with German-Kinai index, pp. 245-249, a German index to the following vocabulary of Athapaskan languages, pp. 266-268, and a comparative vocabulary of up to sixteen Athapaskan languages, including those named above and Navajo, Ticorilla, Atnah, Ugalenzen, Inkilik, Inkalit, Koltschanen, and Koloschisch, for 260 individually numbered German words, pp. 269-312.

"Interesting publications." (de Vries, America 723). - The linguist Buschmann (1805-1880) stayed in Mexico for a year, traveling throughout the country. Upon his return he collaborated with the Humboldt brothers. He also assisted with Alexander von Humboldt's *Kosmos*. He made a name for himself with numerous works on the Malayan-Polynesian language family; later, from 1853 on, he worked on the languages of North and Central America. - Sabin 9522; Leclerc 2049 und 2050.

**1871**: [LILLY] *Amerikanisch-asiatische etymologien via Behring-Strasse, "from the East to the West,."* By Julius Platzmann. Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1871. First edition and only edition, 8vo, pp. [12], 112; 1 map; contemporary half parchment over black pebble-grain cloth, smooth gilt-decorated spine, red morocco label, red stained edges with gilt corners, marbled endpapers; call number stamped at base of spine, text lightly spotted. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate, with Newberry library labels on pastedowns, perforated stamps on title page and p. 101 and release stamp on front free endpaper. This was Platzmann's first philological work, an etymological dictionary of Native American words with Asiatic origins, pp. [1]-[67]. Pilling, Proof-sheets 3019.

**1884**: [LILLYbm] *Comparative Vocabularies of the Indian Tribes of British Columbia, with a Map illustrating Distribution*, by W[illiam] Fraser Tolmie & George M[ercer] Dawson. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1884. Contemporary dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold, with a dark green cloth slip-case, also lettered in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-131 132. The slip case contains a map of the Dominion of Canada, Geologically Coloured from Surveys made by the geological corps, 1842-1882, size 78 x 51 in. and printed on two sheets. Also a map of the distribution of the Indian tribes of British Columbia, size 29 x 24 in. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. With two ink stamps of the Zoological Society of London Library, one dated 1886. "Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada" at head of title page.

"[This] work was originally begun by Dr. W.F. Tolmie and myself, in 1875, as a private investigation... Dr. Tolmie's long connection with the west coast, and constant intercourse with the Indian tribes, while an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company and subsequently, give special value to the results of his investigations in linguistic matters" (Dawson, submitting the work to the Director of the Survey). "The vocabularies of Indian languages of British Columbia here printed, were for the most part, collected by Dr. W.F. Tolmie and the writer in Victoria during the winter of 1875-76. The result

aimed at was to obtain a short series of the principal words of all the languages and dialects spoken in the province on a uniform system. As being the only available basis known to us at the time, the list of words given by Mr. Gibbs in his *Instructions for Research Relative to the Ethnology and Philology of America*, was adopted, and has been maintained as a basis of arrangement throughout.... Had Major Powell's *Introduction to the Study of Indiana Languages* then been printed, we would in all probability have closely followed his improved alphabet.... All the vocabularies here printed appear for the first time, with the exception of the Masset and Skidegate dialects of Haida, which were published in my report on the Queen Charlotte Islands" (Dawson, Preface). "In the following vocabularies are presented about 211 words of one or more dialects of every Indian language spoken on the Pacific slope from the Columbia River north to the Tshilkat river, and beyond, in Alaska..." (Tolmie, Introductory note). The languages include: "Thlinkit, Tshimsian, Haida, Kwakiool, Kawitshin, Aht, Niskwalli, Tsheheilis, Tshinook, Bilhoola, Tinne, Selish, Shahaptani, and Kootenuha." The vocabularies are on pp. 14-111, with notes on the individual languages and their dialects on pp. [113]-125, and an appendix containing a comparative table.

**1885:** [LILLYbm] *Indian local names, with their interpretation*, by Stephen G[ill] Boyd. York, Pa: The author, 1885. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [4] i-iv v-x, 1-70 71-74 (first two leaves and last two leaves blank). First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes place names in various Native American languages with English meanings, pp. 1-60.

"Scattered all over our continent are to be found scores upon scores of local names standing as silent but most eloquent memorials of the previous existence of aboriginal races which will return to dwell among us no more forever.... It will be seen that in some cases two and sometimes even three definitions are given to a word. In most cases these have been obtained from entirely different sources, each entitled to more or less credit.. It is all important that [these] translations be made whilst the Indian is yet a living language. Indeed, even now some of those dialects are unknown to their few mongrel descendants. But much can yet be done to save the rich Indian nomenclature from oblivion, especially if it be quickly done" (Introduction).

**1902:** [IUW] *Cinq langues de la Colombie britannique: haïda, tshimshian, kwagiutl, nootka et tlinkit; grammaires, vocabulaires, textes*, traduits et analysés par Raoul de La Grasserie. Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 1902. 2 l., 530 p., 1 l.; 25 cm. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine; t. XXIV.

**1907-1930:** [LILLY] *The North American Indian; being a series of volumes picturing and describing the Indians of the United States, and Alaska* / written, illustrated, and published by Edward S. Curtis; edited by Frederick Webb Hodge; foreword by Theodore Roosevelt; field research conducted under the patronage of J. Pierpont Morgan. [Seattle, Wash.]: E.S. Curtis; [Cambridge, U.S.A.: University Press], 1907-1930. 20 v.: ill., ports.; 33 cm. + 20 plates (col.) Vols. 9-20 have title: *The North American Indian; being a series of volumes picturing and describing the Indians of the United States, the Dominion of Canada, and Alaska* ... Vols. 6-20 printed at the Plimpton press, Norwood, Mass. Original photogravures produced in Norwood, Mass. by Plimpton Press and in Cambridge, Mass. by Suffolk Engraving from 1903-1925. "This edition is limited to five hundred sets."

Supplemented by: "The North American Indian, list of large plates supplementing v. 1-20." (20 portfolios of numbered plates 60 x 50 cm.). Number 150 incorrectly numbered 159. Two different plates are numbered 400. Contents: v. 1. no. 1-39.--v. 2. no. 40-75.--v. 3. no. 76-110, 119.--v. 4. no. 111-118, 120-147.--v. 5. no. 148-183.--v. 6. no. 184-219.--v. 7. no. 220-255.--v. 8. no. 256-292.--v. 9. no. 293-328.--v. 10. no. 329-364.--v. 11. no. 365-400.--v. 12. no. 400[a]-435.--v. 13. no. 436-471.--v. 14. no. 472-507.--v. 15. no. 508-543.--v. 16. no. 544-579.--v. 17. no. 580-615.--v. 18. no. 616-651.--v. 19. no. 652-687.--v. 20. no. 688-722. Text and photographs also available in digital form from the Northwestern University Digital Library Collections. Lilly Library set is missing plates no. 119 and no. 678; no. 150 incorrectly numbered 159; two different plates are numbered 400. Lilly Library copy numbered 278. Twenty portfolios of numbered plates (60 x 50 cm.).

With classified vocabularies as indicated below:

I. The Apache. The Jicarillas. The Navaho. Southern Athapascan Comparative Vocabulary (English-Apache [Western Apache]-Jicarilla [Jicarilla Apache]-Navaho), pp. 139-144.

II. The Pima. The Papago. The Qahatika. The Mohave. The Yuma. The Maricopa. The Walapai. The Havasupai. The Apache-Mohave, or Yavapai. Piman Comparative Vocabulary (English-Pima-Papago [Tohono O'odham]), pp. 118-123; Yuman Comparative Vocabulary (English-Mohave-Yuma [Quechan]), pp. 123-128,

III. The Teton Sioux. The Yanktonai. The Assiniboin. Dakota vocabulary (English-Teton [Lakota]-Yanktonai [Dakota]-Assiniboin [Assiniboine]), pp. 152-159.

IV. The Apsaroke, or Crows. The Hidatsa. Apsaroke and Hidatsa Comparative Vocabulary (English-Apsaroke-Hidatsa), pp. 189-196.

V. The Mandan. The Arikara. The Atsina. English-Mandan-Arikara-Atsina [Gros Ventre], pp. 169-177.

VI. The Piegan. The Cheyenne. The Arapaho. Western Algonquian Comparative Vocabulary (English-Piegan [Blackfoot]-Cheyenne-Arapaho), pp. 167-173.

VII. The Yakima. The Klickitat. Salishan tribes of the interior. The Kutenai. English-Yakima [Yakama]-Klickitat [Klikitat, dialect of Yakama]-Kutenai, pp. 172-178; Salishan Comparative Vocabulary (English-Flathead [dialect of Kalispel-Pend d'oreille]-Spokane [Spokane]-Kalispel [dialect of Kalispel-Pend d'oreille]-Wenatschee [dialect of Columbia-Wenatchi]-Sinkiuse [dialect of Columbia-Wenatchi]-Colville [dialect of Okanagan]-Nespilim [Nespelem, dialect of Okanagan]), pp. 179-189.

VIII. The Nez Percés. Wallawalla. Umatilla. Cayuse. The Chinookan tribes. Nez Percé vocabulary (English-Nez Percé [Nez Perce]), pp. 191-195; Molala (English-Molala [Molale]), pp. 195-198; Wishham, Chinook, Cathlamet (English-Wishham [Wasco-Wishram]-Chinook-Cathlamet [dialect of Wasco-Wishram]), pp. 198-205.

IX. Salishan tribes of the coast. The Chimakum and the Quilliute. The Willapa. Coast Salish Tribes (English-Cowlitz [Cowlitz]-Shoalwater Bay [Chinook]-Quinalt-Nisqualli [Nisqually, dialect of Southern Lushootseed]-Snohomish-Lummi-Clallam-Twana-Nooksack-Cowichan [dialect of Halkomelem]), pp. 182-195; Quilliute (English-Quilliute [Quileute]), pp. 196-198; Willipa (English-Willipa [dialect of Kwalhioqua-Clatskanie]), pp. 199-200.

X. The Kwakiutl. English-Qágyuhl [dialect of Kwakiutl once spoken at Qagyuhl village at Fort Rupert?]-Koskimo [dialect of Kwakiutl]-Tlatlasikoala [Tlatlasikwala, dialect of Kwakiutl]-Wikeno [Oowekeno, dialect of Heiltsuk]-Haisla, pp. 329-337.

XI. The Nootka. The Haida. Nootka [Nuu-chah-nulth] (English-Clayoquot [Kyuquot, a dialect of Nuu-chah-nulth]-Makah), pp. [197]-204 (pp. [201]-203 repeat pp. [197]-203); Haida (English-Skidegate [Southern Haida]-Masset [Northern Haida]), pp. 204-210.

XII. The Hopi. English-Hopi, pp. 245-251.

XIII. The Hupa. The Yurok. The Karok. The Wiyot. Tolowa and Tututni. The Shasta. The Achomawi. The Klamath. Athapascan (English-Hupa-Tolowa-Tututni), pp. 243-253; Hokan (English-Shasta-Achomawi [Achumawi]-Karak), pp. 253-262; Algonquian (English-Yurok-Wiyot), pp. 263-272; Lituamian (English-Klamath), pp. 272-276.

XIV. The Kato. The Wailaki. The Yuki. The Pomo. The Wintun. The Maidu. The Miwok. The Yokuts. Athapascan (English-Kato-Wailaki), pp. 201-207; Yukian (English-Yuki-Wappo), pp. 207-214; Pomo (English-Eastern-Northern-Central), pp. 214-220; Wintun (English-Northern [Wintu]-Central [Nomlaki]-Hill Patwin [dialect of Patwin]-Valley Patwin [dialect of Patwin]), pp. 220-229; Northwestern Maidu (English-Valley Maidu-Hill Maidu [Northeast Maidu]), pp. 229-237; Miwok (English-Central [Central Sierra Miwok]-Southern [Southern Sierra Miwok]), pp. 237-243; Yakuts (English-Chukchansi), pp. 244-247.

XV. Southern California Shoshoneans. The Diegueños. Plateau Shoshoneans. The Washo. Southern Shoshonean vocabulary (English-Cupeño-Luiseño-Cahuilla), pp. 173-179; Yuman vocabulary (English-Diegueño [Kumiai]), pp. 179-182; Plateau Shoshonean vocabulary (English-Mono-Paviotso [Northern Paiute]), pp. 182-188; Washo vocabulary (English-Washo), pp. 188-192.

XVI. The Tiwa. The Keres. Tanoan (English-Isleta [Southern Tiwa]-Taos [Northern Tiwa]-Jemez), pp. 266-274; Keresan (English-Laguna [Western Keres]-Cochiti [Eastern Keres]), pp. 274-281.

XVII. The Tewa. The Zuñi. Tewa (English-San Ildefonso [dialect of Tewa]), pp. 200-203; Zuñi (English-Zuñi), pp. 204-209.

XVIII. The Chipewyan. The Western woods Cree. The Sarsi. Chipewyan (English-Chipewyan [Western Ojibwa]), pp. 201-205; Cree (English-Cree [Woods Cree]), pp. 205-210; Sarsi (English-Sarsi), pp. 210-214; Northern Assiniboin (English-Northern Assiniboin [Assiniboine]), pp. 214-218.

XIX. The Indians of Oklahoma. The Wichita. The southern Cheyenne. The Oto. The Comanche. The Peyote cult. English-Oto [Iowa-Oto]-Wichita-Cheyenne-Comanche, pp. 230-238.

XX. The Alaskan Eskimo. The Nunivak Eskimo of Hooper bay. Eskimo of King island. Eskimo of Little Diomedé island. Eskimo of Cape Prince of Wales. The Kotzebue Eskimo. The Noatak. English-Nunivak [Central Yupik]-Little Diomedé [dialect of Northwest Alaska Inuipatun]-Kotzebue [dialect of North Alaskan Inuipatun], pp. 264-277.

**1919:** [LILLYbm] *A Structural and Lexical Comparison of the Tunica, Chitimacha, and Atakapa Languages*, by John R[eed] Swanton [1873- ]. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1919. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and

decorated in blind. Pp. [2] 1-2 3-56 57-58. First edition. Series: Smithsonian institution. Bureau of American ethnology. Bulletin 68. Includes 339 word comparative vocabulary, Tunica-Chitimacha-Atakapa, with English equivalents, pp. 37-51. First substantial published vocabularies of these languages. This copy with the bookplate and pencil ownership signature of C[harles] T[rick] Currelly [1876-1957], the archeologist and museum director, author of *Stone Implements*, 1913, part of the catalogue of Egyptian Antiquities at the Cairo Museum, and a volume of memoirs, *I Brought the Ages Home*, Toronto, 1956, among others. Second copy: IUW.

**1952, 1955:** [LILLYbm] *The Mission Indian vocabularies of Alphonse Pinart*, edited by R.F. Heizer. [Berkeley, University of California Press, 1952, 1955] Vol. 1: 84 p.; vol. 2 paginated 85-202. 28 cm. Anthropological records v. 15, no. 1-2. California Indian linguistic records; "The vocabularies presented here deal with four languages: Costanoan, Salinan, Esselen, and Chumash." Bibliography: p. 83-84.

**Vol. 1** includes under Costanoan: English-Spanish-Coastanoan I [Soledad dialect of Northern Ohlone]-Costanoan II [Santa Cruz dialect of Northern Ohlone, with some words in the San Juan Bautista (Mutsun) dialect]-Costanoan III [Santa Cruz dialect of Northern Ohlone, with some words in the San Juan Bautista (Mutsun) dialect]-Costanoan IV [Rumsen dialect of Southern Ohlone], pp. 7-34; English-Spanish-Chumash I [Ineseño]-Chumash II [Ventureño]-Chumash III [Central Chumash group]-Chumash IV [Purisimeño]-Chumash V [Cruzeño]-Chumash VI [Cruzeño]-Chumash VII [Barbareño], pp. 36-71; English-Spanish-Salinan-Esselen, pp. 73-82.

**Vol. 2** includes: English-Santa Rosa Is. [Cruzeño]-La Purisima [Purisimeño]-Santa Barbara [Barbareño]-Santa Ynez [Ineseño]-San Buenaventura [Ventureño]-San Luis Obispo [Obispeño], pp. [94]-[147]; English-Soledad [dialect of Northern Ohlone]-Rumsien [Rumsen, dialect of Southern Ohlone]-Santa Clara [dialect of Northern Ohlone]-Santa Cruz [dialect of Northern Ohlone], pp. 160-174; English-Rumsien [Rumsen, dialect of Southern Ohlone] phrase, pp. 175-183; English-Soledad [dialect of Northern Ohlone] phrases, pp. 183-[184], English-Santa Cruz [[dialect of Northern Ohlone] phrases, p. 185; English-Santa Clara [dialect of Northern Ohlone] phrases, p. 185; Addenda, Rumsen-English names, English-Santa Cruz [dialect of Northern Ohlone], p. 186. Second copy: IUW, library binding, bound as one volume.

**[INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT]** Indigenous languages of South America include, among several others, Quechua languages in Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and, less common in Argentina, Chile and Colombia; Guaraní in Paraguay and, to a much lesser extent, in Argentina and Bolivia; Aymara in Bolivia, Peru, and less often in Chile; Wayuu in northern Colombia and northwest Venezuela; and Mapudungun is spoken in certain pockets of southern Chile and, more rarely, Argentina. In Bolivia, Quechua, Aymara, and Tupi Guaraní are co-official alongside Spanish. In Paraguay, Guaraní shares joint official status with Spanish. In Colombia, the languages of the country's ethnic groups are constitutionally recognized as official languages in their territories; more than 60 such aboriginal languages exist today. In Ecuador, Spanish, Northern Quechua and Shuar are official for intercultural relations. In Peru, Quechua, Aymara, and other indigenous languages are co-official in the areas where they are predominant. There are many other languages once spoken in South America that are extinct today (such as the extinct languages of the Marañón River basin). In Brazil, there

are around 135 indigenous languages confirmed. The regions with the most speakers are northern and western Brazil, where there is a larger concentration of native people. Indigenous populations have been trying to keep their traditions of their homeland, with the help of Funai, the agency responsible for the protection of the native people (Wiki).

**1882:** [LILLY] *Grammaires et vocabulaires roucouyenne, arrouague, piapoco et d'autres langues de la région des Guyanes*, by J. Crevaux, P. Sagot, L. Adam. Paris, Maisonneuve, 1882. iii, 288p. 25cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black and red, with a drawing of the Tower of Babel on front cover; spine covered in later brown paper, lettered in ink by Lanyon-Orgill. Front wrapper defective, but with loss of only half a word. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine, t.8. A collection of short grammar and vocabularies for about a dozen languages spoken in French Guiana, as follow: French-Roucouyenne [Wayana], pp. [1]-20; French-Apalaí, pp. [32]-34; French-Carijona, pp. [35]-38; French-Trió (about 30 words), pp. [39]-40; French-Oyampi [Wayampi], pp. [41]-44; French-Oyampi [Wayampi], pp. [45]-50; French-Émérillon [Emerillon] (ten words), p. [51]; French-Tama (eleven words; spoken by the Correguaje and Macaguaje tribes, probably Macaguaje (extinct) and/or Koreguaje), p. [52]; French-Galibi [Carib], pp. [53]-60; French-Arrouague [Aruá], pp. [61]-68; Arawak-German, pp. [69]-165; French-Piapoco, pp. [242]-252; French-Baniva, pp. [253]-256; French-Piaroa, pp. [257]-258; French-Guahiba [Guahibo], pp. 258-260; French-Yaroura [Pumé], pp. 260-261; French-Otomaca [Otomaco], pp. 262-263; French-Guaraouna [Warao], pp. 263-266; French-Cariniaca [Carib], pp. 267-275; Spanish-Vaniva [Baniva], pp. 276-280; Spanish-Yavitera [Yavitero], pp. 281-284; Spanish-Barré [Baré], pp. 284-286. This copy from the library of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill, noted linguist, with his bookplate. Second copy: IUW.

**1886:** [IUW] *Durch Central-Brasilien. Expedition zur erforschung des Schingú im jahre 1884*. Von Karl von den Steinen. Mit über 100 text- und separatbildern von Wilhelm von den Steinen, 12 separatbildern von Johannes Gehrts, einer specialkarte des Schingústroms von Otto Clauss, einer ethnographischen kartenskizze und einer übersichtskarte. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1886. xii, 372 p. incl. front., illus. 15 pl. (2 fold.) 3 maps (3 fold.) 3 fold. tab. 28 cm. Library binding. Appendix 2: "Literatur für die sprachvergleichung" [bibliography of works referred to for comparative linguistics]: p. 334-335. Appendix 3: "Bakaïrí," vocabulary with comparisons with other Caribe languages, German-Bakaïrí [Bakairí], pp. 339-347; phrases, Bakaïrí [Bakairí]-German, pp. 347-348; Appendix 4: "Kustenaú," German-Kustenaú [Custenau] vocabulary, p. 354-355; Appendix 5: "Suyá," German-Suyá vocabulary, pp. 357-359; Appendix 6: "Manitsauá," German-Manitsauá [Maritsauá] vocabulary, pp. 360-361; Appendix 7: "Yuruna," German-Yuruna [Jurúna] vocabulary, pp. 362-363.

Portuguese translation **1942:** [IUW] *O Brasil central; expedição em 1884 para a exploração do rio Xingú*. Tradução de Catarina Baratz Cannabrava. Ed. ilustrada. São Paulo, Companhia Editora Nacional, 1942. 419 p. incl. front., (group port.) illus. fold. plates, maps (part fold.) fold. tables. 25 cm. Library binding. "Do original alemão: 'Durch Central-Brasilien,' edição de F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, 1886." "Bibliografia": p. [387]-388. Includes the vocabularies published in the original volume, with Portuguese replacing the German.

**1889:** [LILLY] *L'Orénoque et le Caura: relation de voyages exécutés en 1886 et 1887; contenant 56 gravures et 2 cartes*, by Jean Chaffanjon [1854-1913]. Paris: Hachette & cie, 1889. 2 p.l. 351 p. incl. illus., plates, maps. 18 cm. Original yellow and red wrappers, lettered in black and yellow, with illustration on front cover. Fine unopened copy. Includes section of vocabularies of French-Cariban Family, pp. 319-344. These are: Guahibo, Piaroa, Piapoco, Baré, Gérale [Nhengatu], Baniva, Maquiritaré [Maquiritari].

**1892:** [IUW] *Vocabulaires méthodiques des langues ouayana, aparai, oyampi, émérillon*, by Henri Anatole Coudreau [1859-1899]. Précédés d'une introd. par Lucien Adam. Paris, J. Maisonneuve, 1892. 144 p. 25 cm. Series: Bibliothèque linguistique américaine, t. 15. Vocabularies of Ouayana [Wayana], Aparai [Apalaí], Oyampi [Wayampi] and Émérillon [Emerillon].

**1893:** [LILLYbm] *Matériaux pour servir à l'établissement d'une grammaire comparé [!] des dialectes de la famille caribe*, by Lucien Adam. Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 1893. 2 p. ., 139 p., 1 ., 25 cm. Series: Bibliothèque linguistique américaine. t. XVI.I Later full dark green cloth, lettered in gold. Includes comparative vocabulary of French-various dialects of Carib, pp. 90-139. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill. . Lanyon-Orgill was for some years the editor of the *Journal of Austronesian Studies*, and published dictionaries of such languages as Raluana and Mailu.

**1894:** [IUW] *Unter den naturvölkern Zentral-Brasiliens. Reiseschilderung und ergebnisse der zweiten Schingú-expedition, 1887-1888*, von Karl von den Steinen ... Mit 30 tafeln (1 heliogravüre, 11 lichtdruckbilder, 5 autotypien und 7 lithogr. tafeln), sowie 160 text-abbildungen nach den photographien der expedition, nach den originalaufnahmen von Wilhelm von den Steinen und nach zeichnungen von Johannes Gehrts nebst einer karte von prof. dr. Peter Vogel. Berlin, D. Reimer (Hoefer & Vohsen) 1894. xiv p., 1 l., 570, [2] p. illus., 30 pl. (incl. front.) fold. map. 26 cm. Library binding. Includes vocabularies in appendix I: pp. [523]-547, as follow: 1) German-Nahuquá [Matipuhy], pp. 524-526; 2) German-Yanumakapü/Nahuquá [Matipuhy], pp. 526-527; 3) German-Mehinakú [Mehinaku], pp. 527-529; 4) German-Kustenaú [Custenau], pp. 529-530; 5) German-Waurá, pp. 531-532; 6) German-Yaulapiti [Yawalapiti], pp. 532-534; 7) German-Auetó [Awetí], pp. 535-537; 8) German-Kamayurá, pp. 537-540; 9) German-Trumaí [Trumai], pp. 540-542; 10) German-Paressí [Parecís], pp. 542-544; 11) German-Bororó [Borôro], pp. 545-547. The report of the author's first expedition was published, Leipzig, 1886, under title: *Durch Central-Brasilien. Expedition zur erforschung des Schingú im jahre 1884* [see above].

**1909-1946:** [LILLY] *Études linguistiques caribes*, by C. H. de Goeje. 2 vols.

Vol. 1: "Études de grammaire comparé, suivies d'un vocabulaire compare," by C. H. de Goeje. Amsterdam: Johannes Müller, 1909. 307 pp. 25,5 cm. Lacks original wrappers, sewn signatures. Series: Verhandelingen der Koninklijke nederlandse Akademie van wetenschappen te Amsterdam.. Afd. Letterkunde. Nieuwe reeks. Deel X. N° 3. First edition. Comparative vocabulary of Cariban languages, thematically arranged, pp. 27-72,. Also contains separate vocabularies as follow: French-Kaliña [Carib], pp. [155]-173, Kaliña [Carib]-French words and phrases, pp. 174-180; French-Trio [Akurio] vocabulary, pp. [200]-215 (including Oyana [Wayana] for the parts of the body, pp. [22]-203), Trio [Akurio]-French words and phrases, pp. 215-244; French-Oyana [Wayana], pp. [267]-

275, Oyana [Wayana]-French words and phrases, pp. 275-292. Appendix: names of animals, French-Kaliña [Carib]-Trio [Akurio]-Oyana [Wayana]-Arowak, pp. [293]-305. Errata, pp. [306]-307. Compiles vocabularies in part from earlier sources. This volume from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamp, and a few markings

Vol. 2: "Études de grammaire comparé, suivies d'un vocabulaire compare des langues de la famille Caribe," by C. H. de Goeje. North-Holland publishing C°, 1946. 274 p. 26 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Series: Verhandelingen der Koninklijke nederlandse Akademie van wetenschappen. Afd. Letterkunde. Nieuwe reeks. Deel 49. N° 2. First edition. Includes a comparative vocabulary of Cariban languages, pp. [49]-94. Also contains separate vocabularies of Oayana [Wayana], Triometesem [Akurio] and Wama [Akurio]. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill, noted linguist. Ethnologue lists both Triometesem and Wama as alternative names for Akurio.

**1910-1911:** [IUW] *Catálogo razonado de la sección lenguas americanas*, por Bartolomé Mitre. Con una introducción de Luis María Torres. Buenos Aires, Imprenta de Coni hermanos, 1909-10 [i. e. 11]. 3 v. in 2. Cover and colophon of v. 3 dated 1911. Vol. I: xliii, 409 p.; Vol. II-III, 325 p.; 318 p. Matching contemporary brown quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards, with brown leather labels lettered in gold. "Bibliografía lingüística americana": v. 1, p. [5]-70. The work includes various vocabularies: Vol. I: "Vocabulario Gennaken (lengua de los antiguos Pampas)", Spanish-Gennaken [Puelche], pp. 214-215; "Vocaulario deducido de la gramtica de T. Schmid," Teheulche-Spanish, pp. 298-304, Spanish-Teheulche, pp. 205-310; "Vocabulario Allentiak-Español," Allentiak-Spanish, pp. 361-409; Vol. II: comparative vocabulary, Spanish-Guayana [Wayana]-Guarani, pp. 38-39 (36 words); "Vocabulario Español y Lenguas," Spanish-Lenguas [Lengua], pp. 145-152, Lenguas [Lengua]-Spanish, pp. 152-160.

**1931:** [IUW] "Unter nordostbrasilianische Indianern," by E. Heinrich Snethlage. In: *Zetischrift für Ethnologie*. Vol. 62, 1931, pp. 111-205. Library binding, preserving original tan wrappers, lettered in brown. Classified vocabulary, German-Piokobyé [Pará Gavião]-Remkokamekrān [Ramkokamekra, dialect of Canela]-Krāo [Krahô]-Apinayé, pp. 187-200.

"While working through the wordlists I had compiled from the various Krān tribes (having unfortunately lost that of the Kreapimkatayé when my boat sank on the Grajahn River) I was well aware of their faults. The person and tense of the verbs, for example, is quite doubtful. While taking them down and asking follow-up questions I ran into conflicting responses. I also noted that the tone and length of various vowels, which mean different things, changed. I was not able at that time to get them down on paper" (Linguistic: tr: BM).

**1948:** [IUW] *Glossário geral das tribos silvícolas de Mato-Grosso e outras de Amazônia e do norte do Brasil: Tomo 1*, pelo general Cândido M.S. Rondon e pelo etnógrafo Dr. João Barbosa de Faria. Rio de Janeiro, Brasil: Imprensa Nacional, 1948. 255 p.: maps; 27 cm. Series: Publicação / Estados Unidos do Brasil, Ministério da Agricultura, Conselho Nacional de Proteção aos Indios; no. 76. Anexo 5, Etnografia. Zaubmüller, col. 32.

**2000:** [IUW] *Manual de lenguas indígenas de Venezuela*, by Esteban Emilio Mosonyi y Jorge Carlos Mosonyi; coautores indígenas, Basilio Arintero ... [et al.].

Caracas: Fundación Bigott, 2000. 2 v. (664 p.): ill., maps; 22 cm. Original brown card and cloth binding, with printed paper labels in white and gray-green. Series: Serie Orígenes; 3. Vol 1: Spanish-Warao vocabulary, pp. 181-182; Spanish-Baniva, pp. 231-222; Spanish-Cuiba (Jiwi), pp. 263-264; Spanish-Guajibo (Jiwi) vocabulary, pp. 332-333. Vol 2: Spanish-Guajiro (Wayuu) vocabulary, pp. 395-396; Spanish-Kariña vocabulary, pp. 448-449; Spanish-Ñengatú (Tupí)-Guaraní vocabulary, pp. 483-489; Spanish-Pemón vocabulary, pp. 541-542; Spanish-Yaruro (Pumé) vocabulary, pp. 591-592; Spanish-Yavitero vocabulary, pp. 659-660.

**2004:** [IUW] *Contribuição da língua tupi e da jê ao português no Brasil*, by Agenor Ribeiro. Rio de Janeiro: [s.n.], 2004 ([Rio de Janeiro?]: Ferreira Studio) 56 p.; 21 cm. Brazilian languages as elements of Brazilian Portuguese.

**2013:** [IUW] *Lenguaraces egregios : Rosas, Mitre, Perón y las lenguas indígenas / estudio preliminar y selección de Guillermo David*. [Buenos Aires?]: Museo del Libro y de la Lengua ; Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires : Ediciones Biblioteca Nacional, [2013]. 210 pages ; 23 cm. Museo del libro y de la lengua (Series). Rosas' work, previously published in 1825 ; Mitre's work in 1909 and Perón's work in 1935-1936 (1st edition) and 1950 (2nd edition). Includes bibliographical references. Preliminary study and texts in Spanish; dictionaries Pampa-Spanish, Spanish-Pampa, Allentiaque-Spanish and Araucano-Spanish. Contents: *Gramática y diccionario de la lengua pampa* / Juan Manuel de Rosas; *Catálogo razonado de lenguas americanas* / Bartolomé Mitre; *Toponimia patagónica de etimología araucana* / Mayor Juan Domingo Perón.

**[INDO-ARYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** The Indo-Aryan or Indic languages are the dominant language family of the Indian subcontinent, spoken largely by Indo-Aryan people. They constitute a branch of the Indo-Iranian languages, itself a branch of the Indo-European language family. Indo-Aryan speakers form about one half of all Indo-European speakers (about 1.5 of 3 billion), and more than half of all Indo-European languages recognized by Ethnologue. The largest in terms of native speakers are Hindustani (Hindi-Urdu, about 250 million), Bengali (about 200 million), Punjabi (about 100 million), Marathi (about 70 million), Gujarati and Rajasthani (about 50 million each), Bhojpuri (about 40 million), Odia (about 30 million), Sindhi (about 25 million), Saraiki (20 million) and Nepali, Sinhala and Assamese (about 15 million each), with a total number of native speakers of more than 900 million (Wiki).

**1855:** [LILLYbm] *Notes on Northern Cachar*, by R. Stewart, extracted from: *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, Vol. XXIV, Part VII, 1855. Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, 1856. Contemporary dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii iv-vii viii* (journal title page and contents), 549-551 552-733 744. Includes a comparative vocabulary list of "some of the various languages spoken on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal," including Manipoorie, Cacharee, New Kookie, Arúnga Naga, Gnámi Naga, Old Kookie, Meekir, pp. 658-675. This copy with the book-plate of the Baptist Missionary Society Mission House Library. These are the first printed vocabularies of these languages.

"North Cachar... is bounded on the north by the rivers Jumoonah and Hurriahjan, which separate it from the Assam district of Nowgong. On the east the river Dhunseeree... is our frontier with the independent tribes of Angami and Kutcha Nagas... The population, consisting in all of about 30,000 souls, is composed of no less

than six different tribes, all having distinct languages, manners and customs. They are thinly scattered throughout the country in small village communities...all the tribes in the hills...are...wonderfully long-winded, sure-footed, and strong-backed...I feel confident that a zealous missionary with a good medicine chest, and some slight knowledge of the healing art, who would take the trouble to associate with the people, live among them, acquire their language and obtain a knowledge of the general character of the tribe, would in a short time make numbers of converts, and tend in a great measure to raise the remainder from the depths of ignorance and filth into which they are plunged ...Throughout India I know of no field for missionary labour which gives promise of such fertility as the hills of Northern Cachar, and yet no missionary has penetrated them. Here no might rocks in the shape of brahmanical philosophies to be blasted. No deep ravines like Muhammedan sensualism to be filled up, but the field lies open for cultivation, and merely requires the rank weeds of evil passions to be kept down, and the small stones of petty superstition to be lifted, to be ready for the fructification of the good seed."

**1868:** [LILLYbm] *A Comparative Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia, with a dissertation. Based on the Hodgson lists, official records, and mss.,* by W[illiam] W[ilson] Hunter [1840-1900]. London: Trübner & Co., 1868. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [12] 12-218 219-224. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 184. Not in Wolff. Includes approximately 185 common words, one word per page, with equivalents in approximately 140 different languages of India and High Asia, pp. 33-218. With prefaces in English, German, French, Russian and Latin, and with indices to the vocabularies in each of the languages. This copy from the Stoke Newington Public Library, with its bookplate and accession stamps. Scores of languages are represented here for which no dictionary yet exists. [Note: both Zaunmüller and OCLC list title without words "Non-Aryan"; see 1978 reprint as well].

"This book, for the first time in the history of India, places the governing race in direct communication with eighty millions of its non-Aryan subjects and neighbours.... The study of the non-Aryan tongues of India is destined, I believe, to open the door to the vast linguistic residue, and to furnish the basis of a new science of language" (Preface).

Reprinted **1976:** [IUW] *A comparative dictionary of the languages of India and High Asia: with a dissertation, based on the Hodgson lists, official records and Mss.,* by W. W. Hunter. New Delhi: Oriental Publishers & Distributors, 1976. 218, [6] p.; 29 cm. Pref. and indexes in English, French, Latin, German and Russian; dissertation in English. Reprint of the 1868 ed., published by Trübner, London.

**1880:** [LILLY] *A detailed analysis of Abdul Ghafur's dictionary of the terms used by criminal tribes in the Panjab,* by G[ottlieb] W[illiam] Leitner [1840-1899]. Lahore: Printed at the Punjab Govt. Civil Secretariat Press, 1880. xxvii p. 34 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black.

**1885:** [LILLY] *A short list of words of the Hill Tippera language, with their English equivalents: also of words of the language spoken by Lushais of the Sylet frontier,* collected by J.D. Anderson, ... To which have been added, for comparison, the Bodo (Kachari) equivalents taken from Mr. Brian Hodgson's essay on the Koch, Bodo, and Dhimal tribes, Calcutta, 1847; and from the Revd. Mr. Endle's Kachari Grammar,

Shillong, 1884; also Lushai equivalents from the dialect spoken by the Lushais of the Chittagong frontier: these latter are taken from Captain Lewis's exercises in the Lushai language, and are marked C. Shillong: printed at the Assam Secretariat Press, 1885. [2], 13, [1]p; 24 cm. Lilly Library copy with the book label of John Lawson. Side-sewn in original grey printed wrappers, interleaved throughout. BM 4:1256. NUC pre-1956. 15:515 (NA 0301864). Kok Borok language --Glossaries, vocabularies, etc. Lushai [Mizo] language --Glossaries, vocabularies, etc. Bodo language --Glossaries, vocabularies, etc.

India--Languages--Vocabulary.

**1903-1927:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India*, 11 volumes in 19, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 1903-1927. Volume I, Part III, announced in 1927 as a forthcoming "Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages" by R. L. Turner which would "complete the Series" did not in fact appear as part of the series, but was eventually published separately in two volumes by Oxford University Press, 1962-1969 (see below).

**Volume I, Part I, 1927:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. I. Part I. Introductory*, by Sir George Abraham Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1927. Original pale blue-gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [6] i ii-xviii, 1 2-517 518 + folding color maps. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Supplement I: "Addenda majora:" addenda to Vol. III, Part II, English-Semā, pp. 205-209, English-Chāng-Nāgā, pp. 211-215, and English-Thāngkhul, pp. 217-220; as addenda to Vol. V, Part II, English-Oriyā, pp. 226-230; as addenda to Vol. VII, Kudālī-Marāthī-English, pp. 245-246; as addenda to Vol. VIII, Part II, provided by George Morgenstierne as examples of the "Kāfir" language: English-Katī (i.e. Bashgalī of survey) (Kulum, Bargamatal)-Wāigalī (Kēgal, Zhōnjigal)-Prasū (i.e. Wasī-veri or Veron of survey)-Ashkū (i.e. Ashkund of survey) (Tātīn, Majegal)-English, pp. 250-257, specimens of the Pashā language: English-Gulbahār-Ozbīn-Najīl-Laurovān-Waigal-Darra-i-Nūr, pp. 261-264; English-Tirāhī, pp. 299-303, a further Tirāhī-English vocabulary, pp. 305-327; English-Shinā, pp. 381-384; as addenda to Vol. X, English-Parāchī, pp. 387-388, Appendix I with classified list of Indian languages, pp. 389-410, and Appendix III with an index of language names, pp. 426-517.

**Volume I, Supplement II, 1927:** [LILLYbm] (issued separately): *Linguistic Survey of India. Volume I. Supplement II. Addenda et Corrigenda Minora.* Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1927. Original pale blue-gray wrappers, lettered in black. Ff. [2] 1 2-48. First edition.

**Volume I, Part II, 1928:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. I. Part II. Comparative Vocabulary*, by Sir George Abraham Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1928. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] i-iii iv-viii, 1 2-337 338, 2 1 2. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 22. Includes comparative vocabulary of 168 English words, one on each double page

spread, with equivalents in 364 Asian/Indian languages, pp. 2-337, and an index to the English words, pp. <sup>2</sup>[1]-2. With loosely inserted folded errata 'yasheet, printed on one side only, pp. *i* ii. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume II, 1904:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. II. Mōn-Khmēr and Siamese-Chinese Families (including Khassi and Tai)*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 1904. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [10] *i* ii, 1 2-233 234-236 + 2 color maps.. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes "standard list of [241] words and sentences in Khassi and other Mon-Khmēr Languages," as follow: English-Khassi (Lyng-ngam)-Khassi (Synteng)-Khassi (Wār)-Palaung (and other Mōn-Khmēr), pp. 38-57; and "standard list of [241] words and sentences in the Tai languages of Assam," as follow: English-Āhom (Sibsagar)-Khāmtī (Lakhimpur)-Tairong (Sabsagar)-Norā (Sibsagar)-Aitoniā (Sibsagar), pp. 214-233. This copy with a loosely-inserted printed slip: "With Dr. Grierson's Compliments". With the pencilled note: 'Exch. | Library | University College London | 1-26-1935'. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume III, Part I, 1909:** [LILLY] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. III. Tibeto-Burman Family. Part I. General Introduction, Specimens of the Tibetan Dialects, The Himalayan Dialects, and the North Assam Group*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 1909. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Includes "list of [241] standard words and sentences in the dialects of the Tibetan language," as follow: English-Baltī (Baltistān)-Purik (Purik)-Ladāhkī (Ladakh)-Central dialect (Sandberg and Henderson)-Spitī (Spiti)-Kāgate (Darjeeling)-Sharpa (Darjeeling)-Dānjonkā (Sandberg)-Lahoke (Darjeeling)-English, pp. 140-175; "list of [241] standard words and sentences in the non-pronominalized Himalayan dialects," as follow: English-Gurung (Nepal)-Murmi (Nepal)-Sunwār (Darjeeling)-Māgar (Nepal)-Nēwārī (Nepal)-Pahrī (Nepal)-Róng (Darjeeling)-Tōtō (Jalpaiguri)-English, pp. 254-271; a "comparative vocabulary of minor Khambu dialects," as follow: English-Bālāli-Sāngpāng-Lōhōrōng-Lāmbichhōng-Wāling-Chhingtāng-Rūngchhēnbūng-Dūngmāli-Rōdōng-Nāchhērōng-Kūlung-Thūlung-Chouraz'ya-Kāling-ūmi, pp. 342-349; numbers in other Nepali dialects: Chōpāng-Kusūnda-Brāhmu-Thākaya, pp. 399-402; "standard words and phrases in the Eastern pronominalized Himalayan languages," as follow: English-Dhīmāl (Hodgson)-Thāmī (Darjeeling)-Simbu (Nepal)-Yākhā (Darjeeling)-Khambu (Darjeeling)-Bāhing (Hodgson)-Rāi (Nepal)-Vāyu (Hodgson)-English, pp. 408-425; "list of standard words and phrases in the Western sub-group of pronominalized Himalayan languages," as follow: English-Kanāw'rī (Basharh)-Kanāshī-Manchāṭī (Lahul)-Chamba Lāhulī-Bunān (Lahul)-Rangkas (Almora)-Dārmīyā (Almora)-Chaudāngsī (Almora)-Byāngsī (Almora)-Janggalī (Almora)-English, pp. 532-567; "list of standard words and phrases in the dialects of the North Assam group," as follow: English-

Aka (Darrang)-Eastern Daflā (Hamilton)-Daflā (Robinson)-Miri-Abor (when different from Miri)-Chulikātā or Taying Mishmi (Campbell)-Digāru Mishmi (Robinson and Needham)-Mijū Mishmi (Robinson and Needham)-English, pp. 622-641. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume III, Part II, 1903:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. III. Tibeto-Burman Family. Part II. Specimens of the Bodo, Naga, and Kachin Groups*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 1903. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [8] i ii, [2] 1 2-528 529-530 + 2 color maps.. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Tipurā-Bârā-English, pp. 11-113; a "list of [241] standard words and sentences in the various languages of the Bodo Group," as follow: English-Bârā or Plains Kachārī (Darrang)-Mech (Jalpaiguri)-Lālūng (of Nowgong)-Dīmā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Cachar)-Dīmā-sā or Hills Kachārī (Hōjai of Nowgong)-Gārō (Standard, and Kamrup)-Gārō (Abeng, of Garo Hills)-Gārō (Jalpaiguri)-Gārō (Ātong, of Garo Hills)-Gārō (Rugā, of Garo Hills)-Kōch (of Dacca)-Konch (Williamson)-Tipurā (of Dacca)-Deuri-Chutiyā (Lakhimpur)- Deuri-Chutiyā (Sibsagar), pp. 132-141; a list of "[241] standard words and sentences in the various languages of the Western Nāgā Sub-group," as follow: English-Angāmi (Tengimā)-Angāmi (Dzunâ, when different from Tengimā)-Angāmi (Kahenâ, when different from Tengimā)-Angāmi (Nāli or Mimā, when different from Tengimā)-Semā-Rengmā-Rengmā (Butler)-Kezhāmā, pp. 246-263; comparative vocabulary of Chungli and Mongsen, pp. 281-283; a list of "[241] standard words and sentences in the various languages of the Central Nāgā Sub-group," as follow: English-Āo (Chungli) (Clark)-Kahri (Brown)-Hati Garya Naga (Campbell)-Āo (Mongsen) (Davis)-Lhōtā (Witter)-Miklai Naga (Campbell)-Tengsa and Dopdor (Brown)-Thukumi-Yachumi, pp. 292-327; a list of "[241] standard words and sentences in the various languages of the Eastern Nāgā Sub-group," as follow: English-Tableng-Tamlu-Mulung and Sima (Brown)-Banparā (Campbell)-Chāng or Mojung-Mutonia (Muthun and Kulung-Muthun of Brown)-Namsangia (Nāgā of Luckimpore) (Campbell)-Namsang (Jaipuriā of Butler)-Mōshāng Nāgā, pp. 342-377; a list of "[241] standard words and sentences in the various languages of the Nāgā-Bodo Sub-group," as follow: English-Mikir (Nowgong)-Mikir (Bhoi)-Ēmpēo (Kachchā Nāgā) (Soppitt)-Arung (Stewart)-Kabui Nāgā-Khoirāo Nāgā, pp. 432-449; a list of "[241] standard words and sentences in the various languages of the Nāgā-Kuki Sub-group," as follow: English-Sopvomā-Marām (McCulloch)-Kwoireng or Līyāng (McCulloch)-Tāngkhui Nāgā-Phadāng (McCulloch)-Khangoi (Khongoe of McCulloch)-Maring Nāgā, pp.480-497; and "List of [241] standard words and sentences in Singphō," as follows: English-Singphō [Jingpho] (Lakhimpur), pp. 519-528. This copy withdrawn from the University of Michigan Library, with their bookplate and accession stamp dated October 30, 1911. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume III, Part III, 1904:** [LILLY] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. III. Tibeto-Burman Family. Part III. Specimens of the Kuki-Chin and Burma Groups*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 1904. 403 p. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Second copy: IUW. Includes "standard words and sentences in Meithei, Andro, Sengmai and Chairel," as follow: English-Meithei (Manipur)-Andro (McCulloch)-Sengmai (McCulloch)-Chairel (McCulloch), pp. 45-54; "standard words and sentences in the Northern Chin sub-group," as follow: English-Khongzāi (of Manipur)-Thādo (Nāga Hills)-Sairang (Cachar Plains)-Kuki of Cachar (Campbell)-Siyin (Rundall)-English, pp. 88-105; "standard words and sentences in the Central Chin sub-group," as follow: English-Lai (Haka)-Shonshe of Gangaw (F. H. Elliott)-Lushēi (Dulien)-Banjōgī (Chittagong Hill Tracts)-Pānkhū (Chittagong Hill Tracts)-English, pp. 160-179; "standard words and sentences in the old Kuki dialects," as follow: English-Rāngkhōl (Cachar)-Hallām (Sylhet)-Langrong (Hill Tipperah)-Aimol (Manipur)-Chiru (Manipur)-Kolrēn (Manipur)-Kōm (Manipur)-Pūrūm (Manipur)-Anāl (Manipur)-Hirōi Lamgāng (Manipur)-English, pp. 292-327; "words and sentences in Southern Chi dialects," as follow: English-Taungtha (W. B. Tydd)-Chinbōk (W. B. Tydd)-Yawdwin (A. Ross)-Shō (Chittagong Hill Tracts)-Shō (Houghton)-Shō (Fryer)-Khami (Chittagong Hill Tracts)-Khami (Letter and Campbell)-English, pp. 360-377; "standard words and sentences in Mrū," English-Mrū (Chittagong Hill Tracts), pp. 395-403. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume IV, 1906:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. IV. Munda and Dravidian Languages*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941], this volume prepared by Sten Konow. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, 1906. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] i-v vi-xiv, 1-3 4-681 682-684. Zaunmüller, col. 184. Includes comparative vocabulary of "[241] standard words and sentences in the languages of the Munda family" as follow: English-Santālī [Santhali] (Sonthal Parganas)-Māhlē (Sonthal Parganas) [Mahali]-Mundārī (Ranchi)-Birhār (Sonthal Parganas) [Bhojpuri]-Dhangār (Sonthal Parganas)-Korwā (Mirzapur)-Kūrkū (Amraoti) [Korku]-Nahālī (Nimar) [Nihali]-Khariā (Ranchi)-Juāng (Dhenkanal)-Savara (Ganjam)-Gadabā (Bastar)-English, pp. 240-275; and comparative vocabulary of [241] "standard words and phrases in the languages of the Dravidian family" as follow: English-Tamil (Poona)-Korvi (Belgaum)-Kaikādī (Sholapur)-Malayālam-Kanarese (Belgaum)-Kurukh (Palamau) [Kurux]-Malto [Kumarbhag-Paharia; Sauria-Paharia]-Kui (Khondmals)-Gōndī (Mandla) [Southern Gondi]-Telugu-Brāhūī (Kalat), Pp. 646-681.

**Volume V, Part I., 1903:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. V. Indo-Aryan Family. Part I. Specimens of the Bangali and Assamese Languages*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 1903. Original

maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [6] i ii-iv, 1 2-446 447-448. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes "standard list of [241] Bengali words and sentences" as follow: English-Bengali Standard-Bengali Colloquial-Western Bengali (Manbhum)-Sarākī (Ranchi)-South-Western Bengali-Northern Bengali of Dinagepore-Siripuriā (Purnea)-Eastern Bengali (Mymensingh and West Sylhet)-Haijong (Mymensingh)-Eastern Bengali (Eastern Sylhet and Cachar)-Eastern Bengali (Backergunge)-Southeastern Bengali-Chākmā-English, pp. 352-391; and "standard list of [241] words and sentences in Assamese and Mayāng," as follow: English-Assamese (Sibangar)-Western Assamese (Kamrup)-Mayang (Manipur and Sylhet), pp. 437-446. This copy withdrawn from the University of Michigan Library, with their bookplate and accession stamp dated October 30, 1911. With loosely inserted errata slip. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume V, Part II, 1903:** [LILLY] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. V. Indo-Aryan Family. Part II. Specimens of the Bihārī and Oriyā Languages*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 1903. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Includes "standard list of Bihārī words and sentences," as follow: English-Maithilī (Darbhanga Brahmāna)-Chhikā-chhikī (Bhagalpar)-Magahī (Gayā)-Kurmālī (Manbhum)-Pāch Parganiā (Ranchi)-Bhojpurī (Shababad)-Bhojpurī (North Centre of Saran)-Sarwariā (Basti)-Western Bhojpurī (Jaunpur)-Nagpuriā (Ranchi)-Madhēsi (Champaran)-Thārū (Champaran)-English, pp. 326-365; "list of standard words and sentences in Oriyā," as follow: English-Oriyā (Standard of Puri)-Bhatrī, pp. 441-449. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume VI, 1904:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. VI. Indo-Aryan Family. Mediate Group. Specimens of the Eastern Hindi Language*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 1904. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [8] i ii, 1 2-277 278-280 + plus folding color map. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes "standard list of [241] words and sentences in the various dialects of Eastern Hindi" as follow: English-Awadhī (Gonda)-Awadhī Central Partabgarh)-Awadhī (Baiswārī, Unao)-Baghēlī (Rewa)-Baghēlī Gōndī (Rewa)-Gōdwānī (Mandla)-Chattīsgarhī (Raipur)-Bhuliā (Sonpur State)-English, pp. 260-277. This copy with the bookplate of the University of Michigan Library stamped withdrawn. With the original access stamp dated October 30, 1911 on the recto of the rear free endpaper. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume VII, 1905:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. VII. Indo-Aryan Family. Southern Group. Specimens of the Marāthī Language*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 1905. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] i-v vi-x, [2] 1 2-409 410. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes "standard list of [241] words and sentences in the various dialects of Marāthī," as follow: English-

Kōnkanī (Kanara)- Kōnkanī (Karwar)-Chitpāvanī (Ratnagiri)-Kōlī (Thana)-Marāthī (Poona)-Varhādī Kun<sup>a</sup>bī (Akola)-Nāgpuri (Nagpur)-Hal<sup>a</sup>bī (Bastar)-English, pp. 392-409. This copy with the pencilled note on p. [iii]: 'Exch. | Library | University College London | 1-26-1935'. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume VIII, Part I, 1919:** [LILLY] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. VIII. Part I. Indo-Aryan Family. Northwestern Group. Specimens of Sindhī and Lahndā*, by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, 1919. 584 p. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Includes "standard list of words and sentences in the various Sindhī dialects," as follow: English-Standard Sindhī (Hyderabad)-Lāsī-Lārī-Kachchhī-English, pp. 214-231; "standard list of words and sentences in Southern Lahndā," as follow: English-Lahndā (Shahpur Dōāb)-Mūltānī of Multan-Hindkī of Dera Ghazi Khan-Thalī of Shāhpur-English, pp. 412-429; 'standard list of words and sentences in North-Eastern Lahndā," as follow: English-Salt Range (Shāhpur)-Awānkārī (Attock)-Hindkō of Kohat-Ghēbī-Pōthwārī-(Dhūndī-Kairālī)-Chibhālī (Kashmir)-Punchhī-English, pp. 522-539; "standard list of words and sentences in North-Western Lahndā," as follow: English-Dhannī of Jhelam-Hindkō of Peshāwar-Tināulī, pp. 576-584. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume VIII, Part II, 1919:** [IUW] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. VIII. Part II. Specimens of the Dardic or Piśācha Languages (including Kāshmirī)*, compiled and edited by Sir George Abraham Grierson. Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1919. 567 p. [partially mis-bound]. 34 cm. Library binding. Includes "Standard List of Words and Sentences": for the "Dardic Sub-Family," [Kāfir (Bashgalī), Kāfir (Kalāshā), Kāfir (Veron), Dard (Shinā), Dard (Kāshmirī), Dard (Kōhistānī), Khō-wār)], pp. 10-27; for Bashgalī (of Kāmdēsh), Wai-alā (Waigal), Wasī-veri or Veron, Kalāshā, Garwa-bati, Pashai (Eastern dialect), Pashai (Western dialect, when different from Eastern), pp. 112-131; for Khō-wār, pp. 144-148; for Shinā [Shinā (Gilgit), Shinā (Chilās), Brōkpā (Drus), Brōkpā (Dāh-Hanū)], pp. 224-232; for the dialects of Kāshmirī (Kashtawārī), Pōgulī, Sirājī of Dōdā, Rāmbanī, pp.488-505; and for the Gārwi, Tōrwālī and cognate dialects (Gaurō (Biddulph), Maiyā, Chilīs (Biddulph)), pp. 530-549. This copy with tipped-in printed passages correcting first printing.

**Volume IX, Part I, 1916:** [LILLY] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. IX. Indo-Aryan Family. Central Group. Part I. Western Hindi and Pañjābī*, by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, 1916. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] i-v vi-xiv, 1 2-823 824-826 + 2 linguistic maps, one folding. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes "standard list of [241] words and sentences in the Dāng dialects," as follow: English-Dāngī [Dankī] (Karauli)-Dāngī (Jaipur) (where different from Dāngī of Karauli)-Kālīmāl of Jaipur (where different from Dāngī of Jaipur)-Dūgar-wārā of Jaipur (where different from Dāngī of Jaipur)-Dāngbhāng (where different

from Dāngī of Jaipur)-English, pp. 364-381; and a "standard list of [241] words and sentences in Western Hindī," as follow: English-Hindōstānī (Delhi)-Dakhīnī of Bombay [dialect of Urdu]-Venacular Hindōstānī (Upper Doab)-Bāngarū [Haryanvi]-Braj Bhākhā [Braj Bhasha]-Kanaujī (Cawnpore)-Bundēlī-Bundēlī (Banāpharī)-Bundēlī (Bhadaurī of Gwalior)-English, pp. 570-605; and a "list of [241] standard words and sentences in Pañjābī, as follow: English-Mājh (Amritaar) [Majhi]-Pōwādhī of Ambala [dialect of Eastern Panjabi]-Mālwāī (Ferozepore)-Dōgrī-Kāngrā [Dogri-Kangri]-English, pp. 806-823. This copy presented by Karl Rupp to Guy E. Leeson. The presentation is in German and dated "3. Juli 1928." Rupp may be the same Karl Rupp who authored *Die Lebensbeschreibung Ludwigs III. von Arnstein: ein Beitrag zur rheinischen Sprachgeschichte des 14./15. Jahrhunderts* (Osterode (Harz): Druck von Giebel & Oehlschlagel, 1933) as his doctoral dissertation at Marburg. If so, Rupp was a twenty-one year old student when he made this gift. Guy E. Leeson's name appears in the 1937 *Calendar for the School of Oriental Studies* in London as Lecturer in Hindostani. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume IX, Part II, 1908:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. IX. Indo-Aryan Family. Central Group. Part II. Specimens of the Rajasthānī and Gujarātī*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1908. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] i-v vi-x, [2] 1 2-477 478-480. With folding color map. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes "list of [241] standard words and sentences in Rajasthānī," as follow: English-Mārwarī-Mārwarī (Thalī of Jaisalmer)-Jaipurī-Mēwātī-Mālvi (Rāngrī)-Mālvi (when different from Rāngrī)-Nīmādī (Nimar)-English, pp. 304-321; and "list of [241] standard words and sentences in Gujarātī," as follow: English-Gujarātī (Standard)-Sur<sup>a</sup>tī-Charōtarī-Patanī-Kāthiyāwādī (Jhālāwādī)-Khārwa-Ghīsādī (Belgaum)-English, pp. 460-477. This copy with the ink ownership inscription of "Walles (?) Elliot, Indian Police" dated January 1927, together with tipped-in original printed invoice from the Indian Government. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume IX, Part III, 1907:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. IX. Indo-Aryan Family. Central Group. Part III. The Bhīl Languages, including Khāndēsī, Banjārī or Labhānī, Bahrāpiā, &c.*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 1907. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] i-v vi-viii, [2] 1 2-325 326-328. With map. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes "standard list of [241] words and sentences in Bhīlī and Khāndēsī," as follow: English- Bhīlī (Mahikantha)-Bhīlī (Edar)-Bāorī (Lahore)-Khāndēsī (Khandesh)-Kun<sup>a</sup>bāū (Khandesh)-English, pp. 236-253; and [241] "standard words and sentences in Labhānī," as follow: English-Labhānī (of Berar)-Labānkī of Panjab-English, pp. 317-325. Second copy: IUW.

**Volume IX, Part IV, 1916:** [IUW] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. IX. Indo-Aryan Family. Central Group. Part IV. Specimens of the Pahārī*

*Languages and Gujurī*, collected and edited by Sir George Abraham Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 1916. 981 p. Library binding. Includes "list of standard words and sentences in Khas-kurā or Naipālī," as follow: English-Khas-kurā or Naipālī-Dahī (Hodgson)-Dēnwār (Hodgson)-Kuswār (Hodgson)-English, pp. 82-99; "Kumaunī-English," pp. 253-265; "English-Kumaunī Vocabulary" pp. 267-278; "list of standard words and phrases in Central Pahārī," as follow: English-Kumaunī (Standard)-Kumaunī (Khasparjiyā)-Kumaunī (Sōriyālī)-Garhwālī (Rāthī)-Garhwālī (Tehrī)-English, pp. 354-371; "Jaunsārī-English Vocabulary," pp. 413-435, "English-Jaunsārī Vocabulary," pp. 436-455; "list of standard words and phrases in Jaunsārī, Sirmaurī and Baghātī," as follows: English-Jaunsārī-Sirmaurī (Dhārthī)-Sirmaurī (Girīpārī and Biśśau)-Baghātī-English, pp. 530-547; a Kiūthalī-English vocabulary, pp. 550-559; and a 'standard list of words and sentences for the Kiūthalī language group," as follow: English-Kiūthalī-Handūrī-Simla Sirājī-Śōrāchōlī-English, pp. 628-645; "standard list of words and phrases in the Śōdōchī dialect," Śōdōchī-English, pp. 663-667; "list of standard words and phrases for the Kulu group," as follow: English-Kulu-Inner Sirājī-Sainjī, pp. 705-713; "standard list of words and phrases for the Mandī group," as follow: English-Mandēālī- Mandēālī Pahārī-Sukētī, pp. 759-767; "list of standard words and phrases in the Chamēālī dialects," as follow: English-Gādī or Bharmaurī-Churāhī-Pangwālī-English, pp. 862-879; "a comparative vocabulary," English-Pangwālī-Bhadrawāhī-Bhalzsī-Pādarī, pp. 884-886; "standard list of words and phrases for the Bhadrawāhī group," as follow: English-Bhadrawāhī-Pzdārī, pp. 915-923; "standard words and phrases in the various forms of Gujurī," as follow: English-Mēwātī-Gujurī (Hazara)-Yūsufzai Gujurī-Yūsufzai Ajrī-Gujurī (Kashmir)-English, pp. 964-981.

**Volume X, 1921:** [IUW] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. X. Specimens of Languages of the Eranian Family*, compiled and edited by Sir George Abraham Grierson. Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1921. 549 p. 34 cm. Library binding. Includes "Standard List of Words and Sentences": in Pashtō (Pakhtō (of Peshawar), Wazīrī (Waziristan), Pashtō (Pishin and Kandahar), pp. 113-121; in Ōmurī, pp. 247-251; an Ōmurī-English "Vocabulary," pp. 253-325; in Balōchī (Makrānī of Karāchī, Makrānī of Makrān, Eastern of Dera Ghazi Khan, Eastern of Loralai, Eastern (Upper Sind Frontier), Kāchhējī Bōlī), pp. 434-451; and in the Ghalchah languages (Wakhī, Shighnī, Sarīkolī, Zēbakī and Ishkāshmi, Munjānī, Yūdghā) pp. 532-549.

**Volume XI, 1922:** [LILLYbm] *Linguistic Survey of India. Vol. XI. Gipsy Languages*, ed. by Sir G[eorge] A[braham] Grierson [1851-1941]. Calcutta: Superintendent Government Printing, India, 1922. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp [2] i-v vi-viii, [2] 1 2-213 214-216. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes "list of [241] standard words and sentences in the Gipsy languages," as follow: English-Odkī (Cutch)-Sāsī (Ordinary)-Sāsī (Criminal)-Kōlhātī (Akola)-Gārōdī-

Myānwālē-Kanjarī (Sitapur)-Kanjarī (Belgaum)-Natī (State Rampur)-Qasāī-Sikalgārī (Belgaum)-English, pp. 178-213. This copy withdrawn from the Johns Hopkins University Library, with their bookplate. Second copy: IUW.

**1962-1969:** [LILLYbm] *A comparative dictionary of the Indo-Aryan languages*, by R. Lister Turner. London: Oxford University Press, 1962-1969. 11 fasc. in original rose wrappers, lettered in black + index in green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. i ii-viii, I 2-841, i-vii viii-xxx, [index] i-vii viii-ix x, I 2-357 358. First edition. Includes comparative vocabulary with English equivalents of all Indo-Aryan languages, pp. 1-841, with index to all languages, pp. <sup>2</sup>[1]-357.

"The beginnings of the this book go back over half a century.... The idea was encouraged by Sir George Grierson, who proposed that such a dictionary should form an appendix to the volumes of his great *Linguistic Survey of India* then, in 1920, still in process of publication. Although after his death in 1941 in his ninety-first year and with the coming of Independence his proposal was put on one side by the Government of India, I have dedicated to the memory of this good man and great scholar a work which, imperfect and incomplete though it is, owes its existence to him" (Preface).

**1968:** [IUW] *A glossary of judicial and revenue terms, and of useful words occurring in official documents relating to the administration of the government of British India, from the Arabic, Persian, Hindustānī, Sanskrit, Hindi, Bengālī, Uṛiya, Marāthī, Guzarāthī, Telugu, Karnāta, Tamiḷ, Malayālam, and other languages. Compiled and published under the authority of the Honorable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company*, by H. H. Wilson. [2d ed.] Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal [1968] xxiv, 727 p. 29 cm.

**1979:** [LILLYbm] *Avahattha and comparative vocabulary of new Indo-Aryan languages*, Tsuyoshi Nara. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 1979. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. i-iii iv-vi, [2] 1-166 167-228. First edition. Includes comparative vocabulary of Avahattha (a language spoken 600-1200 AD) and a dozen modern languages of India, including Hindi, Urdu, Panjabi, Sindhi, Marathi, Gujarati, Bangla, Assimya, Oriya, Nepali, Simhali and Kasmiri, pp. [167-227].

**2004:** [IUW] *Uṇādikośaḥ: Pañcapādyuṇādisūtravṛttisaṃvalitaḥ = Uṇādikośaḥ: with Pancapadi-Unadisutravritti in Sanskrit, English, Hindi and Telugu*, general editor, D. Prahlada Char; editor, V. Muraldhara Sharma. 1st ed. Tirupati: Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, 2004. xviii, 311 p.; 30 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 311) and indexes. In Sanskrit, English, Hindi, and Telugu.

**2005a:** [IUW] مرتبه، خالد حسن قادری هـ / ۱۴۲۵ هـ زار الفاظ کے معنی (هـ) : ۴۲۱ الفظیات ( ) Lafziyāt (1421 H.): hazār alfāz ke ma' nī (1425 H.) / murattabah, Khalid Ḥasan Qādrī. [Na'ī Dihlī: Afzālurrahmán]: Milne [kā patā], Kitābī Duniyā, 2005. 786 p.; 22 cm. Dictionary of Urdu language; includes Persian, Sanskrit, and Hindi words used in Urdu.

**2005b:** [IUW] *Vyavahāraśoḥ*, lekhaka evaṃ sampādaka Sa. Nā. Kulakarṇī. Navadehalī: Rāṣṭriyasamśkṛtasamsthānam, 2005. xxxix, 467 p.; 25 cm. In Sanskrit, English, Hindi, and Marathi; prefatory matter in Sanskrit and English. Glossary of Sanskrit equivalents of Hindi, Marathi and English common words used in day-to-day life.

**[INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** The Indo-European languages are a family of several hundred related languages and dialects. There are about 445 living Indo-European languages, according to the estimate by Ethnologue, with over two-thirds (313) of them belonging to the Indo-Iranian branch. The Indo-European family includes most of the modern languages of Europe, and parts of Western, Central and South Asia. It was also predominant in ancient Anatolia (present-day Turkey), and the ancient Tarim Basin (present-day Northwest China) and most of Central Asia until the invasion and migrations of Turkic speakers especially during the Mongol–Turkic conquest in the 13th century. With written evidence appearing since the Bronze Age in the form of the Anatolian languages and Mycenaean Greek, the Indo-European family is significant to the field of historical linguistics as possessing the second-longest recorded history, after the Afroasiatic family. Several disputed proposals link Indo-European to other major language families (Wiki).

**1874-1876:** [IUW] *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der indogermanischen Sprachen: sprachgeschichtlich angeordnet*, von August Fick. 3. umgearb. Aufl. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Rupprecht, 1874-1876. 4 v. in 3; 22 cm. Zaunmüller col. 184. Bd. 1. Wortschatz der indogermanischen Grundsprache, der arischen und der europäischen Spracheinheit. Bd. 2. Wortschatz der graeco-italischen, der slavo-deutschen, der letto-slavischen Spracheinheit. Anhang: Zum prusso-lettischen Wortschatz. Bd. 3&4. Wortschatz der germanischen Spracheinheit mit einem Begleitwort von A. Bezzengerger. Wurzeln und Wurzel-determinative. Indices, von A. Führer.

**1889:** [IUW] Объяснительный словарь татарских, грузинских и армянских слов, вошедших в материалы для изучения экономического быта государственных крестьян Закавказского края, составил С.П. Зелинский. *Ob'iasnitel'nyĭ slovar' tatarskikh, gruzinskikh i armianskikh slov, voshedshikh v materialy dlia izuchenia ekonomicheskago byta gosudarstvennykh krest'ian Zakavkazskago kraia*, sostavil S.P. Zelinskii. Tiflis: Tipo. M.D. Potiniana, 1889. Tiflis: Tipo. M.D. Potiniana, 1889. viii, 165 p.; 30 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. viii). Russian-Tatar-Georgian, Armenian dictionary.

**1933:** [IUW] *Die eurasische Sprachfamilie: Indogermanisch, Koreanisch und Verwandtes*, von Dr. Heinrich Koppelman. Heidelberg, Carl Winters Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1933. viii, 220 p. 20 cm. Zaunmüller col. 184. "Literaturverzeichnis": p. 207-208.

**1936:** [IUW] *Illustrated polyglottic dictionary of plant names in Latin, Arabic, Armenian, English, French, German, Italian and Turkish languages, including economic, medicinal, poisonous and ornamental plants and common weeds*. With a preface by W. Lawrence Balls... By Armenag K. Bedevian. Cairo, Argus & Papazian presses, 1936. xv, 644, 455 [13] p. front. (port.) illus. 21 cm.

**1949:** [IUW] *A dictionary of selected synonyms in the principal Indo-European languages; a contribution to the history of ideas*, by Carl Darling Buck. With the cooperation of colleagues and assistants. Chicago, University of Chicago Press [1949]. xix, 1515 p. 25 cm. Zaunmüller col. 184.

**1954:** [IUW] *Lexique comparé du texte grec et des versions latine, arménienne et syriaque de l'"Adversus haereses" de Saint Irénée*, by Bruno Reynders. Louvain, Secretariat du CorpusSCO, 1954. 2 v. 25 cm. Corpus scriptorum Christianorum

Orientalium; v. 141-142. Corpus scriptorum Christianorum Orientalium. Subsidia; t. 5-6. Includes bibliographical references. Greek-Latin-Armenian-Syriac lexicon based on text by Saint Irénée.

**1955:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire étymologique du proto-indo-européen*, by Albert Joseph Carnoy. Louvain, Publications Universitaires, 1955. xii, 223 p. 27 cm. Zaunmüller col. 184. Uniform series: Bibliothèque du Muséon v. 39. Bibliography: p. [xi]-xii.

**1927-1932:** [IUW] *Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen*, by Alois Walde, herausgegeben und bearbeitet von Julius Pokorny. Berlin und Leipzig, W. de Gruyter & co., 1927-32 [v.1, '30]. 3 v. 24 cm. Zaunmüller col. 184.

**1984-1987:** [IUW] *An Indo-European comparative dictionary*, by Stuart E. Mann. Hamburg: H. Buske, c1984-c1987. xi p., 1682 columns; 26 cm. Issued in parts. Bibliography: p. [ix]-xi.

**1988:** [IUW] *Soc'iologiis mravalenovani lek'sikoni: inglisur, k'art'ul, rusul, germanul, p'rangul enebze, šemdgeneli N. Kereselize. T'bilisi: "Mec'niereba", 1988. 357 p.; 23 cm. Multilingual dictionary of sociology: English-Georgian-Russian-German-French.*

**1994:** [IUW] *Angli, Oros, Frants, Mongol 5000 üg khëllëg* / B. Dashzëvëg; redaktor, N. Batsuur'. Ulaanbaatar: Mongol Nom Kompani, 1994. Includes bibliographical references (p. 285). English-Russian-French-Mongolian (Cyrillic script) dictionary. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

**1996:** [IUW] *Šasin-u toli = Chos kugs kyi tshig mdzod = A dictionary of religions = 宗教词典 / Sodubilig. Šasin-u toli = Chos kugs kyi tshig mdzod = A dictionary of religions = Zong jiao ci dian / Sodubilig. 1. keb. First edition. [Tüngliyou]: Öbör Monggöl-un Surgan Kümüjil-ün Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, [1996]. 8, 933 p., [32] p. of plates: col. ill.; 27 cm. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. In Mongolian (Mongolian script), with entry headings also in Tibetan, Chinese and English; includes terms in other languages; pref. in Mongolian, Chinese and English. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.*

**1999a:** [IUW] *Khëvlëliin tavan khëlnii taiibar tol': [Oros, German, Angli, Frants, Mongol] / T. Sodnomdarzhaa; khianan naïruulsan, D. Sandagdorz, Ch. Dorig. Ulaanbaatar: Sodpress KhKhK, 1999. 185 p.; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 185). Russian-German-English-French-Mongolian (Cyrillic script) dictionary of publishers and publishing.*

**1999b:** [IUW] *Mongol-Oros-Solongos-Angli tol' / Kim S. M., B. Baatarkhüü = Mongol'sko-Russko-Koreiško-Angliiškiī slovar' / Kim S. M., B. Baatarkhüü = Monggu, Rosiaddüs, Kangug, Yongugüi sajon / Kim S. M., B. Baatarku = Mongolian-Russian-Korean-English dictionary / Kim S. M., B. Baatarhüü. Ulaanbaatar: [Khëvlëliin Interpress Kompani], 1999. [ii], 89 p.; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. [ii]). Mongolian-Russian-Korean-English dictionary.*

**2000a:** [IUW] *The king's dictionary: the Rasûlid Hexaglot--fourteenth century vocabularies in Arabic, Persian, Turkic, Greek, Armenian, and Mongol / translated by Tibor Halasi-Kun ... [et al.]; with introductory essays by Peter B. Golden and Thomas T. Allsen; edited with notes and commentary by Peter B. Golden. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2000. xii, 418 p., [22] p. of plates; 25 cm. Handbuch der Orientalistik. Achte Abteilung, Handbook of Uralic studies; v. 4. This version contains only the Arabic (script and transliteration) and the English translation; separate versions are planned to cover the*

remaining languages, Persian, Turkic, Greek, Armenian, and Mongol which are part of the Hexaglot. Includes bibliographical references (p. [329]-334) and indexes.

**2000b:** [IUW] *Manual de lenguas indígenas de Venezuela*, by Esteban Emilio Mosonyi y Jorge Carlos Mosonyi; coautores indígenas, Basilio Arintero ... [et al.]. Caracas: Fundación Bigott, 2000. 2 v. (664 p.): ill., maps; 22 cm. Original brown card and cloth binding, with printed paper labels in white and gray-green. Series: Serie Orígenes; 3. Vol 1: Spanish-Warao vocabulary, pp. 181-182; Spanish-Baniva, pp. 231-222; Spanish-Cuiba (Jiwi), pp. 263-264; Spanish-Guajibo (Jiwi) vocabulary, pp. 332-333. Vol 2: Spanish-Guajiro (Wayuu) vocabulary, pp. 395-396; Spanish-Kariña vocabulary, pp. 448-449; Spanish-Ñengatú (Tupí)-Guaraní vocabulary, pp. 483-489; Spanish-Pemón vocabulary, pp. 541-542; Spanish-Yaruro (Pumé) vocabulary, pp. 591-592; Spanish-Yavitero vocabulary, pp. 659-660.

**2010:** [IUW] *5 khēlnī zuraḡt tol': Mongol, Oros, Khīatad, Solongos, Angli / [erōnkhīī redaktor, B. Tūvshintōgs]*. Ulaanbaatar: NEPKO publishing; Montréal: QA International, c2010. 1191 p.: col. ill.; 19 cm. "The compact visual dictionary"--T.p. verso. Includes indexes. Mongolian-Russian-Chinese-Korean-English picture dictionary.

**2013:** [IUW] *Auf kaiserlichen Befehl erstelltes Wörterbuch des Manjurischen in fünf Sprachen: "Fünfsprachenspiegel": systematisch angeordneter Wortschatz auf Manjurisch, Tibetisch, Mongolisch, Turki und Chinesisch: vollständig romanisierte und revidierte Ausgabe mit textkritischen Anmerkungen, deutschen Erläuterungen und Indizes / bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Oliver Corff ... [et al.]*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2013. 2 v. (liv, xii, 1110 p.): some ill.; 26 cm. Cover title also in Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uigur, and Chinese. Includes bibliographical references (p. xlvi-lix). Some text in Manchu, Mongolian, Tibetan, Uigur, and Chinese. Manchu-Tibetan-Mongolian-Iugur-Chinese dictionary.

**[INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** The Indo-Iranian languages or Indo-Iranic languages, or Aryan languages, constitute the largest and easternmost extant branch of the Indo-European language family. It has more than 1 billion speakers, stretching from the Caucasus (Ossetian) and the Balkans (Romani) eastward to Xinjiang (Sarikoli) and Assam (Assamese), and south to the Maldives (Maldivian). The common ancestor of all of the languages in this family is called Proto-Indo-Iranian—also known as Common Aryan—which was spoken in approximately the late 3rd millennium BC. The three branches of modern Indo-Iranian languages are Indo-Aryan, Iranian, and Nuristani. Additionally, sometimes a fourth independent branch, Dardic, is posited, but recent scholarship in general places Dardic languages as archaic members of the Indo-Aryan branch.

**1920:** [LILLYbm] *Ishkashmi, Zebaki, and Yazghulami: an Account of Three Eranian Dialects*, by George A. Grierson. London: Royal Asiatic Society, 1920. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 128 pp. First edition. Prize Publication Fund, Vol. V. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes, pp. [69]-103, an Ishkashmi-English vocabulary; and, pp. [105]-128, an English-Pamir vocabulary ("English-Ishkashmi-Zebaki [Sanglechi]-Wakhi-Yazghulami [Yazgulyam] Vocabulary"). This is the first published vocabulary of Ishkashmi. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

"Sir Aurel Stein, on his return in the spring of 1916 from his third Central-Asian Expedition (1913-1916), made over to me a quantity of linguistic materials collected by

him on the rapid journey which, in September, 1915, had carried him across the high mountain ranges west of the Pamirs, and through the chief alpine valleys drained by the uppermost Oxus [in present-day Uzbekistan]. These materials relate chiefly to the Eranian language spoken in that portion of the main Oxus... which lies between Wakhan... and Gharan... Sir Aurel Stein's new materials include a list of words and a story in [Ishkashmi]... The [Ishkashmi] list and story, dealing, as they do, with a language hitherto almost unknown, are more important, and will be examined in some minuteness..."

**1929:** [IUW] *Indo-Iranian frontier languages*, by Georg Morgenstierne. Oslo, H. Aschehoug, 1929, 1938. v. pl., facsim., fold. map. 24 cm. Serie B--Skrifter 11, 35, 40. Texts with translations into English. Errata slips inserted. Bibliographical footnotes. Contents: v.1. Parachi and Ormuri. v.2. Iranian Pamir languages: Yidgha-Munji, Sanglechi-Ishkashmi and Wakhi. v.3. The Pashai language. 2. Texts and translations, with comparative notes on Pashai folktales by R.T. Christiasen. 3. Vocabulary.] Xeroxes]

**1938:** [LILLYbm] *Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages. Vol. II. Iranian-Pamir Languages (Yidgha-Munji, Sanglechi-Ishkashmi, and Wakhi)*, by George Morgenstierne. Oslo: H. Aschehoug & Co. (W. Nygaard), 1938. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black (front and rear wrappers detached, spine splitting: spine reads horizontally in caps: Insti/ tuttet / for / Sammen / Lignende / Kultur / Forskning / Serie B / XXXV / Morgen- / stierne / Indo- / Iranian / Frontier / Languages / II"). Pp. I-VI VII-XXIV, 1-3 4-564, [English-Iranian Index] 4\*-66\* + 2 pp. drawings, 6 pp. photographs, and folding map. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Part of eventual four volume in six series, through 1973. Morgenstierne died in 1978. Munji-English, pp. 185-282, Ishkashmi-English, pp. 379-427, Wakhi-English, pp. 513-558, and, pp. 4\*-66\*, an English Index to the Iranian words contained in this volume, in the *Indo-Iranian Frontier Languages I*, in the author's *Etymological Vocabulary of Pashto*, and in his articles on Shughni, Ormuri and Wanetesi-Pashto in *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap*.

"In this volume Professor Morgenstierne continues the publication of the linguistic material from the Indo-Iranian borderland... Wakhi and Ishkashmi material collected by the late Dr. Sköld and a number of Wakhi words from a Vocabulary compiled by Colonel Lorimer have also been incorporated. The Iranian Pamir languages in question, which are very imperfectly known, are spoken by small and isolated communities. But they are relics of great antiquity and of considerable interest for the linguistic history of Indo-Iranian, and of Indo-European in general, having preserved many ancient forms and words" (from the loosely inserted advertising leaflet). "The following description ... is based mainly upon the material collected by the author in Chitral in 1929... To this has been added a few Shughni sentences taken down in Kabul in 1924... I have preferred the term 'languages' to 'dialects' because, in spite of their numerical and cultural insignificance, these vernaculars can no more be reduced to a common standard can for instance modern English, German and Norwegian" (Preface). "[Munji and Yidgha are two closely-related Iranian dialects]... very few Europeans seem to have visited Munjan, and none of them gives any information about the language spoken there. The [Munji] eke out the meagre produce of agriculture by trading on a small scale. They carry on their backs salt from Faizabad to Nuristan and sell it in exchange for wool, butter, hides and felt... the total Munji speaking population amounts to something between 1000 and 1500 persons" (Introduction to Yidgha-Munji). "Ishkashim is spoken in and around the

village of Ishkashim in Afghan territory at the Oxus bend...As already observed by Grierson, Ishkashim, Zebaki and Sanglechi 'are all slightly varying forms of one language, which we may call Ishkashmi' ... The future of Sanglechi-Ishkashmi is probably more immediately threatened [than that of the other languages discussed in this volume]" (Introduction to Sanglechi-Ishkashmi). "No comprehensive account of Wakhi has been published...The following notes may ...it is hoped...be of some use for the understanding of one of the most archaic, and at the same time most peculiar, of living Iranian dialects... It is impossible to calculate the exact number of speakers of Wakhi, but we may perhaps guess that it lies somewhere about 10-15,000" (Introduction to Wakhi). These are the first substantial published vocabularies of these languages. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1973:** [IUW] *Indo-Iranian Frontier languages*, by Georg Morgenstierne. 2d ed. rev. and with new material. Oslo: Universitetsforlaget, 1973. 4 v. in 6; 23 cm. Serie B, Skrifter - Institute for Comparative Research in Human Culture, Oslo; 11, 35, 40, 58. Uniform series: v. 1. Parachi and Ormuri. Parachi-English, pp. [230]-304, and Ormuri-English, pp. [386]-414; v. 2. Iranian Pamir languages. Yidgha-Munji-English, pp. [187]-282, Sanglechi-Ishkashmi-English, pp. [379]-427, Wakhi-English, pp. [513]-558, and an English-Iranian index, pp. [3\*]-66\*; v. 3. The Pashai language. 1. Grammar. 2. Texts and translations. 3. Vocabulary (Pashi-English, pp. [1]-222, with "Additions and Corrections to Vocabulary, pp. [223]-225; v. 4. The Kalasha language. Kalasha-English vocabulary and List of Names, pp. 74-179. First editions were as follows: vol. 1 (1929); vol. 2 (1938); vol. 3 (1967); vol. 4 is the first edition.

**2013:** [IUW] *Farhang-millat: Sanskrit-Persian-Urdu-Hindi dictionary*: compiled in the project unit of Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, edited by Dr. Mohd. Hanif Khan "Shastri". New Delhi: Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, 2013-. volumes; 29 cm. Includes bibliographical references (volume one, page vi). List of synonyms in Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu, and Hindi.

**2014 or 2015:** [IUW] فرهنگ نصیری: ترکی جغتایی، رومی، قزلباشی، روسی و قلماقی به فارسی = *Farhang-e Nasiri: a dictionary of Chagatay, Rumi, Qizilbashi, Tatar & Kalmuk into Persian* / تألیف محمد رضا و عبد الجمیل نصیری؛ به کوشش دکتر حسن جوادی، دکتر ویلم فلور؛ با همکاری مصطفی کاجالین.

*Farhang-i Naṣīrī: Turkī-i Jaghatāyī, Rūmī, Qizilbāshī, Rūsī va Qalmāqī bih Fārsī = Farhang-e Nasiri: a dictionary of Chagatay, Rumi, Qizilbashi, Tatar & Kalmuk into Persian* / ta'lif-i Muḥammad Riḏā va 'Abd al-Jamīl Naṣīrī; bih kūshish-i Duktur Ḥasan Javādī, Duktur Vīlim Filūr; bā hamkāri-i Muṣṭafā Kāchālīn. چاپ اول. . Chāp-i avval. 1393 [2014 or 2015]. تهران: کتابخانه، موزه و مرکز

Tihrān: Kitābkhānah, Mūzih va Markaz-i Asnād-i Majlis-i Shūrā-yi Islāmī, 1393 [2014 or 2015]. 350, 6 pages: facsimiles; 25 cm. Added title page: *Farhang-e Nasiri: a dictionary of Chagatay, Rumi, Qizilbashi, Tatar & Kalmuk into Persian*.

Uniform series: 384 کتابخانه، موزه و مرکز اسناد مجلس شورای اسلامی؛

Kitābkhānah, Mūzih va Markaz-i Asnād, Majlis-i Shūrā-yi Islāmī (Series); 384. Includes bibliographical references (pages 343-350) and indexes. In Persian, Chaghatai, Ottoman Turkish, Azerbaijani Turkish, Volga Tatar, and Kalmyk. Abstract in English.

[**INDONESIAN**] Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia [ba'hasa indone'sia]) is the official language of Indonesia. It is a standardized register of Malay, an Austronesian language

that has been used as a lingua franca in the Indonesian archipelago for centuries. Most Indonesians also speak one of more than 700 indigenous languages. Indonesia is the fourth most populous nation in the world (after China, India and the United States). Of its large population, the majority speak Indonesian, making it one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. Most Indonesians, aside from speaking the national language, are often fluent in another regional language (examples include Javanese, Sundanese and Madurese), which are commonly used at home and within the local community. Most formal education, and nearly all national media and other forms of communication, are conducted in Indonesian. The Indonesian name for the language is Bahasa Indonesia (literally "the language of Indonesia"). This term is occasionally found in English, and additionally "Malay-Indonesian" is sometimes used to refer collectively to the standardized language of Indonesia (Bahasa Indonesia) and the Malay language of Malaysia, Brunei, and Singapore (Bahasa Melayu) (Wiki).

"The official national language of Indonesia, that development of Malay known as Bahasa Indonesia, is often said to have been developed from Bazaar Malay (presumably rather than from 'good' colloquial Malay). The compilers know of no analysis that demonstrates this claim" ("Bazaar Malay" in: John Reinecke, *A Bibliography of Pidgin and Creole Languages*, 1975).

Ethnologue: ind. Alternate Names: Bahasa Indonesia.

**195-?:** [IUW] *Nomenklatur anggerik merangkap siklopedia penghimpun-penghimpun dibidang botani umumnja dibidang orchidologi chususnja terutama dalam wilayah Asia Tenggara*. Susunan S.M. Latif. Djakarta, Saksama, [195-?] 179 p. (p. 177-179 advertisements) ports. 22 cm. Latin-Indonesian botanical dictionary.

**1950a:** [LILLYbm] *Indonesisch-Nederlands woordenboek*, by W. J. B. Poerwadarminta & A. Teeus. Groningen; Jakarta: J.B. Wolters, 1950. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. I-VI VII-XI XII, 1 2-369 370-372. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 265 (listing 1950 as second edition [should be 1952]). Indonesian-Dutch, pp. [1]-369. This appears to be an extension of the Malay/Indonesian tradition of dictionaries, rather than specifically Bahasa Indonesian.

**1950b:** [LILLYbm] *Woordenboek bahasa Indonesia-Nederlands*, by H. D. van Pernis. Groningen; Jakarta: J.B. Wolters, 1950. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold, with green stamped panel on spine. Pp. I-V VI-XII, 1-317. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 265. Indonesian-Dutch, pp. 1-320. Earliest Bahasa Indonesian dictionary listed in Zauhmüller.

**1951:** [LILLYbm] *Van Goor's Pandu Bahasa. Indonesia-Inggeris dan Inggeris-Indonesia*, compiled by Ach. Sulaiman. 's-Gravenhage: G.B. Van Goor Zonen, 1951. Original tan wrappers, with cream-colored paper label on front cover, lettered and decorated in red and black. Pp. I II-VIII, 1 2-96. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Indonesian-English, pp. [1]-45, and English-Indonesian, pp. [47]-96.

"The size of this pocket dictionary is the cause that it is not complete. It must be regarded as a help to the readers of newspapers and magazines. Users are invited to give notice to the compiler of any mistake that they find and of well founded remarks. The compiler will pay full attention to this" (Preface).

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *Van Goor's Concise Indonesian Dictionary. English-Indonesian. Indonesian-English = Van Goor's Kamus Inggeris Ketjil*, by A.L.N. Kramer. The Hague / Jakarta: G.B. Van Goor Zonen, n.d. [1952]. Original maroon cloth over

boards, lettered in gold. 360 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 265. An "everyday" Indonesian-English dictionary was published by A. Samah in Medan, E.C. Sumatra in 1949. Second copy: IUW.

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia-Inggeris dan Inggeris-Indonesia*, by A[bdul] K[arim] Lathief. Cover Title: *The New Method Dictionary. Indonesian-English and English-Indonesian*. [Takamatsu, Japan]: Merapi Trading Company, 1953. Original limp red cloth, lettered in gold, rear cover stamped in blind. Pp. *i-ii* iii-viii, 1 2-380 [2] 381 382-1048 1049-1054. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 264 (giving Tokyo as place of publication). Indonesian-English, pp. [1]-380, and English-Indonesian, pp. [381]-1040.

"Though I am not much of an expert in Indonesian, I find his dictionary neat, compact and handy... What is most satisfying to me is that it has been so beautifully prepared by the best printing-office in Japan, and I sincerely hope it will stand forever as a monument of friendship and co-operation between Indonesia and Japan..." (Recommendation, Toshio Akazawa, Principal, Tobata High School).

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *Kamus Inggeris. Part I: English-Indonesian. Bagian I: Inggeris-Indonesia. Part II: Indonesian-English. Bagian II: Indonesia-Inggeris*, 2 vols., by E. Pino & T. Wittermans. Jakarta / Gronigen: J. B. Wolters, 1955. Original maroon cloth with blue stamped labels on spine, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [Vol. I] *I-VII VIII-X*, 1 2-488; [Vol. II] *I-V VI-VIII IX-X*, 1 2-192. Second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 265. First edition was 1953. Second copy: IUW.

"In this second edition several corrections have been made. Especially to Volume II numerous words have been added, which, it is hoped, will make it more useful" (Preface to the Second Edition).

Third edition **1961:** [IUW] *Kamus Inggeris*, oleh E. Pino dan T. Wittermans. Tjet 3, tanpa perubahan. Djakarta, Pradnjaparamita, 1961. 2 v. 20 cm. Bagian I. Inggeris-Indonesia.-bagian 2. Indonesia-Inggeris.

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *Moderne indonesische Ausdrücke. Nachtrag zum malaischen Wörterbuch*, by Gerhard Kahlo [1893- ]. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1956. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in bright green; d.j. gray lettered in black. Pp. *1-9* 10-215 216. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 264. Indonesian-German, pp. [9]-107, and German-Indonesian, pp. [111]-194. This copy with the bookplate of Syracuse University Library and the university's blind stamp on the title page. Second copy: IUW.

"The friendly recognitions of my *Malayisch-deutschen Wörterbuch* (Akademie-Verlag, Berlin, 1950) in Indonesia, France, Poland, Austria and Switzerland did not fail to point out that the dictionary did not include the modern vocabulary of the now official language (Bahasa, Indonesia). This criticism is justified. The present word list is therefore intended as a supplement--it assumes a knowledge of the *basic Malayan* vocabulary.... I have not included foreign words which as self-evident, such as atom, oksid, pedagog, pistol, refleks, konjak... etc.... I have made use of the *Kamus Belanda* (by A. L. N. Kramer) and the "*Woordenboek* (by Pernis), since both are quire good" (Hinweis, tr: BM). Second copy: IUW.

**1958a:** [IUW] *Kamus bahasa Inggeris-Indonesia*, by S. Wojowasito, W. J. S. Poerwadarminta, S. A. M. Gaastra. Fourth edition. Tjet. 4., edisi populer. Amsterdam; Djakarta: W. Versluys, 1958. viii, 268 p.; 20 cm. English-Indonesian dictionary.

Reprinted **1964**: [IUW] *Kamus bahasa Indonesia-Inggeris (Indonesian-English dictionary)* [oleh] S. Wojowasito [dan] W. J. S. Poerwadarminta. [Tjet. 4]. Djakarta, Tiara [1964] xviii, 270 p. 20 cm.

**1958b**: [IUW] *Karmannyĭ russko-indoneziĭskii slovar': 7000 slov*, Sostavili N.F. Bulygin i Ushakova, L.I.; Pod red. Sukhadiono. Moskva: Gos. Izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarėi, 1958. 576 p.; 86 mm. Russian in Cyrillic script. Added t. p. in Indonesian. On cover: *Russko-indoneziiskii slovar'*. Russian-Indonesian dictionary.

**1961a**: [IUW] *Bahasa Indonesia, the national language of Indonesia; a course for English-speaking students*, by E. Pino. 3d. ed. Groningen, J.B. Wolters [1954-61], v. 1., 1961. 2 v. 20 cm. Vol. 2 has title: *Bahasa Indonesia, for English-speaking students. II. Reader with vocabulary. "Key to the exercises" (32 p.) inserted in pocket*, v. 1. Volume 2, 2d. ed.

**1961b**: [LILLYbm] *An Indonesian-English Dictionary*, by John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1961. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv v-xvi*, 1-384. First edition. Indonesian-English, pp. 1-384. Second copy: IUW.

"*An Indonesian-English Dictionary* is intended to be a practical, comprehensive dictionary of modern Indonesian with English equivalents... It departs from the usual bilingual dictionary in one respect: it provides illustrative phrases and sentences, whereas the usual bilingual dictionary is an index of word equivalents... Indonesian, the Malay-based national language of Indonesia, is undergoing rapid development, and its effort to become a vehicle adequate in all spheres of knowledge has placed tremendous pressure on its users to supply the necessary terms" (Preface).

Second edition **1963**: [IUW] *An Indonesian-English dictionary*, by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily. Ithaca, N.Y., Cornell University Press [1963]. Second edition. xviii, 431 p.; 23 cm.

Third edition **1989**: [IUW] *An Indonesian-English dictionary*, by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily. 3rd ed., revised and edited by James T. Collins and John U. Wolff in cooperation with Hassan Shadily. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, c1989. ix, 618 p.; 25 cm.

**1961c**: [IUW] *Indoneziĭsko-russkii slovar'*. Sostavili R.N. Korigodskii, O.N. Kondrashkin i B.I. Zinovev, Pod red. Sukhadiono i A.S. Teselkina. 45,000 slov. Moskva: Gos. Izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnikh slovarėi, 1961. 1171 p.; 21 cm. Added t.p. in Indonesian. Bibliography: p. 1171. Indonesian-Russian dictionary.

**1961d**: [IUW] *Kamus hukum: Belanda-Indonesia*, H. van der Tas. Djakarta: Timun Mas, 1961. Second edition. 390 p.; 17 cm. Dutch-Indonesian law dictionary.

**1962a**: [IUW] *Indonesisch-deutsches Wörterbuch. Kamus bahasa Indonesia-Djerman*, verfasst von Otto Karow [und] Irene Hilgers-Hesse. Wiesbaden, O. Harrassowitz, 1962. xix, 483 p. 25 cm. Bibliography: p. ix. Indonesian-German dictionary.

**1962b**: [IUW] *Kamus Djerman Indonesia*, by Brother Aëtius. Djakarta, Erlangga, 1962. Third edition. 140 p. 20 cm. German-Indonesian dictionary.

**1962c**: [IUW] *Kamus istilah pelajaran = Dictionary of nautical terms*, compiled by John La Dage. [Djakarta] Departemen Perhubungan Laut, 1962. 218 p.; 20 cm. Imprint on mounted label. English-Indonesian nautical dictionary.

**1963a**: [IUW] 簡明实用印漢辭典: 普及本 / 善努 ... [et al.]編

*Jian ming shi yong Yin Han ci dian: pu chi pen*, Shan Nu ... [et al.] bian. 雅加達

覺醒文化基金會, 1963. Yajiada: Jue xing wen hua ji jin hui, 1963. 15, 550 p.; 18 cm.

Added title: *Kamus Indonesia-Tionghoa*. Also issued online. Indonesian-Chinese dictionary.

**1963b:** [IUW] *Kamus bahasa Djerman*, disusun oleh Datje Rahajoekoesoemah; dan diperiksa kembali oleh Makmoer Soerjonagoro. [Bandung]: Sumur Bandung, 1963-v.; 20 cm. Incomplete contents: djilid 1. Djerman-Indonesia. German-Indonesian dictionary.

**1963c:** [IUW] *Kamus peladjaran Rusia-Indonésia*, disusun oleh A.G. Lordkipanidze dan A.P. Pavlenko; redaktur INTOJO; 10 000 kata. Moskwa: Badan Penerbit Kamus Asing dan Nasional Negara, 1963. 707 p. Russko-indonezijskiĭ uchebnyi slovar'. Russian-Indonesian dictionary.

**1963d:** [IUW] 印度尼西亚语汉语辞典 = *Kamus bahasa Indonesia-Tionghoa*, 陈楓, 黄凤合編 *Yindunixiya yu Han yu ci dian* = *Kamus bahasa Indonesia-Tionghoa*, Chen Feng, Huang Feng he bian. 北京: 商务印书馆, 1963. Beijing: Shang wu yin shu guan, 1963. 10, 705 p.; 22 cm. Indonesian-Chinese dictionary.

**1964a:** [IUW] *Indonesian-English supplemental word-list to existing dictionaries*, by A. Ed. Schmidgall Tellings. [Djakarta, Lembaga Administrasi Negara, 1964]. 222 l. 28 cm.

**1964b:** [IUW] *Indonezijsko-russkiĭ uchebnyi slovar': 7000 slov*, sostavili, A.S. Teselkin i A.P. Pavlenko; s prolozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka russkogo iazyka, sostavlenno A.S. Teselkinym. Moskva: Izd-vo "Sov. èntsiklopediia," 1964. 577 p.; 17 cm. Added t.p. in Indonesian: *Kamus peladjaran Indonesia-Rusia*. Bibliography: p. 1171. Indonesian-Russian dictionary.

**1964c:** [IUW] *Ksatria dictionary. Kamus Inggris-Indonesia*, oleh Mohd. Nuh c.s. Dibantu oleh: Asna Kaseger Aziz. Second edition. Tjet. 2. Djakarta, Perpustakaan Kesatria [1964]. 311 p. 16 cm. English-Indonesian dictionary.

**1965:** [IUW] *Ensiklopedia ekonomi, keuangan dan perdagangan: Inggris-Indonesia*, dihimpun oleh A. Abdurrachman. Jakarta Pusat: Jajasan Prapancha, 1965. 4 v.(1130 p.): ill.; 21cm. English-Indonesian dictionary of economics.

**1967?:** [IUW] *Kamus istilah anatomi dan zoologi. Untuk dipakai dalam pendidikan persiapan ilmu kedokteran dan ilmu hayat, menerangkan istilah<sup>2</sup> disertai biografi sardjana<sup>2</sup> kenamaan*. Bandung, Badan Penerbitan Institut Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan [1967?] iv, 263 l. 30 cm. Bibliography: leaves 262-263. Latin-Greek-Indonesian zoological dictionary.

**1968a:** [IUW] *Indonesian: newspaper reader* / Joseph M. Harter, Jijis Chadran, Andang S. Poeraatmadja. Dept. of State; [for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off.] 1968. 271 p. Library binding. Indonesian-English, pp. 187-271.

"*Indonesian Newspaper Reader* In is planned for use as part of a basic course in Indonesian and as an introduction to reading.... The glossary at the end of the book follows the usual practice in readers of providing only those English equivalents which are appropriate to the specific contexts in which the items occur" (Preface).

**1968b:** [IUW] *Kamus administrasi, disusun oleh staf dosen BPA UGM*. Jogjakarta, Balai Pembinaan Administrasi, Universitas Gadjah Mada, 1968. 327 p. 20 cm. English-Indonesian management dictionary.

**1968c:** [IUW] *Kamus Djepang-Indonesia*, by Mitsuru Eguchi. [Djakarta, Suluh Indonesia, 1968]. xiv, 245 p. Japanese-Indonesian dictionary.

**1968d:** [IUW] *Kamus Indonesia-Djepang*, by Mitsuru Eguchi. [Djakarta, Suluh Indonesia, 1968]. First edition. vi, 207 p. 19 cm. Indonesian-Japanese dictionary.

**1969a:** [IUW] *Kamus dasar Perantjis-Indonesia. Dictionnaire fondamental français-indonesien*. Dari G. Gougenheim: *Dictionnaire fondamental de la langue française*, oleh Farida Soemargono [dan] Pierre Labrousse. [Bandung, Ananta; distribution: Alliance française, 1969]. xix, 277 p.; 22 cm.

**1969b:** [IUW] *Kamus Latin-Indonesia*, disusun oleh K. Prent, J. Adisubrata [dan] W. J. S. Poerwadarminta [dengan kerdjasama penjusun lainnja]. Semarang, Penerbitan Jajasan Kanisius, 1969. xi, 943 p. 22 cm. Based in part on *Kramers' Latijns woordenboek*.

**1972:** [IUW] *Russko-indonezijskii slovar'. Okolo 27 000 slov*. Sost. E.S. Belkina, A.P. Pavlenko, A.S. Teselkin, L.I. Ushakova. Pod red. Sh. Sharifa. Moskva, "Sov. èntsiklopediia", 1972. 624 p. 22 cm. Added t. p. in Indonesian: *Kamus Rusia-Indonesia*. Russian-Indonesian dictionary.

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Indonesian Dictionary*, by John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, [1975]. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-vii* *viii-xii*, 1-660. First edition. Second copy: IUW.

"*An English-Indonesian Dictionary* is a comprehensive listing which attempts to embody a high percentage of the most common words and phrases in American English... along with the Indonesian equivalent... this dictionary has been prepared primarily for the use of Indonesians" (Preface).

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Contemporary Indonesian-English Dictionary: a Supplement to the Standard Indonesian Dictionaries with Particular Concentration on New words, Expressions, and Meanings*, by A. Ed. Schmidgall-Tellings & Alan M. Stevens. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University Press, 1981. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. violet and white, lettered in white and blue. 388 pp. First edition.

"It has been difficult for modern Indonesian dictionaries to keep up with [the] influx of new words and meanings. In the years since the publication of Echols and Shadily, *Indonesian-English Dictionary*, Cornell University Press 1961, and A. Ed. Schmidgall-Tellings, *Indonesian-English Supplemental Word List to Existing Dictionaries*, Lembaga Administrasi Negara 1964, it has become increasingly difficult for foreigners (and even for Indonesians who are out of touch with the mass media) to read Indonesian publications and to understand some portions of the spoken language... This dictionary is ... intended as a supplement to the existing Indonesian-English dictionaries and ... we have tried not to include material which already appears there."

Revised edition **2004:** [IUW] *A comprehensive Indonesian-English dictionary*, by Alan M. Stevens and A. Ed. Schmidgall-Tellings. Athens: Ohio University Press, c2004. xviii, 1103 p.; 27 cm. Rev. ed of: *Contemporary Indonesian-English dictionary*. c1981. Includes bibliographical references (p. xvii-xviii).

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Kamus Lengkap. Inggris-Indonesia. Indonesia-Inggris. 150,000 kata*, by Zaid H. Alhamid. [n.p]: Qonita Semarang, 1982. Original black and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in white, yellow and black. Pp. [2] 1-332 333-334. First edition. English-Indonesian, pp. 1-216, and Indonesian-English, pp. 219-326. An inexpensive pocket dictionary in paperback.

**1984a:** [IUW] 現代日本語インドネシア語辞典 = *Kamus baru Jepang-Indonesia / 末永晃編 Gendai Nihongo Indoneshiago jiten = Kamus baru Jepang-Indonesia*, Suenaga Hikaru hen. 東京: 大学書林, 昭和 59 [1984]. Tōkyō: Daigaku Shorin, Shōwa 59 [1984]. First edition.ii, 808 p.; 17 cm. Japanese-Indonesian dictionary.

**1984b:** [IUW] *Vocabulary building in Indonesian: an advanced reader*, by Soenjono Dardjowidjojo. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University, Center for International Studies, 1984. 647 p.; 22 cm. Original cream and green wrappers, lettered in black, with an illustration on front cover. Monographs in international studies. Southeast Asia series; no. 64. Introductory matter in English; text in Indonesian and English. Indonesian-English vocabularies throughout, with an English index, pp. [635]-647.

"An outstanding advanced text intended to complement and supplement Indonesian language materials now available. The author takes the student carefully through a series of original essays and previously published material on a variety of subjects, not merely explaining grammatical and vocabulary matters, but offering detailed discussions of nuances, alternative meanings, synonyms, and antonyms. This unique vocabulary exploration device forms about one-third of the book..." (from rear wrapper).

**1985:** [IUW] *Kamus times: English-Bahasa Malaysia: Bahasa Malaysia-English*, penyunting, Awang Sudjai Hairul. Hong Kong; San Francisco: Times Educational, 1985. First edition. iv, 879 p.; 19 cm. English-Indonesian dictionary.

**1990a:** [IUW] *Bol'shoĭ indoneziĭsko-russkiĭ slovar': 56 tysiach slov i 48 tysiach sochetaniĭ*, R.N. Korigodskii ... [et al.]; pod redaktsiei R.N. Korigodskogo. Moskva: "Russkiĭ ĭazyk", 1990. 2 v.: ill.; 25 cm. Indonesian-Russian dictionary.

**1990b:** [IUW] *Indonesian-English, English-Indonesian dictionary*, Helen L. Johnson, Rossall J. Johnson. 1st Hippocrene ed. New York: Hippocrene Books, c1990. vii, 289 p.; 18 cm.

**1995:** [IUW] *A dictionary of Indonesian Islam*, by Howard M. Federspiel. Athens, Ohio: Ohio University, Center for International Studies, 1995. xxx, 297 p.; 22 cm. Monographs in international studies. Southeast Asia series; no. 94. Includes bibliographical references.

**1996:** [IUW] *Kamus Inggris-Indonesia*, oleh John M. Echols dan Hassan Shadily. Cet. ke-23. Jakarta: Gramedia; Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1996. xviii, 660 p.; 23 cm. Variant title: Judul asli: An English-Indonesian dictionary.

**2007:** [IUW] *Loan-words in Indonesian and Malay*. Compiled by the Indonesian Etymological Project; Russell Jones, general editor. Leiden: KITLV Press, 2007. xxxix, 360 p.: map; 25 cm. + 1 DVD (4 3/4 in.) DVD-ROM contains a facsimile edition of: 'A Chinese-English dictionary of the vernacular or spoken language of Amoy [...]' by Rev. Carstairs Douglas, together with: 'Supplement to dictionary of the vernacular or spoken language of Amoy', by Thomas Barclay. Published in 1899. Includes bibliographical references (p. [xxxv-xxxix]).

**2010:** [IUW] *Modern Indonesian-English English-Indonesian practical dictionary*, by Srinawati Salim. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2010. xiii, 351 p.; 18 cm. Hippocrene practical dictionary.

**2011:** [IUW] *Kamus bahasa Indonesia-Korea standar / 編著. Indonesiaõ - Han'gugõ sajõn = Kamus bahasa Indonesia-Korea standar*, Im Yõng-ho p'yõnjõ. Sõul: Munyerim, 2011. xv, 1153, 76 p.; 20 cm. Indonesian-Korean dictionary.

[**INDONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] More than 700 living languages are spoken in Indonesia. Most belong to the Austronesian language family, with a few Papuan languages also spoken. The official language is Indonesian (locally known as Bahasa Indonesia), a variant of Malay, which was used in the archipelago, — borrowing heavily from local languages of Indonesia such as Javanese, Sundanese Minangkabau. The Indonesian language is primarily used in commerce, administration, education and the media, but most Indonesians speak other languages, such as Javanese, as their first language. Since Indonesia only recognises a single official language, other languages are not recognised either at the national level or the regional level, thus making Javanese the most widely spoken language without official status, and Sundanese the second in the list (excluding Chinese dialects) (Wiki).

**1934:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire de termes de droit coutumier indonesien: avec six cartes hors textes*, by D[irk] van Hinloopen Labberton. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1934. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-V VI-VIII, + 6 maps (2 folding), 1 2-732. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes, pp. [1]-732, double column, terms of importance for legal or customary rights in the various languages of Indonesia, Sumatra, Borneo, Madagascar and the Philippines, with French equivalents.

"We offer to the public this first dictionary of Indonesian legal terms... This is merely a work in its early stages, the first step on a new path, and before the dictionary will be able to be considered complete, further research will of course be necessary, and more numerous collaborations. We hope that the present work will inspire others to continue and improve upon our efforts so that governments and the governed, legal functionaries and those who come under their sway, may consult it with interest and positive results" (Avertissement, tr: BM). "A massive and fascinating undertaking sponsored by the Union Académique Internationale."

**1955:** [IUW] *Kasip: kamus singkatan Indonesia pertama*, disusun oleh A. Ed. Schmidgall-Tellings. Djakarta: P.T. Suluh Indonesia, 1955. First edition. 417 p.; 18 cm. Kamus singkatan Indonesia pertama. Bibliography: p. xiv-xv.

**1957:** [IUW] *Daftar kata (list of words) daerah Kalimantan*. [Djakarta] Kementerian Pendidikan, Pengajaran dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia, 1957. 198 p. 16 x 23 cm. Contemporary (possibly original) binding of marbled paper over boards with blue cloth spine, unprinted. Incorporates original gray wrappers, lettered in black. In Indonesian. Word list: Indonesian-15 Indonesian languages (Bandjar, Dajak Kenja, Dajak Ngadju, Maanjan, Pinihing, Seputan, Katingan, Sangir, Taghulandang, Beran Manganitu, Matan Atas, Martapura, Dajak Siang, Talaud, Penjabung), pp. [17]-198.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Kaeti en Wambon: twee Awju-dialecten*, by P[eter] Drabbe [1887- ]. 's-Gravenhage: Martin Nijhoff, 1959. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. Pp. [4] 1-3 4-184 185-188. First edition. "Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde" at head of title page. Includes a comparative list of 430

Dutch words with equivalents in Indonesian languages/dialects as follow: Sjiagha [Edera Awyu], Jenimu [Edera Awyu], Pisa [Asue Awyu], Aghu, Kaeti [Mandobo Ata/Mandobo Bawa], Wambon, Kaeti II [South Muyu], and Kaeti I [North Muyu], pp. [161]-181, and an Index of the vocabulary, pp. [182]-184.

**1980-1987:** [IUW] *Holle lists: vocabularies in languages of Indonesia*, by W.A.L. Stokhof, editor, in cooperation with Lia Saleh-Bronkhorst. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1980-[1987]. v.: ill.; 25 cm. Library binding preserving gray-green front wrappers, lettered in black. Materials in languages of Indonesia; no. 1-2, 4, 10, 15-19, 22-25, 28, 31, 33-36, 39. Pacific linguistics. Series D; no. 17, 28, 35, 44, 49-53, 59-62, 69, 71, 74-76, 81. List based on combination of vocabulary lists from 3 editions of Holle's work: Blanco woordenlijst. v. 1. Introductory volume -- v. 2. Sula and Bacan Islands, North Halmahera, South and East Halmahera -- v. 3/1. Southern Moluccas. Central Moluccas, Seram 1 -- v. 3/2. Central Moluccas, Seram 2 -- v. 3/3. Central Moluccas, Seram (III), Haruku, Banda, Ambon (I) -- v. 3/4. Central Moluccas, Ambon (II), Buru, Nusa Laut, Saparua -- v. 4. Talaud and Sangir Islands -- v. 5/1. Irian Jaya -- v. 5/2. Irian Jaya, Papuan languages, northern languages, central highlands languages -- v. 6. The Lesser Sunda Islands (Nusa Tenggara) -- v. 7/1. North Sulawesi, Gorontalo group and Tontoli -- v. 7/2. North Sulawesi, Phillipine languages -- v. 7/3. Central Sulawesi, South-West Sulawesi -- v. 7/4. South-East Sulawesi and neighbouring islands, West and North-East Sulawesi -- v. 8. Kalimantan (Borneo) -- v. 9. Northern Sumatra -- v. 10/1. Minangkabau and languages of central Sumatra -- v. 10/2. Southern Sumatra -- v. 10/3. Islands off the west coast of Sumatra -- v. 11. Celebes, Alor, Ambon, Irian Jaya, Madura, and Lombok.

**1996:** [IUW] *North Sulawesi language survey* / Scott Merrifield and Martinus Salea. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1996. xiii, 322 p.: maps; 23 cm. Library binding incorporating original blue and pale blue wrappers, lettered in white. Summer Institute of Linguistics publications in sociolinguistics, 1. Includes bibliographical references (p. 321-322). Word lists: "5.1 Gorontalo-Mongondow language word lists" [211 numbered words]: Indonesian-English-Ponosakan-Mongondow, pp. 149-156; Lolak-Biutauna-(Kaldipang-Bolangitang), pp. 156-163; Atinggola-Bolango-Gorontalo, pp. 163-170; "5.2 Minahasan language word lists," [211 numbered words]: Suwawa-Tonsawang-Tontemboan, pp. 170-178; Toulour-Tonse-Tombulu, pp. 178-188; "5.3 Sangihe-Talaud language word lists," [211 numbered words], Talaud-Sangibe-Siau, pp. 188-200; Tahulandang-Ratahan-Bantik, pp. 200-206.

"The findings of this survey confirm that, of the twenty-one commonly recognized linguistic groups of North Sulawesi Province, Indonesia, there are just nineteen distinct languages, all members of the Austronesian language family. The nineteen languages each belong to one of three distinct subgroups: The Gorontalo-Mongondow group consists of eight languages, the Minahasa group consist of five languages, and the Sangihe-Talaud group consist of six languages" (p. 1).

[**INDO-PORTUGUESE**] The Indo-Portuguese creoles are the several creole languages of India and Sri Lanka which had a substantial Portuguese influence in grammar or lexicon, such as:

Sri Lankan Portuguese creole

Diu Portuguese creole

Daman Portuguese creole  
 Kristi language  
 Cochin Portuguese creole  
 Cannanore Portuguese creole  
 Bengali Portuguese creole.

The expression Indo-Portuguese may refer not only to the creoles but also to the ethnic groups speaking those languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: idb. "The term Indo-Portuguese does not stand for one language but rather a number of Portuguese-lexified creoles scattered across South Asia (Cardoso 2006)."

**2009:** [IUW] *The Indo-Portuguese language of Diu*, door Hugo Canelas Cardoso. Utrecht: LOT, c2009. xii, 335 p.: ill., maps; 24 cm. Thesis (doctoral)--Universiteit van Amsterdam, 2009. LOT international series; v. 210. Includes bibliographical references (p. 311-323). In English, with summary in Dutch.

"The Diu Indo-Portuguese or Diu Portuguese is spoken in Diu, India. It is a creole language based mainly on Portuguese and Gujarati. It is a member of the larger family of Indo-Portuguese creoles, particularly close to the variety of Daman. There is a considerably vital oral tradition in this language, with songs regularly performed in Diu, elsewhere in India and among Indo-Portuguese communities abroad. Widely spoken in the past, it was first documented in the 19th-century by the initiative of Hugo Schuchardt. At present, the language is spoken natively by most of the local Catholics, numbering about 180, but is potentially endangered by the pressure of other languages such as Gujarati, English and standard Portuguese" (Wiki).

[**INDRI**] Indri (Yanderika, Yandirika) is a Ubangian language of South Sudan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: idr. Alternate Names: Yanderika, Yandirika.

**1950:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1969:** see **1969b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**INESEÑO**] The last native speaker of the Samala Chumash language, also called Ineseño, died in 1965. As of 2010, there has been a renaissance of Chumash pride and identity, including efforts to revive Samala and other Chumash languages. In the early 1900s linguist/ethnographer John P. Harrington worked with Maria Solares, one of the last fluent speakers of Samala. He created manuscripts containing information on Chumash language, culture, and traditions. Dr. Richard Applegate, who received a Ph.D. in linguistics from U.C. Berkeley, used these manuscripts to write an extensive grammar of Samala and compile a dictionary of the language, which was released in 2008. Dr. Applegate and Nakia Zavalla, the Cultural Director for the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash and a direct descendant of Maria Solares, have begun an effort to revitalize the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: inz.

**1952, 1955:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**2007:** [LILLY] *Samala-English Dictionary: A Guide to the Samala Language of the Ineseño Chumash People*. The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians in Collaboration with Ricahrd B. Applegate, Ph.D. and the Santa Ynez Chumash Education Committee.

Santa Ynez, CA: Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians, 2007. Printed in China. First edition (noted on verso of title page). 608 p. Original dark green and brown paper over boards, lettered in white, with color photograph on front cover, extending onto spine. Samala [Ineseño]-English, pp. 31-464, English-Samala [Ineseño] Index, pp. 465-608, illustrated throughout. Includes a detailed introduction to the language and the story of the compilation of this dictionary, pp. 5-12. Issued with a CD at rear.

[the Santa Ynez Chumash traditions are not forgotten. With this guide to our language, we not only provide you with a glimpse into a language that is as fascinating as it is complex, we also provide an opportunity to see how our ancestors lived" (Introduction, Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians).

**[INGA]** Inga Kichwa is a dialect of Kichwa spoken in the Colombian Putumayo region by the Inga people. There are two dialects: Highland Inga, spoken in the Sibundoy valley; and Jungle Inga, spoken on the Putumayo and Japurá Rivers. Ethnologue 16 reports Highland Inga is partially intelligible with Imbabura Kichwa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: inb. Alternate Names: Highland Inga.

**1976:** [IUW] *Una gramática pedagógica del inga* / por Stephen H. Levinsohn; traducción original de Raul Mongui. Ed. preliminar. Bogotá: Ministerio de Gobierno, Dirección General de Integración y Desarrollo de la Comunidad, División Operativa de Asuntos Indígenas, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, República de Colombia, 1976-v.; 28 cm. Original cream and green wrappers, lettered in black and white. Vol. 2: Inga-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 99-109. Includes index. Bibliography: v. 2, p. 119-120.

**2011:** [IUW] *Inga rimangapa: ¡Samuichi!: speaking the Quechua of Colombia* / John Holmes McDowell, Francisco Tandioy Jansasoy, Juan Eduardo Wolf. 1st ed. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies, c2011. xx, 316 p.: ill. (some col.), maps; 28 cm. Includes bibliographical references.

Second Spanish language edition **2014:** [IUW] *Inga rimangapa: ¡Samuichi!: vengan a hablar la lengua inga* / John Holmes McDowell, Francisco Tandioy Jansasoy, Juan Eduardo Wolf; translation to the Spanish Eric Carbaja. Second Spanish edition. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University, Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies, 2014. ©2014 316 pages: illustrations (some color), maps; 28 cm. Library binding, preserving original blue, violet and red wrappers, lettered in white and blue, with color photos on front and rear covers. Appendix A: Inga-Spanish, pp. 287-295, Spanish-Inga, pp. 296-306.

**[INGRIAN]** Ingrian (also called Izhorian) is a nearly extinct Finnic language spoken by the (mainly Orthodox) Izhorians of Ingria. It has approximately 120 speakers left, most of whom are aged. It should not be confused with the Southeastern dialects of the Finnish language that became the majority language of Ingria in the 17th century with the influx of Lutheran Finnish immigrants (whose descendants, Ingrian Finns, are often referred to as Ingrians). The immigration of Lutheran Finns was promoted by Swedish authorities (who gained the area in 1617 from Russia), as the local population was (and remained) Orthodox. In 1932–1937, a Latin-based orthography for the Ingrian language existed, taught in schools of the Soikino Peninsula and the area around the mouth of the Luga River. Several textbooks were published, including, in 1936, a grammar of the language.

However, in 1937 the Izhorian written language was abolished and mass repressions of the peasantry began (Wiki).

Ethnologue: izh. Alternate Names: Ingermanlandian, Inkeröisen, Izhor, Izhorian.

**1971:** [IUW] *Inkeröismurteiden sanakirja*. [Kirj.] R[uben] E[rik] Nirvi. Helsinki, Suomalais-ugrilainen seura, 1971. xvi, 730 p. maps. 26 cm. Lexica Societatis Fenno-Ugricae, 18. Ingrian-Finnish dictionary.

**1984:** [IUW] *Soziolinguistisch-lexikologische Studien zu den ingrisch-russischen Sprachkontakten: mit einem ingrisch-russischen Wörterverzeichnis*, by Harald Haarmann. Hamburg: Buske, c1984. 383 p.: ill., maps; 21 cm. Original pink wrappers, lettered in black and white. Fenno-Ugrica, Bd. 7. Includes indexes. Bibliography: p. 379-383. Ingrian-Russian, pp. 153-270, with Russian index to vocabulary, pp. 331-344.

**1997:** [IUW] *Isuri keele Hevaha murde sõnastik*, aineestiku kogunud ja käsikirja koostanud Arvo Laanest. Tallinn: Eesti Keele Instituut, 1997. 233 p.; 21 cm. Library binding incorporating original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Ingrian-Finnish, pp. 15-233.

[**INGUSH**] Ingush (ГӀалгӀай, Ǧalǧaj, pronounced [xəlɤɑj]) is a Northeast Caucasian language spoken by about 300,000 people, known as the Ingush, across a region covering the Russian republics of Ingushetia and Chechnya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: inh. Alternate Names: Galgay, Ghalghay, Ingus, Kisti, Kistin.

**1966:** [IUW] *Russko-chechensko-ingushskii slovar'*. Sostaviteli A.G. Maiev i I.A. Ozdoev. Groznyĭ, Checheno-Ingushskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1966. 575 p. 21 cm. First dictionary to include Ingush.

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *Russko-ingushskii slovar: 40000 slov*, by I. A. Ozdoev. Moscow: Russkii iazyk 1980. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. 1-4 5-830 831-832. First edition. With a Library of Congress duplicate stamp. Second copy: IUW.

**2005:** [IUW] *Ghalghai-ersii doshlorg: 11142 dosh = Ингушско-русский солварь: 11142 слова*, by A.C. Куркиев. *Ghalghai-ersii doshlorg: 11142 dosh = Ingushsko-russkii solvar': 11142 slova*, by A.S. Kurkiev. Magas: Изд-во "Сердало", 2005. Magas: Izd-vo "Serdalo", 2005. 543 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references. First Ingush-Russian dictionary.

[**INTERLINGUA**] Interlingua (/ɪntərˈlɪŋgwə/; ISO 639 language codes ia, ina) is an international auxiliary language (IAL), developed between 1937 and 1951 by the International Auxiliary Language Association (IALA). It ranks among the top most widely used IALs (along with Esperanto and Ido), and is the most widely used naturalistic IAL: in other words, its vocabulary, grammar and other characteristics are derived from natural languages. Interlingua was developed to combine a simple, mostly regular grammar with a vocabulary common to the widest possible range of languages,[6] making it unusually easy to learn, at least for those whose native languages were sources of Interlingua's vocabulary and grammar. Conversely, it is used as a rapid introduction to many natural languages. Interlingua literature maintains that (written) Interlingua is comprehensible to the hundreds of millions of people who speak a Romance language, though it is actively spoken by only a few hundred. The name Interlingua comes from the Latin words inter, meaning between, and lingua, meaning tongue or language. These

morphemes are identical in Interlingua. Thus, Interlingua would be "between language", or intermediary language (Wiki).

Interlingua is not listed in Ethnologue.

**1931:** [IUW] *Key to and Primer of Interlingua, or Latin without inflections, meant to be used as an international auxiliary language amongst peoples of various mother tongues.* London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd.; New York, E.P. Dutton & Company, 1931. v, 78, vii, 168 p. 19 cm. Original red cloth, lettered in gold. The "Primer" (vii, 168 p.) has special t.-p.: *Primo libro de interlingua, sive latino sine flexione, destinato quale lingua auxiliare inter populos de differente matre lingua, per plure socio de Academia pro interlingua.* "Interlingua-English Glossary," pp. 39-78. Published also in 2 vols.: *Key to Interlingua, and Primo libro de interlingua.*

**1945:** [IUW] *Interlingua: il latino vivente come lingua ausiliaria internazionale: grammatica-antologia,* by U. Cassina e M. Gliozzi. Milano: Casa Editrice Villa, [1945]. 158 p.; 17 cm.

**1951:** [LILLYbm] *Interlingua-English: a dictionary of the international language,* prepared by the research staff of the International Auxiliary Language Association under the direction of Alexander Gode. New York: Storm Publishers, 1951. Original gray-blue and yellow self-wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv* v-lxiv, 1-415 416. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 185. *Interlingua-English*, pp. 1-415. This appears to be the first English language dictionary of Interlingua.

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabularie Mathematic in Interlingue con traduction in angles (English, frances (français) e german (Deutsch),* by C. E. Sjöstedt. Uppsala: Interlingue-Fundation, 1970. Gray paper over boards, lettered in black; white dust jacket, lettered in black. Pp. *1-6* 7-87 88. First edition. *Interlingua-English-French-German*, pp. 11-73, with indices as follow: *English-Interlingua*, pp. 74-76, *French-Interlingua*, pp. 76-78, *German-Interlingua*, pp. 78-86. This copy with a presentation inscription from the author on the front free endpaper.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Demographic Dictionary in Interlingua, English and French,* ed. by Hannes Hyrenius, translations to Interlingua by John Nordin. Gothenburg: Demographic Institute, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, 1971. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black and red. Pp. [2] 1-123 124. First edition. *Demographic Institute Report 12.* Includes alphabetical *Interlingua-English-French* vocabulary, pp. 9-63, and classified *Interlingua-English-French* lists, pp. 67-123. Second copy: IUW.

"This volume presents a demographic dictionary in the auxiliary language *Interlingua* in combination with English and French. It contains all the terms included in the Multilingual Demographic Dictionary originally issued in French and English by the United Nations.... *Interlingua* is the result of a long period of efforts by a group of linguists to develop a language which should be suitable primarily for scientific communications, summaries of articles and research reports of virtually universal interest.... *Interlingua* has been called the *modern Latin*. The words are almost entirely of Latin origin, while at the same time the grammar has been greatly simplified" (Introduction in English).

**1992-1995:** [IUW] *Slovník mezinárodních slov (internacionalismů): soustava interlingue: doplněno mezinárodními kódy a názvy všech států světa,* [autor T. Ondráček]. Žďár n.S.: Interlingue Club, 1992-1995. 2 v.; 22 cm. First edition. [v. 1].

Slovník česko-interlingue. [v. 2]. Slovník interlingue-český. Czech-Interlingua dictionary.

[**INUINNAQTUN**] Inuinnaqtun (Inuit pronunciation: [inuin:aqtun]; natively meaning like the real human beings/peoples), is an indigenous Inuit language of Canada and a dialect of Inuvialuktun. It is related very closely to Inuktitut, and some scholars, such as Richard Condon, believe that Inuinnaqtun is more appropriately classified as a dialect of Inuktitut. The governments of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut recognise Inuinnaqtun as an official language in addition to Inuktitut. The Official Languages Act of Nunavut, passed by the Senate of Canada on June 11, 2009, recognized Inuinnaqtun as one of the official languages of Nunavut. Inuinnaqtun is used primarily in the communities of Cambridge Bay and Kugluktuk in the western Kitikmeot Region of Nunavut. Outside of Nunavut, it is spoken in the hamlet of Ulukhaktok, where it is also known as Kangiryuarmiutun. It is written using the Latin script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ikt. Alternate Names: Western Canada Inuktun, Western Canadian Inuit, Western Canadian Inuktitut.

**1878:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire francais-esquimau. Dialecte des Tchiglit des bouches du Mackenzie et de l'Anderson, précédé d'une monographie de cette tribu et de notes grammaticales*, par le R.P.E. Petitot. Paris, E. Leroux; San Francisco, A.L. Bancroft and Co., 1876. xliv, 75, [1] p. 28 cm. Series: Bibliothèque de linguistique et d'ethnographie américaines ... v. 3

**1897:** [LILLYbm] *Across the sub-Arctics of Canada, a journey of 3,200 miles by canoe and snow-shoe through the barren lands. Including a list of plants collected on the expedition, a vocabulary of Eskimo words, a route map and full classified index. With illustrations from photographs taken on the journey, and from drawings by Arthur Heming*, by J[ames] W[illiams] Tyrrell. Toronto: Williams Briggs, 1897. Original illustrated tan cloth over boards, illustrated in green and lettered in gold. Pp. i-v vi, 7 8-280, with frontispiece and fold-out map. First edition. English-Eskimo vocabulary ("Original") as Appendix II, pp. [273]-277, double-column. This copy signed by Joyce M. Tyrrell (the author's wife? daughter?), and with an ink gift inscription to Tho. Wyld from Andrew Darling, dated "St. Louis '97". Andrew Darling was author of *The American farmer's horse book, a pictorial cyclopedia* (St. Louis, 1892).

"Narrative of a trip for exploration and survey of regions west of Hudson Bay, May-Dec 1893. . . observations on Indians and Eskimos, also on game, conditions of travel and physical features of the regions. The appendices include a list of plants collected, with the species determined by John Macoun, and a vocabulary of Eskimo words. There was a later London re-issue of this classic travel account. Photographs and drawings are by Arthur Heming. Tyrrell was the discoverer of the now famous coal seams of the Red Deer River and he also found the first dinosaur fossils in Drumheller Alberta. On this epic exploration he found the long-sought Dubawnt River and reached Chesterfield Inlet on Hudson Bay. From there, he led his starving frostbitten party through snowstorms and floating ice to Fort Churchill, 400 miles south and then another 800 miles by snowshoe and dog team to Winnipeg. Despite the hardship he lived to 99 years" (bookseller's description: Horizon Books).

First American issue, **1898:** [LILLYbm] *Across the sub-Arctics of Canada, a journey of 3,200 miles by canoe and snow-shoe through the barren lands.*

*Including a list of plants collected on the expedition, a vocabulary of Eskimo words, a route map and full classified index. With illustrations from photographs taken on the journey, and from drawings by Arthur Heming, by J[ames] W[illiams] Tyrrell.* New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1898. Original illustrated maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. i-vi, 7 8-280, with frontispiece and fold-out map. First U.S. issue. First edition was published in Toronto in 1897 (see above). English-Eskimo vocabulary ("Original") as Appendix II, pp. [273]-277, double-columned. This copy with the ink ownership signature of the noted American naturalist C. Hart Merriam (for a full treatment of his life and publications, see Keir Sterling, *Last of the naturalists: the career of C. Hart Merriam*, New York: Arno Press, 1974). In addition to his own writings, Merriam edited the multi-volume *Harriman Alaska Expedition Series*, 1901 ff.

**1928:** [LILLYbm] *Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-18. Volume XV: Eskimo Language and Technology. Part A: Comparative Vocabulary of the Western Eskimo Dialects. Southern Party- 1913-16*, by D[iamond] Jenness. Ottawa: F. A. Acland, 1928. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-134 [2]. First edition. Includes a comparative vocabulary of the following Western Canadian Inuktitut dialects: East Cape, Nunivak island, Inglestat, King Island, Wales, Barrow, Mackenzie river delta, Coronation gulf, Labrador, Greenland, pp. 7-134. Second copy: LILLYbm, with ink duplicate stamp of the Library of Congress.

"The comparative vocabulary given in the following pages has been gathered at odd times in many different places. [A detailed list of times and places follows, all early twentieth century]" (Introduction).

**1954:** [LILLYbm] *English-Eskimo, Eskimo-English dictionary*, by Arthur Thibert. Ottawa: Research Center of Amerindian Anthropology, University of Ottawa, 1954. Contemporary blue cloth and stiff vellum, lettered by hand in white (amateur binding). Pp. I-VI VII-X, 1-2 3-172 173-174. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 121. English-Eskimo, pp. 3-65, and Eskimo-English, pp. 69-142, with "A short bibliography of the Eskimo language," p. x. First true English-Eskimo dictionary. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary is the result of twenty-seven years of missionary work among the Eskimos. Chesterfield, Eskimo Point, Southampton Island, Baker Lake and Churchill were the chief headquarters from which I traveled across the Arctic, meeting the Eskimos and studying their language, ways and manners... In compiling this dictionary, I have had no other aim than to provide the Missionaries and all those who work in the Arctic or care for the social welfare of the Eskimos with a suitable tool for the task" (Foreword).

"This dictionary covers practically all the words generally used by the Canadian Eskimos" (Introduction).

French translation **1955:** [LILLYbm] *Français-Esquimau Dictionnaire Esquimau-Français*, by Arthur Thibert. Ottawa: Centre de Recherches d'Anthropologie Amérindienne, Université d'Ottawa, 1955. Original stiff blue wrappers, lettered and illustrated in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-200 [2]. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller (who lists only the English version of 1954). French-Eskimo, pp. 13-94, and Eskimo-French, pp. 99-189. Reproduced from typescript. There is no mention of the English language version also published by the Center in Ottawa (174 pp.) (see above).



traditionally Inuit lands. The term Inuktitut is often used more broadly to include Inuvialuktun and thus nearly all the Inuit dialects of Canada (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ike. Alternate Names: Canadian Inuit, "Eastern Arctic Eskimo" (pej.), "Eastern Canadian Eskimo" (pej.), Inuit, Inuit of Quebec.

**1791:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1864:** [LILLY] Erdmann, Friedrich. *Eskimoisches wörterbuch gesammelt von den missionaren in Labrador*, revised and edited by Friedrich Erdmann. Budissin: E. M. Monse, 1864. 8vo, pp. [2], 360; text in double column; contemporary quarter red morocco over marbled paper-paper boards, gilt-lettered spine. First edition of the first volume of Erdmann's dictionary of Eskimo; a second volume (German-Eskimo) was published in 1866. Eastern Canadian Inuktitut-German, pp. [1]-360. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with a Newberry release stamp opposite the title page. The first volume (Eskimo-German) was published in 1864. Of the second volume Pilling says "It may be there is a German-Eskimo counterpart to the work; if so, I have seen no copy of it." Pilling, Eskimo, Pilling, *Proof-Sheets*, Trubner *Catalogue of Dictionaries and Grammars*, and Zaunmüller all cite the 1864 volume only.

**1941:** [LILLY] *Conversation Book (Labrador - Eskimo)*, by George Harp. Hopedale, Labrador: G. Harp, 1941. [15] p. Mimeographed, spiral bound at top. "Being a collection of over 1,000 words and sentences with Eskimo translation." First edition. This copy inscribed "With Compliments / Bill". Harp was in charge of the Moravian Mission, and also served as physician and dentist to the native peoples of northern Labrador. OCLC lists three copies, two of which are apparently later (but still dated 1941), of 27 pp. and containing "3,000" or "15,000" words and sentences.

"This little book has been prepared in answer to the many requests made to me for 'something in the way of a word book to help in understanding the Eskimos'....The words and sentences are arranged in alphabetical order using the most prominent word in the sentence, so it should be easy to find the sentence needed" (first page).

**1953:** [IUW] *List of Labrador Eskimo place names*, by E. P. Wheeler, 2nd. Ottawa: National Museum of Canada, 1953. 105 p.: tables; 25 cm. Bulletin (National Museum of Canada); no. 131. Bulletin (National Museum of Canada). Anthropological series no. 34.

**1954:** [LILLY] [*English-Eskimo Dictionary*], by Ref. F. W. Peacock. Nain, Labrador; [by the author], 1954. 50 leaves. mimeographed, recto only. Stapled. Not in Zaunmüller. Peacock published both English-Eskimo, and Eskimo-English, dictionaries in 1974, and *Conversational Eskimo* in 1977 (see below).

"This small English-Eskimo Dictionary, compiled at the request of Captain Ambrose Shea, or the Canadian Army, in not intended for scholars but merely to help anyone who might have casual contacts with Eskimos. It is hoped that it will serve the purpose for which it was intended and perhaps lead to a greater interest in the Eskimo language" (top leaf, type-signed: Rev. F. W. Peacock M.A. / Nain, Labrador June 1954). English-Eskimo, 49 leaves.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire alphabético-syllabique du langage esquimau de l'Ungava, et contrées limitrophes*, by Lucien Schneider. Quebec: Presses de l'Université Laval, 1966. Original white, gray tan and yellow cloth over boards, lettered and

illustrated in black. Pp. [18] 1-380 381-382. First edition. Series: Travaux et documents du Centre d'études nordiques, 3. Eskimo-French, pp. 1-380.

Second, augmented edition **1970**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire esquimau-français du parler de l'Ungava et contrées limitrophes. Nouvelle édition augmentée*, by Lucien Schneider. Quebec: Presses de l'Université Laval, 1970. Original white, gray, tan and yellow cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. I-XI XII-XVII XVIII-XX, 1-437 438-444. New, augmented edition. Series: Travaux et documents du Centre d'études nordiques, 3. Eskimo-French, pp. 1-380, with additions and correction, pp. 383-436 (this latter extensive section enlarges upon the first edition of 1966).

English language edition **1985**: [LILLYbm] *Ulirnaisigutiit. An Inuktitut-English Dictionary of Northern Quebec, Labrador and Eastern Arctic Dialects (with an English-Inuktitut Index)*, by Lucien Schneider, trans. from the French and transliterated by Dermot Ronan F. Collis. Quebec: Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1985. Original stiff blue wrappers, lettered in gold and orange, with a cover illustration. Pp. i-vii viii-x, 1 2-507 508-510. First edition in English. Inuktitut-English, pp. [1]-476, and an English-Inuktitut Index, pp. [479]-507.

"Father Lucien Schneider... was a Catholic priest, born in France, who came to the Canadian Arctic as a missionary, in the late thirties... Most of his material was collected in Kangiqsujuaq, in the early fifties, from two Inuit informants... Later it was arranged in dictionary form and published in 1966 as the *Dictionnaire alphabético-syllabique du langage esquimau de l'Ungava et contrées limitrophes*... An enlarged and revised edition was released by the same publishers [Laval University] in 1970, along with a French-Inuktitut dictionary... In 1979 a conference of Inuit translators from across Canada recommended that Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development support the translation and publication of an Inuktitut-English version... Schneider's dictionary is **the largest piece of published lexical scholarship on any Canadian Inuktitut dialect**. But even then, it can not be considered as definitive... [It] should be considered a practical tool, which... stands to be expanded and improved over the years" (Introduction).

**1970**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire français-esquimau du parler de l'Ungava et contrées limitrophes*, by Lucien Schneider. Quebec: Presses de l'Université Laval, 1970. Original white, gray, tan and yellow cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [20] 1-421 422-424. First edition. Series: Travaux et documents du Centre d'études nordiques, 5. French-Eskimo, pp. 1-420. Together with the new, augmented edition of Schneider's Eskimo-French Dictionary published that same year (see above), the full dictionary project was completed.

**1974**: [LILLY] *Eskimo-synonyms dictionary* [cover title], by F. W. Peacock. St. John's: Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1974. 460 p.; 21 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and illustrated in brown and white. First edition. English-Eskimo, pp. 1-460.

“After working with the Eskimo language for many years, I have felt that there was a need to compile a book of synonyms in the Eskimo language and the following pages represent several years research and it is hoped that it will help other students of the Eskimo language to use the right word... Publication of this volume was made possible by the Department of Indian Affairs in the Federal Government.” (Introduction).

**1977a:** [LILLY] *Conversational Eskimo*, by F. W. Peacock. Portugal Cove, Nfld.: Breakwater Books, 1977. 113, 1a-1j, 2a-2j p.: ill.; 14 x 21 cm. Original cream wrappers lettered and illustrated in black. First edition.

“This booklet is meant to help non-native people living among the Inuit... The aim is to assist social workers, teachers, doctors, nurses, policemen and others in fairly general situations. The spelling follows that used by the Moravian Brethren on the coast of Labrador for over 200 years” (Introduction).

**1977b:** [IUW] *Inuit kupaimmiut uqausingit: the language of the northern Quebec Inuit: a teaching and learning guide*, by Louis-Jacques Dorais. Quebec: Association Inuksiutiit Katimajit, 1977. ii, 81 p.; 28 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Revised translation of 1975 French ed. published under title: *Inuit uqausingit*. Text in English and Inuktitut. "List of Words," Northern Quebec Inuktitut (script and Roman)-English, pp. [49]-81.

"In Northern Quebec, people use two dialects: Itivimiutitut (from Fort George to Povungnituk) and Taqramiutitut (from Akulivik to Killiniq). These dialects are mutually intelligible. It means that people speaking one dialect can understand quite easily people speaking another dialect... [the book concludes with] a list of approximately 1000 Inuktitut words, with their English translation. They'll be written in syllables and in the roman orthography proposed by the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada Language Commssion" (Introduction).

**1978a:** [IUW] *Iglulingmiut uqausingit = the Inuit language of Igloolik N.W.T. = le parler Inuit d'Igloolik T.N.O.*, by Louis Jacques Dorais. Québec: Association Inuksiutiit katimajit, 1978. [verso of title page: "© 2e trimestre 1979"]. 117 p.; 28 cm. Library binding. Text in Inuit, English, and French. Includes classified Inuit of Igloolik-English vocabulary, pp. 49-117.

"The following pages introduce to the grammar and the vocabulary of the Inuit language as spoken by people who were born in the Igloolik area. It reflects the speech of the adults (25 years and over), because the way of speaking of the young is somewhat different from that of their elders. The Inuit language of Igloolik is quite homogenous. There are some differences however between social groups, particularly between Catholics (C) and Protestants (P). When known, these differences are outlined. They affect the vocabulary of localization, geography, age groups and kinship, but not exclusively.... The orthography is that approved by Inuit Tapirisat of Candada.... The work is far from complete, but I hope it can be useful to people, Inuit or other, wishing to learn or know better the language of the Iglulingmiut" (Introduction).

**1978b:** [IUW] *Lexique analytique du vocabulaire inuit moderne au Québec-a*, by Louis-Jacques Dorais. Québec: Presses de l'Université Lavel, 1978. 136 p.: maps; 26 cm. Series: Travaux du Centre international de recherche sur le bilinguisme A-14. Bibliography: p. [135]-136.

**1980:** [IUW] *The Inuit language in southern Labrador from 1694-1785 = La langue Inuit au sud du Labrador de 1694 à 1785*, by Louis-Jacques Dorais. Ottawa:

National Museums of Canada, 1980. vi, 56, 56, vi p. (p. 43-56 advertisements): maps; 28 cm. Mercury series, 0316-1854. Paper - Canadian Ethnology Service; no. 66 0316-1862.

[**INUPIAQ**] Inupiat /ɪˈnjuːpiæt/, or Alaskan Inuit, is a group of dialects of the Inuit language, spoken by the Inupiat people in northern and northwestern Alaska. The Inupiat language is a member of the Eskimo languages. There are roughly 7,000–9,000 speakers. The name is also rendered Inupiatun, Inupiaq, Iñupiaq, Inyupiaq, Inyupiat, Inyupeat, Inyupik, and Inupik. There are four main dialect divisions and these can be organized within two larger dialect collections: [1) Seward Peninsula Iñupiaq, consisting of Bering Strait and Qawiaq dialect groups; and 2) Northern Alaskan Iñupiaq, consisting of Malimiutun and North Slope dialect groups] (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Inupiaq a macrolanguage (ipk), consisting of two separate languages, corresponding to the Seward Peninsula Iñupiaq and Northern Alaskan Iñupiaq dialect groups: 1) Northwest Alaska Inupiatun (esk); alternate Nnames: Eskimo, Inupiatun, Northwest Alaska Inupiat, Seward Inupiaq; and 2) North Alaskan Inupiatun (esi); alternate names: Eskimo, Inupiak, Inupiat, North Alaskan Inuktitut, North Alaskan Inupiaq, North Alaskan Iñupiaq, North Alaskan Inupiat.

**1885:** [IUW] *Report of the International polar expedition to Point Barrow, Alaska, in response to the resolution of the [U.S.] House of representatives of December 11, 1884.* Washington, Govt. Print. Off., 1885. 2 p. , 3-695 p. front., plates (part col.) fold. map, plan. 80cm. U.S. Signal office. Arctic series of publications, no. I Issued also as House ex. doc. 44, 48th Cong., 2d sess. (v. 23, serial no. 2298). Report of Lieut. P.H. Ray, commanding the expedition, to the chief of the United States Signal office. Contents include: pt. III. Ethnographic sketch of the natives of Point Barrow, by Lieut. P.H. Ray: 1. Sketch. 2. Approximate census of Eskimos at the Cape Smythe village. 3. Vocabulary collected among the Eskimos of Point Barrow and Cape Smythe.

**1890:** [LILLYbm] *English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English vocabularies, preceded by Ethnographical Memoranda concerning the Arctic Eskimos in Alaska and Siberia*, by Roger Wells & John W. Kelly. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1890. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-72. First edition. Series: Bureau of Education. Circular of Information, no. 2 (whole number 165), 1890. Not in Zauhmüller. English-Eskimo, pp. 29-46, Eskimo-English, pp. 47-65; with additional English-Siberian Eskimo [Central Siberian Yupik], pp. 67-69, and Siberian Eskimo [Central Siberian Yupik]-English, pp. 69-72.

Second copy: LILLY, original front wrapper bound in; 2 maps, 1 folding; half green morocco over marbled boards, gilt title direct on spine, marbled endpapers; spine sunned, light rubbing to edges, a few shallow tears at fore-edge. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate, with bookplate and label on pastedowns, and release stamp on flyleaf.

Third copy: IUW.

"I have the honor to transmit an English-Eskimo vocabulary of 11,318 words, and to recommend the publication of 10,000 copies as a hand-book for the Alaskan teachers.... The expense of this publication will not be great, and may properly be charged to the fund for the 'education of children in Alaska, without distinction of race'" (Letter of Transmittal, W. T. Harris).

"...there is not a single comprehensive English-Eskimo vocabulary in print, and accessible to teachers and others, among the Alaskan Eskimos" (Notes on Eskimo Bibliography, Sheldon Jackson)

"The vocabulary has been the result of four years' study and practice, one year with natives alone, when no English word was heard. It has been re-written and corrected every four months" (p. 66, John W. Kelly).

Reprinted **1975**: [IUW] *English-Eskimo and Eskimo-English vocabularies*, compiled by Roger Wells, Jr., and John W. Kelly; preceded by ethnographical memoranda concerning the Arctic Eskimos in Alaska and Siberia, by John W. Kelly. New York: AMS Press, 1975. 72 p., [2] leaves of plates (1 fold.): maps; 24 cm. Reprint of the 1890 ed. published by the Government Printing Office, Washington, which was issued as Circular of information 1890, no. 2, of the U.S. Bureau of Education.

**1970**: [LILLYbm] *Inupiat Eskimo dictionary*, by Donald H[umphry] Webster [1930- ] & Wilfried Zibell. Fairbanks, Alaska: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1970. Prepared for Alaska rural school project, Department of Education, University of Alaska, College, Alaska. Original orange wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xii, [2] 1-211 212-216. First edition. 3,000 copies. Inupiat-English, pp. 1-185, and English index, pp. [186]-211. This copy with the ownership stamps of Douglas M. Nancarrow, whose 1980 Ph.D. thesis at Washington State University was entitled "An analysis of the rhetorical and historical role played by the Hon. Charles A. Summer in ratification of the treaty to purchase Russian America." Nancarrow was also co-author of *Prejudice and racism: reactions to a multicultural unit on Alaska native land claims: when good will isn't enough*, (1988; For the American Native Press Association Annual Conference).

"This work is by no means exhaustive. It is but a beginning.... Unlike most dictionaries, this is compiled according to subject matter... These words have been gathered over a period of ten years and drawn from various Eskimos living in the villages of North and Northwest Alaska" ("Forward").

The Abridged Inupiaq and English Dictionary, 1981, by Edna MacLean, has been reprinted several times. The first printing was 200 copies in September of 1981; eleven printings through June of 1999, 200 to 500 copies each. The second printing was also 1981, North Slope Borough School District.

**1971**: [IUW] *Ėskimossko-russkiĭ slovar'. 19 000 slov*. Sost. E.S. Rubtsova. Pod. red. G.A. Menovshchikova. Moskva, "Sov. ěntsiklopediĭa," 1971. 644 p. 21 cm. At head of title: Leningradskoe otdelenie Instituta ĭazykoznaniiā AN SSSR.

**1979**: [LILLYbm] *Kaniqsisautit uqayusragnikun = Kobuk Iñupiat junior dictionary*, by Susan Sun, illustrated by J. Leslie Boffa. Anchorage, Alaska: The Center, 1979. viii, 320 p.: ill.; 29 cm. Original gray mottled cloth lettered in black, with a full color illustration of Inuit children in a landscape on the front cover. First edition. English-Northwest Alaska Inupiatun, pp. 1-302, with an index to the Inupiatun, pp. 304-320. With '9/79/500' on the title page, indicating an edition of 500 copies in September 1979.

"Although this dictionary is not a complete inventory of the words in the Inupiaq language, it is a good beginning. Hopefully, those who become proficient in the writing

of Inupiaq will be inspired by this initial work to expand it into a more comprehensive book” (Introduction, The Staff, National Bilingual Materials Development Center).

According to the introduction, the language includes four major dialects: North Slope, Malimiut, Qawiaraq, and Bering Strait. “This junior dictionary is written for Northern Malimiut Inupiaq, emphasizing the Kobuk or Inland variety. However it can still be used by other speakers of Malimiut.”

**1988:** [IUW] *Slovar': èskimosko-russkiĩ i russko-èskimoskiĩ: okolo 4,000 slov: posobie dlia nachal'noĩ shkoly*, by G.A. Menovshchikov. 2-e izd., dorabotannoe. Second revised edition. Leningrad: Prosveshchenie, 1988. 262 p.; 21 cm.

[**INUPIATUN, NORTH ALASKAN**] See description under **INUPIAQ**.

Ethnologue: esi. Alternate Names: Eskimo, Inupiak, Inupiat, North Alaskan Inuktitut, North Alaskan Inupiaq, North Alaskan Iñupiaq, North Alaskan Inupiat.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 20 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**INUPIATUN, NORTHWEST ALASKA**] See description under **INUPIAQ**.

Ethnologue: esk. Alternate Names: Eskimo, Inupiatun, Northwest Alaska Inupiat, Seward Inupiaq.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 20 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**IOWA-OTO**] Chiwere (also called Iowa-Otoe-Missouria or Báxoje-Jíwerek-Nút'achi) is a Siouan language originally spoken by the Missouri, Otoe, and Iowa peoples, who originated in the Great Lakes region but later moved throughout the Midwest and plains. The language is closely related to Ho-Chunk, also known as Winnebago. Christian missionaries first documented Chiwere in the 1830s, but since then virtually nothing has been published about the language. Chiwere suffered a steady decline after extended European-American contact in the 1850s, and by 1940 the language had almost totally ceased to be spoken. The Iowa tribe refers to their language as Báxoje ich'é or Bah Kho Je (pronounced [b̥a˥˥ xodʒe it̚ʰe˥˥]). The last two fluent speakers died in the winter of 1996, and only a handful of semi-fluent speakers remain, all of whom are elderly, making Chiwere critically endangered. As of 2006, an estimated four members of the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Indians still speak the language, while 30 members of the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma speak their language. The Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma has sponsored language workshops in the past and hopes to host more in the future (Wiki).

Ethnologue: iow.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 19 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**IPIKO**] Ipiko (Epai, Higa, Ipikoi) is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea, the most divergent of the Inland Gulf languages. Despite being spoken by only a few hundred people, language use is vigorous (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ipo. Alternate Names: Epai, Higa, Ipikoi.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**IRAQW**] Iraqw is a Cushitic language spoken in Tanzania in the Arusha and Manyara Regions. It is expanding in numbers, as the Iraqw people absorb neighboring ethnic groups. The language has a large number of Datooga loanwords, especially in poetic language. The Gorowa language to the south shares numerous similarities and is sometimes considered a dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: irk. Alternate Names: Erok, Iraku, Iraq, Kiiraq, Mbulu, Mbulunge.

**1995:** [IUW] *Annotated Iraqw Lexicon*, by J.B. Maghway. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 1995. Pp. 1-4 5-210 211-214. 25 cm. Library binding incorporating original pale violet wrappers, lettered in black. "Annotated Iraqw Lexicon in Iraqw Orography," Iraqw-English, pp. 28-195, and an Iraqw index, pp. 196-210. First substantial start toward a dictionary of the language.

"This is not a dictionary of Iraqw as such; it is only a brief segment which charts out what such a future task may involve. The contents of the present work include much of those wordlists presented in a paper entitled *A Vocabulary of Iraqw*, which has previously been published elsewhere [cf. "Iraqw Vocabulary," *Edinburgh Working Papers in Linguistics*, 1986, pp. 69-79, and "A Vocabulary of Iraqw," *Occasional Papers*, Department of Foreign Languages and Linguistics, University of Dar es Salaam, 1989]... The main body of this book, Part Two, provides a wordlist which includes an additional 1500 words or so of the Iraqw vocabulary" (Foreword).

"It is hoped that this Lexicon, though not a full fledged dictionary, contributes in some small way towards adding to the body of knowledge about the Iraqw language.... All the shortcomings in this work will, it is hoped, act as a negative pointer for a future Dictionary of Iraqw" ("Toward a Dictionary of Iraqw").

**2002:** [IUW] *Iraqw-English dictionary: with an English and a thesaurus index*, Maarten Mous, Martha Qorro, Roland Kiessling. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, 2002. viii, 203 p.; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating original green and white wrappers, lettered in black. *Kuschitische Sprachstudien* Bd. 18. Includes bibliographical references (p. 6-8). Includes an "Iraqw-English Dictionary," pp. [9]-122, an English Index, pp. [123]-137, and a classified Iraqw-English Thesaurus, pp. 163-203. With a Preface outlining the history of the compilation of this dictionary from earlier sources and independent research, noting that "in 1995 Josephat Maghway published his Annotated Iraqw Lexicon. From this some 60 entries were added and are marked as such." First true dictionary of Iraqw.

[**IRAYA**] The Iraya language is a language spoken by Mangyans in the province of Mindoro in the Philippines. Ethnologue reports that Iraya is spoken in the following municipalities of northern Mindoro island; Mindoro Occidental Province: Paluan, Abra de Ilog, northern Mamburao, and Santa Cruz municipalities; Mindoro Oriental Province: Puerto Galera and San Teodoro municipalities (Wiki).

Ethnologue: iry.

**1912:** see under **MANGYAN LANGUAGES**.

[**IRISH** (pre-1850)] Irish (Gaeilge), also referred to as Gaelic or Irish Gaelic, is a Goidelic language of the Indo-European language family originating in Ireland and

historically spoken by the Irish people. Irish is spoken as a first language by a small minority of Irish people, and as a second language by a rather larger group of non-native speakers. Irish enjoys constitutional status as the national and first official language of the Republic of Ireland, and is an officially recognised minority language in Northern Ireland. It is also among the official languages of the European Union. The public body Foras na Gaeilge is responsible for the promotion of the language throughout the island of Ireland. Irish was the predominant language of the Irish people for most of their recorded history, and they brought it with them to other regions, notably Scotland and the Isle of Man, where Middle Irish gave rise to Scottish Gaelic and Manx respectively. It has the oldest vernacular literature in Western Europe (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gle. Alternate Names: Erse, Gaelic Irish, Irish Gaelic.

**1817:** [LILLY] *Sanas Gaoidhilge-Sagsbhearla = An Irish-English dictionary, containing upwards of twenty thousand words that have never appeared in any former Irish lexicon. With copious quotations from the most esteemed ancient and modern writers, to elucidate the meaning of obscure words; and numerous comparisons of the Irish words with those of similar orthography, sense or sound, in the Welsh and Hebrew languages. In their proper places in the dictionary, are inserted, the Irish names of our indigenous plants, with the names by which they are commonly known in English and Latin. The Irish words are first given in the original letter, and again in Italic ... To which is annexed, a compendious Irish grammar /* By Edward O'Reilly. Dublin, Printed by John Barlow ..., 1817. [8], 28, iii, [1], [508] p.; 28 cm. Earliest ed. cited in BM 176:112. With the armorial bookplate of George Bellas Greenough, cf. Franks bequest, nos. 12713-12714. Bound in contemporary half calf and paste-paper boards, black leather spine label, edges sprinkled blue.

[**IRULA**] Irula is a Dravidian language spoken by the Irulas who inhabit the area of the Nilgiri mountains, in the states of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, India. It is written in the Tamil script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: iru. Alternate Names: Erukala, Irava, Irulan, Irular, Irular Mozhi, Irulavan, Iruliga, Iruligar, Kad Chensu, Korava.

**1979:** [LILLYbm] *Phonology of Irula with vocabulary*, R. Perialwar. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University, 1979. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [8] 1 2-233 234-240. First edition. Series: Annamalai University. Department of Linguistics, Publication no. 64. Irula-English, pp. [113]-229, with bibliography, pp. [230]-233. First substantial vocabulary of the language.

"At present the Nilagiri Irulas do not live in the mountains proper but dwell in lower jungle slopes at an elevation below 4000 feet.... These Irula villages are surrounded by coffee and tea plantations and thick forests.... Irulas are bilinguals. They speak Tamil, Irula, and Badaga languages. ... Generally they do not speak Irula in the presence of non-Irulas. Due to their social insecurity and inferiority complex they think that their 'speech' is not language. They get their education in Tamil.... Until the middle of this century Irulas were a food-gathering tribe. Now they are forced to sell their physical labour to the estate owners. ... The Irulas cherish their culture and traditions.... It will not be fair to disrupt their culture... and [to] impose or implant our own social standards will be a cruel joke played on a happy and innocent tribe, however socially or economically backward

they may be.... A sympathetic and imaginative approach which will not alienate them further is the need of the hour" (Introduction).

[**ISHKASHMI**] Ishkashimi is an Iranian language. Its distribution is in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province in Tajikistan, Badakhshan Province in Afghanistan and Chitral region of Pakistan. The total number of speakers is c. 2500, most of whom are now dispersed throughout Tajikistan and Afghanistan and small villages within the vicinity. There are about 1500 speakers in Afghanistan mostly in villages around Ishkashim. Tajikistan has roughly 1000 speakers in Ryn village and 360 in Sumjin village. About 400 still live in the village of Ryn on the border with Afghanistan near the town of Ishkoshim. Based on these numbers, Ishkashimi is threatened to becoming critically endangered or extinct in the next 100 years whereas other significant languages are being spoken in schools, homes, etc. Ishkashimi is closely related to Zebaki and Sanglechi (in Afghanistan) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: isk. Alternate Names: Eshkashimi, Ishkashim, Ishkashmi.

**1920:** see under **INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1929:** see under **INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1938:** see under **INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Ishkashimskii ōzyk: ocherk fonetiki i grammatiki, teksty i slovar'*, by T.N. Pakhalina. Moskva: Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959. Original tan quarter-cloth and tan paper over boards, lettered in blind, and reddish-brown. 256 pp. First edition. Ishkashmi texts with Russian translations and, pp. 176-[255], an extensive Ishkashmi-Russian vocabulary. First Russian vocabulary of the language. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW.

[**ISLEÑO SPANISH DIALECT, ST. BERNARD PARISH, LOUISIANA**] The Isleños of Louisiana are an ethnic group living in the U.S. state of Louisiana, consisting in people of primarily Canarian Spanish descent. Most of its members are descendants of settlers from the Canary Islands who settled in Spanish Louisiana during the 18th century, between 1778 and 1783. The term can also informally be applied to anyone of Canarian descent or to a Canarian immigrant living in Louisiana. This term is to be distinguished from the term "Isleños", which refers to people of Canarian descent now living in any country of the Americas. The Isleños in Louisiana make up four communities that speak dialects of Spanish, these include the Isleños of Saint Bernard Parish who have managed to preserve their culture as well as their dialect of Canarian Spanish, although none of the younger generation speak more than a few words; the Brulis, who live in scattered households in southern Louisiana and speak a dialect with French loan words; and the Adaeseños in the Natchitoches and Sabine parishes who speak a very similar dialect with loan words from the Nahuatl language of Mexico. The Isleño communities of Saint Bernard parish have also preserved the Spanish Canarian dialect spoken from the 18th century to present times, although it is in danger of dying out with the last speakers among the elderly segment of the population (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Canary Islands Spanish (Isleño) as a dialect of Spanish. It has no special listing for the dialects spoken by the Isleños in Louisiana.

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *The Spanish Dialect in St. Bernard Parish, Louisiana*, by Raymond R. MacCurdy. Albuquerque: The University of New Mexico Press, 1950.

Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 88 pp. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Spanish dialect-English vocabulary, pp. 48-88. First extensive vocabulary of this dialect.

"It is hoped that this study will shed some light on a little-known American-Spanish dialect, long obscured in the shadows of the bayous of Louisiana.

**[ISNAG]** Isnag (also called Isneg) is a language spoken by around 40,000 Isnag people of Apayao Province in the Cordillera Administrative Region in the northern Philippines. Around 85% of Isnag are capable of reading the Isnag language. Many Isnag speakers also use Ilokano (Wiki).

Ethnologue: isd. Alternate Names: Apayao, Dibagat-Kabugao-Isneg, Isneg, Maragat.

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Isneg-English Vocabulary*, by Morice Vanoverbergh. [Honolulu]: University of Hawaii Press, 1972. Original pale yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [8] 1-2 3- 618 619-622 [2]. First edition. Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication No. 11. Isneg-English, pp. 21-618. This copy inscribed by the author on the half-title: "To Dr. Fred Eggan / With compliments / M. Vanoverbergh," and the ownership signature of the noted anthropologist Fred Eggan on the front cover. Eggan was author, among others of *Social organization of the western Pueblos* (1950), *Social anthropology of North American tribes* (1955), *Selected bibliography of the Philippines: topically arranged and annotated* (1956), and *Essays in social anthropology and ethnology* (1975). First dictionary of this language. Second copy: IUW.

**[ISRAELI SIGN LANGUAGE]** Israeli Sign Language, or ISL, is the most commonly used sign language in the deaf community of Israel. Some other sign languages are also used in Israel, among them Al-Sayyid Bedouin Sign Language. The history of ISL goes back to 1873 in Germany, where Marcus Reich, a German Jew, opened a special school for Jewish deaf children. At the time, it was considered one of the best of its kind, which made it popular with Jewish deaf children from all over the world as well as non-Jews. In 1932 several teachers from this school opened the first school for Jewish deaf children in Jerusalem. The sign language used in the Jerusalemite school was influenced by the German Sign Language (DGS), but other sign languages or signing systems brought by immigrants also contributed to the emerging language, which started out as a pidgin. A local creole gradually emerged, which became ISL. ISL still shares many features and vocabulary items with DGS, although it is too far apart today to be considered a dialect of the latter. During the 1940s ISL became the language of a well-established community of Jewish deaf people in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Today ISL is the most used and taught sign language in Israel, and serves as the main mode of communication for most deaf people in Israel, including Jewish, Muslim and Christian Arabs, Druze, and Bedouins. Some Arab, Druze, and Bedouin towns and villages have sign languages of their own. In addition to ISL, there is also Hebrew manually coded language used as a tool to teaching deaf children the Hebrew language, and for communication between deaf and hearing people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: isr. Alternate Names: ISL.

**1977:** [IUW] *A new dictionary of sign language employing the Eshkol-Wachmann movement notation system*, by Einya Cohen, Lila Namir, I. M. Schlesinger. The Hague:

Mouton, 1977. 455 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Series: Approaches to semiotics, 50. Sign-to-English, pp. 123-433, and an English-to-Sign index, pp.439-455.

"Remarkably little scientific investigation of the phenomenon of sign language has been made, and those few languages which have been the subject of recent study tend to make extensive use of finger-spelling. In Israel, however, up to the time of writing, finger-spelling has not been used. The Israeli sign language is thus maximally independent of spoken language, and in consequence is of special linguistic interest. The present work is the first dictionary to be compiled for this language" (About this Dictionary, p. [15]).

[ISU] Isu is a Grassfields Bantu language of Cameroon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: szv. Alternate Names: Bimbia, Isubu, Isuwu, Su, Subu.

**ca. 1848:** [LILLY] [Portion of a manuscript dictionary, by Joseph Merrick]. Ca. 1849. An original manuscript of a section of an English-Isubu dictionary, covering the letters I-MO. Attributed to Jamaican Baptist missionary Joseph Merrick, whose English-Isubu dictionary (see below), was published ca. 1855, and consisted only of the letters A-I. The manuscript comprises 68 partially sewn pages with one loose leaf, 7 ½ x 4 ½ inches in size. Written in black ink on white papers without watermark. Numerous corrections and marginal notes throughout. "The manuscript would have been written between Merrick's arrival in Africa in 1843 and his death in 1849. Joseph Merrick was the son of Richard Merrick, a Jamaican, and both became missionaries of the Baptist Missionary Society. Richard stayed in Jamaica where he died in 1844, his son Joseph went to Africa in 1843 with John Clarke, the Baptist missionary and author of *Specimens of Dialects* (see above under African Languages and Dialects: Polyglot). After staying at Fernando Po he went to the Cameroons River where he stationed himself at Bimbia and learnt the Isubu tongue. He set up a printing press there and published religious works in that language. He died in 1849 while compiling his dictionary of the Isusbu language, which was later published in Bibmia by his co-missionary, Aflred Sake" (bookseller's description: Michael Graves-Johnston, 2010).

**ca. 1855:** [LILLY] [caption title] *A dictionary of the Isubu tongue: Part I—English and Isubu*, [by Joseph Merrick]. [N.p., ca. 1855]. 384 pp.; 17 cm. No separate title page. Contents: pt. 1. English and Isubu. (A-Is). Contemporary half-leather and marbled paper over boards. With the book-plate of the Church Missionary Society Library. Manuscript note in ink above caption title on first page: "By the late Rev. S. Merrick, R.M.S.". English-Isubu [Isu], pp. 1-384, ends with the entry for "isolated." British Library entry indicates this was edited by A.J. Saker. First partial dictionary of Isu.

[ITAWIT] Itawis (also Itawit or Tawit as the endonym) is a Northern Philippine language spoken by the Itawis people and is closely related to the Ibanag and Ilocano. Itawis is spoken by the Itawis people of Northern Luzon who inhabit the province of Cagayan Valley. Their range is from the lower Chico and Matalag rivers. In many towns by these rivers, Itawis are found with Ibanags, and speak Ibanag as well as an example of linguistic adaptation. Speakers of Itawis and Ibanag can easily understand each other because of the close relationship of their languages. The Itawis are linguistically and culturally very closely related to the Ibanag (Wiki).

Ethnologue: itv. Alternate Names: Itawes, Itawis, Tawit.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Itawis-English Wordlist with English-Itawis Finderlist*, by James A. Tharp & Mateo C. Natividad. New Haven, Conn.: Human Relations Area Files, 1976. Original stiff red wrappers, with a white label on front cover, printed in black, and an unprinted brown cloth spine. Ff. [I] i ii-xi xii, I 2-151. First edition. Itawis-English, ff. [1]-67, and English-Itawis, ff. 68-151. Second copy: IUW.

"Itawis is the mother tongue of many of the residents of seven towns in the southern and western parts of Cagayan Province, northeastern Luzon, Philippines... Apparently, this work is the first attempt at Itawis lexicography... We hope that this work may serve as a basis for more comprehensive Itawis dictionaries in the future" (Preface).

[ITELMEN] Itelmen (autonym: itənmən) or Western Itelmen, formerly known as Western Kamchadal, is a language of the Chukotko-Kamchatkan family spoken on the western coast of the Kamchatka Peninsula. Fewer than a hundred native speakers, mostly elderly, in a few settlements in the southwest of Koryak Autonomous Okrug, remained in 1993. The 2002 Census counted 3,180 ethnic Itelmen, virtually all of whom are now monolingual in Russian. However, there are attempts to revive the language, and it is being taught in a number of schools in the region. (Western) Itelmen is the only surviving Kamchatkan language. It has two dialects, Sedanka and Xajrjuzovo (Ukā) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: itl. Alternate Names: Itelymem, Kamchadal, Kamchatka, Western Itelmen.

**1969:** [IUW] *Dictionary of Western Kamchadal*, by Dean S. Worth. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1969. vii, 320 p. 27 cm. Library binding. University of California publications in linguistics; v. 59. "Kamchadal-English Dictionary," pp. 7-296, "English-Kamchadal Root List," pp. 299-320. First dictionary of this language.

"Although the study of the Kamchadal language dates back to the first half of the eighteenth century, the vocabulary of this language has never been studied in any detail, and, indeed, with the exception of a few simple word lists of varying length and reliability, it has not been recorded... [The present dictionary, within limits that have been described] is exhaustive. Barring error and oversight, every word that has ever been recorded for Western Kamchadal will be found in this volume... The primary source for the dictionary has been the lexical material contained in the fiarty-one folk tales published in *Kamchadal Texts Collected by W. Jochelson*" (Introduction).

**2008:** [IUW] Свод камчадальской лексики по памятникам XVIII в., О.А. Мудрак. Svod kamchadal'skoj leksiki po pamiatnikam XVIII v., O.A. Mudrak. Москва: Восточная литература РАН, 2008. Moskva: Vostochnaia literatura RAN, 2008. 287 p.: facsim.; 23 cm. Original yellow and blue-gray illustrated paper over boards, lettered in black. Includes bibliographical references (p. 18-19). Russian-Itelmen, incorporating earlier word-lists from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Does not appear to take notice of Worth's dictionary of 1969.

**2011:** see under **CHUKCHI**.

[ITENE] Itene is a Chapacuran language of Bolivia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ite. Alternate Names: Iteneo, Itenez, More.

**2001:** [IUW] *Description phonologique, grammaticale et lexicale du moré, langue amazonienne de Bolivie et du Brésil* / door Geralda Angenot-de Lima. [Porto

Velho: Editora da Universidade Federal de Rondônia, 2001]. 2 v. (958 p., numbered consecutively through vols. 1-2); 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original front and rear cream wrapper of Vol. 1, lettered in black. Errata (3 leaves) laid in. Originally presented as the author's thesis (doctoral--Universiteit Leiden, 2002). Vol. 1 is the grammar, Vol. 2 is the dictionary: Moré [Itene]-French, pp. 458-588, French-Moré [Itene] thematically arranged, pp. 588-725. Includes bibliographical references (p. 942-958). Summary in French (1 leaf) and Dutch (1 leaf), and "Stellingen" (2 leaves) laid in. Curriculum vitae in French (1 leaf) laid in. Includes extensive preliminary material describing linguistic sources and background to this study.

[**ITZA'**] Itza' (also Itz.a or Itzaj) is a language in the Yucatecan branch of the Mayan language family (Wiki).

Ethnologue: itz. Alternate Names: Icaiche Maya, Maya, Petén Itza' Maya, Yucatec Maya.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Itzaj Maya-Spanish-English Dictionary. Diccionario Maya Itzaj-Español-Ingles*, by Charles Andrew Hofling & Félix Fernando Tesucún. Salt Lake City, Utah: The University of Utah Press, 1997. Original orange-red and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown and red. Pp. I-vi vii-xiv, 1-910 [4]. First edition. Issued only in wrappers. All preliminary material in both English and Spanish. Itzaj-Spanish-English, pp. 93-700, Mayan root-Spanish-English index, pp. 703-713, Spanish-Itzaj index, pp. 717-810, English-Itzaj index, pp. 813-910, and bibliography, pp. 59-60. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW,

"Itzaj is a member of the Yucatan branch of the Mayan language family, but unlike Yucatec Maya, its robust neighbor to the north, Itzaj has been threatened with extinction most of this century. In 1988, the language was in such a precarious state that I believed immediate action was needed if it were to be fully described.... The dictionary project took on a life of its own and has been completed ahead of the grammar. This is in part a response to the Mayan revitalization movement which began in Guatemala in the late 1980's, and which has involved the Itzajs in the 1990s. Having a dictionary is a top priority among Mayans, and this work is directed to them as well as others interested in the language" (Introduction). Includes references to prior dictionaries of Mayan languages, p. 1.

**2000:** [IUW] *Tojt'an: diccionario maya itzaj-castellano*, by Charles Andrew Hofling y Félix Fernando Tesucún. Guatemala, Guatemala C.A.: Cholsamaj, 2000. 827 p.; 28 cm. First edition.

**2012:** [IUW] *Jiilt' an Maya Itza' = vocabulario maya itza'*. Ix Tutz: ALMG, Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, 2012. 80 pages; 21 x 28 cm Title from cover. Page numbers also in Mayan glyphs.

[**IU MIEN**] The Iu Mien language (Chinese: 勉語 or 勉方言) is one of the main languages spoken by the Yao people in China, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and, more recently, the United States in diaspora. Like other Hmong-Mien languages, it is tonal and monosyllabic. Linguists in China consider the dialect spoken in Changdong, Jinxiu Yao Autonomous County, Guangxi to be the standard. However, most Iu Mien people in the West are refugees from Laos, so they primarily speak dialects common in Laos (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ium. Alternate Names: Ban Yao, Highland Yao, Man, Mian, Mien, Mjen, Myen, Pan Yao, Yao, Yiu Mien, Youmian.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *Yao-English Dictionary*, by Sylvia J. Lombard, ed. by Herbert C. Purnell, Jr. Ithaca, NY: Southeast Asia Program, Cornell University, 1968. Original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 364 pp. First edition. Linguistic Series II:: Data Paper: Number 69. Yao-English, pp. 1-316. First English-language dictionary of Yao [Iu Mien]. Second copy: IUW.

"The *Yao-English Dictionary* ... is only the second dictionary of the Yao language to be published. The first, [a French dictionary published by F.M. Savina in 1926], appeared over forty years ago" (Editor's Introduction). "This dictionary consists largely of material gathered personally through an association with the Yao people of Thailand between 1952 and 1968, under the auspices of the Overseas Missionary Fellowship."

Revised edition **1970:** [LILLY] *Mienh Dictionary*, by Sylvia Lombard with Richard Cushman and Herbert Purnell, Jr. Ithaca, NY: Cornell Mienh Project, 1970, New Script, 1990. 338 pp; 387 pp. Reproduced from typescript. Loose-leaf in blue plastic three-ring binder. Accompanied by various reproduced pages of notes and linguistic materials, presumably for classroom use. First edition was presumably 1970, in different script.

Revised edition **2012:** [IUW] *An Iu-Mienh-English dictionary: with cultural notes*, Herbert C. Purnell, compiler and editor; with assistance of Zanh, Gueix-Fongc, V. Ann Burgess, Greg Aumann. Chiang Mai, Thailand: Silkworm Books: San Francisco, U.S.A.: Center for Lao Studies, 2012. xxxix, 855 p.; 25 cm. Rev. ed. of Mienh-English dictionary. Includes bibliographical references (p. [850]-853). English and Yao.

"This dictionary began in 1987 as a revision of the *Yao-English Dictionary* (Lombard & Purnell, 1968), the first Iu Mien dictionary published in English. The revision project was undertaken primarily in response to a complaint by an associate working on an advanced Mien language project: 'Every time I look up a word I want, it's either not there or the meaning given doesn't quite fit.' This was not surprising. Producing an IU Mien dictionary in the United States in the mid-1960's was difficult. The compiler (Lombard), a retired missionary, and the editor (Purnell) a graduate student who had lived in a Mien village, had few resources to consult beyond their notebooks and files of 3" x 5" slips of paper containing the words they had each collected during their fieldwork... By 1987 [however], with Mien communities in the West and in Asia experiencing the early effect of modernization... and heightened ethnic awareness, the conditions for undertaking a new dictionary project had become more favorable. Furthermore, there was interest in the Mien communities in the U.S. to have a modern dictionary that would provide some status for the Mien language... Now, nearly twenty-five years later, it is sufficiently completed to be published" (Preface).

[IVATAN] The Ivatan (Ibatan) language, also known as Chirin nu Ibatan ("language of the Ivatan people"), is an Austronesian language spoken in the Batanes Islands. Although the islands are closer to Taiwan than to Luzon, it is not one of the Formosan languages.

Ivatan is one of the Batanic languages, which are perhaps a primary branch of the Malayo-Polynesian family of Austronesian languages. The language of Babuyan Island is a dialect. Babuyan was depopulated by the Spanish and only repopulated at the end of the Spanish era with families from Batan Island (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ivv. Alternate Names: Ivatanen. Ethnologue lists Itbayaten as a dialect of Ivatan.

**1966:** [LILLY] *A Preliminary Itbayaten Vocabulary*. By Yukihiro Yamada. [Quezon City]: Institute of Asian Studies, University of the Philippines, 1966. vii, 122 f. + 3 f. 27 cm. Looseleaf, with metal clasp. Itbayaten-English vocabulary, ff. [1]-122, with 3 f. Errata. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with a few of his notes in ink.

"The language referred to as Itbayaten has no writing system. Therefore the people do not know how to spell out each sound unit. Ivataanen is the prestige language among the dialects there. The educated Itbayat people, therefore, write in Ivataanen when necessary. Probably because of the location of the island, Itbayaten has never undergone any comprehensive, scientific analysis, in spite of its importance in comparative linguistics and ethnology.... This research project consists of around 4000 words (together with around 100 phrases and 40 sentences) arranged in alphabetical order" (Introduction).

[IXCATEC] Ixcatec, or Xwja, is a language spoken by the people of the Mexican village of Santa María Ixcatlan, in the northern part of the state of Oaxaca. The Ixcatec language belongs to the Popolocan branch of the Oto-manguean language family. 190 people reported speaking the language in the 2010 census, but according to the Consejo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes, there were only 8 speakers of the language in 2008. The small number of current speakers is the result of a steady decline over the last 60 years, which can be attributed to anti-illiteracy campaigns by the Mexican government that discouraged the use of indigenous languages, migration from the area to the cities, and the small initial population of speakers of the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ixc. Alternate Names: Ixcateco, Xwja.

**1961:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario ixcateco*, by Teresa Fernández de Miranda. Mexico City: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, 1961. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and brown. 208 pp. First edition. Dirección de Investigaciones Antropológicas, Publicaciones 7. Ixcateco-Spanish, pp. 19-124; Spanish-Ixcateco, pp. 124-177. This is the first dictionary of Ixcateco. Second copy: IUW.

"Ixcateco is a tonal language spoken, along with Spanish, in Santa María Ixcatlán, Oaxaca, a small village of Mixteca Alta, by those who have been living there for more than seven centuries. This work does not pretend to be a complete dictionary of the Ixcatecan language; it simply consists of the material gathered by the author during a study of the phonology of this idiom" (tr: BM).

[IXIL] Ixil-Maya is one of the 21 different Mayan languages spoken in the Central American country of Guatemala. According to historical linguistic studies Ixil emerged as a separate language sometime around the year 500AD. It is the primary language of the Ixil Community, which comprises the three towns of San Juan Cotzal, Santa María Nebaj, and San Gaspar Chajul in the Guatemalan highlands. There is also an Ixil

speaking migrant population in Guatemala City and the United States. Although there are slight differences in vocabulary in the dialects spoken by people in the three different Ixil towns, they are all mutually intelligible and should be considered dialects of a single language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ixl.

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *Aq'b'al elu'l yol vatzsaj = Diccionario ixil*. San Juan Cotzal [Guatemala]: El Programa, 1995. Original stiff red wrappers, lettered in black, with color illustration on the front cover and color map on rear cover. Pp. 1-5 6-221 222-224. First edition. 2000 copies. Ixil-Spanish, pp. [9]-218.

"The present Ixil-Spanish dictionary, consisting of 3,165 entries, is the result of a linguistic study undertaken by the members of the Ixil community... The Ixil community includes three villages: Chajul, Cotzal and Nebaj with a population of around 100,000 speakers; each village with its own dialect.... It is a great honor for the Ixil community to contribute the first bilingual dictionary (Ixil-Spanish)" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *A' u u' uva'a uva' molel ca ink'a kuyolb'al atz tuch' yolb'al castiia. Diccionario ixil de Chajul-espanol, espanol-ixil de Chajul*, by Dwight David Jewett & Marcos Willis. [Guatemala]: Instituto Linguistico de Verano, 1996. Original orange wrappers, lettered and illustrated in white. Pp. [2] i ii-lvii lviii, 1-418 419-420. First edition. Ixil-Spanish, pp. 1-311, and Spanish-Ixil, pp. 313-416.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario ixil de San Gaspar Chajul. Ixil-espanol*, by Lucas Asicona Ramirez. Guatemala: Proyecto Linguistico Francisco Marroquin, 1998. Original gray blue wrappers, lettered in white, with color illustrations on front and rear covers. Pp. [2] 1-6 7-201 202. First edition. 1000 copies. Ixil-Spanish, pp. 1-201. Second copy: IUW.

**1999:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario del idioma ixil. Ixil Español*. [Cover title] *Diccionario del idioma ixil de Santa María Nebaj*, by Antonio Cedillo Chel & Juan Ramirez. Antigua, Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquin, 1998. Original yellow and gray wrappers, lettered in red and black, with full color photographs on front and rear cover. Pp. [2] 1-4 5-9, <sup>2</sup>1-384 385-386. First edition. 1000 copies. Ixil-Spanish, pp. 1-384. Second copy: IUW.

**2003:** [IUW] *Yol tu kuyolboal ixil*, Koulboil Yol Twitz Paxil, Tchusboal Yolboal Mayabø Ixil = *Vocabulario ixil*, Academia de Lenguas Maya de Guatemala, Comunidad Lingüística Ixil. Guatemala: Koulboil Yol Twitz Paxil, 2003. 163 p.; 22 cm. Ixil and Spanish; introd. in Ixil and Spanish.

[IZERE] Izere is a dialect continuum of Plateau languages in Nigeria. According to Blench (2008), it is four languages, though Ethnologue does not distinguish NW and NE Izere. The Cen and Ganang varieties are spoken by only a couple thousand each (Wiki).

Ethnologue: izr. Alternate Names: Afizare, Afizarek, Afizere, Afudelek, Afusare, Feserek, Fezere, Fizere, Hill Jarawa, Izarek, Izer, Jarawa, Jarawan Dutse, Jari, Jos-Zarazon.

**1979:** [LILLYbm] "Erzählungen in der Sprache der Afuzare (Jos-Plateau, Nordnigeria), by Jilke Meyer-Bahlburg, in: *Afrika und Übersee: Sprachen. Kulturen*, Vol. 62, no.3 (7 December 1979), pp. 61-190. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. Zarek [Izere]-German, pp. 179-185, and German-Zarek, pp. 185-190.

[**IZII**] Izi (Izii, Izzi) is an Igbo language spoken in Ebonyi state in Nigeria. It forms a dialect cluster with closely related Ikwo, Ezza, and Mgbo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: izz. Alternate Names: Izi, Izzi.

**1997**: [IUW] *Wordlist English-Izii*. 3rd expanded ed. Abakaliki, Ebonyi State, Nigeria: Abakaliki Literacy and Translation Committee, 1997. 65 p.; 21 cm. Original multi-colored wrappers, lettered in red and green. English-Izii, pp. 1-5. No preliminary material is included, simply the word list.

[**IZON**] Izon (Izɔn), also known as (Central–Western) Ijo, Ijaw, Izo, and Uzo, is the dominant Ijaw language, spoken by a majority of the Ijaw people of Nigeria. There are over two dozen dialects, all mutually intelligible, of which the most important are Gbanran, Ekpetiama and Kolokuma. Kolokuma is the language of education. In June 2013, the Izon Fie instructional book and audio CDs were launched at a ceremony attended by officials of the Government of Bayelsa State (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ijc. Alternate Names: Central-Western Ijo, Ijaw, Ijo, Izo, Uzo.

**1983**: [IUW] *Short Izɔn-English dictionary*, edited by Kay Williamson and A.O. Timitimi; selected from material compiled by F.A. Aganaba ... [et al.]. [Port Harcourt, Nigeria]: University of Port Harcourt Press, 1983. lxviii, 222 p.; 22 cm. Delta series; no. 3.

**1994**: [IUW] *Izɔn tolumɔ = Learn Izɔn*, by O.A. Egberipou and Kay Williamson. Port Harcourt, Nigeria: Riverside Communications, 1994. iv, 82 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Includes index.

[**JADGALI**] Jadgali is a Jat language spoken in Pakistan and Iran (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jdg. Alternate Names: Jat, Jatgali, Jatki.

**1910**: [LILLY] *Jatu Glossary*, by E. Joseph. Special number of: *Journal & Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*. Vol. VI, No. 12. Extra No. December, 1910. Calcutta: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1911. Original Wrpps, Roy.8vo. 693-874 pp.

[**JAHANKA**] Jahanka is a Manding language of Guinea. It is partially intelligible with Mandinka. (The Jahanka of Senegal and Bissau is a dialect of Kassonke) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jad. Alternate Names: Diakhanke, Diakkanke, Dyakanke, Jahanque, Jahonque, Jaxanka.

**1982**: see under **MANDINKA**.

[**JAKALTECO**] The Jakalteek /ha:kəl'tek/ language (Jacalteco), also called Popti', is a Mayan language of Guatemala spoken by 9,000 Jakalteek people in the department of Huehuetenango, and some 500 the adjoining part of Chiapas in southern Mexico. The name Popti' for the language is used by the Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala and the Guatemalan Congress (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jac. Alternate Names: Jakalteko-Popti', Popti'.

**1996**: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario del idioma jakalteko*, by José Ramírez Pérez, Andrés Montejo, and Baltasar Díaz Hurtado. La Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín, 1996. Original brown and orange illustrated wrappers,

lettered in white, brown and yellow. Pp. [2] 1-7 8-11 12, <sup>2</sup>1-343 344-348. First edition. 1,000 copies. Jacalteca-Spanish, pp. 1-335, as well a Spanish words taken over into Jacalteca in more recent times, pp. 337-343. Second copy: IUW.

"The position of Mayan languages is difficult one, and in Guatemala in particular it has constituted one of the major enigmas of modern linguistics. Realizing that the basis of a response to this problem would require a zealous investigation of facts, formulations and experimental results, several persons have participated in compiling this dictionary of Jacalteca Mayan.... The number of speakers amounts to some 32,000" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Hak'xub'al-Kastiya. Español-Jacalteko. Un diccionario de hablantes*, by Eleanore frankle Hecht. Mexico City: Potrerillos Editores, 1998. Original red and black wrappers, lettered in white and black. Pp. i-v vi-xx, 1-2 3-229 230-232. First edition. Jacalteco-Spanish, pp. 17-120, and Spanish-Jacalteco, pp. 129-225. There appears to be only one prior dictionary of Jacalteca, also Spanish, by Christopher Day, an otherwise unpublished manuscript from the 1970's.

**[JAMAICAN CREOLE ENGLISH]** Jamaican Patois, known locally as Patois (Patwa or Patwah) and called Jamaican Creole by linguists, is an English-based creole language with West African influences (a majority of loan words of Akan origin) spoken primarily in Jamaica and the Jamaican diaspora. The language developed in the 17th century, when slaves from West and Central Africa were exposed to, learned and nativized the vernacular and dialectal forms of English spoken by the slaveholders: British English, Scots and Hiberno-English. It exhibits a gradation between more conservative creole forms and forms virtually identical to Standard English (i.e. metropolitan Standard English). Some Jamaicans refer to their language as patois. The term patois comes from Old French, patois "local or regional dialect" (earlier "rough, clumsy, or uncultivated speech"), possibly from the verb patoier, "to treat roughly", from pate "paw", from Old Low Franconian \*patta "paw, sole of the foot" + -ois, a pejorative suffix. The term may have arisen from the notion of a clumsy or rough manner of speaking. Jamaican pronunciation and vocabulary are significantly different from English, despite heavy use of English words or derivatives. Jamaican Patois exists mostly as a spoken language. Although standard British English is used for most writing in Jamaica, Jamaican Patois has been gaining ground as a literary language for almost a hundred years. Claude McKay published his book of Jamaican poems *Songs of Jamaica* in 1912. Patois and English are frequently used for stylistic contrast (codeswitching) in new forms of internet writing (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jam. Alternate Names: Bongo Talk, Jamiekan, Limon Creole English, Patois, Patwa, Quashie Talk, Western Caribbean Creole.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Jamaican English*, ed. by F.G. Cassidy & R.B. Le Page. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1967. Original green cloth over boards, with label stamped in black, lettered and decorated in gold; d.j. blue and white, lettered in black and white. 490 pp. First edition. Ex-library copy, withdrawn from the Northumberland County Technical College in Ashington.

"[This dictionary] is the first historical, descriptive and etymological dictionary of the English language in all the forms it has taken in Jamaica from 1655, when English was first introduced, until 1962 when work was finished...Jamaican English runs the

gamut from standard educated usage... to dialectal folk usage, much of which has never been written down before. The latter, customarily called 'the dialect' in Jamaica... is not 'dialect' in the sense [of] ... a local dialect in England... The better term for Jamaican dialect is 'creole,' the term used by linguists today, which points to the origin of this folk speech as an amalgam of some features of English with others drawn from a large variety of African languages... It may be wondered why two such different types, the language of the educated and that of the folk, might not have been separated in two dictionaries... The answer is that just because there is one continuous, gradual scale of useage between the extremes... any sharp division... would have had to be arbitrary."

Second edition **1980**: [IUW] *Dictionary of Jamaican English*, edited by F. G. Cassidy and R. B. Le Page. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1980. Second edition. lxiv, 509 p.; 25 cm. Bibliography: p. xvii-xxix.

[**JANGSHUNG**] Jangshung is spoken in Morang tahsil, Kinnaur district, Himachal Pradesh (in Jangi, Lippa, and Asrang villages) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jna. Alternate Names: Central Kinnauri, Jangiam, Jangrami, Thebarskad, Thebor, Thebör Skadd, Zangram, Zhang-Zhung.

**1965**: [IUW] *Sgra yi don sdeb Snañ gsal sgron me bžugs so: Tibetan Žang žung dictionary* / [Ñi-ma-grags-pas bkod]. [Delhi: Bonpo Foundation, 1965]. 64 p.: 2 maps (folded); 25 cm. Nyi-ma-bstan-'dzin, Mkhan-chen, 1813-1875. Sañs-rgyas kyi bstan rtsis No mtshar nor bu'i phreñ ba. Nyi-ma-bstan-'dzin, Mkhan-chen, 1813-1875. Bstan rtsis kyi rnam bśad mthoñ ba'i dga' ston. Tibetan-Jangshung dictionary. In Tibetan; pref. in English. Also contains the Bstan rtsis and the Bstan rtsis kyi rnam bśad of Ñi-ma-bstan-'dzin. This is the first dictionary of Jangshung.

**1968**: [IUW] *The Zhang-zhung language. A grammar and dictionary of the unexplored language of the Tibetan Bonpos*, by Erik Haarh. Århus og København, Universitetsforlaget i Aarhus og Munksgaard, 1968. 43 p. 25 cm. Library binding incorporating original tan front wrapper, lettered in black. Jangshung-Tibetan-English, pp. [27]-43. "The ... vocabulary presents the complete material of the 'Tibetan Žang Žung Dictionary', Delhi 1965 [see above]. The words are placed following the order of the Tibetan syllabary in order to facilitate the comparison with other dictionaries and vocabularies of Tibetan languages" (p. [27]).

"In spite of [its] important position in the Tibetan culture our knowledge of the Zhang-zhung language is very deficient. It has been restricted to a few book-titles and a text in the India Office.... But, even including this text from Turkestan, the material for any decisive study has always been too limited. But recently a 'Tibetan Žang Žung Dictionary' was edited by the Bon-po Association in Delhi in 1965... A complete survey of the vocabulary of the Dictionary with regard to linguistic affinity is not possible today on account of our deficient knowledge of the languages which must be included. But valuable indications might be obtained through a fragmentary study..."

**1984**: [IUW] Indian scripts in Tibet / reproduced by Lokesh Chandra from the collection of Prof. Raghuvira. New Delhi: Mrs. Sharada Rani, 1982. 73 p.: ill., facsim.; 28 x 38 cm. Śata-piṭaka series v. 297. In Tibetan, Sanskrit and Mongolian in various scripts; pref. in English. Includes bibliographical references. Jangshung-Tibetan dictionary.

**2008:** [IUW] *A lexicon of Zhangzhung and Bonpo terms* / compiled by Pasar Tsultrim Tenzin, Changru Tritsuk Namdak Nyima, Gatsa Lodroe Rabsal; edited by Yasuhiko Nagano, Samten G. Karmay; translated by Heather Stoddard. Osaka: National Museum of Ethnology, 2008. vi, 323 p.; 26 cm. Senri ethnological reports, 1340-6787; 76. Bon studies; 11. Includes bibliographical references (p. vi) and indexes. English, Tibetan, and Zhangzhung.

**2010:** [IUW] *Gna' bo'i Žaṅ Bod tshig mdzod* / Dge-bśes Blo-gros-rab-gsal gyis gtso sgrig byas. Par gži dan po. Lanzhou: Kan-su'u Mi-rigs Dpe-skrun-khañ, 2010. 10, 546 pages: color illustrations, portraits; 25 cm. Jangshung-Tibetan dictionary.

[**JAPANESE: pre-1800**] Japanese (日本語 Nihongo?, [nihōŋgo] or [nihōŋŋo]) is an East Asian language spoken by about 125 million speakers, primarily in Japan, where it is the national language. It is a member of the Japonic (or Japanese-Ryukyuan) language family, whose relation to other language groups, particularly to Korean and the suggested Altaic language family, is debated. Little is known of the language's prehistory, or when it first appeared in Japan. Chinese documents from the 3rd century recorded a few Japanese words, but substantial texts did not appear until the 8th century. During the Heian period (794–1185), Chinese had considerable influence on the vocabulary and phonology of Old Japanese. Late Middle Japanese (1185–1600) saw changes in features that brought it closer to the modern language, as well as the first appearance of European loanwords. The standard dialect moved from the Kansai region to the Edo (modern Tokyo) region in the Early Modern Japanese period (early 17th century–mid-19th century). Following the end in 1853 of Japan's self-imposed isolation, the flow of loanwords from European languages increased significantly. English loanwords in particular have become frequent, and Japanese words from English roots have proliferated. Japanese has no genetic relationship with Chinese, but it makes extensive use of Chinese characters, or kanji (漢字), in its writing system, and a large portion of its vocabulary is borrowed from Chinese. Along with kanji, the Japanese writing system primarily uses two syllabic (or moraic) scripts, hiragana (ひらがな or 平仮名) and katakana (カタカナ or 片仮名). Latin script is used in a limited fashion, such as for imported acronyms, and the numeral system uses mostly Arabic numerals alongside traditional Chinese numerals (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jpn.

**1630:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario de Iapon declarado primero en portugues por los Padres de la Compania de Iesus de aquel reyno, y agora en Castellano en el Colegio de Santo Thomas de Manila*. Manila: Thomas Pinpin, y Iacinto Magaullua, 1630. [2], 316 leaves; 18 cm. Based on the Portuguese-Japanese dictionary *Vocabulario da lingua de Iapam*, of João Rodrigues, published Nagasaki, 1603. Errors in foliation: no. 112 repeated and no. 288 omitted. From the library of Bernardo Mendel. Bound in red morocco with gold dentelles; patterned paper case. References: Backer-Sommervogel, VI, col. 1970. Medina, J.T. Impr. en Manila, 40.

[**JAVANESE**] Javanese /dʒɑ:və'ni:z/ (basa jawa; IPA: [bɔsɔ dʒɔwɔ]) (cara jawa; IPA: [tjɔrɔ dʒɔwɔ]) is the language of the Javanese people from the central and eastern parts of

the island of Java, in Indonesia. There are also pockets of Javanese speakers in the northern coast of western Java. It is the native language of more than 98 million people (more than 42% of the total population of Indonesia). Javanese is one of the Austronesian languages, but it is not particularly close to other languages and is difficult to classify. Its closest relatives are the neighbouring languages such as Sundanese, Madurese and Balinese. Most speakers of Javanese also speak Indonesian, the standardized form of Malay spoken in Indonesia, for official and commercial purposes as well as a means to communicate with non-Javanese speaking Indonesians. There are speakers of Javanese in Malaysia (concentrated in the states of Selangor and Johor) and Singapore. Some people of Javanese descent in Suriname (the Dutch colony of Surinam until 1975) speak a creole descendant of the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jav. Alternate Names: Djawa, Jawa.

**1634:** see under **MALAY**.

**1817:** see under **MALAYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1842:** [LILLYbm] *Een klein woordenboek der Hollandsche, Engelsche en Javaansche talen: A vocabulary of the Dutch, English and Javanese languages*, by G[ottlob] Bruckner. Batavia: Parapattan, 1842. Original? brown unlettered quarter leather and marbled paper over boards. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xx, *1* 2-217 218-222. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes classified Dutch-English-Javanese [Gnoko/Krâmâ] word lists, pp. [1]-169, idioms pp. 170-176, and Javanese-Dutch-English lists, pp. 177-214, with errata, pp. [219-220]. This copy with the ink stamp of the Wellington, New Zealand Philosophical Society on front free endpaper and title page. This appears to be one of the earliest examples of printed Javanese script. The earliest Javanese dictionary in Zauhmüller is by Senerpont Domis, published in Samarang in 1827. Second copy: LILLYbm, in 19<sup>th</sup> century brown half-leather and marbled boards, spine lettered in gold; front cover almost detached; with the book plate of the Bibliotheca Lindesiana.

**1847:** [LILLYbm] *Javaansch-Nederduitsch Woordenboek*, compiled by J[ohann] F[riedrich] C[arl] Gericke, enlarged and improved by T[aco] Roorda. Amsterdam: Johannes Müller, 1847. Contemporary brown half-leather and brown marbled paper over boards; spine lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. *I-III* IV-VII *VIII*, *1* 2-796. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 215 (listing only the third edition of 1886, erroneously noted as the second edition, and the [4<sup>th</sup>] edition of 1901). Includes Javanese-Dutch, pp. [1]-772, with additions and corrections, pp. [773]-796.

"The first scholarly Javanese dictionary to be published, preceded by Roorda van Eysinga's two-volume dictionary (Kampen 1834-35) and a few smaller glossaries. Sent by Gericke from Indonesia in four installments, the work was thoroughly revised and supplemented by Roorda and finally published in 1847. In its three subsequent editions it was to be the standard lexicon for the Javanese language, to be replaced only by the concise lexicon of Pigeaud in 1938 [see below]. Fasseur p. 86, 108; Uldenbeck 47. A small type of Javanese characters are used, designed by Roorda in 1845 and cut by Hubner at the Enschené foundry. Collation:  $\pi^4$  1-99<sup>4</sup> 100<sup>2</sup>" (Smitskamp Cat. 622).

Second, enlarged edition **1875:** [LILLYbm] *Javaansch-Nederduitsch Handwoordenboek*, by J[ohann] F[riedrich] C[arl] Gericke, continued by T[aco] Roorda and A[lbert] C[ornelius] Vreede. Amsterdam: Johannes Müller, 1875. ?Original gray cloth over boards (worn), unlettered. Pp. [4] *I-III* IV-VI *VII-VII*, *1* 2-1051 1052. Second, enlarged edition. Zauhmüller,

col. 215 (listing only the third edition of 1886, erroneously noted as the second edition, and the [4<sup>th</sup>] edition of 1901 [see below]). Includes Javanese-Dutch, pp. [1]-1036, with supplementary emendations, pp. [1037]-1051. The first edition of Gericke's dictionary was published in 1847, while the first wordlist was published with a grammar by Gericke in 1831. Gericke translated and published stories from the Old and New Testaments in Javanese in 1855.

"Roorda devoted the last years of his life (1869-1874) nearly entirely to bringing out this second edition.... His most important source of new data was the manuscript of the Javanese-Dutch dictionary made by Winter and Wilkens which was put at his disposal after the death of Winter in 1859. Roorda did not live to see his dictionary published. At his death in 18974 more than 80% of the book was printed. It was completed by A. C. Vreede and others with the assistance of A. B. Cohen Stuart. This edition of 1875 proved to be in many respects a completely new dictionary, not only because of the many new data which could be included, but also because the increase in grammatical knowledge made it possible to organize the lexicoglogical facts in a more satisfactory way than had been possible in 1847" (Uhlenbeck: 1964: 48).

Revised and enlarged [4<sup>th</sup>] edition **1901**: [IUW] *Javaansch-Nederlandsch handwoordenboek van J.F.C. Gericke en T. Roorda*, verm. en verb. door Dr. A.C. Vreede ... met medewerking van Dr. J.G.H. Gunning. Amsterdam, J. Müller; Leiden E.J. Brill, 1901. 2 v. 27 cm. Zaunmüller, col. 215.

"In 1901 the fourth edition of the Gericke-Roorda lexicon came out. It differed from the preceding impressions mainly by the fact that the valuable and extensive lexicographical material collected by Wilkens from 1859 until his death in 1888 could be incorporated by Breede, who assisted by Gunning, for this edition too served as editor. This led not only to a considerable enlargement of the dictionary but also to an improvement of its reliability" (Uhlenbeck: 1964: 61).

**1870**: [LILLY] *Dictionnaire Javanais-Français*, par L'Abbé P. Favre. Vienne: Imprimerie Impériale et Royale, 1870. Pp. [4] I II-IV V VI-VIII I 2-544 545-546. Black cloth, lettered in gold; blind-stamped on front cover: "Foreign Office." With the bookplate of the Foreign Office Library and their withdrawn stamp. With extensive contemporary notes in pencil on preliminary and final blank leaves, and in text. Includes Javanese-French, pp. [1]-544.

"Difficulties of a diverse nature have slowed the publication of this work, destined to fill an important lacuna in the study of living Oriental languages.... As for the composition of this dictionary, it hardly needs be said that, although it is the first such work in French, it is not the first dictionary of Javanese" (Preface, tr: BM). The author lists the three earlier Javanese dictionaries in Dutch and discusses them as background to his own work, whose primary purpose is pedagogical, and intended to complement the author's Javanese grammar and planned chrestostomy.

**1883**: [LILLYbm] *Supplement op het Javaansch-Nederduitsch handwoordenboek van Gericke-Roorda*, by P[ieter] Jansz (1820-1904). Samarang; Amsterdam: G.C.T. van Dorp; Scheltema & Holkema's Boekhandel, 1883. Contemporary unlettered green

quarter-cloth and tan paper over boards, with original wrappers preserved Pp. I-V VI VII-VIII 1 2-281 282. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes Javanese-Dutch, pp. [1]-279, with errata, pp. [279]-281.

**1892:** [LILLYbm] *Praktische Grammatik der Javanischen Sprache mit Lesestücken, einem javanisch-deutschen und deutsch-javanischen Wörterbuch*, by H[anns] Bohatta. Vienna; Pest; Leipzig: A. Hartleben's Verlag, [1892]. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VI VII VIII, 1 2-192. First edition. Die Kunst der Polyglottie, 39. Zaubmüller, col. 215 (with 1893 as date in brackets). Includes Indonesian-German, pp. [119]-159, and German-Indonesian, pp. 159-189. Second copy: IUW.

"Up to now only the Dutch and a few French have concerned themselves with the Javanese language...the dictionary contains all the words found in this book, along with their roots and derivatives" (Preface, tr: BM). "Pure Javanese is spoken by the inhabitants to central and eastern Java, while the western part speaks Malay; Balinese is the dialect of the inhabitants of Bali; Madurese is spoken on the small neighboring island of Madura, while the Sundanese dialect is spread across Java itself. Javanese proper is itself not a single unity, but falls into three sub-types: 1. Kromo, polite speech, used with those higher than oneself, particularly kings, princes; 2. Ngoko, familiar speech, used with those lower than oneself...; 3. Madya, used with equals. It has few words of its own and appears at times like an elevated form of Ngoko, at times like a debased form of Kromo" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1893:** [LILLYbm] *Javaansche woordenlijst bevattende woorden in Midden-Java in gebruik vergeleken met het Javaansch in de residentie Soerakarta*, by H. A. de Nooy with the assistance of Mas Padmasoesastra. 's Gravenhage: Nijhoff, 1893. Original pale green wrappers. lettered in black. Pp. I-III IV-V VI-VIII, [1 2-195 196 (numbered in Javanese)]. 25 cm. First edition. Published by Het door het Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes a Central Javanese-"Soerkarta" Javanese vocabulary, entirely in Javanaese script, pp. [1]-[195].

**1899:** [LILLYbm] *Nederlandsch-javaansch woordenboek. Vijfde weder vermeerderde druk*, by P[ieter] Jansz (1820-1904). Semarang: G. C. T. van Dorp & Co., [1899]. Original gray half-cloth and black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I II-VII VIII, 1-441 442. Fifth, enlarged edition. Cf. Zaubmüller, col. 215 (giving date of 1892). Includes Dutch-Javanese, pp. 1-441. Ex-library copy from Johns Hopkins, with the memorial bookplate of Charles Cotton Blacksphear and with his ownership signature in ink on the free endpaper: 'Charles C. Blacksphear | Djokjakarta, Java'. Blacksphear was author of *Dravidian art* (Mamallapuram: Ellora: Vijayanagar) [Baltimore, Md., 1911]. The first edition of this dictionary was 1851.

**1938:** [LILLYbm] *Javaans-nederlands handwoordenboek*, compiled by Th[eodore] [Gauthier] Pigeaud.[1899- ]. Groningen; Batavia: Bij J. B. Wolters uitgevermaatschappij n. v., 1938. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold;;spine lettered and decorated in blind and gold, with black stamped panel lettered in gold.. Pp. I-III IV-XII, 1 2-624. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 215 (incorrectly dated 1948). Includes Javanese-Dutch, pp.[1]-624. After the earlier major dictionaries by Gericke & Roorda (fourth edition in 1901) and P. Jansz (latest edition in 1913), the Governor-General of the Dutch Indies gave Pigeaud the assignment, in 1925, to bring out a new

edition of Gericke & Rooda. The resulting dictionary differs substantially enough to stand as a new work on its own. "[Gericke] was to be the standard lexicon for the Javanese language, to be replaced only by the concise lexicon of Pigeaud in 1938" (Smitskamp Cat. 622). Second copy: IUW.

**1948:** [LILLYbm] *Nederlands-Javaans en Javaans-Nederlands Zakwoordenboekje, voorafgegaan door een kort begrip van de Javaanse spraakkunst*, compiled by Th[eodore] [Gauthier] Pigeaud [1899- ]. Groningen: J.B. Wolters, 1948. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI-XI XII, I 2-200. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Dutch-Javanese, pp. [1]-98, and Javanese-Dutch, pp. [101]-200. With ownership signature of Robert R. Jay. Pigeaud also published in 1948 a companion volume to the 1938 edition, entitled *Nederlands-Javaans Handwoordenboek*.

**1961:** [IUW] *Beginning Javanese*, by Elinor Clark Horne. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1961. 560 p. illus. 27 cm. Library binding. Yale linguistic series; 3. Includes Javanese-English glossary, pp. 451-510, and English-Javanese glossary, pp. 511-552.

"*Beginning Javanese*, the first of two volumes, is a basic elementary course. It describes the phonology and presents a complete analysis of the grammar of Javanese. The second volume, *Intermediate Javanese*, now in preparation, illustrates this material in conversations and stories. The description of Javanese contained in this book was developed in accordance with modern linguistic principles by working directly with native speakers of the language. This kind of presentation has heretofore been unavailable; the few existing grammars of Javanese are written in Dutch along traditional lines, the most recent having been first published in 1930, fifteen years before the establishment of the Indonesian Republic" (Preface).

**1963:** [IUW] *Intermediate Javanese*, by Elinor C. Horne, with the assistance of Kustiani and Koentjaraningrat. New Haven, Yale University Press, 1963. xxi, 505 p. illus. 27 cm. Yale linguistic series; 4. "Sequel to *Beginning Javanese*." Includes Javanese-English glossary, pp. 335-436, and English-Javanese glossary, pp. 437-505.

"All vocabulary items introduced in *Intermediate Javanese*, including names of persons and places, are listed here; in addition, Ngoko or Kromo equivalents are supplied for words and phrases given in the textual annotations in only one social style" (p. 225).

**1967:** [IUW] *Lehrbuch des modernen Djawanisch*, von Hans Herrfurth. Second, unaltered edition. Leipzig: Enzyklopädie, 1967. 259 p.; 22 cm. Original brownish-yellow cloth over boards, lettered in black. Lehrbücher für das Studium der orientalischen und afrikanischen Sprachen; Bd. 9. Includes wordlist of Ngoko [Low Javanese]-Kromo [High Javanese]-German, pp. 125-141, and an index to the Kromo words [High Javanese], pp. [142]-148. Preface dated 1964, probably from the first edition.

**1969:** [IUW] *A concise English-Javanese dictionary*, compiled by Moebirman. Djakarta, 1969. 98 p. 21 cm. Original light-brown, black and white decorated paper over boards, with an unprinted black cloth spine. Includes English-Ngoko [Low Javanese]-Kromo [High Javanese] dictionary, pp. 1-98.

"This concise dictionary has been compiled to meet the needs of foreign students of Javanese. As this work is an attempt for the first time of its kind, of course some lacks and shortcomings are to be round.... The words selected in this small volume are those that the foreign student of Javanese is likely to meet in his studies and daily conversation

in Central and East Java, where Javanese is still used as the colloquial language by a majority of over eighty million inhabitants. Last, but not least, the compiler wishes to express his thanks to Mr Gennaro Esposito—Italian Embassy, whose great admiration for the Javanese culture in general, and the Javanese language in particular, has made this work possible for practical use" (Introduction, April 1969).

"There are five forms, or grades, of the Javanese language: [1] Ngoko (Low Javanese), used by a superior to an inferior, and by older people when addressing children; [2] Kromo (High Javanese), used by an inferior to a superior, and by children to elders; [3] Madyo, a form between high and low Javanese, and used between people of lower ranks. It is a shortened form of Kromo; [4] Kromo Inggil, a stilted form of Kromo; [5] Boso Kedaton, a super-stilted Kromo used when addressing royalty. Of the above forms, only Ngoko (low) and Kromo (high) are in general use, and the following list shows only those two forms" (page preceding p. 1).

**1974:** [LILLY] *Javanese-English Dictionary*, by Elinor Clark Horne. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1974. xl, 728 p. 25.3 cm. Original light brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold, with a black stamped label on spine, lettered in gold. First edition. Includes Javanese-English, pp. [1]-728.

"This work is intended to be a general-purpose dictionary of Javanese as it is now used by educated urban speakers from Central Java, the area of the standard language. In Indonesia these are transitional times... reflected linguistically in the daily juxtaposition of Javanese and Indonesian. Educated urban speakers use Indonesian alongside of Javanese as required by the occasion—mainly, in all official situations, or in social situations where non-Javanese Indonesians are present... Any foreigner using a Javanese dictionary these days will also need to keep an Indonesian dictionary hand. My practice here has been, in general, to include only a few commonly used Indonesian words which have largely replaced the corresponding Javanese word (also listed) or for which there is no separate Javanese lexical item..." (Introduction).

**2002:** [LILLY] *Javanese English Dictionary*, compiled by Stuart Robson and Singgih Wibisono. Hong Kong: Periplus Editions, 2002. Pale yellow, orange, light blue and dark blue paper over boards, lettered in black and white, with identically colored d.j. Pp. 1-4 5-821 822-824. 22.8 cm. First edition. Includes Javanese-English, pp. 21-821.

"This Javanese English Dictionary provides a complete listing of all current terms used in modern Javanese. With more than 25,000 headwords, it also includes local forms likely to be encountered in travel, specialist terms associated with the traditional arts of the area and obsolete words still to be found in literature" (from the front d.j. flap).

**2015:** [IUW] *Kamus Indonesia-Jawa*, by Sutrisno Sastro Utomo. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2015. 793 pages, 6 unnumbered pages; 23 cm. Indonesian-Javanese dictionary. Includes bibliographical references (page 799).

[**JAWE**] Jawe (Diahoue, Njawe, Oubatch, Ubach) is one of the Kanak languages spoken in the northern province of the largest island of New Caledonia named Grande Terre (also referred to as mainland New Caledonia). More specifically, Jawe speakers are located along the northeast coast of the island, north of Hienghène and south of Pouébo; primarily in the Cascada de Tao region, Tchambouenne, and in the upper valleys of both sides of the centrally dividing mountain range. Jawe is one of the 33 Melanesian-Polynesian languages legally recognized by New Caledonia and the Kanak people but it

is not one of the most widely used languages amongst the Kanak people and French is the predominant and official language in New Caledonia. There are approximately 1000 native or first language Jawe speakers and they account for approximately 1 in 45 people in the northern province, 1 in 99 Kanak people, and 1 in 246 people overall amongst the population of New Caledonia (including the surrounding Loyalty Islands). Due to a loss in usage this language is considered to be in threatened status, but according to a 2009 census the native speaking population is increasing (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jaz. Alternate Names: Diahoue, Njawe, Oubatch, Ubach.

**1982:** see under **MELANESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**JEAN LANGUAGES**] The Jê languages (also spelled Gê, Jean, Ye, Gean), or Jê–Kaingang languages, are spoken by the Gê, a group of indigenous peoples in Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists 16 separate languages under the Jean family.

**1964:** [IUW] *Material lingüístico Ye*, by Johannes Wilbert. Caracas, Editorial Sucre, 1964. 303 p. illus., maps 23 cm. Library binding. Instituto Caribe de Antropología y Sociología. Fundación La Salle de Ciencias Naturales, Caracas. Monografía (Instituto Caribe de Antropología y Sociología); no. 10. III. Spanish-Ye dictionary, pp. 57-258. IV: "Contexto" includes reprints of brief word lists from publications by various earlier authors, with source references to the bibliography (includes the following languages: "Apinaye, Ramcocamecra, Coroa (Cayapo del Norte), Cradaho, Acwe, Shavante, Sherente." Bibliography: p. 301-303.

"The material on which the present work is based was gathered from 37 bibliographical sources, of which 14 were published in German, 12 in Portuguese, 5 in English, 5 in French, and 1 in Latin. From the vocabularies recorded in the sources we have extracted 10, 231 words... a certain number of words were omitted because of particular difficulties that were *sui generis* in their translation" (p. 9; tr: BM).

[**JEBERO**] Jebero (Chebero, Xebero, Xihuila) is an indigenous American language spoken by the Jebero people of Peru. It is spoken by only a small number of older adults and belongs to the Cahuapanan family together with Chayahuita (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jeb. Alternate Names: Chebero, Shiwilu, Xebero, Xihuila.

**2016:** [IUW] *Eighteenth century Xebero: Mss. Add. 25,323 and 25,324 of The British Library, London (UK)*, by Astrid Alexander-Bakkerus. Muenchen: LINCOM GmbH, 2016. 183 pages; 21 cm. Original orange and yellow wrappers, lettered in black and yellow. LINCOM studies in Native American linguistics; 77. Spanish-Quechua-Jebero vocabulary, pp. 83-132. Includes bibliographical references (page 183).

"The main purpose of this book is to give a modern description of early eighteenth century Jebero/Xebero, as contained in the codices Ms. Add. 25,323 and 25,324. The codices are presumably written by Samuel Fritz (1654-1728), a Jesuit missionary from Bohemia. Jebero is a moribund indigenous North Peruvian language of which little was known. The second purpose of this book is to give a diplomatic transcription of the manuscripts mentioned above. The former manuscript contains a Spanish-Quechua-Jebero vocabulary; the latter a Jebero grammar and a Quechua-Jebero/Jebero-Quechua Christian doctrine. Remarkably, the doctrine also includes a copy of the Jebero prayers written by Fray Lucas de la Cueva (1606-1672). The third purpose of this book is to

compare a part of de la Cueva's version of the prayers, dating from the 17th century, with those of Fritz from a century later. The comparison gives us the exceptional opportunity to show, a), the differences between the 17th century stratum of Jebero and that of the 18th century, and, b), how the language may have changed and developed."--Cover.

[**JEMEZ**] Jemez (also Towa) is a Tanoan language spoken by the Jemez Pueblo people in New Mexico. It has no written form, as tribal rules do not allow it. Its speakers are mainly farmers and craftsmen. The language is only spoken in Jemez Pueblo, New Mexico, but as 90% of the tribal Jemez members do speak it, it is not considered to be extremely endangered. It was also spoken at Pecos Pueblo until the 19th century, when the remaining members of that community moved to Jemez (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tow. Alternate Names: Jemez Towa, Towa.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 16 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**JERUNG**] Jerung is a moribund Kiranti language spoken in Nepal. It is mutually intelligible with Wambule. Dialects are Madhampur, Balkhu-Sisneri, and Ratnawati (Sindhuli) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jee. Alternate Names: Jero, Jero Mala, Jerum, Jerunge, Jherung, Zero, Zero Mala, Zerum.

**2005:** [IUW] *A grammar of Jero: with a historical comparative study of the Kiranti languages*, by Jean Robert Opgenort. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2005. xxv, 404 p.: maps; 25 cm. Original mustard-yellow cloth over board, lettered in black, with a color photo of native buildings on the front cover. Brill's Tibetan studies library; v. 5/3. Brill's Tibetan studies library. Languages of the greater Himalayan region. Appendix 1: Jero [Jerung]-English lexicon, pp. 217-277; Appendix 2: English-Jero [Jerung] lexicon, pp. [279]-321; Appendix 4: Comparative Kiranti Word List, English-Jero [Jerung]- Kiranti [see below for list of languages included here], pp. [337]-399. Includes bibliographical references (p. [401]-404). In English and Jero (romanized). First lexicon of the language.

"The Kiranti languages examined in this minor comparative study are Jero, Wambule, Bahing, Sunwar, Hayu, Thulung, Khaling, Dumi, Bantawa, Chamling, Kulung, Yamphu and Limbu" (p. 6).

"This book is the main spin-off of my descriptive research on the Wambule language. The present book offers the first-ever published detailed analysis of the phonology, morphology and syntax of Jero, the previously undescribed and endangered Kiranti language most closely related to Wambule" (Introduction).

[**JJARONG**] rGyalrong, also rendered Jiarong or sometimes Gyarung, is a subbranch of Rgyalrongic languages, spoken in Western Sichuan, China. The name Rgyalrong is an abbreviation of Tibetan rgyal mo tsha ba rong, a historical region of Kham now mostly located inside Ngawa Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan. This Tibetan word is transcribed in Chinese as 嘉绒 or 嘉戎, jiāróng. It is pronounced [rjaron] by speakers of Situ. It is a place-name and is not used by the people to designate their own language. The autonym is pronounced [kəru] in Situ and [kuru] in Japhug( Wiki).

Ethnologue: ज्या. Alternate Names: Chiarong, Gyarong, Gyarung, Jarong, Jyarung, Keru, Rgyarong, dGyarung.

**2009:** [IUW] *A lexicon of the rGyalrong bTsanlha dialect: rGyalrong-Chinese-Tibetan-English* / bTsan lha Ngag dbang Tshul khirms; edited by Marielle Prins, Yasuhiko Nagano. Osaka: National Museum of Ethnology, 2009. vii, 743 p.: ill.; 26 cm. Senri ethnological reports 79. Senri ethnological reports. Bon studies; 12. Includes index. Colophon in Japanese.

[**JIMI**] Jimi (also known as Bi-Gimu) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Jimi village in Bauchi State, Nigeria. Blench (2006) considers the Zumo (Jum) variety to be a separate language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jmi. Alternate Names: Bi-Gimu.

**1999:** see **1999a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**JINGPHO**] Jingpho (Jinghpaw, Chingp'o) or Kachin [kətɕin bə̀ðà] is a Sino-Tibetan language of the Sal branch mainly spoken in Kachin State, Burma and Yunnan, China. The term "Kachin language" can refer either to the Jingpho language or to a group of languages spoken by various ethnic groups in the same region as Jingpo: Lisu, Lashi, Rawang, Zaiwa, Lhao Vo, Achang and Jingpho. These languages are from distinct branches of the highest level of the Sino-Tibetan family. The Jingpho alphabet is based on the Latin script. Now, the Jinghpaw language is also written in Burmese script widely. The ethnic Jingpho (or Kachin) are the primary speakers of Jingpho language, numbering approximately 900,000 speakers. The Turung of Assam in India speak a Jingpho dialect with many Assamese loanwords, called Singphon(Wiki).

Ethnologue: kac. Alternate Names: Aphu, Chingpaw, Chingp'o, Jinghpaw, Jingpho, Jingphaw, Kachin, Phu.

**1903:** see 1903 Vol. III, Part II under **INDO-ARYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Kachin language*, by O[la] Hanson [1864-1929]. Rangoon: American Baptist Mission Press, 1906. Contemporary brown leather (worn and with worm-holes) over boards,; spine with red leather label lettered in gold Pp. *i-iii* iv-xxxii xxxii, 1 2-751 752-754. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 217, Includes Kachin-English, pp. [1]-739, and a comparative vocabulary of approximately 150 words in English-Chinese-Tibetan-Kachin-Burmese-Karen-Chin-Shan-Atsi-Yaw Yin [Lisu], pp. [740]-749, with addenda, pp. [750]-751.

"The publishing of this Dictionary completes over sixteen years of continuous labour in this before almost unexplored field. Words will undoubtedly still be discovered not contained within its pages, but the great bulk of the vocabulary, both religious and colloquial, is here within reach of the student. ... I wish to particularly express my indebtedness to the late Rev. J. N. Cushing, D.D., Ph.D., who was the first to collect a vocabulary and publish an outline of a Kachin grammar. A somewhat fuller vocabulary by the Rev. L. W. Cronkhite D.D., was also of great help to me in my early studies" (Preface). "The original name of the race known as Kachin is Jinghpaw, or probably more correctly Singpho, as they still call themselves in Assam... the word itself is probably of Tibetan origin, meaning a cannibal (Sin-po). This name may have been given by the civilized Tibetans to the wild, savage, semi-nomadic border tribes, who when on the war-path often practiced cannibalism (Introduction).

**1968:** [IUW] *Kachinskiĭ iazyk: (iazyk chzhingpkho)*, by E. V. Puziŭskiĭ. Moskva: Nauka, 1968. 110 p. 21 cm. Series: *Iazyki narodov Azii i Afriki*. Bibliography: p. 108-109].

**1984:** [IUW] 景颇族语言简志(景颇语) / 刘璐编著. *Jingpo zu yu yan jian zhi (Jingpo yu)*, Liu Lu bian zhu. First edition. 北京: 民族出版社: 新华书店发行, 1984. Beijing: Min zu chu ban she: Xin hua shu dian fa xing, 1984. 2, 126 p.; 21 cm. Original black paper over boards, lettered and decorated in gold in Chinese characters. Library binding. Series: *中国少数民族语言简志丛书*. Zhongguo shao shu min zu yu yan jian zhi cong shu. "Guo jia min wei min zu wen ti wu zhong cong shu' zhi yi." Includes bibliographical references. Vocabulary, pp. 105-124.

[**JITA**] Jita is a Bantu language of Tanzania. Jita–Kara–Kwaya are close to being dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jit. Alternate Names: Echijita, Ecijiita, Ecijita, Kijita.

**2008:** [IUW] Kijita: msamiati wa Kijita-Kiswahili-Kiingereza na Kiingereza-Kijita-Kiswahili = *Kijita-Kiswahili-English and English-Kijita-Kiswahili lexicon*, by James S. Mdee. Dar-es-Salaam: Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project, University of Dar-es-Salaam, 2008. vi, 120 p.; 24 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 10. In Jita, Swahili and English.

[**JJU**] Jju is the native language of the Bajju people of northern Nigeria. It is also locally known as "Kaje". As of 1988, there were approximately 300,000 speakers. Jju is one of the Central Plateau languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kaj. Alternate Names: Kache, Kaje, Kajji.

**1986?:** [IUW] *Zi twang Jju*. First edition. Jos, Nigeria: Jju Literacy Sub-Committee and Nigeria Bible Translation Trust, [1986?]. 49 pages; 24 cm. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black, with an illustration of a tribal member outside his house on the front cover. "First edition: 2,000 copies" on title page. Preface written by D.D. Hyuwa. Appendix A: Jju vowels with sample words, Jju-English, pp. 28-29, and Jju consonants with sample words, Jju-English, pp. 30-45.

"The Nigerian Bible Translation Trust, Jos, recently organized a five-day course on Jju Literacy, aimed at make the participants become familiar with the improved Jju spelling system and to train them 'on how to teach some else to read and write Jju.' *Zi twang Jju* is the immediate result of the course.... Readers who can already read in other languages are familiar with some of the consonants and the vowels. But the way some of these consonants combine to form words is peculiar to Jju sound system. And for readers who may not be familiar with the system, the Current Alphabet, provided in the Appendixes is intended to be a guide" (Preface).

[**JOLA-FONYI**] Jola (French: Diola; Jola: Joola), also called Jola-Fonyi (French: Diola-Fogny), is a language spoken by half a million people in the Casamance region of Senegal, and neighboring countries. Jola-Fonyi is one of several closely related Jola languages spoken in the area (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dyo. Alternate Names: Diola-Fogny, Dyola, Jola-Fogny, Jóola-Fóoñi, Kujamataak, Kújoolaak kati Kúfooñaak, Yola.

**1920:** [LILLYbm] "Vocabulary of English Words and Sentences translated into Jola," compiled by Captain E. B. Leese, 8 March 1920. Manuscript wordlist entered on 24 p. printed form. With ink notation on first page: "When finished (as far as possible) please return to Sir Harry Johnston, Poling, Arundel, England," with further manuscript instructions in his hand. Includes manuscript notes signed "E. B. Leese": "Jolas when speaking naturally raise their voices considerably and are inclined to gabble; some trouble has been experienced in making them enunciate syllables distinctly for the purposes of this vocabulary."

**1921::** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**JUANG**] The Juang language belongs to the Munda language family, the whole of which is classified as a branch of the greater Austroasiatic language family. Among the Munda languages, Juang is considered to be most closely related to Kharia. Juang can be roughly divided into the Hill and Plains varieties, both of which are spoken in Odisha (Patnaik 2008:508). Hill Juang: Gonasika Hills (in Keonjhar district) and Pallara Hills. Plains Juang: about 147 villages in southern Keonjhar district and eastern Dhenkanal district (Wiki),

Ethnologue: jun. Alternate Names: Juango, Patra-Saara, Patua, Puttoas.

[**JUDEO-TAT**] Judeo-Tat or Juhuri (çuhuri / жугъури / ד'אוידיש) is the traditional language of the Mountain Jews of the eastern Caucasus Mountains, especially Azerbaijan and Dagestan, now mainly spoken in Israel. The language is a form of Persian; it belongs to the southwestern group of the Iranian division of the Indo-European languages. The Tat language, a similar, but still different language is spoken by the Muslim Tats of Azerbaijan, a group to which the Mountain Jews were mistakenly considered to belong during the era of Soviet historiography. The words Juvuri and Juvuro literally translate as "Jewish" and "Jews". Judeo-Tat has Semitic (Hebrew/Aramaic/Arabic) elements on all linguistic levels. Judeo-Tat has the Hebrew sound "ayin" (ע), whereas no neighbouring languages have it. Judeo-Tat is an endangered language classified as "definitely endangered" by UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger. The language is spoken by an estimated 101,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jdt. Alternate Names: Bik, Dzuhuric, Hebrew Tat, Jewish Tat, Judeo-Tatic, Juhuri, Juwri, Lahji, Mountain Jewish, Tati.

**1936:** [LILLYbm] *Dialectes des Israélites de Hamadan et d'Ispahan et dialecte de Baba Tahir*, by Roubène Abrahamian. Paris: Adrien-Masionneuve, 1936. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 176 pp. First edition. Includes a vocabulary of the Hamadan and Ishpahan dialects, pp. [139]-153. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

"While the dialects of the provinces... of Russia (notably the Judeo-Tajik dialects of Samarkand) have been subjected to study, the authentic Judeo-Persian dialects have not been the subject of inquiry. The dialects of the Jews of Hamadan and Ispahan, which are studied for the first time in this work, have a similar parentage" (tr: BM).

**2008:** [IUW] Фольклор народов Северного Кавказа: тексты, исследования / В.Ф. Миллер. *Fol'klor narodov Severnogo Kavkaza: teksty, issledovaniia* / V.F. Miller. Москва: Наука, 2008. Moskva: Nauka, 2008. 997 p.: facsim.; 25 cm. Серия "Памятники отечественной науки, XX век". Includes bibliographical references and

index. Folklore texts in Ossetic and Tat, with translations into Russian or German; introduction and essays in Russian. Includes Judeo-Tat-Russian vocabulary.

**2010:** [IUW] БОЛЬШОЙ СЛОВАРЬ ЯЗЫКА ГОРСКИХ ЕВРЕЕВ-ДЖУУРИ = KĀLĀ LŪGĀT ZŪHŪN JŪHŪRI / Я. Агарунов, М. Агарунов. BOL'SHOĬ SLOVAR' ĪAZYKA GORSKIKH EVREEV-DZHUURI = KĀLĀ LŪGĀT ZŪHŪN JŪHŪRI / ĪA. Agarunov, M. Agarunov. Бакы: "Абилов, Зейналов и сыновья", 2010, ©2010. Baku: "Abilov, Zeinalov i synov'ia", 2010, ©2010. 638 pages; 25 cm. Contents: 1. Джуури-русский словарь. 2. Русско-джуури словарь. 1. Dzhuuri-russkii slovar'. 2. Russko-dzhuuri slovar'. Judeo-Tat-Russian two-way dictionary.

[JU'HOANSI] Jul'hoan (also rendered Zhu'hōasi, Dzul'oasi, Zû-lhoa, Jul'Hoansi), or Southeastern !Xuun (Southeastern Ju), is the southern variety of the !Kung dialect continuum spoken by about 30,000 people in the northeast of Namibia and by another 5,000 in the Northwest District of Botswana. Four regional (sub)dialects are distinguished: Epukiro, Tsumkwe, Rundu, and Omatako, with Tsumkwe being the best described; #Kx'aull'ein may be another (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ktz. Alternate Names: !Xo, !Xun, Dobe Kung, Dzu'oasi, Ju'oasi, Jul'hoan, Kung, Kung-Tsumkwe, Tshumkwe, Xaixai, Xû, Zhu'oasi.

**1975:** [IUW] *Ju'hōasi fonologie & woordeboek*, by J. W. Snyman. Kaapstad: A. A. Balkema, c1975. 390 p. in various pagings; 23 cm. Originally presented as the author's thesis, University of Cape Town. Series: Communication of the University of Cape Town, School of African Studies; no. 37.

**1994a:** [IUW] *!Xóǎ dictionary*, by Anthony Traill. Köln: R. Köppe, 1994. 292 p.; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating original red and white wrappers, lettered in white and black. Quellen zur Khoisan-Forschung; Bd. 9. Includes !Xóǎ-English, pp. 47-198, and English-!Xóǎ, pp. 201-292.

"This Dictionary has its origins in a 1300-word database which was assembled a number of years ago for a phonetic and phonological analysis of !Xóǎ and for comparative work. The original list was not representative of the language because it only contained examples of words necessary to conduct a linguistic analysis of phonetic, phonological and relevant syntactic forms; it also included the words of the 200 word Swadesh list for comparative studies. Words were added haphazardly to this list in the course of further research and as my learning of the language progressed, but it was only in the last four years that I made a concerted effort to record as many lexical items as possible and to begin the serious compilation of a dictionary of the language" (Prelimiaries).

**1994b:** [IUW] *English-Ju'hoan Ju'hoan-English dictionary*, by Patrick Dickens. Köln: Köppe, c1994. 371 p.; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating original red and white wrappers, lettered in white and black. Quellen zur Khoisan-Forschung; Bd. 8. Includes English-Ju'hoan, pp. 26-185, and Ju'hoan-English, pp. 188-340, with botanical, ornithological, places names and other appendices, pp. 341-371.

"Patrick John Dickens died in October 1992 at the age of 39, only a few weeks after the manuscript of this Ju'hoan dictionary had been sent to the publisher. Although he was not able to see the work in print, he knew that it was destined to make a vital contribution to the literacy program he had started amongst the Ju'hoan people. For the last three years of his life Patrick had been employed by the Nyae Nyae Developent

Foundation of Namibia as a dry-land gardening instructor and linguistic consultant.... Patrick's gift to the Ju/'hoan people is a profound one: it is the gift of literacy" (p. [5]).

**2004:** [IUW] *San dictionary: Thahli xanu, San - Afrikaans - English, English - San - Afrikaans, Afrikaans - San - English = San woordeboek*, by Ferdie Weich. Braamfontein, South Africa: Macmillan, 2004. xii, 378 p.; 29.8 cm. Original multi-colored wrappers, lettered in white, yellow, purple and black. First edition. Includes !Xuhn-Afrikaans-English, pp. 1-124, English-!Xuhn-Afrikaans, pp. 125-251, and Afrikaans-!Xuhn-English, pp. 252-377.

"I went to Namibia as a young missionary for the Dutch Reformed Church in 1961.... I worked there for 17 years during which time I learned to speak their language. Prof. Dr. Jan Snyman developed the first official orthography for the language as well as the first dictionary [see above, Jan Snyman: *Zu'hõasi: fonologie en woordeboek* (Kaapstad [u.a.] Balkema, 1975) ....I retired in 1998 and settled in Primrose, Johannesburg. One day my wife listened to the radio. One of the Schmidtsdrift SAN men was speaking. He said their problem is, they don't know how to write their own language... Although I am not a trained linguist, I felt myself called to help them to write their language. And so I got involved in this work. For them as well as for me, this dictionary is a first. The reader should also keep in mind that the main purpose for this dictionary is to help the people to write their language. (Note: Although related, the !Xuhn language is a different language and therefore not the same as the Ju/'Hoan language of Tsumkwe. There are major differences).... There are still thousands of !Xuhn speakers, men and women, boys and girls, in Namibia and Angola. May this dictionary be a help to these people who are perhaps the last of the lasts, to find a place among the first and the great of Southern Africa" (Introduction).

**2005:** [IUW] *A concise grammar of Ju/'hoan: with a Ju/'hoan-English glossary and a subject index*, by Patrick J. Dickens; edited by Rainer Vossen and Megan Biesele. Köln: Köppe, 2005. 114 p.; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating original red and white wrappers, lettered in white and black. Quellen zur Khoisan-Forschung; Bd. 17. Includes bibliographical references (p. 14-16) and index, and a Ju/'hoan-English glossary, pp. [99]-110. For information about the author of this posthumous publication, see his 1994 dictionary above.

**2008:** [IUW] *A concise dictionary of northwestern !Xun*, by Christa König and Bernd Heine. Köln: R. Köppe, 2008. 186 p.: 1 map; 24 cm. Original red and white wrappers, lettered in white and black. Quellen zur Khoisan-Forschung; Bd. 21. Includes bibliographical references (p. 11-14). Includes !Xun-English, pp. [15]-106, and English-!Xun, pp. [107]-186.

"The present volume grew out of our work on the grammar of the !Xun language of southern Angola, northern and eastern Namibia and northwestern Botswana between 2000 and 2008.... The language discussed in this work can be called a language within a language: Northwestern !Xun, spoken in southern Angola and northern Namibia, forms one of the two main branches of !Xun.... The present work is based on the Northwestern !Xun dialects, but our research was largely restricted to the W2 dialect, spoken in Eenhana District of northern Namibia" (Preface and Introduction).

**2014:** [IUW] *Ju/'hoan, Tsumkwe dialect da'ani!oa nomtciasi kokxuisi xanua = Prentewoordeboek vir kinders = Children's picture dictionary*, Tsemkgao Fanie Cwi &

Pietermaritzburg, South Africa: University of KwaZulu-Natal Press, 2014. 125 pages: colour illustrations; 21 cm + 1 CD-ROM (4 3/4 in.) CD-ROM in pocket inside back cover. Includes laminated card describing the project in English and Dutch.

Summary: "The Ju/'hoan Children's Picture Dictionary is a collaborative project between the Namibian Ju/'hoan from the Tsumkwe region and academics from various fields. The primary aim of this dictionary is to provide Ju/'hoan children with a piece of mother-tongue literature that is locally inspired and that can also be shared with those from the outside world. Entries in this thematic dictionary are in the Ju/'hoan Tsumkwe dialect, Afrikaans and English. All the illustrations and artwork were created by Ju/'hoan people from the Tsumkwe region, who share their knowledge and insight into different facets of Ju/'hoan daily life. Great care has gone into the making of this dictionary, with members of the Ju/'hoan community leading the way in the selection of themes, lexical entries, design and layout to make this publication a community-driven project that highlights Ju/'hoan culture. The categories selected show entries gives rare and fascinating insight into the staple artefacts and traditions of San life. Included is an interactive CD with a pronunciation guide for each entry provided by Ju/'hoan speakers, as well as a photo and video gallery, short biographies of contributors, interesting information about the Ju/'hoan people and a fun, printable language game. By buying this Dictionary you are helping to spread awareness about the Ju/'hoan language and culture, to stop this endangered language from disappearing forever."--Publisher description.

[**JUKUN TAKUM**] Jukun (Njikum), or more precisely Jukun Takum, is a Jukunoid language of Cameroon used as a trade language in Nigeria. Though there are only a few thousand native speakers, and only a dozen in Nigeria (as of 2000), it is spoken as a second language in Nigeria by tens of thousands (40,000 reported in 1979). The name Jukun is a cover term for several related Jukunoid languages, such as the much-more-numerous Jukun Wapan.

Ethnologue: jbu. Alternate Names: Diyu, Jukun, Njikum.

**1931:** [IUW] *A Sudanese kingdom; an ethnographical study of the Jukun-speaking peoples of Nigeria*, by C.K. Meek ... with introduction by H.R. Palmer ... With 2 maps and 147 illustrations. London, K. Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., Ltd., 1931. xxxiii, [1], 548 p. illus., LXIV pl. (incl. front., ports.) on 48 β., double map. 25 cm. Library binding. Includes an appendix "Schedules of Words and Phrases of the Various Jukun Dialects," I. The Wukari Dialect, English-Jukun-Jukun (International system of transcription), pp. 499-505; II. Abinsi Dialect, pp. 505-508; III. Wase Tofa Dialect, 'pp. 508-510; IV. Donga Dialect, pp. 510-516; V. Jibu Dialect, pp. 516-519; VI. Jibu of Takum Dialect, pp. 519-527; VIII. Gwana Dialect, pp. 527-533.

"This study of the Jukun-speaking peoples of Nigeria was undertaken at the instance of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria... the only remaining example of the type of state which was characteristic of the Western Sudan, prior to the advent of Muhammadan religion and culture. My studies of the Jukun were confined to a period of less than five months, and it is obvious that in so short a time an elementary knowledge only could be gained of a people who, for many reasons, chiefly religious, are peculiarly averse to giving information. Nevertheless, it is hoped that this monograph will be of some assistance to British administrative officials and that it will also be of general interest to students of anthropology" (Preface).

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *Jukun of Wukari and Jukun of Takum*, by William E[verett] Welmers. Ibadan: Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1968. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in white and black. Pp. *i-ii iii-v vi*, 1-163 *164-166* (includes corrigenda). 26 cm. First edition. Reproduction from typescript. Series: [University of Ibadan, Institute of African Studies,] Occasional publication no. 16. Includes Takum/Wukari [Jukun Takum/Wapan]-English vocabulary, pp. 105-154, with prefatory note: "The following is a combined vocabulary of the two dialects, designed so that a student of either dialect can readily use it, and so that a comparative study of phonemic equivalents in the two dialects can easily be made." Ethnologue treats these as two separate languages: Jukun Takum and Wapan (Jukun Wukari). A Jukun-English, English-Jukun vocabulary was published in 1908 by W.K. Fraser. Second copy: IUW.

"The Jukun Empire has played an extremely important role in Nigerian history, and the Jukun are making a serious contribution to the Federal Military Government and to building a new Nigeria. For this and many other reasons, Professor Welmers' study has an interest for many people outside the mission for which it was done" (Foreword, Robert G. Armstrong). "The material on which this study is based was gathered during the last three months of 1949 at the Lupwe and Wukari stations of the Sudan Mission of the Christian Reformed Church (a branch of the Sudan United Mission) in Benue Province, Northern Nigeria... *Jukun* is the name commonly given to a tribe estimated to number some 25,000 people, and to their language. The tribe occupies approximately the area from 9°E to 12°E, and from 7°N to 10°N. This area, intersected by the Benue river, is not occupied exclusively by Jukun people. The dialects treated in this study are those of the Takum area, in the extreme south-central part of the area described above, and of the Wukari area about fifty miles further north and a little to the west. It is questionable whether these should properly be termed 'dialects' of the same language or two distinct languages. A speaker of either dialect, without having previously heard a word of the other, would unquestionably understand many words and sentences in the other with no difficulty. But whether he would understand a connected speech of some length - a folk story, for example - is another question" (Introduction).

[**JULA**] Jula (Dyula, Dioula) is a Mande language spoken in Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, and Mali. It is one of the Manding languages, and is most closely related to Bambara, being mutually intelligible with Bambara as well as Malinke. It is a trade language in West Africa and is spoken by millions of people, either as a first or second language. It is written in the Arabic script and the Latin script, as well as in the indigenous N'Ko alphabet (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dyu. Alternate Names: Dioula, Diula, Djula, Dyoula, Dyula, Jula Kong, Kong Jula, Tagboussikan.

An on-line dictionary of Dioula [Jula] may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1901:** [IUW] *Essai de manuel pratique de la langue mandé ou mandingue: étude grammaticale du dialecte dyoula, vocabulaire français-dyouta, histoire de Samori en Mandé, étude comparée des principaux dialectes mandé*, by Maurice Delafosse. Paris: E. Leroux, 1901. 304 p., [1] leaf of plates: col. map.; 28 cm. First edition. Hendrix 476. Publications de l'Ecole des langues orientales vivantes. 3e sér.; v. 14.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1909 [1968]:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-dyola et dyola-français, précédé d'un essai de grammaire*, by Édouard Wintz. Elinkine, Casamance, Mission Catholique, [Farnborough, Eng., Gregg Press, 1968] i.e. 1909. x, 190 p. Hendrix 480.

**1929:** see under **MANDING LANGUAGES**.

**1974a:** [IUW] *Lexique fondamental du dioula de Côte-d'Ivoire*, by G. Dumestre. [Abidjan]: Université d'Abidjan, Institut de Linguistique Appliquée, 1974. 100 p.; 29 cm. First edition. Hendrix 477. Series: Documents linguistiques; 51.

**1974:** [IUW] *Regle de transcription et lexique de base Jula*, Commission des langues voltaïques, Sous Commission du Jula. [s.l.: s.n.], 1974. 97 p.; 30 cm.

**1978:** [IUW] *Petit dictionnaire Dioula: Dioula - Français, Français - Dioula*, C. Braconnier, M. J. Derive. [Abidjan]: Institut de Linguistique Appliquée, 1978. 141 p.; 29 cm. "LXXII."

**1982:** [IUW] *Dioula d'Odienné (parler de Samatiguila): matériel [i.e. matériel] lexical*, by C. Braconnier, S. Diaby. [Abidjan]: Institut de linguistique appliquée, 1982. 130 p.; 29 cm. Université d'Abidjan, Institut de linguistique appliquée, no. 96.

**1983:** [IUW] *Propositions pour la création d'un vocabulaire scientifique en jula*, by Kalilou Tera, Siaka Touré. Paris, France: Agence de coopération culturelle et technique; Abidjan, RCI: Université d'Abidjan, Institut de linguistique appliquée, 1983. 87 p.: ill.; 29 cm. French and Dyula. At head of title: Promotion des langues manding et peul (MAPE).

**1993:** [IUW] *Lexique du Dioula*, by Moussa Coulibaly, Takehiko Haraguchi. Abidjan: Institut de linguistique appliquée, en collaboration avec Institut des économies en voie de développement, Tokyo, 1993. ii, 210 p.; 26 cm.

**2003:** [IUW] *Kanfiladanegafenin julakan - Tubabukan/Français - Dioula = Dictionnaire de poche bilingue julakan - Tubabukan/Français - Dioula*. 2ème version révisée. [Burkina Faso]: Burkina Faso Ministère de l'enseignement de base et de l'alphabétisation, 2003. 179 p.; 22 cm. French and Dyula.

**2006:** [IUW] *La communication technique en langues africaines: l'exemple de la lutte contre les ravageurs du cotonier, Burkina Faso-Cameroun*, by Henry Tourneux. Paris: Karthala, 2006. 157 p.: col. ill., map; 24 cm. Series: Dictionnaires et langues. Includes bibliographical references (p. 19-21 and 149-155). Dyula-French agricultural terms.

**[JUR]** Jur, also known as Luwo (Luo, Dheluwo), is a language spoken by Luwo people of Bahr el Ghazal region in South Sudan. The language is most prominently spoken in western and northern parts of Bahr El Ghazal. These people are one of the Luo peoples of East Africa (Wiki).

Ethnologue treats Jur as two separate languages: 1. Modo Jur (bex; alternate names: Jur, Modo) and 2. Luwo (lwo; alternate names: Dhe Luwo, Dhe Lwo, Giur, Jo Lwo, Jur Luo, Jur Luwo, Jur Lwo, Lwo.)

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *Dizionario Giur-Italiano-Inglese*, by Gaetano Briani. Verona: Editrice Nigrizia, 1953. Original gray cloth spine and tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in green. 176 pp. First edition. Series: Museum Combonianum 7. Includes Jur-Italian-English entries throughout. Not in Zaunmüller. "The Jur of the Bahr-el-Ghazal Province (in the Southern Sudan) are a minor section of the larger Luo [also Lwo] people... The name *Jur* was given to them by the Dinka, and in the Dinka language it

means 'foreigner.' Luo therefore is the true name of the Jur, while to the larger Luo tribe belong the Shiluk, Anyuak, Acioli, Lano, Alur, etc." (from the English version of the preface).

[**JURCHEN**] Jurchen language (Chinese: 女真語 pinyin: Nǚzhēn Yǔ) is the Tungusic language of the Jurchen people of eastern Manchuria, the founders of the Jin Empire in northeastern China of the 12th–13th centuries. It is ancestral to Manchu. In 1635 Hong Taiji renamed the Jurchen people and Jurchen language as "Manchu" (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not include Jurchen as such.

**1979?**: [IUW] 遼金元三史語解. *Liao Jin Yuan san shi yu jie*.

欽定遼金元三史國語解. *Qin ding Liao Jin Yuan san shi guo yu jie*. [台北:

台灣商務印書館, 1979?]. [Taipei: Taiwan] shang wu [yin shu guan, 1979?] 8 v.; 20 cm.

Photoreprint ed. of the 文淵閣 copy. Photoreprint ed. of the Wen yuan ge copy.

Chinese, Manchu, or Mongolian. Edition of 1974 published under title:

欽定遼金元三史語解. Edition of 1974 published under title: *Qin ding Liao Jin Yuan san shi yu jie*. Subject headings: Khitan (Chinese people)--History--Dictionaries--Mongolian. Mongolian language--Dictionaries--Chinese. Jurchen (Manchurian people)--History--Dictionaries--Ju-chen language. Jurchen language--Dictionaries--Chinese. Mongols--History--Dictionaries--Mongolian.

[**JURÚNA**] The Jurúna language is spoken in Brazil. Specifically it is spoken in the North Mato Grosso, Xingú Park. In 2001 there were 278 native speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jur. Alternate Names: Iuruna, Jaruna, Yudjá, Yudya, Yurúna.

**1886**: see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA**:

**POLYGLOT**.

[**KAANSA**] Kaansa, also known as Gan (Gã), is a Gur language of Burkina Faso. A Latin-based orthography with 29 letters (including extended characters) and three diacritics (the language has four tones) was developed beginning in the 1990s with the help of Stuart and Cathie Showalter, an American missionary couple (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gna. Alternate Names: Gan, Gane, Gã, Kaan, Kaanse, Kan, Kãasa.

**1958**: see under **DYAN**.

**1970 [1972]**: see under **DOGOSÉ**.

[**KABA DÉMÉ, SARA**] Kaba Démé (Kaba 'Dem, Ta Sara), or just Dem, is a Bongo–Bagirmi language of Chad and the Central African Republic. It is one of several local languages that go by the names Kaba and Sara (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kwg. Alternate Names: Kaba 'Dem, Kaba Demi, Kaba Démé, Sara Kaba Dem, Tà Sàra.

**2006**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire démé (Tchad): précédé de notes grammaticales* / Pierre Palayer; avec la collaboration de Massa Solekaye. Louvain: Peeters, 2006. 490 p.: maps; 24 cm. Original pale yellow wrappers, lettered in light brown. Collection Afrique et langage; 10 Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France (Series); 431.

Part II. Dictionary, Sara Kaba Démé-French, pp. [133]-470, "Index français-démé": French-Sara Kaba Démé, pp. [471]-490.

"Démé, a minor language, is among those languages that are little known and often neglected, but bear witness to a cultural diversity and richness irresistibly influenced by the effects of modernity.... The dictionary itself includes more than 5,000 entries, illustrated with numerous examples" (from the rear cover).

[**KABARDIAN**] Kabardian (/kə'ba:rdiən/;[3] Kabardian: адыгэбзэ or къэбэрдей адыгэбзэ or къэбэрдейбзэ. Adyghe: адыгэбзэ or къэбэртай адыгабзэ or къэбэртайбзэ), also known as Kabardino-Cherkess (къэбэрдей-черкесыбзэ) or East Circassian, is a Northwest Caucasian language, closely related to the Adyghe language. It is spoken mainly in parts of the North Caucasus republics of Kabardino-Balkaria and Karachay-Cherkessia (Eastern Circassia), and in Turkey, Jordan and Syria (the extensive post-war diaspora) (Wiki). The Kabardian language has two major dialects, Kabardian and Besleney. Some linguists argue that Kabardian is only a dialect of an overarching Adyghe or Circassian language that consists of all of the dialects of Adyghe and Kabardian together, and the Kabardians themselves most often refer to their language using the Kabardian term Adighabze ("Adyghe language"). Several linguists, including Georges Dumézil, have used the terms eastern Circassian (Kabardian) and western Circassian (Adyghe) in order to avoid this confusion, but both "Circassian" and "Kabardian" may still be found in linguistic literature. Kabardian is written in a form of Cyrillic, and this serves as the literary language for Circassians in both Kabardino-Balkaria (where it is usually called the "Kabardian language") and Karachay-Cherkessia (where it is called the "Cherkess language"). Since 2004, the Turkish state broadcasting corporation TRT has maintained a half-an-hour programme a week in the Terek dialect of Kabardian (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kbd. Alternate Names: Beslenei, East Circassian, Kabard, Kabardino-Cherkes, Kabardo-Cherkess, Kabardo-Cherkessian, Upper Circassian.

**1955:** [IUW] *Russko-kabardinsko-cherkesskiĭ slovar'*, Sostavili B.M. Kardanov, A.T. Bichoev. Otvetstvennyĭ redaktor A.O. Shogentsukov. Okolo 30 000 slov. Sprilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka kabardino-cherkesskogo iazyka B.M. Kardanova. Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1955. 1054 p.; 21 cm. Added t.p. in Kabardian. Russian-Kabardian-Circassian dictionary.

**1957:** [LILLYbm] *Kabardinsko-russkii slovar*, by B[uba] M[atsovich] Kardanov. Moscow: Gos idz-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1957. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. 576 pp. First edition. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW.

**1991:** [IUW] *Shkol'nyĭ russko-kabardinskiĭ slovar'*, Kh.Z. Giargiev, Kh.Kh. Sukunov. Nal'chik: "Nart", 1991. 320 p.; 23 cm. Russian-Kabardian school dictionary.

**1998:** [IUW] *Kabardino-cherkessko-russko-anglo-turetskiĭ slovar' v illiustratsiĭakh*, Kh.Kh. Sukunov, I.Kh. Sukunova. Nal'chik: Izdatel'skiĭ tsentr "Èl'-Fa", 1998. 414, [8] p.: ill. (some col.); 23 cm. Added title page: *Kabardino-Circassian-Russian-English-Turkish picture dictionary*. Includes bibliographical references (p. 416) and indexes. English, Kabardian, Russian, and Turkish.

**2006:** [IUW] Кабардино-черкесский язык: в двух томах / [автор проекта и главный редактор М.А. Кумахов]. *Kabardino-cherkesskiĭ iazyk: v dvukh tomakh /*

[avtor proekta i glavnyĭ redaktor M.A. Kumakhov]. Нальчик: Республиканский полиграфкомбинат им. Революции 1905 г.: Эль-Фа, 2006. Nal'chik: Respublikanskiĭ poligrafkombinat im. Revoliutsii 1905 g.: Èl'-Fa, 2006-. 2 v.: ill.; 25 cm. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Includes bibliographical references. Kabardian language--Dictionaries--Russian. Kabardian language.

[**KABBA**] Kaba (Kabba), or Kabba of Goré, is a language of the Sara people in Central African Republic and Chad, with around 100,000 speakers. There are several languages named Kaba, which is a local generic term approximately equivalent to Sara. Kaba of Gore is confusingly classified as a Sara rather than as a Kaba language. Kabba is a tonal language. There are three tones, High (H) Mid (M) and Low (L) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ksp. Alternate Names: Kaba, Sara.

**2007:** [IUW] *Kabba-English-French dictionary: with English-Kabba and French-Kabba finderlists*, by [Rosmarie Moser & Jean-Pierre Dingatoloum]. Muenchen: Lincom, 2007. v, 520 p.: ill; 25 cm. Original green, red and yellow paper over boards, lettered in white, red and black, with color photos of tribal members on front and rear covers. Languages of the world. Dictionaries; 41. Kabba-English-French dictionary, pp. 1-220, English-Kabba, pp. 221-354, French-Kabba, pp. 355-520.

"Rosmaria Moser worked five years (1994-1999) as linguist among the Kabba... Jean-Pierre Dingatoloum, a Kabba and French-English teacher, was her close collaborator. Together they compiled the Kabba words and expressions and translated them into French and English" (rear cover).

[**KABIYÈ**] Kabiye ([kàbijè]; also rendered Kabiyé, Kabiye, Kabye, Kabyé, Kabyè, Cabrais) is an Eastern Gurunsi Gur language spoken primarily in northern Togo. Throughout the 20th century, there was extensive emigration to the centre and south of Togo and also to Ghana and Benin. According to the Lomé statistics office, Kabiye speakers made up over 23% of the Togolese population in 1999 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kbp. Alternate Names: Cabrai, Cabrais, Kabre, Kabure, Kabye.

**1974:** [IUW] *Lexique, français-kabiye-ewe*, par Bassari Ebia. First edition. [s.l.: s.n.], 1974. xii, 130 p.; 21 cm. Hendrix 795 lists only R. P. Brungard's *Grammaire et Dictionnaire kabré* published in Lomé in 1937 for this language.

**1985?a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire Kabiye-français: avec une esquisse de grammaire Kabiye et un lexique français-Kabiye*. [Togo?: s.n., 1985?]. 1 v. pp. 1-297, 1-29 [grammar], 1-172: ill. 7 p.; 29 cm. Library binding, preserving the original light-green wrappers, lettered in black. Cover title. Includes bibliographical references. Includes Kabiye-French, pp. 1-297 (first pagination), grammatical sketch, pp. 1-29 (second pagination) and French-Kabiye, pp. 1-172 (third pagination.) Includes no preliminary information and no separate title page.

**1985b:** [IUW] *Dlyoḡḡdl Kabiye keḡeḡu: Kabiye sans peine, Panla Kongo Sob*. Lomé, [Togo]: Di.Fo.P., 1985. Pp. 1-2 3-76. 21 cm. Original pink wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black (tribal huts under trees). Includes several brief vocabulary lists, and a "Lexique," Kabiye-French pp. 73-74.

"This small work we have placed at your disposal under the title, *Dlyoḡḡdl Kabiye keḡeḡu: Kabiye sans peine*, is intended to aid you in understanding and speaking Kabiye

without too much difficulty. We intend to improve the next edition by taking into account your comments and suggestions" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**KABUVERDIANU**] Cape Verdean Creole is a creole language of Portuguese basis, spoken on the islands of Cape Verde. It is the native language of virtually all Cape Verdeans, and it is used as a second language by the Cape Verdean diaspora. The language has particular importance for creolistics studies since it is the oldest (still-spoken) creole, and the most widely spoken Portuguese-based creole (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kea. Alternate Names: "Badiu" (pej.), Caboverdiano, Criol, Crioulo, Kriol, Krioulo, Krioulu, "Sampadjudu" (pej.)

**1957**: [IUW] *O dialecto crioulo de Cabo Verde*. [Lisboa] Imprensa Nacional de Lisboa, 1957. 391 p. 26 cm. Hendrix 443. Series: Junta das Missões Geográficas e de Investigações do Ultramar. Centro de Estudos Políticos e Sociais. Dialectos portugueses do Ultramar. Bibliography: p. 389.

Facsimile reprint **1984**: [IUW] *O dialecto crioulo de Cabo Verde*, por Baltasar Lopes da Silva. [Lisbon, Portugal]: Impr. Nacional-Casa da Moeda, 1984. 391 p.; 24 cm. Series: Escritores dos países de língua portuguesa; 1. "Fac-simile da 1a. edição, da Imprensa Nacional de Lisboa, de 1957"--Colophon. bibliographical references.

**1983 [1994]**: [IUW] *Disonariu Kabuverdianu*, by J.J.R ku Pires, J. Hutchison ku M. Goncalves. Boston: Funkul nko Lobu, 1994. 111 p.; 29 cm. Library binding. Second edition. Based on Sotavento dialects of Capeverdean. Distributed by Mother Tongue Editions. Cape Verdean Creole-English, pp. 4-111.

"This is actually the second edition of a dictionary of the Capeverdean language [which] first appeared in 1983 bearing the title *Disonariu preliminarium Kriolu*. This second edition bears a different title, and has benefited from the contributions of a third author, Manuel Goncalves... [It] was produced to respond to the needs of students at Boston University enrolled in the 1994 Co-operative African Language Institute [in June and July of] 1994... Although the word *preliminariu* has been removed from the title, [it] remains a working draft version, which is being improved on an ongoing basis" (Introduction).

**1999**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire cap-verdien-français: créoles de Santiago et Maio*. by Nicolas Quint. Paris: L'Harmattan, c1999. 316 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Original green and yellow wrappers, lettered in white and green. First edition. Includes "Lexique Créole de Santiago – Français, pp. 1-299, and Créole de Maio-Français, pp. 309-316. Second copy: IUW.

[**KABYLE**] Kabyle /kə'baɪl/ or Kabylia /kə'baɪliən/ (native names: Taqbaylit, ['θɛqβæjliθ], Tamaziɣt Taqbaylit, or Tazawt) is a Berber language spoken by the Kabyle people in the north and northeast of Algeria. It is spoken primarily in Kabylie, east of Algiers, and in the capital Algiers, but also by various groups near Blida, such as the Beni Salah and Beni Bou Yaqob (extinct?). Estimates about the number of speakers range from 5 million to about 7 million speakers (INALCO) worldwide, the majority in Algeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kab. Alternate Names: Amazigh, Kabyl, Kabylia, Tamazight, Taqbaylit.

**1836:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire berbère-français*, par M. J[ean]-H[onorat] Delaporte [1812-1871]. Paris: Impr. royale, [1836]. 29 p.; In-8°. Note(s): Extrait du "Journal asiatique". IIIe série. Unopened and untrimmed copy, in presumably original unprinted blue-gray wrappers.

**1844:** [LILLYbm] *Grammaire et dictionnaire abrégés de la langue berbère*, [Jean-Michel] Venture de Paradis, edited by Amédée Jaubert. Paris: Société de Géographie, Imprimerie Royale, 1844. Contemporary quarter brown leather and marbled paper over boards (most of leather spine missing). Pp. [6] I II-XXIII XXIV, I 2-236. First edition. Recueil de voyages et de mémoires publié par la Société de Géographie, Paris; t. 7, 1. partie. Not in Zaubmüller (who lists only Jaubert's *Dictionnaire français-berbère [Dialecte Kabâiles]* of that same year, the earliest date of any Berber dictionary listed). Includes French-Berber (both transcribed and in script)-Arabic dictionary in four columns, pp. [19]-183, with a Berber-French index prepared by Jaubert, pp. [185]-211, double-columned.

"From the earliest days of its existence, the Geographical Society had expressed the desire to publish the Berber Dictionary of Venture, which has remained in manuscript for over fifty years, to the great detriment of African Studies and particularly the ethnography of the peoples of the Atlas Mountains. Scholars gained some faint idea of the importance of the work, deposited by Voleny in the Bibliothèque Royale, when Langlès appended a brief excerpt from it to his translation of Hornemann's travels... Finally in 1843, the Maréchal Duc de Dalmatie, Minister of War (our thanks to him!) confirmed a previous ministerial decision of 2 October 1839 in accord with the wishes of the Society and lent his aid to the publication of the entire work" (Biographical notice, tr: BM)

"The foundation of the Berber language is no more than the jargon of a savage people; it does not possess terms for expressing abstract ideas, being forced to borrow these from the Arabs. Man is not subject to laziness or death; he is lazy, he is dead; bread does not possess roundness, it is round. The language of these peoples only furnishes them with concrete terms for expressing qualities tied to their subjects, and it is due to this lack that the tyranny of the plains obliges them to live isolated in their mountains, constantly thrown into a state of war with the inhabitants of neighboring mountains by jealousy and self-interest... Although their religion is Islamic, very few among them know the Arabic language" (Author's Preface, tr: BM).

**1887a:** [LILLY] *Kabail vocabulary: supplemented by aid of a new source*, by Francis William Newman (1805-1897). London: Trübner & Co., 1887. Original brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 377. The introduction makes reference to unpublished earlier work, the "new source" in the title; this may be Basset's work, also published in 1887 (see following entry).

**1887b:** [LILLY] *Manuel de langue kabyle (dialecte zouaoua) grammaire, bibliographie, chrestomathie et lexique*, by René Marie Joseph Basset. Paris, Maissonneuve & C. Leclerc, 1887. Original brown cloth stamped and lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI-XVI, I 2-70 71-72. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 338. Includes Kabyle-French, pp. [42]-70.

**1913:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique Kabyle-français: glossaire extrait de la deuxième année de langue Kabyle*, by A. S. Boulifa. Alger: Adolphe Jourdan, 1913. Original blue quarter-linen and gray paper over boards, lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI-VIII IX-X, I 2-

174. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes Kabyle-French, pp. [1]-174.

"This lexicon, extracted from our *Méthode de Kabyle*, Deuxième Année, includes more than 1,500 words of Berber or Arabic origin.... The only Kabyle-French dictionary that exists for the Zouaoua dialect is that of Huygues, which appeared a few years ago. Although it was far from complete, this work, the first of its kind, can only call forth our thanks to the author and our congratulations for his initiative. The only reproach one can make of him was that he failed to take full advantage of the numerous and precious elements in the *Dictionnaire Français-Kabyle* of Father Creusat and that of Father Ollivier. In the absence of a small Kabyle-French dictionary, that of Huygues being notoriously weak, our distinguished and amiable editor M. Ad. Jourdan, having noted the importance of our small lexicon, did not hesitate to take on, in the public interest, the considerable sacrifice of issuing this special edition. This separate printing, due to its moderate price and the thousands of details it offers on the Kabyle language, will be of great utility to the Algerian public" (Avertissement, tr: BM).

**1958:** [LILLY] *Textes berbères dans le parler des Irjen (Kabylie-Algérie)*, by André Picard. Alger: La Typo-Litho et Jules Carbonel, 1958. 2 vols. 26.5 cm. Vol. 1: Introduction – Textes- Traduction: xxiv, 316 p.; Vol. 2: Glossaire: pp. 319-670. Both vols. in original pale green wrappers, lettered in black. Vol. 2: Glossary, Kabyle-French, pp. 319-670. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder with his ink ownership stamps and ink annotations on title pages.

**1982:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire kabyle-français: parler des At Mangellat, Algérie*, J.-M. Dallet. Paris: Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France, 1982-1985. 2 v.: ill.; 25 cm. Other titles: *Dictionnaire français-kabyle*. Etudes ethno-linguistiques Maghreb-Sahara, 1. Summaries in Arabic, English, French, German, and Spanish. Vol. 2 has title: *Dictionnaire français-kabyle*. Bibliography: v. 1, p. 1019-1024. Kabyle-French-Kabyle dictionary.

**2011:** [IUW] *Le kabyle de poche*, F. Amazit-Hamidchi et M. Lounaci; illustrations de J.-L. Goussé. Chennevières-sur-Marne, France: Assimil, c2011. x, 197 p.: ill. (some col.); 15 cm. Original gary-green and white illustrated wrappers, lettered in white, black, and brown. Publication based on the collection *Wort für Wort* (Bielefeld: Reise Know-How Verlag Peter Rump GmbH). Pagination also given in Kabyle. Includes bibliographical references (p. 166-167) and indexes. Kabyle-French, pp. 171-183, and French-Kabyle, pp. 184-196.

[**KACHARI**] Kachari (or Cachari) is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken in Assam, India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xac. Alternate Names: Cachari, Plains Kachari.

**1885:** see under **INDO-AYRAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1909 [1975]:** see under **GARO**.

[**KADARU**] Kadaru is a Nubian language of Sudan. Koldagi is listed by Multitree as an alternate name of Kadaru.

Ethnologue: kdu. Alternate Names: Kadaru, Kadero, Kaderu, Kodhin, Kodhinniai, Kodoro, Tamyra.

**1829:** see under **NUBIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1863:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**KADAZAN DUSUN**] Kadazan Dusun, a.k.a. Bunduliwan (Dusun: Boros Dusun), is one of the more widespread languages spoken by the Dusun and Kadazan peoples of Sabah, Malaysia. Under the efforts of the Kadazandusun Cultural Association Sabah, the standardized Kadazan-Dusun language is of the central Bundu-Liwan dialect spoken in Bundu and Liwan (now parts of the present-day districts of Ranau, Tambunan and Keningau). Dusun Bundu-liwan's selection was based on it being the most mutually intelligible, when conversing with other Dusun or Kadazan dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dtp. Alternate Names: Central Dusun, Central Kadazan, Dusan, Dusum, Dusun, Dusur, Idaan, Kadasan, Kadayan, Kadazandusun, Kedayan.

**1958:** [IUW] *Kadazan-English and English-Kadazan dictionary*, compiled by A. Antonissen. Canberra, Govt. Print. Off. [1958]. 273 p. 25 cm. Cover title: Kadazan dictionary and grammar.

[**KADIWÉU**] Kadiweu is a Mataco–Guaicuru language spoken by 1,200-1,800 people in Brazil. Kadiwéu is a Waikurúan language spoken by about 1,000 Indians distributed over an area of 5,380 km<sup>2</sup> near the town of Bodoquena in the State of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kbc. Alternate Names: Caduvéó, Ediu-Adig, Mbaya-Guaikuru.

**1899:** see under **GUAICURUAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KAFA**] Kafa or Kefa (Kafi noono) is an Afroasiatic language spoken in Ethiopia at the Keffa Zone (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kbr. Alternate Names: Caffino, Kaffa, Kaficho, Kefa, Keffa, Manjo.

**1888:** [LILLY] *Die Kafa-Sprache in Nord-Ost Afrika*, by Leo Reinisch. Vienna: F. Tempsky, 1888. Two vols. [Vol. I] Pp. 1-3 4-93 94; [Vol. II] Pp. 1-3 4-138. 23 cm. Two volumes bound as one, contemporary brown quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards; spine lettered and decorated in gold. First editions. Vol. I was printed in April, 1888 (cf. p. 93) and Volume II in June, 1888 (cf. p. 138). Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 800. Includes (in Vol. II) Kafa-German, pp. [3]-102, and German-Kafa, pp. 103-138. The opening pages of Volume I offer a detailed account the origins of this dictionary, including references to the "extremely limited" earlier vocabularies of Kafa in Krapf and Beke (bibliographical references in full, p. 5). First dictionary of the language.

**1951:** [IUW] *Studi etiopici IV: La lingua Caffina*, by Enrico Cerulli. Roma: Istituto per l'Oriente, 1951. First edition. 561 pp. 24.8 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black and red. Includes Part IV, "Lessico Caffino," Kafa-Italian lexicon, pp. [389]-522, and Italian index to the lexcon, pp. [533]-551. First Italian-Kafa dictionary.

[**KAGORO**] [Wiki redirects Kagoro to Kita Maninkakan, a language of Mali]: The Kagoro variety is 86% lexically similar according to Ethnologue, and is being replaced by Bambara (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xkg. Alternate Names: Kakolo.

**2001:** [IUW] *Esquisse contrastive du kagoro (manding)*, by Valentin Vydrine. Köln: Köppe, c2001. 280 p., [1] fold. plate: ill., 1 map; 24 cm. Library binding, incorporating original black front and rear wrappers, lettered in white. Mande languages

and linguistics; v. 4. Kagoro-French vocabulary, pp. 201-274. Includes bibliographical references (p. 275-277).

"The vocabulary consists primarily of data collected on the language of the village of Sébékoro during my stay of ten days there (March 1998)" (p. 201).

[**KAGULU**] Kaguru (Kagulu) is a Bantu language of the Morogoro and Dodoma regions of Tanzania. It is closely related to Gogo and Zaramo, but is not intelligible with other languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kki. Alternate Names: Chikagulu, Cikagulu, Kaguru, Kigaguru, Kikagulu, Kiningo, Megi, Northern Sagara, Solwa.

**1886:** [LILLY] *Grammar of the Kaguru language, eastern equatorial Africa*, by J.T. Last. London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1886. 2 p., 147 p. 17 cm. Original olive cloth, lettered and decoration in black. First edition. Hendrix 801 (only entry for this language). Preface by R.N. Cust. English-Kaguru vocabulary: p. 90-147. First published vocabulary of this language. With the ink stamp of the "Bibl. Miss. Prov. Germ. S. J.," and the ownership label of John Lawson.

"Mr. Last dwelt many years in the midst of [the Sagira] tribe, and compiled large Vocabularies and this Grammatical Treatise, which is a great addition to our knowledge, as nothing was known of it previously" (Preface).

**2008:** [IUW] *The Kagulu language of Tanzania: grammar, texts and vocabulary*, by Malin Petzell. Köln: Köppe, c2008. 234 p.: ill.; 24 cm. East African languages and dialects v. 19.

[**KAHE**] The Kahe are an ethnic and linguistic group based southeast of Moshi in Kilimanjaro Region Tanzania. The Kahe language, or Kikahe, is in the Chagga cluster of Bantu languages. Three dialects are recognized: Kimwangaria, Msengoni and Kichangareni. Kikahe is spoken by 9130 people, and is one of the smaller language communities in Tanzania (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hka. Alternate Names: Kikahe.

**2008:** [IUW] *Kikahe: msamiati wa Kikahe-Kiswahili-Kiingereza na Kiingereza-Kikahe-Kiswahili = Kahe-Swahili-English and English-Kahe-Swahili lexicon*, by Kulikoyela K. Kahigi. Dar-es-Salaam: Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project, University of Dar-es-Salaam, 2008. xv, 105 p.; 25 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 13. Includes bibliographical references (p. xiv). In Kahe, English and Swahili.

[**KAILI LANGUAGES**] Kaili is an Austronesian dialect cluster of the Celebic branch, and is one of the principal languages of Central Sulawesi. The heartland of the Kaili area is the broad Palu River valley which stretches southward from Central Sulawesi's capital city, Palu. Kaili is also spoken in the mountains which rise on both sides of this valley, and along the coasts of the Makassar Strait and the Gulf of Tomini (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists eight separate languages under the Kaili group: Baras [brs], Kaili, Da'a [kzf], Kaili, Ledo [lew], Kaili, Unde [unz], Moma [myl], Sedoa [tvw], Tado [klw], and Topoiyo [toy].

[**KAILI, LEDO**] Ledo Kaili is the largest member of the Kaili languages, which are a dialect chain within the Kaili-Pamona language family. These languages are spoken in

Central Sulawesi (Indonesia). Kaili with all of its dialects is one of the largest languages in Sulawesi. One third of the population of Sulawesi Tengah province were (1979) native speakers of a Kaili language. The object language of this article is the main dialect Ledo, which is spoken in the Donggala and Sigi districts (Kabupaten) in and around the provincial capital Palu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lew. Alternate Names: Kaili, Ledo, Paloesch, Palu.

**2014:** [IUW] *Kamus bahasa Indonesia - Kaili Tara*, by Deni Karsana, Siti Fatinah, Aminah. Edisi pertama, cetakan pertama. Makassar: De La Macca, 2014. xvi, 400 pages; 21 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and red, with color photos on the front and rear covers. Indonesian-Kaili, pp. 1-398. Includes bibliographical references (pages 399-400). Preliminary matter in Indonesian.

[**KAKATAIBO-KASHIBO**] Cashibo (Caxibo, Cacibo, Cachibo, Cahivo), Cacataibo, Cashibo-Cacataibo, Managua, or Hagueti is an indigenous language of Peru in the region of the Aguaytía, San Alejandro, and Súngaro rivers. It belongs to the Panoan language family. Dialects are Kashibo (Kaschinö), Rubo/Isunbo, Kakataibo, and Nokaman, which until recently had been thought to be extinct.

Ethnologue: cbr. Alternate Names: Aincacatai, Cachibo, Cacibo, Cahivo, Cashibo-Cacataibo, Caxibo, Hagueti, Incauncanibo, Kashibo, Managua.

**1987:** [IUW] *Vocabulario cashibo-cacataibo*, recopiladora, Olive Shell; revisado por Marlene Ballena Dávila. Yarinacocha, Pucallpa, Perú: Ministerio de Educación: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1987. First edition. 105 p.; 22 cm. Serie Lingüística peruana; no. 23. Spanish or Cashibo language.

[**KAKI AE**] Kaki Ae, or Tate, is a language with about 500 speakers, half the ethnic population, near Kerema, in Papua New Guinea. Kaki Ae has no distinction between /t/ and /k/. It has been proposed to be related to the Eleman languages, but the connections appear to be loans (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tbd. Alternate Names: Lorabada, Lou, Raepa Tati, Tate, Tati.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1997:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KAILI, LEDO**] Ledo Kaili is the largest member of the Kaili languages, which are a dialect chain within the Kaili–Pamona language family. These languages are spoken in Central Sulawesi (Indonesia). Kaili with all of its dialects is one of the largest languages in Sulawesi. One third of the population of Sulawesi Tengah province were (1979) native speakers of a Kaili language. [The] main dialect [is] Ledo, which is spoken in the Donggala and Sigi districts (Kabupaten) in and around the provincial capital Palu.

Ethnologue: lew. Alternate Names: Kaili, Ledo, Paloesch, Palu.

**1934:** [LILLYbm] *Handleiding voor de oefening der Ledo-taal inleiding, teksten met vertaling en aanteekeningen en woordenlijst*, S[amuel] J[onathan] Esser [1900-1944]. Bandoeng: A.C. Nix & Co., 1934. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-90 91-92. First edition. Series: Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Bataviaasch genootschap van kunsten en wetenschappen, deel 82, 1. Stuk. Not in

Zaunmüller. Includes Dutch-Ledo Kaili, pp. [53]-90. This appears to be the first substantial vocabulary of the language.

**2014:** [IUW] *Kamus bahasa Indonesia - Kaili Tara*, by Deni Karsana, Siti. Edisi pertama, cetakan pertama. First edition, first printing. Makassar: De La Macca, 2014. xvi, 400 pages; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (pages 399-400). Indonesian-Ledo Kaili dictionary.

[**KAINGANG**] The Kaingang language (also spelled Kaingáng) is an indigenous language spoken in the South of Brazil, belonging to the Gê language family. The Kaingang nation has about 30,000 people, and about from 60% to 65% speak the language. Most also speak Portuguese. The Kaingang and Xokleng were previously considered a single ethnicity, which went by a number of names including Amhó, Dorin, Gualachi, Chiqui, Ingain, Botocudo, Ivitorocái (= Amho), Kamé, Kayurukré, Tain (= Ingain), Taven. Some of these may have been tribal names; others were exonyms. Those living along the coast at the time of the Conquest were called Guayaná, and are considered to be the ancestors of the Kaingang. It is unknown to what extent the names might have corresponded to dialectal differences (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kgp. Alternate Names: Bugre, Caingang, Coroado, Coroados.

**1931:** see under **GUANA** (Brazil).

**2006:** [IUW] *Os índios Kaingang de San Pedro (Misiones): com um vocabulário*, by Juan Bautista Ambrosetti. Campinas, SP, Brasil: C. Nimuendajú, 2006. 159 p.: ill., 20 cm. First edition. Includes bibliographical references. Spanish; some vocabulary in Kaingang.

[**KAKO**] Kako or Mkako or Mkaka, is a Bantu language spoken mainly in Cameroon, but also has speakers in the Central African Republic and Congo. The main population centers of Kako speakers includes Batouri and Ndélélé in the East Region of Cameroon. Once grouped with the Gbaya dialect cluster and often still referred to as part of an undefined "Gbaya-Kaka" group, Kako is now grouped in the Bantu subgroup of the Niger–Congo language family (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kkj. Alternate Names: Kaka, Mkako.

**1989:** [IUW] *Lexique kakɔ-français, français-kakɔ, avec tableaux de conjugaisons*, par Urs Ernst, éd. Yaoundé, République du Cameroun: Société internationale de linguistique, 1989. 98 p.; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original pale yellow front wrapper, lettered and illustrated in black. Kako-French, pp. 11-52, French-Kako, pp. 55-90. Institute of Social Sciences (Cameroon). Centre for Anthropological Research and Studies.

"This lexicon is intended for speakers of Kako who have learned to read and write their own language. It is also aimed at non-speakers of the language who wish to study and learn it.... The lexicon contains about 1950 words, the great majority of which are part of everyday language. There are also some terms, which, although well integrated into the language, do not have their origin in Kako. The primary languages contributing to the vocabulary are the following: English, German, Gbaya, Ewondo and Fulfulde. The words come from the standard reference dialect "ngbakɔ," which is spoken primarily in Batouri and surrounding villages" (Avant-Propos, tr: BM).

[**KALAGAN**] Kalagan is an Austronesian dialect cluster of the Davao Region of Mindanao in the Philippines. It is also spoken in a few parts of Caraga, still in Mindanao (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kqe. Alternate Names: Kaagan, Kinalagan, Minuslim Kalagan.

**1970:** [IUW] *Two views of Kalagan grammar*, by Grace C. Collins. 1970. 113 l. illus. Library binding. Reproduced from typescript. Thesis (Ph.D.)--Indiana University, 1970. Lexicon I: Kalagan-English, ff. [94]-101, Lexicon II: Kalagan-English, ff. [102]-107.

"This study includes first a rather traditional structural sketch of the central syntactic system of Kalagan, and second a generative 'case grammar' of this Philippine language. The first part is intended to be maximally enlightening to those who have no knowledge of Kalagan.... The generative grammar presented here is an application of the theory of 'case grammar' as developed by Charles J. Fillmore (1968)" (Preface).

[**KALANGA**] The Kalanga language, or Ikalanga, TjiKalanga, is a Bantu language spoken by the Kalanga people. It is known for its extensive phoneme inventory, which includes palatalized, velarized, aspirated, and breathy-voiced consonants. It is closely related to KheLobedu language spoken in northeastern South Africa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kck. Alternate Names: Bakaa, Chikalanga, Ikalanga, Kalana, Kanana, Makalaka, Sekalaña, Tjikalanga, Wakalanga, Western Shona.

**201-?:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**2012:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**KALAPUYA**] Kalapuyan (also Kalapuya) is a small extinct language family that was spoken in the Willamette Valley of Western Oregon, United States. It consists of three languages: 1. Northern Kalapuya (also known as Tualatin–Yamhill), 2. Central Kalapuya (also known as Santiam), 3. Yoncalla (also known as Southern Kalapuya) (Wiki).

Ethnologue treats Kalapuya as a single language: kyl. Alternate Names: Kalapuyan, Lukamiute, Santiam, Wapatu.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

[**KALASHA**] Kalasha (also known as Kalashamondr) is spoken by the Kalash people who reside in the remote valleys of Bumburet, Birir and Rumbur, which are west of Ayun, which is ten miles down the river from Chitral Town, high in the Hindu Kush mountains in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. The Kalash have their own religion, with gods and goddesses. There are an estimated 5,000 speakers of Kalasha. Until the late 20th century, Kalasha was an undocumented language. More recently, through the work of a Greek NGO and local Kalasha elders seeking to preserve their oral traditions, a new Kalasha alphabet has been created (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kls. Alternate Names: Kalashamon, Kalashi.

**1973:** see under **INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KALENJIN**] The Nandi languages, or Kalenjin proper, are a dialect cluster of the Kalenjin branch of the Nilotic language family. In Kenya, where speakers make up 18% of the population, the name Kalenjin, a Nandi expression meaning "I say (to you)", gained prominence in the late 1940s and the early 1950s, when several Kalenjin-speaking

peoples united under it. This ethnic consolidation created a major ethnic group in Kenya, and also involved a standardization of the Kenyan Kalenjin dialects. However, since outside Kenya the name Kalenjin has been extended to related languages such as Okiek of Tanzania and Elgon languages of Uganda, it is common in linguistic literature to refer to the languages of the Kenyan Kalenjin peoples as Nandi, after the principal variety.

Ethnologue: kln.

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Kalenjin-English Dictionary*, by C[harles] C. Ng'elechei. Nairobi: Thomson Press, [1972]. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [6] 1-61 62. First edition. Not in Hendrix (who lists only the author's unpublished manuscript of 1971 and the *Kalenjin-English, English-Kalenjin Dictionary* published in Nairobi in 1979, 121 pages. Hendrix calls Kalenjin "a Southern Nilotic cover term for the Nandi, Suk, and Tatoga languages.") Includes Kalenjin-English, pp. 1-61. This is the first extensive vocabulary of the language.

"Charles has produced a monumental Kalenjin-Kalenjin Dictionary. Unfortunately this work is not yet published... This little Kalenjin-English Dictionary (vocabulary) is a worthwhile addition to whatever books we have so far. It is a foundation. On this foundation a house is about to grow" (Foreword by Taita Towett, Minister for Education).

**1979:** [IUW] *Tikshenari ne bo Kalenjin ak English koboto tikshenari ne bo English ak Kalenjin = Kalenjin-English, English-Kalenjin dictionary*, C.C. Ng'elechei. Nairobi: Transafrica, 1979. 121 p.; 22 cm. Spine title: Kalenjin-English-Kalenjin dictionary.

**2007:** [IUW] *A glossary of Kalenjin names, terms, and sayings*, Ambrose Keitany. Eldoret, Kenya: Zapf Chancery, 2007. 97 p.; 21 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in white, with a color illustration of drinking vessel on the front cover. Includes bibliographical references (p. [96]--97). Kalenjin-English glossary of names with their English meanings, pp. [12]-[89].

"The majority of Africans have lately tended to stop using their ancestral names. Such a phenomenon is not only tragic but a symptom of cultural brainwash... But lately, a number of Africans, Kalenjins included, are making a journey into a rediscovery process... The traditional African names that were stripped off pioneer believers in a bid to 'christianize' them are now being restored.... Traditional Kalnejin names have interesting meanings and unique histories... rich in tribal resonance.... The Kalenjins have gorgeous, charming, and melodious names even to non-Kalenjin speakers.... There is every need to bestow our children or yourself with an ethnic name for the purpose of cultural affirmation, and declaration of ancestral heritage" (Introduction).

**2009:** [IUW] *Samburtaab ng'aleekaab Kaleenchin = Kalenjin dictionary*, Kibny'aanko Seroney. Nairobi: MvuleAfrica Publishers, 2009. 595 p.; 21 cm. Original orange and yellow wrappers, lettered in black and green. Includes bibliographical references. A Kalenjin-Kalenjin-English dictionary, pp. [1]-595.

"Now Samburtaab Ng'aleekaab Kaleenchin, in his Kalenjin-Kalnejin dictionary endeavours to bring together all the Kalnejin words in one volume. The fear that a dictionary of Kalnejin is impossible due to the different dialects or variations of the Kalnejin language now seems unfounded.... This is the first time a Kalnejin dictionary defines words in Kalnejin and provides equivalence in English" (Introduction).

**[KALISPEL-PEND D'OREILLE]** The Salish or Séliš language /'seɪltʃ/, also known as Kalispel–Pend d'oreille, Kalispel–Spokane–Flathead, or, to distinguish it from the Salish language family to which it gave its name, Montana Salish, is a Salishan language spoken (as of 2005) by about 64 elders of the Flathead Nation in north-central Montana and of the Kalispel Indian Reservation in northeastern Washington state, and by another 50 elders (as of 2000) of the Spokane Indian Reservation of Washington. As of 2012, Salish spoken by the Spokane (Npoqínišcn), Kalispel (Qalispé), Pend d'Oreilles, and Bitterroot Salish (Séliš). The total ethnic population was 8,000 in 1977, but most have switched to English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fla. Alternate Names: “Flathead-Kalispel” (pej.), “Kalispel-Flathead” (pej.), Nqlispélišcn, Salish.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1877-78-79a:** [LILLY] *A Dictionary of the Kalispel or Flat-Head Indian Language, compiled by Missionaries of the Society of Jesus [Rev. Joseph Giorda]. Part I: Kalispel-English.* Montana: St. Ignatius Print, 1877-78-79 bound with *Appendix to the Kalispel-English Dictionary.* [St. Ignatius], Montana: St. Ignatius Print, 1879. Original (?) plain brown paper wrapper, using pages from a catalogue of a religious supply company as endpapers. Housed in chemise and quarter-morocco case. [4 pp.] [1]-644; appendix, [4 pp.] [1]-36. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller.

"The design of the present work is to afford assistance in the study of the language, mainly to those who have dedicated themselves to the teaching and regeneration of these Indian tribes." Listed in Schoenberg 'Jesuit Mission Imprints' as 3 & 4 respectively, and, together with imprint 5 (see following item), they constitute the entire dictionary. "The full dictionary... is considered one of the greatest mission press publications in American history. Its size alone is impressive, 1,148 pages in three volumes. It represents years of labor by three of the best scholars of Indian languages... There has been speculation about the number of Kalispel dictionaries printed. The exact number is not known. Palladino reports that fifty copies were printed especially for libraries in America and Europe 'as might wish to possess a book so rare and curious and of such interest to linguists.' Other copies, printed for missionary use, probably amounted to fifty. Even if there were so many, a fair number of them has not survived the many mission fires or casual use by indifferent persons" (Schoenberg, pp. 18-19).

**1877-78-79b:** [LILLY] *A Dictionary of the Kalispel or Flat-head Indian Language. Part II. English-Kalispel,* by Rev. Joseph Giorda. [St. Ignatius], Montana: St. Ignatius Print, 1877-8-9. Original (?) plain brown paper wrappers. 456 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 7 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1940:** [IUW] *The Kalispel language, an outline of the grammar with text, translations and dictionary,* by Hans Vogt. Oslo, I kommisjon hos J. Dybwad, 1940. 178 p. 27 cm. Original tan boards, lettered in black, with black cloth spine (possibly added by library). At head of title: Det Norske videnskaps-akademi i Oslo. "Fremlagt i den hist-filos. klasses møte den 20. mai 1938." Trykt for Fridtjof Nasens fond. Includes Kalispel-English dictionary, pp. 136-178.

"The material given in this outline of the Kalispel language has been collected during the summer of 1937, when I had the opportunity of spending eleven weeks with the

Kalispel Indians. These Indians are a small tribe living on a reservation of their own in Pend Oreille county (Wash.) on the east side of the Clarke Fork River, north of Newport. . . . On the reservation the old people and the small children under school-age speak only Kalispel. The middle generation, especially the men, know some English, but speak Kalispel among themselves. The younger generation who have learnt English at school, often talk English among themselves. The old people complained that they did not talk good Kalispel. My young informant, Joe Abrahamson. . . was, in their opinion, one of the very few young people who talked a pure and easy Kalispel. He had at the same time a fair knowledge of English" (Introduction).

[**KALMYK-OIRAT**] Kalmyk Oirat (Kalmyk: Хальмг Өөрдin келн), commonly known as the Kalmyk language (Kalmyk: Хальмг келн) is a register of the Oirat language, natively spoken by the Kalmyk people of Kalmykia, a federal subject of Russia. In Russia, it is the normative form of the Oirat language (based on the Torgut dialect), which belongs to the Mongolic language family. The Kalmyk people of the northwest Caspian Sea of Russia claim descent from the Oirats from Eurasia, who have also historically settled in Mongolia and northwest China. According to UNESCO, the language is "Definitely endangered". According to the Russian census of 2010, there are 80,500 speakers of an ethnic population consisting of 183,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xal. Alternate Names: European Oirat, Kalmack, Kalmuck, Kalmuk, Kalmytskii Jazyk, Khalli, Oirat, Qalmaq, Volga Oirat, Western Mongolian.

**1730:** [LILLY] *Das nord- und ostliche Theil von Europa und Asia, in so weit solches das gantze Russische Reich mit Siberien und der grossen Tatarey in sich begreiffet, in einer historisch-geographischen Beschreibung der alten und neuern Zeiten, vorgestellt; nebst einer noch niemahls ans Licht gegebenen Tabula polyglotta von zwey und dreyssigerley Arten tatarischer vöcker Sprachen und einem kalmuckischen Vocabulario.* Zusammen gebracht und ausgefertiget von Philipp Johann von Strahlenberg. Stockholm: In Verlegung des Autoris, 1730. [26], 438, [16] p. illus.; 23 cm. Contemporary vellum, with hand-lettered spine. Notes: Includes 21 tables, illustrations and the first published vocabulary of Kalmyk (with German), pp. 137-156, double column, as well as the final folding polyglot table of various languages and dialects in the region. The separately-issued map was once mounted on a stub between pages 136 and 137 in the Lilly copy, but was torn out roughly at one point, leaving only a portion of the upper left-hand corner. The Lilly copy with numerous early annotations in ink.

First English translation **1738:** *An historico-geographical description of the north and eastern parts of Europe and Asia, but more particularly of Russia, Siberia, and Great Tartary; both in their ancient and modern state: together with an entire new polyglot-table of the dialects of 32 Tartarian nations, and a vocabulary of the Kalmuck-Mungalian tongue,* by Philipp Johann von Strahlenberg. London: W. Innys and R. Manby, 1738.

Contemporary brown leather over boards, with gilt tooled spine and leather label lettered in gold. Pp. [4] i ii-ix x-xii, 1 2-463 464 + 10 plates, some folding, and a large folding polyglot table. First edition in English, this the re-issue with a new title page in 1738 (first issue of first edition appeared in 1736). Translated from the German, which first appeared in 1730 in

Stockholm (see above). Not in Zauhmüller. Includes the first published vocabulary of Kalmyk in English, pp. 142-163, double column, as well as the final folding polyglot table of various languages and dialects in the region. This copy with the ink ownership signature of John Ranking on the title page. Ranking was author of *Historical researches on the wars and sports of the Mongols and Romans, in which elephants and wild beasts were employed or slain, and the remarkable local agreement of history with the remains of such animals found in Europe and Siberia ... With a map and ten plates* (London, 1826), and *Historical researches on the conquest of Peru, Mexico, Bogota, Natchez, and Talomeco, in the thirteenth century, by the Mongols, accompanied with elephants; and the local agreement of history and tradition, with the remains of elephants and mastodontes, found in the New world* (London, 1827).

First French translation **1757**: *Description historique de l'Empire russe, traduite de l'ouvrage allemand de M. le baron Strahlenberg*, trans. by Jean Louis Barbeau de la Bruyère [1710-1781]. A Amsterdam: Chez Desaint & Saillant, 1757. 2 v.; [vol. 1] xx, 384; [vol.2] xi, 406; 17 cm. Contemporary calf with gilt spines. Includes [vol. 2] Kalmyk-French, pp. 323-363.

**1935**: [IUW] *Kalmückisches Wörterbuch*, by G. J. Ramstedt. Helsinki: Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1935. xxx, 560 p.; 26 cm. Lexica Societatis Fenno-Ugricae; 3. Zauhmüller 217.

**1964**: [IUW] *Russko-kalmytskii slovar: Okolo 32 000 slov*, by I.K. Ilishkin. Moskva: Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1964.

**1978**: [IUW] *Materials for an Oirat-Mongolian to English citation dictionary*, by John R. Krueger. Bloomington, Ind.: The Mongolia Society, 1978- . v.; 28 cm. Other titles: Oirat-Mongolian draft dictionary. Publications of the Mongolia Society. Incomplete contents: pt. 1. The vowels, a e i o ö u ü. pt. 2. The consonants n, x, y, b, p, s, s'. pt. 3. The consonants t, d, l, m, c, z, j, j/, y, k, k', g, g', r, v, h. Kalmyk-Oirat-English dictionary.

**1979**: [IUW] *Qudum-Todo-igi qaricuuluqsan Monggol keleni toli* / [Còijingjab, To. Badma-nar naairuulbai]. 1. keb. First edition. [Ürümci]: Šinjiyang-giyin Aradiyin Kebleliyin Xorō, [1979]. 11, 449 p.; 22 cm. In Oirat (Oirat script) and Mongolian (Mongolian script). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Mongolian-Kalmyk-Oirat dictionary.

**1998**: [IUW] *Oiirad aman ayalgun-u üges = 卫拉特方言词汇* / Coijungjab, Na. Gereltü naiirağulba. *Oiirad aman ayalgun-u üges = Weilate fang yan ci hui* / Coijungjab, Na. Gereltü naiirağulba. 1. keb. First edition.呼和浩特市: 内蒙古大学出版社, 1998. [Kökeqota]: Öbör Monggol-un Yeke Surgaguli-yin Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1998. [13], 289 p.; 21 cm. In Mongolian (Mongolian and phonetic romanization) and Chinese. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Kalmyk-Oirat-Chinese dictionary.

**2002**: [IUW] *Bi khal'mg kel daschanav: ba-h ors-khal'mg tol'*, [sostaviteli, I.K. Ilishkin ... (et al.)]. Elst: Khal'mg degter ·har·hach, 2002. 509 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Kalmyk-Oirat dictionary.

[**KALULI**] Kaluli, or Bosavi, is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. Named dialects are Ologo, Kaluli, Walulu, Kugenesi, but differences are not significant (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bco. Alternate Names: Bosavi.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Bosavi-English-Tok Pisin dictionary (Papua New Guinea).*

*Bosabi towo:liya: Ingilis towo:liya: Pisin towo:liya: bugo: Tok ples Bosavi, Tok Inglis, na Tok Pisin diksineli*, by Bambi B. Schieffeln & Steven Feld.. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, 1998. Original olive-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] *i-iv v-xx, 1-2 3-209 210-214*. First edition. Series: Pacific linguistics. Series C, 153. Includes Bosavi-English-Tok Pisin, pp. 3-149, English-Bosavi, pp. 150-170, Bosavi-English appendices, pp. 171-208. Second copy: IUW.

"This is the first dictionary of the language called Bosavi, spoken by less than 2,000 people, who live on the great Papuan Plateau north of Mount Bosavi, a collapsed volcano in the Southern Highlands region of Papua New Guinea. Bosavi is one of the more than 700 languages spoken in Papua New Guinea. The variant of the Bosavi language represented in the dictionary is principally that spoken in the central Bosavi area where people identify themselves and their language as Kaluli. Kaluli is one of four mutually intelligible dialects spoken in Bosavi."

[**KAMAR**] Kamar is an Indic language spoken by a tribal people of central India. It is spoken in two islands, one in Madhya Pradesh and one in Chhattisgarh (Wiki).

Ethnologue: keq.

**1951:** [LILLY] *The Kamar*, by S. C. Dube, with a Foreword by Christoph von Fürer-Haimendorf. Lucknow: The Universal Publishers, 1951. xii, 216 p., 24 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in reddish-brown; cream d.j., lettered in red, with a drawing of a tribal member with bow and arrow on the front cover. First edition. Appendix 4: Glossary, Kamar-English, pp. [207]-211. Appendix 5: Bibliography, p. [212]. From the library of the noted anthropologist Robert L. Carneiro with his signature.

"This book epitomizes the results of [Dr. Dube's] field work, in a part of Madhya Pradesh, and introduces a little known jungle tribe, whose life and living conditions have been meticulously gathered by him.... We commend this book to all who have a genuine interest in tribal transition and rehabilitation of the millions of backward communities gasping for breadth in an inhospitable environment and groaning under the shackles of agrestic serfdom. We know that 'we cannot be civilized unless all of us are civilised'" (front flap of d. j.).

New edition **2004:** [IUW] *The Kamar*, by S. C. Dube; [with an introduction by Nandini Sundar]. [New ed.] New Delhi; New York: Oxford University Press, 2004. xxvii, 240 p.: ill., maps; 23 cm. Originally published: Universal Publishers, 1951. Glossary, Kamar-English, pp. [200]-207. Includes bibliographical references (p. [208]-209) and index.

"*The Kamar* by S.C. Dube is based on the dissertation for which he was awarded the PhD degree of Nagpur University in 1947, when he was 25. The manuscript was prepared for publication mainly during the author's two-year stay (1948 and 1949) in Lucknow.... The text appears here much as it did fifty years ago. I thought it proper to

preserve the 'flavour' of the period and of Dube's relative youth when he wrote the book" (Preface to the New Edition, Leela Dube).

"The advantage of a book like *The Kamar* is that it has something of interest for everyone. Future anthropologists and historians of kinship can mine it as much as anthropologists studying shifting cultivation and the importance of fishing in an adivasi economy. Scholars of religion and ethnic politics may study it for the light it throws on Hinduization" (Introduction to the New Edition, Nandini Sundar).

[**KAMAS**] Kamassian is an extinct Samoyedic language, included by convention in the Southern group together with Mator and Selkup (although this does not constitute an actual subfamily). It had two dialects, Kamassian (also known as Kamas) and Koibal. The last native speaker of the Kamassian dialect, Klavdiya Plotnikova, died in 1989. Kamassian was spoken in Russia, east of the Ural mountains, by Kamasins. The term Koibal is also used as the ethnonym for the Kamas people who shifted to the Turkic Khakas language; the modern Koibal people are mixed Samoyed–Khakas–Yeniseian (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xas. Alternate Names: Kamassian.

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *Kai Donners Kamassisches Wörterbuch, nebst Sprachproben und Hauptzügen der Grammatik*, edited by A[ulis] J[ohannes] Joki. Helsinki: Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1944. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-VII VIII-LI LII, I-3 4-215 216. First edition. Lexica Societatis Fenno-Urgicae VIII. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Kamassin-German, pp. [3]-82, a further appendix of additional Kamassin-German vocabulary discovered among Donner's papers after the present dictionary was already set, pp. [194]-196, double columns, and a German index keyed to Kamassin, pp. [200]-215, four columns, with errata, p. [216]. Donner died in 1935 at the age of 46 from a serious illness contracted during his travels in Siberia. Kamassin is the language of the Kamasin Tartars, one of the sub-groups of the "so-called Samoyedes inhabiting the South of the governments of Tomsk and Yeniseisk have been much under Tartar influence and appear to be of a different stock." By 1987, only one speaker, 92 years old, remained. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

[**KAMASA**] Kamasa is a nearly extinct Angan language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: klp.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KAMAYURÁ**] The Kamayurá language (Kamaiurá in Portuguese) belongs to the Tupi–Guarani family, and is spoken by the Kamayurá people of Brazil – who numbered about 600 individuals in 2014. The Kamayurá people live in the Mato Grosso region of Brazil, specifically in the Upper Xingu area. Currently, there are many transcribed works of the Kamayurá language as well as many grammatical concepts. In her book “Gramatica do Kamaiura” (“Grammar of the Kamaiura”) Lucy Seki goes into detail on morphological structures and various phonological features of the Kamayurá language, [and includes a lexicon with 1200 entries (see below)] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kay. Alternate Names: Kamaiura, Kamaiurá, Kamayirá.

**1894:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**2000:** [IUW] Gramática do kamaiurá: língua tupi-guarani do Alto Xingu, by Lucy Seki. Campinas, SP, Brasil: Editora da Unicamp; São Paulo, SP: Imprensa Oficial SP, c2000. 482 p.: col. ill., maps; 25 cm. Pesquisas (Editora da UNICAMP). Originally presented as the author's thesis (post-doctoral)--Texas University. Includes bibliographical references (p. 473-482).

[**KAMBA**] The Kamba /'kæmbə/ language, or Kikamba, is a Bantu language spoken by the Kamba people of Kenya. It is also spoken by 5,000 people in Tanzania (Thaisu). The Kamba language has lexical similarities to other Bantu languages such as Kikuyu, Meru, and Embu. In Kenya, Kamba is generally spoken in 4 out of the forty-seven Counties of Kenya. These counties are Machakos, Kitui, Makueni, and Kwale. The Machakos variety is considered the standard variety of the three dialects and has been used in the translation of the Bible (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kam. Alternate Names: Akamba, Kekamba, Kikamba.

**1850:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT.**

**1885:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT.**

**1904:** see **1904b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT.**

**1906 [2012]:** [IUW] *Handbuch der Kambasprache*, Ernst Brutzer. Muenchen: LINCOM Europa, 2012. 100 p.; 21 cm. Original orange and yellow wrappers, lettered in black and yellow. LINCOM gramatica; 118. Facsimile reprint. Originally published: MSOS 9, III. Abt.: 3-100, 1906. Includes brief German-Kamba vocabularies based on parts on speech, for example an alphabetical vocabulary of verbs, pp. 25-29. Reprints the original Foreword to the 1906 edition, dated 1904.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *English-Kamba Vocabulary*, compiled by John S. Mbiti. Nairobi: Eagle Press, 1959. Original wrappers. First edition. Hendrix 806. Kamba is spoken by about 3 million people in the southeastern part of Kenya. Second copy: IUW; Nairobi: Kenya Literature Bureau, 1981; original powder-blue wrappers, lettered in black; see inside back wrapper for printing date; iv, 52 p.; brief Foreword dated May 1958. Includes English-Kamba, pp. 1-52.

**2006:** [IUW] *Kikamba dictionary: Kikamba-English: Kikamba-Kikamba: English-Kikamba*, John Harun Mwau. 2nd ed. Nairobi, Kenya: Mwau, J.H., c2006. vi, 676 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Original dark, light orange, purple and white wrappers, lettered in purple and white. Includes Kikamba-English, pp. 1-257, Kikamba-Kikamba, pp. 258-469, and English-Kikamba, pp. 470-645.

"In this First Kikamba dictionary I have sought to represent as wide a range of Kikamba dialects as possible. The compilation of indigenous language dictionaries has for a long time been the preserve of Western scholars. This was the case with pioneering dictionaries. As a result of an in-depth research, I have endeavored to be true and just to the history of the evolving language and the cultural dynamics involved.... [T]his dictionary is intended for library, home, school, business, and any other activity where mastery of Kikamba is a prerequisite. It is my hope that it will be a vital resource in the preservation of Wakamba culture, literature, and history; forming a platform for further exploits" (Foreword).

[**KAMBAATA**] Kambaata is a Highland East Cushitic language, part of the larger Afro-Asiatic family and spoken by the Kambaata people. Dialects are Kambaata, Tambaro, Alaba, and K'abeena. It is one of the official languages of Ethiopia. The New Testament and some parts of the Old Testament have been translated into the Kambaata language. At first, they were published in the Ethiopian syllabary (New Testament in 1992), but later on, they were republished in Latin letters, in conformity with new policies and practices (Wiki). Ethnologue lists Tamabaró as a dialect of Kambaata.

Ethnologue: ktb. Alternate Names: Donga, Kambara, Kambata, Kambatta, Kemata, Kembata.

**1890:** see under **ETHIOPIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**2010:** see under **MESMES**.

[**KAMBERA**] Kambera, also known as (East) Sumbanese, is a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken in the Lesser Sunda Islands, Indonesia. Kambera is a member of Bima-Sumba subgrouping within Central Malayo-Polynesian inside Malayo-Polynesian. The island of Sumba, located in the Eastern Indonesia, has an area of 12,297 km<sup>2</sup>. The name Kambera comes from a traditional region which is close to a town in Waingapu. Because of export trades which concentrated in Waingapu in the 19th century, the language of the Kambera region has become the bridging language in eastern Sumba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xbr. Alternate Names: East Sumba, East Sumbanese, Hilu Humba, Humba, Oost-Sumbaas, Sumba, Sumbanese.

**1901:** [LILLYbm] "Soembaneesche Wordenlijst, by W. Pos. Extract from *Bijdragen tot de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indie*, ser. 6, v.9, pp. [184]-284. 1901. Contemporary unprinted dark-green quarter cloth and black marbled paper over boards. Pp. 183-185 186-284. First printing. Not in Zaunmüller. OCLC lists a copy with this pagination as published by M. Nijhoff in 1901.

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *Kambaraas (Oost-Soembaas)-Nederlands Woordenboek met Nederlands-Kambaraas Register*, by L. Onvlee, Oe. H. Kapita & P. J. Luijendijk. Dordrecht: Foris Publications, 1984. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. I-VII VIII-XXII XXIII-XXIV, 1 2-628. First edition. Includes Kambera-Dutch, pp. [1]-563, and a Dutch-Kambera index, pp. 567-626. An Indonesian-Kambera dictionary appeared in 1982.

"Kambera ... is primarily spoken in the district of Kambera around Waingapoe... and is clearly related to the dialects spoken in the remainder of East Sumba, Central Sumba, and the eastern part of West Sumba" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**KAMI**] Kami is a Bantu language of the Morogoro region of Tanzania (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kcu. Alternate Names: Kikami.

**1899:** [LILLY] *Kikami die Sprache der Wakami in Deutsch-Ostafrika*, by Carl Velten (b. 1862). Berlin, 1899. Inaugural Dissertation. 56 p. 8vo. Original blue cloth lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Not in Hendrix. Kami-German, pp. 41-56, double columned.

Reprinted **2011:** [IUW] *Kikami, die Sprache der Wakami in Deutsch-Ostafrika*, C. Velten. Munchen: LINCOM Europa, 2011. 56 p.; 22 cm. LINCOM gramatica; 40.

[**KANAKANABU**] Kanakanavu (also spelled Kanakanabu) is a Southern Tsouic language is spoken by the Kanakanavu people, an indigenous people of Taiwan (see Taiwanese aborigines). It is a Formosan language of the Austronesian family. The Kanakanavu live in the two villages of Manga and Takanua in Namasia District (formerly Sanmin Township), Kaohsiung. The language is considered to be moribund (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xnb. Alternate Names: Kanabu, Kanakanavu.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KANDE**] Kande is an undocumented Bantu language of Gabon (Wiki). [But see below as of 2015].

Ethnologue: kbs. Alternate Names: Kanda, Okande.

**2015:** [IUW] *La communauté Mokandè de Lopé: une histoire des Mèmbè du Gabon: suivi d'un lexique ghékandè-kandè-français*, by Jean Paul Olonga Mokanga. Libreville (Gabon): Les Éditions du silence, [2015] ©2015. 110 pages: illustrations, 2 maps; 22 cm. Original two-tone blue and black wrappers, lettered in black, blue, red and white, with a photo of the author on the back and a color photo on a masked tribal figure on the front. "Lexique Ghékandé-Kandé / Français," Kande-French, pp. 101-110. Includes bibliographical references (page 97).

"[This work] is a transcription of aspects of the Kande culture. It offers a synopsis of the history, rites and customs of the Kande people.... We offer to our readers an inspiring and long adventure, even though it is but the first stage in our journey to the country of the Mokande" (from the rear cover, tr: BM).

[**KANDOZI-CHAPRA**] Candoshi-Shapra (also known as Candoshi, Candoxi, Kandoshi, and Murato) is an indigenous American language isolate, spoken by several thousand people in western South America along the Chapuli, Huitoyacu, Pastaza, and Morona river valleys. There are two dialects, Chapara (also spelled Shapra) and Kandoashi. It is an official language of Peru, like other native languages in the areas in which they are spoken and are the predominant language in use. Their people are pride of their language, which seems to be prospering, 88.5 percent of people being bilingual with Spanish. There is 10 to 30 percent literacy and 15 to 25 percent in the second language Spanish. There is a Candoshi-Shapra dictionary, and grammar rules have been codified (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cbu. Alternate Names: Candoshi, Candoshi-Shapra, Candoxi, Kandoshi, Murato.

**1966:** [IUW] *Vocabulario Candoshi de Loreto*, by John C. Tuggy. Yarinacocha, Peru: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1966. 258 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Summer Institute of Linguistics. Serie linguística peruana, no. 2.

[**KANEMBU**] Kanembu is a Nilo-Saharan language spoken in Chad by the Kanembu people. It is closely related to Kanuri (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kbl. Alternate Names: Kaidi-Kanembu, Kanambu, Kanembou.

**1931:** [IUW] *Die Sprache der Káidi-Kanembú in Kanem*, by Johannes Lukas. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1931. Pp. 1-4 5-116. 23 cm. Library binding, preserving the original brownish-yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Kanembu-Germa, pp. 103-11n6.

"The Kanuri language that stretches over a broad area is divided into a number of dialects that are, on the whole, not much different from one another. They are mutually intelligible everywhere. A group of its own is formed by the various dialects of the Kanembu tribes, of which until now no material has been available. My intention to fill this gap was fulfilled in the winter of 1928-1929, in Ma'ádi near Cairo, where I had the opportunity to meet with Azhar-Moschee natives and convince them to engage in language studies" (Vorwort, tr: BM).

"In the following vocabulary, only those words are included that either do not exist at all in Kanuri, or exist, but in another form or meaning" (p. 103, tr: BM).

[**KANIET**] The Kaniet languages were two of four Western Admiralty Islands languages, a subgroup of the Admiralty Islands languages, the other two being Wuvulu-Aua and Seimat. The languages were spoken on the Kaniet Islands (Anchorite Islands) in western Manus Province of Papua New Guinea until the 1950s. Two languages were spoken on the islands, one reported by Thilenius and one by Dempwolff (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ktk.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KANGJIA**] The Kangjia language (in Chinese, 康家语 Kāngjiā Yǔ) is a recently discovered Mongolic language spoken by a Muslim population of around 300 people in Jainca (Jianzha) County, Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture in Qinghai province of China. As to its taxonomic affiliation, Kangjia seems to be an intermediate between Bonan language and Dongxiang language (Santa) (Wiki). Ethnologue: kxs. Alternate Names: Kangyang Hui.

**1999:** [IUW] 康家语研究 / 斯钦朝克图著. *Kangjia yu yan jiu* / Siqinzhao ketu zhu. 第1版. Di 1 ban. First edition. 上海: 上海远东出版社, 1999.

Shanghai: Shanghai yuandong chu ban she, 1999. 中国新发现语言研究丛书

Zhongguo xin fa xian yu yan yan jiu cong shu. Kangjia-Chinese vocabulary, pp. 278-307. Includes bibliographical references (p.327-328).

[**KANKANAY, NORTHERN**] A language of Philippines spoken in the Sagada area (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xnn. Alternate Names: Sagada Igorot, Western Bontoc.

**1957:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of the Sagada Igorot Dialect*, by William Henry Scott. [Chicago]: Philippine Studies Program, Department of Anthropology, University of Chicago, [1957]. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. 77 leaves + loosely inserted leaf of errata. First edition. Transcript No. 6. With a loosely printed slip "University of Chicago: With the compliments of the Department of Anthropology." The vocabulary, leaves [1]-77. This is the first dictionary of Northern Kankanay. Second copy: IUW.

"Mr. William Jenry Scott, a teacher in the Episcopal Mission High School of St. Mary the Virgin in Sagada, has compiled the vocabulary in connection with the translation of ritual texts and the compilation of data on Sagada life and culture" (Foreward). "Sagada is municipality of some 10,000 Igorots, about 3,000 of whom live

in close proximity as neighbors with the rest spread throughout smaller villages up to three miles away, in Bontoo Sub-Province of the Mountain Province of the Philippine Republic... The main occupation of Sagaans is growing rice in irrigated stone-walled terraces built up and down the valley formed by the small streams which supply them with water... The Sagada Igorot dialect as represented in this vocabulary is spoken by about 17,000 natives of Sagada and Besao municipalities."

[**KANNADA**] Kannada /'kɑ:nədə, 'kæ-/ (ಕನ್ನಡ kannāḍa, IPA: ['kʌn:əɖɑ:]), also known as Canarese or Kanarese /kænə'ri:z/, is a Dravidian language spoken predominantly by Kannada people in South India, mainly in the state of Karnataka, and by linguistic minorities in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Kerala, and Goa. The language has roughly 40 million native speakers who are called Kannadigas (Kannadīgaru), and a total of 50.8 million speakers according to a 2001 census. It is one of the scheduled languages of India and the official and administrative language of the state of Karnataka.

The Kannada language is written using the Kannada script, which evolved from the 5th-century Kadamba script. Kannada has an unbroken literary history of over a thousand years. Based on the recommendations of the Committee of Linguistic Experts, appointed by the Ministry of Culture, the Government of India designated Kannada a classical language of India. In July 2011, a centre for the study of classical Kannada was established as part of the Central Institute of Indian Languages at Mysore to facilitate research related to the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kan. Alternate Names: Banglori, Canarese, Havyaka, Kanarese, Madrassi.

**1820:** [LILLY] *A Grammar of the Carnátaca Language*. By John McKerrell, Esq. of Hill-House, Ayrshire; and of the Honourable East India Company's Civil Service, on the Establishment of Fort St. George. Madras: Printed at the College Press. 1820. Pp. [2] *i* ii-iii *iv* 1 2-26 27 28-84 85 86-121 122-123 124-138 139 140-150 151 152-155 156-157 158-196 197 [appendix] 1 2-15 16. 30 cm. Contemporary full calf, with red leather label on spine, lettered in gold. Includes brief Canarese-English vocabularies in the various chapters and an appendix including numbers, days of the week, months, etc.

"...unless those who govern, be acquainted with the Language of the governed, a set of middle men will arise who will ultimately become the scourges of the Country. In the territories under the British sway in India, this evil is disappearing; and, should the Work now submitted to the World under Your Majesty's most gracious auspices, be the means of hastening it's extirpation in one of the fairest portions of our Eastern possessions, I shall not consider that I have labored in vain" (Dedication to the King).

"In the year 1809 I proposed to the Government of Madras, to compile the work which is now presented to the public. My offer was accepted; but ill health at one period, and of late years most laborious official avocations, have prevented its publication till the present time" (Preface), with acknowledgements to an ancient textual source "The Mirror of Gems" by Césava, and to Indian staff. "From my own countrymen, as the Carnátaca language has hitherto been but very little studied, I have not been able to derive any aid," although he thanks those who have given him "useful hints" and "several corrections" to the manuscript.

**1858a:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary, Canarese and English*, by W[illiam] Reeve, revised, corrected and enlarged by Daniel Sanderson. Bangalore: Printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, 1858. Pp. 1-8 9-1040. 19.8 cm. Contemporary brown half-calf and brown cloth over boards, black leather label on spine, lettered and decorated in gold. Revised and enlarged edition. Zaunmüller, col. 219, giving first edition as Madras, 1834-1841. Second copy: IUW.

"For many years there has been a desire to have the large volume of Mr. Reeve in portable form; but the absence of sufficiently small Canarese type, and the expense of printing so large a work, prevented any steps being taken to effect it. These obstacles having been removed by the preparation of a font of minion type, at the expense of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and by the liberal patronage of ...Sir Mark Cubbon...the present volume is the result. The alternations from the original work are, chiefly:- ...the insertion of upwards of eleven hundred additional words, and a still larger number of additional meanings...It is hoped that the portability of the present volume, reduced...to a convenient octavo, will make it a useful contribution to the available Canarese literature."

**1858b:** [LILLY] *A Dictionary, Canarese and English*, by the Rev. W[illiam] Reeve, revised, corrected and abridged by Daniel Sanderson, Wesleyan Missionary. Bangalore: Printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, 1858. Pp. 3-8 9-275 275 276. 21 cm. Modern brown half-leather and light brown patterned paper over boards, spine with raised bands, decorated in gold, with red leather label lettered in gold. This edition, which offered readers a much smaller dictionary than the enlarged one listed above, has no special preface. It both limits severely the number of words included in the enlarged edition, and shortens many of the definitions. Includes Canarese-English, pp. 9-276. Cf. Vater p. 502. Zaunmüller, col. 219.

**1894:** [LILLYbm] *A Kannada-English Dictionary*, by F[erdinand] Kittel. Mangalore: Basel Mission book and tract depository, 1894. Contemporary brown half-leather and green cloth, over boards, lettered in gold. 1752 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 217. Second copy: IUW.

"Kannada is spoken throughout the plateau of Mysore, in the southern Mahratta country, in some of the western districts of the Nijam's dominions, and to a considerable extent in north and south Canara on the western coast. The number of people by whom Kannada is spoken may be estimated at about ten millions. It includes three main dialects-classical, medieval, and modern." This work was characterized by Friedrich Müller in a German-language contemporary advertisement as "one of the outstanding accomplishments of oriental philology and modern linguistics" and "a splendid monument to German industry and German scholarship" (tr: BM).

**1909:** [LILLY] *The English-Kanarese School Dictionary*, by Rev. F. Ziegler. Fourth edition, revised and considerably enlarged. Mangalore: Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, 1909. Contemporary brown half-leather and marbled paper over boards. Pp. I-III IV-VIII, 1 2-590 591-592 [advert]. Fourth edition. The previous three editions of this work were smaller versions; the first in 1876, under the title *School dictionary, English and Canarese*, was compiled by F. Ziegler, M.T. Walz, and C. Watsa; 2nd ed. 1889, 3rd ed., 1896. Cf. prefaces to the 2nd and 3rd ed, NUC pre-56 683:482 and BM 263:458. The 4th considerably revised and enlarged ed. was the first issued under this title, and contains the prefaces to the 2nd and 3rd eds.

**196-?:** [IUW] *Kannada made easy; by the natural method in Roman characters, with a copious English-Kannada vocabulary*, by H. R. Rao. Bombay, D. B. Taraporevala Sons [196-?]. First edition. iv, 284 p. 15 cm.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Hallaki Kannada*, by A. S. Acharya. Poona: Deccan College, 1967. Original pale blue-gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 226 pp. First edition. Linguistic Survey of India Series: 1. Kannada-English, pp. 164-226. *Second copy*: IUW.

"*Hallaki* is a dialect of Kannada spoken by the Hallaki Wokkalas. They number about 40,000 and reside mostly in the villages of Kumta, Karwar, Ankola and Honnawar Taluka in the North Kanara District of Mysore State. Their main occupation is agriculture. The material consists of about 3,000 words..."

**1968a:** [IUW] *Gulbarga Kannada: Brahmin dialect*, by R. Mahadevan. Poona [Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute] 1968. First edition. xi, 166 p. 22 cm. Original powder-blue wrappers, lettered in black. Linguistic survey of India series; 3. Gulbarga Kannada-English, pp. [127]-168.

"Gulbarga is one of the nineteen districts of the present Mysore State with Kannada speaking Bijapur and Raichur in the South, Bidar district in the north and the districts of Andhra Pradesh (Telugu) and Maharashtra in the east and the west respectively. The material was collected from Sri P. R. Deshmukh, a Madhva Brahmin, aged 31, coming from Suntnu:ru (Aland Taluk) 12 miles north of Gulbarga town. He is educated up to matric and knows Marathi and English besides having a working knowledge of Hindi and Telugu" (Preface).

**1968b:** [IUW] *Nanjangud Kannada: Vakkaliga dialect*, by U. Padmanabha Upadhyaya. Poona [Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute] 1968. First edition. 207 p. 22 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Linguistic survey of India series; 2. Nanjangud Kannada-English, pp. [106]-207.

"Nanjangud is the central taluk of the southernmost district of the Mysore state which is also called Mysore.... The dialect of Kannada spoken in this area is popularly known as Mysore Kannada. The present study is based on the speech of the Fakkaligas who form a major non-Brahmin community in this area, mostly engaged in agriculture. Mr. Nanjappa, the informant, is an elderly man about 65 years old, who in addition to agriculture has also practiced wrestling. He is uneducated and monolingual. The data consists of about four thousand vocabulary items, paradigms of a number of nouns and verbs, [one] hundred sentences and nine stories. These were orally transcribed and recorded on tape during the month of October 1965 at Nanjangud" (Preface).

**1971a:** [IUW] *Barkur Kannada*, by A. S. Acharya. Poona, Deccan College, 1971. 102 p. 22 cm. Library binding incorporating original light blue front wrappers, lettered in black. Linguistic survey of India series; 6. University of Poona. Centre of Advanced Study in Linguistics. Series major; no. 1. Barkur Kannada-English, pp. 72-102.

"Barkur is a historically important small town situated in Udipi taluk of South Kanara district in coastal Mysore. It is about 45 miles north of Mangalore and isolated from the Tulu-speaking area of the district by two rivers (on which bridges have been constructed very recently). It is surrounded on all the four sides by Kannada-speaking people.... The name Barkur Kannada is given to this dialect as it is spoken in Barkur. The present analysis is based on the material collected from Shri B. Chandrashekhara Bhat, B.Sc., who belongs to the community of Shivalli Brahmins at Barkur. Assistance

was also received from his father, Shri Subraya Bhat and his elder brother, Shri Shripati Bhat. The field work was carried out during the months of April and May 1967, under the Linguistic Survey Project of Deccan College, Poona" (Preface).

**1971b:** [IUW] *Coorg Kannada (Jenu Kuruba dialect)*. Poona, [S. M. Katre for the Deccan College, Postgraduate and Research Institute] 1971. First edition. 8, 88 p. 21 cm. Library binding incorporating the original light gray front wrapper, lettered in black. Linguistic survey of India series; 9. Kannada (Jenu Kuruba dialect)-English, pp. [65]-88.

**1971c:** [IUW] *Tiptur Kannada*, by A. S. Acharya. Poona [Deccan College, Postgraduate and Research Institute] 1971. First edition. 112 p. 22 cm. Library binding incorporating original cream-colored front wrappers, lettered in black. Linguistic survey of India series; 8. Tiptur Kannada-English, pp. [80]-112.

"Tiptur is a Taluk in Tumkur district of Mysore state. The material for the present analysis was collected at Tiptur town (which is about 140 km away from Bangalore on the Bangalore-Poona line) from an adult informant, Shri Madenuru Puttananjappa, from a nearby village Madenur. Assistance was also received from another young informant, Shri Ranayya of Nittur in the same district. Both of them belonged to the community of Lingayat agriculturists who form one of the major communit[ies] in the area. The field work was carried out during the months of May and June 1966 under the Linguistic Survey of India Project, Deccan College" (Preface).

**1976:** [IUW] *A comparative study of Kannada dialects: Bellary, Gulbarga, Kumta, and Nanjangud dialects*, U. P. Upadhyaya. Mysore: Prasaranga, University of Mysore, 1976. First edition. xx, 317 p., [1] leaf of plates: ill.; 25 cm. Library binding. University of Mysore; 64. Originally presented as the author's thesis, University of Poona, 1968. Appendix I: Comparative vocabulary [of dialects]: Standard Kannada-Bellary-Gulbarga-Kumta-Nanjangud, pp. [273]-301.

"The data consist of about three thousand words from each dialect. About 350 items showing certain phonemic and lexical variations are selected and recorded here along with the corresponding Standard Kannada forms" (p. [273]).

**1979:** [IUW] *Kannada-russkiĭ slovar': Okolo 35.000 slov* / M. S. Andronov, M. A. Dashko, V. A. Makarenko; Pod red. Umapati Tumkura; S pril. krat. ocherka grammatiki ĩaz. kannada M. S. Andronova. Moskva: Rus. ĩaz., 1979. 762 p.; 27 cm. Added t.p. in Kannada. Bibliography: p. [762]. Kannada-Russian dictionary.

**2014:** [IUW] = کنڑا: مع تلفظ به زبان انگریزی و کنڑا -انگریزی -سه لسانی لغت: اردو = *Trilingual dictionary: Urdu - English - Kannada: with pronunciation in English and Kannada = Tri bhāṣā nighaṇṭu: Urdu - Inġliṣu - Kannada: Inġliṣu mattu Kannadaḍalli uccāraṇe sahita* / زیر نگرانی، رگھوتم راؤ دیسانی. پہلی اشاعت.

Pahlī ishā'at. Na'ī Dihlī: Qaumī Kaunsil barā'e Farogh-i Urdū Zabān, 2014. vi, 628 pages; 29 cm. Urdu, English and Kannada (Urdu in Arabic script, roman, and Gujarati script). Urdu-English-Kannada dictionary.

[KANURI] Kanuri /kə'nu:ri/ is a dialect continuum spoken by some four million people, as of 1987, in Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon, as well as small minorities in southern Libya and by a diaspora in Sudan. It belongs to the Western Saharan subphylum of Nilo-Saharan. Kanuri is the language associated with the Kanem and Bornu empires which dominated the Lake Chad region for a thousand years. Traditionally a local lingua

franca, its usage has declined in recent decades. Most first-language speakers speak Hausa or Arabic as a second language.

Ethnologue considers Kanuri a macro-language including 1. Central Kanuri (knc: alternate names: Beriberi, Bornu, Kanouri, Kanoury, Yerwa Kanuri); 2. Manga Kanuri (kby: alternate names: Kanouri, Kanoury, Manga), and 3. Tumari Kanuri (krt: alternate names: Kanambu, Kanembu).

**1826:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1854:** [LILLYbm] *African native literature, or Proverbs, tales, fables, & historical fragments in the Kanuri or Bornu language. To which are added a translation of the above and a Kanuri-English vocabulary*, by S[igismund] W[ilhelm] Koelle. London: Church Missionary House, 1854. Original black pebbled cloth over boards, decorated in blind, spine lettered in gold (rear cover loose; binding needs repair). Pp. I-V VI-XIV XV-XVI, 1 2-434. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 219. Hendrix 818. Includes Kanuri-English, pp. 257-434. This copy with the ink contemporary ownership signature of Mary Ashley and various pencilled notes, probably by a later owner (purchase note dated June 1904 in pencil on rear inner cover). The only earlier vocabulary of the language was published in the previous year by Edwin Norris as part of a grammar.

"...the Grammar [of Edwin Norris, along with] the native Literature, and the Vocabulary [published here], will be found to form something complete, as far as they go, in one of the most important Negro languages, hitherto unknown.... It is hoped that the publication of these first specimens of a Kanuri literature will prove useful in more than one way.... It introduces the reader ... into the inward world of the Negro and Negro thoughts, and this is a circumstance of paramount importance, so long as there are any who flatly negative the question, or, at least, consider it still open, 'whether the Negroes are a genuine portion of Mankind or not'.... The question can not be decided without consulting the *languages* of the Negroes; for language gives the *expression* and *manifestation* of the mind. Now as the Grammar proves that Negro languages are capable of expression human thoughts,-- some of them, through their rich formal development, even with an astonishing precision, -- so specimens like the following 'Native literature' show that the Negroes actually have thoughts to express, that they reflect and reason about things just as other men. Considered in such a point of view, these specimens may go a long way towards refuting the old-fashioned doctrine of an essential inequality of the Negroes with the rest of mankind" (Preface).

"The Rev. Koelle ... in the winter of 1849, had begun in Sierra Leone his diligent and accurate study of the Bórnu- or Kanúri-language and, no doubt, my own labours have suffered great damage from the circumstance, that his works on this subject were not brought out some years earlier, as, proceeding from this base, they would have made infinitely greater progress." (Heinrich Barth in the introductory remarks to his *Collection of vocabularies of Central-African languages*, Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1862, p. v).

Reprinted **1968:** [IUW] *African native literature*. S. W. Koelle.

Introduction: David Dalby. Published in association with the African Language Review. Um eine Einleitung verm. Nachdruck der 1854 in London erschienenen Ausg. Photomechanischer Nachdruck. Graz, Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt, 1968. xiii, xiv, 434 p. 19 cm. Bibliography: p. xii-xiii. Reprint of the 1854 London edition.

**1862-1866:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1911:** [LILLY] *Kanuri Readings, including Facsimiles of MSS., Transliterations, Interlinear Translation and Notes, also a Complete English-Kanuri Vocabulary and a Partial Kanuri-English Vocabulary*, by P. Askeell Benton. London: Oxford University Press, 1911. Pp. 1-5 6-56 57 58-85 86 87-110 + I-XVII (facsimiles). [measure]. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in black. First edition. Hendrix 813. Includes English-Kanuri, pp. [57]-85, and Kanuri-English, pp. 87-108.

"This book is intended to be supplementary to the books on Kanuri published by F. W. Koelle in 1854, which are practically indispensable to the student.... Perhaps it might not be out of place to mention that any merits that this book may possess are largely owing to a youthful grounding in and grinding at those classical tongues which it is now so fashionable to despise" (Preface). F. W. Benton was "Assistant Resident, Bornu Province, Northern Nigeria."

**1923:** [LILLY] *Petit manuel français-kanouri*, by P. Noel. Paris: Librairie orientaliste P. Geuthner, 1923. 130 p.; 19 cm. Contemporary maroon cloth, lettered in gold, original gray wrappers lettered in black preserved. Binding of the Royal Asiatic Society, with their ink stamp on the front wrapper. Preface by Maurice Delafosse. In addition to praising Noel's work, Delafosse provides a detailed chronological list of prior appearances of the Kanuri language, from 1819 to 1920, pp. 6-11. Includes "Lexique Kanouri-Français," pp. [87]-130.

**1924:** see **1924a** under AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.

**1931:** [IUW] *Die Sprache der Káidi-Kanembú in Kanem*, by Johannes Lukas. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1931. 116 p. 23 cm. Afrika und Übersee; Beiheft 13.

**1937a:** [LILLY] *An English-Kanuri sentence book*, by Randall Erskine Ellison [1904- ]. London: Published on behalf of the Government of Nigeria by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1937. 120 p. 19 cm. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 2151. This copy with the ownership signature of Heino Sassoon, dated January 1952, and the nameplate of John Lawson.

"This sentence book is intended to be supplementary to Dr. J. Lukas's *A Study of the Kanuri Language* which is shortly to be published [see below]" (Foreword).

**1937b:** [LILLYbm] *A Study of the Kanuri Language: Grammar and Vocabulary*, by Johannes Lukas. London, New York, Toronto: Published for the International Institute of African Languages & Cultures by Oxford University Press, 1937. Original blue-green cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. tan, lettered in red. 254 pp. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 821. Includes, pp. [183]-253, a Kanuri-English vocabulary. Zauhmüller, col. 219. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW.

"Kanurí is the language of the Kanúri living mostly in Bornu Province which lies west of Lake Chad and belongs to the Northern Provinces of Nigeria... The language analysed in this book is the Kanuri spoken in Yerwa, which may be considered the very centre of Kanuri life" (Introduction). "The tone-system of Kanuri has hitherto been overlooked... Kanuri, like so many other African languages, is a tone-language" (Preface). The first Kanuri-English vocabularies were published by Koelle (see above) and Norris respectively in 1854 and 1853. A German dictionary of the language was published in 1978 by Sani in Saarbrücken.

**1982:** [IUW] *Lexique kanuri*, by Yacoudima Adam. Niamey: INDRAP, 1982. 50 p.; 30 cm. Library binding, preserving original tan front wrapper, lettered in black.

Reproduced from typescript. Etudes & documents (INDRAP (Corporate body)); no 157. At head of title: République du Niger, Ministère de l'éducation nationale, Section langues nationales. Includes Kanuri-French, pp. 1-50.

"This Kanuri-French lexicon includes all the words of other existing monographs in the Kanuri language" (Avant-propos; tr: BM).

**1987b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Kanuri Language*, ed. by Norbert Cyffer & John Hutchison. Dordrecht, Holland; Providence, RI, U.S.A: Nigeria: Foris Publications; University of Maiduguri, 1990. Original green, light green and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and green. Pp. *i-iv v-xix xx*, 1-200. First edition. Publications in African languages and linguistics, 13. Kanuri-English only. Second copy: IUW.

"The preparation of this dictionary was begun in 1974...While this represents the first major attempt at producing a dictionary, there do exist some significant vocabularies such as that of S.W. Koelle... (1854), and...J. Lukas (1937) [see above for both]. These very significant works have certainly influenced the present dictionary" (Introduction).

**1991:** IUW] *We learn Kanuri*, by Norbert Cyffer; assisted by Umara Bulakarima, Yaganami Karta; illustrated by Bernd Gimbel. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe, c1991. 376 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Library binding incorporating original red wrappers, lettered in black, with a cover illustration. Afrikawissenschaftliche Lehrbücher; Bd. 2. English and Kanuri. Kanuri-English, pp. 339-373. With index.

"So far the major source for learning the language has been Johannes Lukas' *A Study of the Kanuri Language. Grammar and Vocabulary* (1937) [see above]. However, in recent years it has been felt that this invaluable scholarly work no longer reflected the modern needs for learning the language. Therefore this course was written, in order to familiarize the learner with the structure of the language... Before this course could be published, each unit was tested in Kanuri language classes at the University of Hamburg and Mainz" (Preface).

**1994:** [IUW] *English - Kanuri dictionary*, by Norbert Cyffer. Köln: R. Köppe, 1994. xiii, 226 p.; 24 cm. Westafrikanische Studien; Bd. 3 Includes bibliographical references.

**200-?:** [IUW] *Muskoram dulibe I: sapsawi kalmawa Kanuribe fasariwanza nasarabe-a fotowan-a = Children's handbook I: a collection of Kanuri words, their English translations and their pictures*, dawartewunze Bosoma Sheriff, Mohammed Bukar Kolo. Maiduguri: Desk-Top Publishers Cooperative Society, [200-?]. ii, 25 p.: ill.; 20 cm.

[**KANURI, CENTRAL**] Ethnologue divides Kanuri into the following languages, while many linguists (e.g. Cyffer 1998) regard them as dialects of a single language. The first three are spoken by ethnic Kanuri and thought by them as dialects of their language.

Central Kanuri

Manga Kanuri

Tumari Kanuri

Kanembu

(Wiki).

Ethnologue: knc. Alternate Names: Beriberi, Bornu, Kanouri, Kanoury, Yerwa Kanuri.

**1819:** see under **NUBIAN**.

[**KAONDE**] kiiKaonde, is a Bantu language (of the larger Niger–Congo family) that is spoken primarily in Zambia but also in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Kaonde and its dialects are spoken and understood by perhaps 350,000 people or more. It is estimated that approximately 3% of Zambians are native Kaonde speakers. Kaonde speakers overwhelmingly live in the Northwestern and parts of Central regions of Zambia. Fewer numbers of Kaonde speakers live in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. However, they are not known or identified by the term Kaonde but rather by the term Luba. Strictly speaking, the term "Kaonde" refers to a group of people who are identified by a common language known as kiiKaonde. This group of people, like many others in Zambia, was originally part of the Luba Kingdom. They migrated south to area surrounding a stream called Kaonde in river Congo basin. From there, the people migrated into what is now Northwestern Zambia. This group of people called their language kiiKaonde. Speakers of other Bantu languages use the prefix "chi" other than "kii" to refer to this language. Thus non-Kaondes sometimes call the language Chikaonde (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kqn. Alternate Names: Chikahonde, Chikaonde, Kahonde, Kawonde, Luba Kaonde.

**1924:** [LILLY] *A short introductory dictionary of the Kaonde language, with English-Kaonde appendix*, by R.E. Broughall Woods. London: Religious tract society, 1924. 234 p., 1 l. 23 cm. Original brown cloth, lettered in black. First edition. Hendrix 831. Includes Kaonde-English, pp. [11]-180, and English-Kaonde, pp. 183-234.

**1985:** [IUW] *English-Kaonde vocabulary*, by J.L. Wright. Ndola, Zambia: Christian Publishers, Christian Education Dept. (E.C.Z.), 1985. First edition. 90 p.; 21 cm.

[**KAPINGAMARANGI**] Kapingamarangi is a Polynesian language spoken in the Federated States of Micronesia. It had 3,000 native speakers in 1995. The language is closely related to the Nukuoro language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kpg. Alternate Names: Kirinit.

**1948:** [IUW] *Grammar and comparative study of the languages of Kapingamarangi, texts, and word lists*, by Samuel H. Elbert. [Washington?] 1948. 289 l. 29 cm. Library binding. Includes bibliographies. Includes, Part IV, word lists: Kapingamarangi-English, ff. 153-244, and English-Kapingamarangi, ff. 245-289. First word lists of Kapingamarangi.

"The Nukuoro dialect is quite different from that of Kapingamarangi, but many natives of each island know the cognates of common words in the other dialect... In preparation for the field work, the 600 words collected by F. W. Christian ... had been tabulated. To facilitate future studies, these words are incorporated in the Kapingamarangi-English list following and designated by N" (note to Word Lists, p. 152).

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *Kapingamarangi Lexicon*, by Michael D. Lieber & Kalio H. Dikepa. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, 1974. Original stiff white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in dark blue. 382 pp. First edition. Includes both Kapingamarangi-English and English-Kapingamarangi. Other than two previous

mimeographed word lists, this is the first dictionary of the language, which was first seriously studied in 1946. Second copy: IUW.

"Kapingamarangi is an atoll [in the Pacific Islands] ... of thirty-three flat islets... [with] a total land area of 0.42 square miles... and a population of about four hundred people... About 450 Kapinga live on other islands of the U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands."

[**KAQCHIKEL**] The Kaqchikel, or Kaqchiquel, language (in modern orthography; formerly also spelled Cakchiquel or Cakchiquiel) is an indigenous Mesoamerican language and a member of the Quichean–Mamean branch of the Mayan languages family. It is spoken by the indigenous Kaqchikel people in central Guatemala. It is closely related to the K'iche' (Quiché) and Tz'utujil languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cak. Alternate Names: Cakchiquel, Kaqchikel, Kaqchiquel.

**Ca. 1578:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario en lengua castellana, y guatemalteca, que se llama cak chiquel chi*. Ca. 1578. Manuscript, 215 leaves. Bound in old red morocco with gilt back. Anonymous unpublished manuscript vocabulary, Spanish-Kaqchikel, ca. 1578. Probably compiled by one of the Dominican or Franciscan missionaries in Guatemala. The text is in two columns, with the Spanish in black ink and the Kaqchikel equivalents in red.

**1862:** [IUW] *Gramatica de la lengua quiche. Grammaire de la langue quichée, espagnole-française mise en parallèle avec ses deux dialectes, cakchiquel et tzutuhil, tirée des manuscrits des meilleurs auteurs guatémaliens. Ouvrage accompagné de notes philologiques avec un vocabulaire ... et suivi d'un essai sur la poésie, la musique, la danse et l'art dramatique chez les Mexicains et les Guatémaltèques avant la conquête; servant d'introduction au Rabinal-Achi, drame indigène avec sa musique originale, texte quiché et traduction française en regard*. Recueilli par l'abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg ... Paris, A. Bertrand; [etc., etc.] 1862. 2 v. in 1. 26 cm. Library binding, preserving the original brown front wrapper, lettered in black. Series: Collection de documents dans les langues indigènes, pour servir à l'étude de l'histoire et de la philologie de l'A  
Contents: [1. ptie.] Grammaire de la langue quichée suivie d'un vocabulaire. 2. ptie. Rabinal-Achi ou Le drame-ballet du tun (quiché et français). Includes in Vol. 1: "Vocabulario de las principales raizes ó Fuentes de que salen los tres dialectos guatemalanos, quiche, cakchiquel y tzutuhil, con una traducción española y francesa y comparación etimológica de unos vocablos con las lenguas germanicas," pp. 167-256.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1956:** [IUW] *Método para aprender a hablar, leer, y escribir la lengua cakchiquel*, por Alfredo Herbruger, Jr., y Eduardo Díaz Barrios. Guatemala, 1956-. v. 26 cm. Library binding. Includes sometimes extensive Kaqchikel-Spanish vocabularies with each lesson, throughout.

**1983:** [LILLYbm] [*Thesaurus verboru[m]*]: *vocabulario de la lengua cakchiquel u[el] guatemalteca: nuevamente hecho y recopilado con summo estudio, trabajo y erudición*, by Tomás de Cota, ed. and introduced by René Acuña. Mexico: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1983. Original light brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in brown and gold. Pp. I-IX (plate inserted after p.[II]) X-LXI LXII, 1-3 4-565 566, LXIII-LXV LXVI-CCLXVII CCLXVIII-CCLXX. First edition. Reproduction of an unpublished manuscript by Thomas de Coto begun in 1647 and unfinished at his death

in 1656. It is a vocabulary of Cakchiquel with illustrative examples from earlier writers, in Spanish and Cakchiquel.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario cakchiquel central y español*, compiled by Jo Ann L. Munson. Guatemala, C.A.: Instituto Linguistico de Verano de Centroamerica, 1991. Original tan wrappers, lettered in blue and with a cover illustrations in ochre. Pp. *i-xvii xviii-xx, 1 2-383 384-388*. First edition. Includes Central Cakchiquel-Spanish, pp. [1]-240, and Spanish-Central Cakchiquel, pp. [279]-370. This is the first true dictionary of Central Cakchiquel. Second copy: IUW.

"This basic Cakchiquel-Spanish Dictionary was prepared with the speakers of the language in mind, most of them in the department of Chimaltenango, who have expressed a marked interest in knowing how to write their language. Another hope for the authors was that this dictionary would awaken in the speakers of Cakchiquel a sense of pride in their native language, and inspire them to read and write it frequently.... The Dictionary is primarily composed of approximately 4,500 words as they are employed in every-day spoken Cakchiquel. We have not included each and every existing word in the language, nor each of the more than 200 possible forms of the verbs" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Palabras: diccionario ilustrado castellano-kaqchikel = b Jun ka'i' taq tzij: wachb'alun Choltzij kaxlan ch'ab'al-kaqchikel*. Guatemala: Universidad Rafael Landivar, Instituto de Linguistica, 1992. Original multi-colored wrapperse, lettered in orange and green. Pp. [2] *1 2-215 216-218*. First edition. P. [217] carries date of August 1994. Includes Spanish-Kaqchikel vocabulary keyed to numerous full-page illustrations. Part of a projected series of such dictionaries to aid in the bilingual education of Mayan children.

**2006:** [IUW] *La ützwäch?: introduction to Kaqchikel Maya language / R. McKenna Brown, Judith M. Maxwell, Walter E. Little; illustrations, Angelika Bauer*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press, c2006. First edition. xiv, 305 p.: ill.; 28 cm. Includes glossary.

[**KARA**] The Fer language, also Dam Fer or Fertit, one of several languages called Kara ("Kara of Birao"), is a Central Sudanic language spoken by some five thousand people in the northern Central African Republic near the Sudanese and Chadian borders, in the region known as Dar Runga. While the Ethnologue leaves it unclassified, it appears to be a Bongo–Bagirmi language within the Central Sudanic family (Lionel Bender, Pascal Boyeldieu); Roger Blench classifies "Fer" as Bagirmi, but "Kara of Birao" as one of the related Kara languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kah. Alternate Names: Dam Fer, Fer, Fertit.

**1970:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1987:** [IUW] *Les langues fer ("kara") et yulu du nord centrafricain: esquisses descriptives et lexiques*, by Pascal Boyeldieu. Paris: Laboratoire de langues et civilisations à tradition orale, Département "Langues et parole en Afrique centrale": Librairie orientaliste Paul Geuthner, c1987. 280 p.: maps; 24 cm. French, Kara (Central African Republic and Sudan), and Yulu. Bibliography: p. [273]-275.

[**KARABORO, WESTERN**] Syer-Tenyer, or Western Karaboro, is a pair of Senufo dialects of Burkina Faso (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kza. Alternate Names: Syer-Tenyer.

**2015:** [IUW] *A grammar of Syer (Western Karaboro, Senufo): phonology, morphology, argument realization*, by Klaudia Dombrowsky-Hahn. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, [2015] ©2015. xx, 582 pages: 2 color maps; 25 cm. First edition. Original pale orange paper over boards, lettered in black, with a linguistic map on the front cover. Gur monographs; v. 12. Appendix 1: Nouns, Western Karaboro-English, pp. [547]-563; Appendix 2: Verbs, Western Karaboro-English, pp. [565]-569. Includes bibliographical references (pages [571]-582). First grammar and vocabulary of the language.

"This book is the outcome of a long research project on the grammar of Karaboro. From 2006 to 2012 I had the opportunity to do research destined expressly to make the description of an underdescribed language" (Preface).

**[KARACHAY-BALKAR]** The Karachay-Balkar language or Karachay-Balkar Turkish (Къарачай-Малкъар тил, Qaraçay-Malqar til or Таулу тил, Tawlu til) is a Turkic language spoken by the Karachays and Balkars. It is divided into two dialects: Karachay-Baksan-Chegem, which pronounces two phonemes as /tʃ/ and /dʒ/, and Balkar, which pronounces the corresponding phonemes as /ts/ and /z/. The modern Karachay-Balkar written language is based on the Karachay-Baksan-Chegem dialect. The language is closely related to Kumyk (Wiki).

Ethnologue: krc. Alternate Names: Balkarian, Balqar, Karacaylar, Karachai, Karachaitsy, Karachay, Karachayla, Malqartil, Qarachaytil, Taulu til.

**1954:** [IUW] *Karaçay-Malkar türklerinde hayvancılık ve bununla ilgili gelenekler*, Ramazan Karça, Hâmit Zübeyr Koşay. Ankara: Türk tarih kurumu basımevi, 1954. viii, 150 p., [17] p. of plates; ill.: 24 cm. Ankara Üniversitesi Dil ve Tarih-Coğrafya Fakültesi yayınları; 101. Includes errata. Includes bibliographical references (p. [149]-150). Karachay-Turkish vocabulary, pp. [121]-147.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Russko-Karachaevo-balkarskii slovar: okolo 35 000 slov*, by I[bragim] K[hadzhi-Muratovich] Suiunchev & Kh. O. Urusbiev. Moscow: Izdatelstvo Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1965. Original gray-green cloth over boards, lettered in white, and decorated in black and white. Pp. 1-5 6-744. First edition. Added t.p.: *Orus-Karachai-malkar sezliuk*. Includes, Russian-Karachay-Balkar, pp. [21]-732. Bibliography: pp. 10-11. Second copy: IUW. A Russian-Karachay-Balkar dictionary appeared in 1940.

**1969:** [IUW] *Karachaevo-balkarsko-russkiï slovar': okolo 30,000 slov*, pod red. E.R. Tenisheva i Kh.I. Suiuncheva; [avtory S.A. Gochiiaeva, Kh.I. Suiunchev (rukovoditel')]. Moskva: "Russkiï iazyk", 1989. 830, [2] p.; 25 cm. Russian and Karachay-Balkar. Includes bibliographical references (p. [832]). Karachay-Balkar-Russian dictionary.

**2000:** [IUW] *Karaçay-Malkar Türkçesi sözlüğü*, by Ufuk Tavkul. Ankara: Türk Dil Kurumu, 2000. viii, 510 p.; 24 cm. Series: Türk Dil Kurumu yayınları; 770. Includes bibliographical references (p. 503-510). Karachay-Balkar-Turkish dictionary.

**[KARAGAS]** Tofa, also known as Tofalar or Karagas, is a moribund Turkic language spoken in Russia's Irkutsk Oblast by the Tofalars. Recent estimates for speakers run from 93 people to less than 40. Tofa is most-closely related to the Tuvan language and forms a dialect continuum with it. Tuha, and Tsengel Tuvan may be dialects of either Tuvan or

Tofa. The Tofa, who are also known as the Tofalar or Karagas, are an indigenous people living in southwestern Irkutsk Oblast, in Russia. The region they inhabit is informally known as Tofalaria. They are traditionally a nomadic reindeer-herding people, living on or near the Eastern Sayan mountain range. However, reindeer herding has greatly declined since the 20th century, with only one Tofa family now continuing the practice. Recognized by the former USSR in 1926 as one of the "Small Numbered Minorities of the North," (Russian: коренные малочисленные народы Севера, Сибири и Дальнего Востока) the Tofa have special legal status and receive economic support from Russia. The Tofa population is around 750 people; around 5% of the population spoke Tofa as a first language in 2002, (although that number has likely declined since then, due to the age of the speakers). Although the population of Tofalaria appears to be growing, the number of ethnic Tofalar seems to be in decline (Wiki)..

Ethnologue: kim. Alternate Names: Kamas, Karagass, Sayan Samoyed, Tofa, Tofalar.

**1995:** [IUW] *Tofalarsko-russkii slovar' russko-tofalarskii*, by V.I. Rassadin. Irkutsk: Vostochno-Sibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1995. 282 p.; 21 cm. Portion of title: *Slovar' russko-tofalarskii*. Tofalar [Karagas]-Russian, Russian-Tofalar [Karagas] dictionary.

[**KARAIM**] The Karaim language (Crimean dialect: къарай тили, Trakai dialect: karaj tili, Turkish dialect: karay dili, traditional Hebrew name lashon kedar Hebrew: לשון קדר - «language of the nomads») is a Turkic language with Hebrew influences, in a similar manner to Yiddish or Ladino. It is spoken by only a few dozen Karaims (Qrimqaraylar) in Lithuania, Poland and Crimea and Galicia in Ukraine. The three main dialects are those of Crimea, Trakai-Vilnius and Lutsk-Halych all of which are critically endangered. The Lithuanian dialect of Karaim is spoken mainly in the town of Trakai (also known as Troki) by a small community living there since the 14th century. There is a chance the language will survive in Trakai as a result of official support and because of its appeal to tourists coming to the Trakai Island Castle, where Karaims are presented as the castle's ancient defenders (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kdr. Alternate NamesTurkic Karaite.

**1929:** [IUW] *Karaimische Texte im Dialekt von Troki, eingeleitet, erläutert und mit einem karaimisch-polnisch-deutschen Glossar versehen*, by Tadeusz Kowalski. Kraków, Nakładem Polskiej Akademji Umiejętności, 1929. 1xxix, 311 p. Prace Komisji Orientalistycznej (Polska Akademia Nauk. Komisja Orientalistyczna); nr. 11. Title also in Polish. Includes a Karaim-Polish-German glossary.

Turkish edition **1996:** [IUW] *Karayim lehçesi sözlüğü*, Tadeusz Kowalski; çeviren, Kemal Aytaç. Ankara: Engin Yayınevi, 1996. vii, 176 p.; 20 cm.

Karaim entries in roman script, with Turkish translation of the German meanings given in the Karaim-Polish-German glossary appearing on p. 150-280 of Kowalski's *Karaimische Texte im Dialekt von Troki*.

**1974:** [IUW] *Karaimsko-russko-pol'skii slovar': 17 400 slov*, pod redaktsiei N.A. Baskakova, A. Zaionchkovskogo, S.M. Shapshala; [predislovie N.A. Baskakova]. Moskva: Izd-vo "Russkii Ĭazyk," 1974. 687 p.; 21 cm. Added title page: *Słownik karaimsko-rosyjsko-polski*. Bibliography: p. [14]-29. Karaim-Russian-Polish dictionary

**2006:** [IUW] *Karaycanın kısa sözvarlığı: Karayca-Türkçe kısa sözlü*, Tülay Çulha. İstanbul: Kebikeç Yayınları, 2006. 235 p.; 20 cm. Series: Dil ve edebiyat dizisi (Kebikeç Yayınları (Firm)); 6. Includes bibliographical references (p. 34-37). Karaim-Turkish dictionary.

[**KARAJÁ**] Karajá, also known as Ynã, is spoken by the Karajá people in some thirty villages in central Brazil. Dialects are North Karaja, South Karaja, Xambioá, and Javaé. There are distinct male and female forms of speech; one of the principal differences is that men drop the sound /k/, which is pronounced by women (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kpj. Alternate Names: Caraiuna, Chambioa, Iraru Mahadu, Ixbyowa, Karaja do Norte, Ynã.

**1947:** [IUW] *Os Carajás (Inan-sou-uéra: contribuição ao estudo dos indígenas brasileiros*, pelo Othon Machado. Rio de Janeiro: Impr. Nacional, 1947. xiii, 128 p., [20] leaves of plates: ill., map; 27 cm. Series: Publicação (Conselho Nacional de Proteção aos Índios (Brazil)); no. 104. Anexo (Comissão de Linhas Telegraficas Estrategicas de Mato Grosso ao Amazonas); no. 7. "Errata a ser introduzida ... em substituição as páginas ix a xiii": p. [ix]-xiv inserted. "Subsidios para um vocabulário português-carajá e carajá-português": p. [49]-128. First published vocabulary of the language.

**1968:** [IUW] *Ensaio de gramática e vocabulário da lingua karajá: falada pelos índios remeiros do Rio 'Araguaia,'* by Luiz Palha. Rio de Janeiro: Gráfica Olímpica Editôra, 1968. 38 p.; 22 cm. Second edition.

[**KARAKALPAK**] Karakalpak is a Turkic language spoken by Karakalpaks in Karakalpakstan. It is divided into two dialects: Northeastern Karakalpak, Southeastern Karakalpak. The language is closely related to Kazakh (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kaa. Alternate Names: Karaklobuk, Klobouki, Tchorny.

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Karakalpaksko-russkii slovar: olkolo 30000 slovar*, by N[ikolai] A[leksandrovich] Baskakov. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1958. Original blue cloth over boards, decorated in blind, and lettered and decorated in gold. 892 pp. + errata slip. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller, who lists a single 1947 Russian-Kara-Kalpak dictionary published in Moscow. A Kara-Kalpak-English dictionary was published in Moscow in 1970. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW.

**1962:** [IUW] *Russko-karakalpakskii slovar'*. Sostavil T.S. Safiev pod red. A.T. Turabaeva. Okolo 14 000 slov. Odobreno v kachestve ucheb. posobiia dlia 8-letnikh i srednikh shkol. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inost. i natsion. slovareĭ, 1962. 724 p. 17 cm. Added t. p. and pref. in Kara-Kalpak. In Cyrillic characters. "Kratkie grammaticheskie tablitsy russkogo ĭazyka, p. [635]-724. Sostavil D.K. Kipman. Russian-Karakalpak dictionary.

**1967:** [IUW] *Russko-karakalpakskii slovar'*. Okolo 47 000 slov. Pod red. N.A. Baskakova. Moskva, Sov. ěntsiklopediia, 1967. 1124 p. 27 cm. At head of title: Karakalpakskii filial Akademii nauk Uzbekskoĭ SSR. Institut istorii, ĭazyka i literatury. Added t.p. in Kara-Kalpak. Russian-Karakalpak dictionary. 47,000 words as opposed to the 14,000 words in the 1962 Russian-Karakalpak (see above).

**1968:** [IUW] *Anglichan-qaraqalpaq sözligi. Sözlitke 10,000 zhaqyn söz gem söilem bar*, P. Q. Qurbanazarov. Nökis-Moskva, "Karaqalpaqstan", 1968. 232 p. 17 cm.

Preface in Russian. Title romanized: Anglichan-qaraqalpaq sözligi. English-Karakalpak dictionary.

**1979:** [IUW] *Russha-qaraqalpaqsha lingvistikalıyq terminler sözligi*, D.S. Nasyrov, A. Bekbergenov, A. Zhärimbetov; zhuıaply redaktor D.S. Nasyrov. Nökis: "Qaraqalpaqstan" baspasy, 1979. 228 p.; 21 cm. Title on added t.p.: Russko-karakalpakskiı slovar' lingvisticheskikh terminov. Bibliography: p. [7]. Russian-Karakalpak dictionary of linguistics.

**1990:** [IUW] *Russko-karakalpakskiı terminologicheskiı slovar' po fizicheskoi kul'ture i sportu*, A.U. Karibaeva. Nukus: "Bilim", 1990. 116 p.; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 111-112). Russian-Karakalpak dictionary of sports and physical education.

**1991:** [IUW] *Botanika terminleriniń russha-qaraqalpaqsha qysqasha túsindirme sözligi*, Ötenov T., Täzhedinov M. Nökis: "Bilim", 1991. 148 p.; 22 cm. Title from colophon: Kratkiı tolkovyi russko-karakalpakskiı slovar' botanicheskikh terminov. Includes bibliographical references (p. 147). Russian-Karakalpak botanical dictionary.

**1992:** [IUW] *Qysqasha qaraqalpaqsha-russha sözlik: sözlikte 5400 zhaqyn söz bar*, düziwshi, E. Kogaı; awdarywshylar, M. Arzymbetov ... (et al.). Nökis: Nökis Poligrafkombinat?, 1992. 152 p.; 10 x 15 cm. Karakalpak-Russian dictionary.

[**KARANG**] Karang language (also called Mbum East or Lakka), is an Mbum language of Cameroon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kzr. Alternate Names: Mbum, Mbum-East.

**1930:** see under **NGBAKA MA'BO**.

[**KARANKAWA**] Karankawa is the extinct, unclassified language of the Texan coast, where the Karankawa people migrated between the mainland and the barrier islands. It was not closely related to other known languages in the area, much of which are also poorly attested, and may have been a language isolate. A couple hundred words are preserved, collected in 1698, 1720, and 1828; in the 1880s, three lists were collected from non-Karankawa who knew some words. Karankawa has sometimes been included with neighboring languages in a Coahuiltecan family, but that is now [2015] thought to be spurious (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this language.

**1891:** [LILLYbm] *The Karankawa Indians, the coast people of Texas*, by Albert S[amuel] Gatschet (1832-1907). Cambridge, Mass.: Peabody Museum of American Archæology and Ethnology, 1891. Unbound gatherings, with hole punches. Pp. *i-v* vi-viii, 9 10-103 104 (also paginated [4] 69-167 168). First edition. Series: Harvard University. Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology. Papers. v. 1, no. 2. Includes Karankawa-English vocabularies as follow: "Vocabulary obtained from Alice W. Oliver, pp. [73]-78, "Vocabularies obtained from Old Simon and Sallie Washington, pp. 79-82, and English-Karankawa, pp. [83]-86. This copy with the ink stamp of the Margaret Carnegie Library, Mills College on the title page.

"Greatly regretted by all who knew her, the gifted and intelligent lady who had once known a now extinct tribe, and who was the only person from whom a vocabulary could be obtained, died within three months after she had done what she could to put on record a language which she had learned and spoken in her youth. This incident is certainly a

most conclusive argument for the necessity of *immediate* work among all the Indian tribes; that their language and their myths, their legends and their customs, may be investigated and recorded. In another year it will be too late to obtain many facts which can be secured during the present. The Indian is now fast merging into our civilization. His life is changing and his language and customs are rapidly disappearing. Let us, while we may, strive to atone for the unjust treatment he has received, since the first white men landed on the shore of America, by collecting and recording such facts relating to his past history as are yet attainable-facts so essential in a study of the phases of life through which all races are passing, or have passed, in the development of culture" (Prefatory Notice).

**1940:** see under **COAHUILTECO**.

[**KARATA**] Karata is an Andic language of the Northeast Caucasian language family spoken in southern Dagestan, Russia by 260 Karata in 2010. It has two dialects, Karatin and Tokitin, which are quite different. Speakers use Avar as their literary language. There are ten towns in which the language is traditionally spoken: Karata, Anchix, Tukita, Rachabalda, Lower Inxelo, Mashtada, Archo, Chabakovo, Racitl, and formerly Siux (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kpt. Alternate Names: Karatai, Karatay, Karatin, Kirdi, Kk'irtli micc'i.

**1971:** [IUW] *Karatinskiĭ iazyk: Grammat. analiz, teksty, slovar'*, Z.M. Magomedbekova. Tbilisi, "Metsniereba," 1971. 290 p. 22 cm. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. On leaf preceding t. p.: Akademiia nauk Gruzinskoĭ SSR. Institut iazykoznaniiā. Added t. p. in Georgian. Includes bibliographical references. Grammar, texts and Karata-Russian dictionary, pp. 219-[286].

**2013:** [IUW] Каратинско-аварско-русский словарь, Баху-Меседу Расулова. *Karatinsko-avarsko-russkii slovar'*, Bakhu-Mesedu Rasulova. Махачкала: Народы Дагестана, 2013. Makhachkala: Narody Dagestana, 2013. 335 pages; 21 cm. Karata-Avar-Russian dictionary.

[**KARE** (Central African Republic)] Kare or Kari is a poorly documented Congolese Bantu language of uncertain affiliation (though listed as unclassified Zone D.30 by Guthrie). There are scattered speakers in the Central African Republic (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kbn. Alternate Names: Kali, Kari, Karré.

**1974:** [IUW] *Kare-taal: lijst van woorden gangbaar bij het restvolk Kare: opgenomen in de jaren 1927-1947*, door J. J. M. Dijkmans. Sankt Augustin: Anthropos-Institut, Haus Völker und Kulturen, c1974. 259 p.; 24 cm. First edition. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black. Collectanea Instituti Anthropos; v. 7. Kare-Dutch, pp. 20-49, Kare-Dutch wordlist, pp. 169-228, Dutch-Kare, p. 229 (parts of the body), comparative vocabulary, Dutch-Kare-Zande-Nzakara-Barambo-Pambia-Shere Basiri, pp. 230-256. This is a collection of wordlists and linguistic material collected by Joseph J. M. Dijkmans during the decades he served as a missionary in the northern region of present-day Zaire. Although Dijkmans was not a linguistic scholar, the Anthropos-Institut considered the material of sufficient interest to make it available to professional linguists.

[**KARELIAN**] Karelian language (karjala, karjal or kariela) is a Finnic language spoken mainly in the Russian Republic of Karelia. Linguistically Karelian is closely related to the Finnish dialects spoken in eastern Finland and some Finnish linguists even classified Karelian as a dialect of Finnish. Karelian is not to be confused with the Southeastern dialects of Finnish, sometimes referred to as karjalaismurteet ('Karelian dialects') in Finland. There is no single standard Karelian language. Each writer writes in Karelian according to their own dialectal form. Three main written standards have been developed, for North Karelian; Olonets Karelian; and Tver Karelian. With the exception of Tver Karelian, all variants are written with the Latin-based Karelian alphabet, though the Cyrillic script has been used in the past (Wiki).

Ethnologue: krl. Alternate Names: Karelian Proper, Karel'skiy Jazyk, Karely, Severno-Karel'skij, Sobstvenno-Karel'skij-Jazyk.

**1968-1993:** [IUW] *Karjalan kielen sanakirja*, [toim. päätoim., Pertti Virtaranta]. Helsinki: Suomalais-ugrilainen seura, <1968-1993 > 4 vols.; 26 cm. Lexica Societatis Fenno-Ugricae, 16. Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskuksen julkaisuja, 25. V. 3 also in series: Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskuksen julkaisuja, ISSN 0355-5437; 25. Karelian-Finnish dictionary. Vol. 1, library binding, consists of the letters A-J, pp. 1-576. Vol. 2, 593 pp., original cream wrappers, lettered in black, consists solely of the letter K, pp. 1-589; Vol. 3, in a library binding, consists of the letters L-N, pp. 1-584; Vol. 4, library binding incorporating original white wrappers, lettered in black, consists of the letters O-P, pp. 1-610.

**1975:** [IUW] *Russko-karel'skiĭ slovar': okolo 10 tys. slov / sost. G.N. Makarov*. Petrozavodsk: Kareliĭa, 1975. 159 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Karelian dictionary.

**1984:** [IUW] *Itä-Kannaksen murre-sanakirja / aineiston koonneet Adolf Neovius, Lauri Hakulinen ja Veikko Ruoppila; toimittanut Veikko Ruoppila*. [Helsinki]: Suomalaisen kirjallisuuden seura, 1984. 185 p.; 23 cm. Series: Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seuran toimituksia 392 Finnish language--Dialects--Russia (Federation)--Karelian Isthmus—Dictionaries.

**1994:** [IUW] *Slovar' karel'skogo ĭazyka: tverskie govory: okolo 17 tys. slov / sostavitel' A.V. Punzhina; [otvetstvennyĭ redaktor V.D. Riĭgoev]*. Petrozavodsk: Kareliĭa, 1994. 396 p.; 27 cm. Includes index from Russian form. Karelian-Russian dictionary.

**2001:** [IUW] *Suur-Jaakkiman murre-sanoja ja -sanontoja / Jaakko Kilpiö*. Helsinki: Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seura, 2001. 284 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Series: Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seuran toimituksia 824. Karelian language--Dialects--Glossaries, vocabularies, etc.

**2009:** [IUW] Русско-карельский разговорник / составитель Елена Филиппова. *Russko-karel'skiĭ razgovornik = Ven'alais-karjalaine paginsanakirju / sostavitel' Elena Filippova*. Petroskoi: "Periodika", 2009. 95 pages; 17 cm. Russian-Karelian dictionary.

**2010:** [IUW] Побеседуем: русско-карельский разговорник: на собственно-карельском наречии карельского языка / составитель Галина Леттиева. *Pobeseduem: russko-karel'skiĭ razgovornik: na sobstvenno-karel'skom narechii karel'skogo ĭazyka = Tule pakinoilla: venäläis-karjalaini pakinšanakirja: vienankarjalakši / sostavitel' Galina Lettieva*. Petroskoi: "Periodika", 2010. 125 pages; 17 cm. Russian-Karelian dictionary of phraseology and conversation.

[**KAREN LANGUAGES**] The Karen /kəˈrɛn/or Karenic languages are tonal languages spoken by some seven million Karen people. They are of unclear affiliation within the Sino-Tibetan languages. The Karen languages are written using the Burmese script. The three main branches are Sgaw, Pwo, and Pa'o. Karenni (also known Kayah or Red Karen) and Kayan (also known as Padaung) are related to the Sgaw branch. They are unusual among the Sino-Tibetan languages in having a subject–verb–object word order; other than Karen, Bai, and the Chinese languages, Sino-Tibetan languages have a subject–object–verb order. This is likely due to influence from neighboring Mon and Tai languages. The Karen languages are also considered unusual for not having any Chinese influence (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists ten separate Karen languages: 1) Bwe Karen (bwe: alternate names: Baghi, Bghai Karen, Blimaw, Bwe, Dareh, Manaw), 2) Geba Karen (kvq: alternate names: Daneh, Geba, Kaba, Karenbyu, Kayinbyu, Kono, Koo-ong, Northern Bwe), 3) Geko Karen (ghk: alternate names: Gaikho, Gekho, Gek'o, Ghekhhol, Ghekhu, Gheko, Kakhau, Kayan, Kayan Kakhau, Kekaungdu, Kekhong, Keku, Yathu Gekho), 4) Mobwa Karen (jkm: alternate names: Bilichi, Blimaw, Dermuha, Maleh, Mobwa Karen, Monpwa, Mopwa, Palachi, Palakhi, Palaychi, Pa-Le-Chi), 5) Paku Karen (jkg: alternate names: Mogpha, Mogwa, Monebwa, Monnepwa, Mopaga, Mopha, Pagu, Paku, Paku Karen, Thalwepwe), 6) Phrae Pwo Karen (kjt: alternate names: Northeastern Pwo Karen, Phrae, Prae, Pwo Phrae), 7) Pwo Eastern Karen (kjp: alternate names: Moulmein Pwo Karen, Phlong, Phlou, Pho), 8) Pwo Northern Karen (pww: alternate names: Phlong), 9) Pwo Western Karen (pwo: alternate names: Bassein Pwo Karen, Delta Pwo Karen, Mon Karen, Mutheit, Pathein Pwo Karen, Phlong, Phlong Sho, Pho, Shu, Talaing Karen), and 10) S'gaw Karen (ksw: alternate names: Burmese Karen, Kanyaw, Kayinpyu, Kyetho, Paganyaw, Pchcknya, Pwakanyaw, S'gau, S'gaw, S'gaw Kayin, White Karen, Yang Khao).

[**KAREN, S'GAW**] S'gaw, also known as S'gaw Karen and S'gaw Kayin, is a Karen language spoken by over four million S'gaw Karen people in Burma, and 200,000 in Thailand. S'gaw Karen is spoken in Tanintharyi Region's Ayeyarwady Delta, Yangon Division, Bago Division, Western Thailand, Northern Thailand, and Kayin State. It is written using the Mon script. A Bible translation was published in 1853. Various divergent dialects are sometimes seen as separate languages: Paku in the northeast, Mopwa (Mobwa) in the northwest, Wewew, and Monnepwa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ksw. Alternate Names: Burmese Karen, Kanyaw, Kayinpyu, Kyetho, Paganyaw, Pchcknya, Pwakanyaw, S'gau, S'gaw, S'gaw Kayin, White Karen, Yang Khao).

**1849:** [LILLY] *A vocabulary of the Sgau Karen language*, by Rev. J. Wade. Tavoy: Karen Missionary Press, 1849. vi, [3], 14-1024 p.; 20 cm. Bound in brown tree leather, spine stamped in gold. S'gaw Karen-English, pp. [13]-1024. First bilingual dictionary of the language.

"The facilities for preparing the Vocabulary of a language which has only a few years been reduced to writing, must of necessity be very meagre. Such is the case with the present volume. All the sources from which words have been derived, are a few letters, and Fables, committed to writing by some of the natives from memory, after they had been taught to write in their vernacular. These, together with the intercourse of three

or four Missionaries with the natives, has been the source from whence the words were collected, which are in the Karen Thesaurus, a native Karen Dicitonary, prepared under Mr. Wade's supervision, and assistance, by San Kau-tu. This work is all in Karen, with the words defined in that language. This Thesaurus is the foundation of the present Vocabulary in Karen and English... The present work does by no means supercede the necessity at some future day, of having a Dictionary in the Karen language... It is confidently hoped that the life of Mr. Wade will be spared, and his eye-sight recovered by his visit to America, and that it will hereafter be his privilege to prepare a Sgau Karen Dictionary. No other man is so competent to the task..." (Preface).

**1954:** [IUW] *The Anglo-Karen dictionary: based on the dictionary compiled by J. Wade and Mrs. J.P. Binney*, revised and abridged by Geo. E. Blackwell; assisted by several Karen writers. Rangoon: Baptist Board of Publications, 1954. 543 p.; 19 cm. Original red cloth over boards, unlettered. "Published from the "Wade Printing Fund". English-Karen, pp. [5]-543.

"It is with pleasure that the Board of Publications of the Burma Baptist Convention once again makes available to the public the Anglo-Karen Dicitonary. Although it would be desirable to revise and enlarge the work because of the large number of new words which have come into use during the past decade or two, it ahs been thought wise to reprint it unchanged in order to make it available at the earliest possible date. It is hoped that an appendix may be prepared in time for a later reprint" (Preface).

**[KARIPUNA CREOLE FRENCH]** Lanc-Patuá is a creole language spoken in the state of Amapá in Brazil, primarily now around the capital, Macapá. It is a French-based creole language, spoken by local Indians and immigrants from French Guiana, the Caribbean and other areas of Brazil, and their descendants. It has some English and Portuguese influence on its vocabulary, but its grammar is clearly similar to the French-based creole languages of the Caribbean and the Indian Ocean. Lanc-Patuá is derived from Karipúna Creole spoken by indigenous Amerindians. The substratum language of Karipúna Creole was the now-extinct Tupian language Karipúna. The name comes from the French Langue Patois, meaning simply dialectal language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kmv. Alternate Names: Crioulo.

**1984:** [IUW] *Cultura creoula e lanc-patuá no norte do Brasil = Culture créole et langue patúa au nord du Brésil* / Julieta de Andrade; tradução, Marcel Jules Thiéblot. São Paulo: Escola de Folclore, 1984. 310 p.: ill., ports.; 21 cm. Coleção Pesquisa vol. 7. Text in French and Portuguese; summary in English, French, German, Italian, Lanc-patuá, Portuguese, and Spanish. Includes thematically-arranged vocabulary, Patuá [Karipuna Creole French[-Portuguese-pronunciation-French, pp. 169-214. Bibliography: p. [301]-303.

"In northern Brazil the Creoles, which stem from localities on French, English and Dutch colonization, have Brazilian children. They all communicate among themselves in *lanc-patuá*, without interfering with the mother tongue of each family. Portuguese, for those who speak it, is a link between them and the non-Creole world. The *lanc-patuá*, the nomadism of their forefathers in quiet for a less difficult life and spontaneous religious traits linked to Jewish mysticism are cohesion factors of the community. In site of partial isolation due to language barriers, they feel integrated into Brazilian life and have become established in Amapá in a definitive manner" (Synopsis, p. 18).

**2003:** [IUW] *Vocabulário crioulo: contribuição do negro ao falar regional amazônico*, by Vicente Salles. Belém [Brazil]: Instituto de Artes do Pará, Programa Raízes, 2003. 271 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 261-271).

[**KARIRI-XOCÓ**] Xocó (Chocó, Shokó) is an extinct and poorly attested language or languages of Brazil that is not known to be related to other languages. It is known from three populations: Xokó (Chocó) in Sergipe, Kariri-Xocó (Kariri-Shoko, Cariri-Chocó) in Alagoas, and Xukuru-Kariri (Xucuru-Kariri, Xucuru-Cariri) in Alagoas. It is not clear if these were one language or three. It is only known from a few dozen words from one Kariri-Xoco elder and three Xukuru-Kariri elders in 1961. In ISO encoding, the language was conflated with the Kariri family as ISO 639-3 [kzw] 'Karirí-Xocó'; Ethnologue does not indicate if this was a conscious decision (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kzw. Alternate Names: Cariri, Karirí, Kariri Xucó, Kipeá, Xocó, Xokó, Xokó-Karirí, Xukurú, Xukuru Kariri.

**1897:** [LILLYbm] *Matériaux pour servir a l'établissement d'une grammaire comparée des dialectes de la famille Kariri*, by Lucien Adam. Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 1897. Modern brown quarter-leather and tan cloth over boards, unlettered. Pp. [4] I II-IV, 1 2-123 124. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes comparative vocabularies of the dialects of Kariri as follows, with French equivalents: Dzubucua, Kipea, Pedra Branca, Sabuja, pp. [77]-99; Kipea, Pedra Branca, Sabuja, pp. 99-109; Pedra Branca, Sabuja, pp. 109-110. This is the first extensive vocabulary of the Kariri Indians of Brazil. Second copy: IUW.

"According to Martins, when the Portuguese took control of the northeast provinces of Brazil, the Kariris inhabited the interior between the banks of the Rio Francisco (province of Pernambuco) and those of the Rio Acaracú (province of Paranaíba), having, if one may so speak, their primary establishments in the region where the mountains known as the Borborema, the Cayriris and the Cayriris-Novos rise. Thieves, traitors, rebels, cowards, they allowed the Portuguese to take possession of their land, and served as their porters during the war of that nation with the Dutch. This domestication proved fatal for them, for many succumbed to it, and those who were able to return to their huts no longer found the children and wives they had left there. In their absence, the Indian hordes of the Gês had carried out ruthless raids.... In 1818, Martins and Spix had the good fortune to found around 600 Kariris still living at Pedra Branca, half civilized. But in 1891 Ehrenreich confirmed that these pitiful remnants had disappeared down the road of extinction. Such is the sad history of this nation" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**KARO** (Brazil)] Ramarama, also known as Karo, is a Tupian language of Brazil. Besides the dialect names, it also goes by a name variously spelled Itanga, Itogapuc, Itogapúk, Ntogapid, Ntogapig (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arr. Alternate Names: Arara-Karo, Arára, Arára de Rondonia, Arára do Jiparaná, Itogapuc, Itogapúk, Ntogapid, Ntogapig, Ramarama, Uruku, Urukú, Ytangá.

**1998:** [IUW] *Estudo fonológico da língua Karo (Arara de Rondônia)*, by Nilson Gabas. München: LINCOM EUROPA, 1998. 87 p.; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original bright yellow wrappers, lettered in black. LINCOM studies in Native American linguistics; 31. Includes 711 individually numbered words, Karo-

Portuguese, throughout the phonological study. Includes bibliographical references (p. 85-87).

"Karo is a Brazilian language spoken ... by about 150 Arara Indians. The Arara are in contact with the white population since the 40's, and most of them understand Portuguese. Karo is exclusively used for communication among themselves.... This study... is meant as a contribution to the description and documentation of Karo" (rear cover).

[**KAROK**] Karuk or Karok is an endangered language of northwestern California. It is the traditional language of the Karuk people, most of whom now speak English. The name is derived from the word *Káruk*, which means 'upriver'. Linguist William Bright documented the Karuk language and produced a grammar of it in 1957 [see below]. When Bright began his studies in 1949 there were "a couple of hundred fluent speakers," but by 2011, there were fewer than a dozen fluent elders. A standardized system for writing the languages was adopted in the 1980s (Wiki). There is an on-line Karok dictionary.

Ethnologue: kyh. Alternate Names: Karuk.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 13 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1957:** [IUW] *The Karok language*, by William Bright. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1957. xi, 457 p.: ill., ports., map; 26 cm. Library binding preserving original gray front wrapper, lettered in black. University of California publications in linguistics; v. 13. Karok-English lexicon, pp. 311-403, English-Karok lexicon, pp. 404-449. "Grammar" (p. [5]-152) based on the author's thesis (Ph. D.)--University of California, 1955. Includes bibliographical references (p. 2-3). Includes detailed preliminary information on earlier work on the Karok language.

"The Karok language is not closely or obviously related to any other.... My own field work was done from February to June, 1949; from June to August, 1950, and during a few days in April, 1951, and September, 1954" (Introduction).

[**KASEM**] Kasem (Kassena) is the language of the Kassena ethnic group and is a Gur language spoken in the Upper East Region of northern Ghana and in Burkina Faso (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xsm. Alternate Names: Kasena, Kasim, Kassem, Kassena.

An on-line dictionary of Kassem [Kasem] may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1920:** [LILLY] *The natives of the northern territories of the Gold Coast: their customs, religion and folklore*, by A.W. Cardinall; with 22 illustrations from photos by the author and a map. London: G. Routledge & Sons; New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., [1920]. xvi, 158 p., [26] leaves of plates: ill.; 23 cm. Original brown cloth, lettered and decorated in gold; with gray dust jacket, lettered in black. Hendrix 837 (giving date as 1921; only entry for this language). The title page of the Routledge edition is overlaid at the bottom with a printed slip from E.P. Dutton. Kassena [Kasem]-English vocabulary, language, p. [131]-158. Publication date from NUC. First vocabulary of this language. In addition, on p. 117, the author reports the existence of whistle speech among the Kassena and Builsa alike, and gives a detailed example. Second copy: IUW.

"In his Prefatory Note, Mr. Cardinall states that no work on the natives of whom he writes has, as yet, been published in English. This is, I believe, a fact, but in justice to the Political Officers of the Gold Coast and its Dependencies, I would add that tribal customs have been carefully studied by them, and are embodied in many Reports that have been despatched to Headquarters, and so to the Colonial Office" (Introductory Note, C. H. Armitage, Chief Commander of the Northern Territories, Tamale).

"In the two Districts of Navarro and Zuaragu one finds four distinct dialects and a language which is evidently fast disappearing. It is this last that I now endeavor to record—the language of Kassena, called by them Awuna.... The difficulties of writing down a hitherto unwritten language are immense. This is no immodesty on my part. The following vocabulary is one given me entirely by the Rev. White Fathers established at Navarro, missionaries who live among the people and who have perforce to speak the language every day and all day; all that I have done is to translate their work from French into English... I record this Kassena language not with a view of anyone ever troubling to learn to speak it, since it is a tongue of very small importance, but in an endeavor to perpetuate a language which our presence must in time cause to disappear" (pp. 113-115).

Reprinted **1969**: [IUW] *The natives of the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast; their customs, religion, and folklore*, by A. W. Cardinall. With 22 illus. from photos. by the author. New York, Negro Universities Press [1969] xvi, 158 p. illus., map. 23 cm. Reprint of the 1920 ed.

**1932**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**KASHINAWA**] Cashinahua (also spelled Kaxinawá, Kaxynawa, Caxinawa, and Caxinawá), or Hantxa Kuin, Huni Kui, is an indigenous American language of western South America which belongs to the Panoan language family. It is spoken by about 1,600 Cashinahua people in Perú along the Curanja and Purus rivers; and in Brazil by 400 Cashinahua people in the state of Acre. About five to ten percent of Cashinahua speakers have some Spanish language proficiency, while forty percent are literate and twenty to thirty percent are literate in Spanish as a second language. Dialects are Brazilian Kashinawa, Peruvian Kashinawa, and the extinct Juruá Kapanawa (Capanahua of the Juruá River) and Paranawa.

Ethnologue: cbs. Alternate Names: Cashinahua, Caxinawa, Caxinawá, Kashinahua, Kaxinawá, Kaxynawa.

**1914**: [LILLY] *Rã-txa hu-ní ku-ĩ, a lingua dos caxinawás do rio Ibuaçu, afluente do Muru (prefeitura de Tarauacá)*, por J. Capistrano de Abreu. Rio de Janeiro, Typ. Leuzinger, 1914. 630 p. 23 cm. original gray paper wrapper bound in; red library buckram, title and call number in gilt direct on spine, t.e.g., marbled endpapers; boards toned. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate, with Newberry Library labels on pastedowns, and stamps on title page. Notes: The author at first intended to publish his work in a volume of about 150 pages, to be presented to the Congress of Americanists at Buenos Aires in 1910. A much enlarged edition was destroyed in the fire of the Imprensa nacional at Rio de Janeiro, September, 1910, five or six incomplete copies being saved, one of which is now in the possession of the Library of Congress. The present edition contains an outline of grammar, a series of phrases arranged by topics and gathered in conversation with two Kashinawa Indians, and a glossary, Portuguese-Kashinawa, pp. [524]-547, and Kashinawa-Portuguese, pp. [548]-621. cf. Pref. (bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller). Second

copy: IUW, contemporary private binding, preserving original gray wrappers, lettered in black.

**1973:** [IUW] *Términos de colores cashinahua (pano)* [por] André-Marcel d'Ans [y] María Cortez Mondragón. [Lima] Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada [1973]. 11 . 30 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Documento de trabajo (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada); no. 16. Glossary of color terms, Kashinahua-Spanish, pp. [1]-11.

[**KASHMIRI**] Kashmiri (/kæʃˈmɪəri/)[6] (कॉश्मूर, کٔاشُر), or Koshur, is a language from the Dardic subgroup of the Indo-Aryan languages and it is spoken primarily in the Kashmir Valley and Chenab regions of Jammu and Kashmir. There are approximately 5,527,698 speakers throughout India, according to the Census of 2001. Most of the 105,000 speakers in Pakistan are emigrants from the Kashmir Valley after the partition of India. They include a few speakers residing in border villages in Neelam District. The Kashmiri language is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India. Most Kashmiri speakers use Urdu or English as a second language. Since November 2008, the Kashmiri language has been made a compulsory subject in all schools in the Valley up to the secondary level (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kas. Alternate Names: Cashmeeree, Cashmiri, Kacmiri, Kaschemiri, Keshur, Koshur.

**1935:** [LILLYbm] *English-Kashmiri. A Vocabulary of the Kashmiri Language*, by Ernest F[rederic] Neve. Mysore City: The Wesley Press and Publishing House, 1935. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 58 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Schmidt, p. 72 (listing 1973 edition).

"Kashmiri is a language with a small vocabulary. This has been greatly augmented by words borrowed from Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic. The language spoken by Muslims differs from that of the Hindus. The latter use more words derived from the Sanskrit, and the former more from Arabic...In 1872 the late Dr. Elmslie published a *Vocabulary of the Kashmiri Language*, which has long been out of print. I have made this the basis of my present work, with various alterations and corrections. It is of course short and limited in scope. My aim has been to provide the visitor to Kashmir, with a list of words for quick reference..."

**2000:** [LILLY] *Kashmiri-English dictionary for second language learners*, by Omkar Nath Koul [1941- ], Soom Nath Raina, & Roopkrishen Bhat [1951- ]. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 2000. v, 126 p.; 25 cm. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. First edition. Series: Central Institute of Indian Languages publication, no. 458. Includes Kashmiri (Roman and Devanagari)-English, pp. 7-125.

"The present Dictionary was initially prepared as a Kashmiri-English Glossary in 1976 for the use of teacher trainees who learn Kashmiri at the Northern Regional Language Centre, Patiala. As there is no other dictionary available for this purpose, it was decided to publish it in the present form. I am sure that learners of Kashmiri as a second language will find this Dictionary useful" (Foreword).

[**KASHUBIAN**] Kashubian or Cassubian (Kashubian: kaszëbsczi jãzëk, pòmòrsczi jãzëk, kaszëbskò-słowińskò mòwa; Polish: język kaszubski, język pomorski, język kaszubsko-słowiński) is a language variety of the Lechitic group, of the Slavic languages. Although it is often considered a language in its own right, it is sometimes considered a dialect of Pomeranian. In Poland, it has been an officially recognized ethnic-minority language since 2005. Approximately 106,000 people use mainly Kashubian at home. It is the only remnant of the Pomeranian language. It is close to standard Polish with influence from Low German and the extinct Polabian and Old Prussian (Wiki).

Ethnologue: csb. Alternate Names: Cashubian, Cassubian, Kaszubski.

**1893:** [IUW] *Słownik języka pomorskiego czyli kaszubskiego ...* by Stefan Ramułt. W. Krakowie, Nakładem Akademii umiejętności, 1893. xlviii, 298 p. 28 cm. Library binding. "Praca, odznaczona nagrodą Akademii umiejętności w Krakowie na konkursie im. S.B. Lindego w r 1889." Kashubian-Polish dictionary, pp. [1]-278.

New edition **1993:** [IUW] *Słownik języka pomorskiego czyli kaszubskiego /* Stefan Ramułt; opracowała i wstępem opratrzyla Halina Horodyska.

Kraków: Wydawn. i Druk. "Secesja", 1993- v.; 29 cm. At head of title, v. 2: Polska Akademia Umiejętności. Includes bibliographical references.

**1958-1983:** [IUW] *Pomoranisches Wörterbuch /* Friedrich Lorentz. Berlin, Akademie-Verlag, 1958- 5 vols.; 24 cm. Vols. 1, 2 and 3 in library bindings. Vol. 4, Part I, library binding, incorporating original light brown front wrapper, lettered in brown; parts 2-3 in original light brown wrappers, lettered in brown. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Slawistik. Sonderreihe Wörterbücher. Issued also in parts. Kashubian-German dictionary: Vol. 1: A-P, pp. 1-[692]; Vol. 2: [P-T], pp. 1-592; Vol. 3: [T-Z and first section of Addenda], pp. 593-1264; Vol. 4 (Parts 1-3)-5 [continuation of Addenda], to p. 2111.

**1960:** [IUW] *Słowniczek kaszubski*, by Aleksander Wit Labuda. [Wyd. 1.] First edition. [Warszawa] Państwowe Zakłady Wydawn. Szkolnych [1960]. 114 p. 18 cm. Kashubian-Polish, Polish-Kashubian dictionary.

**1965:** [IUW] *Wörterbuch und Lautlehre der deutschen Lehnwörter im Pomoranischen (Kaschubischen)*, by Friedhelm Hinze. Berlin, Akademie Verlag, 1965. x, 534 p. 24 cm. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Slawistik Nr. 37. Kashubian language-Foreign words and phrases--German.

**1969:** [IUW] *A Kashubian idiolect in the United States*, by Jan Louis Perkowski. Bloomington, Indiana University [1969]. 371 p. maps. 23 cm. Library binding. Indiana University publications. Language science monographs v. 2 Kashubian-English lexicon, pp. [101]-264. Bibliography: p. [353]-371.

"The first field trip took place during the summer of 1963. Its aim was to survey the Kashubian speakers in and near Minnesota in order to find a suitable informant.... After a preliminary analysis of data gathered in the first field trip, a basic informant was chosen and second field trip, lasting from mid-December, 1963, through the first week of January 1964, was launched. [With detailed descriptions of remaining informants]" (Introduction).

**1980:** [IUW] *Słownictwo kociewskie na tle kultury ludowej /* Bernard Sychta. Wrocław: Zakład Narodowy Im. Ossolińskich, 1980- v.; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references. Kashubian-Polish dictionary.

**1997:** [IUW] *Słownik gwarowy tzw. Słownictwo kaszubskich* / redaktor Zenon Sobierajski. Wyd. 1. First edition. Warszawa: Slawistyczny Ośrodek Wydawniczy, 1997-v.: ill., maps; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references. Incomplete contentst. 1. A-C. Kashubian language--Dictionaries--Polish. Slovincian dialect--Dictionaries--Polish.

[KASUA] Kasua is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: khs.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[KATCHA-KADUGLI-MIRI] Kadugli, also Katcha-Kadugli-Miri or Central Kadu, is a Kadu language or dialect cluster spoken in Kordofan [Sudan]. Stevenson treats the varieties as dialects of one language, and they share a single ISO code, though Schadeberg (1989) treats them as separate languages. There are five commonly cited varieties. Three of them are rather divergent, on the verge of being distinct languages: Katcha (Tolubi, Dholubi); Kadugli proper (Dakalla, Talla, Dhalla, Toma Ma Dalla, Kudugli, Morta); Miri. Of the two other commonly cited varieties, Damba is somewhat closer to Kadugli, while Tumma appears to be a (sub)dialect of Katcha (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xtc.

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *Kadugli Language and Language Usage*, by Abdalla Ibrahim Abdalla. University of Khartoum, 1969. Original wrappers. Bound typescript. First edition. Salamabi Prizes Series No. 3. First separate treatment of Kadugli, with brief vocabulary and sentences, Kadugli-English. Kadugli is one of the languages of the Nuba Mountains in Sudan. Second copy: IUW, with 1975 on cover.

[KÂTE] Kâte is a Papuan language spoken by about 6,000 people in the Finschhafen District of Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea. It is part of the Finisterre–Huon branch of the Trans–New Guinea phylum of languages (McElhanon 1975, Ross 2005). It was adopted for teaching and mission work among speakers of Papuan languages by the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Papua New Guinea in the early 1900s and at one time had as many as 80,000 second-language speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kmg. Alternate Names: Kai, Kâte Dong.

**1925:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der Kâte-Sprache gesprochen in Neuguinea. Dictionary of the Kâte-Language as spoken by New-Guinea*, Christian Keysser. Berlin; Hamburg: Verlag von Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen); C. Boysen, 1925. 612 pp. First edition. Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen, Siebentes Heft [Vol. 7]. Zaunmüller, col. 296. The entire dictionary is Kâte-German-English. Second copy: IUW.

"The Kâte people, a small tribe numbering about 4,000 souls, inhabit the mountainous hinterland of the Huon-Golf on the east coast of New-Guinea... The Kâte language, which belongs to the group of the Papuan languages, embraces several dialects, of which the Wena-dialect has been adopted by the missionaries to serve as a medium in church and in school. To this dialect my dictionary is restricted... [footnote:] The people and its language are still often called 'Kai' by the Europeans of New-Guinea, this a word belonging to the neighboring Jabêm-language" (from the English version of the preface).

Reprinted **1965**: [IUW] *Wörterbuch der Kâte Sprache gesprochen in Neuguinea; Dictionary of the Kâte language as spoken in New Guinea*, by Christian Keysser. Berlin, D. Reimer (E. Vohsen) 1925. Nendeln, Liechtenstein, Kraus Reprint, 1969. xi, 612 p. 22 cm. Beiheft zur Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen; 7.

**1975**: [IUW] *Kâte dictionary*, by W. Flierl and H. Strauss, eds. [New rev. ed.]. Canberra: Australian National University, 1977. xxxiii, 499, 15 p.: map; 26 cm. . Keysser, Christian. *Wörterbuch der Kâte-Sprache gesprochen in Neuguinea*. Pacific linguistics: Series C; no. 41.

[**KATEMBRI**] Katembri (Catrimbi [sic], Kariri de Mirandela, Mirandela) was a divergent language of northeastern Brazil that appears to be distantly related to Taruma (Kaufman 1990). It is known only from 100 words collected in the early 1960s from an elder with vague memories of the language (Wiki). Ethnologue does not include Katembri, Kariri de Mirandela, or Mirandela in their latest linguistic listing (Kariri-Xocó: kzw).

**1951**: see under **CHICHIMECA-JONAZ**.

[**KATO**] Cahto (also spelled Kato) is an extinct Athabaskan language that was formerly spoken by the Kato people of the Laytonville and Branscomb area at the head of the South Fork of the Eel River. It is one of the four languages belonging to the California Athabaskan cluster of the Pacific Coast Athabaskan languages. Most Kato speakers were bilingual in Northern Pomo and some also spoke Yuki (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ktw. Alternate Names: Batem-Da-Kai-Ee, Cahto, Kai Po-Mo, Tlokeang.

**1851-1857**: see Vol. 3 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1907-1930**: see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**KATUIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The fifteen Katuic languages form a branch of the Austroasiatic languages spoken by about 1.3 million people in Southeast Asia. People who speak Katuic languages are called the Katuic peoples. Paul Sidwell is the leading specialist on the Katuic languages. He notes that Austroasiatic/Mon-Khmer languages are lexically more similar to Katuic and Bahnaric the closer they are geographically. He says this geographic similarity is independent of which branch of the family each language belongs to. He also says Katuic and Bahnaric do not have any shared innovations, so they do not form a branch of the Austroasiatic family (Wiki).

**1996**: [LILLbm] *Katuic Comparative Dictionary*, by Ilia Peiros. Canberra: The Australian National University, 1996. Original pale pea-green wrappers, lettered in black. 198 pp. First edition. Pacific Linguistics Series C-132. Includes the comparative Katuic-English section, an English-Proto Katuic index, and word lists for each of the four major languages. "The Katuic languages belong to the Mon-Khmer language family and are spoken mostly in Vietnam, Laos and Thailand... Four of them (Bru, Kui [Kuay], Pakoh [Pacoh] and Katu) have good dictionaries and thus, the way is open for [this] detailed lexical reconstruction." Second copy: IUW.

[**KAURNA**] Kurna (/ˈɡɑːnə/ or /ˈɡaʊnə/) is a Pama-Nyungan language historically spoken by the Kurna peoples of the Adelaide Plains of South Australia. The people of the Adelaide plains are known as the Kurna people in contemporary times, but the Kurna nation is made up of various tribal clan groups, each with their own parkarra district of land, each having had their own dialectal form of language. These dialects were historically spoken in the area of the Adelaide Plains bounded by Crystal Brook and Clare in the north, Cape Jervis in the south, and just over the mount lofty ranges. It ceased to be spoken on an everyday basis in the 19th century, but, in a process that began in the 1990s, is being reclaimed and re-introduced (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zku. Alternate Names: Coorna, Gaurna, Jaitjawarra, Karnuwarra, Kaura, Koornawarra, Kurumidlanta, Medaindi, Medaindie, Meljurna, Merelde, Merildekald, Meyu, Midlanta, Milipitingara, Nantuwarra, Nantuwaru, Nganawara, Padnaindi, Padnayndie, Wakanuwan, Warra, Warrah, Widninga, Winaini, Winnaynie, Winnay-nie.

**1840:** [LILLYbm] *Outlines of a Grammar, Vocabulary, and Phraseology of the Aboriginal Language of South Australia spoken by the Natives in and for Some Distance around Adelaide*, by Christian Gottlieb Teichelmann & Clamor Wilhelm Schürmann. Adelaide: Published by the authors at the Native Location, 1840. Original dark blue wrappers, with most of spine perished. Pp. [2] (title, verso printer's colophon), (dedication, verso blank [i]), [ii-iii] (blank, errata), [iv]-viii, (title to Part I, verso blank), [1]-24, [2] (title to Part II, verso blank), 1-76. First edition. Bookplate of Edward Charles Stirling. Sir Edward Charles Stirling was author of *Fossil remains of Lake Callabonna* (1899-1913, 4 vols), as well as a *Preliminary report on the discovery of native remains at Swanport, River Murray, with an inquiry into the alleged occurrence of a pandemic among the Australian aboriginals* (1911). Contemporary signature of James Johnson [?] on title. page. Greenway 9044, Ferguson 3102, but his collation requires correction. This rare early work has been reprinted by South Australian Facsimile Editions No. 39 (Adelaide, 1962), by Chadwick-Healy micro-fiche, and in facsimile edition by Tjintu Books (South Australia, 1982), which identifies the language as Kurna. This is the first substantial vocabulary of Kurna, an aboriginal language of South Australia (separately paginated 1-63).

[**KAUWERA**] Kauwera is a Papuan language of Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xau. Alternate Names: Kabera, Kaowerawedj, Kauwerawec, Kauwerawetj, Kawera, Koassa, Tekutameso.

**1926:** [LILLYbm] "Expeditie naar het Nassauk-Gebergte in Centraal Noord Nieuw Guinee," by Ch. Le Roux. 1926. An offprint or extract from an unidentified journal, pp. [447]-513. Includes a Dutch-"Kauwerawetsch" vocabulary, classified, pp. 495-513. "Kauwerawetsch" is identified only as the language of a tribe from Central North New Guinea. The essay includes several photographs and folding maps and plates, and is dated 17 July 1926. It is bound in later plain wrappers together with a following essay, pp. 514-551, by B. Schrieke, "The Evolution of Culture in the Pacific in relation to the theories of the 'Kultur-historische' and the 'Manchester' schools of Social Anthropology."

[**KAWACHA**] Kawatsa is a nearly extinct Angan language of Papua New Guinea. According to one source, an estimated 12 people are believed to speak the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kcb. Alternate Names: Kawatsa.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KAWAIISU**] The Kawaiisu language is an Uto-Aztecan language spoken by the Kawaiisu people of California. In 1994, the language was severely endangered, with perhaps fewer than 20 remaining speakers. In 2011, The Kawaiisu Project received the Governor's Historic Preservation Award for its efforts to document the Kawaiisu language and culture, including "the Handbook of the Kawaiisu, language teaching and the Kawaiisu Language and Cultural Center [and] the Kawaiisu exhibit at the Tehachapi Museum." As of 2012, the Kawaiisu Language and Cultural Center offers language classes and DVDs for home learning, as well as training for other groups seeking to create language learning programs and materials (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xaw.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *Kawaiisu: A Grammar and Dictionary with Texts*, by Maurice L. Zigmund, Curtis G. Booth, & Pamela Munro. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1991. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in white and black. 399 pp. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 119. Second copy: IUW.

"Kawaiisu, a language of the Numic branch of Uto-Aztecan [is] now spoken by only a few people in central California's Kern County." This is the first dictionary of the language.

[**KAWI**] Kawi (from Sanskrit: kavi, "poet") is a literary and prose language on the islands of Java, Bali, and Lombok, based on Old Javanese, a language with a sizable vocabulary of Sanskrit loanwords. Kawi is the ancestor language of modern Javanese. The name "kawi" is derived from the root ku, which in Sanskrit means "poet", and, in derived forms, a "wise, educated man". The syllabic meter of Kawi poetry is sekar kawi, which means "flowers of the language", sekar itself deriving from the Sanskrit "sekhara" ("garland"). All Javanese languages are hierarchical and stratified, with strict social conventions for appropriate language subsets to be used for one's superiors or social and cultural functions. Kawi is commonly considered the pinnacle language (Wiki).

Kawi is not included in Ethnologue.

**1817:** see under **ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1897-1912:** [LILLY] *Kawi-balineesch-nederlandsch woordenboek*, by Hermanus Neubronner van der Tuuk. Batavia: Landsdrukkerij, 1897-1912. 4 vols. Original printed paper over boards, rebaked with modern black cloth. Not in Zaunmüller. Kawi is an old form of classical Javanese (see under Kawi). "The last volume of this extremely important Kawi-Balinese-Dutch glossary, was published 11 years after the untimely death of Van der Tuuk in 1893, as the preface by D.A. Rinkes reveals. The first corrector Dr. J.L.A. Brandes was so occupied with archaeological work that upon his death in 1906 only a few leaves had been corrected. He was succeeded by G. A. J. Hazeu for further correction, this progressed very slowly and in 1909 D. A. Hinlopen Labberton was

called to assistance. The correction was finally finished by D. A. Rinke" (Bookseller's description: Gemilang).

**1902:** [LILLY] *Kawi-Balinesch-Nederlandsch Glossarium op het oudjavaansche Râmâyana*, by R. H. H. Juynboll. 'S-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1902. VI, 644 p. 24.3 cm. Original tan paper over boards, lettered in black; rebacked, reserving original spine. First edition. Includes Kawi-Bali-Dutch glossary, pp. 1-639. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ink ownership stamp and a few markings. Based on the Old Javanese version of the Ramayana. Juynboll published an Old Javanese-Dutch dictionary in 1923 (see under **OLD JAVANESE**).

**1965:** [IUW] *Kamus Kawi (Djawa Kuno)--Indonesia*, berdasarkan bahan dari Soewito Santoso. Malang: Lembaga Penerbitan IKIP Malang Pusat, 1965. 3, 327 p.; 32 cm. Kawi-Indonesian dictionary.

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *A Kawi lexicon*, by Soewojo Wojowasito, ed. by Roger F. Mills. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, 1980. Original white wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-vi vii-xv xvi*, 1-629 630-632. First edition. Series: Michigan papers on South and Southeast Asia, 17. Includes Kawi-English, pp. 1-629.

[**KAYAH, EASTERN**] Red Karen or Karenni, known in Burmese as Kayah, is a Karen dialect continuum spoken by over half a million Kayah people (Red Karen) in Burma. The name Kayah is "a new name invented by the Burmese to split them off from other Karen". Eastern Kayah is reported to have been spoken by 260,000 in Burma and 100,000 in Thailand in 2000, and Western Kayah by 210,000 in Burma in 1987. They are rather divergent. Among the Western dialects are Yintale and Manu (Manumanaw in Burmese) (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Eastern Kayah a separate language: eky. Alternate Names: Karenni, Karenyi, Kayah Li, Kayay, Kayeh, Red Karen.

**1997:** [IUW] *Eastern Kayah Li: grammar, texts, glossary*, by David B. Solnit. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, c1997. xxviii, 385 p.: ill., map; 24 cm. Library binding, incorporating original tan, white and dark blue wrappers, lettered in dark blue. Part III, Glossary and Index: KayahL i-English glossary, pp. 337-360, English-Kayah Li index, pp. 361-376. Includes bibliographical references (p. 377-379).

"[This work] presents the first full-length study of a Karen dialect not heretofore described in linguistic literature... The language... is an Eastern dialect of Kayah Li... The glossary will be of value to professionals and visitors who come in contact with Kayah Li speakers" (from rear cover).

[**KAYAN, BUSANG**] Kayan (Kajan, Kayan proper) is a dialect cluster spoken by the Kayan people of Borneo. It is a cluster of closely related dialects with limited mutual intelligibility, and is itself part of the Kayan-Murik group of Austronesian languages. Baram Kayan is a local trade language. Bahau is part of the dialect cluster, but is not ethnically Kayan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bfg. Alternate Names: Busang, Kajan, Kajang.

**1910:** [LILLY] *Boesangsch-Nederlandsch woordenboek*, by J.P.J. Barth. Batavia: Landsdrukkerij, 1920. Pp. *I-VII VIII-IX X-XI XII-XXVI XXVII XXVIII, 1 2-228 229-231 232-279 280 281-286 287 288-291 292-293 294-343 344*. Two linguistic maps tipped in

at end of volume. 23 cm. Original dark green cloth, lettered in black. With a detailed introduction indicating the work on this dictionary began in 1898 with the support of the Dutch government. Includes Busang Kayan-Dutch, pp. [1]-228, a comparative vocabulary with three Dayak languages, Dutch-Busang Kayan-Kajang [which Ethnologue lists as an alternate name for Busang Kayan]- Penihing [Aoheng]-Long Glat [a dialect of Modang], pp. 234-279, and a Dutch-Busang Kayan index, pp. [293]-343. This copy with the ownership stamp of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his notes in ink on similar linguistic material, pp. 228-[229].

[**KAYTETYE**] Kaytetye (Kaititj) is an Australian Aboriginal language of central Northern Territory. The language is considered to be threatened; The language is used for face-to-face communication within all generations, but it is losing users. The Kaytetye have (or had) a well-developed sign language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gbb. Alternate Names: Gaididj, Kaiditj, Kaititj, Kaytej.

**2000:** [IUW] *A learner's guide to Kaytetye*, compiled by Myfany Turpin. Alice Springs, NT: IAD Press, c2000. viii, 184 p.: ill., map; 30 cm. + 2 sound discs (digital; 4 3/4 in.). Library binding, incorporating original purple front and rear wrappers, lettered in white, with a decorative color design on the front cover. Appendix 1: Theme-based wordlist, Kaytetye-English, pp. 149-154; Appendix 2: Kaytetye-English wordlist, pp. 155-158; Appendix 3: English-Kaytetye wordlist, pp. 159-163. Includes bibliographical references (p. 181).

"*A Learner's Guide to Kaytetye* comes with two audio CDs which give clear, practical instruction in the basics of the Kaytetye language" (rear cover).

"If you want a full alphabetical list of Kaytetye words these can be found in the *Kaytetye Wordlist*, which can be obtained from the Central Australian Dictionary Program at the Institute for Aboriginal Development. A Kaytetye to English Dictionary is also in preparation and should be available in the near future" (p. 149).

[**KAZAKH**] Kazakh (natively Қазақ тілі, Қазақша, Qazaq tili, Qazaqşa, تىلى قازاق; pronounced [qɑ'zɑq tɪ'ɫɘ]) is a Turkic language belonging to the Kipchak (or Northwestern Turkic) branch, closely related to Nogai, Kyrgyz, and especially Karakalpak. Kazakh is the official language of the Republic of Kazakhstan and a significant minority language in the Ili Kazakh Autonomous Prefecture in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Prefecture of the People's Republic of China and in the Bayan-Ölgii Province of Mongolia. Kazakh is also spoken by many ethnic Kazakhs through the former Soviet Union (approximately 5,000,000 in the Russian Federation according to the 2002 Russian Census), Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, and Germany. Like other Turkic languages, Kazakh is an agglutinative language, and it employs vowel harmony (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kaz. Alternate Names: Kaisak, Kazak, Kosach, Qazaq.

**1952:** [IUW] *Russko-kazakhskii sel'skokhoziaistvennyi slovar': s osnovnymi terminami biologii*, S. Arzymbetov. Alma-Ata: Kazakhskoe gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo, 1952. 159 p.; 23cm. Added title page: *Oryssha-qazaqsha auylysharuashylyq sözdigi*. Russian-Kazakh agricultural dictionary.

**1954a:** [IUW] *Kazakhsko-russkii slovar'*. Otv. redaktor G. Mu. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1954. 574 p. 17 cm. Added t.p. in Kazakh. In Cyrillic characters. Zaunmüller col. 226. Kazakh-Russian dictionary.

Third edition **1989**: [IUW] *Qazaqsha-oryssha sözdik* / Kh. Makhmudov, Gh. Mūsabaev. 3-'e izd., ispravelennoe i dop. Third edition, corrected and enlarged. Almaty: Qazaq Sovet Ėntsiklopediiäsinyng Bas redaktsiiasy, 1989. 479 p.; 17 cm. Title on added t.p.: *Kazakhsko-russkiï slovar'*. Kazakh-Russian dictionary.

**1954b**: [LILLYbm] *Russko-kazakhskii slovar. 50000 slov*, by N. T. Sauranbaev. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1954. Added title page: *Oryssha-qazaqsha sozdik*. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. 1-5 6-935 936. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 226. Includes Russian-Kazakh, pp. [13]-925. Second copy: IUW.

Revised and enlarged edition **1978-1981**: [LILLYbm] *Oryssha-qazaqsha sozdik: 65.000 soz. I Tom (A-O). II Tom (O-a)*, by G[ainetdin] G[alievich] Musabaev. Two vols. Additional title page: *Russko-kazakhskii slovar*. Almaty: Qazaq Sovet Entsiklopediiäsinyng bas redaktsiiasy, 1978, 1981. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and silver and decorated in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] 1-8 9-575 576; [Vol. 2] 1-4 5-588 589-592. First edition. Prefatory matter in Kazakh (v. 1) and Russian (v. 2) Based on the *Russko-kazakhskii slovar* of 1954 edited by N.T. Sauranbaev (see above) and the 2 vol. dictionary by S. Kenesbaev, and others, published in 1946. Includes Russian-Kazakh, pp. [Vol. 1] [11]-575; [Vol. 2] [10]-556. Second copy of set: IUW.

Third edition **2005**: [IUW] Русско-казахский словарь: 70 000 слов / [под общей ред. Н.Т. Сауранбаева, Г.Г. Мусабаева, Ш. Ш. Сарыбаева]. *Russko-kazakhskii slovar'*: 70 000 slov / [pod obshcheï red. N.T. Sauranbaeva, G.G. Musabaeva, Sh. Sh. Sarybaeva]. Third revised and enlarged edition. Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, 2005. Almaty: Daïk-Press, 2005. 1146 p.; 27 cm

**1956**: [IUW] *Lingvistikalıq terimderding qysqasha oryssha-qazaqsha sözdigi* / S. Kengesbaev, T. Zhanūzaqov. Almaty: Qazaq SSR Ghylym Akademiiäsinyng Baspasy, 1956. 81 p.; 21 cm. Russian title from colophon: *Kratkiï russko-kazakhskii slovar'* *lingvisticheskikh terminov*. Russian-Kazakh dictionary of linguistics.

Second edition, revised and enlarged **1966**: [IUW] *Russko-kazakhskii slovar' lingvisticheskikh terminov*, Īsmet Kengesbaïūly Kengesbaev. Rel'khozha Zhanuzakov. Izd. 2., ispr. i dop. Alma-Ata: [Izd-vo "Nauka" Kazakhskoi SSR], 1966. 206 p. Added t.p. in Kazakh. Title varies; 1st ed.: *Kratkiï russko-kazakhskii slovar' lingvisticheskikh terminov*.

**1959a**: [IUW] *Kratkiï russko-kazakhskii slovar'*. 6 600 slov. Pod red. Kh.Kh. Makhmudova. Alma-Ata, 1959. 266 p. 21 cm. Added t.p. in Kazakh. Russian-Kazakh dictionary.

Third edition **1993**: [IUW] *Kratkiï russko-kazakhskii slovar'*: okolo 15000 slov. Pod obshcheï red. Sh.Sh. Sarybaeva. Izd. 3., pererab. i dop. Third revised and expanded edition. Almaty: Glavnaia red. "Kazak Ėntsiklopediiasy", 1993. 432 p.; 18 cm. Added title page: *Qysqasha oryssha-qazaqsha-sözdik*. Russian-Kazakh dictionary.

**1959b**: [IUW] *Russko-kazakhskii terminologicheskii slovar'*. Pod obshcheï red. S.A. Amanzholova. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1959- v. 18 cm.

Added title pages, prefaces and tables of contents in Kazakh. Russian-Kazakh dictionary of scientific and technical terminology.

**1959c:** [IUW] *Russko-kazakhskii tolkovyi biologicheskii slovar'*. Talip Musakulov. Alma-Ata, Kazakhskoe gos. izd-vo, 1959. v. illus. Added t.p. in Kazakh. Russian-Latin-Kazakh biological dictionary with Kazakh definitions.

**1962a:** [IUW] *Kazakhsko-russkii terminologicheskii slovar'; termini biologii*. Talip Musakulov. Pod obshechi red. A. Abdrakhmanova. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akademii nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1962. 161 p. Added t.p. and text, in Kazakh. Kazakh-Russian biological dictionary.

**1962b:** [IUW] *Kratkii russko-kazakhskii slovar' literaturovedcheskikh terminov*. Gali Temirbolatovich Abetov. Pod obshechi red. K. Dzhumaliev. Alma-Ata: Izd-vo Akademii nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1962. 138 p. Added t.p. in Kazakh. Russian-Kazakh dictionary of literary terms.

**1966a:** [IUW] *Kazakh-English dictionary*, by Boris N. Shnitnikov. With a pref. by Nicholas Poppe. The Hague, Mouton, 1966. 301 p. 24 cm. Library binding, Uralic and Altaic series; v. 28. American Council of Learned Societies. Research and studies in Uralic and Altaic languages. Project no. 65. "Research ... performed pursuant to a contract between the United States Office of Education and the American Council of Learned Societies." Bibliography: p. 7-8. Includes Kazakh-English dictionary, pp. 13-301.

**"The present Kazakh dictionary is the most complete ever compiled.** It is much larger than the Kazakh-Russian dictionary by Kh. Makhmudov and G. Musabayev (Alma-Ata 1954) [see above] and is the first to be compiled outside the USSR. The author was not a professional scholar and worked on his dictionary only in his free time. He achieved, however, remarkable results, and his work ranks with that of authors of other well-known dictionaries of Turkic languages" (Foreword, Nicholas Poppe).

**1966b:** [IUW] *Russko-kazakhskii tolkovyi geograficheskii slovar'*. Pod obshechi red. S.K. Kenesbaeva i A.A. Abdrakhmanova. [Alma-Ata] Nauka [1966] 203 p. 21 cm. Added t. p. and preface in Kazakh. Russian-Kazakh geographical dictionary.

**1974:** [IUW] *Aghylshyn-qazaq sózdigi* / S.G. Akhmetova ... [et al.]. Almaty: "Mektep", 1974. 400 p.; 21 cm. Added t.p.: English-Kazakh dictionary; title in colophon: Anglo-kazakhskii slovar'.

**1977:** [IUW] *Kazakh-Mongol tol'* / B. Bazylkhaan; redaktor: Zh. Akhmet, B. Bataa. Ulaanbaatar: BNMAU, Shinzhlekh Ukhaany Akademi Khel Zokhiolyn Khureelén, 1977. 392 p.; 27 cm. Added t.p.: Qazaqsha-Mongholsha sózdik. Kazakh-Mongolian dictionary. A Mongolian-Kazakh dictionary appeared in 1984 (see below).

**1979:** [IUW] 汉哈辞典 . *Han Ha ci dian*. 第1版. Di 1 ban. First edition.

[乌鲁木齐?]: 新疆人民出版社: 新疆新华书店发行, 1979. [Wulumuqi?]: Xinjiang ren min chu ban she: Xinjiang xin hua shu dian fa xing, 1979. 53, 1550 p.; 27 cm. Added t.p.: *Hanzuxa-Kazakxa sozdik*. Includes indexes. Chinese-Kazakh dictionary.

**1981:** [IUW] 汉哈常用词典 = *Hanzuxa-Kazakxa sawatteḱ sozdik* / kurastergan: Daḱên. *Han Ha chang yong ci dian* = *Hanzuxa-Kazakxa sawatteḱ sozdik* / kurastergan: Daḱên. 第1版. Di 1 ban. First edition. 北京: 民族出版社: 新华书店发行, 1981.

Beijing: Min zu chu ban she: Xin hua shu dian fa xing, 1981. 4, 34, 467 p.; 14 cm. Chinese-Kazakh dictionary.

**1984a:** [IUW] *Egīnshīlik zhōnīndegī orysshā-qazaqsha tūsīndīrme sözdīk* / M.K. Meīrmanov, B.I. Islamqūlov. Almaty: Qaīnar, 1984. 148 p.; 23 cm. Title in colophon: Russko-kazakhskii tolkovyi slovar' po zemledeliu. Russian-Kazakh agricultural dictionary.

**1984b:** [IUW] 汉哈常用名词术语对照 / [木哈什, 伊不拉音合编]. *Han Ha chang yong ming ci shu yu dui zhao* / [Muhashi, Yibulayin he bian]. 第1版. Di 1 ban.

First edition. 乌鲁木齐市: 新疆人民出版社: 新疆新华书店发行, <1984- > Wulumuqi Shi: Xinjiang ren min chu ban she: Xijiang xin hua shu dian fa xing, <1984- > v. <2 >; 13 cm. Parallel title in Kazakh. Title page of v. 2 dated 1983. Chinese-Kazakh dictionary.

**1984c:** [IUW] *Kazak Türkçesi sözlüğü* / tercüme, Hasan Oraltay, Nuri Yüce, Saadet Pınar. İstanbul: Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Vakfı, 1984. 327 p.; 24 cm. Uniform series: Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları Vakfı yayını; 8. "Kazak SSR İlim Akademisi Dil Bilimi Enstitüsü tarafından neşredilen ve İ.K. Kenesbayoğlu ... [et al.] tarafından hazırlanan Kazak tilinin sözdüğü'nden tercüme edilmiştir"--3rd prelim. p. Kazakh-Turkish dictionary.

**1984d:** [IUW] Монгол-Казак толь / Б. Базылхан = Моңғолша-Қазақша сөздік / Б. Базылхан. *Mongol-Kazakh tol'* / B. Bazylkhan = *Monggholsha-Qazaqsha sözdik* / B. Bazylkhan. Улаанбаатар: Өлгий, 1984. Ulaanbaatar: Ölgii, 1984. 885 p.; 27 cm. Includes short comparative grammars of Kazakh and Mongolian. In Mongolian Cyrillic and Qazaq. Mongolian-Kazakh dictionary.

**1985a:** [IUW] *A Kazakh newspaper reader, including a complete Kazakh - English citation glossary*, by John R. Krueger. Bloomington: Indiana University, Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies, 1985. 202 p.; 28 cm. Library binding. Teaching aids for the study of Inner Asia no. 10. At head of title: Indiana University, Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies. Book primarily in Kazakh, with preface and t.p. in English. "Kazakh-English Citation Glossary," pp. 57-200, with "Additional Glossary," Kazakh-English, p.201.

**1985b:** [IUW] *Russko-kazakhskii frazeologicheskii slovar'* / [redaktsionnaia kollegiia M.B. Balakaev, S.K. Kenesbaev, M.M. Kopylenko]. Alma-Ata: Akademiia nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1985. 220 p.; 21 cm. Title on added t.p. in Kazakh: Orysshā-qazaqsha frazeologiālyq sözdīk. Includes bibliographical references. Russian-Kazakh dictionary of phraseology.

**1987:** [IUW] *Razgovornik russko-kazakhskii = Tīlashar orysshā-qazaqsha* / [avtory: K. Segīzbaev, [et al.]; retsenzent Rabiga Syzdykova]. Alma-Ata: Kazakhskaiā Sov. Ėntsiklopediia, 1987. 316 p.; 10 x 13 cm. Includes Russian-Kazakh vocabularies.

**1988:** [IUW] *Kazakhsko-russkii slovar'-minimum: dlia studentov russkikh otdelenii pedagogicheskikh institutov* / K.D. Dzhunusbekova. Alma-Ata: "Mektep", 1988. 47 p.; 20 cm. "Uchebnoe izdanie"--Colophon. Basic Kazakh-Russian dictionary for the Russian Student Office of the Pedagogical Institute. "Training edition".

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- 1989b:** [IUW] *Qazaqsha-oryssha oqushylar sözdigi* = *Kazakhsko-russkiï shkol'nyï slovar'*: *dliã shkol s russkim iazykom obucheniã* / S. Kh. Dukenbaev. Almaty: "Mektep", 1989. 64 p.; 22 cm. Kazakh-Russian school dictionary.
- 1990:** [IUW] *Khanzwscha-Qazaqsha shetel kisi ättari* / qurastırghan, Mellät Rämät uli = *Han Ha wai guo ren ming shou ce*. Ürimji: Shynjyang Khaliq Baspasi, 1990. 2, 678 p.; 21 cm. In Kazakh (Arabic script) and Chinese. Kazakh-Chinese dictionary of foreign words and phrases.
- 1991:** [IUW] *Oryssha-qazaqsha geologiiälyq túsindirme sözdik* / K. Saparbaev, T. Nüsıpbäev. Almaty: "Qazaq universiteti", 1991. 132 p.; 17 cm. In Kazakh. Russian-Kazakh geological dictionary.
- 1992a:** [IUW] *Khanzwscha-Qazaqsha haywanattar sözdigi* / avtorı, Qizir Shuqan uli = *Han Ha dong wu ci dian*. Biyyjng: Ulttar Baspasi, 1992. 2, 353 p.; 14 cm. In Kazakh and Chinese. Kazakh-Chinese nature dictionary.
- 1992b:** [IUW] *Kratkiï kazakhsko-russkiï slovar'*: *5500 slov* / K. Bektaev ... [et al.]. Alma-Ata: Glav. red. Kazakhskoi sov. entsiklopedii, 1992. 245 p.; 17 cm. Added t.p. in Kazakh. Kazakh-Russian dictionary.
- 1992c:** [IUW] *Qazaqsha-nemısshe sözdik: 31 000 söz ben söz türkesteri* = *Kasachisch-deutsches Wörterbuch* / Myrzabekova Q., Äbdikärimova Q., Äbdıghaliev S.; zhaly redaktııasyn Myrzabekova Q. Almaty: "Rauan", 1992. 380 p.; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 378). Kazakh-German dictionary.
- 1992d:** [IUW] *Qazaqsha-oryssha zhãne oryssha-qazaqsha sözdik* = *Kazakhsko-russkiï i russko-kazakhskii slovar'* / [Isaev S.M. ... (et al.); otv. redaktor, Omarov E.S.]. Alma-Ata: [Kazakhskii gos. zhenskii pedagog. in-t. Maloe predpiatie "Ai"], 1992. 125 p.; 21 cm. "Qazaq tili kurastarynyng tyngdaushylaryna, studentterge zhãne okyrman kauymgha arnaldy"--Colophon. Kazakh-Russian-Kazakh dictionary.
- 1992e:** [IUW] *Russko-kazakhsko-angliiskii razgovornik bytovoï leksiki i slenga* = *Oryssha-qazaqsha-aghylshynsha türmystyq slengtik söilesu sözdigi* = *Russian-Kazakh-English short conversation book of colloquial expressions and slang* / [sostaviteli Gelovani G.G., Izbasarov M., Tsvetkov A.M.]. Alma-Ata: MGP "Print", 1992. 68 p.; 20 cm.
- 1992f:** [IUW] *Türkçe-Kazakça sözlük*. Fatih, İstanbul: İlmî Neşriyat, 1992. First edition. 286 p.; 19 cm. Series: "İlmi Neşriyat; 5". "Kazak Türkçesinin kısa grameri [Brief Kazakh Turkish grammar]": p. 263-276. Turkish-Kazakh dictionary.
- 1993a:** [IUW] *Qazaqsha-oryssha sözdik: mektep oqushylaryna zhãne qazaq tiliñ üirenushilerge arnalghan* / Sh. Bektürov, A. Bektürova. Almaty: "Rauan", 1993. 158 p.; 20 cm. Cover title: *Kazakhsko-russkiï slovar'*. Kazakh-Russian dictionary.
- 1993b:** [IUW] *Russko-kazakhskii slovar'* = *Oryssha-qazaqsha sözdik* / Myrzataï Sergaliev. Almaty: [s.n.], 1993. 110 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Kazakh dictionary.
- 1994a:** [IUW] *Екі тілде іс жүргізу: сөздік-анықтамалық* = *Делопроизводство на двух языках: словарь-справочник* / М. Қасымбеков [and four others]. *Ekī tilde is zhürgizu: sözdik-anyqtamalyq* = *Deloproizvodstvo na dvukh iazykakh: slovar-spravochnik* / М. Qasymbekov [and four others]. Алматы: Атамұра, Қазақстан, 1994. Almaty: Atamūra; Qazaqstan, 1994. 223 pages: forms; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (pages 5-6). Russian-Kazakh business dictionary.

**1994b:** [IUW] 汉哈财经词汇 = Hanzu-sha Qazaqsha qazina-ekunumika atavlari / [阿布都别克, 阿布拉希主编]. *Han Ha cai jing ci hui = Hanzu-sha Qazaqsha qazina-ekunumika atavlari* / [Abudubieke, Abulaxi zhu bian]. First edition. 乌鲁木齐市: 新疆人民出版社, 1994. Wulumuqi Shi: Xinjiang ren min chu ban she, 1994. 656 p.; 21 cm. Chinese-Kazakh dictionary of finance.

**1995a:** [IUW] *Kazakhsko-russkiĭ sel'skokhoziĭstvennyiĭ slovar'* / Kh. Tlemisov, E. Ramazanov. Almaty: "Kaĭnar", 1994. 427 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Kazakh agricultural dictionary.

**1995b:** [IUW] *Zaŋg terminderinġ qazaqsha-oryssha zhăne oryssha-qazaqsha sözdġi = Kazakhsko-russkiĭ i russko-kazakhskiĭ slovar' iuridicheskikh terminov* / kandidaty Nŭrlan Orynbasarŭly Dulatbekov ... [et al]. Almaty: Zhetĭ zharghy, 1995. 142 p.; 17 cm. Kazakh-Russian-Kazakh law dictionary.

**1996:** [IUW] *Qazaqsha-aghylshynsha tolyq sözdik: 7000-gh zhuyq söz* / A. Tazhutov. Almaty: "Sözdik-Slovar'", 1996- v.; 18 cm. Added title page: *Kazakh-English comprehensive dictionary: 7000 entries approx.* Preface also in English. Incomplete contents: 1. t. A-D --.

**1997:** [IUW] *Türikshe-Qazaqsha sözdik* / Aqas Tazhutov. Almaty: Sözdik-Slovar', 1997. 295 p.; 17 cm. Added title page: *Türkçe-Kazakça sözlük*. Turkish-Kazakh dictionary.

**1998a:** [IUW] *Qazaqsha-oryssha ūlken sözdik: [on tomdyk]* / A. Tazhutov. Almaty: Sözdik-Slovar', 1998- <1999> 10 v.; 17 cm. Added title page: *Bol'shoĭ kazakhsko-russkiĭ slovar'*. Incomplete contents: v. 1. A-Ā -- v. 2. Ā-D -- v. 3. D-Zh. Comprehensive Kazakh-Russian dictionary.

**1998b:** [IUW] Қазақша-орысша, орысша-қазақша дипломатиялық қысқаша сөздік: Қазақ тілін үйренушілерге арналған көмекші оқу құралы / Зейнахан Күзекова, Төрегелді Тұяқбаев = Казахско-русский, русско-казахский краткий дипломатический словарь: дополнительное учебное пособие для изучающих казахский язык / Зейнахан Күзекова, Төрегелді Тұяқбаев. *Qazaqsha-oryssha, oryssha-Qazaqsha diplomatiialyq qysqasha sözdik: Qazaq tilin ūrenushĭlerge arnalghan kömekshĭ oqu qŭraly* / Zeĭnakhan Kŭzekova, Töregeldĭ Tŭiaqbaev = *Kazakhsko-russkiĭ, russko-kazakhskiĭ kratkiĭ diplomaticheskiĭ slovar': dopolnitel'noe uchebnoe posobie dlia izuchaiushchikh kazakhskiĭ iazyk* / Zeĭnakhan Kŭzekova, Töregeldĭ Tŭiaqbaev. Астана: Елорда, 1998. Astana: Elorda, 1998. 127 pages; 17 cm . Kazakh-Russian-Kazakh consular and diplomatic dictionary.

**1999a:** [IULAW] *English-Russian-Kazakh dictionary of law terms = Anglo-russko-kazakhskiĭ slovar' iuridicheskikh terminov = Aghylshynsha-oryssha-kazaksha zan termineri sözdigi* / El'shat Seksembaeva ... [et al.]. Almaty (Kazakhstan): "Zheti Zharghy", 1999. 302 p.; 23 cm. In English, Russian and Kazakh. A gift from Higher Law School Almaty, Kazakhstan.

**1999b:** [IUW] *Ūlken qazaqsha-oryssha, oryssha-qazaqsha sözdik* / Qaldybaĭ Bektaev. Almaty: "Altyn Qazyna", 1999. 703 p.: port.; 27 cm. Added title page: *Bol'shoĭ kazakhsko-russkiĭ, russko-kazakhskiĭ slovar'*. Includes bibliographical references (p. [17]). Kazakh-Russian-Kazakh dictionary.

**2000a:** [IUW] *Is qaghazdarynyng oryssh-qazaqsha sözdigi* / Б. Бөрібаев [and others]. *Is qaghazdarynyng oryssh-qazaqsha sözdigi* / В. Бөрїбаев [and others]. Алматы: БІ. Алтынсарин атындағы Қазақтың білім академиясының Республикалық баспа кабинеті, 2000. Алматы: Y. Altynsarin atyndaghy Qazaqtyng bilim akademiiasynyng Respublikalyq baspa kabinetі, 2000. 240, [1] pages; 20 cm . Russian-Kazakh dictionary of business and management.

**2000b:** [IUW] *Kratkiı russko-kazakhskii slovar' iuridicheskikh terminov* / [sost. R.U. Zhambulova]. Алматы: "Zheti-Zharghy", 2000. 69 p.; 15 cm. Russian-Kazakh law dictionary.

**2000c:** [IUW] *Orysha-qazaqsha-aghylshynsha pändik-taqyryptyq sözdik = Russko-kazakhsko-angliiskii slovar' / Viacheslav Frank = Russian-Kazakh-English subject thematic dictionary* / edited by Vjacheslav Frank. Алматы: Bolashaq balapandary, 2000. 285 p.; 22 cm. Parallel title: *Russian-Kazakh-English subject thematic dictionary*. "Zhoghary synysh oqushylary men studentterge arналghan ambebaп anyqtamalyq." Includes bibliographical references (p. 271). In Kazakh, English, and Russian.

**2001a:** [IUW] *Kazakhsko-russkii slovar'* / Kh. Makhmudov, G. Musabaev. Алматы: Öner, 2001. 537 p.; 17 cm. Kazakh-Russian dictionary.

**2001b:** [IUW] *Qazaq tili terminderiniң salalyq ghylymi tısindirme sözdigi äskeri is: 4000-nan asmat termin* / [zhetekshiler, S.B. Toqpaqbaev ... (et al.)] Алматы: Mektep, 2001. 480 p.; 23 cm. "Oqulyq-anyqtamalyq basylym"--Colophon. Includes bibliographical references (p. 442-443) and index. Kazakh-Russian military science dictionary.

**2002a:** [IUW] *Qazaqsha-orysha sözdik: 50 minggha zhuyq söz* / red. basqarghan, R. Gh. Syzdykova, K. Sh. Khüsaıyn. Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, 2002. Алматы: Daik-Press, 2002. 1005 p.; 27 cm. Казахско-русский словарь. *Kazakhsko-russkii slovar'*. Kazakh-Russian dictionary.

**2002b:** [IUW] *Sözdik: mektep oqushylary zhäne zhogary oqu oryndary studentterine arналghan = Slovar': dlia uchashchikhsia obshcheobrazovatel'nykh shkol, studentov vuzov i kolledzhei: 30000 slov* / [qurastyrgandar, Baian Ismaghulova, El'vira Erezhepova, Gulbakhira Abdizhapbarova]. Алматы: Izd-vo "Aruna" baspasy, 2002. 415 p.; 17 cm. Kazakh-Russian-Kazakh school dictionary.

**2003a:** [IUW] *Alghashqy äskeri daiyndyqtyng qazaqsha-orysha zhäne orysha-qazaqsha sözdigi = Kazakhsko-russkii, russko-kazakhskii slovar' nachal'noi voennoi podgotovki* / [qurastyrushylar, Abeldinov, E.S., Abdırakhmanov, B.M., Rakhimov, K.K.]. Pavlovar: Izd-vo "Arman-PB", 2003. 64 p., [16] p. of plates: ill.; 14 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 64). Kazakh-Russian-Kazakh dictionary of military training.

**2003b:** [IUW] *Qazaqsha-aghylshynsha, aghylshynsha-qazaqsha sözdik: 6000-gha zhuyq sözder men terminder: [ekonomisterge arналghan]* / [qurastyrgan, Koch Levent]. Алматы: "Mektep", 2003. 207 p. Cover title: *Kazakh-English, English-Kazakh dictionary for economists*. Includes bibliographical references (p. 204-[205]). In Kazakh and English; pref. also in English. Kazakh-English dictionary of economics.

**2004:** [IUW] *Russko-kazakhskii kazakhsko-russkii slovar' = Orysha-qazaqsha qazaqsha-orysha sözdik* / [Sergaliev Myrzataı]. Алматы: Sözdik-Slovar', 2004. 673 p.; 18 cm. Russian-Kazakh-Russian dictionary.

**2008:** [IUW] *Qysqasha qazaqsha-oryssha ekonomikalyq terminder sözdīgī /* [qūrast., Qanafina, F. Q., Parashchenko, V. F., Onggharbaeva, A. T.]. Almaty: Daik-Press, 2006. 86 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 86). In Kazakh-Kazakh-Russian dictionary of economics.

**2009:** [IUW] *Türkiye türkçesi, Kazak türkçesi sözlüğü = Turkshe-qazaqsha sözdīk*, Ayabek Bayniyazov - Janar Bayniyazova; editör, Kenan Koç. Fatih, İstanbul: IQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık, 2009. First edition.xiv, 797 p.; 25 cm. Uniform series: Araştırma-inceleme dizisi (IQ Kültür Sanat Yayıncılık); 316. "Eserin original ismi Türkshe-qazaqsha sözdīk"--T.p. verso. Includes bibliographical references (p. xiii). Turkish-Kazakh dictionary.

**2013:** [IUW] Сөздік: оқушыларға, студенттерге арналған = Dictionary: for school and university students / құрасырушы-афтор Чабденова С.Д.; бас редакторы Қ. Байғабдылова. *Sözdīk: oqushylargha, studentterge arnalghan = Dictionary: for school and university students / qūrasyrushy-aftor Chabdenova S.D.; bas redaktory Q. Baighabylova.* Алматы: Аруна баспасы, [2013]. Almaty: Aruna baspasy, [2013]. 523, [1] pages; 16 cm. Parallel title: *Dictionary: for school and university students.* Kazakh-English, English-Kazakh dictionary. "30000 söz - words". Includes bibliographical references (page 524).

[KEI] Keiese is an Austronesian language spoken in a small region of the Moluccas, a province of Indonesia. Keiese is mainly spoken in the Kei archipelago in Maluku Tenggara (The Southeast Moluccas), belonging to the province of Maluku, Indonesia. It has a population of around 140.000 people (source unknown), half of which lives in the only two cities, Tual and Langgur: respectively the Islamic and Christian capitals of the archipelago. It is difficult to estimate the number of speakers of Keiese. According to Ethnologue, the number lies around 85,000, out of a total of 140,000 inhabitants. Dictionaries and word lists: [sources for manuscript material not given; Ribbe & Kalbfus **1903** not noted]

Eijbergen, H.C. van, (compiler). 1865. Korte woordenlijst van de taal der Aroe- en Kei-Eilanden. [Short wordlist of the language of the Aru and Kei Islands]. Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde 14:557-568.

Geurtjens, H. 1921b. Woordenlijst der Keieesche taal, Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Weltevreden Albrecht & Co.

Geurtjens, H., Nieuwenhuis, A. 1940. (Dutch-Kei notebook). ms. [200p].

Kusters, J.D. 1895. Woordenlijsten van de Kei-eilanden [word listst of the Kei islands], IN Woordenlijsten van talen der Molukken, opgenomen in de handschriften-verzameling van het Bataviaasch Genootschap. Not. Bat. Gen., XXXIII, p45.

Nieuwenhuis, A. 1940 (Dutch-Kei handwritten notebook). ms. 200p.

Nieuwenhuis, A. 1948. (Dutch-Kei typescript). ms. [114p].

Royen, A. van. 1985. Woordenlijst Nederlands-Keiees A-K, K-Z. [Dutch-Kei dictionary,A-K, K-Z] [no pub.].

Rugebregt, J.F. et al. 1983. Inventarisasi bahasa daerah Maluku. [Inventory of Moluccan minority languages] Ambon: Proyek Penelitian Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia dan Daerah Maluku (DEPDIKBUD).

Yuen, M.K. (Felix Ma). 2012. Kamus Bahasa Kei – Indonesia [Dictionary Kei – Indonesian].

Unknown author. 1930, Bijvoeging der Kei woordenlijsten [appendix of the Kei word lists]

Unknown author and year. Kamus Belanda-Kei [Dutch-Kei dictionary],

Unknown author and year. Kata-kata Bahasa Kei dan Aru [List of words from the Kei and Aru languages]

Ethnologue: kei. Alternate Names: Kai, Keiese, Saumlaki, Veveu Evav.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KEDANG**] Kédang (Kdang, Dang, Kedangese) is a language of Lembata Island, east of Flores, in Indonesia. The language belongs to the Austronesian family and its sub-family, Malayo-Polynesian. More specifically, the language is within the Flores-Lembata subgroup. The name of the language is also the name of the region where the language is spoken, Kedang. As of today, there are approximately about 30,000 speakers of the language. The majority of the speakers is engaged in agricultural productions which are mainly farming and fishing (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ksx. Alternate Names: Dang, Kdang, Kedangese, Kédang.

**2013:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Kedang language: Kedang-Indonesian-English*. By U.B. Samely, R.H. Barnes. With the assistance of A. Sio Amuntoda, M. Suda Apelabi. Leiden: Brill, 2013. vi, 785 pages; 24 cm. Original black, brown and white paper over boards, lettered in white, brown and black. First edition. Kedang-English dictionary, pp. [37]-[712], English-Kedang finderlist, pp. [713]-785. First dictionary of the language.

"A Dictionary of the Kedang Language presents the first extensive published record of an Austronesian language on the remote Eastern Indonesian island of Lembata. A special interest of the dictionary resides in the fact that Kedang lies on the boundary line between Austronesian and Papuan languages in Eastern Indonesia. The Kedang entries are translated first into Indonesian and then into English. For ease of access, finder lists are provided in Indonesian and in English. The Introduction situates the language linguistically and sketches the phonology and morphology, as well as the 'pairing' (dyadic sets) in ritual and everyday usage of items of vocabulary characteristic of Kedang" (rear cover).

[**KELE** (Democratic Republic of the Congo)] The Kele language, or Lokele, is a Bantu language spoken in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by the Kele people. Foma (Lifoma) is a dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: khy. Alternate Names: Ekele, Kili, Likelo, Lokele, Yakusu.

**1818:** see under **BOMA.**

**1926:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of Ekele. The language spoken by the Lokele tribe living between Yanjali and Stanleyville*. Congo Belge, compiled by W. Millman. Yakusu: B[aptist] M[issionary] S[ociety], 1926. Original dark red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [2] 1-246. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 840. Includes only English-Ekele. No prefatory material. W. Millman also published books in the African Home Library Series of the Sheldon Press, as well as a work in an unidentified native language published by the BMS in Yakusu in 1922. A French vocabulary appeared in 1937. This is the first extensive English-Kele vocabulary.

[**KELE** (Papua New Guinea)] Kele or Gele' is a language spoken in the easterly section of inland Manus Island, New Guinea. Its name comes from the Kele word for "there" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sbc. Alternate Names: Gele'.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KENGA**] Kenga is a Bongo–Bagirmi language of Chad (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kyq. Alternate Names: Cenge, Kenge.

**2004:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire kenga (Tchad)* / Pierre Palayer, avec le concours de Adoum Goudja Kodngargue et Charles Vandame. Louvain: Peeters, 2004. 215 p.: 2 maps; 24 cm. First edition. Library binding, incorporating original pale yellow wrappers, lettered in brown. Collection Afrique et langage; 6. Kenga-French, pp. [13]-182, French-Kenga index, pp. [183]-215. Includes bibliographical references (p. 11).

"Kenga is spoken in Chad ... by a population of some 50,000 persons.... Up to now the language has only been known through a grammar by Charles Vandame (1968) [also held by IUW]. After a brief geographical and linguistic introduction, the dictionary is the primary text. It includes around 3,700 entries, with numerous examples" (rear cover, tr: BM).

[**KEORU-AHIA**] Keuru, or Keoru-Ahia after two of its dialects, is a Trans–New Guinea language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xeu. Alternate Names: Ahia, Ahiaive, Haura, Haura Haela, Horo, Houro, Hovoiroro, Hovoyo, Ke'oru, Keuro, Keuru, Kouri, Lavau, Lower Ahia, O'o Moko, Pairi, Velep.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KERA**] Kera is an East Chadic language spoken by 45,000 people in Southwest Chad and 6,000 people in North Cameroon. It was called "Tuburi" by Greenberg, a name shared with Tupuri (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ker

**1976:** [IUW] *Sprache und Tradition der Kera (Tschad)*, by Karen H. Ebert. Berlin: Reimer, 1975-1979. 3 v.: maps; 24 cm. Vol. II: Library binding incorporating the front pale blue wrapper lettered in black. Marburger Studien zur Afrika- und Asienkunde. Serie A, Afrika; Bd. 6, 8, 15. Introductory material in French and German; texts in Kari with German and French translations. Includes bibliographical references. Contents: T. 1. Texte. T. 2. Lexikon/Lexique. T. 3. Grammatik. The second volume includes Kera-German-French, pp. 22-103, German-Kera index, pp. 106-135, and French-Kera index, pp. 138-168.

"The present work is based on the results of a research trip to southern Chad in the Winter of 1972-1973. The trip was supported by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft as part of a research project on Chadian-Hamitan languages in the Republic of Chad under the direction of H. Jungrathmayr" (Introductory Note, tr: BM).

[**KERES, EASTERN**] Keresan /kə'ri:sən/, also Keres /'kɛərɪs/, is a dialect cluster spoken by the Keres Pueblo people in New Mexico. The varieties of each of the seven

Keres pueblos are mutually intelligible with its closest neighbors. There are significant differences between the Western and Eastern groups, which are commonly counted as separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kee. Alternate Names: Eastern Keres Pueblo, Rio Grande Keresan.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 16 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**KERES, WESTERN**] Keresan /kə'ri:sən/, also Keres /'kɛəɪs/, is a dialect cluster spoken by the Keres Pueblo people in New Mexico. The varieties of each of the seven Keres pueblos are mutually intelligible with its closest neighbors. There are significant differences between the Western and Eastern groups, which are commonly counted as separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kjq. Alternate Names: Western Keres Pueblo.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 16 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**KEREW**O] Kerewo is a Papuan language of southern Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kxz. Alternate Names: Kerewa, Kerewa-Goari.

**1891:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1951:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KET**] The Ket /'kɛt/ language, or more specifically Imbak and formerly known as Yenisei Ostyak /'ɒstiæk/, is a Siberian language long thought to be an isolate, the sole surviving language of a Yeniseian language family. It is spoken along the middle Yenisei basin by the Ket people. The language is threatened with extinction—the number of ethnic Kets that are native speakers of the language dropped from 1,225 in 1926 to 537 in 1989. Another Yeniseian language, Yugh, is believed to have recently become extinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ket. Alternate Names: Imbatski-Ket, Yenisei Ostyak, Yenisey Ostiak, Yenisey Ostyak.

**1858:** [LILLYbm] *M. Alexander Castrén's Versuch einer Jenissei-ostjakischen und kottischen Sprachlehre nebst Wörterverzeichnissen aus den genannten Sprachen*, edited by Anton Schiefner. St. Petersburg: Buchdruckerei der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1858. 19<sup>th</sup> century red cloth and black paper over boards, spine lettered in gold; all edges marbled. Pp. I-V VI-XIX XX-XXIV, 1 2-264. First edition. Nordische Reisen und Forschungen 6. Zaunmüller, col. 293 (listed under Ostyak). Yenisei-Ostyak [Ket]-German, pp. [157]-192, Kott-German, pp. [195]-227, and German-Jenissy-Ostyak [Ket] /Kott, pp. [231]-259, and errata, pp. [263]-264. First extensive vocabulary of Ket.

**1955:** [IUW] *Ketika; Materialien aus dem Ketischen oder Jenisseiostjakischen, aufgezeichnet von Kai Donner*, bearb. und hrsg. von Aulis J. Joki. Helsinki, Suomalais-ugrilainen Seura, 1955. 135 p. 25 cm. Suomalais-ugrilaisen Seuran toimituksia, 108.

[**KEWA**] Kewa is a Trans–New Guinea language complex of the Southern Highlands province of Papua New Guinea. Kewa's elaborate pandanus avoidance register, which is

used only in the forest during the pandan harvest, has been extensively documented. The grammar is regularized and the vocabulary is restricted, with about a thousand words that differ from normal language. The language was first described by Karl J. Franklin in 1972 in an article called "A ritual pandanus language of New Guinea" and published in *Oceania* 43, 66-76.

Ethnologue lists Kewa as two separate languages: 1) East Kewa (kis), and 2) West Kewa (kew; alternate names: Pasuma).

An on-line dictionary of Kewa may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1968:** [IUW] *The dialects of Kewa*, by K. J. Franklin. Canberra, Australian National University, 1968. iv, 72 p. maps, tables. 26 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series B no. 10. Bibliography: p. 69-72. Includes as Appendix B, a comparative list of kinship terms in the three major dialects of Kewa (East-South-West) with English and Pre-Kewa, pp. 47-48.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1978:** [IUW] *A Kewa dictionary with supplementary grammatical and anthropological materials*, by Karl J. Franklin and Joice Franklin, assisted by Yapua Kirapeasi. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1978. xi, 514 p.: ill.; 26 cm. Library binding. Pacific linguistics: Series C, no. 53. Includes Kewa-English, pp. 103-255, and English to Kewa Index, pp. 281-347, with various appendices. Includes historical notes on the language, pp. 72-74.

"The Kewa language is spoken by over 50,000 people living in the Southern Highlands Province. Like many language names, the name Kewa is arbitrary and means 'stranger'" (Introduction).

[**KEWA, WEST**] Ethnologue treats Kewa as two separate Trans-New Guinea languages: East Kewa and West Kewa.

Ethnologue: kew. Alternate Names: Pasuma.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KGALAGADI**] Kgalagadi (Kalahari) is one of the Bantu languages spoken in Botswana, along the South African border and in Namibia. It is spoken by about 40,000 people. In the language, it is known as Shekgalagari, pronounced [ʃɛkxalaxari] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xkv. Alternate Names: Kgalagarhi, Kgalagari, Khalagari, Khalakadi, Kxhalaxadi, Qhalaxari, Sekgalagadi, Shekgalagadi, Shekgalagari.

**2008:** [IUW] *Shekgalagari grammar: a descriptive analysis of the language and its vocabulary*, by Stephen T.M. Lukusa, Kemmony C. Monaka. Cape Town, South Africa: Centre for Advanced Studies of African Society (CASAS), 2008. ix, 235 p.: ill.; 22 cm. CASAS book series; no. 47. Includes bibliographical references (p. 227-228) and index.

[**KHAKAS**] Khakas (Khakas: Хакас тили, Khakas tîli) is a Turkic language spoken by the Khakas people, who mainly live in the southwestern Siberian Khakas Republic, or

Khakassia, in Russia. The Khakas number 75,000, of whom 20,000 speak the Khakas language, most of whom are bilingual in Russian. Traditionally, the Khakas language is divided into several closely related dialects, which take their names from the different tribes: Sagay, Kacha, Koybal, Beltir, and Kyzyl. In fact, these names represent former administrative units rather than tribal or linguistic groups. The people speaking all these dialects simply referred to themselves as Tadar (i.e. Tatar). The first major recordings of the Khakas language originate from the middle of the 19th century. The Finnish linguist Matthias Castrén, who travelled through northern and Central Asia between 1845–1849, wrote a treatise on the Koybal dialect, and recorded an epic. Wilhelm Radloff traveled the southern Siberian region extensively between 1859 and 1870. The result of his research was, among others, published in his four-volume dictionary, and in his ten volume series of Turkic texts. The second volume contains his Khakas materials, which were provided with a German translation. The ninth volume, provided with a Russian translation, was prepared by Radloff's student Katanov, who was a Sagay himself, and contains further Khakas materials. The Khakas literary language, which was developed only after the Russian Revolution of 1917, is based on the central dialects Sagay and Kacha; the Beltir dialect has largely been assimilated by Sagay, and the Koybal dialect by Kacha. In 1924, a Cyrillic alphabet was devised, which was replaced by a Latin alphabet in 1929, and by a new Cyrillic alphabet in 1939 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kjh. Alternate Names: Abakan Tatar, Hakass, Khakhass, Xakas,  
**2006:** [IUW] Хакасско-русский словарь: около 22 тыс. слов = Хакас-орыс сөстiк: 22 мун. сөске чагын, под общей редакцией О.В. Субраковой.  
*Khakassko-russkii slovar': okolo 22 tys. slov = Khakas-orys söstik: 22 mung söske chaghyn*, pod obshchei redaktsiei O.V. Subrakovoi. Новосибирск: Наука, 2006. Novosibirsk: Nauka, 2006. 1111 p.; 27 cm. Includes bibliographical references. Khakas-russian dictionary.

**2012:** [IUW] Русско-хакасский словарь общественно-политических терминов = Kalykh-politika terminnerining opys-khakas söstigī, З.Е. Каскаракова.  
*Russko-khakasskii slovar' obshchestvenno-politicheskikh terminov = Kalykh-politika terminnerining opys-khakas söstigī*, Z.E. Kaskarokova. Абакан: Хакасское книжное издательство, 2012. Abakan: Khakasskoe knizhnoe izdatel'stvo, 2012. 175 pages; 21 cm. Russian-Khakas dictionary of social and political terms.

[**KHALAJ, TURKIC**] Khalaj, also known as Arghu, is a divergent Turkic language spoken in Iran. Ethnologue and ISO list an Iranian language "Khalaj" with the same population, but Glottolog states it does not exist. The Khalaj speak their Turkic language and Persian, and the supposed Iranian language of the Khalaj is spurious (Wiki).

Ethnologue: klj. Alternate Names: Chaladsch, Khalaj.

**1971:** [IUW] *Khalaj materials* [by] Gerhard Doerfer, with the collaboration of Wolfram Hesse, Hartwig Scheinhardt [and] Semih Tezcan. Bloomington, Indiana University [1971]. 337 p. illus. 23 cm. Original white reddish-orange and gray, lettered in black. Uralic and Altaic series; v. 115. Includes excerpts from a Persian work by M. E. Moghadam entitled *Güyishhā-yi Vafs va Āshtiyān va Tafrash* (p. 60-137). Khalaj-English dictionary, pp. 290-311. Bibliography: p. [33]-36. With detailed preliminary material on the first notice taken of this language by linguists (1939), and its subsequent

disappearance from scholarly study until 1967, when the author of the present work took note of the importance of the language and began further research.

**1980:** [IUW] *Wörterbuch des Chaladsch: (Dialekt von Charrab)* / Gerhard Doerfer und Semih Tezcan; [Adiutor, Edmond Schütz]. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1980. 231 p., [1] leaf of plates: facsim.; 25 cm. Bibliotheca orientalis Hungarica; v. 26.

**[KHALING]** Khaling is a Kiranti language spoken in Solukhumbu district, Nepal and in India. It is one of the few Kiranti languages with tonal contrasts. Khaling has approximately 15,000 speakers and is therefore considered a vulnerable language. Khaling has a complex system of stem alternations: as many as 10 distinct stems have to be posited for a word (Jacques et al. 2012). Khaling is very unusual in having an auditory demonstrative (see Jacques and Lahaussois 2014). Khaling is also known as Rai, Khalinge Rai, Khael Bra, and Khael Baat (Wiki).

Ethnologue: klr. Alternate Names: Khael Braa, Khaling Kura.

An on-line dictionary of Kaling may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1975:** [LILLY]. *A Khaling-English, English-Khaling glossary*, by Sueyoshi and Ingrid Toba. [S.l.: s.n.], 1975 [Kathmandu]: University Press, Tribhuvan University. xiii, 86 p.; 23 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. First edition. Khaling-English, pp. 1-45, English-Khaling, pp. 51-82. In the Lilly copy, pp. [42-43] and [46-47] are blank, evidently a printer's error, possibly in all copies. Includes bibliographical references (p. 86).

"The particular dialect recorded here is spoken in the village of Khastep in Solu-Khumbu and is considered to be the standard for the language. The Dumi dialect is slightly different from the Khastep dialect but both are mutually intelligible" (Introduction).

**[KHAM, WESTERN PARBATE]** Kham, also Kham Pang (Nepali: Kham)—narrowly defined—is a complex of Sino-Tibetan Magaric languages spoken natively in the highlands of the Rolpa and Rukum districts of Rapti and the westernmost part of Baglung district in Dhawalagiri Zone and Karnali region by western clans of the Kham tribes, called collectively western Khams. Randy LaPolla (2003) proposes that Kham magar and Dhut magar may be part of a larger "Rung" group. However both may ultimately go for separate ethnic identity as they have distinct linguistic and cultural barriers (Wiki).

Ethnologue divides Kham into four separate languages: 1) Eastern Parbate Kham [kif]; Gamale Kham [kgj]; Sheshi Kham [kip]; and Western Parbate Kham [kjl].

**2002:** [LILLY]. *A grammar of Kham*, by David E. Watters. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002. xxv, 477 p. First edition. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Cambridge grammatical descriptions. Includes bibliographical references ([457]-466) and index. Includes English-Kham vocabulary "of 400+ words," pp. 442-456. Also available on-line. Main entries for Kham are for the Takale dialect [of Western Parbate Kham].

**[KHAMTI]** Khamti is a Southwestern Tai language spoken in Burma and India by the Khamti people. In Burma, Khamti is spoken by 3,500 in Sagaing Region, near Myitkyina and by 4,500 in Kachin State, Putao District (both reported in 2000). In India, it is spoken by 5,000 in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, in the Dikrong Valley, Narayanpur, and north

bank of the Brahmaputra (reported in 2007). Three dialects of Khamti are known: North Burma Khamti, Assam Khamti and Sinkaling Khamti. All speakers of Khamti are bilingual, largely in Assamese and Burmese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kht. Alternate Names: Hkamti, Kam Ti, Khampti, Khampti Shan, Khamti Shan, Khandi Shan, Tai Kam Ti, Tai-Khamti.

**1977:** [IUW] *Tai-Khamti phonology and vocabulary*, by Alfons Weidert. 1. Aufl. First edition. Wiesbaden: Steiner, 1977. 92 p.; 24 cm. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black. Beiträge zur Südasiensforschung; Bd. 27. Khamti-English vocabulary, pp. 28-92. Bibliography: p. 26-27.

"The present phonological analysis and vocabulary is based on the speech of two persons... The word material was first collected in 1972 with the help of Mr. Manpoong and revised one year later by Mrs. Namchoom" (Acknowledgments).

[**KHANTY**] Khanty (Hanti), previously known as Ostyak (/ˈɒstiæk/), is the language of the Khant peoples. It is spoken in Khanty–Mansi and Yamalo-Nenets autonomous okrugs as well as in Aleksandrovsky and Kargosoksky districts of Tomsk Oblast in Russia. According to the 1994 Salminen and Janhunen study, there were 12,000 Khanty-speaking people in Russia. The Khanty language has a large number of dialects. The western group includes the Obdorian, Ob, and Irtysh dialects. The eastern group includes the Surgut and Vakh-Vasyugan dialects, which, in turn, are subdivided into thirteen other dialects. All these dialects differ significantly from each other by phonetic, morphological, and lexical features to the extent that the three main "dialects" (northern, southern and eastern) are mutually unintelligible. Thus, based on their significant multifactorial differences, Eastern, Northern and Southern Khanty could be considered separate but closely related languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kca. Alternate Names: Hanty, Khant, Khanti, Ostjak, Ostyak, Xanty.

**1880:** [LILLYbm] *Über die Sprache, Nord-Ostjaken: Sprachtexte, Wörterammlung und Grammatik*, by August [Engelbrekt] Ahlqvist. Helsingfors: G.W. Edlund, 1880. Later brown half-cloth and marbled paper over boards; spine lettered in gold. First edition. Series: Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der Ural-Altäischen Sprachen, Part III. Zaunmüller, col. 293. Ostyak [Khanty]-German, pp. [64]-158, and a German word index, pp. [159]-194 (double-column). First dictionary of Khanty. This copy with scattered manuscript additions.

**1926:** [IUW] *Ostjakisches Wörterbuch, nach den Dialekten and der Konda und am Jugan*, by Heikki Paasonen. Zusammengestellt, neu transskribiert und hrsg. von Kai Donner. Helsingfors, Société finno-ougrienne, 1926. xxiii, 332 p. 26 cm. Library binding. Lexica Societatis Fenno-Ugricae, 2. Khanty-German dictionary, pp. [1]-302, with a German index to the Khanty, pp. [303]-332. Kai Donner's introduction gives a detailed account of the background of this dictionary, pp.[III]-XXIII.

"The present Khanty dictionary contains a portion of the Khanty materials collected by Paasonen during almost a full year's stay in Siberia, from early August 1900 to the end of May 1901.... Paasonen himself... was deeply worried about the fate of his collected material. In a letter written from Surgut in Siberia on 18 May 1901 to Otto Donner, he had this to say: 'In spite of everything my heart is oppressed at the thought that my work in the service of scholarship threatens to be interrupted.—how can I, in this small provincial town, weighed down by an onerous position filled with only brief vacations,

arrange and publish the rich material I've gathered, and what will be its fate? What an unthankful task it would be for others to take on the publication of work they had not collected themselves, with all the special difficulties that entails. But what can be done...?' Paasonen's personal concerns at the time were fortunately overcome, but later death intervened. What he feared, and had termed a difficult task for others, became a necessity. The major portion of Paasonen's material had to be edited and published by others" (Vorwort, tr: BM).

**1948:** [IUW] *Ostjakisches Wörterbuch*, by Kustaa Fredrik Karjanainen. Bearb. und hrsg. von Y.H. Toivonen. Helsinki, Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1948. 2 v. (xxxv, 1199 p.) 26 cm. Lexica Societatis Fenno-Ugricae; 10.

**1961:** [LILLYbm] *Očerki dialektov khantyiskogo iazyka*. [Description of the Dialects of the Language Khanty], by N[ikolai] I[vanovich] Tereshkin. Leningrad: Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1961. Original powder blue paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black and white, with green linen spine, lettered in gold, and decorated in black, silver, and gold. Pp. 1-2 4-204, 28 cm., with corrigenda sheet tipped in at back. First edition. At head of title, v. 1-: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut iazykoznaniiia. This first volume in a series deals with the Vakhovskii dialect of Khanty. Includes Khanty-Russian vocabulary [Vakhovskii dialect?], pp. [126]-201. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW.

**1962:** [IUW] *Északi osztjak szójegyzék*. [Irtak] Papai [si József [és] Beke Ödön. Budapest, Tankönyvkiadó, 1962. 88 p. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Khanty-German, pp. [1]-88.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Dialektologisches und etymologisches Wörterbuch der ostjakischen Sprache*, by Wolfgang Steinitz [1905-1968]. Akademie der Wissenschaften der DDR. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1966-. v. 31 cm. Parts 1-5 [of at least 9 total]. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Series: Abhandlungen der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Klasse für Sprachen, Literatur und Kunst;; Jahrg. 1966, Nr. 3.-; Variation: Abhandlungen der Deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Klasse für Sprachen, Literatur und Kunst;; Jahrg. 1966, Nr. 3, etc. Includes Khanty-German in each part, building toward a complete dictionary of the language. Presentation copies as follow: Part I, presentation from the author to Aulis Joki, a leading scholar of linguistics from Helsinki, with his scattered annotations; Part II, presentation copy from the author to Joki; Part III (announcing Steinitz's death), with pencil marks presumably made by Joki; Part IV, presentation copy from Gert Sauer, who took over as editor; Part V, with Joki's ownership signature in ink. IUW holds Parts I-VIII through 1980.

**1981a:** [IUW] *Lexikon der ostjakischen Sprache* / Lieselotte und Erhard Schiefer. München: [Finnisch-Ugrisches Seminar an der Universität München], 1981- v.; 21 cm. Veröffentlichungen des Finnisch-Ugrischen Seminars an der Universität München. Serie B, Beiträge zur Erforschung der obugrischen Sprachen; Bd. 8. Incomplete contents: 1. Dialekt von Vach -- 2. Dialekt von Vasjugan -- 3. Dialekt von Tremjugan. Khanty-German vocabulary.

**1981b:** [IUW] *Slovar' vostochno-khantyiskikh dialektov* / N. I. Tereshkin. Leningrad: "Nauka", 1981. 544 p.; 23 cm. Original cream cloth over boards, lettered in dark and light brown. Includes Khanty dialect-Russian, pp. 11-540.

**1982:** [IUW] *Nordostjakisches Wörterverzeichnis* / László Honti. Szeged: [Universitas Szegediensis de Attila József Nominata], 1982. xi, 211 p.; 24 cm. Library binding. *Studia Uralo-Altaica*; 16. Preface and explanations in German, translated from the Hungarian. Includes Khanty-German, pp. [1]-210.

**1996:** [IUW] *Ergänzungen aus Karjalainens südostjakischen Textaufzeichnungen zu seinem postumen Wörterbuch*, von Edith Vértes. Helsinki: Suomalais-ugrilainen Seura, 1996. vi, 42 p.: facsim.; 26 cm. Library binding incorporating original white wrappers, lettered in black. *Lexica Societatis Fenno-Ugricae*; 10. Bibliographical references, p. VI. Includes vocabulary omitted from Karjalainen's posthumous Khanty dictionary (see above, 1948; Karjalainen died in 1919): Southeast Khanty-Finnish-German, pp. [1]-42.

[**KHARIA**] The Kharia language (autonym: k<sup>h</sup>aɽija or k<sup>h</sup>eɽija) is a Munda language that is primarily spoken by indigenous Kharia people of eastern India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: khr. Alternate Names: Haria, Khadia, Khariya, Kharvi, Khatria, Kheria.

**1894:** [LILLYbm] *Introduction to the Kharia Language*, by Gagan Chandra Banerjee. Calcutta: Printed at the Bengal Secretariat Press, 1894. Original green quarter-linen s.pine and blue paper pasted on boards, lettered and decorated in black. 46 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes an alphabetical English-Kharia list of nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, etc. pp. [31]-45. First study and printed vocabulary of this language.

"The Kharias are very shy and are unwilling to converse freely with any person who does not belong to their tribe, and it is very difficult to gather substantial information from them. This is the reason why no book from which their language can be learnt exists... During my stay near the Birn-Gangpur boundary which I had to demarcate, I devoted a part of my leisure in collecting Kharia words and sentences with a view to compile a book from which that language can be easily learnt... This book was completed in about two years, during which time I took especial care so that errors may not creep into it. But still I cannot venture to say that not a single mistake may not be found in it. The pronunciation of the Kharias is peculiar to themselves, and it is very difficult in many cases to catch the right word."

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Kharia. Phonology, Grammar and Vocabulary*, by Hemmige Shriniwasarangachar Biligiri. Poona: [Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute], 1965. Original blue wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. 206 pp. First edition. Building Centenary and Show Jubilee Series: 3. Includes Kahria-English vocabulary, pp. 121-206. Bibliographical notes pp. xvii-xviii.

"This monograph on Kharia is a somewhat revised version of my PH.D. dissertation [at] the University of Poona. Kharia... is spoken by about 160,000 people most of whom are concentrated in the Ranchi district of the Chotanagpur Division in Bihar... The [vocabulary] consists of about 1500 words." An English-Kharia Dictionary by H. Floor and V. Gheysens, and a Kharia-English Dictionary by G. Druart (Calcutta, 1934), neither of which are included in Zaunmüller, are referred to as "not satisfactory."

[**KHASI**] Khasi is an Austroasiatic language spoken primarily in Meghalaya state in India by the Khasi people. Khasi is part of the Austroasiatic language family, and is fairly closely related to the Munda branch of that family, which is spoken in east-central India. Although most of the 1.6 million Khasi speakers are found in Meghalaya state, the language is also spoken by a number of people in the hill districts of Assam bordering with Meghalaya and by a sizable population of people living in Bangladesh, close to the Indian border. Khasi has been "associate official language" in Meghalaya since 2005, and as of May 2012, was no longer considered endangered by UNESCO. Khasi is rich in folklore and folktale, and behind most of the names of hills, mountains, rivers, waterfalls, birds, flowers, and animals there is a story (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kha: Alternate Names: Kahasi, Kassi, Khasa, Khashi, Khasiyas, Khuchia.

[**KHEHEK**] Khehek is an Oceanic language spoken by approximately 1600 people on west-central Manus Island, Manus Province of Papua New Guinea. It has two dialects, Drehet and Levei, which are sometimes considered separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tlx. Alternate Names: Levei-Drehet, Levei-Ndrehet.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KHINALUGH**] Khinalug (also spelled Khinalig, Khinalugi, Xinalug(h), Xinaliq or Khinalugh) is a Northeast Caucasian language spoken by about 1,500 people in the villages of Khinalug and Gülüstan, Quba in the mountains of Quba Rayon, northern Azerbaijan. It forms its own independent branch within the Northeast Caucasian language family. Khinalug is endangered, and classified as "severely endangered" by UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kjj. Alternate Names: Khinalug, Khinalugi, Xinalug.

**2002:** [IUW] *Khinalugsko-russkii slovar'*, by F.A. Ganieva. Makhachkala: In-t̄iazyka, literatury i iskusstva im. G. T̄Sadasy, 2002. 492 p.; 21 cm. First edition. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Added title page: *Khinalug-Russian dictionary*. Seriiã "Natsional'no-russkie slovari". Bepis'mennye iãzyki Dagestana. Khinalugh-Russian, pp. 27-359, Russian-Khinalugh index, pp. 360-456. Includes bibliographical references (p. 490-[491]) and index.

[**KHMER**] Khmer /km̄æɾ/ or Cambodian (natively ភាសាខ្មែរ [p̄hi:əsa: k̄hma:e], or more formally ខ្មែរភាសា [k̄h̄eemaʔraʔ p̄hi:əsa:]) is the language of the Khmer people and the official language of Cambodia. With approximately 16 million speakers, it is the second most widely spoken Austroasiatic language (after Vietnamese). Khmer has been influenced considerably by Sanskrit and Pali, especially in the royal and religious registers, through Hinduism and Buddhism. The more colloquial registers have influenced, and have been influenced by, Thai, Lao, Vietnamese, and Cham, all of which, due to geographical proximity and long-term cultural contact, form a sprachbund in peninsular Southeast Asia. It is also the earliest recorded and earliest written language of the Mon-Khmer family, predating Mon and by a significant margin Vietnamese, due to Old Khmer being the language of the historical empires of Chenla, Angkor and, presumably, their earlier predecessor state, Funan. The vast majority of Khmer speakers

speak Central Khmer, the dialect of the central plain where the Khmer are most heavily concentrated. Within Cambodia, regional accents exist in remote areas but these are regarded varieties of Central Khmer. Two exceptions are the speech of the capital, Phnom Penh, and that of the Khmer Khe in Stung Treng province, both of which differ sufficiently enough from Central Khmer to be considered separate dialects of Khmer. Outside of Cambodia, three distinct dialects are spoken by ethnic Khmers native to areas that were historically part of the Khmer Empire. The Northern Khmer dialect is spoken by over a million Khmers in the southern regions of Northeast Thailand and is treated by some linguists as a separate language. Khmer Krom, or Southern Khmer, is the first language of the Khmer of Vietnam while the Khmer living in the remote Cardamom mountains speak a very conservative dialect that still displays features of the Middle Khmer language (Wiki).

Ethnologue treats Khmer as two separate languages: 1) Central Khmer (khm: alternate names: Cambodian, Khmer) and 2) Northern Khmer (kxm: alternate names: Khmer Lue, Thailand Khmer).

**1878:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire khmer-français*, E[tienne François] Aymonier [1844- ]. Saigon: 1878. Contemporary brown cloth over boards, blue paper label on spine, lettered in gold. Pp. [4]I II-XVII, 1 2-436 437-438. First edition. Entire work reproduced from calligraphy by Son Diep. Not in Zaunmüller (who lists only Aymonier & Cabaton's *Dictionnaire cambodgien-français*, 2 vols. 1910-1914, along with same authors' *Dictionnaire français-cambodgien* of 1874 and after). Includes Khmer-French, pp. [1]-436. First French dictionary of the language.

"This dictionary completes and terminates the series of publications which, although somewhat hasty and premature, were imposed upon me by necessity—for the lack of others better prepared—as a professor and at the same time practically a student. The mission assigned by my superiors is finished, the elementary materials for teaching Camodian have been created—the present work offering a sufficient and adequately detailed picture of the everyday language" (Avertissement, tr: BM).

**1930:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire cambodgien-français*, by Joseph Guesdon. Paris, Les Petits-fils de Plon et Nourrit, 1930. 2 v. 28 cm. Library binding. Includes Vol. 1: Khmer-French, pp. [1]-848 (A-To); Vol. 2: Khmer-French, pp. 849-1982 (Tho-end).

"Upon arriving in Cambodia, we were struck by the paucity of words contained in existing manuscripts. Over many years, we gathered all the documents we could... It was time to try to find a means to publish our Grand Dictionary. The Great War of 1914 interrupted our publication, which we took up again when peace returned. Our initial plan was to provide a Preface with grammatical principles, and a study of prefixes, suffixes and roots. Given that this would have slowed the publication of the Dictionary considerably, we decided to publish it separately.... Cambodians, having to this day neither a dictionary nor a grammar, will be far from in agreement about a large number of the words. We generally provide various spellings so that the user does not get lost in searching" (Avant propos, tr: BM).

**1974:** [IUW] *A concise Cambodian-English dictionary* [by] Judith M. Jacob. London, New York, Oxford University Press, 1974. xxxiv, 242 p. 26 cm. Bibliography: p. xxxiv.

**1975a:** [LILLYbm] *Contemporary Cambodian Glossary*, by Kem Soss, Lim Hak Kheang & Madeline E. Ehrman. Washington, D.C.: Foreign Service Institute, US

Department of State, 1975. Original rose wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-iii* iv-vi, 1-355 356 [4]. First edition. A Joint Project of the Foreign Service Institute and the Defense Language Institute. Ex-library copy, with ink stamp of Wayne County Library. Includes Cambodian-English, pp. 1-176, with Cambodian script, and English-Cambodian, pp. 179-355. Second copy: IUW.

"The Glossary contains approximately 8,000 Cambodian entries in the first section and approximately 7,500 English entries in the second" (Preface).

**1975b:** [IUW] *Kkhmersko-russkii slovar': okolo 20 000 slov* / IŪ.A. Gorgoniev; pod red. Tkhat' Suonga. S prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka kkhmerskogo iazyka. Moskva: "Russkii iazyk", 1975. 952 p.; 26 cm. Added t.p. in Khmer. Includes bibliography: p. 11. Khmer-Russian dictionary.

**1977:** [IUW] *Cambodian-English glossary*, by Franklin E. Huffman and Im Proum. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1977. vi, 152 p.; 26 cm. Yale language series.

**1978a:** [IUW] *English-Khmer dictionary*, by Franklin E. Huffman and Im Proum. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1978. xix, 690 p.; 26 cm. Yale linguistic series. Bibliography: p. 689-690.

**1978b:** [IUW] *Photchananukrom Khamen (Surin)-Thai-Angkrit = Khmer (Surin)-Thai-English dictionary*, compiled by Dhanan Chantrupanth, Chartchai Phromjakarin. [Bangkok, Thailand]: Indigenous Languages of Thailand Research project, Chulalongkorn University Language Institute, 1978. 687 p. in various pagings: maps; 28 cm. T.p., introductory matter and indexes in Thai and English. Includes indexes. Bibliography: p. xxiv.

**1980:** [IUW] *Medical guide & glossary*, authors, Christa Wagner, Janet Rullo. 2nd Cambodian ed. Portland, Or. (3030 S.W. 2nd Ave., Portland 97201): Indochinese Language Resource Center, Indochinese Cultural Service Center, 1980. 158 p. in various pagings: ill.; 28 cm. "Mr. Nady Tan ... was responsible for the translation ... of the Cambodian edition"--Preface. Cambodian and English. Cover title also in Cambodian.

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *Kratkii Russko-Kkhmerskii slovar. 2 700 slov*, by Long Seam & R.S. Plam. Moscow: "Russkii iazyk", 1987. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. 1-4 5-708 709-712. First edition. Includes Russian-Khmer, pp. 35-[709].

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *Cambodian-English English-Cambodian Dictionary*, [by Kim Sos, Lim Hak Kheang, & Madeline E. Efram]. New York: Hippocrene Books, [1990]. Original pale pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in pale pink, red, yellow, and black. Pp. [4] 1-355 356-364. First edition. "Over 7,500 entries each way" (from rear cover). Second copy: IUW.

**1991:** [IUW] *The new Oxford picture dictionary* / E.C. Parnwell; translated by Im and Sivone Proum; illustrations by Ray Burns ... [et al.]. English/Cambodian ed. New York, NY, USA: Oxford University Press, c1991. iii, 152 p.: col. ill.; 26 cm. English and Cambodian. Includes indexes.

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *Tuttle Practical Cambodian Dictionary. English-Cambodian. Cambodian-English*, by David Smyth & Tran Kien. Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle, 1995. Original brown plastic, lettered in gold; dust jacket, red and yellow, lettered and decorated in black, white, and yellow. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xiv, 1-2 3-211 212-218. First edition. Includes English-Cambodian, pp. 3-130, and Cambodian-English, pp. 133-200.

"This dictionary is intended for the English speaker who needs a source of basic Cambodian vocabulary in an easily understandable romanized form. The English-

Cambodian section contains approximately 3,500 words and phrases and the Cambodian-English section, almost 2,000 words. Every entry is given in both romanized Cambodian and Cambodian script" (Introduction).

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Spoken Khmer Dictionary with Romanized Writing System, Usage and Idioms, and Notes on Khmer Grammar and Speech*, by Allen P.K. Keesee. London and New York: Kegan Paul International, 1996. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. green and white, lettered in white and green, and decorated in yellow, with an illustration on the front cover. Pp. [6] 1-291 292. First edition. English-Khmer only, pp. 63-291.

"With more than 6,000 key word entries, the *English-Spoken Khmer Dictionary* has the distinctive feature of presenting Khmer words in an all-new easily-grasped Romanized writing system" (from the inner flap of the d.j.). "With the shift in Cambodian attention from military to econo-social matters has come an increase in tourism, foreign investment, the NGO/multilateral-institution/diplomatic presence and the general level of 'foreign' travel to and residence in Cambodia...Many...have an interest in acquiring some knowledge of Khmer. It is for such visitors to, and residents in, the Kingdom, as well as for students outside Cambodia, that this book has been prepared" (Introduction).

[**KHMU**] Khmu [k<sup>h</sup>mu?] is the language of the Khmu people of the northern Laos region. It is also spoken in adjacent areas of Vietnam, Thailand and China. Khmu lends its name to the Khmuic branch of the Austroasiatic language family, the latter of which also includes Khmer and Vietnamese. Within Austroasiatic, Khmu is often cited as being most closely related to the Palaungic and Khasic languages. The name "Khmu" can also be seen romanized as Kmhmu, Khmu', Kammu, or Khamuk in various publications or alternatively referred to by the name of a local dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kjg. Alternate Names: Kamhmu, Kammu, Kamu, Khamu, Khamuk, Khmu', Khomu, Kmhmu, Lao Kang, Lao Terng, Mou, Pouteng, Pu Thenh, Tenh, Theng.

**2012:** [IUW] *老挝琅南塔省克木族及其语言 / 戴庆厦主编.*

*Laowo Langnanta Sheng Kemu zu ji qi yu yan / Dai Qingxia zhu bian.* 第1版. Di 1 ban.

First edition. 北京: 中国社会科学出版社, 2012. Beijing: Zhongguo she hui ke xue chu ban she, 2012. 8, 478 p., [12] p. of plates: col. ill.; 24 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in black and gold. Cover title: *Kammu people and language in Luangnamtha, Lao PDR*. Includes bibliographical references (p. [469]-475). Appendix 1: 2000 words of the Kammu [Khmu] language, Chinese-English-Khmu, pp. [354]-431. Abstracts and tables of contents also in English.

[**KHOEKHOE**] The Khoekhoe language /'kɔikɔ/, Khoekhoegowab, also known by the ethnic term Nama /'nɑ:mə/ and formerly as Hottentot, is the most widespread of those non-Bantu languages of southern Africa that contain "click" sounds and have therefore been loosely classified as Khoisan. It belongs to the Khoe language family, and is spoken in Namibia, Botswana, and South Africa by three ethnic groups, the Nama, Damara, and Hailom. It appears that the Damara picked up the language along with the Nama in Botswana, and that they migrated to Namibia separately from the Nama. The Hailom, who had spoken a Juu language, later shifted to Khoekhoe. The name for Nama speakers,

Khoekhoen, is from the Nama word khoe "person", with reduplication and the suffix -n to indicate the plural. Georg Friedrich Wreede was the first European to study the language, after arriving in Cape Town in 1659. Khoekhoe is a national language in Namibia, where it is used for teaching up to the university level as well as in the public administration. In Namibia and South Africa, state-owned broadcasting corporations produce and broadcast radio programmes in Khoekhoe (Wiki).

Ethnologue: naq. Alternate Names: Bergdamara, Damara, Hai||'om, "Hottentot" (pej.), Khoekhoegowab, Khoekhoegowap, Maqua, Nama, Namakwa, Naman, Namaqua, Tama, Tamakwa, Tamma.

**1634:** see under **MALAY** for what is probably the first brief vocabulary of Khoekhoe.

**1710:** [LILLY] Juncker, Christianus: *Commentarivs De Vita, Scriptisqve Ac Meritis illvstris viri Iobi Lvdolfi Consiliarii Qvondam Serenissimorum ... Avctore Christiano Ivnckero ... In Appendice Adiectae Svnt Tvm Epistolae Aliqvot Clarorum Virorum, Tvm Etiam Specimen Lingvae Hottentotticae Nvnqvam Alias Ad Notitiam Germanorum Perlatae*. Christianus Juncker. Frankfurt: Braun, 1710. Contemporary full vellum. First edition, with one of the earliest vocabularies of Khoekhoe.

**1845:** [LILLY] *Nama- A.B.Z.:kannis,:gei. \*hu- \*ze khom-ei-:kannis. \*Kunudsib ...* by H.C. Knudsen. Cape Town, Printed by Pike & Philip, 1845. 16 p.; 19 cm. First and only edition. "This spelling and reading book includes ... vocabularies with an English translation, and part of a catechism; viz., the Ten Commandments, part of St. Augustine's creed, the Lord's Prayer, &c."--cf. Grey, Sir G. The library of His Excellency Sir George Grey ... London, 1858-62. v. 1, p. 13-14. With the book label of antiquarian specialist John Lawson (Oxford, UK). In plain brown wrappers. top of spine split at crease.

Facsimile edition **1978?**: *Das älteste Schulbuch in Südwestafrika/Namibia: H.C. Knudsen und die Namafibel*, by Walter Moritz. Swakopmund, Namibia: Gesellschaft für Wissenschaftliche Entwicklung, [1978?] 24 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Series: Aus alten Tagen in Südwest; Heft 6. Accompanied by: Nama-A.B.Z. kannis (16 p.) inserted in back pocket [facsimile reprint of 1845 ed. by H.C. Knudsen]. The four illustrations are also by Knudsen.

**1854:** [LILLY] *Vocabular der namaqua-sprache, nebst einem abrisse der formenlehre derselben*, [by Johann Christian Wallmann]. Barmen: Gedruckt bei J.F. Steinhaus, 1854. 32 p. Contemporary brown-quarter cloth and marbled boards, library binding, spine lettered in blind. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1194 (identifying the author as Wallmann). First edition. Nama-German, pp. [3]-20. This copy, with stamp "Heller's Bibliothek" on title page, includes a continuation in manuscript of German-Nama, on pages stamped 33-67, in a contemporary hand. First substantial vocabulary of Nama, together with a brief sketch of Nama grammar, pp. [21]-32. Johann Christian Wallmann published *Die formenlehre der namaquasprache. Ein beitrag zur südafrikanischen lingusitik* (Berlin, 1857).

**1857:** [LILLY] *A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Namaqua-Hottentot Language*, by Henry Tindall, Wesleyan Missionary. [Cape Town?: G.J. Pike's machine printing office] Sold by A.S. Robertson [etc.], [1857]. Original [?] or contemporary unprinted brown quarter-cloth and brown marbled paper over boards. Pp. [2] 1-3 4-124. Includes errata slip following title page. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1193.

Includes Nama-English, pp. [69]-124. First English grammar and vocabulary of Nama. A brief word-list of Nama was published in 1634 (see above).

"...until very recently their language has been a much neglected subject of enquiry. Its harsh and peculiar sounds have probably deterred many from grappling with its difficulties, and making it a field of philological research....A few missionaries, however, have taken an interest in the Hottentot language, and have published several small works in it [translations of portions of the Bible and catechism. A list is included; also Appleyard's work on the Kafir Language with an outline of the grammar of the Coranna language]...It will be interesting to preserve some additional record of the language spoken by a people so peculiar and once numerous, as it may assist in tracing their descent, and removing the obscurity in which their origin is at present involved." ["A Grammar," pp. [3]-5].

**1889 [1969]:** [IUW] *Nama Wörterbuch*. <Krönlein redivivus> J. G. Krönlein's *Wortschatz der Khoi-khoin* <erscheinen 1889 bei der deutschen Kolonialgesellschaft Berlin.> Überarb. und erg. von F. Rust. Hrsg. mit Unterstützung der Universität Natal. Pietermaritzburg, University of Natal Press, 1969. x, 390 p. 28 cm.

**1971:** [IUW] *Wortschatz der Khoi-Khoin (Namaqua-Hottentotten)*. Gesammelt, aufgeschrieben und verdeutscht von J.G. Kroenlein; herausgegeben mit unterstützung der Königl. Academie der Wissenschaften. Berlin: Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft; in Kommission bei C. Heymanns Verlag, 1889. vi, 350 p.; 25 cm. Printed in double columns. Photo-offset. Farnborough: Gregg International (Printed in offset by Anton Hain KG, Meisenheim/Glan Western Germany), 1971. 25 cm.

**1891-1894:** [LILLY] *Grammaire complète de la langue des Namas* / par G.H. Schils. Louvain: Lefever, 1891. xxi, 94 p. 30.5 cm. Later private binding, red cloth over boards, lettered in gold, **bound with:** *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue des Namas*, part G. H. Schils. Louvain: Polleunis & Ceuterick, 1894. 106 p. 30.5 cm. Nama [Khoekhoe]-French dictionary, pp. [7]-101. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamps.

"In his *Grammaire complète de la langue des Namas*, of which this dictionary forms the second part, the author laid out in appropriate detail the formation of the words of this language. In listing known words up to the present, he assumes it unnecessary to repeat what he has already explained. To facilitate the reader, however, he lists below an abridged form of this graphic system he has employed for the grammar and the dictionary" (Preface to the dictionary, tr: BM).

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Deutsch-Nama Wörterbuch: nebst Anhang Afrikaans-Duitse woorderlys van die vernaamste Duitse woorde in die Deutsch-Nama Wörterbuch*, by Fr[iedrich] Rust. Windhoek: Rheinische Mission in Südwestafrika, 1960. Original maroon imitation leather over thin boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-V VI-IX X, 1 2-97 98. First edition. Not in Hendrix. Includes German-Nama, pp. [1]-78, double columned, and an Afrikaans-German word list, pp. [81]-97.

"There is an increasingly felt lack of dictionaries of the Nama language. Two Nama-German dictionaries are out of print: J. Olpp's *Nama-Deutsches Wörterbuch*, Eberfeld, 1888, and J. G. Krönlein's *Wortschatz der Khoi-kihoin*, Berlin, 1889. The latter is still the standard work on the Nama languages.

**1999:** [IUW] *Khoekhoegowab-English mîdi saogub = English-Khoekhoegowab glossary*, by Wilfrid H.G. Haacke, Eliphas Eiseb. Windhoek, Namibia: Gamsberg Macmillan, 1999. vi, 278 p.; 21 cm. Library binding incorporating original multicolored wrappers, lettered in white and black. Includes Khoekhoegowab-English glossary, pp. 1-125, and English-Khoekhoegowab, pp. 127-278.

"This *Glossary* has been extracted by computer from the *KHOEKHOEGOWAB DICTIONARY with English-Khoekhoegowab Index* by W.H.G. Haacke & E. Eiseb (forthcoming). The *Glossary* is a simplified and reduced version in the form of a owrđ list, intended mainly—but not only—for use in schools" (How to Use This Glossary).

[**KHOWAR**] Khowar (كهوار), also known as Chitrali (چترالي) and Arniya, is an Indo-Aryan language of the Dardic branch. It is spoken by the Kho people in Chitral in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, in the Ghizer district of Gilgit-Baltistan (including the Yasin Valley, Phandar Ishkoman and Gupis), and in parts of Upper Swat. Speakers of Khowar have also migrated heavily to Pakistan's major urban centres with Peshawar, Islamabad, Lahore and Karachi, having sizeable populations. It is spoken as a second language in the rest of Gilgit and Hunza. There are believed to be small numbers of Khowar speakers in Afghanistan, China, Tajikistan and Istanbul. Khowar is the predominant language of Chitral, and one of the 14 designated regional languages there (Wiki).

Ethnologue: khw. Alternate Names: Arniya, Chitrali, Chitrari, Citrali, Kashkari, Khawar, Patu, Qashqari.

**1937:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Khowar Dialect (Chitrali). Third edition*, by D[onatus] J[ames] T[homond] O'Brien. Delhi: Manager of Publications, 1937. Original black quarter linen and pale blue paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [12] 1 2-178. Third edition. Not in Zaunmüller. No copy of the second 1896 edition located. English-Khowar, pp. 61-178.

"The book has been rewritten and somewhat simplified. Khowar is a primitive language without much grammar and with a small vocabulary and officers seldom stay in Chitral for more than two years; therefore this book has been arranged so as to enable them to make themselves understood, and to understand, as quickly as possible. Finer shades of meaning can be learnt by practice. Most of the revision has been done by Shahzada Muzaffar-ul-Mulk, the second son of His Highness the Mehtar Sahib, and without his invaluable assistance the book could not have been re-written" (Preface to the third edition, signed A.N.) "The state of Chitral or Chotrar is situated to the north of the North-West Frontier Province, between Kashmir and Afghanistan. It has an area of about 4,500 square miles and a population of about 90,000. The state derives its name from the village of Chetrar, where His Highness the Mehtar lives...His Highness is the only car owner in the country [1895]; he has five or six cars and three lorries. These were brought over the Lowari Pass with great difficulty, some two or three hundred men being employed.... The chief language of Chitral is Khowar. This is spoken all over the country, but every side valley has its own dialect and in the south Pushtu is spoken...The upper classes usually speak Urdu and Persian as well...There are many Mullahs in the country...and they have great power, but, since they are usually ignorant and bigoted, their influence is seldom for the good.... Polo is played by everyone who owns or can borrow a pony.... Hawking is also popular" (Brief sketch of the people and country).

[**KHWAREZMIAN**] Khwarezmian (Khwarazmian, Khorezmian, Chorasmanian) is an extinct East Iranian language closely related to Sogdian. The language was spoken in the area of Khwarezm (Chorasmanian), centered in the lower Amu Darya south of the Aral Sea (the northern part of the modern Republic of Uzbekistan, and the adjacent areas of Turkmenistan and Kazakhstan). Knowledge of Khwarezmian is limited to its Middle Iranian stage and, as with Sogdian, little is known of its ancient form. From the writings of the great Khwarezmian scholars, Al-Biruni and Zamakhshari, we know that the language was in use at least until the 13th century, when it was gradually replaced by Persian for the most part, as well as several dialects of Turkic. Other than the astronomical terms used by Al-Biruni, our other sources of Khwarezmian include Zamakhshari's Arabic–Persian–Khwarezmian dictionary and several legal texts that use Khwarezmian terms to explain certain legal concepts. The noted scholar W.B. Henning was preparing a dictionary of Khwarezmian when he died, leaving it unfinished (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not include this extinct language.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *A Fragment of a Khwarezmian Dictionary*, by the late W[alter] B[runo] Henning, edited by D. N. MacKenzie. London: Lund Humphries, 1971. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black; brown dust jacket, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1-55 56. First edition. Series: Tehran University. Publication no. 1317; Ganjine-ye Zaban va Loghat-e Iran no. 16. Includes Khwarezmian-English, pp. 6-50. Second copy: IUW.

"For more than thirty years until his death early in 1967, W. B. Henning was actively engaged in pioneering Khwarezmian philological studies. Unfortunately two major works which would have crowned his studies remained incomplete on his death. One was to have been a complete Khwarezmian Dictionary but only the present Fragment had been left nearly ready for publication and this has been seen through the press [and supplemented] by Dr. MacKenzie. This Fragment contains 260 entries and over 300 cross-references have been supplied" (from the front flap of the dust jacket). "The present khanate [Khiva, "formerly an important kingdom of Asia, but now a much reduced khanate dependent upon Russia"] is only a meagre relic of the great kingdom which under the name of Chorasmanian, Khwarezm (Khwarizm) and Urgenj (Jurjaniya, Gurgan), held the keys of the mightiest river in Central Asia. In 1097 the governor Kuthud-din assumed the title of king, and one of his descendants...conquered Persia, and was the greatest prince in Central Asia when Jenghiz Khan appeared in 1219. Khiva was conquered again by Timur in 1370; and finally fell under the rule of the Uzbeks in 1512, who are still the dominant race under the protection of the Russians" (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 13<sup>th</sup> ed.)

[**KHWEDAM**] Khwe (also rendered Kxoe, Khoe; /'kweɪ/ or /'kɔɪ/) is a dialect continuum of the Khoe family of Namibia, Angola, Botswana, South Africa, and parts of Zambia, with some 8,000 speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xuu. Alternate Names: Khoe, Khwe-||Ani, Kxoe, Kxoedam, Xun, "Barakwena" (pej.), "Barakwengo" (pej.), "Mbarakwena" (pej.), "Water Bushmen" (pej.).

**2003:** [IUW] *Khwe dictionary*, by Christa Kilian-Hatz; with a supplement on Khwe place-names of West Caprivi by Matthias Brenzinger. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe, c2003. 431 p.: map; 24 cm. Library binding preserving original green wrappers, lettered

in white. Includes Khwe-English, pp. 14-225, and English-Khwe, pp. 228-382, with an appendix of proper names and place names.

[**KIBIRI**] Porome, also known as Kibiri, is a Papuan language of southern Papua New Guinea. There are over a thousand speakers. Porome was classified as a language isolate by Stephen Wurm. Although Malcolm Ross linked it to the Kiwaian languages, there is no evidence for a connection apart from the pronouns 1sg amo and 2sg do (Wiki).

Ethnologue: prm. Alternate Names: Gibiri, Polome, Porome.

**1951:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**K'ICHE'**] K'iche' ([k'i'tʃeʔ], also Qatzijob'al "our language" to its speakers), or Quiché (/ki:'tʃeɪ/), is a Maya language of Guatemala, spoken by the K'iche' people of the central highlands. With over a million speakers (some 7% of Guatemala's population), K'iche' is the second-most widely spoken language in the country after Spanish. Most speakers of K'iche' languages also have at least a working knowledge of Spanish. The Central dialect is the most commonly used in the media and education. The literacy rate is low, but K'iche' is increasingly taught in schools and used on radio. The most famous work in the Classical K'iche' language is the Popol Vuh (Popol Wu'uj in modern spelling) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: quc. Alternate Names: Central K'iche', Central Quiché, Chiquel, Qach'abel, Quiché.

**1862:** [IUW] *Gramatica de la lengua quiche. Grammaire de la langue quichée, espagnole-française mise en parallèle avec ses deux dialectes, cakchiquel et tzutuhil, tirée des manuscrits des meilleurs auteurs guatémaliens. Ouvrage accompagné de notes philologiques avec un vocabulaire ... et suivi d'un essai sur la poésie, la musique, la danse et l'art dramatique chez les Mexicains et les Guatémaltèques avant la conquête; servant d'introduction au Rabinal-Achi, drame indigène avec sa musique originale, texte quiché et traduction française en regard.* Recueilli par l'abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg ... Paris, A. Bertrand; [etc., etc.] 1862. 2 v. in 1. 26 cm. Collection de documents dans les langues indigènes, pour servir à l'étude de l'histoire et de la philologie de l'Amérique ancienne; v. 2. Contents: [1. ptie.] Grammaire de la langue quichée suivie d'un vocabulaire. 2. ptie. Rabinal-Achi ou Le drame-ballet du tun (quiché et français).

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1954:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Quiché-Español*, by Juan de Leon. Guatemala: [Editorial Landivar], 1954. Original pale green and tan wrappers, lettered in green and illustrated in brown. Pp. 1-8 9-91 92-96. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Quiché-Spanish, pp. 13-68. The earliest Quiché vocabulary appears to have been published in Paris in 1862 (Spanish-French-Quiché).

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Castellano-Quiché y Voces Castellano-Pocomam*, by Celso Narciso Teletor. Guatemala City: [Tipografía Nacional], 1959. Original powder blue wrappers, lettered in black with a photo illustration in blue on the front cover. Pp. 1-7 8-178. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Spanish-Quiché, pp. [15]-104, and Spanish-Pocomam, p. 127-178. Bibliography, pp. [117]-123.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Quiche-English dictionary*, by Munro S. Edmonson. New Orleans: Middle American Research Institute, Tulane University, 1965. Original green

wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-vii* viii-x, 1 2-168 169-170. First edition. Series: Tulane University. Middle American Research Institute. Publication 30. Includes Quiché-English, pp. [1]-165, with bibliography, pp. [167]-168. First Quiche-English dictionary. Compiled from all previous sources and from informants. Second copy: IUW.

"The Quiche-English dictionary presented here is a preliminary survey of Mayan philology... Usage is described in terms of three main dialectic regions: Eastern (centering on Rabinal), Central (centering on Chichicastenango) and Western (centering on Quezaltenango)...A complete compilation of all the words here included...has been checked with at least one Western Quiche-speaker (from San Andrés Xecul). (I also worked with informants from Cantel and San Francisco el Alto). A complete list of all words which then appeared to be general to Quiche was checked with Cakchiquel-speakers from Panajachel and Sololá" (Introduction).

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario del idioma k'iche'*, by Pedro Florentino Ajpacaja Tum et al. Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquin, 1996. Original brownish-orange and white wrappers, lettered in yellow and black, with color illustrations on front and rear cover. Pp. [2]1-4 5-11 12, <sup>2</sup>1-538 539-542. First edition. 2000 copies. Includes Quiche-Spanish, pp. <sup>2</sup>1-538. Second copy: IUW.

**2007:** [IUW] *Wokjalajoj choltzij pa K'icke' = Vocabulario de sinónimos K'iche'* 1. ed. Guatemala: Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala (ALMG), 2007 220 p.; 21 cm. Quiché, with introductory material in Spanish and brief Spanish-Quiché glossary.

**2010:** [IUW] *K'iche' choltzij = Vocabulario k'iche': K'iche'-kaxl'an tzij, kaxl'an tzij-k'iche'* / [revision, Cristina Pérez Medrano]. [3. ed.]. Guatemala: Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, 2010. 220 p.; 21 cm. Quiché and Spanish.

[KICKAPOO] Fox (known by a variety of different names, including Mesquakie (Meskwaki), Mesquakie-Sauk, Mesquakie-Sauk-Kickapoo, and Sac and Fox) is an Algonquian language, spoken by a thousand Fox, Sauk, and Kickapoo in various locations in the Midwestern United States and in northern Mexico. There are three distinct dialects: Fox (also called Mesquakie, Meskwaki), Sauk (also rendered Sac), and Kickapoo (also rendered Kikapú; considered by some to be a closely related but distinct language). If Kickapoo is counted as a separate language rather than a dialect of Fox, then there are only between 200 and 300 speakers of Fox. Extinct Mascouten was most likely another dialect, though it is scarcely attested. Most speakers are elderly or middle-aged, making it highly endangered. The tribal school at the Meskwaki Settlement in Iowa incorporates bilingual education for children. In 2011, the Meskwaki Sewing Project was created, to bring mothers and girls together "with elder women in the Meskwaki Senior Center sewing traditional clothing and learning the Meskwaki language" (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Kickapoo a separate language: kic. Alternate Names: Kikapoo, Kikapú.

**1967:** [LILLY] *Kickapoo grammar*, by Paul H. Voorhis. Ph.D Dissertation, Yale University, 1967. xvii, 307 leaves; 20 cm. Original wrappers with black tape spine; text reproduced from typescript. Kickapoo-English, pp. 234-301. First substantial published vocabulary of Kickapoo.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] "The Kickapoo Whistle System: A Speech Surrogate," by William M. Hurley, in: *Plains Anthropologist: Journal of the Plains Conference*, 13-41, 1968. Offprint. "The Mexican and Oklahoma whistle and flute languages are presented

as dual surrogates which have been maintained and utilized as communications systems for over 100 years" (abstract). Does not include a listing of the verbal meaning of specific whistles.

**1988:** [LILLYbm] *Kickapoo vocabulary*, by Paul H. Voorhis. Winnipeg: Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics, 1988. Original white wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [8] 1-205 206. First edition. Series: Algonquian and Iroquoian linguistics. Memoir, 6. Includes Kikapoo-English, pp. 3-157, and an English-Kikapoo index, pp. 159-202. With bibliography, p. 205. First separately published vocabulary of Kickapoo. Second copy: IUW.

"This vocabulary has been extracted from data collected from Kickapoo speakers in 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1970. Most of the data were gathered in Oklahoma, though sometimes from visitors or immigrants from Coahuila. Two weeks were also spent in Coahuila. .... There are perhaps somewhat fewer than 1000 Kickapoo speakers of all ages, though in Oklahoma some children of Kickapoo parents do not use the language" (Preface).

[**KIGIRYAMA**] [The language of the Giriama people of Kenya] is called Kigiriama, or Kigiryama, and is a sub-language to the Kimijikenda. The nine Mijikenda groups speak closely related languages, all types of Bantu language, which is the same group to which the more widely known Swahili belongs. The Giriama grow crops to sell and partake in subsistence agriculture. The Giriama people experience spirit possession (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nyf. Alternate Names: Agiryama, Giriama, Giryama, Kigiriama, Kinyika, Nika, Nyika.

**1887:** [LILLY] *A Nika-English dictionary*, by J. L. Krapf (1810-1881). London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1887. Original olive green cloth, lettered in black. Includes Nika-English, pp. [1]-391. Hendrix 1283. Zaubmüller 286.

**1891:** [LILLYbm] *Giryama vocabulary and collections*, by W[illiam] E[rnest] Taylor [1855 or 6- ]. London: Society for Promoting Christian knowledge, 1891. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-v* vi-xxvii *xxviii*, 1 2-140. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 1236 (listed under Nyika). Includes English-Giryama, pp. [1]-121.

"I have been requested to write a Preface to this first attempt at a vocabulary of an East Equatorial African language. It belongs to the great Bantu family, and is the venacular of a tribe whose habitat is just to the north of Mombasa...and entirely within the sphere of British influence. .. The articles attached to some words are very full, and many local folk-lore and tribal subjects of interest are touched. On the whole it is a very credible performance, and will no doubt lead to translations of portions of the Holy Scriptures, and of religious and educational works" (Preface, by Robert Cust).

[**KILIVILA**] Kilivila (Kiriwina) is one of the Kilivila–Lousiades languages (of the Austronesian language family), spoken in the Trobriand Islands (Papua New Guinea). It is used in local schools (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kij. Alternate Names: Kiriwina.

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Kilivila: The Language of the Trobriand Islanders*, Gunter Senft. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1986. xiii, 598 p.: ill., maps; 25 cm. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. First edition. Mouton grammar library; 3.

Part Two (pp. 175-599) consists of a Kilivila-English, English-Kilivila dictionary. "Selected bibliography on linguistic research on Austronesian languages": p. [163]-173. First dictionary of this language. Second copy: IUW.

**1998:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KILIWA**] Kiliwa (in Kiliwa: Koléew Ñaja') is a Yuman language spoken in Baja California, in the far northwest of Mexico, by the Kiliwa people. The Kiliwa language was extensively studied by Mauricio J. Mixco, who published Kiliwa texts as well as a dictionary and studies of syntax. As recently as the mid-1900s, Mixco reported that members of the native community universally spoke Kiliwa as their first language, with many Kiliwas also bilingual in Paipai. At the start of the twenty-first century, Kiliwa is still spoken; a 2000 census reported 52 speakers. However, the language is considered to be in danger of extinction (Wiki).

Ethnologue: klb. Alternate Names: Kiliwi, Ko'lew, Quiligua.

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Kiliwa Dictionary*, By Mauricio J. Mixco. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1985. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 382 pp. First edition. University of Utah Anthropological Papers, No. 109. Includes Kiliwa-English and English-Kiliwa, as well as Spanish-Kiliwa. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"The Kiliaw language is spoken in the Municipio (City-County) of Ensenada in the State of Baja California Norte, Mexico... Kiliwa is the sole member of its own branch within the Yuman family...The Yuman family as a whole is related to the extinct Cochimí dialects (or languages) once spoken to the south...in the vast central Desert of the Baja California peninsula." There were a "dozen or so" speakers in 1985.

**1996:** [IUW] *Kiliwa del Arroyo León, Baja California*, Mauricio J. Mixco. 1. ed. México, D.F.: El Colegio de México, [Centro de Estudios Lingüísticos y Literarios], 1996. 180 p.: ill.; 26 cm. Library binding incorporating original blue and orange wrappers, lettered in white. Archivo de lenguas indígenas de México; 18. Includes bibliographical references (p. 177-180). Includes Spanish-Kiliwa lexicon, pp. 161-175.

[**KILMERI**] Kilmeri is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea near the border with Indonesian Papua. It is not being learned by children (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kih. Alternate Names: Kilmera.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KIM MUN**] Kim Mun language (金門方言) is a Hmong–Mien language spoken by some of the Yao people in the provinces of Guangxi, Hunan and Hainan [China]. Iu Mien and Kim Mun are very similar to each other, having a lexical similarity percentage of 78% (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mji. Alternate Names: Chasan Yao, Gem Mun, Hainan Miao, Jim Mun, Jinmen, Kem di mun, Kem Mun, Kimmun, Lan Tin, Lanten, Lowland Yao, Man Lantien, Men, Mun, Shanzi Yao.

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *The Mun language of Hainan Island: its classified lexicon = Hai-nan tao Men yu fen lei tzu hui chi*, Tadahiko Shintani [1946- ] & Shao Yang. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA), 1990. Original tan cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [6] i ii-xi xii, 1 2-461 462-464. First

edition. Series: Asian & African lexicon = Ya Fei yu yen tzu hui tsung shu, 20. Includes classified Mun-English, pp. [1]-271, a Chinese Pinyin index, pp. 285-331, an English index, pp. 333-381, a Mun phonetic index, pp. 383-431, and a Sino-Mun index, pp. 433-461. Second copy: IUW.

"The Mun language data of this work was gathered during our field research in Hainan Island which was carried out from December 1987 to January 1988" (Foreword). "The Mun language of Hainan Island is spoken by 23,000 people main living in the former Li and Miao Nationalities' Autonomous Prefecture... which is now dissolved and divided into 2 cities and 7 counties" (Introduction).

**[KIMBUNDU]** Kimbundu, or North Mbundu, one of two Bantu languages called Mbundu (see Umbundu), is the second-most-widely spoken Bantu language in Angola. It is concentrated in the north-west of the country, notably in the Luanda Province, the Bengo Province, the Malanje Province and the Cuanza Norte Province. It is spoken by the Ambundu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kmb. Alternate Names: Dongo, Kimbundo, Kindongo, Loanda Mbundu, Loande, Luanda, Lunda, Mbundu, N'bundo, Nbandu, Ndongo, North Mbundu.

**1804:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario da lingua Bunda, ou Angolense, explicada na Portugeuza, e Latina*, by Bernardo Maria de Cannecattim. Lisbon: Impressao Regia, 1804. Contemporary full mottled calf, gilt-paneled spine in 6 compartments, red morocco label lettered in gold. pp. [16], 720, [2]; text in triple column; old library rubberstamp and perforated stamp in title-page, perforated stamp also in penultimate leaf. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 36 (with second edition of 1859 erroneously listed--see under Koongo). Hendrix 1134.

"Cannecattim... became missionary Apostolic and Prefect of the Missions of Angola and the Congo, until 1805, when he became Superior of the Hospicio dos Missionarios Capuchinhos Italianos in Lisbon.... Regarding [the dictionary] Héli Chatelain... a discerning scholar, makes scathing comment [in 1889]: '[the information] is mixed up with so many errors and so much Latin instead of African grammar, that it is necessary to know the language in order to be able to distinguish that which holds good from the large amount which is false'.... The dictionary ... comprises over 10,000 'Mbundu' words, really a large compilation for the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and reflecting on the author's industry despite Chatelain's criticism.... [However,] I think we must, on the whole, agree with Chatelain's 1894 appraisal.... Of the dictionary he writes: 'Owing to its incorrectness, confused spelling, and erroneous rendering of words, this large dictionary... has never been of any use to students of Kimbundu' (C.M. Doke, "Early Bantu Literature - The Age of Brusciotto," in *Contributions to the History of Bantu Linguistics*).

"First edition of the first dictionary of any of the Bantu dialects, Bunda being that spoken by the Abunda tribe in central Angola. The author also compiled an abbreviated Angolan grammar, Lisbon, 1805. Astor Catalogue of Asian and African Languages, p. 174" (bookseller's description: Rulon-Miller).

**1805:** [LILLY] *Collecção de observações grammaticaes sobre a lingua bunda, ou angolense*, compostas por Fr. Bernardo Maria de Cannecattim ... Lisboa: Na Impressão Regia, 1805. [4], xx, 218 p.; 21 cm. Bound in marbled boards with sheep shelfback and corners, leather label on gilt spine, edges sprinkled blue. "Diccionario abreviado da

lingua congueza, a que accresce huma quarta columna, que conte'm os termos da lingua bunda, identicos, ou semelhantes à lingua congueza": p. [149]-216. NUC pre-1956 cites the 2nd ed. as 1859. Errata: p. 217-218. NUC pre-1956 94:43 (NC 0107525). BN 23:322.

**1846:** see **13**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1885:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of the Umbundu Language Comprising Umbundu-English and English-Umbundu. Lists of Three Thousand Words used by the Inhabitants of Bailundu and Bihe, and other Countries of West Central Africa*, prepared by Rev. W.H. Sanders, Rev. W.E. Fay, and other Missionaries of the [West Central African Mission] of the A[merican] B[oard] C[ommissioners] F[oreign] M[issions]. [Boston: Beacon Press, Thomas Todd, Printer], 1885. Original brown quarter-cloth and gray paper over boards, spine lettered in gold. Pp. 1-3 4-76. First edition. Place and printer indicated on verso of title page. Zaubmüller, col. 36. Hendrix 1144. Includes English-Umbundu, pp. [3]-35, and Umbundu-English, pp. 36-76. First English dictionary of Kimbundu. Published together with a similarly bound volume in black quarter-cloth and blue paper over boards: *Observations upon the Grammatical Structure and Use of the Umbundu or the Language of the Inhabitants of Bailundu and Bike, and other Countries of West Central Africa*, by Rev. Wesley M. Stover. [Boston: Beacon Press, Thomas Todd, Printer], 1885. 84 pp. There is no prefatory material in either volume to recount the story of the origin of these volumes.

Second, enlarged edition **1911:** *Vocabulary of the Umbundu Language Comprising Umbundu-English and English-Umbundu*, [by Rev. William Fay and other Missionaries of the] West Central African Mission. [?Kamundongo, Angola]: A[merican] B[oard] C[ommissioners] F[oreign] M[issions], 1911. ?Original unlettered black half-leather and black cloth over boards. Pp. [12] 1 2-400, <sup>2</sup>1 2-248 249-260 (first and last six leaves blank). [Second, enlarged edition]. This enlarged edition not noted in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 1144 (listing it simply as a reprint of the first edition). This is a greatly expanded and revised edition of the 1885 title (almost 650 pages as opposed to 76), and is the first English dictionary of the language printed in Africa. Includes Umbundu-English, pp. [1]-400, and English-Umbundu, pp. <sup>2</sup>[1]-248. "NUC locates two copies, and suggests Boston as possible place of printing, which is ... certainly wrong, given the quality of the printing, and as the preface makes abundantly clear" (bookseller's description: Rulon-Miller). This copy with the contemporary ink ownership signature of H. W. Lane, Capango.

"The words accumulated, and for the most part tested, by Mr. Fay have been added to the former vocabulary, together with such others as have been contributed. When the first draft of the English-Umbundu (or Second Part) was just completed there came an opportunity to print. To delay so as to consult all concerned would have been to let it slip. It was believed that the majority of those for whose convenience the vocabulary has been prepared would favor immediate printing, without revision, rather than risk a long delay... The work of printing has been so exacting on all concerned that adding to, correcting, or classifying the Umbundu words in the second part could not be attempted... [and there are] several infelicities, occasioned by an inadequate supply of type" (Preface).

**1888-1889:** [LILLY] *Kimbundu grammar; grammatica elementar do kimbundu ou lingua de Angola*, by Héli Chatelain. Geneva: Typ.de C. Schuchardt, 1888-1889. xxiv, 172 p. 26 cm. Original black cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind (spine faded and covered in part with paper). Introduction by Robert Cust. Grammar interpreted in Portuguese; the meaning of words given in Portuguese and English. Contains various brief Kimbundu-Portuguese-English wordlists. With a pencil note indicating this copy was purchased from the estate of Dr. Werner in 1935, and the ink stamp of the B.F.B.S. Editorial Library.

Reprinted **1964:** [IUW] *Kimbundu grammar; grammatica elementar do kimbundu ou lingua de Angola por Heli Chatelain*. Geneva, 1888-89. Ridgewood, N.J., Gregg Press, 1964. xxlv, 172 p. 26 cm. Introduction by Robert Cust. Grammar interpreted in Portuguese; the meaning of words given in Portuguese and English.

**1903:** [LILLY] *Diccionario Portuguez-Kimbundu*, by J[osé] Pereira do Nascimento [1861-1913] Huilla: Typographia da Missão, 1903. xviii, [4], 138 p.; 25 cm. Later black half-leather and marbled paper over boards, lettered in gold on spine; original wrappers preserved. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 1136. Includes Portuguese-Kimbundu, pp. [1]-112, with supplementary vocabulary, pp. [131]-136.

**1930:** [LILLYbm] *Mbundu English-Portuguese Dictionary, With Grammar and Syntax*, by Amandus Johnson. Philadelphia: The International Printing Company, 1930. Original stiff brown wrappers, lettered in brown. 110 pp. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 36. Hendrix 1142. Covers carries title as *Mbundu (Kimbundu) English-Portuguese Dictionary, With Grammar and Syntax... in Ten Installments. This Part Contains: 1. Preface, pp. 7-10, 2. Introduction. Grammar and Syntax, pp. 11-88, 3. A-B of the Dictionary, pp. 89-110.* "[This dictionary] will appear in ten installments of which [this] is the first and second." In spite of this announcement, only this first volume appeared. "This dictionary is largely the result of nearly two years' sojourn (1922-1924) among the Ambundu tribes in Angola, eastward from the coast of Loanda, and north and east of the Kwanza River... *Mbundu* has a certain wild beauty... The language is full of metaphors, picturesque conceptions and words with figurative meanings, whole sentences, at times, being built up of metaphors and words of allusive, figurative and suggestive significance, almost equalling the famous *kennigar* of old Icelandic poetry... Nor must I forget the native chiefs, who treated me with such whole-hearted hospitality in their primitive and often wild manner" (Preface).

**1942:** [IUW] *Viagens e apontamentos de um portuense em África. Excerptos do "Diário" da António Francisco da Silva Pôrto*. [Lisboa] Divisão de Publicações e Biblioteca, Agência Geral das Colónias, 1942. 253 p. 23 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered in orange and black. Portuguese-Kimbundu, pp. 217-253.

**1955:** [IUW] *Dicionário elementar português-omumbuim-mussele, dialectos do "kimbundu" e "bundu."* Edição e propriedade do autor. 1. ed. 2,500 copies. Cucujães, Composto e impresso na Escola Tipográfica das Missões [1955]. 228 p. 20 cm. Library binding, incorporating original red front wrapper, lettered in black. Includes Portuguese-Omumbuim-Mussele, dialectos do 'Kimbundu' e 'Mbundu', pp. [13]-[230]. Preface dated 1953.

**1964a:** see 1964 (with second edition 1994) under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1964b:** [IUW] *Dicionário rudimentar Português-Kimbundo: língua nativa de Luanda a Malange: Angola*, by António da Silva Maia. 1. ed. Cucujães: Editorial Missões, 1964. 146 p.; 17 cm. Library binding incorporating the original gray front wrapper, lettered in black. Includes basic dictionary Portuguese-Kibundu, pp. [11]-146. This copy with a presentation inscription from the author.

**1987:** [IUW] *Léxicos temáticos de agricultura, pesca, pecuária: português-Kimbundu*, coordenação Boubacar Diarra. Luanda: Instituto de Línguas Nacionais, 1987. 16 leaves; 30 cm. "Projecto ANG/77/009-"Desenvolvimento das Línguas Nacionais na R.P.A.". Portuguese-Kimbundu agricultural dictionary.

**2011:** [IUW] *Parlons Kimbundu: langue de l'Angola*, by Jean de Dieu N'sondé. Paris: Harmattan, c2011. 138 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in reddish-brown, with a black and white scene of a harbor and ships on the front cover. Collection "Parlons". Includes Lexique Kimbundu-French, pp. 89-[113], and a Petit Lexique French-Kimbundu, pp. 115-[136].

**2015:** [IUW] *Léxicos temáticos Português-Kimbundu*, coordenação científica: Prof. Boubacar Diarra, perito da UNESCO/PNUD; autor: Ministério da Cultura; Instituto de Línguas Nacionais. 1a Edição. [Angola]: Ministério da Cultura, Instituto de Línguas Nacionais, 2015. 181 pages; 21 cm. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in white. Includes extensive Portuguese-Kimbundus classified vocabularies, pp. 13-181.

[**KIMÎIRU**] Meru [Kimîiru] is the language spoken by the Meru people (Ameru) who live on the Eastern and Northern slopes of Mount Kenya, Kenya, Africa and on the Nyambene ranges. They settled in this area after centuries of migration from the north. The Meru people are a fairly homogeneous community and all share a common ancestry. They speak the same language, Kimeru, but there are some slight regional differences, in accent and local words. As the Meru language is similar to its surrounding neighbors, the Kikuyu and Embu could have possibly adopted parts of Meru (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mer. Alternate Names: Kimeru, Mero, Meru.

**2008:** [IUW] *Kimeru: msamiati wa Kimeru-Kiswahili-Kiingereza na Kiingereza-Kimeru-Kiswahili = Meru-Swahili-English and English-Meru-Swahili lexicon* / Yunus I. Rubanza. Dar-es-Salaam: Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project, University of Dar-es-Salaam, 2008. xviii, 147 p.; 24 cm. Original multi-colored wrappers, lettered in white, blue, yellow and black, with a language map of Tanzania on the front cover. First edition. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 17. Kimîiru-Swahili-English, pp. 1-72, English-Kimîiru-Swahili, pp. 75-147.

"The aim of this work is to promote and preserve Meru. We hope the speakers of this language will use this book as a reference. Besides, the speakers of this language could use this work as a basis for compiling a comprehensive dictionary of the language [see **2012** below]. The second aim of this work is to provide data for research linguists who are interested in Bantu languages" (Introduction).

**2012:** [IUW] *Kimeru-English dictionary*, compiled & edited by mwalimu D.K. Mboroki. First edition. Meru, Kenya: Mwalimu D.K.M., 2012. 296 pages; 21 cm. First edition (from rear wrapper). Original multi-colored wrappers, lettered in white, green and black, with a photo of mountains on the front cover. Kimîiru-English, pp. 5-292.

"This being the first comprehensive Kimeru dictionary [see **2008** above] it has laid the basis for the later editions" (Preface). "The main purpose of writing this dictionary is

after realising the new generation which has been urbanized and embraced Western culture thus ending up by diffusing their mother language. Now the book will be helpful to Kimeru learners especially the new Meru generation and the foreigners" (from rear cover).

[**KINGA**] Kinga is a Bantu language of Tanzania. Magoma is ethnically distinct, and mutual intelligibility with the Magoma variety is low (Wiki)

Ethnologue: zga. Alternate Names: Bakinga, Ekikinga, Kikinga.

**1905:** [LILLYbm] *Grammatik der Kinga-Sprache (Deutsch-Ostafrika, Nyassagebiet) nebst Texten und Wörterverzeichnis*, by R. Wolff. Berlin: Kommissionsverlag von G. Reimer, 1905. Bound with three further volumes in the series, in dark-green quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards stamped "Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts"; spine lettered in gold; original wrappers bound in. Pp. I-VI-VIII, 1 2-243 244. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 225. Hendrix 855 (only entry for this language). Series: Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen, Bd. III. Includes Kinga-German, pp. 161-206, and German-Kinga, pp. 207-243. First dictionary of the Kinga language. The author was a German Berlin missionary to Tandala.

"The present work deals with the language of the Kinga people, who live in the Livingston Mountains. It is the result of a seven-year activity among these people.... The Kinga country is very mountainous, rising at its highest peaks to around 2,400 meters above sea-level and is quite extensive. Up to now it has not been possible to establish exactly how large it is and how many inhabitants there are, since no measurements or count have been undertaken. Estimates are always deceptive, so they will not be offered here" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**KINNAURI**] Kinnauri, also known as Kanauri, Kanor, Koonawur, or Kunawar, is a Sino-Tibetan dialect cluster centered on the Kinnaur district of the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. Kaike, once thought to be Kinnauri, is closer to Tamangic. Bhoti Kinnauri and Tukpa are Bodish (Lahauli–Spiti) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kfk. Alternate Names: Kanauri, Kanaury Anuskad, Kanawari, Kanawi, Kanoreunu Skad, Kanorin Skad, Kanorug Skadd, Kinnaura Yanuskad, Kinner, Kinori, Koonawure, Kunawari, Kunawur, Lower Kinnauri, Malhesti, Milchan, Milchanang, Milchang, Tibas Skad.

**1915:** see under **HIMALAYAN LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS**.

[**KINNAURI, CHITKULI**] Wikipedia redirects Chitkuli Kinnauri to Kinnauri. Ethnologue considers Chitkuli Kinnauri a separate language from Kinnauri itself.

Ethnologue: cik. Alternate Names: Chitkhuli, Chitkuli, Kanauri, Kinnauri, Thebarskad, Tsíhuli, Tsitkhuli.

**1915:** see under **HIMALAYAN LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS**.

[**KINYARWANDA**] Kinyarwanda (Kinyarwanda: Ikinyarwanda, IPA: [icɪnɑrgwɑːnda]), also known as Rwanda (Ruanda) or Rwandan, or in Uganda as Fumbira, is the official language of Rwanda and a dialect of the Rwanda-Rundi language spoken by 12 million people in Burundi, Eastern Congo and adjacent parts of southern Uganda. (The Kirundi dialect is the official language of neighboring Burundi.)

Kinyarwanda is one of the three official languages of Rwanda (along with English and French), and is spoken by almost all of the native population. This contrasts with most modern African states, whose borders were drawn by colonial powers and did not correspond to ethnic boundaries or pre-colonial kingdoms (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kin. Alternate Names: Hima, Ikinyarwanda, Orunyarwanda, Ruanda, Rwanda, Rwandan, Urunyarwanda.

An on-line dictionary of Kinyarwanda may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1912:** [LILLY] *Wörterbuch Deutsch-Kinyarwanda*, von Felix Dufays. Trier: Mosella-Verlag, [1912]. 390 p.; 15 cm. Bound in blue cloth, spine and front cover stamped in white, with tan endpapers. Date of publication from foreword. Ex-library copy, with bookplate at front, ink stamp on t. p. and p. 390, ms. annotations on t. p., and sticker on spine. Hendrix 1336. Includes German-Rwanda, pp. [7]-390.

"The present dictionary has been compiled to help those officials, merchants and missionaries whose profession or business brings them to Rwanda, learn the native language.... A stay of nine years among a folk whose manner of thought and speech is so different from ours is not sufficient to learn all the subtleties and characteristics of their language. The present small work is intended merely as an initial aid to the beginner, and as a stimulus toward gaining a deeper knowledge of the language through their own efforts.... To have offered some help to my fellow countrymen, and to have contributed in this way to the religious and moral elevation of the natives of Rwanda, will be my greatest consolation and reward" (Introduction: Father Felix Dufays, Missionary in Rwanda, January, 1912)

**1956:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire phonétique: français-runyarwanda, runyarwanda-français*, par Pierre Schumacher. Kabgawi: Vicariat apostolique, [1956] ix, 364 p.; 20 cm. Original unprinted purple cloth over boards. Printing date: August 1956 (p. 364). Includes French-Kinyarwanda, pp. [1]-140, and Kinyarwanda-French, pp. 143-364.

"The Rev. Father Schumacher, who was missionary to Rwanda from 1907-1936 was well qualified to give us the work we have here, which has been awaited impatiently by all, of various titles, who are interested in the language of the Banyarwandas" (Preface, L. Déprimoz).

**1982:** [IUW] *Abrégé agro-pastoral Rwanda*, S. Desouter. Paris: Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, c1982. x, 235 p.; 24 cm. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 15-18. Kinyarwanda-French agricultural terms.

**1984-1987:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire rwandais-français, en 3 volumes*, par Irénée Jacob. [Butare, Rwanda]: Institut national de recherche scientifique, [1984-1987]. 3 v.; 30 cm. Original light orange wrappers, lettered in black. "Extrait du dictionnaire de l'Institut national de recherche scientifique." Vol. 2 has title: *Dictionnaire rwandais-français de l'Institut national de recherche scientifique*. Includes: Vol. I: Kinyarwanda-French, pp. [1]-598 (A-H); [IUW lacks volume 2]; Vol. III: pp. 5-509 (S-Z).

**1992:** [IUW] *Lexique comptable et de gestion: français - kinyarwanda = Urutonde rw'ibaruramari n'icungamutungo: igifaransa - ikinyarwanda*. Kigali, Rwanda: IWACU, [1992] i, 88 p.: ill.; 25 cm. "Mai 1992." French-Kinyarwanda accounting and management dictionary.

**2005:** [IUW] *Inkoranya y ikinyarwaanda mu kinyarwaanda nó mu gifaraansá = Dictionnaire Rwanda-Rwanda et Rwanda-Français*, A. Coupez ... [et al.]. Butare [Rwanda]: Institut de Recherche Scientifique et Technologique; Tervuren: Musée Royal

de l'Afrique Centrale, cop. 2005. 3 v.; 30 cm. Dictionnaire Rwand - Rwanda et Rwanda – Français.

**2009a:** [IUW] *English-Rufumbira dictionary*. Kampala: Fountain Publishers; East Lansing, MI: Distributed in North America by Michigan State University Press, 2009. 139 p.; 21 cm. "Kisoro District Language Board"--Cover. English and Rufumbira [Kinyarwanda].

**2009b:** [IUW] *I speak English and Kinyarwanda: first of all, how are you? = Mvuga icyongereza n'ikinyarwanda: icya mbere cy'ibanze ni ukubasuhuzza*, Munezero Gasimba F. Saveri. Kigali: Munezero Gasimba F.S., 2009. xv, 329 p.: ill.; 18 cm. Original light yellow-brown and white wrappers, lettered in whit reddish-brown, black and violet. Classified English-Kinyarwanda, pp. 1-160, and Kinyarwanda-English, pp.163-329.

"This is your precious aid. Keep it with you everywhere and everytime: it will help you to practice and improve your English or Kinyarwanda language while communicating with other people. You will enjoy it" (from rear cover).

**2009c:** [IUW] *Kinyarwanda-English, English-Kinyarwanda dictionary*, by Cyprien Niyomugabo; assisted by J.P. Hagenimana, C. Ntawizera. Kigali: Fountain Publishers, 2009. xiv, 339 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Original green, black, red and blue wrappers, lettered in yellow and white. Includes English-Kinyarwanda, pp. 310-339.

"[T]his dictionary first came into my mind a long time ago when I realized that this kind of dictionary did not exist while it was sorely needed. In fact, we did not have a monolingual/bi-directionally Kinyarwanda-English dictionary at all... Given that this is a monolingual/bilingual basic language dictionary, it is meant to help those who wish to learn or have a working knowledge of either Kinyarwanda or English" (Introduction).

**2012:** [IUW] *Urutonde rw'amagambo y'imiyoborere = Lexique de gouvernance = Governance lexicon*, François-Xavier Gasimba. Kigali, Rwanda: Multicom Imprimerie & edition, 2012. 453 pages; 25 cm. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black and white, with a color photograph of mountainous countryside on the front cover. Includes bibliographical references. A legal dictionary, Kinyarwanda-French-English, pp. 9-147, English-Kinyarwanda-French, pp. 151-298, and French-Kinyarwanda-English, pp. 301-452.

"Here is a glossary of terms and phrases relating in governance, produced in the three official languages of Rwanda. As we know, this is the first time a lexicon of this kind was born in Rwanda" (Introduction).

[**KIOWA**] Kiowa /'kaɪ.əwə/ or Cáuijògà / Cáuijò:gyà ("language of the Cáuigù (Kiowa)") is a Tanoan language spoken by the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma in primarily Caddo, Kiowa, and Comanche counties. The Kiowa tribal center is located in Carnegie. Like most North American languages, Kiowa is an endangered language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kio.

**1928:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of the Kiowa Language*, by John P. Harrington. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1928. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology, Bulletin 84. Not in Zauhmüller. Kiowa is a member of the Uto-Aztecan language family. The Kiowa Indians were a small and distinct tribe originally living in what is now western Montana, who were moved to Anadarko, Oklahoma. There were about 1,000 speakers of Kiowa in 1986.

**1978:** [IUW] *Indian signs and signals*, by George Fronval and Daniel DuBois; [translated by E.W. Egan; photographs by George C. Hight; ill. by Jean Marcellin; period paintings by George Catlin]. New York: Sterling Pub. Co., c1978. 80 p.: col. ill.; 30 cm. Translation of *Les signes mystérieux des peaux-rouges*. Includes index. Photographs and text describe more than 800 signs used by the nomadic tribes of the Great Plains to communicate with each other. Indian sign language--North America--Juvenile literature. Kiowa sign language--Juvenile literature.

[**KIPCHAK**] The Kipchak language (also spelled Qypchaq) is an extinct Turkic language of the Kipchak group. The descendants of the Kipchak language include the majority of Turkic languages spoken in Eastern Europe and the Caucasus today, as Kipchak-Cuman was used as a lingua franca in Golden Horde-ruled lands. Kazakhs are remnants of Eastern Cuman-Kipchak tribes who lived in Northern Kazakhstan in the 10th century, but migrated to Europe later. So, their language originates from a more isolated form of earlier Kipchak. Bolgar-speaking Volga Bulgarians (later Kazan Tatars), Astrakhan Tatars, Balkars, Karachays, Kumyks, Cumans (later Crimean Tatars), Bashkirs and Mongolian aristocracy adopted the Kipchak language in the days of the Golden Horde (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this extinct language.

**1954-1958:** [IUW] *Vocabulaire arabe-kiptchak de l'époque de l'État Mamelouk: Bulġat al-muštaq fī luġat at-Turk wa-l-Qifzāq* / [édité par] Ananiasz Zajączkowski. [Wyd. 1]. First edition. Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawn. Naukowe, 1954-58 [v.1, 1958] 2 v.: facsim. Prace orientalistyczne; t. 7, t. 1. Texts of general introd. to v. 1-2 in French and Polish respectively. Facsimile of the ms. of the dictionary (Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, Mss. Turcs, Supplément, no. 293): 28 plates in v. 1, 137 plates in v. 2. Includes bibliographical references. Contents: 1. ptie. Le nom. 2. ptie. Le verbe.

[**KIPUT**] Kiput is a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken in northern Sarawak, Borneo, Malaysia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kyi.

**2003:** [LILLY] *A short morphology, phonology and vocabulary of Kiput, Sarawak*, by R. A. Blust. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, 2003. vii, 102 p.; 25 cm. Original blue, green and white wrappers, lettered in green, white and black. Series: Pacific linguistics 546. First edition. Kiput-English, pp. 43-101.

“Very little has been published on this language. The principal aim of the present work is to provide an overview of the synchronic morphology and phonology of Kiput, a considerably longer and more accurate vocabulary than that in Ray (1913), and several hundred sentences” (rear cover).

[**KIRIBATI**] Taetae ni Kiribati or Gilbertese, also Kiribati (sometimes Kiribatese), is a Micronesian language of the Austronesian language family. The word Kiribati is the modern rendition for "Gilberts", so the name is not usually translated into English. "Gilberts" comes from Captain Thomas Gilbert, who, along with Captain John Marshall, was one of the first Europeans to visit the Gilbert Islands in 1788. Some of the islands had been sighted or visited earlier, including by Commodore John Byron, whose ships happened on Nikunau in 1765. Frequenting of the islands by Europeans and Chinese

dates from whaling and oil trading from the 1820s, when no doubt Europeans learnt to speak it, as I-Kiribati learnt to speak English and other languages foreign to them. However, it wasn't until Hiram Bingham II took up missionary work on Abaiang in the 1860s that the language began to take on the written form known today. For example, Bingham was the first to translate the Bible into Gilbertese, and wrote several hymn books, dictionaries and commentaries in the language of the Gilbert Islands. The official name of the language is now *te taetae ni Kiribati*, or 'the Kiribati language'. The first complete description of this language was in *Dictionnaire gilbertin-français* of Father Ernest Sabatier (981p, 1954), a Catholic priest. This dictionary was later translated into English by Sister Olivia (with the help of South Pacific Commission). Over 99% of the 103,000 people living in Kiribati are ethnically I-Kiribati (wholly or partly) and speak Kiribati. Kiribati is also spoken by most inhabitants of Nui (Tuvalu), Rabi Island (Fiji), Mili (Marshall Islands) and some other islands where I-Kiribati have been relocated (Solomon Islands, notably Choiseul Province and Vanuatu) or emigrated (to New Zealand and Hawaii mainly). Unlike many in the Pacific region, the Kiribati language is far from extinct, and most speakers use it daily (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gil. Alternate Names: Gilbertese, Ikiribati, I-Kiribati, Kiribatese.

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1858:** [LILLY] [Gilbertese alphabet and syllabary]. [Pohnpei Island, Micronesia: Printed by Luther H. Gulick for Hiram Bingham, 1858. 1 sheet ([1] p.); 25 x 20 cm. Other contributors: Bingham, Hiram, 1789-1869. Notes: First line: A a ba be bi bo bu am a\*n. For imprint information, etc., cf. Bibliographical file. Printed in three columns of two, five, and two letters or syllables. Printed in black on cream wove paper. This single page primer is the earliest example of printing from the Gilbert Islands.

**1898:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary Gilbert-English*. Nantes: Imprimerie Bourgeois, 1898. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] I II-XI XII, 1 2-117 118-120. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Gilbert-English, pp. [1]-117. First English language dictionary of Kiribati. This copy with some pencil markings and two ownership inscriptions, one in pencil on the half-title: "Actg. Captain | HR Hitchman | Ocean Island '09" and one in ink on front cover: "Geo. Darbishire | Beru". Beru is in the Gilbertese Islands.

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *A Gilbertese-English dictionary*, by Hiram Bingham [1831-1908]. Boston: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1908. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-vii* viii, 1 2-179 180. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Gilbertese-English, pp. [1]-179. This copy with the contemporary ownership signature in ink on the free endpaper: 'J [or G] Heilson'.

"This people number about 30,000, and dwell in a rroup of islands now under the protectorate of the British government. They have been nominally Christianized, but they still need much help...It was the privilege of the compiler of this to be among the first who sent to carry the Gospel of Christ to that race of savages in 1857....This dictionary contains over 12,000 words including derivatives and 500 Gilbertized foreign words which occur in Gilbertese books printed since 1857, principally in the Bible, the Geography, and the Arithmetic" (Preface).

**ca. 1927:** [LILLYbm] *A Gilbertese Grammar and Vocabulary*, edited by a member of The Sacred-Heart-Mission. [printed in Tilburg, Holland]: Catholic-Mission Gilbert Islands (Central Pacific), n.d. [c. 1927]. Pp. [4] 7 8-132 133-134 [index, pp.

[133]-[134], may be intended to precede Preface, which would correct the pagination; no pages appear missing]. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Preface signed "E.A. m. S. C." Includes vocabulary lists arranged by grammatical categories and thematically, pp. 21-113.

**1948:** [LILLY] *An English-Gilbertese vocabulary of the most commonly used words*. G. H. Eastman. Rongorongo, Beru, Gilbert Islands, London Mission Press, 1948. 224 p. 22 cm. Second copy: IUW.

**1951:** [LILLYbm] *The Structure of Gilbertese*, by Reid Cowell. Beru, Gilbert Islands: Rongorongo Press, 1951. Original limp powder blue cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [8] 1-59, L2-L7, P1-P3, [2] *EVO* EV1-EV18, GV1-GV14 GV15, fold-out chart, [4], interleaved with blank pages throughout, following EV1. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. English-Gilbertese, pp. EV1-EV18, and Gilbertese-English, pp. GV1-GV14, double-columned. This copy with the ink stamp of the Australian School of Pacific Administration.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Gilbertese-English Dictionary*, originally compiled in French by E. Sabatier, and translated [into English] by Sister Oliva. Tarawa: Sacred Heart Mission, 1971. Original orange cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. green, lettered in black and white. Pp. *i-iv* v-x, 1-426. First edition. Includes Gilbertese-English, pp. 1-423, with a list of species of shellfish, pp. 424-426. A translation from a French Dictionary published in the mid-Fifties. Second copy: LILLYbm, lacking d.j., with "Peace Corps Training Library" in felt-tip pen on the fly-leaf.)

[KISI] Kisi is a Bantu language of Tanzania. Though only half or so of the Kisi people speak the language, use is vigorous where it is still spoken (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kiz. Alternate Names: Kese, Kikisi.

**1995:** [IUW] *A grammar of Kisi: a southern Atlantic language*, by G. Tucker Childs. New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1995. xiv, 370 p.: ill., maps; 25 cm. First edition. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Mouton grammar library; 16. Kisi-English lexicon, pp. [331]-349. Includes bibliographical references (p. [350]-367) and index.

**2000:** [IUW] *A dictionary of the Kisi language: with an English-Kisi index*, by G. Tucker Childs. Köln: Köppe, 2000. xxiv, 522, [2] p.: ill.; 24 cm. Original violet wrappers, lettered in white. Westafrikanische Studien; Bd. 22. Includes bibliographical references (p. [523]-[524]) and index. Includes Kisi-English, p. [1]-418, and an English-Kisi index, pp. [419]-522.

"This dictionary represent the compilation of some 6,000 words from the Kisi language translated into English.. This dictionary represents the second book emerging from time spent in the Kisi area. The first was a descriptive grammar published several years to (Childs 1995a). The grammar was the first of its kind on the Kisi language; this dictionary has the same status" (Introduction).

[KISI, SOUTHERN] Kisi (or Kisi) is a Mel language of West Africa, closely related to Temne of Sierra Leone. There are two dialects, northern and southern, both are tonal languages. The northern dialect is spoken in Guinea and in Sierra Leone. In its northern form, it often uses loanwords from the Malinke and the Mende languages. The southern dialect is spoken in Liberia and Sierra Leone. The two dialects are notably different, but

are closely related. In Guinea, the main places Kissi is spoken are the cities of Kissidougou and Guéckédou and their préfectures.

Ethnologue: kss. Alternate Names: Gisi, Gizi, Kissi, Kissien.

[**KITHARAKA**] Wiki redirects Kitharaka to the language Meru, listing Tharaka as a subdivision "with some light regional differences" of the Meru-speaking community. Ethnologue considers Tharaka (Ethnologue: Kitharaka) and Meru (Ethnologue: Kimîru) two separate languages.

Ethnologue: thk. Alternate Names: Atharaka, Saraka, Sharoka, Tharaka.

**1914:** [LILLYbm] *Outlines of a Tharaka grammar, with a list of words and specimens of the language*, Gerhard Lindblom [1887- ]. Uppsala: J. -A. Lundell, 1914. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black (needs rebinding; partially perished spine reads vertically from top to bottom in black: "Archives Orient de Lundell: G. Lindblom"). Pp. 1-3 4-53 54-56. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1608. Series: Archives d'études orientales, v.9. Includes Tharaka [Kitharaka]-English vocabulary, pp. 34-47. First published vocabulary of the language.

"The Atharaka... live south-east from Mount Kenia, on both sides of the river Tana, on its upper course, along which they spread eastward to the regions about the Great Falls.... The country is quite small, and the tribe certainly does not number more than 6000-70000 persons. Despite this, the brave and warlike people have known how to make themselves respected by their neighbours, and even Arabian traders and European travellers provided with fire-arms have, as much as possible, avoided passing through the district, which up till now has remained a closed territory.... I am sorry to say I have not myself been in a position to visit the Tharaka in their country. My kamba-carriers flatly refused to go with me, not did I succeed to securing others for the purpose, so extremely did the people fear the Atharaka. Nov.-Dec. 1911, however, two young Tharaka men were in my service, one of whom... spoke Kikamba admirably. The present study is founded on my conversations with them" (Introduction).

[**KITUBA**] Kituba is a widely used lingua franca in Central Africa. It is a creole language based on Kikongo, a family of closely related Bantu languages. It is an official language in Republic of the Congo and Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is not entirely accurate to call Kituba a creole language as it lacks the distinction between superstrate and substrate influence that is typical of creole development (Wiki).

Kikongo is the base for ... Kituba, also called Kikongo de L'état or Kikongo ya Leta ("Kongo of the state" in French or Kongo), Kituba and Monokituba (also Munukituba) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ktu. Alternate Names: Kibulamatadi, Kikongo Commercial, Kikongo Simplifié, Kikongo Ya Leta, Kikongo-Kituba, Kikongo-Kutuba, Kileta.

**1900:** see ca. 1900a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1969:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire kikongo (ya leta)-anglais-français = Kikongo (Ya Leta)-English-French dictionary* / [by] Harold W. Fehderau. Kinshasa: Éditions Leco, 1969. xxxix, 323 p.; 28 cm. First edition. Library binding. Kituba-English-French, pp. 1-321.

"We devoted an entire year, from 1960 to 1961, to compiling the material necessary for this work on the Kituba language. [Includes a detailed description of how the

dictionary was compiled].... This trilingual edition is intended to reach the largest possible number of readers." (Preface, tr: BM).

Second edition **1992**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire kituba (kikongo ya leta)-anglais-français et vocabulaire français-kituba* / Harold W. Fehderau. 2e éd. Kinshasa, République du Zaïre: Editions CEDI, 1992. xxii, 390 p.; 22 cm. Library binding, incorporating the original front and rear yellow wrappers, leeterd in brown. Includes bibliographical references (p. vi).

"Only a few hundred copies of the first edition were printed. Since that time many people have requested a new edition, but there was neither the time nor the resources to do so. However the arrival of computers placed at our disposition a means of editing and modifying all the material easily. It was a great joy for us to be able to do the revision with this new tool.

We've corrected those errors of the first edition of which we are aware. And a large quantity of new words have been added..." (Preface to the Second Edition, tr: BM).

**1973**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire kituba-français* / par Kusopo Mayika, Paul Tollenier. [Kinshasa, Zaire]: Éditions St-Paul Afrique, 1973. 359 p.; 15 cm. First edition. Original white, orange, light blue and dark blue wrappers, lettered in black. Kituba-French, pp. 13-360]. Errata, p. [61-63].

"Five years of experience have shown us the necessity of compiling a vocabulary in which the words are equally acceptable in Bas Zaire, Kwango-Kwilu, and Bandundu. The goal of the compilers of this vocabulary is thus neither truly scholarly nor linguistic. They have simply tried to achieve a compromise by remaining as close as possible to the base of the languages and dialects spoken in these areas of Zaire, while limiting the influence of Lingala as it is spoken in Kinshasa" (verso of title page, tr: BM).

**1979**: see under **KOONGO**.

**2002**: see under **AFRICAN LANUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2007**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire Kituba (Munukutuba)-Français = Dibuku ya bampova Kituba-Français*. 1ere ed. First edition. Brazzaville, République du Congo: SIL-Congo, avec la collaboration des Département d'alphabétisation et d'éducation permanente et Institut national de recherche et d'action pédagogique, 2007. 462 p.; 22 cm. "Rédaction - Nicaise Bahouamio, Jean-Pierre Mary, Sabine Mûri"--Cf. p. [iii]. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in white. Kituba-French, pp. 1-423, French-Kituba index, pp. 425-462.

**2009**: [IUW] *Grammaire et lexique munukutuba: Congo-Brazzaville, République démocratique du Congo, Angola* / Jean-Alexis Mfoutou. Paris: Harmattan, 2009. 343 p.; 25 cm. First edition. Original white and yellow-orange wrappers, lettered in black, red and white, with a color illustration of a market street scene on the front cover. Munukutuba [Kituba]-French, pp. 235-274, French-Munukutuba [Kituba], pp. 277-332. Includes a substantial introduction. Bibliographical references (p. 333-338).

[**KIWAI**] Kiwai is a Papuan language, or languages, of southern Papua New Guinea. Dialects number 1,300 Kope, 700 Gibaio, 1,700 Urama, 700 Arigibi (together "Northeast Kiwai"), 3,800 Coast, 1,000 Daru, 4,500 Island, 400 Doumori (together "Southern Kiwai"). Wurm and Hattori (1981) classify Arigibi as a separate language (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Kiwai as two separate languages: 1) Northeast Kiwai (kiw: alternate names: Gibaio, Urama-Kope; and 2) Southern Kiwai (kjd: alternate names: Kiwai).

**1951:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KIWAI, NORTHEAST**] Kiwai is a Papuan language of southern Papua New Guinea. Ethnologue lists Kiwai as two separate languages: 1) Northeast Kiwai (kiw: alternate names: Gibaio, Urama-Kope; and 2) Southern Kiwai (kjd: alternate names: Kiwai).

Ethnologue: kiw. Alternate Names: Gibaio, Urama-Kope.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KIWAI, SOUTHERN**] Kiwai is a Papuan language of southern Papua New Guinea. Ethnologue lists Kiwai as two separate languages: 1) Northeast Kiwai (kiw: alternate names: Gibaio, Urama-Kope; and 2) Southern Kiwai (kjd: alternate names: Kiwai).

Ethnologue: kjd. Alternate Names: Kiwai.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KLAMATH-MODOC**] Klamath /'klæməθ/, also Klamath–Modoc /'klæməθ 'moʊðɒk/ and historically Lutuamian /,lu:tu:'æmɪən/, is a Native American language that was spoken around Klamath Lake in what is now southern Oregon and northern California. It is the traditional language of the Klamath and Modoc peoples, each of whom spoke a dialect of the language. As of April 1998, it was spoken by only one person. As of 2003, the last fluent Klamath speaker in Chiloquin, Oregon was 92 years old. As of 2006 there were no fluent native speakers of either the Klamath or Modoc dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kla. Alternate Names: Klamath.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1890:** [LILLYbm] *The Klamath Indians of Southwestern Oregon*, by Albert Samuel Gatschet. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1890. Hardbound without d.j. 711 pp. First edition. Contributions to North American Ethnology, Vol. II, Part II. Zaunmuller, col. 226. A Klamath-English, English-Klamath dictionary. First dictionary of the language.

Reprinted **2011:** [IUW] *Dictionary of the Klamath language: Klamath-English*, by Albert Samuel Gatschet. Muenchen: LINCOM Europa, 2012. 711 pages; 24 cm. Facsimile reprint Originally published: *The Klamath Indians of southwestern Oregon. Dictionary of the Klamath language* / by Albert Samuel Gatschet. -- Washington: Dept. of the Interior, U.S. Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region: G.P.O., 1890 -- (Contributions to North American ethnology; v. 2, pt. 2). Includes index. Original ed. available online.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 13 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1963:** [LILLYbm] *Klamath Dictionary*, by M[uhammad] A[bd-al-]R[ahman] Barker. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv* v *vi-viii*, 1-550 [2]. First edition. University of California Publications

in *Linguistics*, Vol. 31. Includes Klamath-English, pp. 19-475, and English-Klamath, pp. 479-550. Part of a three-volume study by the same author in the UC Publications in Linguistics series, of which *Klamath Texts* (1963) is vol. 30, and *Klamath Grammar* (1964) is vol. 32. Second copy: IUW.

"Klamath was spoken in aboriginal times by an estimated 1,200 persons.... At present the rolls of the Klamath Indian Reservation contain approximately 2,018 names, but the great majority of these no longer speak the language. No accurate census of speakers has been taken, but the present author heard of perhaps fifty or sixty good speakers, and there may be as many as two or three hundred persons with some knowledge of the language. The home of the Klamaths lies along the eastern slope of the Cascade range" (Introduction to the Grammar). "Previous publications dealing with the Klamath Indians may be divided into two types: (1) scholarly works, and (2) historical and popular works.... Of the former, Dr. Albert Samuel Gatschet's *The Klamath Indians of Southwestern Oregon*... is the only large work devoted to the Klamath language" (Bibliography to the Grammar).

**[KOALIB]** Koalib (also called Kwalib, Abri, Lgalige, Nirere, and Rere) is a Niger–Congo language in the Heiban family spoken in the Sudan. The Koalib Nuba, Turum, and Umm Heitan ethnic groups speak this language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kib. Alternate Names: Abri, Kawalib, Kowalib, Lgalige, Ngirere, Nirere, Rere.

**2006:** [IUW] *Phonologie de la langue koalibe: dialecte réré, Soudan* / Nicolas Quint; [avec la collaboration de Siddig Ali Karmal Kokko]. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2006. xv, 238 p.: ill., maps; 24 cm. Original green, white and red wrappers, lettered in green, red and black. "Grammaire d'une langue kordofanienne"--P. 1 of cover. Includes as Appendix 1 an comparison of Rüppell's 1829 list of Schabun words with Koalib equivalents in 2006, German-French-Schabun, Koalib-French, pp. [213]-216. Includes bibliographical references (p. [223]-230). Rüppell's comparative list of German words with their equivalents in seven Nubian languages, including Schabun, was published in his *Reisen in Nubien, Kordofan und dem peträischen Arabien vorzüglich in geographisch-statistischer Hinsicht*, Frankfurt, 1829, pp. 370-373 (see **1829** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**).

**[KOASATI]** Koasati (also Coushatta) is a Native American language of Muskogean origin. The language is spoken by the Coushatta people, most of whom live in Allen Parish north of the town of Elton, Louisiana, though a smaller number share a reservation near Livingston, Texas, with the Alabama people. In 1991, linguist Geoffrey Kimball estimated the number of speakers of the language at around 400 people, of whom approximately 350 live in Louisiana. The exact number of current speakers is unclear, but Coushatta Tribe officials claim that most tribe members over 20 speak Koasati. In 2007, the Coushatta Tribe of Louisiana, in collaboration with McNeese State University and the College of William and Mary, began the Koasati (Coushatta) Language Project as a part of broader language revitalization efforts with National Science Foundation grant money under the Documenting Endangered Languages program. Koasati is most closely related to the Alabama language but, though the Coushatta and Alabama have historically lived near each other, their languages are no longer mutually intelligible without extensive

exposure. The language is also related to the Mikasuki language; some native speakers of Coushatta report they can understand Mikasuki without previous exposure to the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cku. Alternate Names: Coushatta.

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *Koasati Dictionary*, by Geoffrey D. Kimball. Lincoln: The University of Nebraska Press, 1994. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black and silver, and decorated in black (issued without d.j.). 407 pp. First edition. Includes Koasati-English and English-Koasati. This is "one of the first modern dictionaries ever published of a language of the Muskogean language family." "Koasati is ...presently spoken by two groups of people, one in Louisiana [300 to 400 speakers], the other in Texas [number of speakers unknown]." First dictionary of this language. Second copy: IUW.

[**KOCH**] Koch is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken by the Koch people of Republic of India , Rajbanshi people in Nepal and Bangladesh (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kdq. Alternate Names: Koc, Kocch, Koce, Kocha, Kochboli, Konch. An on-line dictionary of Koch may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1909:** see under **GARO**.

[**KODAVA**] The Kodava or Coorg language (Kannada script: ಕೊಡವ ತಕ್ಕ, Kodava takk, meaning 'speech of Kodavas', in the Kodava language) is a Dravidian language and the original language of the Kodagu district in southern Karnataka, India. The term Kodava has two related usages. Firstly, it is the name of the Kodava language and culture followed by a number of communities from Kodagu. Secondly, within the Kodava - speaking communities and region (Kodagu) it describes the dominant Kodava people. Hence, the Kodava language is not only the primary language of the Kodavas but also of a large number of other castes and tribes in Kodagu. The language has two dialects: Mendele (spoken in Northern and Central Kodagu, i.e. outside Kodagu's Kiggat naad) and Kiggat (spoken in Kiggat naad, in Southern Kodagu) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kfa. Alternate Names: Coorge, Coorgi Kodava, Kadagi, Khurgi, Kodagu, Kotagu, Kurja, Kurug.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Phonology of Kodagu with vocabulary*, by Ramaswami Balakrishnan [1943- ]. Annamalainagar: Annamalai University, 1976. Original dark-blue half-cloth and lilac paper over boards, lettered in black; dust-jacket orange and white, lettered and decorated in white and black. Pp. *i-ix* x-xxxviii, [2] 1 2-208 209-216. First edition. Series: Annamalai University, Department of Linguistics, Publication no. 40. Includes Kodagu-English, pp. [69]-208, with bibliography, pp. [209-210]. A revision of the author's thesis, Annamalai University, 1975. Bibliography: p. [209]-[211] First substantial published vocabulary of the language. Second copy: IUW. A Kodagu-Kannada vocabulary was published in 1982 and a Kodava-Kannada-Iglis [English] vocabulary in 1998.

"Kodavas (Coorgies as known by Anglicised form) are a distinct sect of inhabitants in Coorg district of Karnataka.... It lies at the Southern end of the Western Ghats.... Coorg is a rugged mountainous district with a high rain fall and the climate is pleasantly tempered by the altitude.... Kodavas are highly modernized in their general outlook. They are pious, God-fearing and traditional in their culture. Their main occupation is

agriculture....Kodavas speak their own language which is named as *kodagi* in their homes and in conversation with other Kodavas outside their houses, i.e., in social and informal gatherings. The *kodagi* language is...spoken by about 75000 Kodavas (1971 census)....This language was the principal language spoken in Coorg District till the 17<sup>th</sup> century.... This *Phonology of Kodagu with Vocabulary* is a part of *A Descriptive Grammar of Cadge language*, a thesis submitted for the Ph.D. of the Annamalai University in 1975, is based on the data collected by the author during his field trips to Coorg District in 1968-1974.... There are two dialects found in Kodagu language viz. South Coorg and North Coorg dialects" (Introduction).

[**KODEOHA**] Kodeoha (Kondeha) is an Austronesian language of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: vko. Alternate Names: Kondea, Kondeha.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KOFYAR**] Kofyar is an Afro-Asiatic dialect cluster spoken in Plateau State, Nigeria. Dialects are Bwol, Dimmuk (Doemak), Gworam, Jipal, Kofyar (Kwong), Kwagallak (Kwolla), and Mirriam (Mernyang) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kwl.

**2004:** [IUW] see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**KOGI**] Kogi (Cogui), or Kagaba (Cágaba), is a Chibchan language of Colombia. The Kogi people are almost entirely monolingual, and maintain the only unconquered Andean civilization (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kog. Alternate Names: Cagaba, Coghui, Cogui, Kagaba, Kaggaba, Kogui.

[**KOHISTANI, INDUS**] Maiyã, also called Abasin Kohistani or Indus Kohistani, is a Dardic language spoken in Kohistan District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mvy. Alternate Names: Khili, Kohistani, Kohistë, Mair, Maiyã, Maiyon, Shuthun.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Kanyawali: Proben eines Maiya-Dialektes aus Tangir (Hindukusch)*, by Georg Buddruss. Munich: In Kommission bei J. Kitzinger, 1959. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-2 3-72. First edition. Series: Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft, Beiheft B. Includes Kanyawali-German, pp. 41-72. This copy with the pencil ownership inscription of Bernhard Forssman, co-editor of the series at a later date, with a note that it was a gift from J[ohnna] Narten, also a later editor of the series.

"The Maiyan dialects of Indus-Kohistan are still among the least known of the Dardic languages of the Hindu-Kush. The only slightly more detailed contribution to our knowledge of Maiya remains at present the quite brief treatment in the *Linguistic Survey of India*... The [present] material was gathered in June of 1955 during a stay in Tangir as part of the German Hindu-Kush expedition of 1955/56. The leader of the expedition was Prof. Dr. Adolf Friedrich, who died during the trip. Tangir is a northern side-valley of the upper Indus just east of the great Indus-Knies. The valley was annexed to Pakistan

only in 1952 and had not been visited by Europeans prior to that time, with the exception of a short visit by Sir Aurel Stein... In all of the villages of Tangir a dialect of Shina is spoken, from which I was able to gather a few samples. Only in the village of Bankari on the west side of the central valley is the language to be found described here as Kanyavali, spoken in about thirty homes.... This tiny linguistic island in Tangir represents the most north-easterly known occurrence of a dialect of Maiya" (Introduction).

[**KOIARI, GRASS**] Grass Koiari (Koiali) is a language of Papua New Guinea. It is not very close to the other language which shares its name, Mountain Koiali (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kbk. Alternate Names: Koiari.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *A First Dictionary of Koiari*, by Tom Dutton. Canberra: The Australian National University, 1991. Original mustard wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. 178 pp. First edition. Pacific Linguistics Series C-122. Second copy: IUW.

This is "the first time that any sort of dictionary of Koiari has been produced (despite the fact that the Koiari were one of the first Papuan peoples in Papua New Guinea to be contacted by Europeans and brought under their influence)... Koiari is a Papuan language spoken just inland of Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea... When last surveyed some twenty years ago there were approximately 1,800 speakers of Koiari. However, now that the younger Koiari are tending to grow up speaking Hiri (formerly Police) Motu, Tok Pisin and/or English as first languages, the number of fully fluent speakers of Koiari today is probably considerably fewer than 1,800."

[**KOK BOROK**] Kok Borok (Kókborok), is the native language of the Borok people of the Indian state of Tripura and neighbouring areas of Bangladesh. The word Kók Borok stands for kók "language" and borok "borok society", which is used specifically for the Borok people. Kokborok is closely related to languages of Bodo Dimasa Kacharies of Assam. Kokborok was declared an official language of the state of Tripura, India by the State Government in the year 1979. Consequently, the language has been taught in schools of Tripura from the primary level to the higher secondary stage since the 1980's. Kokborok was introduced in the Bachelor of Arts (B.A) degree in the colleges affiliated to the Tripura University from the year 2012 and a Masters of Arts (M.A) degree in Kokborok was started by Tripura University from the year 2015 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: trp. Alternate Names: Halam, Kakbarak, Kokbarak, Kokborok, Tipura, Tripura, Tripuri, Usipi Mrung.

**1885:** see under **INDO-AYRAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KOL (Bangladesh)**] Kol is a Munda language of Bangladesh. Kim (2010)[3] considers Kol and Koda to be Mundari cluster languages. Kol villages include Babudaing in Rajshahi Division, Bangladesh, while Koda-speaking villages include Kundang and Krishnupur (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ekl. Alternate Names: Hor.

**1905:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar of the Kol Language*, by A[lfred] Nottrott [1837-1924], trans. by Paul Wagner, with an appendix of phrases by A. G. F. Fitzgerald. Ranchi: G. E. L. Mission Press, 1905. Contemporary (original?) unlettered brown half-leather and dark green cloth over boards. Pp. [6] 1-175 174, <sup>2</sup>1-2 3-35 36, i ii-viii viii-ix,

<sup>3</sup>1 2-19 20. First edition of this translation of Nottrott's *Grammatik der Kolh-Sprache* (Gutersloh: C. Bertelsmann, 1882). Includes brief Kol-English vocabulary lists arranged by parts of speech, pp. 97-124. This copy with contemporary marginal and end notes in ink, and with the later ink ownership stamp of Joseph Redlinger of Jacksonville, Florida. Redlinger was author of *America's first pioneers: Santa Maria Filipina Mission at Pensacola, Florida 1559-1561* (Pensacola, 1954).

"The Kols into whose language the following Grammar will introduce, belong to the group of the so called Kolarians...[Their ancestors] used to live on the banks of the Ganges, when they were driven away by the invading Aryans, the Hindus. Pushed off by them further and further, they finally settled in the mountains of Chota Nagpur...For centuries they defended their new abodes in the forest-covered mountains of Chota Nagpur against the pursuing enemies, and even after they were conquered by them, they retained their own language and customs with great pertinacity till the present day" (Introductory remarks).

[**KOLA**] Kola is one of the Aru languages, spoken by inhabitants of the Aru Islands [Indonesia]. The Kola language is mostly used on the Kola island, on the north end of the Aru Islands, but is also spoken by Kola people living in Dobo and other parts of Maluku (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kvv. Alternate Names: Kulaha, Marlasi, Warilau.

**1939:** [LILLYbm] *Koelawische taalstudien. Deel 1. Overzicht der spraakkunst, gesprekken en verhalen met verhalen met vertaling.- deel 2. Aanteekeningen bij de teksten in deel 1 met etymologisch aanhangsel.- deel 3. Nederlandsch-koelawisch-lindoesche woordenlijst.* 3 vols., by N[icholaus] Adriani [1865-1926]& S[amuel] J[onathan] Esser [1900- ]. Bandoeng: Nix, 1939. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] I-V VI-VIII, I 2-91 92; [Vol. 2] [2] 1 2-90; [Vol. 3] [2] 1 2-113 114. First edition. Series: Bibliotheca I-III. Not in Zaunmüller. Vol. 3 includes Dutch-Kola-Lindu [Tado], pp. [3]-113. Second set: LILLY, lacking original wrappers, from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamps, and what appears to be authorization inscription in ink in each volume.

[**KOLAMI, NORTHWESTERN**] Kolami (Northwestern Kolami) is a tribal Central Dravidian language used in Telangana State previously part of Andhra Pradesh state and Maharashtra state of India. It takes route from the central branch of Dravidian Language tree and falls under Kolami–Naiki group of languages. It is the most widely spoken Central Dravidian language (Wiki). Ethnologue also lists Southeastern Kolami as a language.

Ethnologue: kfb. Alternate Names: Kolam, Kolamboli, Kolamy, Kolmi, Kulme.

**1955:** [IUW] *Kolami, a Dravidian language*, by M. B. Emeneau. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1955. xvi, 302 p. map. 26 cm. Library binding, preserving original gray front wrapper, lettered in black. University of California publications in linguistics; v. 12. Northwestern Kolami-English vocabulary, pp. 175-288, English index to the vocabulary, pp. 289-302. Bibliography: p. xiii-xiv.

"My linguistic field work in India during theyear 1937-1938 included six weeks' work on the Dravidian language spoken by the Kolams of Maadhya Pradesh... It was with some hesitation that at intervals in the years 1938-1939 I worked on the material

with a view to publish it. Six weeks is not long enough to acquire any real insight into a hitherto undescribed language.... The descriptive account, which is the nucleus of the presentation, is based entirely on my field material, which is all that I can control with any accuracy. In what follows it will be referred to as the Wardha dialect [Ethnologue lists Northwestern Kolami as the language spoken in Wardha]..." (Preface).

Second edition **1961**: [IUW] *Kolami, a Dravidian language*, by M. B. Emeneau. [2d.ed.]. Annamalainagar, Annamalai University, 1961. xvi, 302 p. map, port. 24 cm. Original pale pink wrappers, lettered in black. Northwestern Kolami-English vocabulary, pp. 175-288, English index to the vocabulary, pp. 289-302. Bibliography: p. xiii-xiv. Annamalai University. Publications in linguistics; 2.

"The Government of India, at the time of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Annamalai University, made a grant for the development of Tamil Studies.... One of the recommendations was to reprint rare books on Dravidiology, not now available. When the department of Linguistics and Comparative Dravidian came to be organized, the Syndicate sanctioned the printing of the famous work on one of the Dravidian Languages—Kolami by Dr. M. B. Emeneau, with the kind consent of the author. The present edition, though the second edition, is only a mechanical reproduction through the photostat process. The additions and corrections, as suggested by the author, have also been included" (Introduction [to the second edition]).

[**KOM** (Cameroon)] The Kom language, Itanjikom, is the language spoken by the Kom people of Cameroon. Shultz 1997a and Shultz 1997b (available online) contain a comprehensive description of the language's grammar. Kom is a tonal language with three tones (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bkm. Alternate Names: Bamekon, Bikom, Kong, Nkom.

**2001**: [IUW] *Provisional Kom-English lexicon: Boyo Division, North West Province*, compiled by Randy Jones. Yaoundé, Republic of Cameroon: SIL, 2001. 225 p.; 21 cm. "First edition" on verso of title page. Library binding, incorporating original pale orange wrappers, lettered in black, with a drawing of a tribal native on the front cover. At head of title: Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research. Kom-English dictionary, pp. [9]-[124], English-Kom index, pp. [125]-221.

"The Kom language (Itanjikom) is spoken by over 150,000 speakers living in the Boyo Division, located in the North West Province of Cameroon.... The lexicon contains over 4,000 entries and is an introduction to Kom words and phrases. 'Inventaire thématique de 2000 termes,' published by SIL in 1987, served as a thematic basis for the initial collection of words. Among the entries are some loan words from other languages such as English and Hausa" (Introduction).

[**KOMBAL**] Kombai (Komboy) is a Papuan language of Indonesian New Guinea, it is spoken by the Kombai people. Tayan is a dialect. Ethnologue records a Wanggom language which is similar to Kombai. However, this has not been attested as a distinct language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tyn. Alternate Names: Komboy.

**1997:** see under **KOROWAI**.

[**KOMBE**] The Kombe language, or Ngumbi, is a West Bantu family language spoken by the Kombe people of Equatorial Guinea, one of the Ndowe peoples of the coast. It may be a dialect of the Yasa language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nui. Alternate Names: Combe, Ndowe, Ngumbi.

**1951:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Español-Kômbè*, by L[eoncio] Fernández. Madrid: Instituto de Estudios Africanos, 1951. Original blue quarter-cloth and light blue paper over boards, lettered in red and blue; d.j. white, lettered and decorated in red and blue. 542 pp. + 7 pp. list of publications. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 226. Hendrix 1770 (listed as Yasa). This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

[**KOMI-PERMYAK**] Komi-Permyak language (перем коми кыв /'perem 'komi kiv/ or коми-пермяцкӧй кыв /'komi per'mjackəj kiv/) is one of two regional varieties of the pluricentric Komi language, the other variety being Komi-Zyrian. Komi is a Uralic language closely related to Udmurt. The Komi-Permyak language, spoken in Perm Krai of Russia and written using the Komi Cyrillic alphabet, was co-official with Russian in the Komi Okrug of the Perm Krai (Wiki).

Ethnologue: koi. Alternate Names: Kama Permyak, Komi-Perm, Komi-Permyat, Permian, Permyak.

**1869:** [IUW] *Permiâtsko-russkîi i russko-permiâtskîi slovar'*, sostavlennyi Nikolaem Rogovym. Nikolai Abramovich Rogov. Sanktpeterburg, Prodaetsia u komissionerov Imp. Akad emii nauk, 1869. v, 415 p. 25 cm. Added t.p.: Permiâtsko-russkîi slovar'. Permyak-Russian-Permyak dictionary.

**1880:** see under **KOMI-ZYRIAN**.

**1962:** [IUW] *Komi-permiâtskîi iazyk: vvedenie, fonetika, leksika i morfologiia*, uchebnik dlia vysshikh ucheb. zavedeniï; pod red. i pri soavtorstve V.I. Lytkina. Vasilii Il'ich Lytkin. Kudymkar: Komi-permiâtskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 339 p.; 23 cm. At head of title: Avtorskii kollektiv.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *Permjakisches Worterverzeichnis aus dem Jahre 1833 auf Grund der Aufzeichnungen F.A. Wolegows*, by Karoly Redei. Bloomington; The Hague: Indiana University; Mouton, 1968. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black; dust jacket yellow-brown and white, lettered in black. First edition. Series: Indiana University publications. Uralic and Altaic series. Second copy: IUW: Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1968. Original brownish-yellow cloth over boards, lettered in black. 138 p. Includes Permyak-German, pp. 17-104, with a Russian index to the vocabulary, pp. 105-135.

**1985:** [IUW] *Komi-permiâtsko-russkoi slovar': 27,000 gögör kyv*, [avtory R.M. Batalova, A.S. Krivoshchekova-Gantman]. Moskva: "Russkii iazyk", 1985. 620 p.; 25 cm. Title on added t.p.: Komi-permiâtsko-russkii slovar'. At head of title: Institut iazykoznaniiâ Akademii nauk SSSR. Permskoi gosudarstvennoi pedagogicheskoi institut. Komi-Permyak-Russian dictionary.

[**KOMI-ZYRIAN**] Komi-Zyrian language (Коми кыв Komi kyv) or simply Komi, Zyrian or Zyryan, is one of the two regional varieties of the pluricentric Komi language, the other regional variety being Komi-Permyak. It is disputed whether Zyrian is a

separate language or a dialect of Komi, because of its affinity to the Komi-Permyak language. Komi-Zyrian is spoken by the Komi-Zyrians' ethnic group in Komi Republic and some other parts of Russia. In 1994, Komi-Zyrian had about 285,000 speakers. The Komi-Zyrian language has a standard form. It was written in the form of Old Permic alphabet for liturgical purposes as early as the 14th century in the Old Permic script. Said alphabet was replaced by Cyrillic in the 17th century. A tradition of secular works of literature in the modern form of the language dates back to the 19th century (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kpv. Alternate Names: Komi, Komi-Zyryan, Zyrian.

**1880:** [LILLYbm] *Syrjänisch-deutsches Wörterbuch nebst einem wotjakishch-deutschen im Anhang und einem deutschen Register*, by F[erdinand J]ohann Wiedemann [1805-1887]. St. Petersburg: Commissionare der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1880. Later unprinted paper over boards, with original front wrapper mounted on front cover and original rear wrapper bound in. Pp. [2] I II-XIV, I 2-692. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 297. Includes Komi-Zyrian-German, pp. [1]-456, with addenda, p. 457; Udmurt-German, pp.[461]-562, with addenda and corrigenda, pp. 562-567; German index to both languages, pp. [569]-692. Second copy: IUW.

"The sources of this dictionary, in addition to the oral material gathered from Zryians and Udmurts, were the manuscript word lists purchased in both earlier and more recent years by the Royal Academy of Science, in addition to the few published and unpublished studies present in the Academy library. Of the lexical collections, the primary source was undoubtedly the Russian-Zyrian dictionary of Popov in four folio volumes.... Since I desired, as far as was possible given the materials available, to present the entire vocabulary of the Biarmish group of the Uralic languages family, I have added to Komi-Zyrian in the narrower sense the vocabulary of the Komi-Permyak, which probably can not be said to be a separate language, as well as the more distant Udmurt" (Foreword, tr: BM).

Reprinted **1964:** [IUW] *Syrjänisch-deutsches Wörterbuch, nebst einem wotjakishch-deutschen im Anhang und einem deutschen Register*, by F. J. Wiedemann. With an introd. by D. R. Fokos-Fuchs. The Hague, Mouton, 1964. 20, xiv, 692 p. 23 cm. Indiana University publications: Uralic and Altaic series; v. 40. "Photomechanischer Nachdruck." Introduction in German.

[**KOMODO**][Wiki redirects Komodo to the Manggarainese language [Manggarai]]: Ethnologue describes Komodo as a threatened language with no known dialects, spoken on Komodo Island, Indonesia, and states: "A separate language from Manggarai [mqy] (1982 J. Verheijen).

Ethnologue: kvh.

**1982:** [IUW] *Komodo: het eiland, het volk, en de taal*, by Jilis A. J. Verheijen. The Hague: M. Nijhoff, 1982. xiv, 260 p.: ill., maps; 24 cm. First edition. Library binding, preserving original light gray wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of a tribal member on the front cover. Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde 96. Vocabulary, Komodo-Indonesian-Dutch-English, pp. [76]-136; Indonesian-Komodo, pp. [137]-164; Dutch-Komodo, pp. [165]-196; English-Komodo, pp. [197]-224, with addition lists of names of plants, animals, etc.; Appendix 8, 100 word Swadesh list, Indonesian-Bajo-Bima-Manggarai-Komodo, pp. [250]-252.

Bibliography: p. [258]-260.

[**KONDA-DORA**] Konda, also known as Konda-Dora, is one of the Dravidian languages spoken in India. It is spoken by the scheduled tribe of the Konda-Dora (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kfc. Alternate Names: Porja.

**1969:** [IUW] *Koṇḍa or Kūbi, A Dravidian language; texts, grammar, and vocabulary*, by Bh. Krishnamurti. Hyderabad, Tribal Cultural Research & Training Institute, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, 1969. xvii, 423 p. illus., fold. map, port. 23 cm. First edition. Series: Tribal Cultural Research and Training Institute. Publication no. 2.

[**KONKANI**] Konkani (Kōṅkaṇī) is an Indo-Aryan language belonging to the Indo-European family of languages and is spoken along the western coast of India. It is one of the 22 scheduled languages mentioned in the 8th schedule of the Indian Constitution and the official language of the Indian state of Goa. The first Konkani inscription is dated 1187 A.D. It is a minority language in Maharashtra, Karnataka, northern Kerala (Kasaragod district), Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu. Konkani is a member of the southern Indo-Aryan language group (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Konkani as a macro-language of India (kok), which includes Kokani [Marathi Kokani] (knn) and Goan Kokani (gom).

**1905:** [IUW] *Diccionario portuguez-konkanī*, por Sebastião Rodolpho Dalgado. Lisboa: Imprensa Nacional, 1905. xxxii, 906 p.; 24 cm.

**1916:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Concanim into English*, by Aeixo Caetano Jose Francisco. Bombay: R. Anthony Lobo, [1916]. Original brown quarter-linen spine and gray paper on boards, lettered in black (copy defective, lacking last four pages and rear cover). 110 pp. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller.

"Innumerable letters from my firends, acquaintances and colleagues, requesting me to compile and publish a Concanim-English Dictionary--companion to that of my English-Concanim Dictionary--and the attempts which I see my countrymen making to promote the education of our youth...have induced me to bring out the present work...The want of such a dictionary was a long-felt one in order to facilitate the work of our students in their study of English through the medium of the mother tongue...The book contains about 8000 words in each language; and the number has been limited to that figure, because the moderate size and low price of the book would not permit me otherwise...P.S.--After commencing the printing of this book, another such dictionary in name was published by Mr. Jose Manoel Pinto. There is a vast difference in the compilation, ortography [sic], and even the price of his book and mine."

**2005:** [IUW] *Vocabulario da lingoa canarim*, feito pellos Padres da Companhia de Jesus que residem na Christandade de Salcete e novamente acrescentado com varios modos de fallar pello Padre Diogo Ribeiro da mesma Companhia, anno 1626; printed version compiled by Maruyama Toru. Nagoya, Japan: Dept. of Japanese Studies, Nanzan University, 2005. 392 p. , 3 p. of plates: ill.; 30 cm. Editorial information and preface in English. Includes Konkani-Portuguese, pp. 1-392.

"This is a private edition of the Konkani-Portuguese dictionary compiled by Jesuits and revised by Father Diogo Ribeiro in 1626.... [A]s an Indo-European language spoken in India, the Konkani voabulary is not easily available in any documented form, either printed or electronic. Even Ralph Turner's *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan*

*Languages* contains not more than 800 Konkani words in the index, ... while no Kondani-Portuguese dictionary has been published so far" (Preface).

**[KONKANI, GOAN]** Goan Konkani. Under the ISO 639-3 classification, all the dialects of the Konkani language except for those that come under Maharashtrian Konkani are collectively assigned the language code ISO 639:gom and called as Goan Konkani. In this context, it includes dialects spoken outside the state of Goa, such as Mangalorean Konkani, Chitpavani Konkani Malvani Konkani and Karwari Konkani. In common usage, Goan Konkani refers collectively only to those dialects of Konkani spoken primarily in the state of Goa, e.g. the Antruz, Bardeskari and Saxtti dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gom. Alternate Names: Goan, Gomataki, Konknni, Southern Kanara.

**1868:** [LILLY] *Diccionario Portuguez-Conceni*, composto por um Missionario Italiano. Nova-Goa: Imprensa Nacional, 1868. Pp. 1-3 4 5 6-273 274-275 276-280. 25 cm. Later brown half-leather and marbled paper over boards, lettered in gold. First edition. Includes Portuguese-Konkani, pp. [5]-273, with a Portuguese-Konkani supplement, pp. [275]-280. Preface dated 1868 and signed Joaquim Heliodoro da Cunha Rivara.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Konknni-English Shabd-Sangraha (Konkani-English Vocabulary)*, by Sylvester Menezes. Mangalore: [Printed by the Codiyalbil Press, Manglore, and Published by Rev. C. C. A. Pai, S. J.], 1967. Original blue quarter-cloth and yellow paper over boards, lettered in black. 288 pp. First edition.

"The present work does not claim to be a dictionary of the Konkani language... [The author's] aim has been ...to produce something akin to a Konkani-English vocabulary to be of practical help to present-day writers in Konkani, whose number is happily on the increase...The work on this vocabulary commenced more than forty years ago...The Konkani language...has, during the last quarter of a century and more, witnessed a remarkable progress...a writer who [still] keeps referring to the Kannada dictionary is doing a positive disservice to his mother-tongue. At the present stage of our national and linguistic development, especially in Goa, an up-to-date, and an authoritative Konkani-English Dictionary is a desideratum; while an English-Konkani Dictionary is an even greater need. May we hope that the near future will produce one or more scholars who will give the Konkani language the ideal dictionary which it needs so much?"

**1973:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario de lingua Canarina com versam portugueza*. Lisbon: Junta de Invertigações do Ultramar, 1973. Original brownish-gold and white marbled wrappers over boards, lettered in brown. Pp. [unpaginated] [14] 1-204 [i.e.]-408]. First edition. Introd. in Portuguese and English. Reproduction of a 17th century manuscript in the Arquivo Historico Ultramarino, possibly the work of Padre Tomas Estêvão [i.e. Thomas Stephens] or of Padre Diogo Ribeiro. Second copy: IUW.

"The vocabulary is concani-portuguese. To call it also 'canarim' is an error for it has nothing to do with 'canarês,' an offshoot of the dravidic language. The language used in the vocabulary is clearly indo-european, that is concani" (Introductory note, trans. by Ruy Cinatti).

**[KONKOMBA]** Konkomba language (Likpakpaln) is a Gurma language spoken in Ghana and Togo. The Konkomba language, known natively as Likpakpaln, is spoken by Konkomba people, who are also known as Bikpakpaam. The Konkomba language has

several dialects, including but not limited to Lichabol, Ligbeln, Likoonli, Limonkpeln and Linafeel. The different dialects emerged because different families and groups settled together and adopted unique pronunciation and vocabulary patterns, forming what could be called uniform dialect groupings (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xon. Alternate Names: Bikpakpam, Kpankpamba. Autonym: Likpakpaani.

An on-line dictionary of Likpakpaani [Konkomba] may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1966:** [IUW] *Collected field reports on the phonology of Konkomba* / Mary Steele and Gretchen Weed. [Legon]: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1966. v, 77 p.; 25 cm. First edition. Library binding, incorporating original blue front wrapper, lettered in black. Collected language notes; no. 3. "Word list," 200 words, English-Konkomba [phonetic], pp. 74-77.

"The purpose of the series... is to make available material which, though only of a tentative nature, might still, it is thought, be of interest to scholars concerned with West African languages" (Preface).

**1981:** [IUW] *Konkomba-English, Likaln-Likpakpaln dictionary*. Tamale, Ghana: Ghana Institute of Linguistics, [1981?]. 209 p.; 29 cm. First edition. Library binding, preserving original blue wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Konkomba-English, pp. 11-90, English-Konkomba, pp. 93-209. First dictionary of the language.

"This dictionary is intended to serve two purposes: 1. To provide a reference vocabulary for foreigners learning Konkomba. 2. To enable newly literate Konkombas to develop their understanding of English. For that reason, there is a minimum of technical information in the English-Konkomba section... An attempt has been made to use the Saboba dialect throughout, but there may be inconsistencies since most of the work has been carried out over a period when the editors [Margaret A. Langdon & Mary J. Breeze] were constantly moving. Thanks are due to Miss Mary Steele of the Ghana Institute of Linguistics, Literacy and Bible Translation, who provided the initial data and vocabulary" (Introduction).

[**KONNI**] The Koma language, Konni, is a Gur language of Ghana. Yikpabongo [is] the main village of the Konni people. Another village is Nangurima. Koma is related to Mampruli, Hanga and Buli.

Ethnologue: kma. Alternate Names: Koma, Komung, Koni.

**1992:** [IUW] *A preliminary phonology of the Konni language* / Michael Cahill. Ghana : Institute of African Studies : University of Ghana, 1992. 51 p. ; 29 cm. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black. Swadesh 200 Word List for Konni (Yikpabongo dialect), English-Konni (phonetic/proposed phonemic (omitting tone)), pp. 44-51. Collected language notes ; no. 20.

[**KONZO**] The Konjo (Konzo) language, variously rendered Rukonjo, Olukonjo, Olukonzo and Lhukonzo, is Bantu language spoken by the Konjo people of Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It has a 77% lexical similarity with Nande. There are many dialects, including Sanza (Ekisanza) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: koo. Alternate Names: Bayira, Konjo, Lhukonzo, Olukonjo, Olukonzo, Rukonjo.

**2006:** [IUW] *Lhukonzo-English, English Lhukonzo dictionary*, by Balinnandi Kambale. Kampala: Fountain Publishers; Oxford, United Kingdom: Africa Books Collective Ltd. [distributor], 2006. xvi, 320 p.; 21 cm. First edition. Original green, black and yellow wrappers, lettered in yellow and white, with a photo of the compiler on the rear cover. Lhukonzo [Konzo]-English, pp. 2-168, English-Lhukonzo [Konzo], pp. 171-320. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"This [dictionary] is a simplified guide to those wishing to learn and use either of the two languages. The dictionary gives the user the basic vocabulary of words commonly used in speaking or writing about everyday subjects.... This is a pioneering effort that we hope to make better with subsequent editions" (Preface).

[**KOONGO**] Kongo or Kikongo is one of the Bantu languages and is spoken by the Kongo and Ndundu people living in the tropical forests of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Republic of the Congo and Angola. It is a tonal language. It was spoken by many of those who were taken from the region and sold as slaves in the Americas. For this reason, while Kongo still is spoken in the above-mentioned countries, creolized forms of the language are found in ritual speech of Afro-American religions, especially in Brazil, Cuba, and Haiti. It is also one of the sources of the Gullah language and the Palenquero creole in Colombia. The vast majority of present-day speakers live in Africa. There are roughly seven million native speakers of Kongo, with perhaps two million more who use it as a second language. Kikongo is the base for a creole used throughout the region: Kituba, also called Kikongo de L'état or Kikongo ya Leta ("Kongo of the state" in French or Kongo), Kituba and Monokituba (also Munokituba). The constitution of the Republic of the Congo uses the name Kitubà, and the one of the Democratic Republic of the Congo uses the term Kikongo, even if Kituba is used in the administration.

Kongo was the earliest Bantu language which was committed to writing in Latin characters and had the earliest dictionary of any Bantu language. The dictionary was written in about 1648 for the use of Capuchin missionaries and the principal author was Manuel Robredo, a secular priest from Kongo (who became a Capuchin as Francisco de São Salvador). In the back of this dictionary is found a sermon of two pages written only in Kongo. The dictionary has some 10,000 words. Additional dictionaries were created by French missionaries to the Loango coast in the 1780s, and a word list was published by Bernardo da Canecattim in 1805 [see below]. Baptist missionaries who arrived in Kongo in 1879 developed a modern orthography of the language. W. Holman Bentley's *Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo Language* was published in 1887 [see below]. In the preface, Bentley gave credit to Nlemvo, an African, for his assistance, and described "the methods he used to compile the dictionary, which included sorting and correcting 25,000 slips of paper containing words and their definitions." Eventually W. Holman Bentley with the special assistance of João Lemvo produced a complete Christian Bible in 1905 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kng. Alternate Names: Congo, Kikongo, Kikoongo, Kongo.

**1805:** [LILLYbm] *Collecção de observações grammaticas sobre a lingua bunda, ou angolense*, by Bernardo Maria de Cannecattim. Lisbon: na Impressão Regia, 1805.

Contemporary brown half-leather and black marbled paper over boards. Pp. [8] I-XX, 1-218 [4]. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes a separate title page, p. [149]: *Diccionario abreviado da lingua congueza, a que accresce huma quarta columna, que contém os termos, da lingua bunda, identicos, ou semelhantes á lingua congueza*, followed by a preface, then the dictionary in four columns, Portuguese-Latin-Kongo-Mbundu (when the Mbundu word is similar or identical to the Koongo), pp. 159-214, and a Portuguese-Kongo-Mbundu table of numbers, pp. 215-216, with errata, pp. 217-218. The Lilly also holds a copy of the first grammar of Koongo: *Regulae quaedam pro difficillimi Congensium idiomatis faciliiori captu ad grammaticae normam redactae*, by Giacinto Brusciotto. Roma: Typis S. Congr. de Prop. Fide, 1659, as well as its first English translation: *Grammar of the Congo language as spoken two hundred years ago*, by Giacinto Brusciotto. Ed. By H. Grattan Guinness (1835-1910). Trans. by James Mew (b. 1837). London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1882. The grammar did not include vocabulary lists.

"De Cannecattim [was] an Italian Capuchin of the Province of Palermo, who became missionary Apostolic and Prefect of the Missions of Angola and the Congo, until 1805, when he became superior of the Hospicio dos Missionaries Capuchinhos Italianos in Lisbon. The abbreviated Dictionary Portuguese-Latin-Congo-Mbundu' contains about 1,000 Congo words of the 'Sonho' dialect with Ndonggo equivalents to less than a quarter of them. It is possible...that this vocabulary was derived from Brusciotto's 1650 work" (C. M. Doke, "Early Bantu Literature--the Age of Brusciotto" in *Contributions to the History of Bantu Linguistics*). "In his preface he tells us that the 1,000 words [in Koongo] he gives us [to compare with Mbundu] are of the Sonho dialect. There are many mistakes, and many words which it is impossible to trace; but as he acknowledges his imperfect knowledge of Kongo, and only gives his list as a philological study, we must not criticize, but be thankful for his contribution" (W. Holman Bentley, *Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo Language*, 1887).

Second edition **1859**: [LILLYbm] *Collecção de observações grammaticaes sobre a lingua bunda, ou angolense e Diccionario abreviado da lingua congueza. Segunda edição*, by Bernardo Maria de Cannecattim. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1859. Contemporary (original?) black quarter-leather and brown marbled paper over boards; spine lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] I-V VI-XVIII, 1 2-174. Second edition. Cf. Zauhmüller, col. 36 (where it is incorrectly listed as an 1859 second edition of the author's Portuguese-Bunda dictionary). Includes a separate title page, p. [107]: *Diccionario abreviado da lingua congueza a que acresce uma quarta columna que contém os termos da lingua bunda identicos ou semelhantes á lingua congueza*, followed by a preface, then the dictionary in four columns, Portuguese-Latin-Kongo-Mbundu (when the Mbundu word is similar or identical to the Kongo), pp. [117]-171, and a Portuguese-Kongo-Mbundu table of numbers, pp. [173]-174.

**1846**: see **13**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1883**: [LILLY] *English-Congo and Congo-English Dictionary*, by Henry Craven, of the Livingstone (Congo) Inland Mission; and John Barfields, B.A. Lond, Senior Tutor in the East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions. London: Harley House,

Bow, 1883. Contemporary worn unprinted boards and maroon-quarter cloth. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xii, *1* 2-248, *i-ii*<sup>2</sup> iii-xix *xx*. First edition. Hendrix 868.

Reprinted 1971: [IUW] *English-Congo and Congo-English dictionary*, by Henry Craven and John Barfield. Freeport, N.Y., Books for Libraries Press, 1971. xii, 248 p. 23 cm. The Black heritage library collection. "First published 1883." Hendrix 868.

**1887-1895:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary and grammar of the Kongo language, as spoken at San Salvador, the ancient capital of the old Kongo empire, West Afrika [and Appendix] Compiled and prepared for the Baptist mission on the Kongo River, West Africa*, 2 vols., by W. Holman Bentley. London: The Baptist Missionary Society and Trübner & Co., 1887, 1895. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [Vol. I] *i-vii* viii-xxiv, *1* 2-718 (+ fold-out chart=719-720?); [Vol. II (Appendix)] *iii-v* vi-vii *viii*, 721 722-1052. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 227 (erroneous title and date: "Dictionary of the Congo Language, 1891"). Hendrix 862. Includes English-Kongo, pp. [1]-244, Kongo-English, pp. [245]-482, English-Kongo Appendix, pp. 485-490, Kongo-English appendix, pp. 491, Appendix to English-Kongo, pp. [721]-813, Appendix to Kongo-English, pp. 815-940, "Words included too late for insertion: English-Kongo," pp. 941-942, Kongo-English, pp. 942-944.

"Wonderful stories are told in Portuguese and Italian books, of the former magnificence of the city and kings of Kongo; but when we reached San Salvador we found only mouldering ruins. The King...exercised a nominal authority over a district extending in no direction more than 40 miles from his town." "More than seven years have passed since the completion of the *Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo language*.... Kongo can no longer be spoken of as an unwritten language..... The Dictionary of 1887 contains some 10,000 Kongo words.... Some 4,000 new words are now added" (Preface to the Appendix volume).

Reprinted 1967: [IUW] *Dictionary and grammar of the Kongo language as spoken at San Salvador, the ancient capital of the old Kongo Empire, West Africa*; compiled and prepared for the Baptist Mission on the Kongo River, West Africa, by the Rev. W. Holman Bentley. London, Baptist Missionary Society and Trübner, 1887; [Farnborough, Gregg, 1967] 2 v. Vol. 2 consists of an Appendix.

**1894:** see 1894b under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1903:** see 1903a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1904:** [LILLYbm] *Petit Vocabulaire Français-Congolais Congolais-Français. Extrait d'une grammaire Française en congolais*, by Madame Bentley. Wathen, Lutete: Baptist Missionary Society, 1904. Original red cloth wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [6], [123]-168; text in double column. First separate edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 865. Mrs. Bentley was the wife of the compiler of the *Dictionary and Grammar of the Kongo Language*, 2 vols., London, 1887-1895.

**1910:** [LILLYbm] *La langue congolaise: grammaire, vocabulaire systematique, phrases graduees et lectures*, by A[ugust] Seidel [1863-1916] & I[von] Struyf. Paris: Jules Groos, 1910. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *I-VI* [2] *1* 2-223 224 + 8 pp. adverts. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 879. Includes rhematically-arranged Koongo-French, pp. 113-157.

**1912:** [IUW] *Vocabulaire français-mabinza et mabinza-français*. Dressé d'après les renseignements fournis par M. Hedborg. Bruxelles, Impr. Veuve Monnom, 1912. 24 p. 18 cm. Cover title. Hendrix 884.

**1928:** [LILLY] *Le plus ancien dictionnaire bantu = Het oudste Bantu-woordenboek: vocabularium p. Georgii Gelensis*, édité par J. van Wing & C. Penders. Louvain: J. Kuyl-Otto, 1928. xxxv, 365 p., [1] leaf of plates: facsim.; 26 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Unopened and uncut copy. Hendrix 873 ("Original dictionary written about 1651"). Bibliothèque Congo, 28. Includes Koongo-French-Flemish dictionary, pp. [1]-361. Second copy: IUW.

**1936 [1964]:** *Dictionnaire kikongo-français, avec une étude phonétique décrivant les dialectes le plus importants de la langue dite kikongo*, by Karl Edvard Laman. Ridgewood, N.J., Gregg Press, 1964. 2 v. (xciv, 1183 p.) fold. map. 25 cm. Mémoires. Collection in-8o (Institut royal colonial belge. Section des sciences morales et politiques); v. 2, A-Z. Reproduction of the Brussels, 1936 ed. Bibliographical references included in "Introduction" (v. 1, p. [ix])

**1948:** [LILLY] *Kikango Language Manual*, by Seth Severn. Leopoldville: American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society Edition, 1948. 231 ff. Reproduced from typescript. Original black paper wrappers with unprinted black linen spine. Koongo-English vocabulary lists in almost every lesson, but no separate vocabulary section.

**1957:** [IUW] *Lexique kikongo-français, français-kikongo. D'après le dictionnaire de K. E. Laman*, by Léon Dereau. Namur, A. Wesmael-Charlier, 1957. 116 p. 20 cm. Library binding incorporating original tan front wrapper, lettered in black. "Classification des substantifs kikongo": 1 leaf inserted. Koongo-French dictionary, pp. [5]-50, and French-Koongo, pp. [51]-116.

**1964:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT** (with second edition 1994).

**1972:** [IUW] *Vocabulaire kikongo-français - français-kikongo* [par] K. E. Laman et M. Westling. [Leco, Kinshasa] Édition Leco [1972]. 59 p. 21 cm.

**1979:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire kikongo- et kituba-français: vocabulaire comparé des langages kongo traditionnels et véhiculaires*, by Pierre Swartenbroeckx. Bandundu: Ceeba, [1973]. xv, 815 p.: map; 23 cm.

**1984:** [IUW] *Vocabulario Congo (el Bantu que se habla en Cuba)*, by Lydia Cabrera. Miami, Fl: CR [Cabrera y Rojas], 1984. Pp. 1-14 15-164 165-168. Original white wrappers, lettered in black. Colección del Chicherekú en el exilio. Includes Spanish- (Cuban) Koongo, pp. 15-164.

"[This work] follows the pattern traced in [Cabrera's 1957] *Anago: vocabulario lucumí (el yoruba que se habla en Cuba)*. Here we have around 3,000 Koongo words taken directly from the mouths of the people, without consulting dictionaries or grammars which might falsify, quite unintentionally, the meaning expressed by the informants" (Prologo, tr: BM).

Second edition **2001:** [IUW] *Vocabulario congo: el bantú que se habla en Cuba: español-congo y congo-español* / Lydia Cabrera. 2. ed. revisada y ampliada / ed. revisada por Isabel Castellanos. Miami, Fla.: Ediciones Universal, 2001. 294 p.; 22 cm. Colección del chicherekú. Includes bibliographical references. Text in Spanish, with Kongo vocabularies, phrases, etc.

**1995:** [IUW] *Terminologie grammaticale et pédagogique: lexique français-kikongo, kikongo-français*, sous la direction de Nyembwe Ntita; par Mundeke Otom'si, Eyupar Epietung, Makolila Nanzenza. Kinshasa XI: Editions universitaires africaines, 1995. 54 p.: map; 21 cm. At head of title: Rint, Réseau international de néologie et de la terminologie. Includes bibliographical references (p. 54).

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario de la lengua conga residual en Cuba*, by Teodoro Díaz Fabelo. Santiago de Cuba: Casa del Caribe: Universidad de Alcalá: ORCALC, [1998]. 165 pages; 24 cm. Original purple and gray wrappers lettered in pale purple and white, with color illustration on front cover. Includes sacerdotal vocabulary, Spanish-Koongo, pp. 21-27, Koongo-Spanish, pp. 27-43, botanic vocabulary, Spanish-Koongo pp. 47-51, Koongo-Spanish-Lucumi, pp. 52-65, vocabulary of animal names, Spanish-Koongo, pp. 65-67, Koongo-Spanish, pp. 67-71, vocabulary of astronomy and geography, Koongo-Spanish, pp. 71-73, vocabulary of the human body, Spanish-Koongo, pp. 74-75, Koongo-Spanish, pp. 75-77, vocabulary of illnesses, Spanish-Koongo, pp. 77-78, Koongo-Spanish, pp. 78-81, vocabulary of the family and society, Koongo-Spanish, pp. 81-86, musical vocabulary, Spanish-Koongo, pp. 87-96, vocabulary of greetings, Spanish-Koongo, p. 97, Koongo-Spanish, p. 98, religious vocabulary, Spanish-Koongo, pp. 101-104, Koongo-Spanish, pp. 105-135.

**1999:** [IUW] *Parlons kikongo: le lâri de Brazzaville et sa culture*, Jean de Dieu Nsondé. Paris: L'Harmattan, 1999. 183, [2] p.: maps; 22 cm. Collection "Parlons". Includes bibliographical references (p. [185]).

**2007:** [IUW] *Beto Tuba Kikongo*, by Mazemba Anatole Nzwanga. Madison, Wis.: NALRC PRESS, 2007. xx, 274 p.: ill.; 26 cm. First edition. Original gray, white and gray-green wrappers, lettered in white, yellow and black, with color photo of young woman on front cover. Let's speak African language series. "A Multidimensional Approach to the Teaching and Learning of Kikongo as a Foreign Language"--Cover. Kikongo [Koongo]-English glossary, pp. 241-255, English-Kikongo [Koongo] glossary, pp. 257-273. Includes index.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**KOONZIME**] Nzime (Koonzime) is a Bantu language of Cameroon, spoken by the Nzime and Dwe'e (Bajwe'e) people. Maho (2009) lists these as two languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ozm. Alternate Names: Djimu, Dzimou, Kooncimo, Koozhime, Koozime, Nzime.

**1995:** [IUW] *Lexique koonzime-français*, par Keith et Mary Beavon (éds.). Yaoundé, République du Cameroun: Société internationale de linguistique, 1995. 120 p.; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original cream wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Koonzime-French, pp. 7-120. At head of title: Ministère de la recherche scientifique et technique.

"This little Koonzime-French lexicon is meant for anyone who wishes to study the Koonzime language, whether they are speakers who wish to read and write their own language, or non-speakers who simply wish to study the language...The lexicon includes approximately 4,300 words of which the vast majority are part of common language" (Avant Propos, tr: BM).

[**KORAGA, KORRA**] Koraga (Kannada script: ಕೊರಗ; also rendered Koragar, Koragara, Korangi) is a Dravidian language spoken by the Koraga people, a Scheduled tribe people of Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka, and Kerala in South West India. The dialect spoken by the Koraga tribe in Kerala, Mudu Koraga, is divergent enough to not be intelligible with Korra Koraga (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kfd: alternate names: Koragar, Koragara, Korangi, Korra.

**1971:** [IUW] *The Koraga language*, by D. N. Shankara Bhat. [1st ed.] Poona [Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute] 1971. 123 p. 22 cm. "First Edition: 1000 copies, April 1971" on verso of title page. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Linguistic survey of India series; 7. "LSI 170/1000." "Comparative Vocabulary of the Koraga Dialects" [Onti, Tappu, Mudu], pp. [88]-118. Ethnologue lists Onti and Tappu as dialects of Korra Koraga, and Mudu as a separate language, Mudu Koraga. The volume also includes an appendix on the Bellari language, pp. [119]-122, Belari [Bellari]-English "list of vocables" pp. [119]-120.

"Koraga is a Dravidian language spoken by about a thousand Koragas of the South Kanara district, Mysore, southern India. . . . The sketch of its three distinct dialects given in the present monograph makes it abundantly clear that Koraga is a distinct language of the Dravidian family and is only remotely connected to Tulu. The existence of this extremely interesting Dravidian language was noted by scholars way back in 1880s, but it had failed to attract any further attention later on." (Introduction).

[**KORAGA, MUDU**] Koraga (Kannada script: ಕೊರಗ; also rendered Koragar, Koragara, Korangi) is a Dravidian language spoken by the Koraga people, a Scheduled tribe people of Dakshina Kannada, Karnataka, and Kerala in South West India. The dialect spoken by the Koraga tribe in Kerala, Mudu Koraga, is divergent enough to not be intelligible with Korra Koraga (Wiki).

Ethnologue: vmd: alternate name: Muudu.

**1971:** see under **KORAGA, KORRA**.

[**KORANA**] Khoemana, also known as Korana or Griqua, is a moribund Khoe language of South Africa. "Khoemana" (from khoe 'person' + mana 'language') is more commonly known as either Korana /kɔːrɑːnə/ or Griqua (also Gri [xri], Xri, Xiri, Xirikwa). These names reflect the endonym !Ora [!ora] or !Gora [g!ora].[4] Sometimes !Ora is also known as Cape Khoe or Cape Hottentot, though the latter is derogatory. The various names are often treated as different languages (called South Khoekhoe when taken together), but they do not correspond to any actual dialect distinctions, and speakers may use "Korana" and "Griqua" interchangeably. Khoemana is closely related to Khoekhoe, and the sound systems are broadly similar. Reports as to the number of Khoemana speakers are contradictory, but it is clear that it is nearly extinct. It was thought to be extinct until the discovery of four elderly speakers around Bloomfontein and Kimberley. A 2009 report by Don Killian of the University of Helsinki estimated that there were less than 30 speakers at the time. Matthias Brenzinger reported in 2012 that one possible speaker remained, but that she refused to speak the language. The discrepancies could be because the language has multiple dialects and goes by several names, with scholars not always referring to the same population. Khoemana is listed as "critically endangered" in UNESCO's Language Atlas (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kqz. Alternate Names: !Kora, !Ora, Gorachouqua, Koranna, Koraqua.

**1920:** [LILLY] *Vokabular der Korana-Sprache*, by C. F. Wuras, ed. By Walther Bourquin. Berlin, Verlag von Dietrich Reimer, Hamburg, C. Boysen, 1920. 58 p. 8vo. Original brownish-orange wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Series: Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen; Erstes Heft. Zaunmüller col. 182. Hendrix 888. English-Korana-German vocabulary, pp. 8-58, in double columns. Edited from Wuras's manuscript in the Gray Collection at the Auckland Public Library.

"It goes without saying that the vocabulary prepared by Wuras will be of great interest for the study of the Hottentot languages, which are so difficult, particularly since the Korana dialect has practically disappeared and very little other material remains."

(Preparatory Remark, W. Bourquin; tr: BM).

Reprinted **1969:** [IUW] *Vokabular der Korana-Sprache*, von C.F. Wuras, hrsg. und mit kritischen Anmerkungen versehen von Walther Bourquin. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Kraus Reprint, 1969. 58 p.; 22 cm. Beiheft zur Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen Heft 1. Reprint of Berlin 1920 edition.

**1930 [1969]:** [IUW] *Der Koranadialekt des Hottentottischen*, dargestellt von Carl Meinhof. Nendeln, Liechtenstein: Kraus Reprint, 1969. 152 p.; 22 cm. Library binding. Afrika und Übersee. Beiheft; 12. Reprint of the 1930 ed. published by D. Reimer, Berlin. Includes Korana-German vocabulary, with Nama also indicated where it differs from Korana, pp. 79-119, and German-Korana, pp. 120-145, followed by an appendix with Griqua dialect-German, 147-152.

"At the invitation of the Missionary Gerhard Kuhn M.A. of the Berlin Mission in Beaconsfield near Kimberley in South Africa, I traveled to Pniel near Kimberley to consult with the Korana natives living there about their language. The language has long been known as a dialect of the Hottentot language... Bleek was aware on a wordlist in manuscript, but was not able to consult it... the Missionary W. Bourquin managed to discover a copy of this manuscript... and publish it in an edited version as Beiheft 1 for the *Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen*" (Vorwort: tr:BM). The foreword continues with a detailed discussion of the genesis of Meinhof's work.

"In addition to Korana another dialect, Griqua, is spoken in Pniel and the surrounding region. I have attempted to provide some information on it too" (Anhang: tr: BM).

[**KOREGUAJE**] Correguaje (Korewaje, Ko'reuaju) is a Tucanoan language of Colombia. The language was spoken in the film *Out of the Dark* (Wiki).

Ethnologue: coe. Alternate Names: Caquetá, Chaocha Pai, Coreguaja, Coreguaje, Correguaje, Ko'reuaju, Korewahe.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**KORKU**] The Korku language is the language of the Korku tribe of central India. It belongs to the Kolarian or Munda family, isolated in the midst of a Dravidian (Gondi) population. Korkus are also closely associated with the Nihali people, many of whom have traditionally lived in special quarters of Korku villages. Korku is spoken by half a

million people, mainly in four districts of southern Madhya Pradesh (Khandwa, Harda, Betul, Hoshangabad) and three districts of northern Maharashtra (Rajura and Korpana tahsils of Chandrapur district, Manikgarh pahad area near Gadchandur in Chandrapur district) (Amravati, Buldana, Akola). Korku is spoken in a declining number of villages and is gradually being replaced by Hindi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kfq. Alternate Names: Bondeya, Bopchi, Korki, Kuri, Kurku, Kurku-Ruma, Ramekhera.

**1990:** [IUW] *The Korku tribals*, by S.G. Deogaonkar, S.S. Deogaonka; foreword by B.K. Roy Burman. New Delhi: Concept, 1990. 134 p.: ill.; 22 cm. First edition. Original pale orange cloth over boards. Castes and tribes of India; no. 1. Appendix 1: "Some Korku Words," thematically arranged, Korku-English, pp. [117]-120, "Pieces of Conversation in Korku," Korku-English, pp. 120-122, "Botanical Terms of the Trees/Plants," Korku-Latin, p. [123]. Bibliography, p. [124]. Includes index.

**[KORLAI CREOLE PORTUGUESE]** Korlai Indo-Portuguese is a creole language based on Portuguese, spoken by some 1,000 Luso-Indian Christians in an isolated area around the village of Korlai in Raigad District of Maharashtra state, India. It is located between Goa and Daman. It has vigorous use and it is also known as Kristi ("Christian"), Korlai Creole Portuguese, Korlai Portuguese, or Nou Ling ("our language" in the language itself). What is known about the history and the grammar of No Ling can be found in the 1996 book *The Genesis of a Language: Formation and Development of Korlai Portuguese* written by J. Clancy Clements. The village lives on the mouth of Kundalika River, across from the ruins of a large Portuguese fort, which is located in Revdanda. No Ling has certain similarities with Papiá Kristang, spoken in the Malaysian town of Malacca. Until the 20th century, Korlai, its Christian inhabitants, and its language were relatively isolated from the Marathi-speaking Hindus and Muslims surrounding them. Since 1986, there is a bridge across the Kundalika River, because of which industry has now moved into the area (Wiki)..

Ethnologue: vkp. Alternate Names: Creole Portuguese.

**1996:** [IUW] *The genesis of a language: the formation and development of Korlai Portuguese*, by J. Clancy Clements. Amsterdam; Philadelphia: J. Benjamins Pub. Co., 1996. xii, 281 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Original yellow, white and gray cloth over boards, lettered in black and gray. Creole language library v. 16. Appendix B: Core Word list, English-Middle Portuguese-Korlai [Creole] Portuguese-Marathi, pp. [247]-255; Appendix C: Extended Word List, thematically-arranged, English-Middle Portuguese-Korlai [Creole] Portuguese-Marathi, pp. [257]-278. Includes extensive history of the language, bibliographical references (p. [233]-237) and index. Also available on-line.

"Based on the results of the small survey presented in the last section, the Korlai villagers are well aware that their language is being affected by Marathi. One villager... even suggested that in the near future Korlai Portuguese will cease to exist, although at present it is still very much alive and is spoken as the first language by all Korlai villagers" (p. 21).

**[KOROMFÉ]** Koromfe is a Gur language spoken in a U-shaped area around the town of Djibo, in the north of Burkina Faso and southeastern Mali, bordering Dogon Country. There are two major dialect areas, most conveniently termed East and West. The

traditional centre of the Eastern area is Aribinda and of the Western area Pobé-Mengao. The western area is also known as Lorom (with two short close mid vowels), which should not be confused with the recently created province of Loroum centred on Titao. (Titao is ethnically Koromba, but Koromfe is no longer spoken there.) The grammar of Rennison (1997) describes the Western dialect.

Ethnologue: kfz. Alternate Names: Fula, Fulse, Koromba, Kouroumba, Kuruma, Kurumba, Kurumfe.

**1972:** [IUW] *Die Kurumba von Lurum: Monographie eines Volkes aus Obervolta <Westafrika>* / [Von] Annemarie Schweeger-Hefel [und] Wilhelm Staude. [Illustr.] Wien: Schendl, [1972]. 532 p.: ill.; 25 cm. First edition. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in white. German-Koromfé, pp. 475-494. Bibliography: p. 495-497.

"The present work is the result of eleven years of research since 1961" (Vorwort, tr: BM).

**1980:** [IUW] *La Langue des Kouroumba ou akurumfe*, by André Prost. Wien: A. Schendl, c1980. 179 p.: map; 23 cm. Original pale yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 178-179. Includes a Koromfe-French vocabulary of verbs, pp. 132-155, and a French-Koromfe vocabulary, pp. 156-177.

**1986:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire koromfe (dialecte de Mengao): koromfe-français, français-koromfe*, by John R. Rennison; utilisant aussi du matériel non-publié de Wilhelm Staude. Hamburg: H. Buske, c1986. xvii, 276 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in black. Includes Koromfe-French dictionary, pp. 1-206, and a French-Koromfe index, pp. [207]-272.

**1997:** [IUW] *Koromfe*, by John R. Rennison. London; New York: Routledge, 1997. xxxiv, 541.; 24 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in silver. First edition. Includes bibliographical references (p. 533-534) and index. A descriptive grammar. Includes "basic vocabulary," English-Koromfe, pp. 485-527.

"This book is the result of 16 years work on Koromfe, alongside other linguistic interests" (Preface).

"Koromfe is a small, local language spoken in the north of Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta)... This is a part of the Sahel that is rapidly declining in population because of the rapid and unavoidable encroachment of the Sahara.... This monograph is therefore a documentation of a language that is dying—not only from linguistic pressure... but from ecological pressure. The Koromba who take the road south are unlikely to preserve their language for much longer than the present generation; and in Burkina Faso, one generation is about half as long as in Western Europe" (Introduction).

[**KORONI**] Koroni is an Austronesian language (one of the Celebic languages) of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Ethnologue: xkq. Alternate Names: Oengsongi.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KOROP**] The Dorop language, Korop also known as Ododop or Erorop, is an Upper Cross River language of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: krp. Alternate Names: Durop, Kurop, Ododop.

**2013:** [IUW] *Durorp-English dictionary*, compiled by Ekpe Inyang.

Mankon, Bamenda, Cameroon: Langaa Research & Publishing CIG, [2013] ©2013. 185 p.; 22 cm. First edition. Original red wrappers, lettered in white. Durorp [Korop]-English, pp. 3-185. First true dictionary of the language.

"Durorp-English dictionary is probably the first attempt of compiling a comprehensive Dictionar of Duropr, the language of the people of Korup.... The Dictionary has introduced quite a number of new but understandable words" (from rear cover).

**2014:** [IUW] *Kpewi Durorp: language of the Bororp of the Korup ethnic group / Ekpe Inyang*. Mankon, Bamenda, Cameroon: Langaa Research & Publishing Common Initiative Group, [2014] ©2014. x, 112 pages: illustrations; 22 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered in white. Includes thematically arranged vocabularies by parts of speech, English-Korop, throughout.

Two previous word lists of the language are mentioned in the introduction: *Buka Bende* by Eyoh Otu Ekpenyong (no date given), "a kind of mini bilingual dictionary," followed by an M.A. thesis on Durorp by an unnamed "foreign post-graduate student," which also "focused more of less on English equivalents of words and simple expressions, albeit with some attempt at the linguistic dissection of the language" (p. v.).

"*Kpewi Durorp* is the third attempt at bringing Durorp into the public domain, and it is a more detailed introduction to the language. It contains sixteen chapters which address important elements of grammar, with some including mini bilingual dictionaries, with words organized not alphabetically, but thematically, with the singular aim of facilitating learning and easy acquisition of the language" (from the rear cover).

"Durorp is a language spoken by a minority group of people, Bororp of the Korop ethnic group (some inhabiting the South Western part of Cameroon and others the South Eastern tip of Nigeria), who are said to have migrated from somewhere in the Central African Republic. It is an interesting semi-Bantu, or Bantoid, language which, unfortunately, has not received the literary and academic attention it deserves" (Preface).

[**KOROSHI**] Koroshi (Balochi: *ی کوروش*), is a Balochi dialect. The speakers of Koroshi live in scattered pockets in Southern Iranian Fars province. The number of speakers was roughly estimated to be 1000 in 2006. According to Ethnologue the dialect has 180 speakers within 40 to 50 families (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kti.

**2015:** [IUW] *Koroshi: a corpus-based grammatical description*, by Maryam Nourzaei [and 3 others]. Uppsala: Uppsala Universitet, [2015]. 315 pages: 2 maps; 24 + 1 CDRom (4 3/4 in.) First edition. Original red and white wrappers, lettered in black, red and white, with color photos of textiles on front cover. Acta Universitatis Upsaliensis. Studia Iranica Upsaliensis; 13. Glossary, Koroshi-English, pp. 291-312. Includes bibliographical references.

"The corpus for this study has been gathered among speakers of the dialect of Koroshi spoken around Shiraz. The book opens with a brief overview of the Korsh people and their culture. The main part of the study consists of an in-depth... study of the Koroshi language... and a glossary of more than 1200 items" (from rear cover).

[**KOROWAI**] Korowai (Kolufaup) is a Papuan language of Papua, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: khe. Alternate Names: Kolufaup.

**1997:** [IUW] *The Korowai of Irian Jaya: their language in its cultural context*, by Gerrit J. van Enk and Lourens de Vries. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997. xi, 321 p.: ill., maps; 25 cm. Oxford studies in anthropological linguistics; 9. Appendix 1: Comparative Korowai-Kombai lexical items: English-Korowai-Kombai, pp. 221-225; Appendix 2: Vocabulary, Korowai-English, pp. 226-257; Appendix 3: Indonesian Loan Words in Korowai (Indonesian source words are glossed only when changes have occurred), Korowai-English-Indonesian, pp. 258-261. Includes bibliographical references (p. 297-302) and index. Also available on-line.

[**KORYAK**] Koryak is a Chukotko-Kamchatkan language spoken by about 1,700 people in the easternmost extremity of Siberia, mainly in Koryak Okrug. It is mostly spoken by Koryaks. Its close relative, the Chukchi language, is spoken by about three times that number. The language together with Chukchi, Kerek, Alutor and Itelmen forms the Chukotko-Kamchatkan language family. Its name in Koryak is нымылан Nymylan, but the Russian name is more common. The Chukchi and Koryaks form a cultural unit with an economy based on reindeer herding and both have autonomy within the Russian Federation (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kpy. Alternate Names: Chavchoven, Nymylan.

**1917:** [LILLY] *Koryak texts*, by Waldemar [Bogoras \(1865-1936\)](#). Leyden, E.J. Brill; New York, G.E. Stechert, 1917. Pp. vii, 153, [1] p. 25 cm. English Series: Publications of the American Ethnological Society, ed. by F. Boas.; v. 5. Original half-cloth and marbled paper, spine lettered in gold. Includes Koryak-English, pp. [107]-142, and English-Koryak, pp. 142-153. First published English-Koryak vocabulary. Second copy: IUW.

"The present volume was intended to include a collection of Kamchadal texts. Owing to the war, it has been impossible to communicate with Mr. Bogoras; and since the volume has been in type for over two years, it seems best to publish the collection of Karyak texts alone" (Editor's note).

"The texts contained in this volume were collected by me between December, 1900, and April, 1901. ... A considerable part of this time was spent in covering the long distances between the villages, the journey being made by reindeer or dog sledge and on snowshoes. Some parts of this territory had never been visited by any white man, not even by a single Russian trader..." (Introduction).

**1926:** see under **EVEN**.

**1939:** [IUW] *Nymylansko (koriaĭskko)-russkiĭ slovar'*; sostavil G. M. Korsakov, pod redaktsiei S. N. Stebnitskogo. Slovar' sodержit 5000 slov s prilozheniem grammaticheskogo ocherka nymylanskogo iazyka. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostr. i natš. slovarei, 1939. 350 p., 1 l. 14 cm. "Slovar' sostavlenn ... na osnove literatury, izdannoĭ na nymylanskom iazyke s 1932 goda i na osnove lichnykh zapiseĭ avtora."-p. 4. Koryak-Russian dictionary.

**1967:** [IUW] *Russko-koriaĭskii slovar'. 18 500 slov*. Sost. A.N. Zhukova. S. pril. kratkogo grammat. ocherka koriaĭk. iaz. Moskva, "Sov. èntsiklopediia, 1967. 749 p. 16 cm. In Cyrillic characters. Russian-Koryak dictionary.

**1980:** [IUW] *Īazyk palanskikh koriaĭkov*, A. N. Zhukova. Leningrad: "Nauka", Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1980. 288 p.; 23 cm. At head of title: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut iazykoznaniiā.

**1990:** [IUW] *Slovar' koriāksko-russkiĭ i russko-koriākskiĭ: okolo 4000 slov: posobie dlia uchashchikhsia nachal'noi shkoly*, A.N. Zhukova. 2-e izd., dorabotannoe. Leningrad: "Prosveshchenie", 1990. 221 p.; 21 cm. Koriāksko-russkiĭ, russko-koriākskiĭ slovar'. Koryak-Russian-Koryak dictionary.

**2004:** [IUW] *Basic topical dictionary of the Koryak-Chukchi languages = Basovyĭ tematicheskii slovar' koriāksko-chukotskikh iazykov*, Alevtina N. Zhukova, Tokusu Kurebito. Tokyo, Japan: Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 2004. xiv, 542 p.; 27 cm. Asian & African lexicon; no. 46. Introd. in English; words listed in Russian, English and the Koryak-Chukchi languages.

[**KOTT**] The Kott (Kot) language (Russian: Коттский язык) is an extinct Yeniseian language that was formerly spoken in central Siberia by the banks of Mana River, a tributary of the Yenisei river. It became extinct in the 1850s. Some linguists believe the Assan language was a dialect of Kott. Kott was closely related to Ket, still spoken farther north along the Yenisei river. In 1858, Matthias Castrén published the grammar and dictionary (*Versuch einer jennissei-ostjakischen und kottischen Sprachlehre*) [see under **KET**], which included material on the Kott and Ket (Yenisei-Ostyak) languages (Wiki).

Kott is not included in Ethnologue.

**1858:** see under **KET**.

[**KOYUKON**] Koyukon (also called Denaakk'e) is the geographically most widespread Athabaskan language spoken in Alaska. The Athabaskan language is spoken along the Koyukuk and the middle Yukon River in western interior Alaska. In 2007, the language had approximately 300 speakers, who were generally older adults bilingual in English. The total Koyukon ethnic population was 2,300 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: koy. Alternate Names: Ten'a.

**2000:** [IUW] *Koyukon Athabaskan dictionary*, by Jules Jetté and Eliza Jones; editor-in-chief, James Kari. Fairbanks, AK: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska Fairbanks, 2000. xciv, 1118 p.: ill., maps; 29 cm.

[**KPEEGO**] The Kpee language, Kpeego, commonly called Numu (Noumoukan), is a Mande language spoken by blacksmiths (numu) in Burkina Faso. It is thought to be similar to Ligbi in Ghana, but no comparison has been done (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cpo. Alternate Names: Noumou, Noumoukan, Numu.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1921:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**KPELLE, GUINEA**] The Kpelle /kə'pələ/ language (endonym: "Kpələɛ") is spoken by the Kpelle people and is part of the Mande family of languages. Guinean Kpelle (known as Guerze in French), spoken by half a million people, concentrated primarily, but not exclusively, in the forest regions of Guinea, whose capital, Nzérékoré, is the third largest city in Guinea and the largest city in the Guinée forestière region of south-eastern Guinea bordering Liberia, Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone. Liberian Kpelle, spoken by half again as many, is currently taught in schools in Liberia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gkp. Alternate Names: Akpese, Gbese, Gerse, Gerze, Guerze, Kpele, Kpelese, Kpelesetina, Kperese, Kpese, Kpwessi, Northern Kpele, Pessa, Pessy.

**1910:** see under AVATIME.

**1952:** [LILLYbm] I. - R. P. J. Casthelain. *La Langue Guerzé. Grammaire* (p. 7) - *Dictionnaire* (p. 105). II. - R. P. P. Lassort. *Grammaire Guerzé* (p. 303). Dakar: IFAN, 1952. Original white and orange wrappers, lettered in black and orange. Pp. [2] 1-9 10-423 424-426. First edition. Mémoires de l'Institut Français d'Afrique. Noir, No. 20. Not in Zauhmüller. Henrix 851. The Kpelle-French dictionary is on pp. [107]-302. This appears to be the first French dictionary of Kpelle. Second copy: IUW. It was reprinted in 1971 by Swets & Zeitlinger.

"The first Kpelle, legend tells us, fell from the moon. They still show the spot where he landed, between Beyla and Boola... Beneath its appearance as a legend, the opening of the story confirms what we know from other sources, that the Kpelle entered the forests from the North, after the Manons and the Tomas were already there... Like all indigenous languages, Kpelle varies more or less according to region. The Kpelle reflected in this dictionary is the dialect of the regions of Gouecké, Samoé, and the canton of Boo, that is, the dialect spoken by the majority of the Kpelle living in French Guinea" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**KPELLE, LIBERIA**] The Kpelle /kə'pələ/ language (endonym: "Kpɛɛ") is spoken by the Kpelle people and is part of the Mande family of languages. Guinean Kpelle (known as Guerze in French), spoken by half a million people, concentrated primarily, but not exclusively, in the forest regions of Guinea, whose capital, Nzérékoré, is the third largest city in Guinea and the largest city in the Guinée forestière region of south-eastern Guinea bordering Liberia, Ivory Coast, and Sierra Leone. Liberian Kpelle, spoken by half again as many, is currently taught in schools in Liberia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xpe. Alternate Names: Gbese, Kpele, Kpwessi, Pessa, Pessy.

**1930a:** [LILLYbm] *The Kpelle Language in Liberia. Grammatical Outline. Colloquial Sentences and Vocabulary*, by D[iedrich] Westermann & H[ans] J[oachim] Melzian. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer / Ernst Vohsen, 1930. Original limp brown cloth, lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI VII-VIII, 1-85 86-88. First edition thus. Zauhmüller col. 230 (listing only *Die Kpelle Sprache in Liberia*, Berlin, 1924). Hendrix 894. "In cooperation with the Firestone Plantations Company and the American Advisory Committee on Education in Liberia." This copy with the ink stamp "Central Office / Firestone Plantations / 34" and the ownership signature of Marks Danna Watkins. Second copy: IUW.

"The Kpelle language is spoken in the western part of the Republic of Liberia, on both sides of the middle and supper St. Paul's River... The languages loosely related to Kpelle are Mano and Gio in Eastern Liberia and Mende in Sierra Leone. All the languages mentioned thus form a linguistic unit, which may be called the Kpelle-Mende group. The Kpelle language is not limited to Liberia, but is also spoken in part of the adjoining French Guinea... The present book is intended as a guide for those who have to learn the language... [It] is based partly on material which I collected during a stay in Liberia in 1914 and 1915, and which is published in the following two books: *Die Kpelle, ein Negerstamm in Liberia*, Göttingen 1921, and: *Die Kpelle Sprache in Liberia*, Berlin 1924. When I visited Nigeria in 1929, the Firestone Corporation, who were interested in

the compilation of this book had...made arrangements for a young Kpelle man...to accompany me to Nigeria and back to Monrovia. This gave me an excellent opportunity...of supplementing and deepening my knowledge of the language and of preparing the outline of this book...In the final compilation of the book I had the pleasure of working together with Mr. Melzian who, during several years of study, has acquired a thorough knowledge of the language" (Westermann, Preface).

**1930b [1969]:** [IUW] *Die Kpelle-Sprache in Liberia; grammatische Einführung, Texte und Wörterbuch*, by Diedrich Westermann. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1924. Nendeln, Kraus Reprint, 1969. vii, 278 p. 22cm. Beiheft zur Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen. Hendrix 893.

**1973:** [IUW] *Kpelle-English dictionary*, by Theodore E. Leidenfrost and John S. McKay. Totota: Kpelle Literacy Center, Lutheran Church in Liberia, 1973-. Pagination inconsistent. iv, 4 p. 22 cm. Original green wrappers lettered and decorated in black. Reproduced from typescript. Cover title: Wóo-su-kula kòlò 1. Hendrix 852. In English and Kpelle. "A Kpelle-English Dictionary, Part One [a-z]" pp. [1]-64.

"The compilers are happy to present this PART ONE of a larger Kpelle-English dictionary publishing project. It is planned that a dictionary of about ten thousand entry-words will be published in five to ten installments. The final installment will contain all previously published material in alphabetic order. And English-Kpelle dictionary is also planned with the assistance of Dr. W.E. Welmers in 1974. The present dictionary contains over one thousand entry-words and several hundred additional words in illustrative phrases and in idiomatic expressions under the entry-word. The entry-words for Part One were compiled from W.E. Welmers and O. Spehr SPOKEN KPELLE 1957 ed. and from Nos. 1-5 of our Kpelle Literature titles published by the Kpelle Literacy Center" (Introduction).

New edition **2007:** [IUW] *Kpelee-woo-Kwii-woo su-kula kòlò = Kpelle-English dictionary: with a grammar sketch and English-Kpelle finderlist*, by Theodore E. Leidenfrost and John S. McKay. Moscow, Ida.: Palaverhut Press, c2007. xxxii, 400 p.; 24 cm. Library binding, incorporating original yellow front wrapper and spine, lettered in black. Includes bibliographical references (p. xxiii-xxv). Includes Kpelle-English dictionary, pp. 69-291, and English-Kpelle finderlist, pp. 295-399.

"We hope that this new edition of the Kpelle-English dictionary, even though it is only an incomplete sample of the vast word treasure of the Kpelle people and their still largely unrecorded rich culture of oral tradition, of parables, folk tales, will inspire our future younger native Kpelle lexicographers.... Their future work will accomplish what Luther did by unifying the variant German dialects. The future Kpelle lexicographers will complete the publication of an exhaustive collection of a monolingual Kpelle dictionary" (Acknowledgements).

**1981:** [IUW] *Kpelle, a reference handbook of phonetics, grammar, lexicon and learning procedures*, by Sharon V. Thach with David J. Dwyer. [S.l.: s.n.], 1981. iii, 204 p.: ill., maps; 28 cm. Library binding. Cover title: A reference handbook of Kpelle. Prepared for the United States Peace Corps at the African Studies Center of Michigan State University. Includes Kpelle-English dictionary, pp. 98-131, and English-Kpelle, pp. 133-173.

"[The present volume] was written for the learner who has the commitment to further his/her language study, but who lacks the general knowledge of how to proceed. It is the purpose then to give the learner the sufficient skills and knowledge to be able to carry out the orderly study of a foreign language on his/her own" (Introduction).

**1997:** [IUW] *Kpelle-English dictionary, with English-Kpelle glossary*, by Elizabeth Grace Winkler; assisted by Clara Jimmy-Samba. Bloomington, IN, U.S.A. (720 E. Atwater Ave., Bloomington 47401-3634): Indiana University Linguistics Club Publications, 1997. xxii, 101 p.; 28 cm. Library binding. Includes bibliographical references (p. xxi-xxii). Kpelle-English, pp. 7-67, and English-Kpelle glossary, pp. 71-101.

"The information found in this dictionary was collected over a four year period, beginning in... 1993. I began the dictionary by making lists of words from the environment. Later, I culled words from articles on Kpelle and glossaries, including a list of Mende words provided by fellow student Bill Anderson" (Preface).

**2009:** [IUW] *Kwaa pa Kpelee-woo ma kori = We have come to learn Kpelle*, by Paul Kanmu Ricks. 1st ed. Suakoko, Liberia: Cuttington University, 2009. v, 38 p.; 20 cm. Original reddish-brown wrappers, lettered in black, with a color illustration of a family reading on the front cover. Kpelle-English vocabulary, pp. 31-8.

"This manuscript is intended to begin the process of educating and promoting Kpelle knowledge to others. It will teach the Kpelle culture to the younger generation since moonlight oral tradition is no longer extensively practiced. It will help to perpetuate the positive aspects of our culture. Above all, this book will make the learning of the Kpelle language much easier and interesting" (Introduction).

[**KRACHE**] Krache (Krachi, Krakye) is a Guang language spoken by 58,000 in Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kye. Alternate Names: Kaakyi, Krachi, Krakye.

**1966:** see 1966a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1989:** see 1989b under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**KRAHN, WESTERN**] Western Krahn is the principal language spoken by the Krahn people of Liberia and Ivory Coast. It is part of a series a dialects of the Wee (Guere) dialect continuum spoken by the Krahn and Guere peoples (Wiki).

Ethnologue: krw. Alternate Names: Krahn, Kran, Northern Krahn, Western Kran.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**KRAHÔ**] [Wiki redirects Krahô to Timbira]: Timbira is a dialect continuum of Ge languages of Brazil. The various tribal dialects are distinct enough to sometimes be considered separate languages. The principal varieties, Krahô /'kra:hou/(Craô), and Kanela /kæ'nelə/(Canela), have 2000 speakers apiece, few of whom speak Portuguese. Kreye, however, is nearly extinct, with only 30 speakers in 1995.

Ethnologue: xra. Alternate Names: Craho, Craô, Kraô.

**1931:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**[KRENAK]** The Krenak language, or Botocudo, is the moribund sole surviving language of a small family believed to be part of the Macro-Gê languages. It was once spoken by the Botocudo people in Minas Gerais, but is known primarily by older women today (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kqq. Alternate Names: Botocudo.

**1948:** [IUW] *Vocabulário português-Botocudo*, by C. Monteiro; organização, prefácio e notas de M. de L. de Paula Martins. Sao Paulo, Brasil: Museu Paulista, 1948. 51 p.: ill., facsim., fold. table; 27 cm. Series: Boletim (Museu Paulista). Documentação lingüística 2. Bibliography: p. 47-50.

**[KRIO]** Sierra Leonean Creole or Krio is the lingua franca and the de facto national language spoken throughout the West African nation of Sierra Leone. Krio is spoken by 97% of Sierra Leone's population and unites the different ethnic groups in the country, especially in their trade and social interaction with each other. Krio is the primary language of communication among Sierra Leoneans at home and abroad. The language is native to the Sierra Leone Creole people or Krios, (a community of about 300,000 descendants of freed slaves from the West Indies, United States and Great Britain), and is spoken as a second language by millions of other Sierra Leoneans belonging to the country's indigenous tribes. English is Sierra Leone's official language, while Krio, despite its common use throughout the country, has no official status. Due to its similarity to English, it is often mistaken for English slang (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kri. Alternate Names: Creole, Patois.

**1964:** [IUW] *Introductory Krio language training manual (Preliminary Copy)*, co-authors, James L. Wilson ... [et al.]. [Bloomington, IN.: s.n. ], 1964. 332 f.: ill.; 28 cm. Library binding, preserving original gray wrappers, lettered in black and outline black. Indiana University. Sierra Leone Peace Corps Project. Photoreproduction of typescript. "This manual was compiled under the auspices of the Sierra Leone Peace Corps Project at Indiana University, Summer, 1964." Part VI, Lexicon, Krio-English, ff. 311-332.

"Included in the Lexicon presented here are the vocabularies and idioms from each lesson... arranged alphabetically" (f. 310).

**1980:** [LILLY] *A Krio-English Dictionary*, compiled by Clifford N. Fyle & Eldred D. Jones. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1980. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. green and white, lettered in white and green. Pp. *i-iv v-li lii, l 2-418 419-428*. First edition. Hendrix 899. Clifford Fyle's copy with his annotations, two carbon copies of letters from him to Eldred D. Jones, and one t.l.s. from Jones to Fyle at the Centre for African Studies at the University of Edinburgh, all discussing the dictionary and the Krio language in some detail. Second copy: LILLYbm. Third copy: IUW.

"Krio is an English-oriented... creole language... Modern Krio closely follows the pattern of development to be expected of creole languages. At the same time, it is a West African language which has adapted even its English and European borrowings into the mould of other West African languages, particularly of the Kwa language group to which Yoruba belongs... In Sierra Leone at present, Krio is important not only as a native language but equally or even more as a national lingual franca. It continues to exist side by side with English, but while this coexistence still makes for large-scale borrowing it

does not destroy the distinctiveness of Krio as a separate language" (Introduction). "[This dictionary is] the most comprehensive and thorough-going record available of any pidgin or creole, and among the most complete of any African language" (from inner flap of d.j.).

**1983:** [IUW] *A handbook of Krio*, by M.E. Ajayi Coomber. [S.l.]: Fourah Bay College Bookshop, 1983. 109 p.; 25 cm. Bibliography: p. 109.

[**KRIOL**] Kriol is an Australian creole language that developed from a pidgin used initially in the region of Sydney and Newcastle in New South Wales in the early days of White colonisation, and that then moved west and north with White and Black stockmen. The pidgin died out in most parts of the country, except in the Northern Territory, where the contact between European settlers, Chinese and other Asians and the indigenous people in the northern regions of Australia has maintained a vibrant use of the language. It is spoken by about 30,000 people. Despite the language's similarities to English in vocabulary, it has a distinct syntactic structure and grammar, and is, therefore, a language in its own right (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rop. Alternate Names: Roper-Bamyili Creole.

**1941:** [LILLY] *Handbook of Pidgin English: Aboriginal and South Sea Islands*. Melbourne: Australian Army, 1941. Original tan wrappers lettered in black. Pp. 1 2-11 12. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Reinecke. "Notified in A.S.Os., dated 31<sup>st</sup> August, 1941" on front wrappers. "Issued by command of the Military Board" (verso of front wrapper). Includes "Short Vocabulary of Aboriginal Pidgin English," pp. 2-5, and "Short Vocabulary of South Sea Islands Pidgin English," pp. 7-[12].

"Pidgin English varies according to the islands and the individual... [A] boat boy's explanation of engine trouble was 'He yes yes, he no no, he yes, he no, now he is no allatime.' It is, therefore, to be realized [that] some degree of patience and ingenuity is required for conversing in Pidgin English" (p. 6).

**1979:** [IUW] *Beginnings of a Ngukurr-Bamyili Creole dictionary*, compiled by John R. and Joy L. Sandefur. Darwin [Australia]: Summer Institute of Linguistics, Australian Aborigines Branch, 1979. v, 136 p.; 26 cm. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black, with unprinted black tape spine. Series: Work papers of SIL-AAB: Series B; v. 4. Includes Kriol-English, pp. [1]-136.

"Because of the preliminary nature of most of the material to appear in the Work Papers, these volumes are being circulated on a limited basis" (Preface). "Entries for this dictionary have, for the most part, come from the fieldwork of the compilers. Entries have, however, also been taken from personal dictionaries of word lists compiled by [a series of other named people]... The English gloss or meanings given for entries are only the primary or basic meanings" (Introduction).

[**KRONGO**] Krongo, also spelled Korongo or Kurungu and known as Dimodongo, Kadumodi, or Tabanya after local towns, is a Kadu language spoken in Kordofan. Fama is a dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kgo. Alternate Names: Dimodongo, Kadumodi, Korongo, Kurungu, Niino mo-di, Tabanya.

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Die Krongo-Sprache (niino mó-di). Beschreibung, Texte, Wörterverzeichnis*, by Mechthild Reh. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag, 1985. Original

wrappers wrappers, lettered in green. Pp. *i-v* vi-xv *xvi*, 1 2-490 491-492 (2 pp. adverts.). First edition. Kölner Beiträge zur Afrikanistik, Vol. 12. Includes Krongo-German, pp. 405-444, and German-Krongo, pp. 445-484, with bibliography, pp. [485]-490. Second copy: IUW.

"Krongo, which the speakers themselves call niino mó-di ('home language') is spoken in the southwest of the linguistically quite heterogeneous Nuba Mountains in the Democratic Republic of Sudan... The number of speakers was estimated by Nadel in 1947 at 14,000. There are no more recent figures. The speakers of Krongo are, like all Nubas, farmers. Their primary crop is sorghum... Domestic animals include pigs, cattle, goats, sheep and chickens... Krongo belongs, along with eight further languages and dialects, to the Kadugli group of languages" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**KRUMEN, PLAPO**] Krumen is a dialect continuum spoken by the Krumen people of Liberia and Ivory Coast (Tabou and Grabo subprefectures). It is a branch of the Grebo languages, a subfamily of the Kru languages and ultimately of the Niger–Congo languages. It had 48,300 speakers in 1993. The main varieties are Tepo. Ply and Plapo. Plapo has only a hundred speakers and no dialectical variation (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ktj. Alternate Names: Plapo.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**KRUMEN, PYE**] Krumen is a dialect continuum spoken by the Krumen people of Liberia and Ivory Coast (Tabou and Grabo subprefectures). It is a branch of the Grebo languages, a subfamily of the Kru languages and ultimately of the Niger–Congo languages. It had 48,300 speakers in 1993. The main varieties are Tepo. Ply and Plapo. Plapo has only a hundred speakers and no dialectical variation (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pye. Alternate Names: Kroumen, Northeastern Krumen, Southeastern Krumen.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**KRUMEN, TEPO**] Krumen is a dialect continuum spoken by the Krumen people of Liberia and Ivory Coast (Tabou and Grabo subprefectures). It is a branch of the Grebo languages, a subfamily of the Kru languages and ultimately of the Niger–Congo languages. It had 48,300 speakers in 1993. The main varieties are Tepo. Ply and Plapo. Plapo has only a hundred speakers and no dialectical variation (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ted. Alternate Names: Kroumen, Kru, Krumen, Southern Krumen, Southwestern Kroumen.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1964:** [LILLYbm] "'Le Langaige de Guynee': A Sixteenth Century Vocabulary from the Pepper Coast," by David Dalby and P.E.H. Hair, in: *African Language Studies V, Collected Papers in Oriental and African Studies*. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1964, pp. [115]-191. Kru-French, pp. 178-180, with modern English-Kru translations, pp. 183-186.

"Little information is available from before the seventeenth century on African languages south of Ethiopia and the Sahara... Recent research, however, has shown that interest in African languages was first aroused during the sixteenth century, when a number of individuals collected vocabularies which have remained in manuscript, but

which are substantial enough to be of interest to linguists. One such vocabulary, entitled *le langaige de guynee et le francoys*, is included in a French navigational manual, compiled in manuscript during the 1540's and subsequently unpublished. The language of the vocabulary has hitherto been unidentified, but comparison with modern forms indicates that the language is in fact Kra (i.e. 'Kru'). The vocabulary, totalling over eighty words, with translations in French, represents the earliest substantial record, as yet discovered, of any African language south of Ethiopia and the Sahara."

[**KUANUA**] The Tolai language, or Kuanua, is spoken by the Tolai people of Papua New Guinea, who live on the Gazelle Peninsula in East New Britain Province. (This language is often referred to in the literature as Tolai. However, Tolai is actually the name of the cultural group. The Tolais themselves refer to their language as a *tinata tuna*, which translates as "the real language". Kuanua is apparently a word in Ramoaaina meaning "the place over there".) Unlike many languages in Papua New Guinea, Tolai is a healthy language and not in danger of dying out to Tok Pisin, although even Tolai suffers from a surfeit of loanwords from Tok Pisin, e.g. the original *kubar* has been completely usurped by the Tok Pisin *braun* for brown or the Tok Pisin *vilivil* for bicycle has replaced the former *aingau*. It is considered a prestigious language and is the primary language of communication in the two major centers of East New Britain: Kokopo and Rabaul (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ksd. Alternate Names: Blanche Bay, Gunantuna, New Britain Language, Tinata Tuna, Tolai, Tuna.

**1907:** [LILLYbm] *Theoretisch-praktischer Lehrgang der Neu-pommerschen Sprache (Bismarck-Archipel) nebst einem deutsch-neupommersch und neupommersch-deutschen Wörterbuch*, by Assunto Costantini. Berlin: Kommissionsverlag von Georg Reimer, 1907. Bound with three further volumes in the series, in dark-green quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards stamped "Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts"; spine lettered in gold; original wrappers bound in. Pp. [8] 1 2-222 223-224. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Series: Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen, Bd. V. Includes German-Neupommersch [Kuanua], pp. [75]-144, and Neupommersch [Kuanua]-German, pp. [145]-222. Costantini published an earlier version of the dictionary in 1902.

"The author of the present work, Mr. Assunto Costantini, former missionary in the Bismarck Archipelago and now a plantation manager there, is known as one of the most eminent authorities on the linguistic relationships of the island group. An earlier publication by him, *Elementarbuch der neupommerschen Sprache [einem deutsch-pommerschen Wörterbuch]*, appeared in Sydney in 1902. He presented this larger work on the same subject to the Seminar for Oriental Languages, for which I would like to offer here my heartfelt thanks. Since Mr. Costantini lives in the Bismarck Archipelago, it was unfortunately not possible to send him the galley proofs of his work" (Untitled note, Ed. Sachau, tr: BM).

**1920:** [LILLYbm] *A New Britain Phrase Book*, compiled by J. H. L[awry] Waterhouse. Rabaul, New Britain: printed and published at the Mission Press, Malakuna, 1920. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [4] i ii, 1-26 (interleaved with blank pages) [6]. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes New Britain-English phrases, "some useful words" (p. 22), numerals, days of the week, native names of plants, etc.

"This booklet does not profess to be anything more than a collection of some 200 short, useful sentences in the New Britain language with English equivalents.... It need hardly be pointed out that there are very many different dialects in use throughout New Britain and adjacent islands. That used in this booklet ("a tinata Kuanua") is spoken and understood by many thousands of natives in New Britain and New Ireland, and already a considerable Mission literature has been printed in it" (Preface). This is a presentation copy from the author: "W. E. Armstrong Esq. | With the Compiler's compliments | Rabaul. | 26.ii.'21." Wallace Edwin Armstrong was a government anthropologist in New Guinea whose *Report on the Suau-Tawala* was published in Sydney in 1923. His report included information on magic, feasts and social organization.

**1939:** [LILLYbm] *A New Guinea Language Book (Blanche Bay Dialect)*, compiled by J. H. L[awry] Waterhouse. Sydney: Australian National Research Council / Australasian Medical Publishing Company, 1939. Original limp red cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-9 10-44 (interleaved following p. 18 with blank pages). First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Blanche Bay vocabulary, pp. [29]-44.

"Mr. J. H. L. Waterhouse has had thirty years' experience of Melanesian peoples.... For the last ten years he has devoted himself to the study of what is known as the Blanche Bay language spoken by between 30,000 and 40,000 natives in New Britain and by several thousands in New Ireland. He has had access to the language studies of the late Rev. J. H. Magetts, whose work he has edited and augmented in the present volume, which now contains 1300 words and over 300 phrases" (Foreword, W. Ramsay McNicoll, Administrator to the Mandated Territory of New Guinea). "There are many natives...coming from Mr. Waterhouse's own school at Nodup, as well as from mission schools, who will welcome this Language Book and by means of the interleaving enlarge its scope and usefulness. The selling price of the book is being kept down to a minimum so that the natives, as well as the whites, may be able to buy it" (Introduction, A. P. Elkin, University of Sydney). "The dialect with which this booklet deals is known variously as the *tinata tuna* or *tinata Kuannua*, and with slight variations is the mother tongue of the natives of the Gazelle Peninsula in the northeast corner of New Britain....A recent development has been its introduction to the important goldfield areas on the New Guinea mainland, in the west of the Mandated Territory. Groups of boys, almost all of whom can read and write in the Blanche Bay dialect, go constantly to Administration and private employment and establish their mother tongue on new ground.... An enlarged dictionary of the Blanche Bay dialect based on Rev. R. H. Rickard's valuable holograph work is in course of preparation, but is hope that meantime this booklet will fill a gap" (Preface).

**Ca. 1950:** [LILLY] *English-Kuanua dictionary*, by A.J. Mannering. Rabaul [Papua New Guinea]: Methodist Overseas Missions, [ca. 1960]. 120 leaves. Reproduced from typescript. 26 cm. In gray printed wrappers with a red adhesive spine. First edition. Includes English-Kuanua, pp. 1-120.

"Jean Mannering taught school with the Methodist Overseas Mission at Vatnabara on the Duke of York Islands after World War II, and then at Vunairima on New Britain until 1965. She compiled this dictionary over a period of seven years" (dealer information).

**1960:** [Lillybm] *A dictionary of the Raluana language (New Britain, S.W. Pacific). Raluana-English, with an Introduction and English-Raluana Index*, by Peter A.

Lanyon-Orgill. Victoria, B.C.: Published by the author, 1960. Original orange cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-6 7-652 653-656. First edition. Includes Raluana [a dialect of Kuanua]-English, pp. 91-505, and an English-Raluana [a dialect of Kuanua] index, pp. 509-635. This is the first true dictionary of this dialect. Second copy: IUW.

"My first knowledge of the Raluana (Kuanua, or Tuna) language was in the form of short word-lists which I constructed as a result of my reading of the translations of Genesis and Exodus (1917 edition) in the latter part of 1936. Shortly after this I compiled larger vocabularies... More extensive vocabularies resulted from the New Testament, the revised translation of which had just appeared. Together with the work of Costantini [see above] and Dempwolff's vocabulary, these materials formed the basis of my own vocabulary which I issued in a tentative form in 1942.... This [present] book has been a quarter of a century in the making... it contains over 12,000 basic Raluana words.... The language here represented in a comparatively pure form is no longer to be heard spoken in that form, for the advance of pidgin-English, as well as 'pidgin-Japanese', has been accelerated by the invasions of large foreign elements into the area" (Preface).

"The Raluana language... is spoken around the great strategic centre of Rabaul in New Britain, and belongs to the Melanesian family of languages... Of these eight hundred Melanesian languages only about twenty are covered by extensive word-lists in print... [I]t may be remarked that Raluana is likely to become the *lingua franca* for the whole of the Bismarck Archipelago" (Introduction).

**1974:** [IUW] *Tolai language course*, by Karl J. Franklin, Harland B. Kerr, Clive H. Beaumont. 3d ed. Huntington Beach, Calif.: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1974. 140 p.; 23 cm. Original pale yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. Language data. Asian-Pacific series; no. 7. Bibliography: p. 137-[138]. English-Tolai vocabulary, pp. 77-99, and Tolai-English "working" vocabulary, pp. 100-124. The second edition in 1967 expanded the Tolai-English vocabulary and completely revised the grammar section. The third edition (1974) does not seem to have significantly expanded the vocabulary.

"This study was undertaken by the authors as members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics for the Department of the Administrator. The purpose is to prepare materials by which government officers are aided in learning to speak the Tolai language. Most of the Tolai expressions have been checked with Rev. Lutton of the Methodist Overseas Mission.... The initial field work was carried out in December 1959, and January 1960 and the material has been subsequently revised" (Preface to the First Edition, 1961).

[**KUAY**] Kuy, also known as Kui, Soui or Kuay (Khmer: ភ្នំស្រីក្រវែល), is a Katuic language, part of the larger Austroasiatic family spoken by the Kuy people of Southeast Asia. Kuy is one of the Katuic languages within the Austroasiatic family. It is spoken in Isan, Thailand by about 300,000 people, in Salavan, Savannakhet and Sekong Provinces of Laos by about 64,000; and in Preah Vihear, Stung Treng and Kampong Thom Provinces of northern Cambodia by 15,500 people (Wiki)

Ethnologue: kdt. Alternate Names: Cuoi, Khamen-Boran, Kui, Kui Souei, Kuoy, Kuuy, Soai, Suai, Suay, Suei, Sui, Suoi.

**1996:** see under **KATUIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KUBO**] Kubo is a Trans-New Guinea language of New Guinea, spoken in the plains of the Strickland River (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jko.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KUGBO**] Kugbo is a Central Delta language of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kes.

**1969:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**KUI (India)**] Kui (also Kandh, Khondi, Khond, Khondo, Kanda, Kodu (Kōdu), Kodulu, Kuinga (Kūinga), Kuy) is a South-Central-Dravidian language spoken by the Khonds. It is mostly spoken in Orissa, and written in the Oriya script. With 641,662 registered native speakers, it figures at rank 29 in the 1991 Indian census. Distinct but closely related are the Gondi, Konda and Kuvi languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kxu. Alternate Names: Kanda, Kandh, Khond, Khondi, Khondo, Kodu, Kodulu, Kuinga, Kuy.

**1913:** [LILLYbm] *Kuinga Bassa. The Khond language as spoken by the Parjas (and kindred tribes) of the Madras Presidency*, by A. G. Fitzgerald. Calcutta: [Printed and Published for for Proprietor by M. Apel, at The Catholic Orphan Press], 1913. Original dark olive cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. 206 pp. and 4 photographic plates. First edition. English-Kuinga-Bassa, pp. 111-168. Not in Zaunmüller.

"This book...has been written from a Tea-Garden point of view for Tea-Planters, and simplicity has been the chief aim throughout...I am much indebted to Baba Durga Dutta of Dibrugarh for the fine photographic studies of typical Parjas...This book treats the language of the [Western Khonds], who were returned as numbering 190,695 souls at the census of 1901...Parjas have recollections of have practised the bloody rites of the Merriah, or Toki Sacrifice, in times gone bye. This horrible custom--human sacrifice--has now, however, been stamped out amongst the Khonds, and a pig, goat, or buffalo, takes the place of a human victim. Parjas are a fine sturdy race, and make most excellent labourers for Tea Gardens...They have an inordinate craving for beef flesh, and this has been a source of great trouble on Tea Gardens where a ready supply cannot be easily procured. Butcher shops for the sale of beef should be established near Gardens where Khonds are to be found in any number..."

**1966:** [IUW] *Lezginsko-russkiĭ slovar: okolo 28 000 slov*, Sostavili B. Talibov i M. Gadzhiev; pod redaktsieĭ R. Gaĭdarova; s prilozheniem grammaticheskogo ocherka lezginskogo iazyka B. Talibova. Moskva: Izd-vo "Sovetskaia entsiklopediia", 1966. 603 p.; 21 cm. Bibliography: p. 602-603. Kui-Russian dictionary.

[**KUI (Indonesia)**] Kui is a Trans-New Guinea language spoken by 4,240 people (as of 2000) in several enclaves on Alor Island, East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kvd. Alternate Names: Lerabain, Masin-Lak.

**1978:** [LILLY] *Kui (Suai)-Thai-English Dictionary*, by Prasert Sriwises, edited by Theraphan L. Thongkum & Jerry W. Gainey. Bangkok: Indigenous Languages of Thailand Research Project; Chulalongkorn University Language Institute, 1978. First edition. [8] [32 pp. numbered in Thai] xxvii, 434 p., 18 p. [second pagination], 13 p. [third pagination], 23 p. [fourth pagination]. 26.5 cm. Reproduced from typescript.

Original light blue wrappers, lettered in black. Title page in Thai and English. Preliminaries include two pages of errata. Kui-Thai-English, pp. 1-434; Addenda, Kui-Thai-English, pp. 1-18 [second pagination]; Thai index, pp. [1]-13 [third pagination]; English index, pp.[1]-23 [fourth pagination]. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"This Kui-Thai-English Dictionary is the second in a series of dictionaries of unwritten languages spoken in Thailand produced by the Indigenous Languages of Thailand Research Project.... Writing dictionaries, especially for previously unwritten and unresearched languages, is a task which requires a considerable amount of time and effort. And more often than not the 'finished' product is inadequate and inaccurate in several ways. During the beginning stages of the approximately three years required to produce this dictionary, ILTRP staff members carried out a complete phonetic and phonological analysis of Kui, choosing to use the transcription system of the IPA... for the benefit of phoneticians and linguists in general. Dictionary entries are also transcribed in a standard Thai-based orthography for Thai-speaking readers who are not familiar with the IPA system" (Preface).

[**KUKAMA-KUKUMIRIA**] Cocama (Kokáma) is an indigenous language spoken by thousands of native people in western South America. It is spoken along the banks of the Northeastern lower Ucayali, lower Marañón, and Huallaga rivers and in neighboring areas of Brazil and an isolated area in Colombia. There are three dialects. The robust dialect is known as Cocama, Kokama, Kukama-Kukamiria, Ucayali, Xibitaoan, Huallaga, Pampadeque, and Pandequebo. By 1999, Cocamilla (Kokamiya) was moribund, being only spoken by people over 40. Out of a projected ethnic population of 15,000, the majority of Cocama speakers, 2,000, live in Perú. Remaining speakers live in Amazonas state in Brazil, where 50 out of 411 ethnic Chayahuitas speak it and it is known as Kokama or Kokamilla. Most speakers are trilingual and can also speak Portuguese and Spanish. Very few are monolingual. There are 20 ethnic groups in Colombia's Lower Putumayo area with an unknown number of Cocama-Cocamilla speakers. Most expected speakers would also be trilingual, but the language may be extinct in the region. Cocama is closely related to Omagua, a nearly extinct language spoken in Peru and Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cod. Alternate Names: Cocama, Cocama-Cocamilla, Huallaga, Kokama, Kokama-Kokamilya, Kukama, Pampadeque, Pandequebo, Ucayali, Xibitaoan.

**1972:** [IUW] *Gramática cocama: lecciones para el aprendizaje del idioma cocama*, by Norma Faust W[ille]. Yarinacocha, Perú: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Ministerio de Educación, 1972. 173 p.; 22 cm. Library binding. Serie Lingüística peruana; no. 6. "Versión española de Ezequiel Romero." Appendix II: Cocama-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 149-162.

[**KUKELE**] The Kele language, Kukele (Bakele, Ukele), is an Upper Cross River language of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kez. Alternate Names: Bakele, Ukele.

**1923:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**KUKU-YALANJI**] Guugu Yalandji (Kuku-Yalanji) is an Australian Aboriginal language of Queensland. It is the traditional language of the Kuku Yalanji people. Despite conflicts between the Kuku Yalanji people and British settlers in Queensland, the

Kuku Yalanji language has a healthy number of speakers, and that number is increasing. Though the language is threatened, the language use is vigorous and children are learning it in schools. All generations of speakers have a positive languages attitudes. The Kuku Yalanji still practice their traditional religion, and they have rich oral traditions. Many people in the Kuku Yalanji community also use English, but use is discouraged. 100 Kuku Yalanji speakers can both read and write in Kuku Yalanji (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gvn. Alternate Names: Gugu Yalandyi, Gugu Yalanji, Guguyalanji, Koko-Yalanji, Kuku-Yalangi.

**1964:** [IUW] "Gugu-Yulanji Vocabulary," by William and Lynette Oates, in: *Gugu-Yalanji and Wik-Munkan language studies*, by William and Lynette Oates ... [et al.]. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1964. 146 leaves; 26 cm. Red cloth library binding. Series: Occasional papers in aboriginal studies; no. 2. Linguistic series; no. 1. Gugu-Yalanji-English vocabulary, ff. 80-131, and English-Gugu-Yalanji, ff. 132-146. First printed vocabulary of this language.

"This vocabulary of approximately 1,200 words was compiled during two months field work on the Bloomfield River in 1959. Most of the material was transcribed from information supplied by Nr. Norman Baird which he took from notes he had previously made. An English index is included for convenience" (Preface).

[**KULANGO, BONDOUKOU**] Kulango is a Niger–Congo language of Ivory Coast and across the border in Ghana. There are two principal varieties, distinct enough to be considered separate languages: the Kulango of Bondoukou (Bonduku), and that of Bouna (Buna). Ethnologue report Bouna-dialect speakers understand Bondoukou, but not the reverse (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kcz.

**1921:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1958:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**2005:** [IUW] *Parlons koulango: Côte d'Ivoire*, by Kouakou Appoh Enoc Kra. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2005. 187 p.: map; 22 cm. Original peach-colored wrappers, lettered in green and black, with a color photo on the front cover. Collection "Parlons". Bibliographical references (p. 183-184). French-Kulango thematic vocabulary, pp. 143-159, Kulango-French vocabulary, pp. 160-182.

"The language itself includes two dialects: Bouna and Bondoukou-Tanda.... In fact, those who speak the Bouna dialect understand the Bondoukou-Tanda dialect, but the inverse has not been shown. The dialect used here is Bondoukou-Tanda" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**KULANGO, BOUNA**] Kulango is a Niger–Congo language of Ivory Coast and across the border in Ghana. There are two principal varieties, distinct enough to be considered separate languages: the Kulango of Bondoukou (Bonduku), and that of Bouna (Buna). Ethnologue report Bouna-dialect speakers understand Bondoukou, but not the reverse. Bouna in addition has (sub)dialects Sekwa and Nabanj. In Ghana, the principal towns in which the language is spoken are Badu and Seikwa, both in the Tain district of the Brong Ahafo Region. Variations of the name 'Kulango' include Koulango, Kolango, Kulange,

Nkurange, Nkoramfo, Nkuraeng, and Kulamo; alternate names are Lorhon, Ngwela, and Babé (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nku. Alternate Names: Koulango, Kulange, Nkuraeng, Nkurange.

**1933:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1958:** see **1958a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**KULISUSU**] Kulisusu is an Austronesian language (one of the Celebic languages) of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is part of a dialect chain with two minor languages, Koroni and Taloki (Wiki).

Ethnologue: vkl. Alternate Names: Kalisusu, Kolensusu, Kolinsusu.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**KULUNG (Nepal)**] Kulung (autonym: Kulu rɨŋ, [kulu rɨŋ]) is a Kiranti language spoken by an estimated 33,000 people. Kulung in some ten villages along the upper reaches of the Huŋga or Hoŋgu river (a tributary of the Dūdḥkosī), in Solu Khumbu District of Sagarmāthā Zone, Nepal. The main Kulung-speaking villages are Chhemsī and Chheskam. The particular dialect of the language spoken in these two villages is considered by the Kulung to be the most original form of their language. Downstream, on both sides of the Huŋga river, in villages that are now called Luchcham, Gudel, Chocholung, Nāmluŋ, Pilmo, Bung, Chhekmā, and Sātdi, less prestigious varieties of Kulung are spoken (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kle. Alternate Names: Kulu Ring, Kulunge.

**2005:** [LILLY] *Kulu Rai-Nepali Shabdakosh (Kulung Rai-Nepali Dictionary)*, by Bhupa Dhoj Rai. Italian Research Project, Everest K<sup>2</sup>-CNR: 2005. 203 p. Original two-tone blue, white and gray wrappers, lettered in white, blue and black. Kulung-Neapli, pp. 1-203. All entries are in Davnagari script. Introduction also in English. A Nepali-Kulung dictionary was published in 1992.

"[Mr. Bhopa Choj Rai] put many years into the editing of the Kulung-Nepali Dictionary, which is the first exhaustive dictionary of the Kulung Rai language. His work is a rare and important contribution to the knowledge of the linguistic heritage of the little-known Tibeto-berman speaking group of Eastern Nepal" (Introduction, Dr. Martino Nicoletti, Director, Anthropological Section of the Italian Research Project, Everest K<sup>2</sup>-CNR).

**2006:** [IUW] *A grammar of Kulung*, by Gerard Jacobus Tolsma. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2006. xiv, 286 p.: ill., map; 25 cm. Original mustard-yellow cloth over boards, lettered in black, with a color photo of tribal members on the front cover. First edition. Brill's Tibetan studies library; v. 5/4. Brill's Tibetan studies library. Languages of the greater Himalayan region. Appendix 3: Kulung-English lexicon, pp. [229]-278. Includes bibliographical references (p. [285]-286). Preliminary material includes a detailed summary of previous published vocabularies of Kulung, with judgments on their value (pp. 4-5).

"The data presented here were collected during four field trips which the author undertook to Nepal between 1992 and 2005. This grammar of Kulung is an exhaustive reference work for Tibeto-Burman linguistics, language typology, and linguistic theory" (from rear cover).

[**KUMAN** (Papua New Guinea)] Kuman (also Chimbu or Simbu) is a language of Chimbu Province, Papua New Guinea. In 1994, it was estimated that 80,000 people spoke Kuman, 10,000 of them monolinguals; in the 2000 census, 115,000 were reported, with few monolinguals. Like other Chimbu languages, Kuman has rather unusual lateral consonants (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kue. Alternate Names: Chimbu, Simbu.

**1969:** [IUW] *A comparative study of Kuman and Pawaian*, by D. Trefry. Canberra, Australian National University, 1969. iv, 94 p. fold. map. 26 cm. First edition. Original light green wrappers, lettered in black, with green cloth spine lettered in silver. Pacific linguistics. Series B. "Lexical Comparison," based on 100 word Swadesh list, English-Pawaia-Kuman, pp. 2-4, with "Comparison of another 100 common words," English Pawaia-Kuman, pp. 4-7.

[**KUMAONI**] Kumaoni is spoken by over 2,360,000 (1998) people in Uttarakhand, primarily in districts Almora, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Bageshwar, Champawat, Udham Singh Nagar as well as in areas of Himachal Pradesh and Nepal. Almost all people who can speak and understand Kumaoni can also speak and understand Hindi, the official language of India. Due to a number of reasons (including the predominance of Hindi), the use of Kumaoni is shrinking very rapidly. UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger designates Kumaoni as language in the unsafe category and which requires consistent conservation efforts (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kfy. Alternate Names: Kamaoni, Kumau, Kumauni, Kumawani, Kumgoni, Kumman, Kunayaoni.

**1994:** [LILLY] *Hindī-kumāṁnī-Āngreṣī śabdakośa: Hindi-Kumaoni-English dictionary* / lekhaka Śera Simha Bishta. Saṁskaraṇa 1. First edition. Almorā: Śrī Almorā Buka Dīpo, 1994. [8], xxxv, 343 p.; 23 cm. Bound in purple cloth, spine stamped in gold, with original orange, white, yellow and black dust jacket, lettered in black. Preliminary material in Hindi. Hindi-Kumaoni-English, pp. 1-343.

[**KUMBAINGGAR**] Kumbainggar language (also spelled Gumbaingari, Gumbaynggir, Kumbaingeri, Gambalamam, and also called Baanbay) is an aboriginal Australian language. It is spoken by the Gumbaynggir people, native to the New South Wales Mid North Coast. It is the only surviving language in the Gumbaynggiric family of Pama-Nyungan stock. Ethnologue: kgs. Alternate Names Baanbay, Gambalamam, Gumbaingari, Gumbainggar, Gumbaynggir, Gumbayunggir, Kumbaingeri.

**1903:** [LILLY] "Das Kūmbainggeri: Eine Eingeborenen-sprache von Neu-Süd-Wales," by R. H. Mathews. "Sonderdruck aus Band XXIII (der dritten Folge Band III), der 'Mitteliungen der anthropologischen Gesellechaft in Wien', pp. [321]-328. Vienna: Selbstverlag der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft, 1903. Original printed yellow wrappers. German-Kumbainggar vocabulary, pp. 324-328. This is an [unsigned] German translation from the original English manuscript, according to the cover title. By 1981, the remaining speakers numbered "1 possibly". First printed vocabulary of this language.

**2001:** [IUW] *A Gumbaynggir language dictionary = Gumbaynggir bijaarr jandaygam*, produced by the Muurrbay Aboriginal Language and Culture Cooperative. Canberra: Aboriginal Studies Press for the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, 2001. 160 p.: ill., map; 25 cm.

[**KUMIAI**] Kumeyaay (Kumiai), also known as Central Diegueño, Kamia, and Campo, is the Native American language spoken by the Kumeyaay people of southern San Diego and Imperial counties in California. Hinton (1994:28) suggested a conservative estimate of 50 native speakers of Kumeyaay. A more liberal estimate (including speakers of Ipai and Tipai), supported by the results of the Census 2000, is 110 people in the US, including 15 persons under the age of 18. There were 377 speakers reported in the 2010 Mexican census, including 88 who called their language "Cochimi". Kumeyaay belongs to the Yuman language family and to the Delta–California branch of that family. Kumeyaay and its neighbors, Ipai to the north and Tipai to the south, were often considered to be dialects of a single Diegueño language, but the current consensus among linguists seems to be that at least three distinct languages are present within the dialect chain (e.g., Langdon 1990). Confusingly, Kumeyaay is commonly used as a designation both for the central language of this family and for the Ipai-Kumeyaay-Tipai people as a whole. Tipai is also commonly used as a collective designation for speakers of both Kumeyaay and Tipai proper (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dih. Alternate Names: Campo, Cochimí, Comeya, Cuchimí, Diegueño, Kamia, Kamiai, Kamiyahi, Kamiyai, Ki-Miai, Ko'al, Ku'ahl, Kumeyaai, Kumeyaay, Kumia, Kw'aal, Quemayá, Tipai', Tipái, Tipéi.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 15 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1973:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Mesa Grande Diegueño. 'Lipay Aa-English / English - 'Lipay Aa*, by Ted Couro and Christina Hutcheson, with introduction and notes by Margaret Langdon. Illustration by Leanne Hinton. Morongo Indian Reservation, Banning, California: Malki Museum Press, 1973. Original green and black wrappers, lettered in white and black, with photos on front and rear covers. Pp. [6] i-x, [2] 1-118. First edition. Includes Kumiái-English, pp. 1-57. and English-Kumiái, pp. 61-103. This copy signed and dated 1973 by Ted Couro and Margaret Langdon. Second copy: IUW.

"...the first dictionary of a Yuman Indian language, ... introduces a world of words, sounds, and ideas which directly reflect a still vital and cultural tradition of California and the Southwest. Diegueño is the major native language of San Diego County, and is still spoken today in a variety of dialects in the northern part of Baja California" (from rear cover).

[**KUMYK**] Kumyk (къумукъ тил, qumuq til) is a Turkic language, spoken by about 426,212 speakers (the Kumyks) in the Dagestan republic of Russian Federation. Irchi Kazak (Yırçı Qazaq; born 1839) is usually considered to be a founder of Kumyk literature. Kumyk was written using Arabic script until 1928, Latin script from 1928–1938, and Cyrillic script since then. The first regular newspapers and magazines appeared in 1917–18. It was composed sequentially of several Turkic dialects—those of the Oghur, Oghuz and Kypchak types—, which, in addition, have been interacting with Caucasian languages, namely Avar, Dargwa, Chechen, as well as with Ossetic. The language has also been influenced by Russian during the last century (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kum. Alternate Names: Kumuk, Kumuklar, Kumyki.

**1960:** [IUW] *Russko-kumyksiĭ slovar'*. Pod red. Z. Z. Bammatova. Okolo 30 000 slov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1960. 1148 p. 21 cm. Added t.p. in Kumyk.

**1969:** [IUW] *Kumyksko-russkiĭ slovar'*. [Sostavil A.G. Magomedov] *Okolo 13 000 slov*. Pod redaksiĭ Z.Z. Bammatova. Moskva, Sov. entsiklopediĭa, 1969. 408 p. 21 cm. At head of title: Dagestanskiĭ filial Akademii nauk SSSR. Institut istorii, ĭazyka i literatury im. G. TŠadasy. Added t. p. in Kumyk.

[**KUMZARI**] Kumzari (Persian: *ی‌کمزار*) is a Southwestern Iranian language that is similar to the Larestani and Luri languages. Although vulnerable, it survives today with between 4,000 and 5,000 speakers. It is spoken by Kumzaris in the Kumzar coast of Musandam Peninsula, northern Oman. This is the only Iranian language spoken exclusively in the Arabian Peninsula. Kumzaris can also be found in the towns of Dibba and Khasab as well as various villages, and on Larak Island. The speakers are descendants of fishermen who inhabited the coast of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zum. Alternate Names: Kumzai.

**1930:** [LILLYbm] *The Kumzari dialect of the Shihuh tribe, Arabia and a vocabulary*, Bertram Thomas [1892- ]. London: The Royal Asiatic society, 1930. Original gray paper pasted to boards, with tan paper spine, lettered in and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1 2-70. First edition. Series: Asiatic society monographs, vol. xxi. Includes English-Kumzari, pp. 19-57. First published vocabulary of the language. This copy with the ownership stamp of Joseph Redlinger, Jacksonville, Florida. Redlinger was author of *America's first pioneers, Santa Maria Filipine Mission at Pensacola, Florida*, 1954, and *The Holy Mass according to the Syrian rite of Antioch with Anaphora of the Twelve Apostles*, Jacksonville, Fla., 1955.

"Kumzari is a dialect spoken exclusively by certain coastal elements of the Shihuh tribe.... Kumzari is largely a compound of Arabic and Persian, but is distinct from them both. As it is spoken it is comprehensible neither to the Arab nor to the Persian visitor of usual illiteracy.... Kumzari is not a written language (not before written up), and the grammatical rules and vocabulary which follow I have collected, with the help of Ali Muhammad my Arab secretary, from the lips of its illiterate exponents" (p. [1]).

[**KUNA**] The Kuna language, spoken by the Kuna people of Panama and Colombia, belongs to the Chibchan language family. The Kunas were living in what is now Northern Colombia and the Darién Province of Panama at the time of the Spanish invasion, and only later began to move westward towards what is now Kuna Yala due to a conflict with the Spanish and other indigenous groups. During the first decades of the twentieth century, the Panamanian government attempted to suppress many of the traditional customs. This was bitterly resisted, culminating in a short-lived yet successful revolt in 1925 known as the Tule Revolution (or people revolution), led by Iguabilikinya Nele Kantule of Ustupu and supported by American adventurer and part-time diplomat Richard Marsh - and a treaty in which the Panamanians agreed to give the Kuna some degree of cultural autonomy (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists two separate languages for Kuna: 1) Border Kuna (*kvn*: alternate names: Caiman Nuevo, Colombia Cuna, Cuna, Paya-Pucuro) and 2) San Blas Kuna (*cuk*:

alternate names: Cuna, Guna, San Blas Cuna).

**1852:** [LILLY] *The Isthmus of Darien ship canal*, by Dr. Cullen. London: E. Wilson, 1852. 64, iv p., [2] leaves of plates: ill. (part fold.), maps; 22 cm. Bound in green/grey stiff boards, with yellow paper label on spine, edges sprinkled brown. "Appendix. Vocabulary of words in the language of the Tule or Darien Indians." -- p. [1]-iv at end. NUC pre-1956, 129:123. BM, 46:908.

**1890:** [IUW] *Vocabulario castellano-cuna*, por A.L. Pinart. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1890. 63 p.; 19 cm. Library binding. Petite bibliothèque américaine 1. Spanish-Kuna vocabulary, pp. [9]-58, followed by "Algunas palabras de la lengua secreta de los leles o adivinos," and names of places and rivers, pp. [59]-63.

**1913:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Glossary of the Tule Language of Panama*, by J. Dyneley Prince. Lancaster, Penn.: The New Era Printing Company, 1913. New decorative paper over original blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 479-481 482-528. First edition. "Reprinted from the *American Anthropologist* (N.S.), vol. 15, no. 3 (July-September 1913)." Includes Cuna [Kuna, San Blas]-English, pp. 488-528. First substantial vocabulary of the language, compiled from all previous sources.

"The present article is a study of the words and analogies in the extant Tule material, based on a collation of [five previous sources, including Pinart's *Vocabulario Castellano-Cuna*, 1890]" (p. [480]).

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *Ethno-linguistic Cuna dictionary, with indices and references to A critical and comparative Cuna grammar (Etnologiska studier 14) and The grammatical sketch in Cuna chrestomathy (Etnologiska studier 18)*, by Nils M[agnus] Holmer [1904- ]. Goteborg: Etnografiska Museet, 1952. Original tan wrappers, lettered in red and black. Pp. 1-5 6-193 194-196 with 38 illustrations.. First edition. Series: Etnologiska Studier, v. 19. Zaunmüller, col. 43. Includes Kuna-English, pp. [1]-193. This copy with the ink stamps: "University of California" and "Anthropological Library" and the ownership stamp of A. L. Kroeber. Alfred Louis Kroeber [1876-1960] was one of the outstanding American linguists and anthropologists of his time. A prolific scholar, one of his earliest works was *Shoshonean dialects of California*, (Berkeley: The University Press, 1907), with comparative vocabularies of 19 Shonshonean dialects.

"The Cuna Dictionary ...comprises only such words and phrases as the author noted down during his and Dr. Henry Wassén's joint expedition to the Cuna Indians of Panama and Colombia in 1947" (Preface).

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario de la Lengua Kuna*, Jesus Erice. [S.l.: s.n.], Impresora de la Nacion, 1985. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in blue. Pp. 1-8 9-287 288. First edition. Includes Spanish-Kuna, pp. 9-165, and Kuna-Spanish, pp. 177-287. First true dictionary of the language.

"Finished in 1980, we were able to bring to public light the *Grammar of the Kuna Language*, as one of the fruits of our evangelization, for 38 consecutive years, on the Comarca de San Blas, known there as Kuna-Yala. Given its positive reception by the public, and at a point when the first edition was out of print, we thought of undertaking a second edition, corrected and augmented. In the meantime, we have brought to a happy conclusion this Dictionary of the same language" (Observacion, tr: BM).

**2002:** [IUW] *Hable kuna*, by Remi Henríquez B. Panamá, Rep. of Panamá: AUDOCYT, 2002 (Panamá, Rep. de Panamá: Impr. Articsa) 137 p.: ill.; 17 cm. Original light blue wrappers, lettered in black and yellow, with multi-colored decorations and a

color photography on the front cover. In Kuna and Spanish. "Contiene: Aspectos generales sobre el pueblo Kuna. Gramática general Kuna. Frases y conversaciones sobre diferentes temas. Diccionario de palabras más usadas Español-Kuna"--P. [4] of cover. Includes Spanish-Kuna dictionary, pp. 98-137.

"The final section consists of a small dictionary which may be consulted additionally as needed. With this section we hope that the reader will be able to progress on his own in learning the Kuna language" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[KUNAMA] The Kunama language is a language isolate which has been included in the proposed Nilo-Saharan language family. Kunama is spoken by the Kunama people of western Eritrea and just across the Ethiopian border. The language has several dialects including: Barka, Marda, Aimara, Odasa, Tika, Lakatakura, Sokodasa, Takazze-Selit, and Tigray. Ilit and Bitama are not mutually intelligible and so may be considered distinct languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kun. Alternate Names: Baada, Baaden, Baaza, Baazayn, Baazen, Bada, Baden, Baza, Bazan, Cunama, Diila.

**1873:** [LILLY] *Ett litet prof på Kunama-Språket*, by P. Englund. Stockholm: Evangeliska Fosterlands-Stiftelsens Förlag, 1873. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Not in Hendrix. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Kunama-Swedish, pp. 35-71. Probably earliest study/vocabulary of this language. "This rare grammar with texts and vocabulary is mentioned in Tucker and Bryan but not in the I.A.I. Cumulative Bibliography of African Studies [Fumagalli: 1215 vis.]"

**1881-1891:** [LILLY] *Die Kunama-Sprache in Nordost-Afrika*, by Leo Reinisch [1832-1919]. Wien: C. Gerold, 1881-1891. 4 pts. 24 cm. Part one in contemporary (original?) quarter-cloth and marbled boards; Part II in original tan wrappers, lettered in black; Part III in later blue wrappers; Part IV in original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Series: Sitzungsbericht der Kais. Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Philosophisch-historische Klasse.; Bd. 98/1, 118, 122/5, 123/1; Variation: Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften.; Philosophisch-Historische Klasse.; Sitzungsberichte.; Bd. 98, Abh. 1, etc. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 904.

**1918:** [LILLY] *Note grammaticali di Lingua Cunàma coll'aggiunta di alcune frasi più comuni e di un piccolo vocabolario: A cura della Missione Catholica di Barentù. [Umschlagtitel:] Grammatica della Lingua Cunama con annesso vocabolario. Italiano-Cunama e Cunama-Italiano*. Asmara: Tip. Francescana, 1918. 262 S., 1 Bl. Original gray wrappers, lettered in red and black, and decorated in black. Includes Italian-Kunama, pp. [101]-180, and Kunama-Italian, pp. [181]-261. Not in Hendrix. Not in Zaunmüller.

**1950:** [LILLY] *Vocabolario della lingua Cunama: Cunama Àura-Bucià*, by Giuseppe Fermo de Castelnuovo. Roma: Curia Generalizia dei Fr. Min. Cappuccini, 1950. xi, 604 S. Contemporary red cloth, lettered in gold. Zaunmüller 231. Hendrix 903. Includes Kunama-Italian, pp. [3]-334, and Italian-Kunama, pp. [337]-585. One of 600 numbered copies [this copy 375], with the pencil inscription "P. Giuseppe Fermo | Via Sicilia, 159 | Roma, 350," most probably in the hand of the compiler, and with the bookplate of Wolf Leslau, author of many works on Ethiopia and linguistics, including a *Concise Amharic dictionary: Amharic-English, English-Amharic* (University of California Press, 1976).

[**KUNG-EKOKA**] Western !Xuun (North-Central Ju) or Ekoka !Kung (Ekoka !Xuun, Ekoka-!Xû, Kung-Ekoka) is a variety of the !Kung dialect cluster, spoken originally in the area of the central Namibian–Angolan border, west of the Okavango River, but since the Angolan civil war also in South Africa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: knw. Alternate Names: !Hu, !Khung, !Ku, !Kung, !Xu, !Xun, !Xung, Ekoka !Xung, Ekoka-!Xû, Kung, Qxü.

**2008:** [IUW] *A concise dictionary of northwestern !Xun*, by Christa König and Bernd Heine. Köln: R. Köppe, 2008. 186 p.: 1 map; 24 cm. Original red and white wrappers, lettered in white and black. First edition. Quellen zur Khoisan-Forschung; Bd. 21. !Xun [Kung-Ekoka]-English, pp. [15]-106, English-!Xun [Kung-Ekoka], pp. [107]-186. Includes bibliographical references (p. 11-14).

"The present volume grew out of our work on the grammar of the !Xun language of southern Angola, northern and eastern Namibia and northwestern Botswana between 2000 and 2008" (Preface).

"The present work is based on the Northwestern !Xun dialects, but our research was largely restricted to the W2 dialect, spoken in Eenhana District of northern Namibia. The lexical and grammatical items listed are, so far as we were able to establish, intelligible to most speakers of Northwestern !Xun and the dictionary can therefore be used in the whole area of this dialect cluster in northern Namibia and southern Angola, but not to speakers of Southeastern !Xun" (Introduction).

[**KUNJEN**] Kunjen, or Uw, is a Paman language spoken on the Cape York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia, by the Uw Oykangand people, Uw Olkola, and related peoples. It is closely related to Kuuk Thaayorre, and perhaps Kuuk Yak. Two of its dialects, Uw Olkola (Olgolo) and Uw Oykangand (Koko Wanggara), are very close, being mutually intelligible and sharing 97% of their core vocabulary. Another two, Ogh-Undjan and Kawarrangg, are also close, but somewhat more distant from the first pair. Kokinj (Kokiny) is a subdialect of Ogh-Undjan. Glottolog reports a variety Athima, but this is not documented at AIATSIS (Wiki).

Ethnologue: knj. Alternate Names: Guguminjen, Kukumindjen.

**1972:** [IUW] *Kunjen syntax: a generative view* [by] Bruce A. Sommer. Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1972. xii, 160 p. illus. 26 cm. First edition. Library binding, incorporating original brown and white front wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Australian aboriginal studies no. 45. Linguistic series, no. 19. Chapter 13: "Sample text and Lexicon," lexicon, Kunjen-English, pp. 148-152. Bibliography: p. 157-160.

"Research into the Kunjen dialects was begun by the author and his wife in July 1964, under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and Wycliffe Bible Translators. It is intended that this research be the first phase of a programme which will also embrace vernacular literacy and Bible Translation for the Kunjen people. The overall aim of the programme is to offer the moral strength and ethnical values of Christianity to Aboriginal people who are making the tortuous but inevitable transition from their own culture to the way of life espoused by their white neighbours" (Preface).

[**KUNZA**] Kunza aka Cunza, also known as Likanantaí, Lipe, Ulipe, or Atacameño, is an extinct language isolate once spoken in the Atacama Desert of northern Chile and southern Perú (specifically in Peine, Socaire (Salar de Atacama), and Caspana) by the Lickan-antay people, who have since shifted to Spanish. The last Kunza speaker was found in 1949, although some have been found since according to anthropologists. There are 2,000 Atacameños (W. Adelaar). A dictionary was made for Kunza. Kaufman (1990) found a proposed connection between Kunza and the likewise unclassified Kapixaná to be plausible; however, when that language was more fully described in 2004, it turned out to be an isolate (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kuz. Alternate Names: Atacameño, Likanantaí, Lipe, Ulipe.

**ca. 1900:** [LILLY] *Vocabularios y nuevos materiales para el estudio de la lengua de los Indios Lican-Antai (Atacameños)—Calchaqui*, por Rodolfo R. Schuller. Santiago: F. Becerra, [190-?] 124, [3] p.; 28 cm. Series: Biblioteca de lingüística americana (Zona Atacameña--Cunza--Calchaquí) t. II. "Obras consultadas": p. 117-124. Bound in quarter black leather and gold decorated boards, red and white decorated endpapers.

[**KUR**] Teor and Kur are two varieties of Austronesian (geographically Central–Eastern Malayo-Polynesian) spoken near Kei Island, Indonesia. They are reportedly mutually intelligible (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kuv.

**1867:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KURDISH**] Kurdish (کوردی, Kurdí) is a continuum of Northwestern Iranian languages spoken by the Kurds in Western Asia. Kurdish forms three dialect groups known as Northern Kurdish (Kurmanji), Central Kurdish (Sorani), and Southern Kurdish (Pehlewani). A separate group of languages, Zaza-Gorani, is also spoken by several million Kurds, but is linguistically not Kurdish. Recent (as of 2009) studies estimate between 20 and 30 million native speakers of Kurdish in total. The majority of the Kurds speak Kurmanji. The literary output in Kurdish was mostly confined to poetry until the early 20th century, when more general literature began to be developed. Today, there are two principal written Kurdish dialects, namely Kurmanji in the northern parts of the geographical region of Kurdistan, and Sorani further east and south. The standard Sorani form of Central Kurdish is, along with Arabic, one of the two official languages of Iraq and is in political documents simply referred to as Kurdish (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Kurdish (kur) as a macro-language of Iraq, including: 1) Southern Kurdish (sdh), 2) Central Kurdish (ckb: alternate names: Kurdi, Sorani), and 3) Northern Kurdish (kmr: alternate names: Kermancî, Kirmancî, Kurdi, Kurdí, Kurmancî, Kurmanji).

**1787:** [LILLYbm] *Grammatica e Vocabolario della lingua Kurda*, compiled by Maurizio Garzoni. Rome: Stamperia della Sacra Congregazione di Propaganda Fide, 1787. Contemporary vellum over boards, spine strengthened with later tan linen. Pp. 1-2 3-288. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 232. Italian-Kurdish vocabulary, pp. 79-282, followed by the Our Father and Hail Mary in Kurdish and Latin. First dictionary of the Kurdish language.

"The first systematic Kurdish grammar, including an Italian-Kurdish dictionary and a preface concerning missionaries. The author Garzoni was a Dominican missionary, the second to go into the region of the Kurds setting out from Mosul in 1764 (the first missionary in Kurdistan was also a Dominican, Leopoldo Soldini, resident 1760 to 1779). Garzoni stayed until 1787 and managed to learn the language, understand the grammar and compile a vocabulary of some 4500 words that are given here with an Italian translation. -; This work is very important in the Kurdish history as it is the first acknowledgement of the originality of the Kurdish language on a scientific base. Garzoni was given the title of Father of Kurdology, and of the pioneer Kurdish grammarian' (Mirella Galetti)" (bookseller's description of another copy: Rezek).

**1879:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire kurde-français*, by Auguste Jaba, edited by Ferdinand Justi. St. Petersburg: Commissionnaire de l'Academie Imperiale des Sciences; [etc.], 1879. Modern brown half-leather and marbled paper over boards, spine decorated in gold, with red leather label lettered in gold. Pp. I-III IV-XVIII, 1 2-463 464. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 232. Includes Kurdish-French, pp. [1]-463.

"[Auguste Jaba's] manuscript was delivered to the Imperial Academy in 1867. A short time later Jaba added to the Kurdish vocabulary an even more thorough French-Russian-Kurdish dictionary. I have incorporated the new words from the latter in the present Kurdish-French dictionary. M. Jaba placed at my disposal in manuscript form a rich collection of Kurdish dialogues that deserve publication. I have taken the liberty of adding new words from this manuscript to the dictionary as well" (Foreword, Ferdinand Justi, tr: BM).

**1957a:** [LILLYbm] *Kurdsko-russkii slovar: okolo 14000 slov*, by Ch[erkes] Kh[udoevich] Bakaev. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarëi, 1957. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black and gold. 620 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 232, as "in preparation." There is also a Russian-Kurdish dictionary in the same series, Moscow, 1957, by Farizov (see below). From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. First Russian dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

**1957b:** [IUW] *Russko-kurdskiï slovar'. Okolo 30 000 slov*. Sostavil I.O. Farizov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarëi, 1957. 781 p. 21 cm. Added t. p. in Kurdish. Bibliography: p. 6.

**1965:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire kurde-français-anglais*, by Joyce Blau. Bruxelles, Centre pour l'étude des problèmes du monde musulman contemporain, 1965. xvii, 263 p. 25 cm. Correspondance d'Orient; no. 9 Added t. p.: Kurdish-French-English dictionary. Bibliography: p. xiii-xvi.

**1975:** [IUW] ضياء الدين باشا الخالدي المقدسي ؛ حققه وقدم له مع / الهدية الحميدية في اللغة الكردية دراسات لغوية محمد مكري , *al-Hadīyah al-Ḥamīdīyah fī al-lughah al-Kurdīyah / Ḍiyā' al-Dīn Bāshā al-Khālīdī al-Maqdisī; ḥaqqaqahu wa-qaddama la-hu ma'a dirāsāt lughawīyah Muḥammad Mukrī. Yusuf Ziyaeddin Paşa. مكتبة لبنان، بيروت: 1975. Bayrūt: Maktabat Lubnān, 1975. 240, 56 pages; 25 cm. Added title page: *Dictionnaire kurde-arabe*. Textes et études religieux, linguistiques et ethnographiques no 4. Introd. in French and English. Kurdish-Arabic dictionary.*

**1977:** [IUW] *Uchebnyï russko-kurdskiï slovar' dliā izuchaiushchikh russkiï iazyk: 2100 slov*, E. I. Kedaītene, Kurdistan Mukriani, V. I. Mitrokhina; Pod red. E. I. Kedaītene. Moskva: Russkiï iazyk, 1977. 368 p.; 17 cm. Russian-Kurdish dictionary.

**1979:** [IUW] *Kurdsko-russkiĭ frazeologicheskiĭ slovar': Soderzhit okolo 8000 frazeologicheskikh stateĭ*, M. U. Khamoĭan. Erevan: Izd-vo AN ArmSSR, 1979. 275 p.; 27 cm. Kurdish-Russian dictionary of phraseology.

**198-?:** [IUW] *Khvudāmūz-i kāmīl-i Kurdī*, ta'līf-i Muṣṭafā Īlkhānī. Chāp-i 3. Saqiz [Iran]: Intishārāt-i Muḥammādī, [136-?] [198-?] 112 p.; 17 cm. Kurdish-Persian dictionary, conversation and phrase book.

**1983:** [IUW] *Kurdsko-russkiĭ slovar' (sorani): okolo 25,000 slov*, K.K. Kurdoev, Z.A. ĪUsupova. Moskva: "Russkiĭ ĭazyk," 1983. 752 p.; 21 cm. Kurdish-Russian dictionary.

**1992:** [IUW] *Wörterbuch Kurdisch: Kurdisch/Deutsch [Deutsch/Kurdisch]*, Amîrxan. First edition. Ismaning: Hueber, 1992. 2 v.; 21 cm. Sprachen der Welt. Kurdish-German, German-Kurdish dictionary.

**2001-2010:** [IUW] *Этимологический словарь курдского языка / Р.Л. Цаболов. Ètimologicheskii slovar' kurdsogo ĭazyka*, by R.L. ṪSabolov. Moskva: "Vostochnaia lit-ra" РАН, 2001-2010. Moskva: "Vostochnaia lit-ra" RAN, 2001-2010. 2 v.; 25 cm. Contents: t. 1. A-M; t. 2. N-Ž. Kurdish-Russian etymological dictionary.

**2003:** [IUW] *Kurdish-English dictionary = Ferhenga Kurmancî-Inglîzî*, by Michael L. Chyety; with selected etymologies by Martin Schwartz. New Haven [Conn.]: Yale University Press, c2003. xlii, 847 p.: 1 map; 29 cm. Yale language series. Includes bibliographical references (p. xxiv-xxxvi).

**2006?:** [IUW] *Farhang-i Fārsī – Kurdī*, ta'līf, Shukr Allāh Bābān. چاپ 1. . Chāp-i 1. انتشارات کردستان، ایران: سنندج، 1384 [2005 or 2006] Sanandaj, Īrān: Intishārāt-i Kurdistān, 1384 [2005 or 2006] 422 p.; 22 cm. Also issued online. Persian-Kurdish dictionary.

**2014:** [IUW] *Kurdisch Grundwortschatz = Kurdī, bingeha xezîne ya bêjeyan*, by Isabella Bêrivan. Wiesbaden: Reichert Verlag, 2014. ©2015 140 pages; 18 cm. Includes bibliographical references. German-Kurdish dictionary.

[**KURDISH, CENTRAL**] Central Kurdish (کوردی ناوەندی; kurdîy nawendî) also called Sorani (سۆرانی; Soranî) is a Kurdish dialect spoken in Iraq, mainly in Iraqi Kurdistan, as well as the Kurdistan Province of western Iran. Sorani Kurdish is one of the two official languages of Iraq, along with Arabic, and is in political documents simply referred to as "Kurdish". The term Sorani (سۆرانی; Soranî), after the name of the former principality of Soran, is used especially to refer to a written, standardized form of Central Kurdish written in an adapted form of the Kurdo-Arabic alphabet, developed in the 1920s by Sa'îd Sidqi Kaban and Taufiq Wahby (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ckb. Alternate Names: Kurdi, Sorani.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Kurdish-English dictionary, dialect of Sulaimania, Iraq*, by Ernest N[asseph] McCarus [1922- ]. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1967. Original green and black wrappers, lettered in green and black. Pp. [2] i-ii iii-x, 1-194 195-196. First edition. University of Michigan Publications in Kurdish, no. 5. Includes Kurdish-English, pp. 1-194. Ethnologue lists Suleimani as a dialect of Central Kurdish. Second copy: IUW.

"In 1960 the Office of Education proposed that Ernest N. McCarus... begin the preparation of a Basic Course and a series of graded Readers for the instruction of students of [Kurdish]... The Department of Near Eastern Languages and Literatures is proud that ... Professor McCarus has thus brought to successful completion a series of

volumes devoted to the study of a language, Kurdish, which (through spoken by a substantial number of people in the Near East) has received comparatively little attention hitherto in the United States" (Preface).

**[KURDISH, NORTHERN]** Northern Kurdish (نێرۆژێکورد; kurdiya jorîn), also called Kurmanji (کۆرمانجی; Kurmancî), is a group of Kurdish dialects predominantly spoken in southeast Turkey, northwest Iran, northern Iraq and northern Syria. It is the most widespread dialect group of the Kurdish languages. While Kurdish is generally categorized as one of the Northwestern Iranian languages along with Baluchi, it also shares many traits with Southwestern Iranian languages like Persian, apparently due to longstanding and intense historical contacts, and some authorities have gone so far as to classify Kurmanji as a Southwestern or "southern" Iranian language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kmr. Alternate Names: Kermancî, Kirmancî, Kurdi, Kurdî, Kurmancî, Kurmanji.

**1887-1890:** [LILLYbm] *Sammlungen: Erzählungen und Lieder im Dialekte des Tur'Abdin*, ed. and trans. by Eugen Prym [Heinrich Eugen] & Albert Socin. St. Petersburg: Commissionnaires de l'Akademie Impériale de sciences, etc., 1887-1890. Two volumes bound in one. Contemporary brown half-leather and blue marbled paper over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. The text and translation paged separately and bound according to parts as issued rather than pagination: [I]-XIII, [1]-70, [2 pp.], 1-98, [8 pp.], [XV]-[71]-350, [8 pp.], [99]-284. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Kurdish-German vocabulary, pp. [281]-347. Northern Kurdish is spoken in the Tur Abdin region of Turkey. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1913:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar of the Kurmanji or Kurdish Language*, by E[ly] B[anister] Soane. London: Luzac & Co., 1913. Later brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold, with ink stamp of Publishers United of Lahore on flyleaf. 290 pp. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller, who lists no English-language book for Kurdish. Includes, pp. 170-289, an English-Kurdish vocabulary.

"It was not so long ago that Kurdish was described by travellers as a harsh jargon, a very corrupt dialect of Persian, unintelligible to any but the folk who spoke it naturally; or again by others as an artificial language composed of Persian, Armenian, and Turkish words. It is neither of these. A little research proves it to be as worthy of the name of a separate and developed language as Turkish or Persian themselves...[Kurdish is] a tongue as different from the artificial Persian as the rough Kur See Malay **1634** [Herbert], which includes what is probably the first word-list of Nama [unnamed], p. 16. d himself is from the polished Persian." This may be the first extensive vocabulary of Kurdish published in English. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *Farhang-i Bahdinin*, by Jamshid Soroush Soroushian. Sutudah, Manuchihr, ed. Tihiran: Farhang-i Iran zamin, Chapkhanah-yi Danishgah-i Tihiran, 1956. [29], 218 p., [9] leaves pf plates (1 folded); illus.; 24 cm. Light orange-brown quarter-leather, with tan paper over boards; spine lettered in Persian in gold. Series: Farhang-i Iran zamin 3. Added title page: *Farhang-e Behdinin*. By Jamshid Soroush Soroushian with a preface from I. Poure-Davoud. Edited by Manoochehr Sotoodeh. Iranian Persian-Northern Kurdish dictionary. In Iraq, Northern Kurdish has alternate names, including Badinani, Bahdini, and Behdini. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Iazyk azerbaidzhanskikh kurdov*, by Ch[herkes] Kh[udoevich]. Moscow: Izd-vo "Nauka," 1965. Original gray quarter-cloth and orange paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black and white. 284 pp. + errata slip. First edition. Includes texts in the Kurdish of Azerbaijan [Northern Kurdish] with Russian translation, and a Kurdish-Azerbaijan-Russian vocabulary, pp. 190-281. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Second copy: IUW.

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *Kurdish-English. English-Kurdish (Kurmançî) Dictionary. Ferhang Kurdî-Îngîlîzî. Îngîlîzî-Kurdî*, by Baran Rizgar [M.F. Onen]. London: [published by the author], 1993. Original red, yellow and green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, white and yellow. Pp. 1-3 4-400. First edition. Includes Kurdish-English, pp. 20-210, and English-Kurdish, pp. 212-376, with a bibliography, pp. 15-17. Second copy: IUW.

"The first section (Kurdish-English) of this dictionary has been prepared by examining more than 300 Kurdish books, magazines and newspaper... I then added words I had gathered from spoken Kurdish, thus the number of the words totaled up to 25,000... Although this dictionary includes words from all Kurdish dialects, it has been based on Kurmançî which is the dialect spoken by most of the Kurds in Turkish Kurdistan, all the Kurds in Syria, the Soviet Union and Lebanon, and some of the Kurds in Iraq and Iranian Kurdistan" (Introduction).

**2007a:** [IUW] کردی / تالیف حافظ قاضي؛ تحقیق اسماعیل طه شاهین-قاموس القاضي: عربي Qāmūs al-Qāḏī: ‘Arabī-Kurdī / ta’līf Ḥāfiẓ Qāḏī; taḥqīq Ismā‘īl Ṭāhā Shāhīn. الطبعة 1. al-Ṭab‘ah 1. 2007. 469 p.; 24 cm. In Kurmanji Kurdish (Arabic script) and Arabic. Arabic-Kurdish dictionary.

**2007?b:** [IUW] (فارسی / مؤلف، عباس جلیلیان (ناکو-کردی-فرهنگ باشوور: کردی *Farhang-i Bāshūūr: Kurdī-Kurdī-Fārsī / mu’allif, ‘Abbās Jalīliyān (‘Akū)*. 1. چاپ [Tehran]: Intishārāt-i Pursimān, 1385 [2006 or 2007] 37, 810 p.; 29 cm. Also issued online. Kurdish-Persian dictionary.

[**KURIA**] Kuria is spoken by the Kuria peoples of Northern Tanzania, with some speakers also residing in Kenya. Maho (2009) treats the Simbiti, Hacha, Surwa, and Sweta varieties as distinct languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kuj. Alternate Names: Egikuria, Ekikuria, Igikuria, Ikikuria, Kikuria, Kikuria cha juu, Kikuria cha Mashariki, Korja, Kulia, Kurya, Kurye.

**1996:** [IUW] *Kuria-English dictionary*, edited by S.M. Muniko, B. Muita oMagige, M.J. Ruel. Hamburg: LIT, [1996]. x, 137 p.; 21 cm. Library binding incorporating the original green and white wrappers, lettered in black, with a drawing of Kuria people on the front cover. Series: Monographs from the International African Institute. A Kuria-English dictionary, pp. 1-137.

"Kuria is an eastern Bantu language, spoken by around a million people whose homeland lies in Kuria District, Nyanza Province, of southwestern Kenya and the neighboring area of Tarime District of the Mara Region of northern Tanzania.... The present dictionary has developed out of a word-list first made as part of an anthropological study carried out during the 1950s. Transcribed onto a computer and printed out in 1991 it aroused much local interest but it was also apparent that Kuria

vocabulary had changed considerably in the interval. For it to have any value it was necessary both to extend this original word-list and to update it. The original word-list had perhaps 2,000 entries. The present dictionary has some 6,400 entries and definitions for a total of about 8,500 words" (Introduction), With a further detailed discussion of the compilation of the dictionary.

[**KURNAI**] The Gunai language (also spelt Gunnai, Ganai, Gaanay, Kurnai, Kurnay) is an Australian aboriginal dialect cluster of the Gunai people in Gippsland in south-east Victoria. Bidhawal (Birrdhawal) was either a divergent dialect or a closely related language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: unn. Alternate Names: Cunni, Ganai, Gooni, Gunna, Gunnai, Kunnai.

**1907:** [LILLY] "Language of the Birdhawal Tribe, in Gippsland, Victoria," by R. H. Mathews. Reprinted from *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. XLVI, 1907, pp. [346]-359. With original printed wrappers. "Birdhawal Vocabulary," English-Birdhawal, pp. 354-357, arranged thematically. The tribe lived in the "extreme eastern corner of the state of Victoria, but also a small strip of country within the New South Wales frontier, adjacent to the Kurnai tribe." First printed vocabulary of this language.

" The Bidhawal (also known as Bidawal and Bidwell) were an Australian Aboriginal tribe of Gippsland, Victoria. According to A. W. Howitt, the Bidhawal were composed of "refugees from tribal justice or individual vengeance" from neighbouring tribes. The Bidhawal spoke a dialect of the Kurnai language, which was also spoken by the Kurnai tribes to the west. However, the Bidhawal dialect had borrowed a number of words referring to mammals, birds and celestial bodies from Ngarigo, as well as a smaller number of words from Thawa and Dhudhuroa. The Bidhawal called their own dialect mük-dhang ("good speech"), and that of the neighbouring Kurnai gūnggala-dhang. The Kurnai, however, called their own dialect mük-dhang, and that of the Bidhawal kwai-dhang ("rough speech")" (Wiki).

[**KURUMBARU, ALU**] Alu Kurumba, also known as Hal Kurumba or alternatively Pal Kurumba, is a Southern Dravidian language of the Tamil–Kannada subgroup spoken by the Alu Kurumba tribe [in India]. It is often considered to constitute a dialect of Kannada; however, Ethnologue classifies it as a separate language. Alu Kurumba speakers are situated on the Nilgiri Hills cross-border area between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xua. Alternate Names: Alu Kurumba Nonstandard Kannada, Hal Kurumba, Pal Kurumba.

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Alu-Kurumbaru Nayan: die Sprache der Alu-Kurumbas: Grammatik, Texte, Wörterbuch*, by Dieter B. Kapp. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1982. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-VI VII-XXXIII XXXIV, 1 2-442. First edition. Series: Neuindische Studien, Vol. 7. Not in Hendrix. Includes as Part III an etymological dictionary, Alu-Kurumbaru-German, pp. 275-436, with bibliography, pp. 437-442. Presentation copy from the author, inscribed on the free endpaper: "Mit herzlichen Grüßen | und allen guten Wünschen | Ihr Dieter B. Kapp." With the ink ownership stamp of Prof. Dr. Joh. Schröpfer of Heidelberg. A noted scholar of linguistics, Schröpfer was author of *Hussens Traktat "Orthographia Bohemica": die*

*Herkunft des diakritischen Systems in der Schreibung slavischer Sprachen und die älteste zusammenhängende Beschreibung slavischer Laute* (Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1968). This is the first true dictionary of the language.

"The present work represents an attempt to provide a sufficiently complete description of an unwritten Dravidian language spoken by a tribe whose approximately 1000 members generally refer to themselves simply as 'Kurumbas,' and, in order to differentiate themselves from various Kurumba tribes living in varying degrees of proximity, as 'Alu-Kurumbas.' ... The Alu-Kurumbas, often referred to as the magicians of the Nilgiris Hills because they practice black magic,... gather jungle products of various sorts and hunt now and then with the aid of traps, snares and nets.... The prior published linguistic material on the Alu-Kurumbas is limited to: 1. 19<sup>th</sup> century word lists and a summary of a few grammatical forms, and 2. the transcription of a text based on a phonographic recording from the year 1922" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**KURUDU**] Kurudu is an Eastern Yapen languages dialect of the Malayo-Polynesian languages, in Papua Province of Western New Guinea, northeastern Indonesia. It is spoken on Kurudu Island, located in Cenderawasih Bay between Serui Island of the Yapen Islands, and the New Guinea mainland (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kjr.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**KURUX**] Kurukh /'kʊrʊx/ (also Kurux and Oraon or Uranw; Devanagari: कुडुख) is a Dravidian language spoken by nearly two million Oraon and Kisan tribal peoples of Odisha and surrounding areas of India (Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, and West Bengal), as well as by 50,000 in northern Bangladesh, 28,600 a dialect called Dhangar in Nepal, and about 5,000 in Bhutan. It is most closely related to Brahui and Malto (Paharia). The language is marked as being in a "vulnerable" state in UNESCO's list of endangered languages. Kurukh is written in the Devanagari script, a script used to write Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, Nepali and other Indo-Aryan languages. Narayan Oraon, a medical doctor, has invented the Tolong Siki script for Kurukh language. Many books and magazine have been published in Tolong Siki script. The Kurukh Literary Society of India have been instrumental to spread the Tolong Siki script for Kurukh literature (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kru. Alternate Names: Kadukali, Kurka, Kurukh, Oraon, Urang, Uraon.

**1903:** [LILLYbm] *Kurukh (Orāō)-English dictionary. Part I.*, by Ferd[inand] Hahn. Calcutta: Bengal Secretariat Press, 1903. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] i ii, 1 2-184. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This appears to be the earliest substantial published vocabulary of the language. There is no indication that Part II, presumably English-Kurux, was ever published. Includes Kurux-English, pp. [1]-184. Second copy: IUW.

This copy with a red ink stamp on the title page stating: "Forwarded by order of T. Ellumn [?] NT Governor of Bengal. 9 December 1903" and a black ink ownership stamp: "Bibliothèque Émile Senart". Émile Charles Marie Senart [1847-1928] was author of *Les castes dans l'Inde: les faits et le système* (Paris: E. Leroux, 1896; English version 1935) and *Origines bouddhiques* (Paris: E. Leroux, 1907).

"The original intention of the author of this volume was to write a vocabulary only; however, since Government wished it to be as complete as possible...illustrations and phrases have been incorporated in this collection to such an extent that it is more properly called a Dictionary.... This dictionary contains more than 5,000 words and phrases" (Introductory Remarks).

**1924:** [LILLYbm] *An Oraon-English Dictionary in the Roman character with numerous phrases illustrative of sense and idiom and notes on tribal customs, beliefs, etc.*, by A. Grignard. St. Gabriel-Mödling near Vienna, Austria: Administration of "Anthropos." 1924; For India: Calcutta: sold at the Catholic Orphan Press, 1924. Original? dark olive cloth over boards, lettered in gold; original wrappers preserved. Pp. I-III IV-VII VIII, 1 2-697 698. First edition. Series: Anthropos Linguistische Bibliothek, Vol. II. Not in Zaunmüller. This dictionary was reprinted in 1986 in New Delhi. Includes Oraon-English, pp. [1]-697.

"The present work, being the first of its kind of size to appear in the field of Oraon Lexicography, can lay no claim to exhaustiveness as a record of terms, or to unfailing accuracy with regard to their interpretation. The compiler, however, has spared no pains to achieve as fair an approach to these desirable features as has been in his power. In addition to the extensive lists of terms gleaned by himself during an intercourse of several years with native speakers, he has derived much useful material from an Oraon Vocabulary published in 1900 [actually 1903, see above] by the late F. Hahn, of the G.E.L. Mission in Chota-Nagpore....For a still larger quota of word-entries...the author is indebted to a lithographed Lexicological Essay, designed on masterly lines by the Rev. Fr. Théophile Bodson S.J., in the early nineties. This distinguished scholar, unfortunately, was prevented by a premature end from pushing his work further than the letter L."(Preface).

**1936:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Oraon Dictionary*, compiled by several missionaries in collaboration, ed. by C. Bleses. Ranchi: Dharmik Sahitya Samiti, 1936. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black. 178 pp. + 1 p. advertisement. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. "This dictionary was originally compiled by Fr. A. Grignard, S.J., the author of *An Oraon-English Dictionary* (Anthropos, Vienna, 1924) (see above). Owing to his untimely death, the work was taken over by [three other missionaries]. The manuscript was then handed over to me for final revision."

[**KUSAAL**] Kusaal, or Kusasi (Qusasi), is a Gur language spoken primarily in northern Ghana. It is spoken by roughly 400,000 people and takes its name from the Kusasi people, who form the majority of the population of the area in the far northeast of Ghana, between the Gambaga escarpment, the Red Volta, and the national borders with Togo and Burkina Faso. There are some villages of Kusaasi in Burkina and also a few speakers in Togo. Kusaal is closely related to Mampruli, the language of the Mamprussi, who live to the south, and to Dagbani. There is a major dialect division between Agole, to the east of the White Volta river, and Toende, to the West. Agole has more speakers, and the only large town of the district, Bawku, is in Agole. The New Testament translation is in the Agole dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kus. Alternate Names: Kusaasi, Kusale, Kusasi.

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**KUSUNDA**] Kusunda (Kusanda) is a language isolate spoken by a handful of people in western and central Nepal. It has only recently been described in any detail. For decades the Kusunda language was thought to be on the verge of extinction, with little hope of ever knowing it well. The little material that could be gleaned from the memories of former speakers suggested that the language was an isolate, but without much evidence either way it was often classified along with its neighbors as Tibeto-Burman. However, in 2004 three Kusundas, Gyani Maya Sen, Prem Bahadur Shahi and Kamala Singh, were brought to Kathmandu for help with citizenship papers. There, members of Tribhuvan University discovered that one of them was a fluent speaker of the language. Several of her relatives were also discovered to be fluent. There are now known to be at least seven or eight fluent speakers of the language, the youngest in her thirties. However, the language is moribund, with no children learning it, as all Kusunda speakers have married outside their ethnicity. Watters (2005) published a mid-sized grammatical description of the language, plus vocabulary, which shows that Kusunda is indeed a language isolate, not just genealogically but also lexically, grammatically, and phonologically distinct from its neighbors. It appears that Kusunda is a remnant of the languages spoken in northern India before the influx of Tibeto-Burman- and Indo-Iranian-speaking peoples, however it is not classified as a Munda or a Dravidian language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kgg. Alternate Names: Kusanda.

**1970:** [IUW] *A preliminary linguistic analysis and vocabulary of the Kusunda language* [by] Johan Reinhard [and] Tim Toba. [Kirtipur, Summer Institute of Linguistics and Tribhuvan University] 1970. 31 l. 28 cm. Library binding. Reproduced from typescript. V. Lexicon: Kusunda-English, ff. 23-31. Bibliography: leaves 2-3.

"On the basis of vocabulary, the Kusunda language does not appear to be related with any of the major language families of South Asia.... The term 'Kusunda' is used by some villagers to denote any group which lives in the forest and hunts. The Kusundas refer to themselves as 'gilong-dei mihaq' (forest people) or preferably 'ban raja' (forest kings). The Kusundas are not listed in the Nepal Government Census of 1961-62, and there are only three known speakers at present" (Introduction).

[**KUTENAI**] The Kutenai language (English pronunciation: /'ku:tːneɪ, -ni/), also Kootenai, Kootenay and Ktunaxa, is named after and is spoken by some of the Kutenai people Native American/First Nations, indigenous to the area of North America that is now Montana, Idaho, and British Columbia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kut. Alternate Names: Kootenai, Kootenay, Ktunaxa.

**1846:** see **9**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1863:** [LILLY] *New Indian sketches*, by Rev. P.J. de Smet, S.J. New York; Boston: D. & J. Sadlier, 1863. 175 p., [2] leaves of plates: ill., front.; 16 cm. "A vocabulary of the Skalzi, or Koetenay tribe": p. 118-125. Sabin, [82267]. Howes, U.S.iana, no. D285. Second copy: IUW.

**1894:** [LILLY] *New words in the Kootenay language*, by A. F. Chamberlain. [Washington D.C.: Anthropological Society], 1894. 8vo, pp. [2], 187-192 (i.e. 8 pages); inscribed by the author to J. C. Pilling; gray paper wrappers with paper label on upper wrapper, laid into a red cloth folder; paper label partially perished on spine. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate, with Newberry library label and release stamp on inner covers. An

offprint from the *American Anthropologist*. Classified vocabulary, Kutenai with English explanations, pp.[186]-192.

"In this brief essay, the writer discusses the names for "things new"" in the Kootenay language of southeastern British Columbia, on the study of which he has been engaged for the last two years" p. [186].

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 7 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**KUVI**] Kuvi is a Dravidian language spoken by the Khonds. It is mostly spoken in Orissa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kxv. Alternate Names: Jatapu, Khondh, Khondi, Kond, Kuvi Kond, Kuvinga, Kuwi.

**1913:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of Kuvi-Kond Language with short sentences on general subjects for conversational purposes*, by F. V. P. Schulze. Madras: Printed by Graves, Cookson & Co., 1913. Later black quarter leather and blue and white patterned paper over boards, unlettered. 151 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Kuvi-Kond vocabulary arranged by groups; Part II: "Vocabulary of Verbs" English-Kui, pp. 89-151.

Most Khond people speak Kui, a Dravidian language. Kuvi as presented here is totally different from the "Western Khond" language Kuvinga Bassa presented under Kui.

[**KUWAA**] The Kuwaa language, also known as Belle, Belleh, Kowao, and Kwaa, is a Kru language of the Niger–Congo language family. It is spoken in northwestern Liberia, primarily in Lofa County. The speech of the Lubaisu and Gbade, the two Kuwaa clans, is differentiated only by minor variations in pronunciation (Wiki)..

Ethnologue: blh. Alternate Names: Belle, Belleh, Kowao, Kwaa.

**1974:** [IUW] *A general primer in Belle / contributing writers, Doris Thompson, F. Dianne Stelling, Edward Stelling*. Monrovia, Liberia: Institute for Liberian Languages, [1974]. 1 volume (unpaged); 22 x 33 cm. Original yellow wrappersw, lettered in black. Reproduced from hand-written text. "For test purposes only. Not for republication" (first page). Includes two leaves of Glossary at end, Belle [Kuwaa]-English, 45 words.

[**KWAIO**] The Kwaio language, or Koio, is spoken in the centre of Malaita Island in the Solomon Islands (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kwd. Alternate Names: Koio.

**1975:** [IUW] *Kwaio dictionary*, by R. M. Keesing. Canberra: Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1975. xxxiv, 295 p.: map.; 26 cm. Pacific linguistics: series C: Books, no. 35.

[**KWAKIUTL**] Kwak'wala (English /kwa:'kwa:lə/), also known as Kwakiutl (English /'kwa:kjətəl/), is the indigenous language spoken by the Kwakwaka'wakw (which means "those who speak Kwak'wala"). It belongs to the Wakashan language family. There are fewer than 200 fluent Kwak'wala speakers today, which amounts to 3% of the Kwakwaka'wakw population. Their language consists of four dialects of what is

commonly referred to as Kwak'wala. These dialects are Kwakwala, 'Nakwala, Gučala and Tlatlasikwala (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kwk. Alternate Names: Kwagiutl, Kwak'wala.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 10 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1913-1914:** [LILLYbm] *Ethnology of the Kwakiutl*, by Franz Boas, in: *Thirty-Fifth Annual Report of the Bureau Of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1913-1914*. Two volumes. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1921. Original olive green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [Vol. 1] [2] 1-2 3-794, I II-XI XII [2]; [Vol. 2] [4] I-II III-VIII, 795 796-1481 1482 [2]. First editions. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes Kwakiutl-English, pp. 1390-1438, and English-Kwakiutl, pp. 1439-1466, double-columned. Exhaustive ethnological study of the Kwakiutl, a North American Indian tribe native to Vancouver Island and British Columbia. This dual translation contains information on the industries, beliefs, customs, cooking methods, family histories, and songs; as well as sections on, hunting, fishing and food gathering techniques.

**1934:** [IUW] *Geographical names of the Kwakiutl Indians*, by Franz Boas. New York, Columbia University Press, 1934. 83 p. 22 (i.e. 25) maps. 25 cm. Columbia University contributions to anthropology, vol. XX. "Printed in Germany." Bibliographical footnotes.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *A practical writing system and short dictionary of Kwakw'ala (Kwakiutl)*, by David McC. Grubb. Ottawa: National Museum of Canada, 1977. ix, 251 p.: port.; 27.8 cm. Original white wrappers lettered in black. First edition. Mercury series 0316-1854. Paper - Canadian Ethnology Service no. 34 0316-1862. Includes English-Kwakw'ala, pp. 37- 156, and Kwakw'ala-English, pp. 158-225. Second copy: IUW.

"The purpose of this work is to present a phonemically accurate, practical spelling system of Kwakw'ala....The second section is a two-way, cross-indexed dictionary: English-Kwakw'ala, consisting of approximately 12,000 entries, and Kwakw'ala-English of about 4,000 entries. The dictionary is more an exemplification of the use of the writing system than it is an exhaustive study of the language" (Abstract).

[**KWALHIOQUA-CLATSKANIE**] Kwalhioqua-Clatskanie (Kwalhioqua-Tlatskanai) is an extinct Athabascan language of Washington State, along the lower Columbia River. Dialects were: Kwalhioqua (aka Willapa or Willoopah) (north of the lower Columbia River); Willapa or Wela'pakote'li subdialect; Suwal subdialect; Clatskanie (aka Tlatskanai) (south of the lower Columbia River) (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this extinct language.

**1846:** see **9** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1924:** see under **TSETSAUT.**

[**KWAMERA**] Kwamera, or South Tanna, is a language spoken on the southeastern coast of Tanna Island in Vanuatu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tnk. Alternate Names: Nafe, Neninafe.

**1986:** [IUW] *Kwamera dictionary = Nikukua sai nagkiariien Nininife*, by Lamont Lindstrom. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1986. ix, 195 p.: map; 25 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C, 0078-7558; no. 95.

[**KWANGALI**] Kwangali, or RuKwangali, is a Bantu language spoken by 85,000 people along the Okavango River in Namibia, where it is a national language, and in Angola. It is one of several Bantu languages of the Okavango which have click consonants. Maho (2009) includes Mbundza as a dialect, but excludes Sambyu, which he includes in Manyo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kwn. Alternate Names: Kwangare, Kwangari, Rukwangali, Rukwangari, Sikwangali.

**1974:** [IUW] *Kwangali*, Departement van Bantoe-Onderwys. Windhoek: [s.n.], 1974. 100 p.; 21 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. "Orthography, no. 2". English and Afrikaans on opposite pages. Includes Kwangali-Afrikaans-English word list, pp. 84-100. This is a revised edition of Orthography No. 1 (see note below).

"The first official orthographical guide for Kwangali (Orthography No. 1) was published in 1968. During the past seven years certain shortcomings in the orthography were revealed by practical usage and additional research into the language....An attempt has been made to make the revised edition as practical and serviceable as possible. It is hoped that a more detailed indication of contents, the inclusion of a word list and examples of the pronunciation of the Kwangali sounds approximated in Afrikaans/English, may be of value" (Foreword).

Third edition **2010:** [IUW] *Ntjangeso zoRukwangali 3 = Rukwangali orthography 3*. Windhoek, Namibia: Macmillan Education Namibia Publishers, 2010. xv, 76 p.: maps; 21 cm. "Produced by the Upgrading African Languages Project (AfriLa), Namibia"--T.p. verso. Parallel text in Kwangali and English. Includes Kwangali-English word list, pp. 60-76.

This revised edition omits the Afrikaans in the word list.

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *Bukenkango. Rukwangali-English English-Rukwangali Dictionary*, compiled by J. K. Kloppers, expanded by D. Nakare & L. M. Isala. Windhoek, Namibia: Gamsberg Macmillan, 1994. Original purple wrappers, lettered and decorated in white. Pp. [6] 1-164. First edition. Includes Rukwangali-English, pp. 1-49, English-Rukwangali, pp. 53-156, with appendices of place names, plants, birds, and larger mammals, pp. 157-164. Second copy: IUW.

[**KWASIO**] The Kwasio language, also known as Ngumba / Mvumbo, Bujeba, and Gyele / Kola, is a language of Cameroon, spoken in the south along the coast and at the border with Equatorial Guinea by some 70 000 members of the Ngumba, Kwasio, Gyele and Mabi peoples. The Kwasio, Ngumba, and Mabi are village farmers; the Gyele (also known as the Kola or Koya) are nomadic Pygmy hunter-gatherers living in the rain forest. Dialects are Kwasio (aka Kwassio, Bisio), Mvumbo (aka Ngumba, Ngoumba, Mgoumba, Mekuk), and Mabi (Mabea). The Gyele speak the subdialects of Mvumbo, Gyele in the north and Kola aka Koya in the south, variously spelled Giele, Gieli, Gyeli, Bagiele, Bagele, Bajele, Bajeli, Bogyel, Bogyeli, Bondjiel and Likoya, Bako, Bakola,

Bakuele, also Bekoe. The local derogatory term for pygmies, Babinga, is also used. Glottolog adds Shiwa. Kwasio is a tonal language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nmg. Alternate Names: Magbea, Mvumbo, Ngumba.

**1910:** see under **AVATIME**.

[**KWAYA**] Kwaya is a Bantu language of Tanzania. Jita–Kara–Kwaya are close to being dialects; Maho (2009) separates Ruri from Kwaya as equally distinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kya. Alternate Names: Kikwaya.

**2005:** [IUW] *Eciruuri: omusamiati gwa Eciruuri-Eciswaili-Ecingereja na Eciingereja-Eciruuri-Eciswaili = Msamiati wa Ciruuri-Kiswahili-Kiingereza na Kiingereza-Ciruuri-Kiswahili = Ciruuri-Kiswahili-English and English-Ciruuri-Kiswahili vocabulary*, by David P.B. Massamba. Dar es Salaam: Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project, University of Dar es Salaam, 2005. xxx, 236 p.; 24 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 3. Ruri, Swahili, and English. Ruri is considered a dialect of Kwaya by Ethnologue, but may be a separate language (see above).

[**KWAZA**] Kwaza (also written Kwazá or Koaiá) is an endangered language spoken by the Kwaza people of Brazil. Like many other languages in the area, it is an unclassified language, but there are hypothesized long-distance genetic relationships. Little is known about Kwaza people and language due to the minimal historical sources available; if mentioned in reliable documents, it is usually in reference to its neighbors. What is known, is that the Kwaza people were at one point a fierce nation of a few thousands persons, which could be subdivided into various groups. As of 2005 there were only 25 known speakers who make up two ethnically mixed families. They live South of the original habitat on the Indian reserve Tubarão-Latundê and speak Kwaza on a day-to-day basis. Most of the speakers are trilingual in Aikanã and Portuguese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xwa. Alternate Names: Coaia, Koaiá, Koaya, Quaiá.

**2000:** [LILLY] *A Grammar of Kwaza*, by Hein van der Voort. N.p., n.p., 2000. "Proefschrift." xxii, 758 p. 24 cm. One of an unstated number of copies printed for the defense of the author's thesis. Original green and white wrappers, lettered in white. Part III: Dictionary, Kwaza-English, pp. 618-729, English-Kwaza index, pp. 730-754. This copy with a printed invitation to the defense laid in. This thesis appears to have been for the Research Master's in Linguistics in Descriptive and Comparative Linguistics at the University of Leiden. The work was first published in 2004 by Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin (see below).

"This [lexicon] consists of 2150 unique free and bound morphemes of the language that I have encountered so far" (p. 617).

"This is a comprehensive description of the Kwaza language of Southern Rondonia, in the Brazilian Amazon. Kwaza is not clearly related to any other known language. Until recently, almost nothing was known about Kwaza and with only 25 remaining speakers this indigenous language is likely to become extinct some time this century. Moreover, the history and the culture of its speakers are otherwise undocumented. The present work is part of an attempt to preserve the Kwaza language. Part I deals with the grammar of Kwaza in detail and gives an overview of its social, cultural and historical context. Part II contains a selection of Kwaza texts with morphological analyses and free translations.

Part III is a dictionary of Kwaza, with many examples and an English-Kwaza register" (publisher's description for 2004 edition).

**2004:** [LILLY] *A grammar of Kwaza*, by Hein van der Voort. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, c2004. xxxviii, 1026 p., [7] p. of plates: ill., maps; 25 cm. First edition thus. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Mouton grammar library; 29. Dictionary, introductory pages [815]-816. Kwaza-English, pp. 817-967, English-Kwaza index, pp. 968-996. Includes bibliographical references (p. [997]-1008) and indexes. Also available on-line.

[**KWESE**] Kwese is a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kws. Alternate Names: Kikwese, Kwezo, Pindi, Ukwese.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**KWOMA**] Kwoma is a Sepik language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kmo. Alternate Names: Washkuk.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of Kwoma: a Papuan language of north-east New Guinea*, by Ross Bowden. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Pacific Linguistics, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University, 1997. Original olive-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-iv* v-xxxi xxxii, 1-339 340-342. First edition. Series: Pacific linguistics. Series C, no. 134. Includes Kwoma-English, pp. 1-263, and English-Kwoma finder list, pp. 264-315. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary is based on data collected during anthropological research among the Kwoma of the East Sepik Province of Papua New Guinea principally between October 1972 and January 1974 but also several shorter trips since.... The dictionary emerged quite by chance in the course of another project... One body of vocabulary that I have deliberately omitted consists of thousands of names Kwoma use for different varieties of plants and animals... I have not had these varieties scientifically identified and I could see little point in defining three hundred different terms simply as 'a tree' or forty terms simply as 'a banana'" (Preface).

"The Kwoma are a non-Austronesian people numbering approximately 3,000 who live in the Washkuk Hills and adjacent low-lying country... in Papua New Guinea. The Kwoma language... is closely related to Kwanga spoken by some 13,000 people in the Torricelli Mountains twenty kilometers to the north" (Introduction).

[**KYANGA**] Kyenga (also spelled Tyenga, Tienga, Kyanga, Tyanga, Cenka, Kenga), is a Mande language of Nigeria and Benin. Usage is declining, with speakers shifting to Hausa in Nigeria and Dendi in Benin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tye. Alternate Names: Canga, Changa, Kenga, Kyangawa, Kyenga, Kā, Tienga, Tyanga, Tyenga.

**1998:** see under **BOKO**.

[**KYRGYZ**] Kyrgyz or Kirghiz /kɪrˈɡiːz/ (natively кыргызча/قىرعىزچا, kyrgyzcha, pronounced [qɪrˈkɪzʃɑ] or кыргыз тили/قىرعىز تىلى, kyrgyz tili, pronounced [qɪrˈkɪz tɪlɪ]) is a Turkic language spoken by about four million people in Kyrgyzstan as well as China, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Pakistan and Russia.

Kyrgyz is a member of the Kyrgyz–Kipchak subgroup of the Kypchak languages, and modern-day language convergence has resulted in an increasing degree of mutual intelligibility between Kyrgyz and Kazakh. Kyrgyz was originally written in the Turkic runes, gradually replaced by an Arabic alphabet (in use until 1928 in USSR, still in use in China). Between 1928 and 1940, the Latin-based Uniform Turkic Alphabet was used. In 1940 due to general Soviet policy, a Cyrillic alphabet eventually became common and has remained so to this day, though some Kyrgyz still use the Arabic alphabet. When Kyrgyzstan became independent following the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991, there was a popular idea among some Kyrgyz people to make transition to the Latin alphabet (taking in mind a version closer to the Turkish alphabet, not the original alphabet of 1928–1940), but the plan has not been implemented yet [2016] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kir. Alternate Names: Kara-Kirgiz, Kirghiz, Kirgiz.

**1957:** [IUW] *Russko-kirgizskii slovar'*. Pod red. K.K. Īudakhina. 51,000 slov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1957. 990 p. 27 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary.

**1964:** [IUW] *Russko-kirgizskii slovar' anatomo-fiziologicheskikh terminov*, Isa Konoevich Akhunbaev. Frunze, Ilim, 1964. 417 pages illustrations. Added title in Kirghiz. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of anatomical and physiological terms.

**1965:** [IUW] *Kirgizsko-russkii slovar'*. Okolo 40 000 slov. Sostavil K.K. Īudakhin. Moskva, Sovetskaĭa ěntsiklopediĭa, 1965. 973 p. 27 cm. Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary.

Reprinted **1985:** [IUW] Киргизско-русский словарь: в двух книгах; около 40 000 слов / составил К.К. Юдахин. *Kirgizsko-russkii slovar': v dvukh knigakh; okolo 40 000 slov*, sostavil K.K. Īudakhin. Фрунзе: Киргизской Советской Энциклопедии, 1985. Frunze: Kirgizskoiĭ Sovetskoĭ Ęntsiklopedii, 1985. 2 v.; 27 cm. Reprint. Originally published: Moskva: Izd-vo "Sovetskaĭa ěntsiklopediĭa", 1965.

**1979:** [IUW] *Russko-kirgizskii gnezdovoĭ slovar'*. Sost. P. I. Kharakoz, A. O. Osmonkulov. Frunze: Mektep, 1979. 525 p.; 17 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary.

Second enlarged edition **1993:** [IUW] *Russko-kyrgyzskii gnezdovoĭ slovar'*, sostaviteli P.I. Kharakoz, A.O. Osmonkulov. Izd. 2., dop. Second enlarged edition. Bishkek: Glav. red. KĘ, 1993. 367 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary.

**1981:** [IUW] *Ękonomikalyk terminderdin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sōzduk-spravochnigi*, K. Zhumadylov. Frunze: "Kyrgyzstan", 1981. 267 p.; 17 cm. Russia-Kyrgyz dictionary of economics.

**1982:** [IUW] *Khimiĭalyk terminderdin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sōzdugū = Russko-kirgizskii slovar' khimicheskikh terminov*, by K. Sulaĭmankulov, K. Tashkenbaev, K. Shatemirov. Frunze: Izd-vo "Ilim", 1982. 634 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of chemical terms.

**1983:** [IUW] *Mediĭtsinalyk terminderdin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sōzdugū = Russko-kirgizskii slovar' mediĭtsinskikh terminov*, M.A. Aliev, T.A. Tynalieva, M.S. Mambetov. Frunze: "Ilim" basmasy, 1983. 643 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz medical dictionary.

**1985a:** [IUW] *Arkheologiĭa terminderinin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sōzduk-spravochnigi = Russko-kirgizskii terminologicheskii slovar'-spravochnik po arkheologii*,

Urstanbekov Beishe. Frunze: Izd-vo "Ilim", 1985. 488 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of archeological terms.

**1985b:** [IUW] *Onomastikalyk teriminderdin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdüğü = Russko-kirgizskii slovar' onomasticheskikh terminov*, Ch. Zhumagulov, A.B. Isabekova. Frunze: Izd-vo "Ilim", 1985. 76 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of onomastics.

**1986a:** [IUW] *Asker ishi boiuncha teriminderdin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdüğü = Russko-kirgizskii terminologicheskii slovar' po voennomu delu*, K. Usenbekov, B. Abylgaziev, Y. Kadyrov. Frunze: "Ilim", 1986. 284 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of military terms.

**1986b:** [IUW] *Khanzucha-Qurghizcha jöñököy sözdük = Han ke xue xi xiao ci tian / tüzüüchülör*, Jumabay Ajiqan, Tursun Toychubek, Örügül Japar. [S.l.]: Qızılsuu Qırghız Aptonom Oblastıq Oquu-Aghartuu Til-Jazuu İshqanası, [1986] 324 p.; 16 cm. In Kyrgyz (Arabic script). Chinese-Kyrgyz dictionary.

**1987:** [IUW] *Ish kagazdary boiuncha teriminderdin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdüğü = Russko-kirgizskii slovar' terminov po deloproizvodstvu*, [tüzüüchülör V. Zakirova, R. Akmatbaeva]. Frunze: "Ilim" basması, 1987. 82 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of commercial terms.

**1988:** [IUW] *Ateizm boiuncha teriminderdin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdüğü = Russko-kirgizskii slovar' terminov po ateizmu*, [tüzüüchülör M. Abdyldaev, È. Maanaev; redaktorlar Mambetaliev, S.; Zakirova, V.]. Frunze: "Ilim" basması, 1988. 135 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of athemism.

**1988:** [IUW] *Oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdük: 13500 sözdön ashyk*, tüzüüchülör B.O. Oruzbaeva ... [et al.]; B.O. Oruzbaevanın redaktsiiasy menen. Ongdolup, toluktalğan 4. basylyshy. Frunze: Kyrgyz sovet ènsiklopediiasynyn bashky redaktsiiasy, 1988. 479 p.; 21 cm.

**1987:** [IUW] *Biologiialyk teriminderdin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdüğü = Russko-kirgizskii slovar' biologicheskikh terminov: aibanat attary*, A.A. Aldashev. Frunze: Izd-vo "Ilim", 1987. v.; 21 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of biological terms.

**1989a:** [IUW] *Anglo-rusko-kirgizskii slovar' geograficheskikh terminov: dlia studentov 3-5 kursov (spetsial'nost' 2004)*, [sost. Blinnikova V.İA., Chokubaeva A.K.; otv. redaktor S.O. Orozaliev]. Frunze: Kirg. gos. un-t, 1989. 27 p.; 21 cm. Original white self-wrappers, lettered in black. Includes bibliographical references (p. [3]). English-Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of geographical terminology, pp. 4-[28].

**1989b:** [IUW] *Ètnografiia boiuncha teriminderdin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdüğü = Russko-kirgizskii terminologicheskii slovar' po ètnografii*, [tüzüüchü S. Attokurov]. Frunze: "Ilim", 1989. 249 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of ethnography.

**1990a:** [IUW] *Avtotransport, avtomobil' zholdoru zhana zhol kurulush mashinalary boiuncha teriminderdin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdüğü = Russko-kirgizskii slovar' terminov po avtotransportu, avtomobil'nym dorogam i dorozhno-stroitel'nym mashinam*, T.U. Abekov. Frunze: "Ilim", 1990. 152 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz automotive dictionary.

**1990b:** [IUW] *Geografiia: teriminderdin tushündürmө sözdüğü: mektep okuuchulary uchün*, [bashky red. M. Borbugulov; tüz.: S. Baiguttiev ... et al.] Frunze: Kyrgyz sovet ènsiklopediiasynyn bashky redaktsiiasy, 1990. 252, [1] p.; 20 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz geographical dictionary.

**1991a:** [IUW] *Razgovornik russko-kyrgyzskii*, R.B. Bekdzhanova, B.O. Oruzbaeva, R.P. Khvan. 2. izd, ispr. i dop. Bishkek: Glav. red. Kyrgyzskoï sov. èntsiklopedii, 1991. 239 p.; 99 mm. x 13 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of colloquialisms.

**1991b:** [IUW] *Topografiã-geodeziãalyk terminderdin kyskacha oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdüğü = Kratkii russko-kirgizskii slovar' topografo-geodezicheskikh terminov*, A. Omorov. Bishkek: Ilim, 1991. 87 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of geodesy.

**1992:** [IUW] *Zharatylyshty païdalanuu, aïlana-chöïronü korgoo terminderinin oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdüğü = Russko-kyrgyzskii slovar' terminov po prirodopol'zovaniü i okhrane okruzhãushcheï sredy*, K. Atyshov; [zhooptuu adis redaktor: A. Imanbekov]. Bishkek: "Ilim," 1992. 228 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of ecology.

**1993:** [IUW] *Kratkii kyrgyzsko-russkii slovar' = Kyskacha kyrgyzcha-oruscha sözdük*, sostavitel' È. Abduldaev. Bishkek: Glav. red. Kyrgyzskoï èntsiklopedii, 1993. 239 p.; 17 cm. Kyrgyz-Russian dictionary.

**1994:** [IUW] *Kyrgyzcha-Oruscha-Anglische sözdük*, tüzüüchülör, Shambaev Syrgabek, Dzhusaev Dzholdosh. 2-chi basylyshy. Bishkek: "Kyrgyzstan" basmasy, 1994. 223 p.; 18 cm. Library binding, incorporating original blue-green wrappers lettered and decorated in black. Includes Kyrgyz-Russian-English dictionary, pp. 5-200.

**1998:** [IUW] *Kyrgyz: Kyrgyz-English/English-Kyrgyz glossary of terms*, by Karl A. Krippes. New York: Hippocrene Books, c1998. 404 p.; 18 cm. Original reddish-brown wrappers, lettered in reddish-brown, white and black, with a multi-colored illustration of riders on horses on the front cover. Hippocrene concise dictionary. Includes Kyrgyz-English, pp. 1-219, and English-Kyrgyz, pp. 221-404.

"This concise Kyrgyz-English/English-Kyrgyz dictionary of approximately six thousand entries is an abridgement of Yudakhin's 'Kyrgyzsko-Russkij Slovar' [see above, 1965]. It is intended for beginning students and travelers who are speakers of American English. . . . This dictionary presents a more di-Russified form of Kyrgyz than Soveity-era dictionaries, that have an artificially large volme of Russian loan words" (Preface).

**2000:** [IUW] *Kyrgyzcha-oruscha oruscha-kyrgyzcha tematikalyk frazeologiãalyk sözdük: 1,5 mingge zhakyn frazeologiãalyk birdik = Kyrgyzsko-russkii russko kyrgyzskii tematicheskii frazeologicheskii slovar': okolo 1,5 tys. frazeologicheskikh edinits*, G.Zh. Zhamshitova. Bishkek: "Sham", 2000. 335 p.; 21 cm. Kyrgyz-Russian, Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of phraseology.

**2003:** [IUW] *Ishkerdik boiuncha oruscha-kyrgyzcha tushündürmô sözdük*, K. Atyshov, T. Aliev, R. Surtaev; Razidin Surtaevdin redaktsiãasy menen. Bishkek: "Kesip", 2003. 604 p.; 21 cm. "Terminder oruscha-kyrgyzcha zhana chet tildegi körsötküchü": p. 520-599. "Maalymdama basylmasy"--Colophon. Includes bibliographical references (p. 5-6 and 600-603). Russian-Kyrgyz business dictionary. Introduction and definitions in Kyrgyz with terms in Kyrgyz and Russian.

**2004:** [IUW] *Lingvistikalyk terminderdin kyrgyzcha-türkchö, türkchö-kyrgyzcha sözdüğü / B.Ö. Oruzbaeva, B. Sagynbaeva = Kırgızca-türkçe, türkçe-kırgızca lengüistik terimler sözlüğü*, B.Ö. Oruzbaeva, B. Saginbaeva. Bishkek: [Avrasya], 2004. 216 p.; 30 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 213-215). In Kyrgyz (Cyrillic script) and Turkish. Kyrgyz-Turkish, Turkish-Kyrgyz dictionary of linguistics.

**2005a:** [IUW] *English-Kyrgyz Dictionary = Anglische-kyrgyzcha sözdük*, editors: Camilla D. Sharshekeeva ...[et al.]. Bishkek: Inter Constructions LLC, 2005. 599 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 599). English and Kyrgyz (Cyrillic script). English-Kyrgyz dictionary.

**2005b:** [IUW] *English-Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary = Anglo-russko-kyrgyzskii slovar' = Anglische-oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdük*, [perevodchiki T. Abdiev, L. Sadykova; redaktor russkogo teksta L. Garaiushchenko; redaktor kyrgyzskogo teksta A. Toktomametov]. Bishkek: Fond "Soros-Kyrgyzstan", 2005. 775 p.; 28 cm. Original blue, green, red, and white wrappers, lettered in white and green. Includes English-Russian-Kyrgyz, pp. 1-775. "This Tri-lingual Edition of the Oxford Study Dictionary originally published in English in 1991 is published by arrangement with Oxford University Press" (verso of title page).

**2006:** [IUW] *Atooldun = Terminlerdin: söz aïkashtarynyn oruscha-kyrgyzcha sözdüğü*, [redaktorlar, T. Mambetzhunushov, Ö. Kalyeva]. Toluktalyp 3. basylyshy Bishkek: [Maml. til zhana entsiklopediia borboru], 2006. 219 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 218). In Kyrgyz. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary.

**2008:** [IUW] Кыргызча-орусча-англисче макал-лакаптар = Кыргызско-русско-английские пословицы и поговорки = *Kyrgyz-Russian-English proverbs and sayings / tüzgöndör*, Shambaeva Burul Syrgabekovna, Iptarova Asel Sabyrovna. *Kyrgyzcha-oruscha-anglische makal-lakaptar = Kyrgyzsko-russko-angliïskie posloviïsy i pogovorki = Kyrgyz-Russian-English proverbs and sayings*, tüzgöndör, Shambaeva Burul Syrgabekovna, Iptarova Asel Sabyrovna. Бишкек: Бийиктик, 2008. Bishkek: Biïiktik, 2008. 199 p.; 21 cm.

**2009:** [IUW] *Kitepkanalyk ish: terminderdin kyrgyzcha tushündirmö sözdüğü*, [ilmiï redaktor, Zh.K. Bakashova, R.A. Zhumabaev]. Бишкек: Кыргыз Республикасынын улуттук китепканасы. Жусупбек Бакиев атындагы коомдук фонду, 2009. Bishkek: Kyrgyz Respublikasynyn uluttuk kitepkanasy. Zhusupbek Bakiev atyndagy koomduk fondu, 2009. 183 p.; 21 cm. Russian-Kyrgyz dictionary of library science.

**2015:** [IUW] *Khakassko-kyrgyzsko-russkii istoriko-etnograficheskii slovar = Khakass-Kyrgyz-Russian historical-ethnographical dictionary*, V.IA. Butanaev. Bishkek: Altyn bulak, 2015. 452 p.

[LAAL] Laal is an unclassified language spoken by 749 people (as of 2000) in three villages in the Moyen-Chari prefecture of Chad on opposite banks of the Chari River, called Gori (lá), Damtar (bual), and Mailao. It may be a language isolate and thus would represent an isolated survival of an earlier language group of Central Africa or alternatively a language descending from a language of a group of Neolithic near eastern farmers who immigrated to Chad, because people speaking this language have significant Eurasian admixture similar to Natufians and Neolithic Levantines. It is unwritten except in transcription by linguists. According to former Summer Institute of Linguistics-Chad member David Faris, it is in danger of extinction, with most people under 25 shifting to the locally more widespread Bagirmi. This language first came to the attention of academic linguists in 1977 through Pascal Boyeldieu's fieldwork in 1975 and 1978. His fieldwork was based, for the most part, on a single speaker, M. Djouam Kadi of Damtar (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gdm. Alternate Names: Gori.

**1982:** [IUW] *Deux études laal: (Moyen-Chari, Tchad)* / Pascal Boyeldieu. Berlin: Verlag von Dietrich Reimer in Verbindung mit SELAF, Paris, 1982. x, 233 p.; map; 24 cm. Marburger Studien zur Afrika- und Asienkunde. Serie A, Afrika; Bd. 29. Bibliography: p. 233

[LAARI] Wiki redirects Laari to the general description of Kongo [Koongo] (see above) and treats it as a dialect of that language. Ethnologue treats Laari as a separate language.

Ethnologue: ldi. Alternate Names: Kilari, Laadi, Ladi, Lali, Lari.

**1982:** [IUW] *Lexique laadi (koongo)*, by André Jacquot. Paris: Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France: Office de la recherche scientifique et technique outre-mer, 1982. 269 p.; 24 cm. Oralité-documents; 3. French and Kongo. Includes bibliographical references.

**2002:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[LA'BI] La'bi is the esoteric ritual language of male initiation among the Gbaya Kara, the Mbum, and some Sara Laka, in the area of Touboro near where the CAR, Chad, and Cameroon meet. It has no native speakers. It is related to Mbum, with substantial loans from one or more Sara languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue:

**1931:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[LADAKHI] The Ladakhi language (Wylie: La-dwags skad), also called Bhoti, is the predominant language in the Leh district of Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir, India. Ladakhi is a Tibetic language, but is not mutually intelligible with Standard Tibetan. Ladakhi has approximately 100,000 speakers in India, and perhaps 12,000 speakers in the Tibet Autonomous Region of China, mostly in the Qiangtang region. Ladakhi has several dialects, Ladakhi proper (also called Lehskat after the capital of Ladakh, Leh, where it is spoken); Shamskat, spoken to the northwest of Leh; Stotskat, spoken to the southeast in the Indus valley; and Nubra, spoken in the north. The varieties spoken in Upper Ladakh and Zangskar have many features of Ladakhi and many other features of western dialects of Central Tibetan. Most dialects of Ladakhi lack tone, but Stotskat and Upper Ladakhi are tonal like Central Tibetan (Wik).

Ethnologue: lbj. Alternate Names: Ladak, Ladakh Skat, Ladaphi, Ladhakhi, Ladwags.

**1991:** [LILLY] *Ladakhi-English | [title in Ladakhi script] | English-Ladakhi Dictionary*, [by Gyelong Paldan and Helna Norberg-Hodge]. Leh, Ladakh, India; Clifton, Bristol, England: The Ladakh Ecological Development Group and The Ladakh Project, 1991. "First Edition, 1991" on verso of title page. vii, 336 p.; 21 cm. Original bright green cloth, lettered in gold. Ladakhi-English [Ladakhi script-Ladakhi roman script-English], pp. 1-208, English-Ladakhi [roman script], pp. 211-336. First dictionary of the Ladakhi language.

"The history of this dictionary goes back sixteen years, to the time when Ladakh was first opened up to the outside world. In 1975, Gyelong Paldan and I put together a first draft of some 3,000 Ladakhi words, together with their phonetic equivalents and English translations. In the intervening years... the dictionary sat gathering dust. In 1990, we

revived the old manuscript and added about 1,000 new words.... I should stress that this work is not aimed at the 'academic' readers.... Instead, the emphasis is on readability and usability—even at the expense of accuracy. My strong sense is that for most people an easy-to-read close approximation to the sound of a foreign word is vastly more helpful than a precise rendering in unfamiliar phonetic symbols" (Preface, Helena Norberg-Hodge).

[**LADINO**] Judeo-Spanish (also Judæo-Spanish and Judæo-Spanish: Judeo-Español, Hebrew script: איספאנייל-גודיאו, Cyrillic: Худео-Еспањол), commonly referred to as Ladino, is a Romance language derived from Old Spanish. During the second half of the nineteenth century and then the twentieth century, Judeo-Spanish blossomed into a language of journalism and popular literature, resulting in a bibliography of almost four hundred periodical titles and a corpus of novels, theatrical plays, poems, and other minor genres. Originally spoken in the former territories of the Ottoman Empire (the Balkans, Turkey, the Middle East, and North Africa) as well as in France, Italy, Netherlands, Morocco, and the UK, today it is spoken mainly by Sephardic minorities in more than 30 countries, most of the speakers residing in Israel. Although it has no official status in any country, it has been acknowledged as a minority language in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Spain, Turkey and France.

Ethnologue: lad. Alternate Names: Dzhudezmo, Haquetiya, Judeo Spanish, Judeo-Espagnol, Judezmo, Sefardi, Sephardic, Spanyol.

**1976:** [IUW] *Dizionario ladino fassano (cazét)-italiano: con indice italiano-ladino* / Massimiliano Mazzel. Vigo di Fassa: Istituto culturale ladino, 1976. x, 368 p.; 22 cm. Ladino-Italian dictionary, with Italian-Ladino index.

**1981:** [IUW] *Contributo allo studio del lessico ladino dolomitico: Livinallongo, Colle S. Lucia, Rocca Pietore, Selva di Cadore, Alleghe* / Vito Pallabazzer. Firenze: Istituto di studi per l'Alto Adige, 1981. 136 p.; 24 cm. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 15-19. Italian-Ladino dialect dictionary.

**1988:** [IUW] *Dizionario del dialetto ladino di Auronzo di Cadore* / Ida Zandegiacomo De Lugan; con prefazione del prof. G.B. Pellegrini. Belluno: Istituto bellunese di ricerche sociali e culturali, [1988]. 316 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Serie "Dizionari"; n. 6. Italian-Ladino dialect dictionary.

**1994:** [IUW] *Sephardic folk dictionary: English to Ladino, Ladino to English: a collection of the most used words from the everyday speech and correspondence of the American descendants of Sephardic Jews*, researched and compiled by Albert Morris Passy. [Los Angeles, Calif.]: AMPCO, c1994. Second edition. 292 p.; 28 cm.

**2000a:** [IUW] *Ladino-English, English-Ladino concise encyclopedic dictionary (Judeo-Spanish)*, by Elli Kohen and Dahlia Kohen-Gordon. New York: Hippocrene Books, c2000. vii, 602 p.; 21 cm. Hippocrene concise dictionary. Includes bibliographical references (p. 599-602).

**2000b:** [IUW] *Milon Sefaradit-Yehudit (Ladino)- 'Ivrit, 'Ivrit-Sefaradit-Yehudit (Ladino)*, by Maimon Benshemol, Maṭildah Kohen-Sarano. [Yerushalayim]: Merkaz Elyashar, Universitat Ben-Guryon ba-Negev, 2000, c1998. Third edition. 90, lxxxviii p.; 30 cm. Added title page: *Vokabulario Djudeo-Espanyol (Ladino)-Ebreo, Ebreo-Djudeo-Espanyol (Ladino)*. Hebrew-Ladino-Hebrew dictionary.

**2009/2010:** [IUW] מילון עבריי-לאדינו (ספרדית יהודית) / מאת מתילדה כהן-סראנו; עריכה עברית לימור ארזי. *Milon 'Ivri-Ladino (Sefaradit-Yehudit)* / me-et Matildah Kohen-Sarano; arikhah 'Ivrit, Limor Arzi. ש.ז.ק., 770 ירושלים: [2009 or 2010]. Yerushalayim: Sh. Zaq, 770 [2009 or 2010. 25, 448, 492, xxvii p.; 25 cm. Hebrew-Ladino dictionary.

**2012:** [IUW] *Diksyonaryo Judeo Espanyol-Turko = Ladino-Türkçe sözlük* / Klara Perahya & Karen Gerson Şarhon, ed. Segunda edision ampliada = Genişletilmiş ikinci baskı. Teşvikiye, İstanbul: Sentro de Investigaciones sobre la Kultura Sefardi Otomana-Turka: Gözlem Gazetecilik Basın ve Yayın, [2012]. ©2012. 550 pages; 22 cm. Previous ed. has title: *Judeo Espanyol-Türkçe, Türkçe-Judeo Espanyol*. Ladino-Turkish dictionary.

[**LAGWAN**] Lagwan (Logone) is a Chadic language spoken in northern Cameroon and southwestern Chad. Dialects include Logone-Birni and Logone-Gana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kot. Alternate Names: Kotoko-Logone, Lagouane, Lagwane, Logone.

**1936:** [LILLYbm] *Die Logone-Sprache im zentralen Sudan, mit Beiträgen aus dem Nachlass von Gustav Nachtigal*, by Johannes Lukas. Leipzig: Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft, im Kommission bei F. A. Brockhaus, 1936. Original light brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VI VII-VIII, 1 2-148. First edition. Series: Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, XXI, 6. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Logone-German, pp. 82-128, and German-Logone, pp. 129-148. First dictionary of the language. Reprinted by Kraus in 1966.

"The first researcher of the Logone language was the great German African explorer Heinrich Barth, who published in 1862 an extensive vocabulary of the language in his 'Zentralafrikanischen Vokabularien.' As important as the contributions of Barth were in this area...we must still admit that he failed to grasp essential aspects of the language, and that his attempt to reproduce the particularly complicated sounds of Logone failed...Logone is, together with the other dialects spoken by the Kotoko tribes, a branch of a widespread group of languages that I...characterize as Chado-Hamitic. Its nearest neighbor to the North is Buduma (Yidena), in the South it is Muzgu" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**2014:** [IUW] *Lexique pratique du lagwan: lagwan-français, français-lagwan: Suivi d'un Manuel d'apprentissage de la lecture et de l'écriture en lagwan*, Aaron Shryock avec Marouf Brahim. [Dallas?]: SIL, 2014. iv, 204 pages; 20 cm. Original wrappers with color photo of a lake and boat, lettered in black and white. Kotoko dialect. Includes Lagwan-French, pp. 25-105, and French-Lagwan, pp. 107-139.

"We have compiled this practical lexicon of Lagwan to give speakers of that language a foretaste of the future. If you, Lagwans who already can read and write French, like this small sample and follow it carefully from the first page to the last, you will discover the pleasure of reading and writing your own language. Lagwan is a Chadic language spoken by around 15,000 people in Longone-Birni and the villages around this town in the district of Logone and Chari in the Far North province of Cameroun. It's also spoken in a few villages in Chad along the Logone River... This practical lexicon includes more than 2,000 entries" (Introduction).

[**LAHU**] Lahu (autonym: Ladhof [la'lxo]) is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken by the Lahu people of China, Thailand, Myanmar, and Laos. It is widely used in China, both by Lahu people, and by other ethnic minorities in Yunnan, who use it as a lingua franca.

However, the language is not widely used nor taught in any schools in Thailand, where many Lahu are in fact refugees and illegal immigrants, having crossed into Thailand from Myanmar (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lhu. Alternate Names: Kaixien, Kucong, Kutsong, Lahuna, Laku, Lohei, Moso, Muhso, Mussar, Musso, Mussuh, Namen.

**1988:** [IUW] *The Dictionary of Lahu*, by James A. Matisoff. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988. Original orange-brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. i-xxv, xxvi, 1-1436, [25] pp. of plates. First edition. University of California publications in linguistics, vol. 111.

"When I began making my first fileslips in 1965, I never dreamed that I was embarking on a project that would be a major preoccupation for 23 years... Why has it taken so long?... Until late 1983, when I finally began to use a word-processor, the work was done using what a high-tech friend once uncharitably called "Stone Age tools" - notebooks, fileslips, colored pens, without, paper clips, scissors, and scotch tape... [these and other difficulties may be of interest] as a kind of memorial to the paleolithic of 'cottage-industry' school of lexicography.... The Lahu people as a whole are not in control of any particular block of territory. Like other hillfolk of Southeast Asia they live in scattered villages in the mountains... Such is the ethnic and cultural complexity of Southeast Asia, that on a given mountain, one is apt to find villages inhabited by hillfolk whose languages are all mutually unintelligible... Lahu villages are to be found over a wide area, including the southwestern portion of China's Yunnan Province; the Kongtung area of Burma's Shan State;... northern Thai provinces...; and Nam Tha Province in NW Laos... It is curious that Lahu seems to enjoy rather more prestige among other groups of hillfolk than the average minority language, and is often used as a lingua franca by such peoples as the Akha and the Mien [Yao]... It is impossible to give precise figures for the total Lahu population... Our latest best guess... estimates... the total Lahu population at about half a million. To them all one can only say, *Pru u-rvu u-mil'u et ha'arets, v'xivshulia!* ('Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it!...' By far the most comprehensive dictionary of the language. J.H. Telford published a handbook of Lahu, with a "Lahu-English Dictionary" (Rangoon, 1938); Paul Lewis produced a Lahu-English-Thai dictionary in Chiang Mai in 1986.

[LAK] The Lak language (лаккы маз, lak:u maz) is a Northeast Caucasian language forming its own branch within this family. It is the language of the Lak people from the Russian autonomous republic of Dagestan, where it is one of six standardized languages. It is spoken by about 157,000 people. In 1890 a textbook was published on Lak grammar compiled by P.K. Uslar named as The Lak Language. Lak has throughout the centuries adopted a number of loanwords from Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Russian. Ever since Dagestan was part of the USSR and later Russia, the largest portion of loanwords have come from Russian, especially political and technical vocabulary. There is a newspaper and broadcasting station in Lak language. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Dagestan of 1994, Lak language was named as the state language along with Russian and some other major languages spoken in Dagestan (about 20 local languages are unwritten and have no official status). Lak language is used as a teaching tool in elementary school and taught as a subject in secondary schools, vocational schools and universities. The standard Lak language is based on the dialect of the city of Kumukh.

Initially Lak language by lexicon was found to be close to Dargin language and the two were often combined in one Lak-Dargin subgroup of Dagestani languages. However, further research has led the scientists to conclude that this association was weak. Recent research points to the grammatical closeness of the Lak language with Avaro-Ando-Tsezic subgroup of languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Ibe. Alternate Names: Kazikumukhtsy, Laki.

**1962:** [IUW] *Laksko-russkiĭ slovar'*. Sostavil S.M. Khaĭdakov. Pod red. L.I. Zhirkova. Okolo 13 000 slov, s prilozheniem grammaticheskikh tablits lakskogo iazyka L.I. Zhirkova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1962. 422 p. 21 cm. Lak-Russian dictionary.77.

[**LAKI**] Laki (لکی; Lekî) is a speech variety that is either considered an independent Iranian language, a dialect of Lurish, or of Southern Kurdish. Lexical similarity with Khorramabadi Luristani is 78%, with Persian is 70%, and with Northern Luri is 69%. Laki is presently spoken in the areas south of Hamadan and including the towns of Nahavand, Tuyserkan, Nursbad, Ilam, Gilan, and Pahla (Pehle), as well as the countryside in the districts of Horru, Selasele, Silakhur, and the northern Aleshtar in western Iran (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Iki. Alternate Names: Alaki, Lekî.

**2005/2006a:** [IUW] *Farhang-i vāzhagān: Lakī bih Fārsī / ta'lif-i 'Alīmardān 'Askarī 'Ālim. [ 'Asgarī 'Ālam, 'Alī'mardān, 1949 or 1950-] Chāp-i 1. Khurram'ābād: Aflāk, 1384 [2005 or 2006] 262 p.; 24 cm. First edition. Original black paper over boards, lettered in red and light brown, with color illustrations on both covers. Laki language (Iran)--Dictionaries. Persian language--Dialects--Iran--Luristān--Dictionaries.*

**2005/2006:** [IUW] (پورنامہ / کامین (عالی دستور زبان لکی، ضرب المثلها و واژه Dastūr-i zabān-i Lakī, zarb al-maṣal'hā va vāzhah'nāmah / Kāmīn ('Ālī'pūr). 1. چاپ. Chāp-i 1. [آبادخرم]: [Aflāk, 1384 [2005 or 2006]. [Khurram'ābād]: Aflāk, 1384 [2005 or 2006] 241 p.; 23 cm. white and yellow. Original black wrappers, lettered Includes bibliographical references (p. 241). Also issued online. In Persian and Laki (Iran). On the grammar, proverbs and vocabulary of Laki language, spoken in Luristān and Īlām provinces of Iran. Persian-Laki vocabulary, final 40 pages.

[**LAKOTA**] Lakota (also Lakhota, Teton, Teton Sioux) is a Siouan language spoken by the Lakota people of the Sioux tribes. Though generally taught and considered by speakers as a separate language, Lakota is mutually intelligible with the other two languages (cf. Dakota language), and is considered by most linguists one of the three major varieties of the Sioux language. The Lakota language represents one of the largest Native American language speech communities in the United States, with approximately 2,000 speakers living mostly in northern plains states of North Dakota and South Dakota. There is a Lakota language program online available for children to use. There is also a Lakota Language Program with classes for children at Red Cloud Indian School. The language was first put into written form by missionaries around 1840 and has since evolved to reflect contemporary needs and usage (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Ikt. Alternate Names: Lakhota, Lakotiyapi, Teton.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 3 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Teton Dakota Sioux language; Lakota-English, English-Lakota, with considerations given to Yankton and Santee. Oie wowapi wan Lakota-Ieska, Ieska-Lakota*, by Eugene Buechel, ed. by Paul Manhart. Pine Ridge, S.D.: Red Cloud Indian School, Holy Rosary Mission, 1970. Original dark gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in red. PP. i ii-vi, 1-852 853-854.. First edition. Includes Lakota-English dictionary, pp. 54-660, and English-Lakota, pp. 661-847. Bibliography, p. 852. The most complete dictionary of the language till then.

"If it were a warm summer afternoon, you would have found him sitting on the green bench under the trees behind the faculty building of St. Francis Mission, St. Francis, South Dakota. He would be chatting in Lakota with those patriarchs of the Brule Sioux, Black Spotted Horse, German Good Breast, and George Horse Looking. He was Black Eagle, Wanbli Sapa, - a stooped but thick-set man of 80, dressed in a black cassock, with gray, close-cropped hair and beard...this was Father Eugene Buechel, S.J., missionary to the Dakota, building of a Sioux museum writer of a Lakota grammar, Bible History, and dictionary, and authority on the Lakota language, customs and culture."

Revised edition: **2002:** [IUW] *Lakota dictionary: Lakota-English/English-Lakota*, compiled and edited by Eugene Buechel and Paul Manhart. New comprehensive ed. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, c2002. xxi, [22], 530 p.; 26 cm. Rev. ed. of: *A dictionary of the Teton Dakota Sioux language*. 1970. Includes bibliographical references (p. [529]-530).

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Lakota Primer Sioux Indian Translation*, by Bonnie C. Manley. Chadron, Nebraska: Dawes Co. Circulating Library, 1971. Original pink and black wrappers, lettered and illustrated in pink and black, with brown plastic spine. 162 pp. First edition, second printing (November 30, 1971). First printing was May 30, 1971. Includes an unpaginated Sioux-English vocabulary, pp. [132]-[155]. Primer intended for primary-age school children.

"It is with a great deal of feeling that I dedicate this long delayed work to the memory of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Senator Kennedy's recent trip from Chadron, Nebraska to the Sioux Nation near Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and his subsequent desire to help the Sioux Indian has inspired me, an adopted daughter of the Sioux."

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *Everyday Lakota. An English-Sioux Dictionary for Beginners*, ed. by Joseph S. Karol & Stephen L. Rozman. St. Francis, S.D.: Rosebud Educational Society, 1974. Original ochre wrappers, lettered in black and illustrated in color with needlework designs. Pp. i-xii, 1-124. Revised edition. First edition was published in Lincoln, Nebraska at the Nebraska Curriculum Development Center, 1971.

"This book contains 3800 entries, 300 phrases, idiom drills, expressions of time, coinage, native birds and animals, and rules for forming Lakota sentences" (description on title page). "To the tremendous, wonderful Sioux people, who have kept their language and culture, despite many efforts to destroy them through ethnocide" (Dedication). "The dictionary is colloquial, comprised of expressions heard today in reservation talk...This dictionary is the first of its kind, so this first edition must necessarily serve as an experimental book" (Preface).

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Elementary Bilingual Dictionary: English-Lakhóta / Lakhóta-English*. Boulder, CO: University of Colorado Lakhóta Project, 1976. Original wrappers. Bound typescript. First edition. "This is a preliminary edition."

"The language is that of the Oglala and Brulé dialects of the Teton (Western) branch of the Dakota language."

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Modern Lakota (Lakota Eyapi Ognayan Wašicun Wicoiye Kin Yuieskapi)*, by Edward Starr. Kendall Park, N.J.: Lakota Books, 1994. Original black and white wrappers, lettered in black. 1-2 3-113 114-116. First edition. Includes English-Lakota, pp. 8-62, and Lakota-English, pp. 64-112. Second copy: IUW.

"These are new Lakota words. The White man, through industry, is making many things for which there are no Lakota words. These words were created by Lakota speakers on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation" (p. 4). "These tribal members believe that ... if something is not done to preserve the language in the present generation, we will lose it in the next generation" (p. 5).

**2008:** [IUW] *New Lakota dictionary: Lakhótiyapi-English, English-Lakhótiyapi & incorporating the Dakota dialects of Yankton-Yanktonai & Santee-Sisseton*, Lakota Language Consortium. Bloomington, [Ind.]: Lakota Language Consortium, 2008. xii, 1100 p.: ill., maps; 27 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 1099-1100). Contents: Dictionary symbols and abbreviations -- Quick user's guide, key to English-Lakota entries -- Key to Lakota-English entries -- Guide to cross-referencing among derivatives and sections -- Introduction letter -- Foreword -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction, Jan Ullrich -- Lakota-English section -- Grammar -- Lakota orthography and alphabet -- Phonology -- Verbs -- Nouns -- Pronouns -- Determiners -- Postpositions -- Conjunctions -- T-words -- Enclitics -- Adverbs -- Interjections -- Syntax - sentence structure -- Language in change -- English-Lakota section -- Bibliography -- Brief pronunciation guide -- Lakhóta na Dakhóta Makhócheowápi (map of Lakota and Dakota country).

[LALA-BISA] Lala-Bisa is a Bantu language of Zambia that is closely related to Bemba. Swaka dialect is divergent, and sometimes classified as a separate language (Nurse 2003). Maho (2009) lists Biisa (Wisa), Lala, Ambo, Luano, and Swaka as distinct languages, with Ambo and Luano closest to Lala (Wiki).

Ethnologue: leb. Alternate Names: Biza-Lala.

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *Wisa handbook: a short introduction to the Wisa dialect of North-East Rhodesia*, by A[rthur] C[ornwallis] Madad [b. 1846]. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1906. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-136. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes English-Wisa, pp. [87]-136, with extensive alphabetically arranged lists of verbs, nouns, etc. This copy with the later ink ownership stamp of Harry Wells Langworthy, author of *Zambia before 1890: aspects of pre-colonial history* (Longman, 1972) and *Africa for the African: the life of Joseph Booth* (Christian Literature Association in Malawi, 1996). This is the first vocabulary of the language.

"The Wisa (Bisa, or Visa) dialect is spoken by a somewhat scattered and broken tribe in the central region of North-East Rhodesia. Though not wanting in individual energy and intelligence, the tribe collectively has not been able latterly to maintain its ground against its more warlike neighbours, Wemba and Ngoni, backed as they were till recently by Swahili slave-raiders from the East Coast.... Nothing, it seems, has been at the present date published as to the Wisa dialect, except a few lists of words.... Wisas call themselves Wawisa, their country Uwisa, and their language Chiwisa... The separate alphabetical lists of nouns, verbs, &c., in Part I will supply in some degree the place of a Wisa-

English supplement to the English-Wisa vocabulary in Part II" (Preface). "PS. ...n reports from Nkushi that the Lalas...speak a language hardly distinguishable from Wisa, so that this handbook will have a wider range than was contemplated at the time it was written" (PS to Preface, signed "F.M.").

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *Lala-Lamba handbook, a short introduction to the south-western division of the Wisa- Lala dialect of northern Rhodesia, with stories and vocabulary*, by A[rthur] C[ornwallis] Madan. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1908. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black. 17 cm. Pp. 1-4 5-142 143-144. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 916/922. Includes Lala (Lamba)-English, pp. [77]-142. double-columned. This is the first vocabulary of this dialect. Madan published a *Lala-Lamba-Wisa Dictionary* in 1913. Second copy: IUW.

"The Lala and Lamba dialects are so nearly identical, and both so closely allied to the Wisa [Biisa], that knowledge of either is a sufficient introduction to the others. A Wisa Handbook has already been published (Clarendon Press, 1906). But in view of the size of the Lake country, and its position on the direct route from the Victoria Falls to Lake Tanganyika, making it more accessible than the Wisa, a short supplementary account of Lala...may be of value.... [the] Lala-English Vocabulary...may also be used to supplement the English-Wisa Vocabulary in the 'Wisa Handbook'" (Preface). "The total number of people speaking Lala-Lamba-Wisa can only be guessed, but is probably not less than 100,000" (Introduction).

**1950:** [IUW] *La langue bisa; grammaire et Dictionnaire*, by André Prost. Ouagadougou, Haute-Volta, Centre IFAN [1950]. 198 p. maps. 28 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Includes Bisa [Lala-Bisa]-French dictionary, pp. 77-198. First dictionary of the language.

"This Bisa dictionary and grammar... is the fruit of a long stay among the people. Having arrived in Garano, in the Tenkodogo district, for the first time in December 1932, I lived there almost continuously until November of 1942, and since then until now (1949), I have had occasion to speak with the Boussansé dispersed throughout the A. O. F. on an almost daily basis" (Introduction; tr: BM). Includes an extensive discussion of the language and background of this work.

[LAMA] Lama is a Gur language spoken by the Lamba people in Togo, Benin, and by a few in Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: las. Alternate Names: Lamba, Losso.

An on-line dictionary of Lama may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1966:** see under **DANGME**. Hendix cites only Accam's *Adangme Vocabularies* (1966), which contains a Klama [Lama] vocabulary list (Hendrix 918).

**1983a-b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[LAMAHOLOT] Lamaholot, also known as Solor or Solorese, is a Central Malayo-Polynesian dialect cluster of Flores, Indonesia. The varieties may not be all mutually intelligible; Keraf (1978) reports that there are 18 languages under the name. The language shows evidence of a Papuan (non-Austronesian) substratum.

Ethnologue: slp. Alternate Names: Solor, Solorese.

**1999:** [IUW] *Koda kiwã: dreisprachiges Wörterbuch der Lamaholot-Sprache, Dialekt von Lewolema; aufgezeichnet 1994-98 im Dorf Belogili-Balukhering, Ostflores*,

*Provinz Nusa Tenggara Timur, Indonesien: Lamaholot-Indonesisch-Deutsch, mit Beispieltexen und deutscher Wörterliste*, by Karl-Heinz Pampus. Stuttgart: Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft: Steiner, 1999. ii, 663 p.: map; 24 cm. Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes, Bd. LII, 4 Includes bibliographical references (p. 21-22). Lamaholot-Indonesian-German dictionary.

[**LAMANG**] Lamang (Laamang) is an Afro-Asiatic language of Nigeria. Blench (2006) classifies the Woga variety as a separate language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hia. Alternate Names: Gbuhwe, Laamang, Waha.

**1994**: [IUW] *Our people's own (ina Lamang)* / compiled and edited by H. Ekkehard Wolff; in cooperation with Alhaji Abdullahi Ndaghra and Eleonore Adwirraah. Hamburg: RaP Research and Progress Verlagsgesellschaft, 1994. x, 403 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Afrikanistische Forschungen; Bd. 11. Appendix C: glossary of cultural terms, Lamang-English, pp. 357-376. Introduction refers to a forthcoming Lamang-English dictionary, with English-Lamang glossary (appeared in 2015). Includes bibliographical references.

[**LAMBA**] Lamba is a language found in Zambia and is commonly spoken in the Copperbelt. There are about 210,000 native speakers in the northern parts of Zambia and southern fringes of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Lamba is also spoken in Lusaka, mainly because many speakers have migrated there for jobs. Lamba is a Bantu language. (In fact, "mu ntu" means "one person" in Lamba and "ba ntu" means "two or more people".) Depending on who does the counting, Zambia has between 42 and 78 local languages besides English. Some people might say Lamba is a dialect of Bemba. Though the two languages share many words, they are not as close as say Cockney and Haitian Creole are to English or French. Maho (2009) lists the Lima (Bulima) and Temba varieties as distinct languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lam. Alternate Names: Chilamba, Ichilamba.

**1908**: see under **LALA-BISA**.

**1933**: [LILLYbm] *English-Lamba Vocabulary*, compiled by Clement M. Doke. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1933. Hardbound without d.j. 134 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 919. Second copy: IUW.

Second revised and enlarged edition **1963**: [IUW] *English-Lamba vocabulary*, by Clement M. Doke. [2d ed. rev. & enl.] Johannesburg, Witwatersrand University Press, 1963. v, 179 p. 20 cm.

**1983a-b**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**LAMBADI**] Lambadi or Goar-boali, also called Banjari, is a language spoken by the once nomadic Banjara people across India and it belongs to Indo-Aryan group of languages. The language does not have a native script. Regional dialects are divided between the Banjara of Maharashtra (written in Devanagari), Karnataka (written in the Kannada script) and Telangana (written in the Telugu script). Speakers are bilingual in either Telugu, Kannada, or Marathi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lmn. Alternate Names: Bangala, Banjara, Banjari, Banjori, Banjuri, Brinjari, Gohar-Herkeri, Goola, Gormati, Gurmarti, Kora, Labhani, Labhani Muka,

Lamadi, Lamani, Lambani, Lambara, Lavani, Lemadi, Lumadale, Singali, Sugali, Sukali, Tanda, Vanjari, Wanji.

**1970:** [IUW] *The grammar of Lamani* / by Ronald L. Trail. Norman: Summer Institute of Linguistics of the University of Oklahoma, c1970. v, 225 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Original pale cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in purple. Summer Institute of Linguistics publications in linguistics and related fields publication no. 24. The author's thesis--University of Poona, 1968. Lamani [Lambadi]-English, pp. 180-222. Bibliography: p. 223.

"The dialect here described is spoken in the Gulbarga District of northern Mysore State—the area from which the Lamanis living next to Deccan College, Poona, have migrated.... Not much work has been done previously on Lamani. Only two works have come to my notice. One is Sir George Grierson's *Linguistic Survey of India*... [The other is an article by M. Chidananda Murty in the journal *Prabuddhakarnataka*, written in Kannada, "largely ethnological in character"]" (Introduction).

[**LAMNSO'**] Nso (Lamnsɔ, Lamnsɔ') is the language of the Nso people of western Cameroon. A few may remain in Nigeria. It is a Grassfields language with ten major noun classes. The ISO 639-3 code is lns. This language is spoken by about over 100,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lns. Alternate Names: Bansaw, Banso, Banso', Lamnsok, Lamso, Nsaw, Nsho', Nso, Nso', Panso. Autonym: Lamnsɔ'.

**2008:** [IUW] *How to read and write Lamnsɔ'* / Karl Grebe. 3rd ed. Cameroon: Cameroon Association for Bible Translation and Literacy, 2008. 120 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black, with a drawing of two tribal members reading on the front cover. Lamnsɔ'-English word list, pp. 90-113. "First edition 1974 / Second edition 1986 / Third edition 2008" on verso of title page.

"This book was prepared to help members of the Nso' people group to learn to read and write their own language, Lamnsɔ'.... This third edition is essentially the same as the one of 1986 through to Lesson 16. Lessons 17-25 are for the most part new" (Preface).

**2015:** [IUW] *Lamnsɔ'-English dictionary = D̀wà' nsàv* / compiled by Karl Grebe and Patrick Siyatan; final editing: Robert Hedinger, Alfred Vensu Chin and Njeck Mathaus; contributors: Sheey Yungsi Christopher [and 11 others]. Yaoundé, Cameroon: Cameroon Association for Bible Translation and Literacy (CABTAL), 2015. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag ©2015. 838 pages: color illustrations, map; 25 cm. Original blue and white wrapper, lettered in white and black, with a color photo of thatched hut in landscape on front cover. African languages monographs; v. 8. Lamnsɔ'-English, pp. [117]-685, English-Lamnsɔ' index, p. [713]-830, index of scientific names, Latin-Lamnsɔ', pp. [831]-834. Includes bibliographical references (pages 105-115) and indexes. First dictionary of the language.

"It needs to be recognised that this dictionary presents a first attempt to compile a significant corpus of Lamnsɔ' vocabulary items and to define them grammatically, semantically and derivationally, as well as to illustrate their use in context" (Introduction).

"The Lamnsɔ'-English part is 570 pages long and contains a wealth of information about each word. There are 8,445 headwords with 11,280 definitions... The English-

Lamnso' part has 8,900 entries with 13,233 pointers to the relevant main entry" (from rear cover).

[**LAMPUNG**] Lampung is the language of the Indonesian province of Lampung at the southern tip of Sumatra. It is a dialect cluster with two main dialects, perhaps distinct enough to be considered distinct languages: Abung/Pepadun (Lampung Nyo) and Pesisir/Say Batin (Lampung Api). A third, Komering, is sometimes considered part of Lampung Api, by others a distinct language. Lampung Api is the prestige variety. Before the introduction of the Roman script, Lampung was written in a script called "Aksara Lampung" or "Had Lampung", which is a variant of the Ulu scripts used throughout central and south Sumatra. The script is seldom used today but is taught in schools throughout Lampung as a means of preserving its linguistic history (Wiki).

Ethnologue divides Lampung into three separate languages: 1) Komering: kge  
Alternate Names: Kumoring. 2) Lampung Api: ljp. Alternate Names: Api, Lampong, Lampung, Lampung Pesisir. 3) Lampung NYO: abl. Alternate Names: Abung, Lampong.

**1817:** see under **MALAYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**LANGI**] Rangi or Langi (there is no distinction between /r/ and /l/; also known as Irangi, Kilaangi, etc.) is a Bantu language of spoken by the Rangi people of Kondoa District in the Dodoma Region of Central Tanzania. Whilst the language is known as Rangi in English and Kirangi in the dominant Swahili spoken throughout the African Great Lakes, the self-referent term is Kilaangi. Estimates at the number of Rangi-speakers range from 270,000[4] to 410,000 speakers. Rangi is the largest linguistic group in the Babati-Kondoa region. Two main varieties of Rangi are identified - that spoken in the Rangi Highlands (known in Swahili as Irangi ya Juu) and that of the Lowlands (Irangi ya Chini). Despite differences, these varieties are mutually intelligible. However, some dialectal variation is also found between the varieties spoken in the main town of Kondoa, as well as in the surrounding villages of Bereko, Bukulu, Isabe, Humai, Kwadinu, Kolo, Choka, Gubali, Nkuku, Bicha, Kingale, Kelema, Paranga, Kidoka, Haubi and Mondo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lag. Alternate Names: Irangi, Kelangi, Kilangi, Kirangi, Klaangi, Rangi, Valaangi. Autonym: Kilaangi.

**2005:** [IUW] *Éléments de description du langi: langue bantu F.33 de Tanzanie: phonologie, grammaire, lexicque* / Margaret Dunham. Leuven; Dudley, Mass.: Peeters, 2005. 335 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Langues et littératures de l'Afrique noire 13. Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France (Series); 413. Includes bibliographical references (p. [329]-331).

[**LANGO**] Lango (also called Lwo, Lwoo, or Leb-Lango,) is a Southern Luo dialect spoken by the Langi people of Uganda. It is mostly spoken in Lango sub-region, in the Northern Region, by approximately 1.8 million speakers, or five percent of the population of Uganda. An orthography for it using the Latin script has been introduced and is taught in primary schools. It is generally counted as a distinct language because the Langi people are ethnically distinct from other Luo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: laj. Alternate Names: Langi, Leb-Lango, Lwo, Lwoo.

**1923:** [LILLYbm] *The Lango. A Nilotic Tribe of Uganda*, by J[ack] H[erbert] Driberg. London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd., 1923. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. 1-4 5-468. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 924. Lango-English vocabulary, pp. 357-414, and English-Lango, pp. 415-440. This appears to be the first substantial published vocabulary of Lango. Second copy: IUW.

"This record has been inspired by my affection for a race with whom I have lived and worked for several years, and among whom I have been fortunate enough to form some of my most enduring friendships.... This work was [undertaken], in order that in these days of rapid change and transition to newer modes of life and thought some memorial might remain of their past traditions and of customs, which may too easily be overwhelmed by the hurrying and ruthless march of an alien civilization" (Prefatory Notes).

**1992:** [IUW] *A grammar of Lango*, by Michael Noonan. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1992. xvi, 352 p.; 25 cm. First edition. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Lango-English, pp. [300]-324, English-Lango, pp. [325]-349. Mouton grammar library; 7. Includes bibliographical references (p. [289]-293) and index.

"There is very little published work on Lango. The earliest and most useful work is Driberg (1923) [see above], which contains a short grammar and a dictionary. While this is a most valuable work, it is seriously flawed in a number of crucial areas [which are then discussed].... The primary material upon which this work is based was collected over a period of several years, from 1977-1983" (Introduction).

**2005:** [IUW] *Lwo-English dictionary*, by Alexander Odonga. Kampala: Fountain Publishers, c2005. xix, 283 p.; 25 cm.

#### [LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT]

**1555:** [LILLY] [Book] *Mithridates. De differentiis linguarum tum ueterum tum quae hodie apud diuersas nationes in toto orbe terrarum in usu sunt*, by Konrad Gesner (1516-1565). Froschauer, Christoph., Tiguri [Zurich]: Excudebat Froschouerus, 1555. Later full plain vellum. Includes Lord's Prayer in 22 different languages on large folded leaf. This copy belonged to the poet Philippe Desportes (1546-?1606) (faded signature on title page) and later to the scholar Abraham Girard (signed and dated by him 1668 on the title page).

**1806-1809-1812-1817:** [LILLYbm] *Mithridates oder allgemeine Sprachkunde mit dem Vater Unser als Sprachprobe in bey nahe fünf hundert Sprachen und Mundarten, mit wichtigen Beyträgen zweyer grossen Sprachforscher fortgesetzt von Dr. Johann Severin Vater*, 4 vols., by Johann Christoph Adelung. Berlin: Vossische Buchhandlung, 1806-1809-1812-1817. Contemporary brown half-leather and black marbled paper over boards, with red and green leather labels on spines, lettered and decorated in gold; all edges stained red. Pp. [Vol. I] I-III IV-XXII [8] I II-XXXIV, 1-3 4-686; [Vol. II] I-III IV-XXIV, 1-3 4-808; [Vol. III] I-III IV-X XI-XII, 1-3 4-708, I-III IV-VI VII-VIII, 1 2-474; [Vol. IV] I-III IV-XII, 1 2-530. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 304. From the library of C.A. Meusel with his ink bookplate stamp in each volume.

"The writings of Adelung are very voluminous, and there is not one of them, perhaps, which does not exhibit some proofs of the genius, industry and erudition of the author... No [other] man before Jakob Grimm did so much for the language of Germany.

Shortly before his death he issued *Mithridates, oder allgemeine Sprachenkunde* (1806)... Unfortunately he did not live to finish what he had what he had undertaken. The first volume, which contains the Asiatic languages, was published immediately after his death; the other [volumes] were issued under the superintendence of Johann Severin Vater" (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 13<sup>th</sup> edition). The four volumes contain vocabularies from over 500 languages around the world, gathered from all known sources. The Lord's Prayer is used a sample text in each language throughout.

**1820:** [LILLY] *Uebersicht aller bekannten Sprachen und ihrer Dialekte*, by Friedrich von Adelung [1768-1843]. St. Petersburg: Gedr. bey N. Gretsche, 1820. xiv, 186 p.; 23 cm. Original tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Front and rear covers detached. Lilly copy is a presentation copy from the author to "Herrn Pastor Kurtz, zum freundlichen Andenken", with an autograph letter from the author tipped in. "A likely continuation of J.C. Adelung's and J.S. Vater's linguistic work of a similar title issued in 1812. ...Not in Field, Pilling, or Ayer (bookseller's description)." Note(s): Includes section on Indian languages of California and the West (p. 102-108). Includes indexes. This is a list of all the known languages.

**1846 [1968]:** [IUW] *Ethnography and philology*, by Horatio Hale. Ridgewood, N.J., Gregg Press [1968] xii, 666 p. maps. 24 cm. United States Exploring Expedition (1838-1842). United States Exploring Expedition v. 6. Reprint of the 1846 ed. Includes under the section "Philology":

1) "Essay at a Lexicon of the Polynesian Language," introductory pages [291]-293, followed by the lexicon "Polynesian-English" [as spoken in "Fakaafu [Tokelauan], [Hawaii [Hawaiian], Mangareva [Mangareva], Nukuhiva [North Marquesan], New Zealand [Maori], Paumotu [Tuamotuan], Rarotonga [Cook Islands Maori], Samoa [Samoan], Tahiti [Tahitian], Tahuata [South Marquesan], Tarawa [Kiribati], Tonga [Tongan]"], pp. [294]-339, and "English-Polynesian," pp. [342]-356.

2) "Dialect of Fakaafu and Vaitufu," introductory pages [357]-361, vocabulary, English-dialect of Fakaafu and Vaitufu [Tokelauan], pp. [362]-364.

"... the resemblance of dialect is so close that it seemed superfluous to give separate vocabularies for the two clusters, the words obtained at both being for the most part exactly alike..." (p. [357]).

3) "A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Vitian Language," introductory pages [365]-389, "AVitian Dictionary," Vitian [Fijian]-English, pp. [392]-424. Viti Levu is the largest island in the Republic of Fiji, the site of the nation's capital, Suva, and home to a large majority of Fiji's population.

4) "Vocabulary of the Dialect of Tobi, or Lord North's Island," introductory pages [425]-426, "Tobian Vocabulary," English-Tobian, pp. [427]-429.

"Of Horace Holden, to whom we are indebted for the following vocabulary, some account is given on page 78. Besides the list of separate words, many sentences were written down, for the purpose of elucidating the grammatical structure of the language. It was, however, soon evident that this was expecting too much. The situation in which the captive seamen were placed, was such as to deprive them of all desire of acquiring a better knowledge of the language of their inhuman masters, than was absolutely necessary for the purpose of communicating with them.... They were therefor contented with learning the most common words, which they strung together so as to be intelligible, but with little or no regard to the proper idiom of the language" (p. [427]).

5) "Vocabulary of the Dialect of Mille, one of the Radack Islands," introductory pages [431]-432, English-Radack [Marshallese], pp. 432-434.

"We are indebted for this vocabulary... to the Rev. H. Bingham, who obtained the materials for it from the two seamen, Lay and Hussey, shortly after their rescue from captivity" (p. [431]).

"A comparison of this vocabulary with that of the Radack language, given in the appendix to Kotzebue's first Voyage, leaves no room for doubt that the natives of Mille, thought differing in some of their customs from the inhabitants of the northern islands, are yet of the same stock and speak the same language" (p. 434).

"Mille": "Mili Atoll (Marshallese: Mile, [mīlie̯]) is a coral atoll of 92 islands in the Pacific Ocean, and forms a legislative district of the Ratak Chain of the Marshall Islands" (Wiki).

"Radack": "The Ratak Chain (Marshallese: Ratak, [rʷɑqɔdʷɑk]) is a chain of islands within the island nation of the Marshall Islands. Ratak means "sunrise". It lies to the east of the country's other island chain, the Ralik Chain. In 1999 the total population of the Ratak islands was 30,925" (Wiki).

6) "A Vocabulary of the Tarawan Language," Tarawan [Kiribati]-English, pp. [446]-468. Hale referred to Kingsmill Islands (now called the Gilbert Islands) by the name of one of the islands in the chain, Tarawa. The language spoken was later called Gilbertese, or Kiribata (now the preferred form).

"The sources from which the materials have been derived for the grammar and vocabulary which follow are, firstly, a collection of about four hundred words made during the brief intercourse which we had with the natives: and, secondly, the information obtained from two seaman, Kirby and Grey, the one Irish and the other Scotch, who were taken by us from the islands of Kuria and Makin, on which they had been resident, the former three and the latter five years" (p. [435]).

7) "Notes on the Language of Rotuma," Rotuman Vocabulary, Rotuman-English, pp. [474]-478.

"The materials for the following remarks were obtained... during a brief intercourse with some natives of the island.... Although, from the unfavorable circumstances under which the notes were made, they are necessarily imperfect, they may yet serve to give some idea of the nature of the languages, and its relations to other idioms" (p. [469]).

8) "The Languages of Australia," comparative vocabulary of the aboriginal languages spoken in various locations in Australia: English-Moreton Bay-Lake Maquarie-Sydney-Liverpool-Muruya-Peel River-Mudgee-Wellington-Bathurst, pp. [479]-481. Kamilarai [Gamilaraay]-Wiradurai [Wiradhuri]-English vocabulary, pp. 505-510, followed by Kamilarai [Gamilaraay]-Wiradurai [Wiradhuri]-English sentences, pp. [511]-531.

9) "The Languages of the Northwestern America," Vocabularies, English-Tahkali (Carriers) [Carrier]-Tlatskanai [Kwalhioqua-Clatskanie]-Umkwa (Umpqua) [Upper Umpqua]-Kitunaha (Coutanias, Flat-Bows) [Kutenai]-Shushwapumsh (Shushwaps, Atnhas [Shuswap]-Selish (Flatheads) [Kalispel-Pend d'oreille]-Skitsuish (Coeur d'alène) [Coeur d'alene]-Piskwans (Piscous)-Skwale (Nasqually) [Nisqually: dialect of Southern Lushootseed]-Tsihailish (Chickailis, Chilts) [Lower Chehalis]-Kawelitsk (Cowelits) [Cowlitz]-Nsietshawus (Killamuks) [Tillamook]-Sahaptin (Nez-Perçés) [Nez Perce]-Walawala (Wallawallas) [Walla Walla]-Waiilatpu (Willetpoos, Cayuse) [Cayuse]-Molele-Watlala (Upper Chinooks) [Wasco-Wishram]-Tshinuk (Chinooks) [Chinook]-

Kalapuya-Iakon (Lower Killamuks) [Kalapuya]-Lutuami (Tlmatl, Clamets) [Klamath-Modoc]-Saste (Shasties) [Shasta]-Palaihnih (Palaiks) [Achumawi/Atsugewi]-Shoshoni (Shoshonees, Snakes)-Wihinast (Western Shoshonees) [Western Shoshoni: dialect of Shoshoni]-Satsikaa (Blackfeet)-Kwoneatshatka (Newitsee) [Nuu-chah-nulth]-San Raphael [Southern Sierra Miwok]-San Gabriel [Gabrielino]-San Juan Capistrano [Juaneño: dialect of Luiseño] pp. 570-629.

10) Miscellaneous Vocabularies: English-Upper Sacramento [Wintu] (22 words), p. [630], English-Telatūi [Southern Sierra Miwok], p. 631, English-Pujūni [Nisenan]-Sekumne [Northwest Maidu]-Tsamak [Northwest Maidu], pp. 631-633, English-La Soledad [Northern Ohlone]-San Miguel [Miguelito: dialect of Salinan], pp. 633-634, English-Hailtsa [Heiltsuk], p. 634.

11) The "Jargon" or Trade-Language of Oregon: English-Trade Language [Chinook Wawa] vocabulary, pp. 646-650.

"The following list contains all the simple words of the trade language, and some of the compound ones. ... What is given here will be sufficient to satisfy and curiosity which may be felt concerning this singular speech" (p. 646).

12) Patagonia: Arucano [Mapudungun]-Chileno [Mapudungun], pp. 652-853 [the list is presented to show that the two vocabularies collected are the same language]; English-Puelches [Puelche], 654-656.

13) Southern Africa: English-Eyo [Yoruba]-Kambinda [Kimbundu]-Mundjola-Congo [Koongo]-Angola-Bengera-Makua [Makhuwa]-Mudjana-Makonde-Takwani [Takwane]-Masena [Sena?]-Sofala [Ndau]-Nyambana-Zulu-Bichuana [Tswana], pp. 659-666.

**1860:** [LILLYbm] *Opuscula. Essays chiefly philological and ethnographical*, by Robert Gordon Latham [1812-1888]. [London]; Edinburgh; Leipzig: Williams Norgate, 14 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London and 20 South Frederick Street, Edinburgh. Leipzig, R. Hartmann, (Leipzig printed by B.G. Teubner), 1860. Original purple-brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind, spine lettered in gold. Pp. I-III IV-VI, 1 2-418. First edition. Includes numerous comparative vocabularies of languages from around the world from published and unpublished sources, in the form of papers delivered for the most part before the London Philological Society, of which Latham was the first President, between 1840 and 1856, including: "On the Affinities of the Languages of Caucasus with the Monosyllabic Languages," pp. [156]-167; "On the Negrito Languages," pp. [191]-216," "Remarks on the Vocabularies of the Voyage of the Rattlesnake: Appendix to MacGillivray's Voyage of the HMS Rattlesnake, 1852," pp. [223]-241, "On a Zaza [Northern Zazaki] Vocabulary," pp. [242]-244, "On the Personal Pronouns and Numerals of the Mallicollo and Erromango Languages by the Reverend C. Abraham," pp. [243]-248, ""On the Languages of the Oregon Territory", pp. [247]-265, "Miscellaneous Contributions to the Ethnography of North America," pp. [275]-297, "On a Short Vocabulary of the Loucheux [Gwhic'in] Language," pp. [298]-299, "On the Languages of New C]lifornia," pp. [300]-316, "Note upon a Paper of the Honourable Captain Fitzroy's on the Isthmus of Panama," pp. [323]-325, "On the Languages of Northern, Western, and Central America," pp. [326]-377, with several further comparative vocabularies included in the "Addenda and Corrigenda," pp.[378]-418.

"The ... [Zaza] vocabulary is one taken by Dr. H. Sandwith from a Kurd of the Zaza tribe, one of the rudest of the whole Kurd family, and one for which we have no **2000:**

**2000a:** [IUW] *EnDic2000: Ympäristösanakirja = Keskkonnasõnastik =*

*Environmental Dictionary = Umweltwörterbuch = Miljöordbok = Vides Vārdnīca = Ēkologiskie slovar' / Aleksander Maastik, Pertti Heinonen, Veli Hyvärinen, Juha Kajander, Krister Karttunen, Heido Ots, Pertti Seuna. Helsinki; Tartu: Finnish Environment Institute, 2000. 702 pages; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references (pages 25-30) and indexes. Prefatory matter in Finnish, Estonian, English, German, Swedish, Latvian, and Russian; terms in Finnish with definitions in English, Estonian, and Finnish and translations into Estonian, English, German, Swedish, Latvian, and Russian; indexes of Estonian, English, German, Swedish, Latvian, Russian, and Latin terms.philological specimens". p. [242].*

**2000b:** [IUMusicLibrary] *Orgelwoordenboek = Organ dictionary / Wilfried Praet ... [et al.]. [2. udg., rev.]. Nieuwkerken [Belgium]: CEOS, c2000. 508 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Catalan, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Latin, Norwegian, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish. Chapter titles in various languages on 3 cards ([2] p. each; 16 x 17 cm.) inserted. Includes indexes.*

**2002:** [IUW] *Hello world!: greetings in 42 languages around the globe! / by Manya Stojic. New York: Scholastic, c2002. 38 p.: col. ill.; 28 cm. "Cartwheel books." Includes index. Children from around the world say "hello" in forty-two languages, from Amharic to Zulu.*

**2008:** *Northern Europe: 10 essential languages for city breaks. Footscray, Vic.; London: Lonely Planet, 2008. 127 p.: ill., maps; 15 cm. Small talk (Lonely Planet Publications (Firm)) Includes index. English, Danish, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, Greenlandic, Icelandic, Latvian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Swedish.*

**2009:** [IUW] *Loanwords in the world's languages: a comparative handbook / edited by Martin Haspelmath, Uri Tadmor. Berlin, Germany: De Gruyter Mouton, c2009. xxi, 1081 p.: maps; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references and index.*

General chapters:

- I. The loanword typology project and the world loanword database / Martin Haspelmath and Uri Tadmor
- II. Lexical borrowing: Concepts and issues / Martin Haspelmath
- III. Loanwords in the world's languages: Findings and results / Uri Tadmor
- THE LANGUAGES: 1. Loanwords in Swahili / Thilo C. Schadeberg
2. Loanwords in Iraqw, a Cushitic language of Tanzania / Maarten Mous and Martha Qorro
3. Loanwords in Gawwada, a Cushitic language of Ethiopia / Mauro Tosco
4. Loanwords in Hausa, a Chadic language in West Africa / Ari Awagana and H. Ekkehard Wolff, with Doris Löhr
5. Loanwords in Kanuri, a Saharan language / Doris Löhr and H. Ekkehard Wolff, with Ari Awagana
6. Loanwords in Tarifiyt, a Berber language of Morocco / Maarten Kossmann
7. Loanwords in Seychelles Creole / Susanne Michaelis with Marcel Rosalie
8. Loanwords in Romanian / Kim Schulte
9. Loanwords in Selice Romani, an Indo-Aryan language of Slovakia / Viktor Elšík
10. Loanwords in Lower Sorbian, a Slavic language of Germany / Hauke Bartels
11. Loanwords in Old High German / Roland Schuhmann
12. Loanwords in Dutch / Nicoline van der Sijs

13. Loanwords in British English / Anthony Grant
14. Loanwords in Kildin Saami, a Uralic language of northern Europe / Michael Riessler
15. Loanwords in Bezhta, a Nakh-Daghestanian of the North Caucasus / Bernard Comrie and Madzhid Khalilov
16. Loanwords in Archi, a Nakh-Daghestanian of the North Caucasus / Marina Chumakina
17. Loanwords in Manange, a Tibeto-Burman language of Nepal / Kristine A. Hildebrandt
18. Loanwords in Ket, a Yeniseian language of Siberia / Edward Vajda
19. Loanwords in Sakha (Yakut), a Turkic language of Siberia / Brigitte Pakendorf and Innokentij N. Novgorodov
20. Loanwords in Oroqen, a Tungusic language of China / Fengxiang Li and Lindsay J. Whaley
- Loanwords in Japanese / Christopher K. Schmidt
22. Loanwords in Mandarin Chinese / Thekla Wiebusch and Uri Tadmor
23. Loanwords in Thai / Titima Suthiwan and Uri Tadmor
24. Loanwords in Vietnamese / Mark J. Alves
25. Loanwords in White Hmong / Martha Ratliff
26. Loanwords in Ceq Wong, an Austroasiatic language of Peninsular Malaysia / Nicole Kruspe
27. Loanwords in Indonesian / Uri Tadmor
28. Loanwords in Malagasy / Alexander Adelaar
29. Loanwords in Takia, an Oceanic language of Papua New Guinea / Malcolm Ross
30. Loanwords in Hawaiian / 'Ōiwi Parker Jones
31. Loanwords in Gurindji, a Pama-Nyungan language of Australia / Patrick McConvell
32. Loanwords in Yaqui, a Uto-Aztecan language of Mexico / Zarina Estrada Fernández
33. Loanwords in Zinacantán Tzotzil, a Mayan language of Mexico / Cecil H. Brown
34. Loanwords in Q'eqchi', a Mayan language of Guatemala / Søren Wichmann and Kerry Hull
35. Loanwords in Otomí, an Otomanguean language of Mexico / Ewald Hekking and Dik Bakker
36. Loanwords in Saramaccan, an English-based creole of Suriname / Jeff Good
37. Loanwords in Imbabura Quechua / Jorge Gómez Rendón and Willem Adelaar
38. Loanwords in Kali'na, a Cariban language of French Guiana / Odile Renault-Lescure
39. Loanwords in Hup, a Nadahup language of Amazonia / Patience Epps
40. Loanwords in Wichí, a Mataco-Mataguayan language of Argentina / Alejandra Vidal and Verónica.

[**LAO**] Lao, also referred to as Laotian, (ລາວ 'lao' or ພາສາລາວ 'lao language') is a tonal language of the Tai–Kadai language family. It is the official language of Laos, and also spoken in the northeast of Thailand, where it is usually referred to as the Isan language. The Lao language serves as an important lingua franca as the country of Laos consists of multiple ethnic groups, whose population speaks about 86 different languages. Spoken Lao is mutually intelligible with the Thai language; the two languages are written with slightly different scripts, but linguistically similar. Lao, like many languages in Laos, is

written in the Lao script, an abugida. Although there is no official standard, the Vientiane dialect has become the de facto standard (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lao. Alternate Names: Eastern Thai, Lào, Lao Kao, Lao Wiang, Lao-Lum, Lao-Noi, Lao-Tai, Laotian, Laotian Tai, Lum Lao, Phou Lao, Rong Kong, Tai Lao.

**1894:** [LILLYbm] *Mission Pavié. Exploration de l'Indo-Chine: mémoires et documents... Tome II: Littérature et linguistique. Deuxième fascicule: Dictionnaire laotien*, by M. Massié. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1894. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black, preserved in later dark blue unprinted wrappers glued at spine. Pp. [4] 1 2-127 128. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes French-Lao, pp. [5]-127. First dictionary of the language. Zauhmüller lists only two dictionaries of Lao, both French, 1906 and 1912.

**1904:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique français-laocien*, by Marie Joseph Cuaz [1862- ]. Hongkong: Société des mission étrangères, 1904. Later brown cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold. Pp. I-V VI-LXXV LXXVI, 1 2-490 491-492. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes French-Lao, pp. [1]-490. Pages arranged in three columns: French, Romanized Lao, and Lao script. Cuaz was Bishop of Hermopolis and Apostolic Vicar to Laos. This copy with the bookplate of the Breezewood Foundation.

"The dialect Thai Lao, or the Lao language, with which this dictionary is concerned, is the language generally spoken throughout the Me Kong River delta, on both sides of the river, from Cambodia to the Chinese border... For the most complete study of the mandarin language in general, one should consult the *Dictionnaire français-siamois* published in Bangkok [in 1903], with the support of the Government of Indo-China [see Cuaz entry under Thai]. The present lexicon, which is in principle nothing more than a simple supplement to the *Dictionnaire français-siamois*, was also made possible through the support of the Government of Indo-China" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1906:** [LILLY] *An English-Laos dictionary*, by D. G. Collins. Chieng Mai: Mission Press, 1906. Libraries Worldwide: 1 (Wheaton College). Second Edition, 100 copies. Not in Zauhmüller.

**1912 [1971]:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire laotien-français*, by Théodore Guignard. Hongkong, Impr. de Nazareth, 1912. [Farnborough, Gregg, 1971]. lxx, 959, [9] p. (1 fold.) 23 cm. Added title in Lao. Reprint of first edition.

**1962:** [IUW] *Vatchanānukom 'Angkit-Lāo, rūaprūam dōi Bunthom Bunyavong*. Vīangchan: Samākhom Lāo-'Amērikan, 2505 [1962] xi, 367 p.; 18 cm. English-Lao dictionary.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *English-Lao: Lao-English Dictionary*, by Russell Marcus. Bangkok: Russell Marcus, 1968. Hardbound in clear plastic. First edition. English Lao dictionaries appeared in 1906 and 1915.

Later edition **1970:** [IUW] *English-Lao, Lao-English dictionary*, by Russell Marcus. Rutland, Vt., C. E. Tuttle Co. [1970]. 416 p. illus. 17 cm.

**1972:** [IUW] *Lao-English dictionary*, by Allen D. Kerr; assisted by Sing Bourommavong ... [et al.]. Washington, D.C.: Catholic University of America Press, 1972 [distributed 1982]. 2 vols. Vol I: xxiv, pp. 1-616; Vol II: pp. 617-1223. Bound uniformly in original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Publications in the language of Asia; 2. Lao-English, pp. 1-1223.

"This dictionary was compiled over a period of twelve years from 1960 to 1971, of which eight years were spent in Laos and two in Thailand. The material was drawn from

all available dictionaries, both in Lao and Thai, from current vernacular publications and from conversations with native speakers of the language.... [I]t is hoped that this, the first reasonably comprehensive dictionary of the Lao language, will be of real assistance to the practical user, and that it may stimulate a greater interest in a little-known language and people" (Preface).

**1980a:** [LILLYbm] *English-Lao Phrasebook with Useful Wordlist (for Loatians)*. Arlington, Virginia: Center for Applied Linguistics, [1980]. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-ii* iii-viii, 1-152. First edition. Ex-library copy. Includes Lao-English wordlist, pp. 93-123, and English-Lao, pp. 125-152.

"The Center for Applied Linguistics has responded to the urgent need created by the immigration of thousands of Indochinese refugees to this country by developing materials for use by the refugees and others working with them. It is our hope that this present work, designed specifically for Laotian refugees, will contribute to bridging the language and cultural barriers, and help the refugees to take their place as new members of American society."

**1980b:** [IUW] *Medical guide and glossary*, authors Christa Wagner, Janet Rullo [i.e. Rollo]; translation and layout Khamking Souvanlasy ... [et al.] Portland, Oregon: Indochinese Language Resource Center, Indochinese Cultural and Service Center, 1980. [12], 139 p.: ill.; 28 cm. Preface in English and Laotian, text in Laotian. Appendix: English-Laotian medical dictionary. Bibliography: p. 139.

**1985:** [IUW] *Pathānukom Latsīa-Lao samlap nakhīan san bamlung: 5000 kham, Lō. Nō. Mōlāp* [Morev, L. N. (Lev Nikolaevich)];; kūat dōi Tō. Mō. Mōbasāyuk. Moskva: "Russkiĭ ĭazyk," 1985. 560 p.; 22 cm. Added title page: Russko-laoskiĭ uchebnyi slovar'. Russian-Lao dictionary.

[**LARAGIA**] The Laragiya language (Larrakia), also known as Gulumirrgin, is an Australian language isolate spoken by just six people near the city of Darwin in northern Australia as of 1983. The 2006 census reports 23 speakers, but these are not necessarily native or fluent. Laragiya was once considered a language isolate, but Mark Harvey has made a case for it being part of a family of Darwin Region languages. Linguist Arthur Capell wrote, "Even in 1950 there were no children speaking it, and most of the older people who spoke it in 1952 (when the bulk of these notes was gathered) were found on the Delissaville Reserve (now Belyuen), across the harbour from Darwin. By 1968, reports of only two speakers could be gained, and these far away from Darwin. In former times, however, the tribe was fairly large, and its territory extended to the Adelaide River, where it joined that of a tribe called "Woolna" by the early writers, while on the south-east it was bounded by the Warrai. These latter languages are practically unrecorded. "The present outline of Laragia is based on notes taken at various periods, chiefly 1949 and 1952. The notes have been systematised as far as possible, but they make no claim to provide a fully laid out grammar, especially on the phonetic level." (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lrg. Alternate Names: Gulumirrgin, Laragiya, Larakia, Larakiya.

**1895:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES:**  
**POLYGLOT.**

[**LARI**] Lari, also known as Larestani (Persian: لاریستان), is a southwestern Iranian language related to Luri and Persian. Lari is spoken in different counties of the Fars

province (Larestan, Khonj, Gerash, Lamerd) and in the mountainous Bastak County in Hormozgan. The language is spoken by Larestani people, the majority of Larestani people are Sunni Muslims. Lari has several dialects: Khonji, Lari, Gerashi, Evazi (Awadhi), Fedaghi, Aradi, Bastaki, Fishvari, Khookherdi and Kandari (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lrl. Alternate Names: Achomi, Larestani.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *Farhange Lârestâni*, by A. Egedari. Introduction by Pour-Davoud. Tehrân: 1955. Original light blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. A Western Farsi-Lari dictionary. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

[**LARTEH**] Larteh is spoken 74,000 speakers in Ghana. The Lartehs and the closely related Kyiripons, are the main inhabitants of the mountainous parts of the Eastern region of Ghana. Due to the language's ability to adapt to any accent of speaking, it seems to vary from town to town and it currently uses the Akuapem-Twi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lar. Alternate Names: Gua, Late, Lete.

**1966:** see 1966a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**LATGALIAN**] Latgalian is spoken in Latgale, the eastern part of Latvia. It is debated whether it is a separate language or a dialect of Latvian. Nevertheless, its standardized form is recognized and protected as a "historical variety of the Latvian language" (*vēsturisks latviešu valodas paveids*) by Latvian law. The 2011 Latvian census established that 8.8% of Latvia's inhabitants, or 164,500 people, speak Latgalian daily. 97,600 of them live in Latgale, 29,400 in Riga and 14,400 in the Riga region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ltg. Alternate Names: Latgaliešu. Autonym: Latgališu. Ethnologue lists Latvian (lav) as a macrolanguage including Latgalian [ltg] and Standard Latvian [lvs].

**1969:** [IUW] *Latgaļu-vōcu un vōcu-latgaļu vōrdneica. Latgalisch-deutsches und deutsch-latgalisches Wörterbuch*, by Mikelis Bukšs, [München] P/s Latgaļu izdevnīceiba, 1969. 206 p. 21 cm. "1943. goda izdavuma porspidums."

[**LATVIAN, STANDARD**] Latvian (*latviešu valoda* ['latviɛʃu 'valuɔda] is the official state language of Latvia. It was previously known in English as Lettish which remains the standard today in various forms in most other Germanic languages. There are about 1.3 million native Latvian speakers in Latvia and 100,000 abroad. Altogether, 2 million, or 80% of the population of Latvia, speak Latvian. Of those, 1.16 million or 56% use it as their primary language at home. The use of the Latvian language in various areas of social life in Latvia is increasing. Latvian is a Baltic language and is most closely related to Lithuanian. In addition there is some disagreement whether Latgalian and New Curonian, which are mutually intelligible with Latvian, should be considered varieties or separate languages. Latvian first appeared in Western print in the mid-16th century with the reproduction of the Lord's Prayer in Latvian in Sebastian Münster's *Cosmographia Universalis* (1544), in Latin script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lvs. Autonym: Latviešu valoda, Latviski. Ethnologue lists Latvian (lav) as a macrolanguage including Latgalian [ltg] and Standard Latvian [lvs].

**1789:** [IUW] *Lettisches Lexikon: in zween Theilen abgefasset, und den liebhabern der lettischen Litteratur / gewidmet* von Gotthard Friedrich Stender ... Mitau: J.F. Steffenhagen, [1789]. 2 pts. in 1 v.; 404 p., 773 p., 19 cm. Library binding. Part I: Lettish

[Latvian]-German, pp. [1]-404, Part II: German-Lettish [Latvian], pp.[3]-742 (second pagination). Includes an introduction dealing with the Latvian people and the need for this dictionary.

**1872-1880:** [IUW] *Lettisches Wörterbuch ...* con bischof Dr. Carl Christian Ulmann ... Riga, H. Brutzer & Co., 1872-80. 2 v. 25 cm. The work was begun by Georg Neiken and continued after his death (1868) by Ulmann. Edited after Ulmann's death by a Bielenstein (v. 1 and G. Brasche (v. 2.)). 1. th. Lettisch-deutsches Wörterbuch. 2. th. Deutsch-lettisches Wörterbuch.

**1913:** [IUW] *Kreewu-latwee[s]chn wahrdniza*. Sa[s]tahdijis J. Drawneeks. Rīgā, J. Brigadera apgahdibā, 1913. Added t.-p. in Russian. 4 p. l., 992 p. 23 cm. Original green quarter-cloth, lettered in gold, with brown marbled paper over boards. Russian-Latvian, pp. [1]-992.

**1923:** [IUW] *Latwju-kreewu wahrdnīza*, J. Drawneeka sastahdīta. Rīgā, Walters un Rapa, 1923. 353 p. Latvian-German dictionary.

**1923-1932:** [IUW] *K. Mūlenbacha Latviešu valodas vārdnīca*. Rediģējis, papildinājis, turpinājis J. Endzelīns ... Izdevusi Izglītības ministrija ... *K. Mühlenbachs Lettisch-deutsches Wörterbuch*. Redigiert, ergänzt und fortgesetzt von J. Endzelin ... Herausgegeben vom lettischen Bildungsministerium. Riga, 1923-32. 4 v. 28 cm. Vols. 2-4: ... Kultūras fonda izdevums ... Herausgegeben vom lettischen Kueturfonds; v. 4: ... Rediģējis, papildinājis, nobeidzis J. Endzelīns. 1. A-I. II. Ie-Or. III. Pa-Sv. IV. Ša-Zv. Latvian-German dictionary.

Second edition **1953-1955:** [IUW] *K. Mūlenbacha Latviešu valodas vārdnīca*. Rediģējis, papildinājis, turpinājis J. Endzelīns ... Izdevusi Izglītības ministrija ... *K. Mühlenbachs Lettisch-deutsches wörterbuch*. Redigiert, ergänzt und fortgesetzt von J. Endzelin ... Herausgegeben vom lettischen Bildungsministerium. 2. negrozits izdevums. Second edition. Čik āgā: Izdevusi Čikāgas Baltu Filologu Kopa, 1953-1955. 6 v.; 28 cm. Vols. 2-4: ... Kultūras fonda izdevums ... Herausgegeben vom lettischen Kueturfonds; v. 4: ... Rediģējis, papildinājis, nobeidzis J. Endzelīns. Contents: I. A-I. II. Ie-Or. III. Pa-Sv. IV. Ša-Žv. Vols. V and VI are supplements to I-IV. (V. A-M. VI. N-Z.), continuing the vol. numbering.

**1929:** [IUW] *Lietuviškai-latviškas žodynas*, sudarē J. Ryteris. *Lietuviskilatviska vārdnīca*, sastādījis J. Rīteris. Rīgā, Autora izdevums, 1929. viii, 1368 p. 18 cm. Lettish title on cover. Lithuanian-Latvian dictionary.

**1930:** [IUW] *A Latvian-English dictionary*, compiled by K. Brandt and Dr. W.K. Matthews, edited by Prof. P. Schmidt. Added t.p.: *Latviešu-angļu vārdnīca*, sakārtojuši K. Brants un dr. V.K. Matiuss, rediģējis prof. P. Šmits. Riga, A. Gulbis, 1930. 420 p.; 16 cm. Contemporary binding, probably an embassy binding. Latvian-English, pp.[11]-420. This copy from the Library of the Embassy of the United States of America at Moscow, and from the Library of the Legation of the United States of America at Riga, Latvia, stamped as a Reference Copy, not to leave the State Department premises, and with Indiana University ownership stamp.

"Intercourse between the English-speaking countries and Latvia is constantly increasing in all spheres of life, and with it the need of an adequate command of the two idioms. To encourage and facilitate the study of these we offer the reader our Latvian-Engllsh dictionary" (Preface).

**1935:** [IUW] *Latviski-vāciska un vāciski-latviska vārdnīca. Lettisch-deutsches und deutsch-llettisches Wörterbuch*. Sakārtojis Ed. Ozoliņš, rediģējis J. Endzelīns. Papildināts 2. izdevums. Second edition. Rīgā, A. Gulbis, 1935- v. 16 cm. Latvian-German, German-Latvian dictionary.

**1936:** [IUW] *Angļu-latvju vārdnīca* / J. Dravnieka. 3. iespiedums. Third edition. Rīga: Valtera un Rapas akciju sabiedrības apgāds, 1936. 606 p.; 18 cm. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered in gold. English-Latvian, pp.[33]-604. The first edition was published in Riga in 1924, the second in 1931, the third in 1933 and 1936, the fourth in 1938.

**1938:** [IUW] *Deutsch-llettisches Wörterbuch*. 5. Aufl., umgearb. von Zenta Mauriņa. Rīga, Walters & Rapa, 1938. 706 p. 23 cm. At head of title: J. Drawnieks. Added t.p.: *Vāciski-latviska vārdnīca*. German-Latvian dictionary.

**1942a:** [LILLY] *Latviešu, vācu un krievu grāmatiūpniecības vārdnīca, ar vāciski-krievisku un krieviski-vācisku alfabētisku terminu sarakstu un 12 reprodukciju pielikumiem* / A. Auziņš. Rīga: Apgāds Latvju Grāmata, 1942. 518 p., 1 leaf: 12 plates (part mounted); (8vo) Title also in German and Russian. In original boards with cloth spine and corners. Library science dictionary, Latvian-German-Russian.

**1942b:** [IUW] *Latviski-vāciska vārdnīca* / sastādījusi E. Lauva. 2. iespiedums. Second edition. Rīgā: Latvju Grāmata, 1942. 339 p.; 18 cm. Latvian-German dictionary.

**1942c:** [IUW] *Latyšsko-russkiĭ slovar'*, Sostavil prof. Ī. V. Loīa. 2. izd. dop. i ispr. Okolo 40 000 slov s prilozheniem kratkoĭ grammatiki latyšskogo ģazyka. Second enlarged edition. Moskva, Ogiz, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1942. 250 p., 1 l. 20 cm. "Literatura": p. 250. Latvian-Russian dictionary.

**1943:** [IUW] *Litauisch-deutsches Wörterbuch* [von] K. Fulst, A. Scholz [und] J. Talmantas. Lietuviškai vokiškas žodynas. Kaune, Valstybine Leidykla [1943- v. 16 cm. Latvian-German dictionary.

**1945a:** [IUW] *Angliski-latviska vārdnīca* / sastādījuši Klaudija un Kārlis Roze; rediģējis E. Blese. [2. izdevums]. Second edition. Goepingen: K. Roze, 1945. xvi, 442 p.; 15 cm. Added t.p.: *An English-Latvian dictionary*. The first edition was published in Riga in 1931. English-Latvian, pp. 1-442. Original tan wrappers, lettered in green, with unprinted green cloth spine. Printed by Kirchner (see verso of title page). Text ends with p. [243] (no text on verso). This second edition was also published in 1945 in Flensburga.

Reprinted **1946:** [IUW] *Angliski-latviska vārdnīca. An English-Latvian dictionary*. Sastādījuši Klaudija un Kārlis Roze. Rediģējis E. Blese. Goepingen, 1946. xvi, 448 p. 15 cm. Original gray-green paper over boards, lettered in black, with unprinted tan cloth spine. Printed by NWZ (see verso of title page). Text continues pp. [443]-448 (weights, mesures, etc). Also published in Stockholm in the same year. This copy a duplicate from the Library of Congress.

**1945b:** [IUW] *Angliski-latviska vārdnīca*. Sastādījis J. Kalnberzs. [Würzburg] Virsburgas centralās nometnes latviešu komiteja, 1945. 151 p. 15 cm. English-Latvian dictionary.

**1946a:** [IUW] *Latviski-angliska kabatas vārdnīca un angļu valodas gramatika* / sakārtojis K. Grāvelis; red. B. Kingstone. Esslingen (Neckar), Germany: K. Grāvelis apgāds, 1946. 110 p.; 15 cm. Latvian-English dictionary.

**1946b:** [IUW] *Latviski-angliska vārdnīca* / Jānis Kalnbērzs. [Wurtsburg]: Latviešu studentu savienības izdevums, 1946. 270 p.; 21 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered and ruled in black. Latvian-English, pp. [7]-270.

**195-** [IUW] *Angliski-latviska vārdnīca. Ar fonētisku izrunu, gramatiku, īpatnējiem izteicieniem un saīsinājumu paskaidrojumiem. Vārdnīcā ir ap 30.000 vārdus.* [Kopenhāgenā] Imanta [195-] 1062 p. 14 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in dull yellow. English-Latvian, pp. 26-1058. English-Latvian dictionary.

**1951:** [IUW] *Russko-latyšskii slovar'; okolo 40 000 slov*, sastāvil ĪA. V. Loīa; okolo 40 000 slov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareī, 1951. 870 p. 21 cm. Added t.p., pref., and introductory matter in Latvian. Russian-Latvian dictionary.

**1953:** [IUW] *Latviešu-krievu vārdnīca* / sastādījis autoru kolektīvs. Rīgā: Latvijas valsts izdevniecība, 1953. 736 p. Added t.p.: *Latyšsko-russkii slovar'*. Latvian-Russian dictionary.

**1955:** [IUW] *Lāsāma grāmata: 7. klasei skolās ar krievu mācību valodu* / I. Brakovska, H. Grase, O. Kostīluka; vārdnīcu sastādījusi E. Šmite. Rīgā: Latvijas Valsts Izdevniecība, 1955. 125 pages: illustrations; 23 cm. Includes Latvian-Russian vocabulary lists at end.

**1956:** [IUW] *Latviešu-krievu vārdnīca skolām* / sastādījuši A. Gūtmanis, O. Loginova, P. Rogozīņņikovs; vārdnīcā ir ap 14 000 vārdus. Papildināts 2. izdevums. Second edition. Rīgā: Latvijas valsts izdevniecība, 1956. 323 p.; 23 cm. Added t.p.: *Latyšsko-russkii slovar' dlīa shkōl*. Latin-russian school dictionary.

**1958:** [IUW] *Научная и техническая терминология. Nauchnaīa i tehnhicheskaīa terminologīa*. Rīga: Изд-во Академии наук Латвийской ССР, 1958- Rīga: Izd-vo Akademii nauk Latvīiskoi SSR, 1958- v.; 17 cm. Errata slips inserted. Russian-Latvian, Latvian-Russian dictionary of science and technology terms.

**1959a:** [IUW] *Krievu-latviešu vārdnīca*. [Sagatavojuši Latvijas PSR Zinātņu akadēmijas Valodas un literatūras institūts un Latvijas Valsts izdevniecības Vārdnīcu redakcija]. Rīgā, Latvijas Valsts Izdevniecība, 1959. 2 v. in 1; 27 cm. Added t. p.: *Russko-latyšskii slovar*. Russian-Latvian dictionary.

**1959b:** [IUW] *Lāti-eesti sõnaraamat* / Karl Aben. Tallinn, Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1959. 264 p. 17 cm. Latvian-Estonian dictionary.

**1962:** [IUW] *Latviešu-angļu vārdnīca*, by E. Turkina, edited by M. Andersone. 2d ed. rev. and enlarged. Rīga, Latvijas Valsts Izdevniecība, 1962. 775 p.; 22 cm. Added t. p.: Latvian-English dictionary. Bibliography: p. [7].

Fourth edition **1982:** [IUW] *Latviešu-angļu vārdnīca: ap 30,000 vārdus* / E. Turkina. 4. pārstrādāts izdevums. Fourth edition. Rīga: "Avots," 1982. 638 p.; 22 cm. Title on added t.p.: Latvian-English dictionary.

**1963:** [IUW] *Valodniecības terminu vārdnīca. 2945 latviesū termini*. Sastādījuši R. Gra-bis, Dz. Barbare, A. Bergmane. Rīgā, Latvijas valsts izdevniecība, 1963. 255 p. 17 cm. Zinātniskā un tehniskā terminoloģija; 4. At head of title: Latvijas PSR Zinātņu akadēmija. Terminoloģijas komisija. Added t.p.: *Slovar' lingvisticheskikh terminov*. Latvian-Russian linguistic terms.

**1964:** [IUW] *Lietuviešu-latviešu vārdnīca*, by A. Bojāte, rediģējis: J. Balkevičs; ap 50000 vārdus. Rīgā: Latvijas valsts izdevniecība, 1964. 915 p. At head of title: A.

Bojāte, V. Subatnieks. Added t.p. in Lithuanian: Lietuvių-latvių kalbų žodynas. Lithuanian-Latvian dictionary.

**1965:** [IUW] *Latviešu-krievu frazeoloģiskā vārdnīca*, by D. Caubulina. Rīgā: Liesma, 1965. 673 p. Added t.p.: *Latyšshsko-russkiĭ frazeopogicheskiĭ slovar'*. Latvian-Russian dictionary of terms and phrases.

**1966:** [IUW] *Angļu-latviešu vārdnīca*. 2. izdevums izlabots un pārstrādāts. Ap 42 000 vārdu. [Sastādījuši: Z. Belzēja et al.] Second edition. Rīgā, Liesma, 1966. 1076 p. 23 cm. Added t.p.: *English-Latvian dictionary*. "Revised Second Edition: Approx. 42000 entries" on title page. Original brownish-red cloth over boards, lettered in white and black. English-Latvian, pp. [11]-1009; also includes names and abbreviations, English-Latvian. Bibliography: p. [5]-6. The first edition was published in Riga in 1957.

New edition **1971:** [IUW] *English-Latvian dictionary*. Compiled by: Z. Belzēja [and others] The chapter of American slang, new words, proverbs, and sayings compiled and edited by V. Silmalis. Waverly, Iowa, Latvju Gramata, 1971. 1133 p. 23 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. English-Latvian, pp. 11-1009; Proverbs, idioms, and sayings, English-Latvian, pp. 1010-1059; "A selection of American Slang," English-Latvian, pp. 1060-1130.

**1967:** [IUW] *Igauņu-latviešu vārdnīca*, by Karl Aben, Dz. Plakides redakcijā. Ap 23000 vārdu. Rīgā, Liesma, 1967. 616 p. 17 cm. At head of title: K. Abens. Bibliography: p. [15]. Estonian-Latvian dictionary.

**1973:** see under **LIV**.

**1975a:** [IUW] *Ekonomikas terminu vārdnīca: aptuveni 11 000 latviešu terminu / sastādījis autoru kolektīvs [A. Rūsas vadībā]*. Rīga: Liesma, 1975. 597 p.; 16 cm. Terminoloģija; 11. "Apstiprinājusi Latvijas PSR Zinātņu akadēmijas Terminoloģijas komisija." Added t.p.: *Slovar' terminov ēkonomiki*. Russian-Latvian, Latvian-Russian dictionary of economic terms.

**1975b:** [IUW] *Latyšshsko-russkiĭ slovar': okolo 7500 slov / sostavil A. Gutmanis*. Rīga: Liesma, 1975. 279 p.; 18 cm. Added t.p.: *Latviešu-krievu vārdnīca*. "Kratkie svedeniĭa iz grammatiki latyšshskogo ĭazyka": p. [255]-279. Latvian-Russian dictionary.

**1976:** [IUW] *Angļu-latviešu vārdnīca: Ap 20000 vārdu / sastādījuši J. Raškevičs, M. Sosāre, L. Timenčika*. Izlabots un papildināts 3. izdevums. Rīga: Liesma, 1976. 790 p.; 18 cm. Added t.p.: *English-Latvian dictionary*. Bibliography: p. 5-6. The first edition was published in Riga in 1962; the second in 1964.

Fourth edition **1985:** [IUW] *Angļu-latviešu vārdnīca: ap 22 000 vārdu / J. Raškevičs, M. Sosāre, L. Timenčika*. 4. izlabotais un papildinātais izdevums. Fourth edition. Rīga: Avots, 1985. 818 p.; 17 p. Title on added t.p.: *English-Latvian dictionary*. Subsequent edition appeared in 1993 and 1997.

**1977a:** [IUW] *Angļu-latviešu-krievu frazeoloģiskā vārdnīca: ap 6500 frazeoloģismu = [Anglo-latyšshsko-russkiĭ frazeologicheskiĭ slovar' (romanized form)]: ap 6500 frazeoloģismu / sastādījuši J. Raškevičs ... [et al.]*. Rīga: Liesma, 1977. 717 p.; 15 cm. Added t.p.: *English-Latvian-Russian phraseological dictionary*. Bibliography: p. 5-6.

**1977b:** [IUW] *Krievu-latviešu politehniskā vārdnīca: Aptuveni 58,000 krievu terminu / Sastādījis autoru kolektīvs A. Ziņģiša redakcijā; Apstiprinājusi Latvijas PSR*

Zinātņu akadēmijas Terminoloģijas komisija. Rīga: Liesma, 1977. 565 p.; 23 cm.  
Russian-Latvian dictionary of terminology

**1979-1981:** [IUW] *Latviešu-krievu vārdnīca*: divos sējumos sastādījis autoru kolektīvs; ap 53,000 vārdu. Rīga: Izdevniecība Liesma, 1979-1981. 2 v.; 22 cm. Added t.p. in Russian. Latvian-Russian dictionary.

**1980a:** [IUW] *Latviešu-vācu vārdnīca*. Ap 33,000 vārdu / sastādījis autoru kolektīvs; V. Bisenieka un I. Niseloviča redakcijā. 2. otrais izdevums. Second edition. Rīga: "Avots", 1980. 890 p.; 23 cm. Latvian-German dictionary.

**1980b:** [IUW] *Vācu-latviešu frazeoloģiskā vārdnīca* / sastādījušas I. Celmrauga ... [et al.]; E. Pampes redakcijā. Rīga: Izdevniecība "Liesma", 1980. 445 p.; 15 cm. Title on added t.p.: *Deutsch-lettisches phraseologisches Wörterbuch*. German-Latvian dictionary of terms and phrases.

**1981:** [IUW] *Angļu / latviešu vārdnīca*: ap 8500 vārdu / I. Birzvalka. Rīga: "Avots", 1981. 389 p.; 15 cm. Added t.p. English / Latvian dictionary. First edition.

**1984 [1986]:** [IUW] *Latviešu valodas pamata un tematiskā vārdu krājums* / Māra Soikane-Trapāne. [Rockville, Md.]: Amerikas latviešu apvienība. 1986, c1984. xii, 392 p.; 18 cm. Library binding, incorporating original red and white front wrapper, lettered in light brown. Title on added t.p.: Latvian basic and topical vocabulary. "Second printing" on title page. "Basic vocabulary," Latvian-English, pp. 8-72, "Topical vocabulary," Latvian-English, pp. 75-379. Bibliography: p. 381-388.

**1988a:** [IUW] *Čehu-latviešu vārdnīca*: ap 22 000 vārdu / sastādījis autoru kolektīvs; [sastādījuši Marta Kelpa ... et al.]. Rīga: "Avots", 1988. 667 p.; 18 cm. Title on added t.p.: Česko-l

**1988b:** [IUW] *Krievu-latviešu vārdnīca*: ap 40,000 vārdu / vārdnīcu sastādījuš: A. Gūtmanis ... et al.]. Izlabots un papildināts 2. izd. Second edition. Rīga: "Avots", 1988. 603 p.; 25 cm. Added t.p.: *Russko-latyšskij slovar'*. Russian-Latvian dictionary.

**1989a:** [IUW] *Anglicismi latviešu valodā* / Juris Baldunčiks. Rīgā: Zinātne, 1989. 540 p.; 23 cm. Preface in Russian and English. Includes bibliographical references (p. [35]-37). English-Latvian dictionary of anglicisms.

**1989b:** [IUW] *Latviešu-angļu vārdnīca*: ap 8000 vārdu / M. Sosāre. 3. pārstrādātais izdevums. Third edition. Rīga: Avots; Chicago, Ill.: Imported Publications, 1989. 205, 286 p.; 17 cm. English-Latvian and Latvian-English dictionary. Importer info. from label on cover.

**1989c:** [IUW] *Tekstilrūpniecības terminu vārdnīca*: aptuveni 14000 latviešu terminu / [vārdnīcu sastādījis autoru kolektīvs, P. Blinkens, V. Bērziņa, I. Krieviņš; atbildīgā redaktore A. Blinkena]. Rīga: "Zinātne", 1989. 854 p.; 18 cm. Terminoloģija; 15. Latvian-Russian, Russian-Latvian dictionary of textile terms.

**1991:** [IUW] *Medicīnas termini* / [atb. red. M. Ķirīte]. Rīga: "Zinātne", 1991. 142 p.; 20 cm. Latvijas Zinātņu akadēmijas Terminoloģijas komisijas ... biļetens; 62 Latvian-Russian, Russian-Latvian dictionary of medical terms.

**1993 [2000]:** [IUW] *Latvian-English, English-Latvian dictionary* / M. Sosāre & I. Borzvalka [i.e. Birzvalka]. New York: Hippocrene Books, c1993. 205, 286 p.; 18 cm. Original red wrappers, lettered in white and black. Series: Hippocrene practical dictionary. Latvian-English, pp. [12]-199, English-Latvian, pp. [13]-282 (second pagination). Two earlier editions of this work had been published in Riga in 1989 and 1993. This Hippocrene edition appeared as the third edition in 2000.

"This completely modern dictionary contains 16,000 entries and includes phrases and idiomatic expressions.... Clear and comprehensive, this dictionary will prove an invaluable communication tool for both Latvians living in North America and for native English speaking students, travelers and business people" (from rear cover).

**1995a:** [IUW] *Ekonomikas, lietvedības un darba organizācijas termini: latviešu, krievu, angļu un vācu valodā: aptuveni 11 000 latviešu terminu / sastādījis autoru kolektīvs V. Skujiņas vadībā; apstiprinājusi LZA Terminoloģijas komisija. Rīga: LZA Latviešu valodas institūts, 1995. 910 p.; 21 cm. Latvian-Russian-English-German dictionary of economic and other business terms.*

**1995b:** [IUW] *Latviešu-krievu un krievu-latviešu ģeoloģisko terminu vārdnīca / I. Danilāna un I. Gavenas sakārtojumā un redakcijā. Rīga: Latvijas Universitāte: Ģeoloģijas institūts, 1995. 278 p.; 21 cm. Latvian-Russian, Russian-Latvian dictionary of geology.*

**1998-1999:** [IUW] *Latviešu-angļu vārdnīca: ap 42,000 vārdu divos sējumos / [sastādījusi Dz. Kalniņa]. Rīga: Avots, 1998-1999. 2 v.; 22 cm. sēj. 1. A-M. sēj. 2. N-Ž. Latvian-English dictionary.*

**1999:** [IUW] *9 kalbų žodynas: Lietuvių k., anglų k., vokiečių., prancūzų k., ispanų k., italų., portugalų k., suomių k., norvegų k. / [žodyną lietuvių kalba parengė Nijolė Bražėnienė]. Vilnius: Romuna, 1999. 721 p.; 17 cm. Latvian 9-language polyglot dictionary with Lithuanian, English, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Finnish, and Norwegian.*

**2003:** [IUW] *Angļu-latviešu, latviešu-angļu vārdnīca / [sastādījusi Dz. Kalniņa]. Rīga: Avots, 2003. 1084 p.; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references. English-Latvian, Latvian-English dictionary. The first, smaller, edition of this dictionary was published in Riga in 1999.*

**2005:** [IUW] *Jaunā latviešu-angļu vārdnīca = The new Latvian-English dictionary, aptuveni 62 000 šķirkļu / Andrejs Veisbergs. Rīgā: Zvaigzne ABC, c2005. 920 p.; 21 cm. Original green pink and yellow paper over boards, lettered in white and black. Latvian-English, pp. 9-884.*

**2009?:** [IUW] *New passport English-Latvian learner's dictionary = Angļu-latviešu mācību vārdnīca / [redaktore Ieva Tarvida]. Jauns papildināts izdevums. Rīgā: Zvaigzne ABC, [2009?] 679 p.: ill. (some col.); 23 cm.*

**2012:** see under **LIV**.

[**LAU**] The Lau language is a Malayo-Polynesian group language spoken on northeast Malaita of the Solomon Islands. In 1999 it had about 16,937 first-language speakers, with a large number of second-language speakers through Malaitan communities in the Solomon Islands, especially in Honiara (Wiki).

Ethnologue: llu.

**1921:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and vocabulary of the Lau language, Solomon Islands*, by Walter G[eorge] Ivens [1871- ]. Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1921. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1-2 3-64. Three photographic plates. First edition. Series: Carnegie Institution of Washington publication no. 300. With the ink call number and stamp of the Connecticut State Library on the front cover. Includes Lau-English, pp. 27-64. This is the first published vocabulary of the language. A full Lau dictionary was published by Charles Fox in 1974 (Australian National University).

"Lau is the name given to the language spoken by the inhabitants of the artificial islets which lie of the northeast coast of Big Malaita, Solomon Islands.... The purest Lau is spoken at Sulufou, one of the artificial islets near Atta Cove.... In Port Adam (Malau) on Little Malaita, some twelve miles north of Sa'a, there are two villages, Ramarama and Malede, inhabited by Lau-speaking people....The Lau of this grammar and vocabulary was learned from dealings with the Port Adam natives and also from a stay of several weeks with Rev. A. I. Hopkins, at Mangoniia, on the mainland opposite the artificial islet Ferasubua.... It will be seen that Lau is a typical Melanesian language... The grammar here given is an alteration of the grammar prepared by the present writer, and printed at Norfolk Island by the Mission Press in 1914" (Preface)

**1974:** [IUW] *Lau dictionary, with English index*, by Charles E. Fox. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1974. vi, 260 p.; 26 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C.

[LAVUKALEVE] Lavukaleve is one of the four Central Solomons languages of the Solomon Islands. It is thus assumed to be the descendant of the languages spoken in the Solomon Islands before the spread of the much more numerous Austronesian languages. The name Lavukaleve derives from the ethnonym Lavukal. The Lavukals are the indigenous peoples of the Russell Islands, part of the Solomon Islands Central Province. A comprehensive grammatical description of Lavukaleve was published by the linguist Angela Terrill in 2003 [see below]" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lvk. Alternate Names: Laube, Laumbe, Russell Island.

**2003:** [IUW] *A grammar of Lavukaleve*, by Angela Terrill. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 2003. xxiii, 562 p.: ill., maps; 25 cm. Mouton grammar library; 30. Appendix 3—List of lexemes, Lavukaleve-English, pp. 536-540. Includes bibliographical references (p. [547]-553) and index. Also available on-line.

"This is a list of the 150 most frequent words in the corpus" (p. 536).

[LAZ] The Laz language (ლაზური ნენა, lazuri nena; Georgian: ლაზური ენა, lazuri ena, or ჭანური ენა, çanuri ena, also chanuri ena; Turkish: Lazca) is a Kartvelian language spoken by the Laz people on the southeastern shore of the Black Sea. It is estimated that there are around 20,000 native speakers of Laz in Turkey, in a strip of land extending from Melyat to the Georgian border (officially called Lazistan until 1925), and about 2,000 in Georgia.

Ethnologue: lzz. Alternate Names: Chan, Chanuri, Chanzan, Laze, Lazuri, Zan.

**2013:** [IUW] *Lazuri lek'sikoni: lazuri nenap'una*, by Ali T'andilava. T'bilisi: Gamomc'emloba "Saari", 2013. 919 pages; 25 cm. Title in colophon: Laz dictionary Includes bibliographical references (page 7). In Laz and Georgian; with summary in English. Laz-Georgian dictionary.

[LEGA-SHABUNDA] Lega is a Bantu language, or dialect cluster, of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. There are two major varieties, Shabunda Lega and Mwenga Lega; Mwenga Lega, with about 10% of speakers, finds Shabunda difficult to understand. Kanu has been assigned a separate ISO code but is a dialect of Shabunda, and no more divergent than other dialects. Variant spellings of 'Lega' are Rega, Leka, Iлека, Kilega, Kirega. Shabunda is also known as Igonzabale, and Mwenga as Shile or Ishile. Gengele

is reported to be a Shabunda-based creole. According to Ethnologue, Bembe is part of the same dialect continuum. Nyindu is a dialect of Shi that has been heavily influenced by Lega (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lea. Alternate Names: Igonzabale, Ileka-Igonzabale, Kilega, Kirega, Lega, Lega-Malinga, Leka-Igonzabale, Rega.

**1910:** see under **AVATIME**.

**1994:** [IUW] *A Lega and English dictionary with an index to Proto-Bantu roots /* compiled by Robert Botne, with Kisanga Salama-Gray. Köln: R. Köppe, c1994. xviii, 124 p.: ill.; 23 cm. First edition. Library binding incorporating original light gray-green wrappers, lettered in black, with an African mask on front cover. East African languages and dialects; v. 3. Lega-English, pp. 1-42, English-Lega, pp. 47-95.

"This dictionary has developed out of work conducted in a Field Methods class at Indiana University during the academic year 1992-1993.... This dictionary is intended to fulfill two purposes. First, it represents a contribution to the meager sources that are available on Lega, particularly as it depicts a variety of the language hitherto unpublished. Second, it provides an indexed reference to reconstructed Proto-Bantu lexical terms" (Introduction).

[**LEIPON**] Leipon, or Pityilu, is an Austronesian language spoken on Hauwai, Ndrilo, and Pityilu islands, just off Manus Island in Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lek. Alternate Names: Pitilu, Pityilu.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**LELE**] Lele is an East Chadic language spoken in the Tandjilé Region, in the Tandjilé Ouest department, south of Kélo [in Chad] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lln.

**1982:** [IUW] *Lexique lélé-français*, by Christophe Weibegué [et] Pierre Palayer. Sarh, Tchad: Centre d'études linguistiques, 1982. 112 p., [4] p. of plates: maps; 21 cm. Library binding incorporating original pink wrappers, lettered in black. Includes Lele-French, pp. 1-99, with appendices of the names of the months, names of plants, animals, birds, reptiles and fish (French/Scientific-Lele), as well as a list of words borrowed from Arabic, French, Sango, and held in common with the Ngambay language. First dictionary of the language.

"This lexicon is the result of a year-long collaboration between Pierre Palayer and myself, based on a systematic revision of the small lexicon in the [unpublished] thesis of Martine Garrigues *Kaselem Mbaymu, étude d'un village lele (Tschad)*, presented for the doctorat in Ethnology at the Université René Descartes, 1974.... This first lexicon is not perfect. A number of additions and corrections need to be added. We hope that the work of revision will take place thanks to the participation of all readers interested in the promotion of the Lélé language" (Preface, tr: BM).

**2010:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire lélé-français: suivi d'un index français-lélé. Essai de description lexicale de la langue tchadique parlée dans la région de Kélo, Tchad /* Pamela Simons Cope; préface de Nicolas Quint. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2010. 163 p.; 22 cm. First edition. Original white and red wrappers, lettered in black and white. Lele-French, pp. 17-106, French-Lele, pp. 107-163.

"The more than 2,700 entries presented [in this dictionary] cover a large part of the vocabulary of the language as currently spoken, and constitute as well a precious witness of the traditional universe of the Lélés. One finds here a large number of technical terms (agriculture, iron work...), animal and plant names, most of them followed by their Latin equivalents.... [The compiler] lived in the Lélé country from 1981 to 1988 as part of a team translating the Bible into the language of their community. It was in the course of this long stay that she was able to amass the lexical material necessary to produce this dictionary" (from rear cover).

[**LELEMI**] Lelemi or Lefana (Lɛ-lɛm(Wiki).i, Lɛ-fana) is spoken by the Buem people in the mountainous Volta Region of Ghana. It belongs to the geographic group of Ghana Togo Mountain languages (traditionally called the Togorestsprachen or Togo Remnant languages) of the Kwa branch of Niger-Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lef. Alternate Names: Buem, Lafana, Lefana.

**1967:** see 1967a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT**.

**1971:** [IUW] *The structure of Lelemi language. With texts and glossary*, by Hildegard Höftmann. Leipzig, Verlag Enzyklopädie [1971]. 130 p. 22 cm. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in white and decorated in red. Includes bibliographical references. Lelemi-English glossary, pp. [105]-130.

"The present paper has resulted from the analysis of linguistic research material collected in the Buem District of the Central Volta Region of Ghana [during 1963-64, and 1965].... The investigation was started with the so-called 'remnant peoples'... Lelemi, the most widespread and most significant of these languages, has been the first to be dealt with by the workers" (Preface).

[**LENAKEL**] Lenakel, or West Tanna, is a dialect chain spoken on the western coast of Tanna Island in Vanuatu. Lenakel is one of five languages spoken on Tanna. The native name for the language is Netvaar, and speakers refer to their language as Nakaraan taha Lenakel "the language of Lenakel". Lenakel has been extensively researched and documented by John Lynch, and both a dictionary [see below] and a detailed linguistic description of the language have been published (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tnl. Alternate Names: Tanna.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *Lenakel Dictionary*, by John Lynch. Canberra: Australian National University, 1977. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-ii* *iii-vii* *viii*, *1-2* *3-167* *168* + 16 pp. adverts. [2]. First edition. Includes Lenakel-English 7-110, and English-Lenakel, pp. 114-167. First dictionary of the language. Lynch has also published a grammar of Lenakel.

"The Lenakel language is the first language of about 3,000 people living in the central west of the island of Tanna, Southern District, New Hebrides Condominium. Due to the influence of Mission and Government, as well as to the fact that all five Tanna languages are quite closely related, Lenakel is quite widely spoken and understood in other parts of the island. This dictionary is a by-product of about one year's study of Lenakel and other languages of the Southern District between 1968 and 1976" (General Introduction).

[**LENDU**] The Lendu, or Balendru, are an ethno-linguistic agriculturalist group residing in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo in the area west and northwest of Lake Albert, specifically the Ituri Region of Orientale Province. Their language is one of the most populous of the Central Sudanic languages. There are three-quarters of a million Lendu speakers in the DRC, and 10,000 more in Uganda. A conflict between the Lendu and Hema people was the basis of the Ituri conflict. Ethnologue gives Bbadha as an alternate name of Lendu, but Blench (2000) lists Badha as a distinct language. A draft listing of Nilo-Saharan languages, available from his website and dated 2012, lists Lendu/Badha. Besides the Balendru themselves, Lendu is spoken as a native language by a portion of the Hema, Alur, and Okebu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: led. Alternate Names: Bale, Baledha, Balendru, Baletha, Batha, Bbadha, Bbaledha, Hema-Nord, Kihema-Nord, Kilendu, Ndrulo.

**1910:** see under **AVATIME**.

**2001:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bbadha-swahili-français*, par Fernand Mertens. Tervuren, Belgique: Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, 2001. xxi, 422 p.; 30 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Annales. Sciences humaines; v. 149. Lendu-Swahili-French dictionary, pp. 1-422. Includes lengthy definitions with explanations. The Introduction suggests that the first part of the dictionary was completed in 1978; in 1987 the Lendu portion was revised in its entirety; the French portion appears to have been added in 1995.

[**LENGUA LANGUAGES**] The Mascoian also known as Enlhet–Enenlhet, Lengua–Mascoty, or Chaco languages are a small, closely related language family of Paraguay. The languages are: Maskoy (Toba-Maskoy); Enxet (Southern Lengua); Enlhet (Northern Lengua); Kaskihá (Guaná); Sanapaná; Angaité (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists these same languages in the Mascoan family. The two retaining Lengua as an alternate name are Enlhet and Enxet.

**1910-1911:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**LENJE**] Lenje is a Bantu language of central Zambia. The Lukanga dialect is spoken by the Lukanga Twa Pygmies, fishermen of the Lukanga Swamp (Wiki).

Ethnologue: leh. Alternate Names: Chilenje, Chinamukuni, Ciina, Ciina Mukuni, Lengi, Lenji, Mukuni.

**1987:** [IUW] *A classified vocabulary of the Lenje language*, by Ryohei Kagaya. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 1987. 141 p.; 26 cm. Bantu vocabulary series 4.

[**LEPCHA**] Lepcha language, or Róng language (Lepcha: Róng ríng), is a Himalayish language spoken by the Lepcha people in Sikkim and parts of West Bengal, Nepal and Bhutan. Lepcha speakers comprise four distinct communities: the Renjóngmú of Sikkim; the Támsángmú of Kalimpong, Kurseong, and Mirik; the ?ilámmú of Ilam District, Nepal; and the Promú of southwestern Bhutan. Lepcha-speaking groups in India are larger than those in Nepal and Bhutan. The Indian census reported 50,000 Lepcha speakers, however the actual number of native Lepcha speakers in India may be closer to 30,000 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lep. Alternate Names: Lapche, Nünpa, Rong, Rongke, Rongpa.

**2007:** [IUW] *A grammar of Lepcha*, by Heleen Plaisier. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2007. xiii, 254 p.: ill., map; 25 cm. First edition. Original yellow cloth over boards, lettered in black. Brill's Tibetan studies library; v. 5/5. Lepcha-English glossary, pp. [215]-245. Includes bibliographical references (p. [247]-252) and index.

[LESE] Lese is a Central Sudanic language of northeastern Congo-Kinshasa, as well as a name for the people who speak this language. The Lese people, who live in association with the Efé Pygmies, share their language, which is also occasionally known as Lissi or Efe (Wiki).

Ethnologue: les. Alternate Names: Balese, Lesa, Lesse, Lissi, Mbuti, Walese, Walisi.

**1904:** [LILLYbm] "Vocabulary of the Language of the Pygmies of the Ituri Forest (Wambutti)," by Dr. J. David from a paper on "Notizen über die Pygmäen des Ituri Waldes" in "Globus" (Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, Brunswick) (Band 46. No. 12) 22 September 1904. A single page typescript of approximately 80 words in German with equivalents in the language of the Mbuti pygmies of the Ituri Forest. With accents and one word added in ink.

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *Preliminary Efé (Pygmy) grammar*, by Jean-Pierre Hallet ... Manuscript. [Los Angeles: the author, 1974] 1 v. (various pagings); 29 cm.. With: Preliminary Efé (Pygmy) grammar -- Notes about the simple material culture of the Efé pygmies -- English-Swahili-Efé dictionary. Also includes various other inserted photocopies, including: 2. p. T.L.S. 4 July 1974 from Jean-Pierre Hallet to Dr. Edwin S. Munger; [1] p. A.L.S. 16 July 1974 from Jean -Pierre Hallet to Ed[win S. Munger]; Jean-Pierre Hallet's formal biography, [1] leaf; Schematic summary on the Efé use and knowledge of the flora and fauna, double page chart on two leaves. The English-Swahili-Efé dictionary is a photocopy of an English-Swahili dictionary with Efé hand printed insertions. Seems to be preparatory study for a dictionary never issued. Second copy: IUW.

"The Efé are a group of part-time hunter-gatherer people living in the Ituri Rainforest of the Democratic Republic of Congo. In the depths of the forest they do not wear much clothing, using only leaf huts as shelter for their bodies in the intense heat. The Efé are Pygmies, and one of the shortest peoples in the world. The men grow to an average height of 142 cm (4 ft. 8 in.), and women tend to be about 5 cm (2 in.) shorter. Dr. Jean-Pierre Hallet was very involved with the Efé, from raising awareness to the plight of the tribe, to the introduction of new foods and methods previously unknown (such as a legume called the "winged bean" of New Guinea). He also introduced new methods of farming to the Efé, who likely had been a hunter-gatherer society for many thousands of years. The Efe can be said to live in cooperation with the Lese, who live in villages of between fifteen and a hundred people and grow their food. The Efe speak Lese without any dialectical distinction from the Lese themselves" (Wiki).

[LETI (Austronesian)] Leti is an Austronesian language spoken on the island of Leti in Maluku, although it shares a lot of vocabulary with the neighboring Luang language, and is marginally mutually intelligible. Fewer than 1% of Leti speakers are literate in Leti, though between a quarter and a half are literate in another language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lti.

**1751:** [LILLY] Barchewitz, Ernst Christoph. *Der edlen Ost-Indianischen Compagnie der vereinigte[n] Niederlande gewesenenen commandirenden Officiers auf der Insul Lethy, Neu-vermehrte Ost-Indianische Reise-Beschreibung Seine durch Teutsch- und Holland nach Indien gethane Reise. Seine eilff-jähriger Aufenthalt auf Java, Banda und den Sudwester-Iusulen [sic] ...Seine Rück-Reise der dabey erlitten[e] grausame Sturm ...nebst einem vollständigen Register* [Second edition] Deren bey dieser andern Auflage ... Erfurt: verlegts Joh. David Jungnicol, 1751. [20], 680, [16] p., [6] leaves of plates (1 folded): ill., map; 19 cm. (8vo). Author's name at head of title. Signatures: a<sup>8</sup> (-a8) b<sup>4</sup> (-b4) A-E<sup>8</sup> F<sup>8</sup>(-F4.5) G-Y<sup>8</sup> (-Y4.5) Z-Tt<sup>8</sup> Uu<sup>4</sup> Xx<sup>8</sup>. Leaves a8, b4 blank?, lacking; library copy imperfect, lacking leaves F4.5, Y4.5. Fore-edge trimmed close, minor loss of text passim, several plates (especially folded plate) imperfect. J. Landwehr, V O C no. 332 cites the first (1730) and third (1762) ed., but NUC pre-56 also cites this ed. and a 1752 ed. From the library of C.R. Boxer, with his annotations, indicating this is the second edition. Bound in half calf and grey boards, rubbed, spine imperfect. NUC pre-56, 35:112. Includes "the earliest note on the Leti language" (see following entry), Leti-German, numerals one through ten, p. 579, at the end of a longer Malay-German vocabulary.

**2004:** [IUW] *Leti: language of Southwest Maluku*, by Aone van Engelenhoven. Leiden: KITLV Press, 2004. xvii, 468 p.: ill., map; 24 cm. Library binding, incorporating original white wrappers, lettered in black, with color photos of African sculptures. *Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde* 211. Includes indexes. Includes bibliographical references (p. [449]-459). Includes a Leti-English wordlist, pp. [409]-448. First Leti-English vocabulary.

"The bulk of the data used for the present description were collected during my PhD research on Leti Island in 1989 and 1990.... The earliest note on the Leti language is a short list of numerals at the end of an itinerary by Barchewitz (1730: 558-9) [see above, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 1751]. ... The language remained virtually unnoticed till the arrival of the Dutch Mission in 1829.... Until now [2004] all descriptive publications had been in Dutch... In 1985 Kodupun circulated an Indonesian-Leti dictionary manuscript among Leti migrants in the Jakarta and Jawa Barat regencies" (General Introduction, passim).

[LHOWA] Wiki has no page for this language.

Ethnologue: loy. Alternate Names: Glo Skad, Lhopa, Lo Montang, Loba, Loke, Loket, Lopa, Lowa, Loyu, Mustangi.

An on-line dictionary of Lhowa may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1995:** [IUW] *Erzählungen und Dialekt aus Südmustang* / Monika Kretschmar. Bonn: VGH-Wissenschaftsverlag, 1995. 4 v.; 24 cm. Original black and white wrappers, lettered in gray. Beiträge zur tibetischen Erzählforschung; Bd. 12. Vol. 2 contains 79 tales in transliterated Lopa. First detailed study of the Bahragaun dialect of Lhowa.

1. Untersuchung zur Grammatik des Südmustang-Dialekts
2. Die Verschriftung der mündlich überlieferten Texte
3. Deutsche Übersetzung der verschrifteten Texte
4. Wörterbuch zum Südmustang-Dialekt.

Vol. 4: Dictionary, Südmustang-Dialekt [Bahragaun dialect of Lhowa]-German, pp. 11-439, German-Südmustang-Dialekt [Bahragaun dialect of Lhowa], pp. 443-527.

**[LIBERIAN ENGLISH]** Kreyol (Liberian Pidgin English, Vernacular Liberian English) is an English-based pidgin spoken in Liberia. It was spoken by 1,500,000 people as a second language (1984 census) which is about 70% of the population in that time. Today the knowledge of some form of English is even more widespread. It is historically and linguistically related to Merico, a creole spoken in Liberia, but is grammatically distinct from it. There are regional dialects such as the Kru Pidgin English used by the Kru fishermen. Kreyol originated in Liberia among the Settlers, the free English-speaking African Americans from the Southern United States who emigrated to Liberia between 1819 and 1860. It has since borrowed some words from French and from other West African languages. Kreyol is spoken mostly as an inter-tribal lingua franca in the interior of Liberia (Wiki)

Ethnologue: lir. Alternate Names: Liberian Pidgin English.

**1967:** [IUW] *Some terms from Liberian speech*, by Warren L. d'Azevedo. Liberia: Published by United States Peace Corps in Liberia, 1967. iii, 74 p.; 28 cm. Library binding, incorporating the original light yellow-green front wrapper, lettered in black. Hendrix 110 (giving date as 1970). Bibliography: p. iii. Includes Liberian English-English glossary, pp. 1-63.

"This book is intended to provide an introduction to Liberian culture for the foreign visitor by means of a survey of certain terms and phrases of Liberian speech which may be unfamiliar. The glossary which follows is far from comprehensive, and the author is fully aware that such a list could be expanded indefinitely and still fail to embrace the profusion of material which might be included" (Introduction). "An early precursor of the present book was a list of fifty terms entitled "Some Liberian English Usages," prepared by William Welmers and Warren d'Azervdo in 1962 for the first Peace Corps Project in Liberia. An expanded version of this list was prepared by the present author in 1966 for the Peach Corps Training Program ..." (Acknowledgements).

Second edition **1970:** [IUW] *Some terms from Liberian speech*, by Warren L. d'Azevedo. 2d ed. [s.l.]: published by United States Peace Corps in Liberia, 1970. iii leaves, 76 p.; 28 cm. Hendrix 111 (giving date as 1971: revised and enlarged by Michael E. Gold"). Bibliography: leaf iii.

**1981:** [IUW] *An introduction to Liberian English*, by John Victor Singler, with J. Gbewhalahyee Mason ... [et al.]. [East Lansing]: Peace Corps/Michigan State University, African Studies Center, 1981. xii leaves, 260 p.: ill., maps; 28 cm. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 93.

**[LIGBI]** Ligbi (or Ligby) is a Mande language spoken in Ghana in the north-west corner of the Brong-Ahafo Region. Ligbi is spoken by approximately 10,000 speakers (1988 GILLBT/SIL). It is fairly closely related to Jula, Vai and Kono. A small population of Ligbi speakers (around 4,000) is reported to live in Ivory Coast (Vanderaa 1991). Ligbi is also known as Wela (Hwela) or Numu. The latter of these refers to a subsection of the Ligbi people; Numu is Dyula for 'blacksmith'. (See blacksmiths of western Africa.) The Ligbi area in Ghana is bordered to the west by Nafaanra, the Senufo language of the Nafana people. The Ligbi people have come to the area of Begho (Bighu), an ancient trading town on the Tain river in Ghana, in the early 17th century before the Nafana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lig. Alternate Names: Banda, Dzowo, Jogo, Ligwi, Namasa, Nigbi, Nigwi, Tsie, Tuba, Weela, Weila, Wiila.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**LIMBA, WEST CENTRAL**] The Limba language family is a small Atlantic subfamily spoken in Sierra Leone and Guinea. It is not closely related to other languages and appears to form its own branch of the Niger–Congo family. It is subdivided into two distinct languages, East Limba and West-Central Limba. Limba languages have a system of noun classes, marked by an old, eroded set of prefixes augmented by a newer set of enclitics (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lia. Alternate Names: Yimba, Yumba.

**1929:** [LILLYBM] *Limba-English Dictionary*, by Mary Lane Clarke. [Freetown: Government Printer, 1929]. Original green quarter-cloth and brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [10] 1-150 151-152. First edition printed in West Africa. Printer's label and date of 1929 pasted on inside front cover. Zauhmüller, col. 258. Hendrix 930. This copy with the ink stamp of the Registrar General of Sierra Leone on the free endpaper, and inscribed in ink as follows: "No. 4/33. This book was delivered to me for | registration by the Honorable the Colonial | Secretary this 21<sup>st</sup> day of June A. D. 1933. | W. S. Grant | Deputy Registrar General | for the Colony of Sierra Leone". This is the first dictionary of the language.

"This Dictionary is a collection of Limba words which the author gleaned from the people of the Limba country [in Sierra Leone] during her labors as a missionary among them...The Biriwa and Safroko chiefdoms are the largest ones among the Limbas, and the dictionary is based primarily on these two dialects."

The Biriwa and Safroko chiefdoms are located in the Bombali District of the Northern Province of Sierra Leone, where Ethnologue locates West Central Limba (as distinct from East Limba, spoken in the Manou region of Guinea, on the Sierra Leone border).

Reprinted **1971:** [IUW] *A Limba-English dictionary; or Tampeñ ta ka taluñ ta ka Hulimba ha in huiñkilisi ha*. Farnborough, Gregg, 1971. [9], 150 p. 25 cm. Reprint of the 1922 ed. published by Houghton, New York.

[**LIMBU**] Limbu is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken in Nepal, India Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Sikkim, Assam, and Nagaland, Bhutan, Burma, Thailand, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, Canada, and the USA. The Limbu refer to themselves as Yakthung and their language as Yakthungpan. Yakthungpan has four main dialects: Phedape, Chhathare, Tambarkhole, and Panthare dialects. Yakthungpan (Limbu language) is one of the major languages spoken and written in Nepal, Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Sikkim, Bhutan, Burma, and Thailand. Today, linguists have reached the conclusion that Yakthungpan resembles Tibetan and Lepcha (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lif. Alternate Names: Yakthung Pan.

**1987:** [IUW] *A grammar of Limbu* / George van Driem. Berlin; New York: Mouton de Gruyter, 1987. xxviii, 565 p., [6] p. of plates: ill.; 25 cm. First edition. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Mouton grammar library; 4. Appendix II: Limbu-English glossary, pp. [403]-549. Bibliography: p. [559]-565.

[**LIMBUM**] Limbum is a Grassfields language of Cameroon, with a small number of speakers in Nigeria. It is used as a trade language by some, but is primarily the mother tongue of the Wimbun people, who live in Donga-Mantung division of the Northwest Region, at the top of the Ring Road. Linguists consider Limbum to have three "dialects," which may be better called accents: a northern, a middle, and a southern dialect. Limbum is closely related to some neighboring languages like Yamba and more geographically distant ones like Bamum, Ngemba and Bamileke. It is quite different from some other neighboring languages like Bebe and Noni (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Imp. Alternate Names: Bojiin, Limbom, Llimbumi, Ndzungle, Ndzungli, Njungene, Nsungali, Nsungli, Nsungni, Wimbun.

**1995:** [IUW] *Limbum-English lexicon* / Virginia Bradley, editor. Provisional ed. Yaoundé, Republic of Cameroon: Société Internationale de Linguistique, 1995. 73 p.; 23 cm. Original purple wrappers, lettered in black. Limbum-English, pp. 7-73. No further edition has appeared as of 2017.

"The Limbum-English lexicon has been prepared primarily for speakers of the Limbum language, in order to help new readers and writers spell their language correctly, and to help standardise spellings. It should also be helpful to Limbum speakers in learning some new English vocabulary.... The lexicon contains about 2,800 entries.... This edition of the lexicon is considered a preliminary one, since it is the first one printed for general distribution, and it needs the input of many more people. It is hoped that a revised edition will be printed in another two or three years" (Introduction).

[**LINGALA**] Lingala (Ngala) is a Bantu language spoken throughout the northwestern part of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and a large part of the Republic of the Congo, as well as to some degree in Angola and the Central African Republic. It has over 10 million speakers. The Lingala language can be divided in several dialects or variations. The major variations are considered to be Standard Lingala, Spoken Lingala, Kinshasa Lingala and Brazzaville Lingala. European missionaries called the language Bangala, after the Bangala people, or Lingala. The latter was intended to mean '(language) of the Bangala' or 'of the River' (that is, 'Riverine Language'). However, this was an error, as the proper Bangi form would have been Kingala. The name Lingala first appears in writing in a publication by the C.I.C.M. missionary Egide De Boeck (1903) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lin. Alternate Names: Ngala.

**1935:** [IUW] *Lingala grammar and dictionary*, edited by G. Malcom Guthrie. Léopoldville-ouest, Congo Belge, Conseil protestant du Congo [1935]. xi, 233 p. 19 cm. Library binding. Hendrix 949. English-Lingala, pp. 63-142, Lingala-English, pp. 145-202, Bangala-English, pp 209-233.

"This new *Lingala Grammar and Dictionary* is in itself proof of ... devotion and co-operation and also, in a most noteworthy way, links together the heroic labours of the pioneers with those of many of God's younger servants of the present day.... The present work is a serious effort on behalf of the Conseil Protestant du Congo to unify the work of all the Protestant missions using 'Lingala' or 'Bangala' throughout the whole of the Congo" (Preface).

French translation **1939 [1966]:** [IUW] *Grammaire et dictionnaire de lingala: la langue universelle actuellement parlée sur les deux rives de la*

*partie centrale du fleuve Congo: avec un manuel de conversation français-lingala*, par Malcolm Guthrie. Westmead, Farnborough, Hants., Angleterre: Gregg Press, 1966. x, 191 p.; 19 cm. Hendrix 951. Reprint. Originally published [Cambridge: Heffer, 1939]; 2. éd. Léopoldville: Libr. évangélique au Congo, 1951. Includes index.

Revised English edition **1988**: [IUW] *Lingala grammar and dictionary: English-Lingala, Lingala- English*, by Malcolm Guthrie, John F. Carrington. London: Baptist Missionary Society, c1988. 238 p.; 21 x 10 cm. Library binding incorporating original light-blue wrappers, lettered in dark blue. Revised edition. English-Lingala, pp. 79-182, Lingala-English, pp. 185-238.

"We offer here tribute and thanks to John F Carrington, BSc, PhD, revered missionary, teacher and linguist in Zaire from 1938-1977, who completed this revision before his sudden death in 1986" (verso of title page).

**1956**: [IUW] *Lingala woordenboek: Lingala-Nederlands; Nederlands-Lingala*, by René van Everbroeck. Brussel: Scheut, 1956. 444 p. (p. 444 advertisement); 22 cm. Original limp tan cloth, lettered and decorated in brown. Hendrix 948. Lingala-Dutch, pp. 11178, Dutch-Lingala, pp. 181-443.

"This work was conceived not merely as a list of words with their meanings, but as a practical dictionary in which the reader will find the most commonly used words, with several examples. Exception is made for those words which seldom arise even in the literary language, and words of common speech whose meaning is clear and does not differ from that of our own language" (p. [3], tr: BM).

**1958**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire. Woordenboek. Lingala-français-néerlandais. Français-lingala-néerlandais. Nederlands-Langala-Frans*, by E. Blavier. 2. éd. Léopoldville, Librairie congolaise, 1958 [c1953]. 542 p. 16 cm. Hendrix 940. Dutch-Lingala-French dictionary.

**1966**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-lingala, lingala-français*. Kinshasa: Edition Service d'Education de l'A.N.C., 1966. 179 p. + 4 pp. for notes; 22 cm. Library binding, preserving original pink wrappers, lettered in black. Not in Hendrix. Congo (Democratic Republic). Armée nationale. Service d'éducation et d'information. Manuel; no 32. Printed May 1, 1966 (p. [184]). "1967"—Front wrapper. French-Lingala dictionary, pp. [7]-96, Lingala-French dictionary, pp. [99]-179.

**1970's?**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire lingala-français, français-lingala / Dictionnaire Classique Lingala*, [by Abbé Médard Bokula]. Kinshasa: Limete, [1960's?]. "B.P. 724" at bottom of title page. 378 p.; 15 cm. Library binding incorporating original green front wrapper, lettered in black. Includes Lingala-French, pp. 7-83, French-Lingala, pp. 87-167, and "Dictionnaire Classique Lingala," with a series of vocabularies of French-Lingala terms from such fields as administration and law, arithmetic, geometry, morals and religion, and zoology, pp. 171-377.

"One day, during an explication of Latin grammar, having exhausted my verbal resources, I was forced to fall back on my native language; unfortunately I could not recall the precise terms immediately without a dictionary; which led to the idea of a classical dictionary of Lingala. For the scientific portion I utilized the work of R. P. Norbert Jans, a professor at the School of Agronomy at Mondongo, and that of Père

Insepector Herman de Graeve of Boyange." (Abbé Médard Bokula, Avant-Propos, tr: BM).

**1979:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire lingala-français: suivi d'une grammaire Lingala*, par Adolphe Dzokanga. 1. Aufl. First edition. Leipzig: Verlag Enzyklopädie, VEB, 1979. 304 p.; 24 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in silver. Hendrix 945. Lingala-French, pp. [9]-201.

**1981:** [IUW] *Lexique français lingala*. [Paris]: Nathan Afrique, 1981. 285 p.; 22 cm. Institut national de recherche et d'action pédagogiques (Congo) Langues nationales africaines. "Avant-propos" signed: A. Ndinga-Oba.

**1982:** [IUW] *English-Lingala dictionary*, by John Ellington; manuscript preparation by John Krause. 1st ed. [Kinshasa, Zaire]: J. Ellington, c1982. ca. 150 p.; 21 cm. Library binding preserving original blue wrappers, lettered in black. Reproduced from typescript. English-Lingala, unpaginated, ca. 145 pp.

"Earlier grammars and dictionaries have presented Lingala as a seven vowel language...but more and more speakers today no longer make the distinction between [two sets of two vowels]. For this reason (as well as practical considerations) this dictionary presents Lingala as a five vowel language. The language learner, however, should be aware of the fact that some Zairians—especially those from up river—still use seven vowels and one is advised to listen carefully to the Africans and seek to imitate them as accurately as possible... A second edition is planed in which I hope to include additional words and information and to correct any errors that may be discovered" (Introduction).

**1983:** [IUW] *Lingala-russkii slovar': okolo 10,000 slov* / I.N. Toporova; s prilozheniem "Kratkikh svedenii o iazyke lingala" I.N. Toporovoï. Moskva: "Russkii iazyk", 1983. 332, [2] p.; 21 cm. Bibliography: p. [333]. Lingala-Russian dictionary.

**1984:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire lingala-français, français-lingala*. Limete, Kinshasa: L'Epiphanie, [1984]. 159 p.; 14 cm. Dictionnaire de poche. Lingala-French, French-Lingala dictionary.

**1985:** [IUW] *Maloba ma lokóta. Dictionnaire Lingála, Lingála-Français Français-Lingála*, by René van Everbroeck. Kinshasha, Zaire: Éditions l'Epiphanie, 1985. Library binding, blue cloth over boards, utilizing the original pale blue and white wrappers, lettered in black. 358 pp. First edition.

"Originally Lingala was not a first language; it became one over many decades, and spread throughout a great territory. It is spoken in parts of the Congo Republic, the Republic of Central Africa, and a large portion of Zaire. To the question, 'Where did Lingala come from?' we may reply that it is based on the languages of the tribes living along the river, notably Bobangi, Mongo, Mangala, Libinza, Lokonda, Lingombe, Motembo, Limbuza, Lokele, and others. That explains the large number of synonyms... Lingala is a living language, in constant evolution. This implies that a dictionary is never up-to-date, but must be constantly revised and adapted" (tr: BM).

**1992:** [IUW] *Vocabulaire lingala classifié*, by Shigeki Kaji. Tokyo, Japan: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 1992. viii, 271 p.: 1 map; 19 cm. Library binding incorporating original black wrappers lettered in white. African languages and ethnography; 26. French-Japanese-Lingala, pp. 17-166, Lingala-Japanese index, pp. 169-200. Editorial note in English.

**1994a:** see **1994** under **BANGALA**.

**1994b:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire bangála-français-lingála = Bagó na monoko na bangála-frase-lingála*, by Edema Atibakwa Baboya. Paris: Agence de coopération culturelle et technique; Saint-Maur: SEPIA, [1994]. 238 p.: map; 25 cm. "Suivi d'un lexique lingála-bangála-français et d'un index français-bangála-lingála." Includes bibliographical references (p.23-24).

**1994c:** [IUW] *Lingala-English dictionary*, by Lumana Pashi & Alan Turnbull. Kensington, Md.: Dunwoody Press, c1994. vi, 256 p.; 24 cm. Original black imitation leather over boards, lettered in gold. Lingala-English, pp. 1-256.

**1995:** [IUW] *Terminologie grammaticale et pédagogique: lexique français-lingala, lingala-français*, sous la direction de Nyembwe Ntita; par Matumele Maliya, Ayibite Pela Asey, Epanga Pombo. Kinshasa XI: Editions universitaires africaines, 1995. 54 p.; 21 cm. At head of title: Rint, Réseau international de néologie et de la terminologie. Includes bibliographical references (p. 54). French-Lingala, Lingal French dictionary of grammatical and pedagogical terms.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Lingala-English. English-Lingala*, by Thomas A. Akowuah. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1996. Original green and yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-2 3-120 121-126. First edition. Includes English-Lingala, pp. 9-37, and Lingala-English, pp. 39-65. Second copy: IUW.

"Everyday, the number of Africans and non-Africans who desire to learn the Lingala language increases, it has been the vehicle for sweet music and a rich, varied folk culture" (Introduction).

**2000:** [IUW] *Lexique de l'information sanitaire: français-lingala, lingala-français*, sous la direction de Nyembwe Ntita par Matumele Maliya, Ayibe Pela Asey, Epanga Pombo. Kinshasa: Editions universitaires africaines, 2000. 95 p.; 21 cm. Collection "Bilinguisme et développement". Includes bibliographical references (p. 95). French-Lingala, Lingala-French dictionary of medical terminology.

**2001a:** [IUW] *Diccionario lingala-español, español-lingala; Historia y origen africano del negro ecuatoriano*, by [Jean Kapenda]. 1. ed. Quito: Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Educación la Ciencia y la Cultura, 2001. 145 p.: ill., maps; 21 cm. Library binding incorporating original yellow-green wrappers, lettered in blue and yellow-green. Includes bibliographical references. Lingala-Spanish, pp. 13-31, Spanish-Lingala, pp. 59-81.

**2001b:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire sémantique illustré français-lingala*, by Adolphe Dzokanga. Bonneuil-sur-Marne: A. Dzokanga, 2001. 2 v. (1240 p.): ill.; 21 cm. V. 1. A-H. v. 2. I-Z.

**2002:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2003:** [IUW] *Parlons lingala = Tobola Lingala*, by Edouard Etsio. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2003. 240 p.: maps; 22 cm. Collection "Parlons". Includes bibliographical references (p. 231-233).

**2004a:** [IUW] *Bagó ya lingála mambí ma lokóta: dictionnaire lingala / Kawata Ashem Tem*. Paris: Karthala, c2004. xxxiii, 482 p.; 24 cm. First edition. Library binding incorporating original pale green wrapper, lettered and decorated in black. Dictionnaires et langues. Lingala-French, pp. 1-368. A Lingala dictionary with primary definitions and explanations in Lingala and single word French definitions.

**2004b:** [IUW] *Tosolola na Lingála = Let's speak Lingála: a multidimensional approach to the teaching and learning of Lingála as a foreign language / by Eyamba*

Georges Bokamba, Molingó Virginie Bokamba. Madison, Wis.: National African Language Resource Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison, c2004. xxx, 492 p.: ill., maps; 27 cm. First edition. Original light green, purple and white wrappers, lettered in white and black. Let's speak African language series. Lingala-English glossary, pp. 381-418, English-Lingala glossary, pp. 419-479. Includes index.

**2006:** [IUW] *Learn to speak Lingala*, by Arizona M. Baongoli. Eldoret, Kenya: A.M. Baongoli, c2006. xviii, 194 p.: maps; 30 cm. Original blue and yellow wrappers, lettered in black, with illustration of a guitar and drum on front cover. Includes bibliographical references (p. 194). Lingala-English, pp. 101-113, English-Lingala, pp. 114-127.

"Learn to Speak Lingala... contains authentic Lingala reflecting real life of the Congolese native speakers. This practical book will help the reader learn and use everyday Lingala right from the first lesson" (About the Book).

**2008:** [IUW] *Le lingala de poche*, by Rogério Goma Mpasí; adaptation française de José Nzolani; illustrations de J.-L. Goussé. Chennevières-sur-Marne [France]: Assimil, c2008. x, 181 p.: ill.; 15 cm. Original white, light and dark blue wrappers, lettered in black, red, blue and white, with a color illustration of a man on the front cover. Assimil évasion. Assimil langues de poche. Originally published as: Lingala für Kongo und Rep. Kongo Wort für Wort. Includes bibliographical references (p. 148). Lingala-French vocabulary, pp. 153-166, and French-Lingala, pp. 167-181.

**2011:** [IUW] *Lingala learner's dictionary: Lingala-English, English-Lingala /* Arizona M. Baongoli. Nairobi: Congoman Publishers, 2011. xxx, 518 p.: maps; 25 cm. Original multi-colored wrappers, lettered in white, dark blue, and black. First edition. Includes Lingala-English, pp. 2-239, English-Lingala, pp. 360-510.

"Dear Lingala student, This dictionary is meant to meet your needs as a learner of Lingala Language, but since language is dynamic, the author plans to update the dictionary on a regular basis in order to incorporate the changes. Except for the second edition of this dictionary which is planned for 2013, the subsequent editions will be published every three years" (Dedication).

"At long last one of our very own has taken the bull by the horn and made all of us proud by applying lexicography to one of the most popular African languages in sub-Saharan Africa" (Foreword).

**2012:** [IUW] *Buku ya bilili na lingala pe falase = dictionnaire visuel lingala-français*, edité par Angela Williams-Ngumbu. Première édition. First edition. Brazzaville, Congo: SIL-Congo, [2012] ©2012. viii, 150 pages: illustrations; 21 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Includes bibliographical references (page 150). Classified and illustrated, Lingala-French, pp. 2-130, Lingala index, pp. 131-140, French index, pp. 140-149.

"It's well known that images are a great aid to learning and memory. This dictionary is founded upon this principle. Words are organized in thematic groups. You will find an entire spectrum covering Congolese life" (About this dictionary, tr: BM).

[LINGAO] Ong Be (native pronunciation: [ʔaŋlɔe]), also known as Bê, or Vo Lingao (臨高, Lin'gao) in Chinese, is a language spoken by 600,000 people, 100,000 of them monolingual, on the north-central coast of Hainan Island, including the suburbs of the provincial capital Haikou. The language is taught in primary schools and broadcast on the

radio. Ong Be is a Tai–Kadai language, but it has no close relatives and its relationship within that family has not been determined (Wiki).

Ethnologue: onb. Alternate Names: Bê, Limkow, Linkow, Ongbe, Ong-Be, Vo Limkou.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Le vocabulaire Bê de F. M. Savina [1876-1941]*, ed. by A. G. Haudricourt. Paris: École Française d'Extrême-Orient, 1965. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1-5 6-170. First edition. Series: Publications de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient, LVII. Includes Bê [Lingao]-French, pp. [11]-137. This copy with the ink surplus stamp of the Library of Congress on front wrapper, and accession stamp of Smithsonian Institution dated March 1 1966 on title page.

"Up to that time only a few words of this language were known, published in the *China Review* in 1890... and 1893.... Finally, H. Stübel, in *Die Li-Stämme der Insel Hainan* (Berlin, 1937), also provided a few words, poorly transcribed.... The linguistic and ethnological interest of Savina's manuscript being self-evident, we did not feel it sufficient to simply publish it unchanged. Savina required the translation of all abstract terms necessary for missionary purposes [while we have reversed the order of the manuscript from French-Bê to Bê-French]" (F.M. Savina et son œuvre, tr: BM)

[LISU] Lisu (Lisu; Chinese: 傣傣语, translit. lisùyǔ; Burmese, pronounced: [lis<sup>h</sup>ù bàðà zəgá]) is a tonal Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Yunnan (southwestern China), northern Burma (Myanmar), and Thailand and a small part of India. Along with Lipo, it is one of two languages of the Lisu people. Lisu has many dialects that originate from the country in which they live. Hua Lisu, Pai Lisu, and Lu Shi Lisu dialects are spoken in China. Although they are mutually intelligible, some have many more loan words from other languages than others. The Lisu language is closely related to the Lahu and Akha languages and is also related to Burmese, Jinghpaw, and Yi languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lis. Alternate Names: Chedi, Cheli, Chung, Khae, Leisu, Leshuopa, Lesuo, Li, Li-Hsaw, Lip'a, Lisaw, Li-Shaw, Lishu, Liso, Lissu, Loisu, Lusu, Lu-Tzu, Yao Yen, Yaw Yin, Yaw-Yen, Yeh-Jen.

**1988:** [LILLY] *A guide book to Lisu language*, by Asim Maitra. Delhi, India: Mittal Publications, 1988. x, 99 p.; 23 cm. Original dark blue cloth, lettered and decorated in orange; dust jacket pale green and white, lettered in black and violet. First edition. Includes English-Lisu, pp. [60]-93.

"This book is purposed to help the administrators, other officials and teachers who are serving in Arunachal Pradesh to carry on the conversation in Lisu" (Preface).

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Northern Dialect of Lisu (China and Southeast Asia)*, by David Bradley. Canberra: The Australian National University, 1994. Original pale pea-green wrappers, lettered in black. 258 pp. First edition. Pacific Linguistics Series C-126. Includes Lisu-English and English Lisu. Based on the Lisu-Chinese dictionary published by the Yunnan Nationalities Publishing House in 1985. This is the first Lisu-English dictionary. Second copy: IUW.

"It describes the northern dialect of Lisu as spoken by most Lisu, especially those living in the Juniang Autonomous Prefecture of north-western Yunnan...Lisu is in the central subgroup of the Loloish group of the Burmese-Lolo sub-family of the Tibeto-Burmese family; Tibeto-Burmese is...one of two main components of the Sino-Tibetan phylum along with Sinitic (Chinese). The total Lisu population is now nearly 900,000

and increasing at over two per cent per year. Nearly two-thirds of these live in China, ...Thailand [25,000], ...India [1,000]. No reliable census of the Lisu areas of Myanmar has ever been taken, but roughly thirty per cent of the Lisu live there."

**[LITHUANIAN]** Lithuanian (lietuvių kalba) is the official state language of Lithuania and is recognized as one of the official languages of the European Union. There are about 2.9 million native Lithuanian speakers in Lithuania and about 200,000 abroad. Lithuanian is a Baltic language, related to Latvian. It is written in a Latin alphabet. Lithuanian is often said to be the most conservative living Indo-European language, retaining many features of Proto-Indo-European now lost in other Indo-European languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lit. Alternate Names: Lietuviu, Litauische, Litewski, Litovskiy.

**1851:** [IUW] *Wörterbuch der littauischen Sprache*, by George Heinrich Ferdinand Nesselmann. Königsberg, Gebrüder Bornträger, 1851. xi, 555 p. 23 cm.

[further entries being compiled]

**[LIV]** Livonian (Latvian: līvõ kēļ or rāndakēļ) is a Finnic language. It is a dormant language, with its last native speaker having died in 2013. It is closely related to Estonian. The native land of the Livonian people is the Livonian Coast of Gulf of Livonia, located in Latvia, in the north of the Kurzeme peninsula. Some ethnic Livonians are learning or have learned the language in an attempt to revive it, but because ethnic Livonians are a small minority, opportunities to use Livonian are limited. The Estonian newspaper Eesti Päevaleht erroneously announced that Viktors Bertholds, who died on 28 February 2009, was the last native speaker who started the Latvian-language school as a monolingual. Some other Livonians argued, however, that there are some native speakers left, including Viktors Bertholds' cousin, Grizelda Kristiņa. Kristiņa died in 2013. An article published by the Foundation for Endangered Languages in 2007 stated that there were only 182 registered Livonians and a mere six native speakers. In a 2009 conference proceeding, it was mentioned that there could be "at best 10 living native" speakers of the language. The language is taught in universities in Latvia, Estonia and Finland, which constantly increases the pool of second-language speakers who do not constantly reside in Latvia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: liv. Alternate Names: Livõ kel, Livonian.

**1861:** [IUW] *Livisch-deutsches und deutsch-livisches Wörterbuch* / Joh. Andreas Sjögren; bearbeitet von Ferdinand Joh. Wiedemann. St. Petersburg: Eggers, 1861. 398, 298 p.; 32 cm.

**1938:** [IUW] *Livisches Wörterbuch, mit grammatischer Einleitung*, von Lauri Kettunen. Helsinki, Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1938. lxxi, [1] 648 p. map. Lexica Societatis Fenno-Ugricae, V.

**1973:** [IUW] *Die jungen lettischen Lehnwörter im Livischen*, by Seppo Suhonen. Helsinki, Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1973. 250 p. 25 cm. Uniform series: Suomalais-ugrilaisen Seuran toimituksia; 154. Bibliography: p.[244]-248. Latvian loan words in Liv glossary.

**2012:** [IUW] *Līvõkēļ-ēstikēļ-leļkēļ sōnārōntōz = Liivi-eesti-lāti sōnaraamat = Lībiešu-igauņu-latviešu vārdnīca* / Tiit-Rein Viitso, Valts Ernštreits. Tartu: Tartu Ülikool; Rīga: Latviešu valodas aģentūra, 2012. 415 pages; 25 cm. In Livonian, Estonian and Latvian.

[**LOBI**] Lobi (also Miwa and Lobiri) is a Gur language of Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast and Ghana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lob. Alternate Names: Lobiri, Miwa.

**1958:** see **1958a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2007:** [IUW] *Parlons lobiri: langue et culture des Lobis, Burkina Faso* / Fané Maïmouna Le Men. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2007. 154 p.: ill., map; 22 cm. First edition. Original light brown, lettered in dark brown, with a map of Burkina Faso on the front cover, and a color photo of the author on the rear cover. Collection "Parlons". French-Lobiri, pp. 111-141, thematic vocabulary, Lobiri-French, pp. 143-150.

"This work has three objectives: to discover a people, the Lobis, to introduce an African language: Lobiri, one of the multiple minor languages of Burkina Faso, and to establish a cultural dialogue using the Lobi culture as a matrix" (from rear cover, tr: BM).

[**LOKO**] Loko, or Landogo, is a Southwestern Mande language spoken by the Loko people, who primarily live in Northern Sierra Leone. There are two main varieties, Landogo and Logo, but they are mutually intelligible. Ethnic Loko outnumber native Loko speakers due to the linguistic encroachment of Temne and Krio and urbanization to Freetown, where Loko is internally and externally seen as a low-prestige language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lok. Alternate Names: Landogo.

**1964:** [LILLYbm] "An Outline Grammar of Loko with Texts," by Gordon Innes, in: *African Language Studies V, Collected Papers in Oriental and African Studies*. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1964, pp. [115]-173. Includes a Loko-English glossary, pp. 169-173. First published vocabulary of Loko.

"Loko, which is spoken in the Northern Province of Sierra Leone by about 76,000 people, is a member of the South-western group of Mande languages... The South-western Mande languages other than Loko have all been the subject of linguistic descriptions... but as far as I am aware, the only generally known linguistic fact which has been published on Loko is that it is closely related to Mende... During a study leave in 1960 I was able to pay a brief visit to the Loko area; the material on which this outline is based was collected at Bendembu, near Makeni... The American Wesleyan Mission has produced a few booklets, mostly Gospel translations, in Loko, but otherwise the language is completely undocumented."

[**LOMA**] Loma (Loghoma, Looma, Lorma) is a Mande language spoken by the Loma people of Liberia and Guinea. Dialects of Loma proper in Liberia are Gizima, Wubomei, Ziema, Bunde, Buluyiema. The dialect of Guinea, Toma (Toa, Toale, Toali, or Tooma, the Malinke name for Loma), is an official regional language. In Liberia, the people and language are also known as "Bouze" (Busy, Buzi), which is considered offensive (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lom. Alternate Names: "Bouze" (pej.), "Busy" (pej.), "Buzi" (pej.), Loghoma, Logoma, Looma, Lorma, Toa.

**1946:** [IUW] *Beginning Loma; a course for speakers of English (Revised Edition)*. Authors: Elizabeth Solinsky Terplan, Anthony Berrocoso, Beverley Dorsey, Gayflor Zubah. San Francisco, 1946. 394 f.+ 30 f. illus. Library binding. Reproduced

from typescript. "Experimental—not for publication. Prepared by Liberian Language Research Project. San Francisco State College, 10-67, Contract No. PC 82-1946" (at bottom of title page). Loma-English, ff. [382]-390, indexed to lessons. Additional Vocabulary Loma-English, ff. 391-394.

"These lessons are designed for a three hundred hour course in Loma. Although these materials were developed with classroom instruction in mind, they can easily be adapted for work with a native speaker of the language who is not a trained teacher" (Preface).

**1967:** [IUW] *Le loghoma; [esquisse grammaticale suivie de textes et d'un glossaire]*, par] A. Prost. Dakar, Université de Dakar, Faculté des lettres, 1967. 168 p. 27 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Hendrix 933. Documents linguistiques (Dakar, Senegal); no. 13. French-Loma, pp. 149-159.

[**LOMBARD**] Lombard (lumbaart, or lingua lumbarda, in Milanese classical orthography "lingua lombarda") is a member of the Cisalpine or Gallo-Italic group within the Romance languages. It is spoken natively in Northern Italy (most of Lombardy and some areas of neighbouring regions, notably the eastern side of Piedmont) and Southern Switzerland (Ticino and Graubünden). The two main varieties (Western Lombard dialect and Eastern Lombard dialect) have significant differences and are not always mutually intelligible (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lmo. Alternate Names: Lombardo.

**1895:** [IUW] *Die Sprache der Langobarden*, by Wilhelm Bruckner. Strassburg, K. J. Trübner, 1895. 338 p. 23 cm. First edition. Original brown quarter-cloth and brown marbled paper over boards, spine lettered and decorated in gold. Based on author's thesis, Basel. Quellen und Forschungen zur Sprach- und Kulturgeschichte der germanischen Völker; v.75. "Langobadsiches Wörterbuch," Lombard-German, pp. [199]-336, including names.

**1981:** [IUW] *Tre glossari Longobardo-latini* / Federico Albano Leoni. Napoli: Giannini editore, 1981. 108 p.: facsim.; 25 cm. Fonti e ricerche per la storia sociale e culturale del Mezzogiorno d'Italia 1. Facsimile reprint of three glossaries: *Glossario di Madrid*; *Glossario di Cava*, and *Glossario Vaticano*. At head of title: Società nazionale di scienze lettere e arti in Napoli. Includes "Indice lessicale". Bibliography: p. [38]-41.

[**LOMWE**] The Lomwe (Lowe) language, Elomwe, also known as Western Makua, is the fourth-largest language in Mozambique. It belongs with Makua in the group of distinctive Bantu languages in the northern part of the country. A mutually unintelligible form containing elements of Chewa, Malawian Lomwe, is spoken in Malawi. Maho (2009) separates out Ngulu (Mihavane) as a separate language, close to Malawi Lomwe (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ngl. Alternate Names: Acilowe, Alomwe, Chilowe, Cilowe, Elomwe, Ilomwe, Ingulu, Lomue, Mihavane, Mihavani, Mihawani, Ngulu, Nguru, Walomwe, West Makhwa, Western Makua.

An on-line dictionary of Elomwe [Lomwe] may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**2006:** [IUW] *A chilomwe course in three languages*, by David Jones Kaunjika. Malawi: Montfort Media, 2006. 106 p.; 25 cm. Original pale orange wrappers, lettered in

black and white. Know your language series; 2. Includes Lomwe-English-Chichewa vocabularies throughout.

"This book is a comprehensive analysis of the Chilomwe Language. The Chilomwe that I have written in here is Chimihavani. Almost all the other Lomwe Tribal groupings are able to speak and understand Chimihavani... I for one do regard any Language as a Holy tool of communication because it was created by God for His people. In this undersanding therefore, as you study this language, I wish you God's blessings..." (Introduction).

[LONIU] Loni is an Austronesian language spoken on Los Negros Island, immediately east of Manus Island in Manus Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: los. Alternate Names: Lonio, Ndroku.

1994: [LILLYbm] *A Grammar and Lexicon of Loni, Papua New Guinea*, by Patricia J. Hamel. Canberra: Australian National University, 1994. Original yellow-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 276 pp. First edition. Pacific Linguistics, Series C-103. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"The Loni language is spoken in Loni and Lolak villages on the southern coast of the Los Negros section of Manus Province, Papua New Guinea... There are said to be some 450 to 500 native speakers of Loni, although many of these reside in other Manus villages or in cities on the mainland of Papua New Guinea... Previous work on Loni is scanty."

[LONWOLWOL] Lonwolwol, or West Ambrym, is a moribund language of Ambrym Island, Vanuatu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: crc. Alternate Names: Ambrym, Craig Cove, Fali, Fanting, West Ambrym.

1973: [LILLYbm] *Ambrym (Lonwolwol) dictionary*, by W. F. Paton. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1973. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket yellow-green, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] i-ii iii-ix x-xiv, 1-337 338, 1 2-1112 [2]. First edition. Pacific Linguistics Series C - No. 21. Includes Lonwolwol-English, pp. 1-251, and English-Lonwolwol, pp. 254-335. "The Ambrym (Lonwolwol) Dictionary provides one of the most extensive dictionaries yet published in the southwest Pacific" (front flap of dust jacket). First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW

"The present population of [the island of] Ambrym is approximately 4,300. Five languages are currently spoken on the island, as follows: 1. North Ambrym (1,900 speakers), 2. Lonwolwol (400 speakers), 3. DaKaKa (Sesivi) (400 speakers), 4. Port Vato (500 speakers), 5. South-East Ambrym (1,000 speakers). The first four languages... are very closely related, sharing in the vicinity of 70% common cognates on a basic vocabulary list. The language of South-East Ambrym is most clearly related to that of Paama, and rather different from the remaining Ambrymese languages. The [Dictionary] consists of two parts... In the first part, the main entries are all from Lonwolwol, spoken in the south-west of the island. Comparative forms are, however, also included for the North Ambrym language wherever possible... In the second part, an English-Lonwolwol-North Ambrym comparative list is presented [three columns]" (Introduction, the Editors). Paton died in 1970, after having completed his dissertation on the languages and life of

Ambrym, but prior to its publication in four volumes, of which this is the second. A dictionary of South-East Ambrym was published by the ANU in 1970.

[**LOU**] Lou is a Southeast Admiralty Islands language spoken on Lou Island of Manus Province, Papua New Guinea by 1,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: loj. Alternate Names: Baluan-Lou-Pam.

An on-line dictionary of Lou may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1998:** [LILLYbm] "A Lou Vocabulary. With Phonological Notes," by Robert Blust, in *Papers in Austronesian Linguistics No. 5*, (1998), ed. by Darrell Tryon, pp. 35-99. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. First edition. Series: Pacific Linguistics, Series A-92. Lou-English vocabulary, pp. 70-90 (804 words), with an addendum, "Some Baluan vocabulary," Baluan-English, pp. 90-93 (103 words). This is the first substantial published vocabulary of Lou, and the first tentative vocabulary of Baluan, with the exception of "a vocabulary of about 180 items" published in "Comparative wordlists of the Admiralty Islands," collected by W. E. Smythe & J. Z'graggan, in *Work Papers in New Guinea Linguistics* 14 [1975]: 117-216 [see above].

"Lou is a volcanic island situated some 25 km southeast of Manus in the Admiralty Islands of western Melanesia... Its closest neighbours are the much smaller and lower Pam and St Andrew islands less than 7 km to the south, and the high round island of Baluan (roughly 5 km in diameter), about 12 km in the southwest.... The following [Lou] vocabulary of approximately 800 words was collected between February and May 1975, during a linguistic survey of the Admiralty Islands" (Introduction and Aims). "Following the Lou vocabulary I have included my very imperfectly recorded Baluan material, for whatever it is worth" (p. 70).

[**LOUISIANA CREOLE**] Louisiana Creole (kréyol la lwizyàn; French: créole louisianais) is a French-based creole language spoken by some of the Creole people of the state of Louisiana. The language largely consists of elements of French, Native American, and African languages. Louisiana Creole French (LCF) is a contact language that arose from interactions between speakers of French and various African languages in the 18th century. For this reason, prior to its establishment, the precursor to LCF was considered a pidgin language. In its historical backdrop, this pidgin was born to facilitate communication between African slaves and francophone land owners. Once the pidgin tongue was transmitted to the next generation (who were then considered the first native speakers of the new grammar), it could effectively be considered a creole language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lou. Alternate Names: Kréyol, Louisiana Creole French.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Louisiana Creole*, by Albert Valdman, Thomas A. Klinger, Margaret M. Marshall & Kevin J. Rottet. Bloomington, Ind.: Indiana University Press, 1998. Green cloth over boards, lettered in copper; d.j. gray-gold, pale green and red, lettered in red and white, with photographic illustration on front cover. Pp. [10] 1 2-656 657-650. First edition. Includes Louisiana Creole French-English, pp. [37]-499, and English-Louisiana Creole French, pp. [501]-656. This copy inscribed by the author. Second copy: IUW.

"Louisiana Creole (LC) is the most endangered of the French-related speech varieties of Louisiana. Scarcely any monolingual speakers of the language remain... This

*Dictionary of Louisiana Creole* is intended to document LC as it still exists today" (preface). "Louisiana Creole... is one of three French-related varieties spoken in what is referred to as Acadiana or the Francophone Triangle, a region stretching to the Texas border located west and southwest of New Orleans. Unlike the other two varieties-Cajun French and Colonial French-LC is not a variety of French but a separate language. It is spoken by an estimated 20,000-30,000 personas, mostly African-Louisianans, but also some whites" (p. [3]).

**2010:** [IUW] *Dictionary of Louisiana French: as spoken in Cajun, Creole, and American Indian communities* / senior editor, Albert Valdman; associate editor, Kevin J. Rottet; assistant editors, Barry Jean Ancelet ... [et al.]. Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, c2010. xl, 892 p.; 29 cm.

[**LOZI**] Lozi, also known as siLozi and Rozi, is a Bantu language of the Niger–Congo language family within the Sotho languages branch of Zone S (S.30), that is spoken by the Lozi people, primarily in southwestern Zambia and in surrounding countries. Lozi and its dialects are spoken and understood by approximately six percent of the population of Zambia. The Lozi language developed from a mixture of two languages: Luyana and Kololo. The Luyana people originally migrated south from the Luba-Lunda empire in the Katanga area of the Congo River basin, either late in the 17th century or early in the 18th century. The language they spoke, therefore, was closely related to Luba and Lunda. They settled on the floodplains of the upper Zambezi River in what is now western Zambia and developed a kingdom, Barotseland, and also gave their name to the Barotse Floodplain or Buluzi. The Kololo were a Sotho people who used to live in what is now Lesotho. The Kololo were forced to flee from Shaka Zulu's Mfecane during the 1830s. Using tactics they had copied from the Zulu armies, the Kololo conquered the Luyana on the Zambezi floodplains and imposed their rule and language. However, by 1864 the indigenous population revolted and overthrew the Kololo. By that time, the Luyana language had been largely forgotten; the new hybrid language is called Lozi or Silozi and is closer to Sesotho than to any other neighbouring languages in Zambia. Lozi is also spoken in Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Namibia (Zambezi Region).

Ethnologue: loz. Alternate Names: Kololo, Kolololo, Rotse, Rozi, Rutse, Silozi, Tozvi.

**1914?:** [LILLY] *Sekalolo Grammar with Vocabulary*. N.p., n.d. [circa 1914]. 52 pp. Original brown quarter-linen and green paper over boards, lettered in black. Includes English-Sekalolo [Lozi] vocabulary, pp. [25]-52. Not in Zauhmüller. Cf. Hendrix 964: Stanley Colyer: *Sikololo. Notes on the Grammar with a Vocabulary* (London: John Bale, 1914), 6, 53 p. Lozi-English. If Hendrix is correct, the Lilly copy may be an unpublished companion volume, English-Lozi. This copy with the typed bookplate and ownership signature of R. E. Broughall Woods, author of *A short introductory dictionary of the Kaonde language, with English-Kaonde appendix* (London, Religious tract society, 1924). "Sekalolo" is equivalent to "Sikololo," parallel to "Silozi" for "Lozi."

**1937:** [LILLY] *Elementary grammar of the Lozi language with graduated exercises*, by Adolphe Jalla. London: United Society for Christian Literature, [1937]. 108 p. 19 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in red. This copy with bookplate stating "Produced by The United Society for Christian Literature" with penciled date of 1937. With brief Lozi-English vocabularies for the exercises.

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Lozi vocabulary*, by J. P. Burger. Mongu, Barotseland Protectorate: Book Depot of P[aris] M[issionary]S[ociety], Sefula, 1960. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1-171 172. First edition. Henrix 963. Includes English-Lozi, pp. 1-171.

"This Vocabulary has been compiled from the manuscript of an English-Lozi Dictionary which the late Rev. A. Jalla had hoped to publish as a companion volume to his Lozi-English Dictionary [cf. Hendrix 965-966]. Owing to shortage of paper during World War II, the book never came out and now after nearly 25 years, it would be difficult to publish it without considerable amendments. This Vocabulary is intended for Europeans who wish to gain a good working knowledge of Silozi. It contains just over 3,500 words" (Introduction).

**1982:** [IUW] *Silozi-English dictionary*, by A. Jalla. 3rd ed. / revised and enlarged by the Literature Committee of the United Church of Zambia. Lusaka: National Educational Co. of Zambia, 1982. 497 p.; 18 cm. Original blue imitation leather over boards, lettered in gold. Silozi-English, pp. 1-497.

"A new dictionary comes to life! ... The last edition of the Rev. A. Jalla's *Lozi-English Dictionary* has been out of print for many years, and for various reasons could not be reprinted as it was... The revision of a dictionary is always a very long, but highly interesting enterprise, and this revision has been no exception. We have aimed at tiving not only a full list of Silozi words currently used, but also illustrative sentences as a necessary supplement to definitions" (Preface to the Third Edition).

**1991:** [IUW] *Silozi-English phrase book*, by R.M. Mukuni. Lusaka, Zambia: Kenneth Kaunda Foundation, 1991. viii, 83 p.; 20 cm. First edition. Library binding, incorporating original green and white wrappers, lettered in black and green. Includes classified Lozi-English phrases, pp. 1-58, and "Some English Vocabulary," English-Lozi, pp. 59-82.

"It is hoped that the phrases in this book will be helpful to those Lozis whose language is a bit tumbled down and to the English speakers who would like to learn Lozi... By any means, this work is not meant to be exhaustive and conclusive, it merely scratches the surface of this important subject" (To the Reader).

"This book, which has about 2,000 phrases and a vocabulary of about 2,000 words, will enable you to acquire a basic working knowledge of either English or Lozi in a short time" (from rear cover).

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *English-Silozi Dictionary*, by Owen O'Sullivan. Lusaka: Zambia Educational Publishing House, 1993. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv* v-xxii, 1-362. First edition. Includes English-Silozi, pp. 1-346, a Lozi-English appendices of birds, pp. 347-350, trees, pp. 351-355, and witchcraft, pp. 356-360. Second copy: IUW.

"Silozi, like other Zambian languages, belongs to the Bantu group, and its grammatical structure is similar to other Zambian languages. Its vocabulary, however, is much closer to Sitswana, the language of Botswana... Silozi is today the mother tongue of about 150,000 people, and the lingua franca of perhaps 350,000 more. It is one of Zambia's seven officially recognized vernacular languages, and is taught in primary and secondary schools in the Western Province... The viability of the Lozi language is under threat. The increasing use of English as the country's official language, as the international language, as the language of science and technology, and as the almost sole

language of Zambian television, have called into doubt the future of Lozi and indeed of other Zambian languages as well...Siliozi needs to develop new terms for the new realities of the third millenium. If, in the name of preserving tradition, it closes itself to what is new and evolving, if it regards the Silozi of the past as the only authentic Silozi, then it will have condemned itself to extinction...The challenge to the Lozi people today, and especially to the younger generation, is to create a new literature of prose, poetry and song in Lozi. Failure to do so will result in the death of Silozi in two or three generations."

[**LUANG**] Luang, also known as Literi Lagona (Letri Lgona), is an Austronesian language spoken in the Babar Islands in Maluku, Indonesia. It shares much vocabulary with the neighboring Leti language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lex. Alternate Names: Letri Lgona, Lgona, Literi Lagona.

**1967:** [IUW] *Wetan fieldnotes: some eastern Indonesian texts with linguistic notes and a vocabulary*, J.P.B. de Josselin de Jong. Dordrecht, Holland; Providence, U.S.A.: Foris Publications, 1987. ix, 335 p.: map; 24 cm. *Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde* 130. Wetan and English translation on opposite pages. Includes bibliographical references and index.

[**LUBA-KASAI**] Luba-Kasai, also known as Western Luba, Bena-Lulua, Ciluba/Tshiluba, Luba-Lulua or Luva, is a Bantu language (Zone L) of Central Africa, and an official language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, alongside Lingala, Swahili, and Kikongo. An eastern dialect is spoken by the Luba people of the East Kasai Region, and a western dialect by the Lulua people of the West Kasai Region. The total number of speakers was estimated at 6.3 million in 1991 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lua. Alternate Names: Bena-Lulua, Ciluba, Luba-Lulua, Luva, Tshiluba, Western Luba.

**1900:** see ca. 1900a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and dictionary of the Buluba-Lulua language as spoken in the upper Kasai and Congo basin*, by W[illiam] M[cCutchan] Morrison [1867-1918]. New York: American Tract Society, 1906. Original brown quarter-leather and maroon cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold. Pp. *iii-iv v-x, I 2-417 418-422* [appears to be missing half title]. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 984. Includes Buluba-Lulua-English, pp. 143-295, and English-Buluba-Lulua, pp. 299-407. This copy with scattered additions in ink. This is the first English dictionary of Luba-Kasai. The only earlier vocabulary listed in Hendrix is part of a French grammar published in 1903.

"These people are remarkably docile, peaceable, industrious and eager for civilization, and are in many respects far superior to many African tribes. It has thus come about that the Baluba, especially, are eagerly sought after as slaves, with the result that many thousands of them have been carried into captivity, often into foreign tribes. These facts...have made their tongue the *lingua franca* or 'trade' language of the greater part of the upper Kasai and Congo basin" (Preface).

**1937:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire Luba*. par S. Exc. Monseigneur Aug. De Clercq. Leopoldville: Procure des Missions de Scheut, 1937. 2 vols. Vol. 1: pp. *I-V VI-VII VIII I 2-306 307-308*; Vol. 2: pp. [8] *I 2-272 273-274*. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. *Première Partie: Luba-Français*. Title page dated 1936, but printed January 1,

1937 (see p. 306). Includes Luba-French, pp. [1]-306. *Deuxième Partie: Français-Luba*. Title page dated 1937. Includes French-Luba, pp. [1]-272. The first edition of this work was published in 1914.

New revised and enlarged edition of Luba-French portion **1960**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire tshiluba-français* [par] Aug. de Clercq. Nouv. ed., revue et augmentée par Em. Willems. Leopoldville: Impr. de la Société Missionnaire de St. Paul, 1960. 392 p. 22 cm.

Third edition of French-Luba portion **1986**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-tshiluba*, Emile Willems, avec la collaboration de Bakole wa Ilunga, Basekela Balufu, Paul Lissens. Kananga, Zaïre: Editions de l'Archidiocèse, 1986. 342 p.; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original tan front wrapper, lettered in black and red, with an illustration of school children at a desk. Includes French Luba-Lulua [Luba-Kasai], pp. [9]-[344].

"For any language, a dictionary is truly a multivalent instrument... This volume is the fruit of many hours of labor, research and corrections. It is based on the pioneering work of Mon. Auguste De Clercq... With remarkable perspicacity, he was one of the first to study the genius of the Luba language. He had already compiled the very first Luba-French, French-Luba dictionary, published in Brussels in 1914, with a second edition in 1937. After the death of Mon. De Clercq in 1939, it was Father Emile Willems, CICM, who continued the study of Luba. ... He spent many years reviewing, enlarging and perfecting De Clercq's dictionary, so much so that the work with which you are presented today may be justly considered a title from his own hand. All speakers of Luba owe him a debt of profound gratitude" (Preface, Mon. Bakole wa Ilunga; tr: BM).

"This second edition of the Français-Luba dictionary has been out of print for some time and the demand for a new edition having become increasingly pressing, we have tried to satisfy that demand for those interested" (Introduction, Emile Willems; tr: BM).

Second edition, revised and enlarged, of entire dictionary **1989**: [IUW] *Vocabulaire tshiluba-français et français-tshiluba*, par Em. Willems. 2. ed., nouv. ed. rev. et augm. Kananga: Editions de l'archidiocèse, 1989. 103 p.: ill.; 21 cm. In French and Luba-Lulua.

**1992**: [IUW] *A classified vocabulary of the Luba language*, by Yasutoshi Yukawa. Tokyo, Japan: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA): [Published by the International Scientific Research Program, Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, Japan], 1992. iv, 104 p.; 26 cm. Bantu vocabulary series 7.

**1995**: [IUW] *Terminologie grammaticale et pédagogie: lexique français-ciluba, ciluba-français*, sous la direction de Nyembwe Ntita; par Kadima Batumona Adi, Mukendi Tshalu Tshalu, Mpoyi Badinenganyi. Kinshasa XI: Editions universitaires africaines, 1995. 40 p.: map; 21 cm. At head of title: Réseau international de néologie et de la terminologie.

**2000**: [IUW] *Lexique de l'information sanitaire: français-ciluba, ciluba-français*, sous la direction de Nyembwe Ntita par Kadima Batumona Adi ... [et al.]. [Kinshasa]: Editions universitaires africaines, 2000. 171 p.; 21 cm. Medical dictionary.

[LUBA-KATANGA] Luba-Katanga, also known as Luba-Shaba and Kiluba, is one of the two major Bantu languages spoken in the Democratic Republic of the Congo called Luba, the other being Luba-Kasai. It is spoken mostly in the south-east area of the country by the Luba people. Kiluba is spoken in the area around Kabongo, Kamina, Luena, Lubudi, Malemba Nkulu, Mulongo, Manono and Kaniama, mostly in Katanga. Some 500 years ago or more, the Luba Kasai left Katanga and settled in the Kasai; since then, the Luba Kasai (Chiluba) language has evolved until it is no longer mutually intelligible with Luba Katanga (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lub. Alternate Names: Kiluba, Luba-Shaba.

**1908:** [LILLY] *Traité de kiluba-sanga: tel qu'il est parlé au Secteur du Haut-Luapula (Katanga) et régions limitrophes*, by J. M. Jenniges. [Bruxelles]: État Indépendant du Congo, 1908. 44 p.; 25 cm.

**1909:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire français-kiluba, exposant le vocabulaire de la langue kiluba telle qu'elle se parle au Katanga*, by Emile Jenniges. Bruxelles: Ministère des colonies de Belgique; en dépôt chez Spineux, 1909. 192 p. 17 cm. Fine in original gray-blue wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Hendrix 974. Include French-Kiluba [Luba-Ktanga], pp. 5-192. First true dictionary of this language. Brief English-Luba vocabularies had been previously published in 1892 in Charles Swan's *Notes on the Grammatical Construction of Chiluba*.

**1969:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-kiluba et kiluba-français*. Katanga: Congo Evangelistic mission, 1969. 147 p.; 17 cm. Original pale orange wrappers, lettered in black. French-Luba, pp. 9-124, and Luba-French, pp. 129-147.

"This dictionary has been compiled by the teachers and students of the L'Ecole Secondaire Pédagogique EPECO (C.E.M) at Kamina II. We have noticed that pupils in primary school and the first years of secondary school have difficulties using an ordinary French dictionary. When they look for a word they don't know, the definition often includes words they don't know either! We hope that this dictionary will help by giving them a definition in their native language. In order to keep the price of the dictionary down, we have limited the number of words to five or six thousand" (Note des auteurs: tr: BM).

**1973-1974:** [IUW] *Mwendela Kiluba: grammaire pour debutants*, par A. Gillis. Gent: [Seminarie en Laboratorium voor psychologische en experimentele pedagogiek], 1973-1974. 2 vols.; 24 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Vol. 1: *Mwendela Kiluba: grammaire pour debutants*. VII, 96 p., 111 p. (v1-v111). Includes Luba-French verbs, alphabetically by root, pp. v1-v13, Luba-French vocabulary, pp. v14-v41, and French-Luba vocabulary, pp. v42-111. Vol. 2: *Mwendela Kiluba: vocabulaire et graphie phonétique*. Vol 2: 111p. Includes Luba-French, pp. 14-41, and French-Luba, pp. 42-111.

**1981:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire Français-kiluba*, par A. Gillis. Gent: H. Dunantlaan, 1981. xii, 693 p.: map; 24 cm. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Errata slip inserted. Includes French-Luba, pp. 1-545, with index to French, pp. 549-693.

"There has long been a felt need for a French-Luba dictionary if one wishes to make the French language—the primary foreign language of the country—available in its written form where French is the language of instruction, at least at the secondary level"

(Introduction; tr: BM). Includes an extensive discussion of the background of this dictionary.

[**LUBUKUSU**] Bukusu is a dialect of the Masaba language spoken by the Bukusu tribe of the Luhya people of western Kenya. It is one of several ethnically Luhya dialects; however, it is more closely related to the Gisu dialect of Masaaba in eastern Uganda (and to the other Luhya dialect of Tachoni) than it is to other languages spoken by the Luhya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bxx. Alternate Names: Bukusu.

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *Bukusu Generative Phonology and Aspects of Bantu Structure*, by K[ornelis] F[rans] de Blois. Tervuren, Belgium: Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, 1975. Original cream-colored wrappers, lettered in blue. Pp. I-VI VII-XIV, 1-232. First edition. Not in Hendris. Series: Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgique. Annales. Série in -8. Sciences humaines, no 85. Bukusu-English vocabulary, pp. 173-200, and English-Bukusu, pp. 201-231, with bibliography, p. 232. First extensive printed vocabulary of the language.

"This study of aspects of Bukusu linguistic structure is based on fieldwork which was carried out in and around Eloret, Kenya, at various intervals from 1970 to 1974" (Preface). "Bukusu (or lu:bukusu) is spoken by more than 200,000 people... living along the Southern slopes of Mount Elgon in Western Kenya. It was classified by many linguists as a member of the Gisu (Gishu) or Masaaba cluster of dialects spoken in Uganda, just across the border... The Bukusu people were supposed to learn Standard Luyia, an artificial language based on the Central dialects. This policy had to be abandoned because of such an unrealistic approach" (Introduction).

[**LUCUMI**] Lucumí is a Yoruba dialect and the liturgical language of Santería in Haiti and in Cuba. It is sometimes known as Yorùbá (Wiki).

Ethnologue: luq. No known L1 speakers. No ethnic community. Secret language used for ritual by Santería religion.

**1957:** [LILLY] *Anago: vocabulario lucumí (el yoruba que se habla en Cuba)*, by Lydia Cabrera, Prólogo de Roger Bastide. Havana: [Cabrera y Rojas], 1957. Pp. 1-7 8-326 327-328; 23.5 cm. Colección del chicherekú. Includes an eight-page introduction by the compiler. Lucumi-Spanish, pp. 21-326.

Reprinted **1970:** [IUW] *Anago: vocabulario lucumí (el yoruba que se habla en Cuba)*, by Lydia Cabrera, Prólogo de Roger Bastide. Miami: [Cabrera y Rojas], 1970. 326 p.; 22 cm. Library binding. Colección del chicherekú en el exilio. Reprint of the edition published in Havana, 1957, with identical pagination.

**198-?:** see under **ABAKUÁ**.

[**LUGBARA**] Lugbara is the language of the Lugbara people. It is spoken in the West Nile region in northwestern Uganda, as well as the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Orientale Province. The Aringa language, also known as Low Lugbara, is closely related, and sometimes considered a dialect of Lugbara. Some scholars classify the Lugbara language itself as a dialect of the Ma'di language, though this is not generally accepted. Lugbara was first written by Christian missionaries in 1918, based on the Ayivu dialect.

In 2000, a conference was held in the city of Arua in northwestern Uganda regarding the creation of a standardised international orthography for Lugbara. In 1992, the Government of Uganda designated it as one of five "languages of wider communication" to be used as the medium of instruction in primary education; however, unlike the other four such languages, it was never actually used in schools. More recently it was included in the curriculum for some secondary schools in the West Nile region, including St. Joseph's College Ombaci and Muni Girls Secondary School, both in Arua District (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lgg. Alternate Names: High Lugbara, Logbara, Lubarati, Lugbarati, Western Lugbara.

**1902:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1912:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire français-lugaret et lugaret-français, dressé d'après les renseignements fournis par M. Amet.* Bruxelles: Impr. veuve Monnom, 1912. 28 p. 18 cm. Cover title. Original grey printed wrappers. First edition. Hendrix 988. Second copy: IUW.

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *A Study of the Logbara (Ma'di) Language. Grammar and Vocabulary*, by J[oseph] P[asquale] Crazzolara. London, New York, Toronto: Published for the International African Institute by Oxford University Press, 1960. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. cream-colored, lettered and decorated in green. Pp. [2] *i-iv* v-xvii xviii, 1 2-373 374. First edition. Hendrix 987. Logbara-English vocabulary, pp. [177]-373. This is the first comprehensive vocabulary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"The Logbara live mainly in the West Nile District of Uganda, on the Nile-Congo watershed, which is the boundary between Uganda and the Belgian Congo. They number approximately 200,000. Father J. P. Crazzolara, of the Verona Fathers, has spent many years in Uganda as a missionary, and is well known as the author of *A Study of the Acooli Language*... 1938... and of articles and monographs on the Nuer, Lwoo and other peoples of Uganda and the Sudan" (from the inner front flap of the d.j.).

"The Logbara language belongs to the Ma'di group of languages, just as, say, Acooli belongs to the Lwoo group. The name 'Logbara' was introduced into general use by the white colonizers, probably first by the Belgians... The name has since remained as the collective name for this division. All Logbara agree, however, that they are of the Ma'di nation, that they are Ma'di.... The Ma'di are entitled to lay claim to the title of 'ancestors' of at least a considerable section of the Lwoo.... The Ma'di appear to be infinitely older than the Lwoo... Existing conditions... have made it difficult to decide which dialect of the language to choose for purposes of this analysis. In deciding upon the dialect spoken around Arua, the district headquarters of the West Nile (Northeastern Province), i.e. the dialect of the Aivu and Pàdzùlù, as a basis for this Grammar and Vocabulary, the author has allowed considerations of practicability alone to influence his choice and has disregarded such criteria as - which is the 'authentic' or 'proper' or 'best type of' Logbara, since such claims are, in his opinion, untenable when applied to any one of the existing dialects." (Introduction).

**1965:** [IUW] *A course in Lugbara*, by L.I. Barr. 1st ed. Nairobi: East African Literature Bureau, 1965. 146 p.; 22 cm.

**1999:** [IUW] *A simplified Lugbara-English dictionary*, compiled by Paul Ongua Iga. Kampala: Fountain Publishers, 1999. iv, 71 p.; 21 cm. Original brownish-orange wrappers, lettered in black and white. Includes Lugbara-English, pp. 1-67.

"This small pocket Lugbara-English Dictionary has been compiled to assist those interested in a deeper understanding of Lugbara, foreigners learning the language, visitors and tourists" (Preface). "I must acknowledge the late Rev. Father A. Maccagnan at one time Parish Priest of Maraca Mission (Arua) for it was his English-Lugbara-Luo Dictionary that inspired me into writing" (Acknowledgement)

**2009:** [IUW] *Lugbara-English and English-Lugbara dictionary*, compiled by Willy Ngaka, Edward O'du'bua, Paul Iga Ongua. Kampala: Fountain Publishers, 2009. Distributed in North America by Michigan State University Press. First edition. viii, 70 p.; 21 cm. Original green, yellow red, brown and ochre wrappers, lettered in black and white. Lugbara-English, pp. 1-39, and English-Lugbara, 40-63.

"This dictionary deals with words commonly used while speaking and writing about everyday events.... The dictionary is mainly intended to meet the needs of primary school teachers. It will also be useful to secondary school students, non-Lugbara speakers who may, for academic purposes or any other reason, want to know and make use of the language" (Introduction).

[**LUISEÑO**] The Luiseño language is an Uto-Aztecan language of California spoken by the Luiseño, a Native American people who at the time of the first contacts with the Spanish in the 16th century inhabited the coastal area of southern California, ranging 50 miles (80 km) from the southern part of Los Angeles County, California, to the northern part of San Diego County, California, and inland 30 miles (48 km). The people are called "Luiseño" due to their proximity to the Mission San Luis Rey de Francia. The language is highly endangered, but an active language revitalization project is underway, assisted by linguists from the University of California, Riverside. The Pechanga Indian Reservation offers classes for children, and in 2013, "the tribe .. began funding a graduate-level Cal State San Bernardino Luiseño class, one of the few for-credit university indigenous-language courses in the country." As of 2012, a Luiseño video game for the Nintendo DS is being used to teach the language to young people. The dialect spoken by the Juaneño people is extinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lui.

**ca. 1840 [2011]:** [IUW] *Pablo Tac, indigenous scholar: writing on Luiseño language and colonial history, c. 1840* / Lisbeth Haas; with art by James Luna; including the complete manuscript of Pablo Tac, transcribed by Marta Eguia ... [et al.]. Berkeley: University of California Press, c2011. xx, 267 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in silver. Includes bibliographical references and index. "Pablo Tac's Luiseño-Spanish Dictionary, A-Cu," Luiseño-Spanish-English, pp. 215-261.

"The contents of Tac's three dictionary booklets are listed below, with folio numbers of the manuscript given in the margins of the page... English translations of the Spanish have been added on the right" (p. 215).

"Pablo Tac, a young Indian boy from the village of Quechla, which is now the site of Mission San Luis Rey, was taken to Rome, where he was trained as a scholar. His enormously significant writings are the only primary source of Luiseño language and culture written by a Luiseño until the twentieth century" (Foreword).

**1846:** see **9**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 15 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1968:** [IUW] *A Luiseño dictionary*, by William Bright. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1968. 88 p. 26 cm. University of California publications in linguistics; v. 51. Bibliography: p. 88.

**1971:** [IUW] *An introduction to the Luiseño language*, by Villiana Calac Hyde. Banning, Calif.: Malki Museum Press, 1971. iii, 236 p.; 23 cm. Library binding incorporating original blue wrappers, lettered in black, with photos on front and back. Luiseño-English vocabulary, pp. 222-230, and English-Luiseño, pp. 231-236.

[**LUKPA**] Lukpa (Legba, Logba) is a Gur language spoken in Benin and Togo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: op. Alternate Names: Dompago, Legba, Logba, Lokpa, Lugba.

**1952:** see **1952b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1983a-b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**LULE**] Lule is an indigenous language of northern Argentina. Lule may be extinct today. Campbell (1997) writes that in 1981 there was an unconfirmed report that Lule is still spoken by 5 families in Resistencia in east-central Chaco Province. It is unclear if it is the same language as Tonocoté (Wiki).

Lule is not listed in Ethnologue.

**1732:** [LILLY] *Arte y vocabulario de la Lengua Lule y Tonocoté*, by Antonio Machioni de Cerdeña. Madrid: Herederos, 1732. [18], 97, [1], 135, [1], 17, [3] p.; 16 cm. (8vo). Contemporary half leather and marbled paper over boards. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. First edition. First published vocabulary of Lule and Tonocote, now extinct. Vilela, now nearly extinct, is a language of Argentina descended from Lule.

“Es esta lengua propria, y nativa de cinco naciones muy numerosas, que son Tonocoté, Lule, Yxistiné, Toquistiné, y Oristiné; sola la primera tiene oy mas de cinquenta mil almas, y todas Infieles, que viven en lo interior del Chaco sobre las riberas del rio Pilcomayo” (p. 1, 2nd count). General remarks on the language are followed by grammatical study in Spanish with Lule examples (p. 1-91), concluding with a list of kinship terms in Lule with Spanish equivalents (p. 92-97). Followed by “Vocabulario de la lengua tonocoté, y lulé (p. 1-135), listing over 2000 terms in Spanish with Lule or Tonocote equivalents (printed in 3 columns: for verbs, indicative and imperative forms in Lule are given in two columns next to each Spanish infinitive). Also contains “Catecismo, y doctrina christiana en lengua lule, y Tonocoté” in Lule with Spanish headings (p. 1-13, at end) and a bilingual catechism (p. 14-17. Censura, dated 1729, by Padre Juan Montijo, missionary among the Lule Indians for three years at the Mission de Miraflores (p. [5], 1st count). (Description from copy at John Carter Brown Library).

[**LULOGOOLI**] Logoli (Logooli) is a Bantu language with several hundred thousand speakers in Kenya and a few hundred speakers in Mara Region, Tanzania. It is spoken by the Maragoli, the second-largest Luhya tribe, but is not particularly close to other languages spoken by the Luhya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rag. Alternate Names: Llogole, Llugule, Logooli, Lugooli, Luragoli, Maragoli, Maragooli, Ragoli, Uluragooli.

**2005:** [IUW] *Lulogooli English translation (dictionary)*, with Joseph Olindo Ndanyi. 1st ed. Nairobi: Ndanyi Enterprises, 2005. xxxiii, 228 p.; 17 cm. Library binding

incorporating original pale orange wrappers, lettered in black, with color photos on front and rear covers. Lulogooli-English dictionary, pp. 1-228.

"Probably the first time an attempt was made to write the Lulogooli language was around the year 1901. This was during the time when the Religious Society of Friends Missionaries established themselves at Kaimosi and Vihiga... Also in their attempt to assist new Missionaries, they wrote what they called [a] 'Lulagoli dictionary.' The dictionary was a mixture of Lulogooli and other Luhya dialects and English.... From the year 1986, I started to research and consult and collect all Lulogooli words from surviving documents and from older persons who could remember the usage of these words. I have therefore put in this book all the Lulogooli words and their usage as much as I could remember. This is the main reason why I wrote this book which I completed in 1988" (Foreword). The author, Elisha Ugaada Ndanyi died two years after completing this draft. The Foreword continues the story of the eventual publication of the dictionary.

[LUMBU] Lumbu is a Bantu language spoken in Gabon and the Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lup. Alternate Names: Baloumbou, Ilumbu, Yilumbu.

**2010:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire yilumbu-français* / Paul Achille Mavoungou, Bernard Plumel. Libreville, Gabon: Éditions Raponda Walker, 2010. 801 p.: ill. (some col.), col. maps; 21 cm. Original pale pink, marron green yellow and white wrappers, lettered in green, white and black. Lumbu-French, pp. 59-796. Includes bibliographical references (p. 53-58).

"With more than 6000 entries, the present lexicon integrates the basic vocabulary of everyday life, those of special areas (such as hunting, fishing, gathering), as well as a certain number of borrowed words (primarily from Portuguese, English and French)" (from the rear cover).

[LUNDA] Lunda, also known as Chilunda, is a Bantu language spoken in Zambia, Angola and, to a lesser extent, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Lunda and its dialects are spoken and understood by perhaps 4.6% of Zambians (1986 estimate), and the language is used mainly in the Northwestern and Luapula provinces of Zambia. The majority of the Lunda can be found in DRC, especially Katanga Province, as well as in Angola. A small number of Lunda dialects are represented in Namibia.

Ethnologue: lun. Alternate Names: Chilunda.

**1894:** see 1894a under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT.**

**1957:** [LILLY] *A Lunda-English Vocabulary*, by C. M. N. White. London: University of London Press, in association with The Publications Bureau, Lusaka and Blantyre, 1957. Pp. [2] 1-6 7-79 80-82. 18 cm. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in reddish-brown. Second, expanded edition. Hendrix 996. Includes Lunda-English, pp. 7-[80].

"This Lunda-English Vocabulary first appeared in a much simpler form in 1943. The present text is greatly expanded, but makes no pretensions to being a dictionary.... Arguments as to whether certain words are Lunda or Luvale are generally sterile; many words are the same in both languages whilst others have been freely borrowed.... In deciding what words merit inclusion I have preferred to be guided by the experience of seventeen years of spoken Lunda rather than by other criteria" (Introduction).

**1984:** [LILLY] *Lunda-Ndembu Dictionary: English-Lunda: Lunda-English*, by M.K. Fischer. Ikelenge, Zambia: Lunda-Ndembu Publications, 1984. Pp. 1-3 4-107 108 109-186 187-192. Original dark rose wrappers, lettered in white. Cf. Hendrix 993-995. "Revised edition 1984—3,000 ... Printed by Christian Literature Press, Chingola, Zambia" on p. [3]. Includes English-Lunda (Ndembu), pp. 9-107, and Lunda (Ndembu)-English, pp. [108]-185, with classified English-Lunda vocabulary as *Appendix*, pp. 186-[192].

"This dictionary is intended for general practical use. Some words heard in certain districts are not heard in others.... For the benefit of Lunda people learning English, the Lunda-English vocabulary often gives several English words for the same Lunda word. This should also help English-speaking people to get an idea as to what the word really means" (Foreword).

**2013:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT.**

[**LURI**] Luri or Lurish (Luri: *عروژا*) is a Western Iranian language continuum spoken by the Lurs in Western Asia. Luri forms five language groups known as Feyli, Central Luri, Bakhtiari, Laki and Southern Luri. This language is spoken mainly by the Feyli Lurs, Bakhtiari and Southern Lurs (Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad, Mamasani, Sepidan, Bandar Ganaveh, Deylam) of Iran and beyond.<sup>i</sup>

Ethnologue lists four separate languages under Luri: 1) Bakhtiāri: bqi. Alternate Names: Lori, Lori-ye Khaveri, Luri; Autonym *یاریخت* (Bakhtiāri); 2) Kumzari: zum. Alternate Names: Kumzai; 3) Northern Luri: lrc. Alternate Names: Lori, Luri, Luristani; and 4) Southern Luri: luz. Alternate Names: Lor, Lori, Lori-ye Jonubi, Lur, Ruliy Luri.

**1984:** [IUW] *Farhang-i Lurī / girdāvardah-'i Ḥamīd Īzadpanāh*. Chāp-i 2. Tih-rān: Mu'assasah-'i Intishārāt-i Āgāh, 1363 [1984]. Second edition. 16, 159 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Persian-Luri dictionary.

**2007/8:** [IUW] *مردان عسکری عالم فرهنگ عامه لرستان / تالیف، علی*. *Farhang-i 'āmah-i Luristān / ta'lif, 'Alī'mardān 'Askarī 'Ālam*. چاپ 1. Chāp-i 1. آبادخرم. انتشارات افلاک، 1386- [2007 or 8-]. Khurram'ābād: Intishārāt-i Aflāk, 1386- [2007 or 8-]. v.; 24 cm. Vol. 2 published by: Khurram'ābād: Intishārāt-i Shāpūr'khvāst.

1. فرهنگ مردم الشتر
2. فرهنگ و باورهای مردم لرستان
3. های لری فرهنگ مثل فر
1. Farhang-i mardum-i Alīshtar
2. Farhang va bāvarhā-yi mardum-i Luristān
3. Farhang-i maṣal'hā-yi Lurī.

**2014:** [IUW] شن، نگاهی به تاریخ شامل گلگشتی کوتاه در جغرافیای مناطق لر: فرهنگ گویش لری = نامه‌عمران بر جسته لر، نکات دستور گویش لر و واژه‌رسی اشعار دو تن از شامناطق لور کوچک، نقد و بر Lorī dialect culture / تاءلف محمد نظری

*Farhang-i gūyish-i Lurī: shāmil-i gulgashī kūtāh dar jughrāfiyā-yi manātiq-i Lur'nishīn, nigāhī bih tārikh-i manātiq-i Lūr-i kūchak, naqd va bar'rasī-i ash'ār-i dū tan az shā'irān bar justah-i Lur, nukāt-i dastūri-i gūyish-i Lur va vāzhah'nāmah = Lori dialectic culture / ta'lif-i Muḥammad Naẓarī*. چاپ اول. Chāp-i avval. تهران. مؤسسه فرهنگی انتشاراتی پازینه، 1393 [2014]. Tih-rān: Mu'assasah-i Farhangī-i Intishārāt-i Pāzīnah, 1393 [2014]. 416 pages, 4

unnumbered pages: maps; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (page 417-420). Persian-Luri dictionary.

**[LUSHOOTSEED]** Lushootseed (also: x<sup>w</sup>əlšucid, dx<sup>w</sup>ləšucid, Puget Salish, Puget Sound Salish or Skagit-Nisqually) is the language or dialect continuum of several Salish Native American tribes of modern-day Washington state. Lushootseed is a member of Coast Salish, one of two main divisions of the Salishan language family. Ethnologue quotes a source published in 1990 (and therefore presumably reflecting the situation in the late 1980s), according to which there were 60 fluent speakers of Lushootseed, evenly divided between the northern and southern dialects. On the other hand, the Ethnologue's list of United States languages also lists, alongside Lushootseed's 60 speakers, 100 speakers for Skagit, 107 for Southern Puget Sound Salish, and 10 for Snohomish (a dialect on the boundary between the northern and southern varieties). Some sources given for these figures, however, go back to the 1970s when the language was less critically endangered. Linguist Marianne Mithun has collected more recent data on the number of speakers of various Native American languages, and could document that by the end of the 1990s there were only a handful of elders left who spoke Lushootseed fluently. The language was extensively documented and studied by linguists with the aid of tribal elder Vi Hilbert, d. 2008, who was the last speaker with a full native command of Lushootseed. There are efforts at reviving the language, and instructional materials have been published (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists four languages under the Lushootseed family: Lushootseed [proper], Southern Lushootseed, Skagit, and Snohomish.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Puget Salish*, by Tom Hess. Seattle and London: University of Washington Press, 1976. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in silver. 772 pp. First edition. Puget Salish-English, with an English index.

"Puget Salish in the American Indian language spoken in the vicinity of Seattle, Washington... [It] is one of just over twenty related languages belonging to the Salish language family. These languages, spoken in an area extending from the Pacific to western Montana and from central British Columbia into Oregon, all descend from a single ancestor language spoken thousands of years ago." This is the first dictionary of the language.

Revised and expanded edition **1994:** [LILLYbm] *Lushootseed Dictionary*, by Dawn Bates, Thom Hess, & Vi Herbert. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1994. Original gold, black, and white wrappers, lettered in white and black. 381 pp. First edition. Includes Lushootseed-English and an English-Lushootseed index. Second copy: IUW.

"This is a completely reformatted and greatly revised and expanded update of Thom Hess's *Dictionary of Puget Salish* (1976)." "Lushootseed... is a Native language spoken in the vicinity of Seattle... also called Puget Salish and Skagit-Nisqually... At the time of European contact, there were over twenty Salish languages, spoken in an area extending from the Pacific to western Montana and from central British Columbia into Oregon."

**[LUSI]** Lusi is an Austronesian language of New Britain. Kaliai is a dialect (Wiki). Ethnologue: khl. Alternate Names: Kaliai, Kaliai-Kove.

**1969:** [IUW] *A grammar of Kaliai-Kove*, by David R. Counts. [Honolulu]: University of Hawaii Press, 1969. xiii, 169, [1] p.: map; 23 cm. Library binding, incorporating original ochre-yellow front wrapper, lettered in black. Oceanic linguistics special publication; no. 6. Bibliography: p. [170]. Includes "Lexicon," (Kandoka-Lusi)-English-Index, pp. [139]-169.

"The research on which this dissertation is based was conducted in Kandoka village of the Kaliai census subdivision, Talasea subdistrict, West New Britain, district of the Territory of New Guinea. I resided in Kanoka village from September, 1966, to August, 1967" (Preface).

"The language treated in this grammar, Kandoka-Lusi, is spoken as the first language by the people living in Kandoka village... Kandoka-Lusi appears to differ hardly at all from the language of four neighboring coastal villages... all of which call their native language Lusi.... Kandoka-Lusi is a dialect of Kaliai-Koße, which is spoken in the five villages above and in nineteen other villages on the coast and small adjacent islands of northern New Britain. The Koße dialect of the language varies only in minor respects from Kandoka-Lusi and the two dialects are mutually intelligible.... Finally, Kandokak-Lusi has as a neighbor one apparently non-Austronesian language. This language, Anem, differs greatly from any of the others known to the author in West Britain" (Introduction).

**1982:** see under **ANEM**.

[**LUVALE**] Luvale (also spelled Chiluvale, Lovale, Lubale, Luena, Lwena) is a Bantu language spoken by the Lovale people of Angola and Zambia. It is recognized as a regional language for educational and administrative purposes in Zambia, where about 168,000 (2006) people speak it. Luvale is closely related to Chokwe. In the Swedish 1997 murder mystery novel "Faceless Killers", Inspector Kurt Wallander investigates a murderous racist attack on a refugee center in Skane and finds it difficult to communicate with a witness who speaks only the Luvale language. The problem is resolved when a 90-year-old woman is found, who is a former missionary who speaks Luvale fluently, and she acts as the interpreter (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lue. Alternate Names: Chiluvale, Lovale, Lubale, Luena, Lwena.

**2013:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT**.

[**LUWO**] Jur, also known as Luwo (Luo, Dheluwo), is a language spoken by Luwo people of Bahr el Ghazal region in South Sudan. The language is most prominently spoken in western and northern parts of Bahr El Ghazal. These people are one of the Luo peoples of East Africa.

Ethnologue treats Jur as two separate languages: 1. Modo Jur (bex; alternate names: Jur, Modo) and 2. Luwo (lwo; alternate names: Dhe Luwo, Dhe Lwo, Giur, Jo Lwo, Jur Luo, Jur Luwo, Jur Lwo, Lwo.)

**1953:** see under **JUR**.

[**LUXEMBOURGISH**] Luxembourgish, Luxemburgish (/ˈlʌksəmˌbɜːrɡɪʃ/) or Letzeburgesch (/ˌletsbɜːrˈɡɛʃ, -sə-/ or /ˈletsˌbɜːrɡɪʃ, -sə-/) (Luxembourgish: Lëtzebuergesch) is a West Germanic language that is spoken mainly in Luxembourg. Worldwide, about 390,000 people speak Luxembourgish. While it could be considered a

standardized variety (i.e., a dialect with a written form) of German, its official use in the state of Luxembourg and the existence of a separate regulatory body has removed Luxembourgish, at least in part, from the domain of the Dachsprache Standard German. Despite the lack of a sharp boundary between Luxembourgish and the neighboring German dialects, this has led several linguists (from Luxembourg as well as Germany) to regard it as a separate, yet closely related language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ltz. Alternate Names: Frankish, Letzburgerisch, Luxembourgeois, Luxemburgian, Luxemburgish, Moselle Franconian; Autonym: Lëtzebuergesch.

**1982 [1995]:** [IUW] *English-Luxembourgish dictionary = Englesch-Letzbuergesch dictionnaire* / Lycée Michel-Rodange; team-work directed by Jul[es] Christophory. Réédition de l'ouvrage paru en 1982. Esch/Alzette [Luxembourg]: Editions Schortgen, c1995. 288 p.; 19 cm. Library binding, incorporating original red, white and blue wrapper, lettered in white and red. English-Luxembourgish, pp. 19-247. Bibliography: p. 267-281.

"In 1980 the Lycée Michel-Rodange published a Portuguese Luxembourgish dictionary. The present English-Luxembourgish pocket dictionary is the result of a similar collective effort started in September 1979. It was compiled and revised by well over 300 pupils and several teachers" (Preface).

[LWEL] Lwel is a Bantu language spoken in the Kwilu District of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is listed in Maho's (2009) updated Guthrie list as B862. It has not been assigned an ISO code as of 2017.

Ethnologue does not list Lwel.

**2015:** see under AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.

[LYÉLÉ] The Lyélé language (Lele) is spoken in the Sanguié Province of Burkina Faso by approximately 130,000 people known as Lyéla, Léla, Gourounsi or Gurunsi. It is spoken in the towns of Réo, Kyon, Tenado, Dassa, Didyr, Godyr, Kordié, Pouni and Zawara. The language is also sometimes known by the wider term Gurunsi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lee. Alternate Names: Gurunsi, Lela, Lele, Lyela.

**1953:** [IUW] *Grammaire l'élé* / [par] G. Bon; *Glossaire l'élé-français* [par] F. Nicolas. Dakar: IFAN, 1953. 452 p.: ill., map; 29 cm. Library binding. Hendrix 1011. Mémoires de l'Institut français d'Afrique noire; no. 24. Bibliography: p. [129]-132, 138-139. Part II, by R. P. F. Nicolas: Lyélé-French glossary, pp. [197]-452. First dictionary of this language.

"It will quickly become apparent that the two works published here are intended for linguists and for users—two complementary groups.... [T]he glossary of R. P. Nicolas appears to cover the semantic aspect of the language exhaustively... We also believe that Lyélé is a language, including several dialects, and not itself a dialect" (Avertissement; tr: BM).

[MA] Ma, also known as Amadi, Madi, Madyo, is a Ubangian language spoken in DRC Congo (Wiki). Ma is also the name of a now extinct Papuan language of the Mailuan family once spoken in Papua New Guinea.

Ethnologue: msj. Alternate Names: Amadi, Madi, Madyo.

**1912:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire français-amadi et amadi-français*, dressé d'après les renseignements fournis par M. Dupont. Bruxelles: Impr. Veuve Monnom, 1912. Pp. [2] / 2-14 15 16-28 29-30. Fine in original wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Hendrix 109. French-Amadi, pp. [1]-14, Amadi-French, pp. [15]-[29]. The two sections of the vocabulary are headed chapter XIII and XIV respectively, indicating it was part of a larger work [not found by compiler] by Dupont or another author. First published vocabulary of Ma. Second copy: IUW, in original wrappers.

[**MAASAI**] Maasai or Masai (English pronunciation: /'ma:sai/; autonym: ɔl Maa) is an Eastern Nilotic language spoken in Southern Kenya and Northern Tanzania by the Maasai people, numbering about 800,000. It is closely related to the other Maa varieties: Samburu (or Sampur), the language of the Samburu people of central Kenya, Chamus, spoken south and southeast of Lake Baringo (sometimes regarded as a dialect of Samburu); and Parakuyu of Tanzania. The Maasai, Samburu, il-Chamus and Parakuyu peoples are historically related and all refer to their language as ɔl Maa.

Ethnologue: mas. Alternate Names: Maa, Masai.

**1854:** [LILLY] *Vocabulary of the Engútuk Eloikob, or of the language of the Wakuafi-nation in the interior of equatorial Africa*, by J. L. Krapf (1810-1881). Tübingen: Printed by L.F. Fues, 1854. Original badly faded purple cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1016.

**1885:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT.**

**1901:** IUW] *The Masai language; grammatical notes together with a vocabulary* compiled by Hildegard Hinde. Cambridge [Eng.] The University press, 1901. ix, 1., 75 p. 19 cm. Editor's note signed: E.C.M.

**1902:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT.**

**1905:** [LILLYbm] *The Masai: their language and folklore*, by [Sir] A[lfred] C[laud] Hollis [1874- ]. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1905. Original red cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xxviii, 1 2-359 360 + 27 plates and folding map. First edition. Hendrix 1015. With Maasai-English wordlists as examples throughout.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *A Maasai Grammar with vocabulary*, by A[rchibald] N[orman] Tucker & J[ohn] Tomp Old Mpaayei. London; New York; Toronto: Longmans, Green and Co., 1955. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xvii xviii, 1-2 3-317 318. First edition. Series: Publications of the African Institute, Leyden, No. II. Zaunmüller, col. 270. Hendrix 1019. Maasai-English vocabulary, pp. 240-281, and English-Maasai, pp. 282-314. With fold-out linguistic map. Second copy: IUW.

"I can recommend this scholarly work to anyone wishing to learn the language of the once dreaded Masai, who I am very pleased to know are now advancing in education. They are, moreover, already making a contribution to civilization and may perhaps one day exert a powerful influence on the future of East Africa" (Forward, Claud Hollis).

**1958:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1978?:** [IUW] *Maa, a dictionary of the Maasai language and folklore: English-Maasai*, by Frans Mol. Nairobi, Kenya: Marketing & Publishing, [1978?] 190 p.; 27 cm. Bibliography: p. 177-190.

**1996:** [IUW] *Maasai language & culture: dictionary*, by Frans Mol. [Lemek, Kenya]: Maasai Centre Lemek, 1996. xvii, 411 p.: ill.; 25 cm. English and Masai.

**2005:** [IUW] *Parlons massai*, by Grace Mesopirr Sicard, Michel Malherbe. Paris; L'Harmattan, c2005. 194 p.; map; 22 cm. Collection "Parlons". Includes bibliographical references (p. [191]).

[**MAAY**] Maay Maay (also known as Af-Maay, Af-Maymay, Rahanween, Rahanweyn or simply Maay, and sometimes spelled Mai Mai) is a language of the Cushitic branch of the Afro-Asiatic family and a variety of the Somali language. It is spoken mostly in Somalia and adjacent parts of Ethiopia and Kenya. Its speakers are known as Sab Somalis. The centre of the language is around Baidoa. The language is written using the Latin script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ymm. Alternate Names: Af-Maay, Af-Maay Tiri, Af-May, Af-Maymay, Rahanween, Rahanweynl.

**2007:** [IUW] *English-Maay Dictionary*, by Mohamed Haji Mukhtar & Omar Moalim Ahmed. London: Adonis & Abbey, 2007. 213 p. 24 cm. Original blue, black and gray paper over boards, lettered in black and white. English-Maay, pp. 13-213.

"Somali people speak quite a number of languages and dialects. *Maay* and *Mahaa* being the lingua franca of the majority. In 1972, the latter was put in a written format and became the national language of the country. This experiment alienated the other Somali languages and produced tremendous disenchantment, particularly on the part of the *Maay* speakers. In 2003, however, the Somali Peace and Reconciliation Conference at Mbegathi, Kenya, acknowledged that *Maay* will be another official language of the Somali Republic. This English-Maay Dictionary is the first experiment exploring the roots of the *Maay* language and its relationship to the other Somali dialects as well as the Kushitic family of languages in the Horn of Africa. The dictionary provides over 15,000 of the most frequently used words in *Maay* and their English translations" (from the rear cover).

[**MABA** (Chad)] Maba (Maban, Mabang) is a Maban language spoken in Chad and Sudan. It is divided into several dialects, and serves as a local trade language. Maba is closely related to the Masalit language (Wiki). Maba is also the name of a language of Indonesia.

Ethnologue: mde. Alternate Names: Aulad Djema, Awlad Djema, Borgu, Bura Mabang, Kana Mabang, Mabaa, Mabak, Mabang, Ouaddai, Ouaddaien, Uled Djemma, Wadai, Waddayen.

**1819:** see under **NUBIAN**. Brief Maba vocabulary, p. 491-492.

**1862-1866:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1947:** [IUW] *La bura-mabang du Ouadaï; notes pour servir à l'étude de la langue maba*, by Georges Trenga, Commandant des affaires militaires musulmanes. Paris, Institut d'ethnologie, 1947. xi, [3], 300 p. map. 28 cm. Library binding. Travaux et mémoires de l'Institut d'ethnologie; 49 "Bibliographie": p.[2]. French-Maba-Arabic vocabulary, pp. [219]-296.

"One may well ask why this documentation, finished as early as 1907, was not published sooner. The fault does not lie with M. Trenga, who made attempts to do so in 1907, 1911, 1913 and finally in 1939, before obtaining the indispensable assistance of the Institute of Ethnology [of the University of Paris] in publishing this work, which rounds out our knowledge by filling a regrettable lacuna" (Introduction, Henri Labouret, tr: BM).

**1991:** [IUW] *Maba-group lexicon*, by John T. Edgar. Berlin; D. Reimer, 1991. 426 p.; ill., map; 25 cm. Sprache und Oralität in Afrika; 13. Bd. Includes bibliographical references (p. 418-426).

[**MACAGUAGJE**] Macaguaje is an extinct Tucanoan language of Colombia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mcl.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**MACAGUÁN**] Macaguán is a Guahiban language that was spoken by about 400 people in Colombia. Many of its speakers are monoglots (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mbn. Alternate Names: Agualinda Guahibo, Hitnü, Macaguane, Macaguane-Hitnu.

**1993:** [IUW] *Observaciones preliminares acerca del idioma macaguan: apuntes culturales, fonología, apuntes gramaticales, vocabulario macaguan-español* / por Edgar Buenaventura V.; redactado por Stephen H. Levinsohn. 1. ed. Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia: Asociación Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1993. First edition. iv, 104 p.: ill., map; 23 cm. Library binding incorporating original green and white wrappers, lettered in black. "Primera edición, 1993 / 125 ejemplares" on verso of title page. Macaguán-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 53-80. Includes bibliographical references (p. iii-iv). Material for this dictionary was gathered on site in the early 1980's.

[**MACANESE**] Macanese Creole or Macanese Patois (known as Patuá to its speakers) is a Portuguese-based creole language with a substrate from Malay, Cantonese, also Sinhalese, which was originally spoken by the Macanese community of the Portuguese colony of Macau. It is now spoken by a few families in Macau and in the Macanese diaspora. On February 20, 2009, the new edition of UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger classified Patua as a "critically endangered" language. The Atlas puts the number of Patua speakers at 50 as of the year 2000. It underwent decreolization and a shift to Standard Portuguese while Macau was still under Portuguese administration. The language is also called by its speakers Papiá Cristam di Macau ("Christian speech of Macau"), and has been nicknamed Dóci Língu di Macau ("Sweet Language of Macau") and Doci Papiaçam ("sweet speech") by poets. In Portuguese it is called Macaense, Macaista Chapado ("pure Macanese"), or Patuá (from French patois) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mzs. Alternate Names: Macaense, Macao Creole Portuguese, Makista, Patuá.

**1978:** [LILLY] *Papiá Cristám di Macau: epitome de gramática comparada e vocabulário, dialecto Macaense* / José dos Santos Ferreira. Macão: [s.n.], 1978 [tipografia da Missão] 107 p.; 22 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in red. Macanese-Portuguese, pp. 43-96. From the library of C. R. Boxer, with his signature on the inner front wrapper. No introductory material to the grammar or vocabulary.

[**MACEDONIAN**] Macedonian (/ˌmæsiˈdouniən/; македонски, tr. makedonski, pronounced [maˈkɛdɔnski ˈjazik]) is a South Slavic language spoken as a first language by around two million people, principally in the Republic of Macedonia and the

Macedonian diaspora, with a smaller number of speakers throughout the transnational region of Macedonia. It is the official language of the Republic of Macedonia and a recognized minority language in parts of Albania, Romania and Serbia. Standard Macedonian was implemented as the official language of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in 1945 and has since developed a modern literature. Most of the codification was formalized during the same period. The name of the Macedonian language is a matter of political controversy in Greece and Bulgaria as is its distinctiveness compared to Bulgarian in Bulgaria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mkd. Alternate Names: Macedonian Slavic. Autonym: македонски (Makedonski), македонски јазик (makedonski jazik).

**1958:** [IUW] *Un lexique macédonien du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle* / Par C. Giannelli, avec la collaboration de André Vaillant. Paris: Institut d'études slaves de l'Université de Paris, 1958. 69 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Library binding, incorporating original tan front wrapper, lettered in black. Annotated vocabulary of Macedonian from 16<sup>th</sup> century manuscript, Macedonian, with French meanings added, pp. 23-44. Textes publiés par l'Institut d'études slaves 5. Includes bibliographical references.

[further entries being compiled]

[**MACHAME**] Machame is a language of Tanzania. Wiki entry redirects Machame to West Kilimajaro (or West Chaga), and lists it (as Mashami) as a dialect of that language. Ethnologue considers it a separate language.

Ethnologue: jmc. Alternate Names: Kimachame, Kimashami, Macame, Machambe, Madjame, Mashami.

**2008:** [IUW] *Kimashami: kamusi ya Kimashami-Kiingereza-Kiswahili = Mashami-English-Swahili dictionary*, by Josephat M. Rugemalira. Dar es Salaam: Languages of Tanzania Project, University of Dar es Salaam, 2008. xi, 83 p.; 25 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 6. Mashami language dictionary with English and Swahili definitions, for research linguists and general users.

[**MACUNA**] Macuna, also known as Buhagana, Wahana, is a Tucanoan language of Colombia and Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: myy. Alternate Names: Buhagana, Emoa, Ide, Jepa-Matsi, Makuna, Makuna-Erulia, Paneroa, Roea, Suroa, Tabotiro Jejea, Umua, Wuhána, Yeba, Yepá-Mahsá.

**1993:** [IUW] *Masa ye, gawa ye rãca ãmara tuti: macuna-español, diccionario de 850 palabras*. 1. ed. Santafé de Bogotá: Editorial A. Lleras Camargo, 1993. 206 p.: ill., map; 23 cm. "Compiladores, Jeffrey R. y Josephine H. Smothermon"--Verso t.p. Library binding, incorporating original yellow, blue, red and black wrappers, lettered in black. "Primera edición, 1993 / 168 ejemplares" on verso of title page. Macuna-Spanish, pp. 13-116, with illustrations; Spanish-Macuna, p. 141-190.

[**MACUSHI**] Macushi is the most populous of the Cariban languages, spoken by 30,000 in Brazil and Guyana. It is also spelled Makushi, Makusi, Makuxi, Macusi, Macussi, and also known as Teweya (Teueia). Abbot 1991 describes Macushi as having OVS order, with SOV order used to highlight the subject (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mbc. Alternate Names: Macusi, Macuxi, Makuchi, Makushi, Makusi, Makuxi, Teueia, Teweya.

**1932:** [LILLY] *Grammar, notes and vocabulary of the language of the Makuchi Indians of Guiana*, by James Williams (1862- ). St. Gabriel-Mödling near Vienna, Austria: "Anthropos", 1932. 2 preliminary leaves, [3]-413 pages. 24 cm. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Anthropos; linguistische bibliothek, t. 8. English-Macushi vocabulary arranged by grammatical groups, pp. 133-342, an English index to the vocabulary, pp. [347]-365, and a Macushi index to the vocabulary, pp. [366]-387. First printed vocabulary of the Macushi language.

**2008:** [IUW] *Dicionário da língua makuxi*, by Celino Alexandre Raposo. Boa Vista, RR, Brasil: Editora UFRR, c2008. 92 p.; 18 cm. First edition. In Macusi and Portuguese.

[**MADA** (Cameroon)] Mada is a Chadic language spoken in northern Cameroon (Wiki). Mada is also the name of a language spoken in Nigeria.

Ethnologue: mxu. Alternate Names: Ma'da.

**2000:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire mada: langue de la famille tchadique parlée dans l'extrême-nord du Cameroun*, Daniel Barreteau; André Brunet. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag, 2000. 422 p.: ill., map; 25 cm. Sprache und Oralität in Afrika; 16. Bd. Includes bibliographical references (p. 59-60).

[**MADAGASCAR SIGN LANGUAGE**] Norwegian Sign Language, or NSL (Norwegian: norsk tegnspråk, NTS), is the principal sign language in Norway and Madagascar. Norwegian Sign was introduced to Madagascar, and the dialects are still close (Wiki). Ethnologue lists Madagascar Sign Language as a language of its own, "reportedly similar to Norwegian Sign language."

According to Nobukatsu MINOURA in "A Preliminary Comparative Study of Norwegian Sign Language and Malagasy Sign Language" (2014), the first School for the Deaf was established at Antsirabe in Madagascar in 1960 by the local Lutheran Church with the help of Norwegian people and Norwegian Organizations. This was the initial introduction of NSL into Madagascar. The Federation of the Deaf in Madagascar produced an on-line *Diksionera'ny Tenin'ny Tenana Malagasy (A Dictionary of Madagascar Sign Language)* in 2009.

Ethnologue: mzc. Alternate Names: Malagasy Sign Language.

**1883:** [LILLY] *Notes on relics of the sign and gesture language among the Malagasy*, by James Sibree [1836-1929]. London: Harrison and sons, 1883. 10 p.; in-8°. First separate publication. Appeared simultaneously in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol.12, 1883. With the printed label of John Lawson. This brief account deals with traditional gestures and symbolic acts in social situations among the people of Madagascar, not with sign language conveying specific meanings among the mute. Nevertheless it represents an interesting moment in the study of sign and gesture in language: "Systematic attempts are ... now being made by the officials of the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington to gain information from all parts of the world of this branch of ethnological inquiry." The author offers his notes on the Malagasy as a contribution to this general interest. The meaning of the gestures and acts described are given in some detail, and an accompanying

summary of discussion of the paper, which was well received, includes references to the sign language of the mutes of Constantinople, and to Professor Graham Bell's "illustration of deaf mute language and Indian sign language, which, unfortunately, did not admit of reproduction in the *Journal*."

[**MADARÉ, SOUTHERN BOBO**] Bobo (Bɔbɔ; also known as Bobo Fi, Bobo Fing, Bobo Fing, Bobo Mandaré, Black Bobo) is a major Mande language of Burkina Faso; the western city of Bobo Dioulasso is named partly for the Bobo people. Bobo consists of: Southern dialects: Syabéré (Sya), Benge, Sogokiré, Voré, Zara (Bobo Dioula/Jula). Northern a.k.a. Konabéré dialects: Yaba, Sankuma (Sarokama), Jèrè, Tankri, Kure, Kukoma (Koma). Northern and Southern Bobo share only 20%–30% intelligibility according to Ethnologue, and by that standard are considered separate languages. The terms Bobo Fing 'Black Bobo' and Bobo Mandaré are used to distinguish them from Bobo Gbe 'White Bobo' and the Bobo Oule 'Red Bobo' of Burkina.

Ethnologue: bwq. Alternate Names: Black Bobo, Bobo, Bobo Fi, Bobo Fing.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**MA'DI**] The Ma'di language (pronounced [màdī]) is found in Uganda and South Sudan. (The apostrophe before the letter d denotes it as an implosive). The Madi people refer to their language as Ma'di ti literally: Ma'di mouth. The Ma'di people are found in Magwi County in the Sudan, and in Adjumani and Moyo districts in Uganda. The population is about 390,000 people (90,000 in the Sudan). Ma'di language is mutually intelligible with Olu'bo, Lugbara, Moru, Avokaya, Kaliko and Logo, all of which are part of the Moru-Madi clade (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mhi. Alternate Names: Ma'adi, Ma'aditi, Madi, Ma'di Ti.

**1902:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2000:** [IUW] *Ma'di English-English Ma'di dictionary*, by Mairi John Blackings. München; Lincom Europa, 2000. 126 p.; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Ma'di-English, pp. 7-103, and English-Ma'di, pp. 105-126. Languages of the world. Dictionaries; 25.

Second edition **2011:** [IUW] *Ma'di English - English Ma'di dictionary*, by Mairi J. Blackings. 2nd ed. München; Lincom Europa, 2011. vii, 232 p.; 21 cm. Original olive, red yellow and white wrappers, lettered in white, red and black. Languages of the world. Dictionaries; 25. Considerably revised new edition. Ma'di-English pp. 1-192, and English-Ma'di, pp. 194-232.

"This dictionary, composed by a native linguist, is written using the suggested orthography for the language.... Though the main entry is primarily in the Lokayi dialect spoken in South Sudan, where applicable, cross-references have been made across all the other main dialects of the language.... The core part of this second edition of the dictionary has about 7000 entries"(p. [233]).

[**MADURA**] Madurese is a language of the Madurese people of Madura Island and eastern Java, Indonesia; it is also spoken on the neighbouring small Kangean Islands and Sapudi Islands, as well as from migrants to other parts of Indonesia, namely the Tapal Kuda ("horseshoe") area of neighbouring Java (comprising Pasuruan, Surabaya, Malang

to Banyuwangi), the Masalembu Islands, and even some on Kalimantan. The Kangean dialect may be a separate language. It was traditionally written in the Javanese script, but the Latin script and the Pegon script (based on Arabic script) is now more commonly used. The number of speakers, though shrinking, is estimated to be 8–13 million, making it one of the most widely spoken language in the country. A variant of Madurese that is Bawean is also spoken by Baweanese (or Boyan) descendants in Malaysia and Singapore. Madurese is a Malayo-Sumbawan language of the Malayo-Polynesian language family, a branch of the larger Austronesian language family. Thus, despite apparent geographic spread, Madurese is more related to Balinese, Malay, Sasak, and Sundanese, than it is to Javanese, the language right next door. Links between Bali–Sasak languages and Madurese are more evident with the "low" form (common form). There are some common words between Madurese and Filipino languages as well as between Madurese and Banjar (a Malayic language) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mad. Alternate Names: Basa Mathura, Madhura, Madurese.

**1817:** see under **MALAYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1904:** [LILLY] *Madoereesch-Nederlandsch woordenboek*, by H.N. Kiliaan. Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1904. Two volumes. Contemporary half leather. Zaunmüller 262.

**1912:** [IUW] *Handleiding met woordenboek tot de beoefening der Madoereesche taal*, door W.J. Elzevier Stokmans en J.C.P. Marinissen. Soerabaja, H. Van Ingen, 1912. vi, 201 p. 24 cm.

**1913?:** [LILLY] *Practisch Madoereesch-Hollandsch woordenboek*, samengesteld door P. Penninga ... en H. Hendriks ... Met een aanhangsel bevattende een klein handleiding voor 't aanleeren der Madoereesche taal, met aanwijzing voor de uitspraak en woordleer. Benevens leesstukjes om de taal eenigzins in haar constructie te leeren kennen. Semarang; G.C.T. von Dorp & Co., [192-? [1913?]]. xvi, [17]-360, [2], 38, ii p.; 23 cm. Bound in half green cloth and light green cloth over boards, decorated green and cream endpapers, lettered in black on front cover and spine. Cf. Zaunmüller 262 (giving date as 1913).

[MAFA] Mafa is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in northern Cameroon and eastern Nigeria.

Ethnologue; maf. Alternate Names: "Matakam" (pej.), Mofa, Natakan.

**1990:** [IUW] *Lexique mafa; langue de la famille tchadique parlée au Cameroun*, Danieal Barreteau, Yves Le Bléis. Paris; Orstom; Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, c1990 473 p.; ill., map; 25 cm. Etudes tchadiques. Monographies Includes bibliographical references (p. 56-57).

[MAGUINDANAON] Maguindanaon is an Austronesian language spoken by majority of the population of Maguindanao Province in the Philippines. It is also spoken by sizable minorities in different parts of Mindanao such as the cities of Zamboanga, Davao, and General Santos, and the provinces of North Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, South Cotabato, Sarangani, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, as well as Metro Manila (Wiki).

The Moro people is a coined term for the population of Muslims in the Philippines, forming the largest non-Catholic group in the country, and comprising about 5.1% (as of August 2007) of the total Philippine population. The "Moro" term came into use during the Spanish colonial period, drawing upon a term used centuries earlier to refer the

Muslims of al-Andalus in southern Spain known as the "Moors" during the Reconquista and applied to the native Muslims within conquered islands. Traditionally, the Filipino Muslims were offended with the term "Moro", for it was taken from the "Moro-Moro" stage plays from the Spanish era, in which Muslims were always depicted as antagonists. In modern history, influential groups such as the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) espoused the Moro identity to unify all Muslim groups in the Philippines (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mdh. Alternate Names: Magindanao, Magindanaon, Magindanaw, Magindanawn, Maguindanaw.

**1779:** [LILLY] *A voyage to New Guinea and the Moluccas, from Balambangan: including an account of Magindano, Sooloo, and other islands ... performed in the Tartar Galley, belonging to the Honourable East India company, during the years 1774, 1775, and 1776, by Captain Thomas Forrest; to which is added, a vocabulary of the Magindano tongue ...* Dublin: Price, W. and H. Whitestone, [etc. ,etc.], 1779. xxi (i.e. xxiii), 447, [1] p.: fold. map, plates (part fold.); 21 cm. Bound in contemporary leather. The map measures 33 x 48 cm. Errors in paging: no. iii-iv repeated in numbering. From the library of Bernardo Mendel. Copy from the library of Mrs. Elizabeth Vessy. Cf. W.H. Robinson's Catalogue, no.14. English-Magindano [Maguindanaon] vocabulary, pp. [415]-442, and "A Few Papua Words," English-Papua [Meyah], pp. [443]-447, with the footnote: "In the bad weather we had crossing the China Sea, I lost a list of many words, else this would be more complete." Forrest gathered these Papua words during a stop at Dory Bay (present-day Northeast Bird's Head Peninsula of West Papua)—see the final pages of Chapter XI, describing his visit. The village he calls Dory is present-day Manokwari. Ethnologue identifies the Papuan language spoken in this area as Meyah.

Reprinted **1969:** [IUW] *A voyage to New Guinea and the Moluccas, 1774-1776*, by Thomas Forrest. With an introd. by D. K. Bassett. Kuala Lumpur, New York, Oxford University Press, 1969. 22, xxiii, 411 p. illus., geneal. table, maps, port. 28 cm. Oxford in Asia historical reprints. Reprint of the re-set second edition of 1780 ed. with Bassett's introd. added. In this second edition (which was published in London, rather than Dublin) the English-Maguindanaon vocabulary, appears on pp. [389]-400, and "A Few Pappua Words" on pp. 400-401.

**1887:** [LILLY] *Cartilla moro-castellana para los maguindanaos*, by [Jacinto Juanmartí (1833-1897)]. Manila: Impr. de M. Perez, hijo, 1887. [1], 56 p. 20 cm. Original badly-chipped violet wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes lessons with Spanish-Arabic vocabulary, pp. 1-56, including both words and phrases. With the printed paper label of John Lawson. Second copy: IUW, in library binding.

**1903:** [LILLYbm] *A primer and vocabulary of the Moro dialect (Magindanau)*, by R[alph] S[tribling] Porter. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1903. Early twentieth-century tan cloth over boards, red leather label, lettered in gold. Pp. 1 2-77 78 (with several blank leaves bound in at the rear). First edition. Withdrawn from the Minnesota Historical Society library, with their book plate. Porter was a First Lieutenant, Assistant Surgeon, in the U.S. Army. English-Moro [Maguindanaon] vocabulary, pp. 19-71. Second copy: IUW.

"This little pamphlet is intended to be an elementary aid to the beginning of the study of the Moro dialect as it is spoken in the vicinity of Cotabato, Parang Parang, Malabang, and Baras, and with the variations around the Lake of Lanao. It will in time

be found to be inaccurate in some minor particulars, but as it is the first thing of its kind in the English language no apology is offered... After one has become somewhat familiar with the dialect I would recommend the purchase of the dictionary of Father Juan Martin [*Diccionario Moro-Magindanao-Espanol*, Manila, 1892, trans. into English in 1906-see below], but not before, as its many inaccuracies will only serve to confuse the student and give entirely wrong impressions" (Introduction).

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *A Grammar of the Maguindanao Tongue according to the manner of speaking it in the interior and on the south coast of the island of Mindanao*, by J[acinto] Juanmarti, trans. from the Spanish by C[ornelius] C[ole] Smith. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1906. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. 80 pp. First edition. "A Brief Vocabulary of English, Maguindanao, and Malay," pp. 65-80. A Maguindanao-English English-Maguindanao dictionary was published in 1986 by Sullivan.

This copy with a typed note pasted to the inside cover: "This book is for circulation among officers or enlisted men wishing to acquire a knowledge of the Moro Language. Any additional copies desired can be furnished by the Intelligence Officer, Department of Mindanao. [signed] C.B. Humphrey, Captain, 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry, Intelligence Officer" with an ink stamp dated April 1, 1910.

"[This] work was undertaken with a view to learning something of Moro. The dialect of the Maguindanaos of the Cotabato district, and that of the Lanaos of the lake region is quite similar, and it is believed that the grammar of the former, treated of in these pages, will suffice for the latter. The vocabulary of one is slightly different, however, from that of the other. In the last paragraph of the preface the author states that in the final pages of the book there is a vocabulary of Spanish, Moro, and Malay. For this, one of English, Maguindanao, and Malay will be substituted in the translation." ("Translator's Remarks").

[**MAH MERI**] Mah Meri, also known as Besisi and Betise', is an aboriginal Mon-Khmer language spoken in Malaya. It is the only such language spoken on the coast, in Malacca outside the capital Kuala Lumpur. The small number of speakers is increasing. A dictionary of the Mah Meri language has been recently written by Nicole Kruspe [see below] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mhe. Alternate Names: Besisi, Cellate.

**2010:** [IUW] *A dictionary of Mah Meri as spoken at Bukit Bangkong*, by Nicole Kruspe; illustrated by Azman Zainal. Honolulu; University of Hawai'i Press, c2010. xiv, 410 p.; ill., maps; 23 cm. Oceanic linguistics special publication; no. 36. Includes bibliographical references. English, Maylay and Mah Meri.

[**MAHOU**] Wiki redirects Mahou, a language of the Côte d'Ivoire, to the Mankinka languages.

Ethnologue: mxx. Alternate Names: Mahu, Maou, Mau, Mauka, Mauke, Mawu, Mawukakan.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**MAIDUAN LANGUAGES**] Maiduan (also Maidun, Pujunan) is a small endangered language family of northeastern California. The Maiduan consists of 4 languages:

Maidu (aka Maidu proper, Northeastern Maidu, Mountain Maidu)

Chico † (aka Valley Maidu)

Konkow (aka Northwestern Maidu)

Nisenan (aka Southern Maidu)

The languages have similar phonologies (i.e. sound systems) but differ significantly in terms of grammar. They are not mutually intelligible, even though many works often refer to all of the speakers of these languages as Maidu. The Chico dialects are little known due to scanty documentation, so their precise genetic relationship to the other languages probably cannot be determined (Mithun 1999). Chico is now extinct. The other languages are extremely endangered and nearing extinction: Northeastern Maidu has 1 or 2 speakers, Konkow has 1–2 speakers, Nisenan has only 1 speaker (Hinton 1994, reported in Gordon 2005) (Wiki).

Ethnologue list the following Maidu languages: 1) Nisenan: nsz: alternate names: Neeshenam, Nishinam, Pujuni, Southern Maidu, Wapumni; 2) Northeast Maidu: nmu: alternate names: Maidu, Mountain Maidu; 3) Northwest Maidu: mjd: alternate names: Concow, “Digger” (pej.), Holólupai, Konkau, Konkow, Maidu, Meidoo, Michopdo, Nákum, Secumne, Sekumne, Tsamak, Yuba; 4) Valley Maidu: vmv.

[**MAIDU, NORTHEAST**] Maidu /'maidu:/, also Northeastern Maidu or Mountain Maidu, is an extinct Maidu language spoken by Maidu peoples traditionally in the mountains east and south of Lassen Peak in the American River and Feather River river drainages. These river regions include such valleys in the northern Sierra Nevada mountains of California as: Indian Valley, American Valley, Butte Valley, and Big Meadows. Maidu may also refer to the related Konkow and Nisenan languages.

Ethnologue: nmu: alternate names: Maidu, Mountain Maidu.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1963:** [Lillybm] *Maidu Texts and Dictionary*, by William F. Shipley. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. 262 pp. First edition. With the ownership signature of Judith G. Gray. Maidu-English, pp. 87-209, and English-Maidu, pp. 211-261. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Maidu is a member of the Maidu family of languages, classified as California Penutian... The Maidu languages were spoken in the northern Sierra of California, in an area more or less conterminous with the drainages of the American and Feather Rivers... There were about a dozen speakers of Maidu known to me: five have died since I began my field work in 1956."

[**MAIDU, NORTHWEST**] The Konkow language (also called Concow-Maidu, Northwestern Maidu — or Koyoomk'awi, in the language itself) is a part of the Maidu language group. The word koyoo means, "meadow", with the additional 'm' being the adjective form of the word. 'Koyoo+ [m, adj.] k'awi + [m, adj.] Ma'a [tribe].' It is, or was, spoken in California. It is severely endangered or perhaps extinct, as only two or three persons remained who spoke it as a first language in the 1990s. As part of an effort to regain official recognition of one of the Konkow groups as an officially recognized tribe from the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, an effort to provide language instruction amongst

the descendants of the original tribe and affiliated family members has begun (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mjd. Alternate Names: Concow, "Digger" (pej.), Holólupai, Konkau, Konkow, Maiduan, Meidoo, Michopdo, Nákum, Secumne, Sekumne, Tsamak, Yuba.

**1846:** see **10** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

[**MAIDU, VALLEY**] Chico (also Valley Maidu) is an extinct Maiduan language formerly spoken by Maidu peoples who lived in Northern California, between Sacramento and the Sierra foothills (Wiki).

Ethnologue: vmv.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**MAILU**] Mailu, or Magi, is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. Magi is a non-Austronesian language spoken by upwards of 6000 people living on the islands of Mailu, Lалуoru, Loupomu and Eunuoro and along the south coast between Cape Rodney and mid-Orangerie Bay of the Central Province of Papua New Guinea. It is often referred to as 'Mailu' as one of the major villages speaking this language is the village of that name on Mailu Island. It is related to the other languages of the Mailuan family (Ma, Laua, Morawa, Neme'a, Domu and Bauwaki whose speakers live or lived inland of this area). Ma and Laua are now extinct. Magi speakers have for a long time had close contacts and (probably extensive) integration with Austronesian speakers, with the result that there has been a significant adoption of Austronesian vocabulary (around 30–40%, particularly Magori, Gadaisu, Suau, Ouma, Yoba and Bina, of which the last three are now extinct). Magi itself is divided into two main groups of dialects: the eastern (Maisi/Varo) dialects, and the western (Island) dialects.

Ethnologue: mgu. Alternate Names: Magi.

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Mailu Language, edited and enlarged from the researches of the Rev. W. J. V. Saville and the Comte D'Argigny*, by Peter A. Lanyon-Orgill. London: Luzac & Co., 1944. Original blue-gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-4 5-72. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 296. Mailu-English, pp. 14-72. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"The present work is, in its present form, the product of a mind but eighteen years old. This fact so impressed me that I asked the author to permit me to write this foreword...Dr. Lanyon-Orgill is a present serving in H. M. Royal Navy. May all scholars of these languages in particular, and of all tongues in general, pray that the world will not lose him too soon" (Foreword, Ernst Schwarzenburg). "The Mailu or Magi language is spoken on the south coast of the Eastern Division of Papua...The dictionary in the following pages includes words from the Domara, West Moikodi, and 'lakatoi' dialects, as well as Mailu proper...The Mailu words are generally taken from a magnificent dictionary in typescript by the Rev. W. J. V. Saville" (Introduction).

[**MAITHILI**] Maithili (/ˈmaɪt̪ɪli/; Maithilī) is an Indo-Aryan language spoken in Mithila state of Nepal and northern India by 34.7 million people as of 2000, of which 2.8 million speakers were in Nepal. It is written in the Devanagari script and is the second largest language of Nepal. In the past, Maithili was written primarily in Mithilakshar. Less commonly, it was written with a Maithili variant of Kaithi, a script used to transcribe

other neighboring languages such as Bhojpuri, Magahi, and Awadhi. In 2002, Maithili was included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, which allows it to be used in education, government, and other official contexts. It is recognized as one of the largest languages in India and is the second most widely used language in Nepal. In 2007, Maithili was included in the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2063, Part 1, Section 5 as a language of Nepal (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mai Alternate Names: Apabhramsa, Bihari, Maitili, Maitli, Methli, Tirahutia, Tirhuti, Tirhutia.

**1881-1882:** [LILLY] *An introduction to the Maithili language of North Bihár, containing a grammar, chrestomathy and vocabulary*, by George Abraham Grierson (1851-1941). Calcutta: J.N. Banerjee and Son, 1881-1882. Two volumes. Each volume in original wrappers (fragile). Not in Zaunmüller. "This seems to be the first serious attempt at a grammar and vocabulary of the Maithili language." (Du Rietz: book-seller's description).

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *Basic colloquial Maithili: a Maithili-Nepali-English vocabulary with some structure notes*, by Alice Irene Davis. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1984. Original light gray cloth over boards, lettered in bright green; dust-jacket gray-green, dark green and white, lettered in white, dark green and black (front inner flap cut away, except for ISBN number and price). Pp. [2] ii-v vi-xxii, 1-242 243-244. First edition. Based on the author's 1978 MA thesis at the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. Maithili-Nepali-English, pp. 1-107, Nepali index, pp.[150]-187, and English index, pp.[188]-242.

"To my knowledge, this is the first Vocabulary of this kind to be published in Maithili" [The author appears unaware of Grierson's 19<sup>th</sup> century work (see above).] (Foreword). "Research arrangements were kindly granted by Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal under a joint venture of that university and the Summer Institute of Linguistics during the period 1966-1976" (Acknowledgements). "To the author's knowledge, no Maithili-English glossary has been produced to date except the *Bribat Maithili Shabdakosh* by Dr. Jayakant Mishra (published by the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla; 1973), which covers only those words beginning with 'a'." (Preface).

[**MAKA**] Maká is a Matacoan language spoken in Paraguay by the Maká people. Its 1,500 speakers live primarily in Presidente Hayes Department near the Río Negro, as well as in and around Asunción (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mca. Alternate Names: Enimaca, Enimaga, , Macá, Maká, Mak'á, Towolhi.

**1999:** [IUW] *Diccionario etnolingüístico maká-español. Índice español-maká / Ana Gerzenstein*. Buenos Aires; Instituto de Lingüística, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Universidad de Buenos Aires, c1999.590 p.; 25 cm. Original pink and white paper over boards, lettered in black. Archivo de lenguas indoamericanas Nuestra América (Buenos Aires, Argentina) Includes bibliographical references (p. 571-586). Maka-Spanish, pp. 113-399, Spanish-Maka index, pp. 403-553.

[**MAKAA**] Makaa (Maka), or South Makaa, is a Bantu language of Cameroon. It is not intelligible with the other language spoken by the Makaa people, North Makaa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mcp. Alternate Names: Mekaa, South Makaa, South Mekaa.

**1995:** [IUW] *Lexique Mkaa-français et français-mkaa* / par Jean Ewané Etam'e sous la direction de Robert Hedinger. Yaoundé; [The Author?], 1995. 138 p.; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original page gray-green wrappers, illustrated and lettered in black. "Litterature Bakaka"--Cover. Makaa-French, pp. [9]-77, French-Makaa, pp. [79]-138. Includes introductory material.

[**MAKAH**] The Makah language is the indigenous language [of the United States] spoken by the Makah people. Makah has not been spoken as a first language since 2002, when its last fluent native speaker died. However, it survives as a second language, and the Makah tribe is attempting to revive the language, including through preschool classes. The endonymous name for Makah is q<sup>w</sup>i·q<sup>w</sup>i·diččaq. Makah is spoken by the Makah people who reside in the northwestern corner of the Olympic Peninsula of Washington state, on the south side of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. It is closely related to Nuuchah-nulth and Ditidaht, which are languages of the First Nations of the west coast of Vancouver Island on the north side of the strait, in the Canadian province of British Columbia. Makah is the only member of the Wakashan language family in the United States, with the other members spoken by in British Columbia, from Vancouver Island to the Central Coast region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: myh. Alternate Names: Kweedishchaht, Kwe-Nee-Chee-Aht.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 11 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**MAKASAR**] Makassarese (sometimes spelled Makasar, Makassar, or Macassar) is a language used by the Makassarese people in South Sulawesi in Indonesia. It is a member of the South Sulawesi group of the Austronesian language family, and thus closely related to, among others, Buginese. Although Makassarese is now often written in Latin script, it is still widely written in its own distinctive script, also called Lontara, which once was used also to write important documents in Bugis and Mandar, two related languages from Sulawesi. The Makassar symbols are written using mostly straight oblique lines and dots. In spite of its quite distinctive appearance, it is derived from the ancient Brahmi scripts of India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mak. Alternate Names: Goa, Macassar, Macassarese, Makassa, Makassaarsche, Makassar, Makassarese, Mangasara, Mengkasara, Taena, Tena.

**1817:** see under **MALAYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1859:** [LILLYbm] *Makassaarsch-Hollandsch Woordenboek, met Hollandsch-Makassaarsche Wordenlijst, opgave van Makassaarsche Plantennamen, en verklaring van een tot opheldering bijgevoegden ethnographischen Atlas*, by B[enjamin] F[rederik] Matthes. Amsterdam: Het Nederlandsch Bijbelgenootschap, bij Ferderik Muller, 1859. Original full black cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. I-III IV-VIII, 1 2-943 944. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 262. "Printed in double columns. Entries in macassarese script, romanized-dutch, errata and supplementary notes printed on page 918-943. Glossary Macassarese-dutch, entries in macassarese script-transcription (romanized)-dutch, which includes an extensive word-list dutch-macassarese and a list of macassarese plant names, with etymological explanations. The first glossary ever published, compiled by a dutch deputy protestant minister and missionary, who worked

for an extended time amongst the Macassarese and Buginese population of South Sulawesi in the nineteenth century. Printed and published by command of the Dutch Bible Society" (Bookseller's description: Gemilang). Macassar oil comes from this region of the Celebes, against which the anti-macassar was devised for chairs and sofas. Second copy: LILLYbm.

**1979:** [LILLYbm] *Makassaars-Nederlands woordenboek*, by A. A. Cense & Abdoerrahim. 's-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1979. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. *I-VII VIII-XXXI XXXII*, 1-989 990-992. First edition. Macassar-Dutch, pp. 1-914, with a Dutch-Macassar index (prepared by J. Noorduyn), pp. 917-989. This dictionary bears a printed dedication to B. F. Matthes, "the first compiler of dictionaries in the two languages Macassar and Bugis" (tr: BM). This is the first major dictionary of the language since Matthes.

**2015:** [IUW] *Papilajarang basa Mangkasara*, by Zainuddin Tika [and 4 others]. [Makassar]: Lembaga Kajian dan Penulisan Sejarah Budaya Sulawesi Selatan, 2015. 80 pages: illustrations; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (page 80). In Indonesian and Mankasar (Lontara and Latin scripts). On Makasar language in Lontara script used in Sulawesi Selatan Province, Indonesia. Indonesian-Makasar vocabulary.

[**MAKHUWA**] The Makua or Makhuwa languages are a branch of Bantu languages spoken primarily in Mozambique. The name Makua (Macua), more precisely Makhuwa, is used on three levels. Some sources distinguish these with differences in spelling 'Makua' vs. 'Makhuwa', but they are not consistent:

- 1) Central Makhuwa, or "Makhuwa-Makhuwana", the prestige dialect and the basis of the national language of Mozambique;
- 2) The Makhuwa language, including various dialects which also go by the name Makhuwa; sometimes called 'core' or 'nuclear' Makua, but this is not consistent
- 3) Closely related languages which often have their own names, such as Lomwe (also known as Western Makua) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: vmw. Alternate Names: Central Makhuwa, Emakhuwa, Emakua, Macua, Makhuwa-Makhuwana, Makhuwwa of Nampula, Makoane, Makua, Maquoua.

**1846:** see **13**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1879:** [LILLY] *Collections for a handbook of the Makua language*, by Chauncy Maples [1852-1895]. London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1879. xii, 100 p. 17 cm. Original brown linen decorated in black and lettered in gold. Early, most likely the first published work devoted to the Makua language (Charlotte du Rietz, Cat. 29). With bookplate from The Waterhouse Collection 1902. Second copy: IUW.

**1887:** [LILLY] *Breve estudo sobre a ilha de Moçambique: acompanhado d'um pequeno vocabulario Portuguez-Macúa*, by Ayres de Carvalho Soveral. Porto: Livraria Chardron, 1887. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. 32 pp. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1031. Portuguese-Makua, pp. 25-29.

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *Dicionário Português-Macua*, by Alexandre Valente de Matos. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações Científicas do Ultramar, 1975. 428 p. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. pale turquoise lettered and decorated in red and black. First edition. Not in Hendrix.

**1984** [IUW] *Dicionário Português-Macua*, by P. Prata. [Porto, Portugal]; Sociedade Missionária Portuguesa, [1984]. xvi, 374 p.; 22 cm. Original yellow-green

cloth, lettered in black. Portuguese-Makhuwa, pp. 1-374. For date and place of publication see opening paragraph of the Introduction to the *Dicionário Macua-Português* of 1990 below.

**1990:** [IUW] *Dicionário Macua-Português*, by A. Pires Prata. Lisboa; Instituto de Investigação Científica Tropical, 1990. xxii, 508 p.; 25 cm. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Makhuwa-Portuguese, pp. 1-508.

[**MAKIAN, EAST**] Taba (also known as East Makian or Makian Dalam) is a Malayo-Polynesian language of the South Halmahera – West New Guinea group. It is spoken mostly on the islands of Makian, Kayoa and southern Halmahera in North Maluku province of Indonesia by about 20,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mky. Alternate Names: Makian Dalam, Makian Timur.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1982:** [IUW] *The Makian languages and their neighbours* / C.L. Voorhoeve, ed. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1982. viii, 148, 19 p.: ill.; 26 cm. Original ochre wrappers, lettered in black. Pacific linguistics. Series D no. 46. Materials in languages of Indonesia no. 12. English, East Makian, and West Makian. Includes bibliographies. "The West Makian Language, Noerh Moluccas, Indonesia: a Fieldwork Report," by E. L. Voorhoeve: West Makian-English, pp. 48-59, English-West Makian finder list, pp. 60-69. "Further Notes towards a West Makian Vocabulary," by James T. Collins: West Makian-English, pp. 79-87, "Cumulative West Makian-English Index," pp. 88-94. "A short Vocabulary of East Makian," by James T. Collins: East Makian—English, pp. 101-115, English-East Makian (cumulative) index, pp. 116-127. "Short wordlists from South Halmahera, Kayoa, Makian, Ternate, Tidore, and Bacan," by Dick Teljeur, English-Indonesian-Weda-Foya/Mafa-Wosi-Gane-Saketa-Kayoa-Mailoa-Soma-Tahane-Peleri/Samsuma-Ngofakiaha-Ngofagita-Habale-Talapao-Tafasoho-Tagono-Ngofabobawa-Bobawa-Malapa-Ternate-Tidore-Bacan-Bajo, pp. 133-147.

"One of the linguistically least known parts of the Moluccas, Indonesia, is the southern peninsula of Halmahera and the offshore islands to the west: Bacan, Kayoa, Makian. Until recently all that was known of the languages in this area was based on a few wordlists dating from the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Since 1979 however surveys conducted by Collins, Teljeur and myself have yielded a substantial amount of new data in these languages, especially in the languages of Makian Island" (Introduction, C. L. Voorhoeve).

[**MAKIAN, WEST**] West Makian (also known as Moi) is the most divergent of the 48-59 Papuan languages of Halmahera. It is spoken on the coast near Makian Island, and on the western half of that island. It has been strongly influenced by an Austronesian language or languages, and was once classified as Austronesian, as the East Makian language (Taba) still is. A brief description of the language can be found in Voorhoeve (1982) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mqs. Alternate Names: Makian Barat, Makian Luar.

**1982:** see under **MAKIAN, EAST**.

[**MAKONDE**] Makonde, or Kimakonde, is the language spoken by the Makonde, an

ethnic group in southeast Tanzania and northern Mozambique. Makonde is a central Bantu language closely related to Yao. The Matembwe and Mabiha (Maviha) dialects are divergent, and may not be Makonde (Nurse 2003). Chikungunya, the name of a mosquito-borne viral fever, is derived from the Makonde root verb kungunyala (meaning "that which bends up", "to become contorted," or "to walk bent over") after the disease was first identified on the Makonde Plateau (de). The derivation of the term is generally falsely attributed to Swahili (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kde. Alternate Names: Chimakonde, Chinimakonde, Kimakonde, Konde, Matambe, Matambwe, Mekwengo, Simakonde.

**1846:** see **13**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1882/3:** [LILLYbm] "Journey to the District West of Cape Delgado Bay, Sept.-Oct. 1882," by H.E. O'Neill, H.J. Consul, Mozambique, in: *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography*, Vol. V, No. 7, July, 1883, pp. 393-404. Original blue wrappers, printed and decorated in black. With folding map of Country West of Cape Delgado Bay, E. Africa [not included in on-line source]. English-Mavia [dialect of Makonde] vocabulary, two columns, pp. 403-404.

**2013:** [IUW] *Cimakonde: kamusi ya Kimakonde-Kiingereza-Kiswahili ikiwa na faharasa za Kiingereza na Kiswahili = Makonde-Swahili-English dictionary with English and Swahili glosses*, by Josephat M. Rugemalira. Toleo la kwanza. First edition. Dar es Salaam: Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania, Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam = Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project, University of Dar es Salaam, 2013. xi, 203 pages; 25 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 21.

[**MALA**] Mala, or Pay, is a Papuan language of Madang Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ped. Alternate Names: Alam, Banara, Dagoi, Dagui, Hatzfeldhafen, Malala, Pai, Pay.

**1891:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MALACCAN CREOLE PORTUGUESE**] Papia Kristang ("speak kristang"), or just Kristang, is a creole language. It is spoken by the Kristang, a community of people of mixed Portuguese and Asian ancestry, chiefly in Malacca (Malaysia) and Singapore. The language is also called Cristão or Cristan ("Christian"), Portugues di Melaka ("Malacca Portuguese"), Linggu Mai ("Mother Tongue") or simply Papia. Papia means speak. However, locals and most of the Kristang community refer to the language as "Portugis". The language has about 750 speakers in Malacca and another 100 in Singapore. A small number of speakers also live in other Portuguese Eurasian communities in Kuala Lumpur and Penang in Malaysia, and in diaspora communities in Perth, Canada, the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The language is currently in steep decline, although efforts to revive it have begun in recent years in both Malacca and Singapore. The Kristang language originated after the conquest of Malacca (Malaysia) in 1511 by the Portuguese Empire. The community of speakers descends mainly from interracial relationships between Portuguese men and local women, as well as a number of migrants from Portuguese India, themselves of mixed Indo-Portuguese ancestry. Kristang had a substantial influence on Macanese, the creole language spoken in Macau, due to substantial migration from Malacca after its takeover by the Dutch. Even after Portugal

lost Malacca and almost all contact in 1641, the Kristang community largely preserved its language. The language is not taught at school, although there are still some Church services in Portuguese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mcm. Alternate names: Bahasa Geragau, Bahasa Serani, Luso-Malay, Malacca Creole, Malaccan, Malaqueiro, Malaquenho, Malaquense, Malaquês, Malayo-Portuguese, Malaysian Creole Portuguese, Papia Cristao, Papia Kristang, Portuguese Patois, Português de Malaca, Serani. Autonym: Kristang.

**2004:** [LILLY] *The most comprehensive Eurasian Heritage Dictionary: Kristang-English / English-Kristang*, by Valerie Scully & Catherine Zuzarte. Singapore: SNP Reference, 2004. 256 p. 22.8 cm. Original multicolored red, orange and green wrappers, lettered in brown, yellow, white and green. First edition. Kristang-English, pp. 34-147, English-Kristang, pp. 148-256.

"*The Eurasian Heritage Dictionary* is the first comprehensive dictionary of this singular language and culture. Exhaustively researched and compiled from interviews with native speakers of Kristang, it has a complete set of language features, include pronunciation guide and grammar notes, as well as dual-language explanations of Eurasian culture and its oral traditions" (from the rear cover).

"Lest we forget, we have put together this dictionary to help all those interested in this fascinating language learn more about it, and thereby remember our roots" (Acknowledgements).

**[MALAGASY LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** Malagasy (/mælə'gæsi/; Malagasy: [mala'gasɪ]) is an Austronesian language and the national language of Madagascar. Most people in Madagascar speak it as a first language as do some people of Malagasy descent elsewhere. The Merina dialect of Malagasy is considered the national language of Madagascar. It is one of two official languages alongside French in the 2010 constitution putting in place the Fourth Republic. Previously, under the 2007 constitution, Malagasy was one of three official languages alongside French and English. It is the language of instruction in all public schools through grade five for all subjects, and remains the language of instruction through high school for the subjects of history and Malagasy language. There are two principal dialects of Malagasy, eastern, including Merina, and western, including Sakalava, with the isogloss running down the spine of the island, the south being western, and the central plateau and much of the north (apart from the very tip) being eastern. Ethnologue encodes a dozen varieties of Malagasy as distinct languages. They have about a 70% similarity in lexicon with Merina dialect (Wiki).

The first dictionary of the language is Étienne de Flacourt's *Dictionnaire de la langue de Madagascar* published in 1658 [see 1905 edition below] though earlier glossaries written in Arabico-Malagasy script exist. A later *Vocabulaire Anglais-Malagasy* was published in 1729. An 892-page Malagasy–English dictionary was published by James Richardson of the London Missionary Society in 1885 [see below], available as a reprint; however, this dictionary includes archaic terminology and definitions. Whereas later works have been of lesser size, several have been updated to reflect the evolution and progress of the language, including a more modern, bilingual frequency dictionary based on a corpus of over 5 million Malagasy words [See below: Winterton, Matthew et al. (2013). *Malagasy–English, English–Malagasy Dictionary / Diksonera Malagasy–Anglisy, Anglisy–Malagasy*. Lulu Press] (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Malagasy as a macro-language including eleven separate languages considered by many others as dialects of Malagasy.

**1896:** [IUW] *Vocabulaire des principales racines malaises et javanaises de la langue malgache*, by Aristide Marre. Paris: E. Leroux, 1896. 57 p. Series: Bibliothèque franco-malgache. Vocabulary given in French-Malagasy-Malay-Javanese.

**1983:** [IUW] *Lexique des dialectes du nord de Madagascar* / par des missionnaires et séminaristes catholiques ; édité par Velonandro. Tulear, Madagascar : Centre de documentation et de recherche sur l'art et les traditions orales à Madagascar, Centre universitaire régional ; Valbonne, France : Centre de documentation et de recherche sur l'Asie du sud-est et le monde insulindien, 1983. ix, 263 p., [1] leaf of plates : ill. ; 24 cm. Original green and white wrappers, lettered in black, with background photo of Madagascar native among trees. Combined lexicon of Malagasy "dialects" followed by French meanings: [Northern] Betsimisaraka, Sakalava, Merina [a dialect of Plateau Malagasy], Sainte-Marie (Northern Betsimisaraka as spoken on an island off the east coast of Madagascar formerly named Sainte-Marie, now called Nosy Boraha), Antankarana, and Tsimihety, pp. [1]-236. Bibliography: p. vii. The lexicon is a compilation of four manuscripts of northern dialects produced in earlier years by the missionaries at the Catholic Mission in Madagascar.

**2001:** [IUW] *Langages non conventionnels à Madagascar : argot des jeunes et proverbes gaillards* / Clément Sambo ; préface de Noël J. Gueunier. Paris : Karthala : INALCO, 2001. 392 p. ; 24 cm. Series Dictionnaires et langues Includes bibliographical references (p. [380]-388) and index. French dictionary of Malagasy slang and argot.

[**MALAGASY, BARA**] Bara Malagasy, considered a dialect by many linguists, and as a separate language by Ethnologue, is spoken in south-central Madagascar.

Ethnologue: bhr.

**2010:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire ethnologique Bara-Français*, by Elli Luigi. [Madagascar]: Communauté de Turin de Madagascar, 2010. 737 p.: map; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references.

[**MALAGASY, ANTANKARANA**] Antankarana Malagasy, considered a dialect by many linguists, and as a separate language by Ethnologue, is spoken in the northern tip of Madagascar.

Ethnologue: xmv. Alternate Names: Antakarana, Antakarana Malagasy, Antekarana, Antekarana Malagasy, Tankarana, Tankarana Malagasy.

**1983:** see under **MALAGASY LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MALAGASY, NORTHERN BETSIMISARAKA**] Northern Betsemisaraka Malagasy, considered a dialect by many linguists, and as a separate language by Ethnologue, is spoken in northeastern Madagascar.

Ethnologue: bmm.

**1842:** see under **MALAGASY, SAKALAVA**.

**2013:** see under **MALAGASY, PLATEAU**.

[**MALAGASY, PLATEAU**] Plateau Malagasy, considered a dialect by many linguists, and as a separate language by Ethnologue, is based primarily on the Merina dialect and

thus closest to the standard national language of Madagascar.

Ethnologue: plt. Alternate Names: Ambaniandro, Borizany, Hova, Malagasy, Malgache, Official Malagasy, Standard Malagasy, Teny ofisialy.

**1729 [1890]:** [IUW] *Madagascar: or, Robert Drury's journal, during fifteen years' captivity on that island. And a further description of Madagascar, by the Abbé Alexis Rochon*. Ed. with an introd. and notes by Capt. Pasfield Oliver. London, T.F. Unwin; New York, Macmillan, 1890. 398p. illus. 22cm. Adventure series (London, England). Contains facsimile of t.-p. of 1st ed., London, 1729. Appendix: "A vocabulary of the Madagascar language": p. 319-335. The vocabulary in three columns: English-"Drury's Malagasy"-"Modern Malagasy." The vocabulary here is reprinted from "Drury's 'Vocabulary of the Madagascar Language,' with Notes," by J. Richardson, as published in the *Antananarivo Review*, 1875. Drury's original English-Malagasy vocabulary appeared on pp. 457-464 of the 1729 edition.

Reprinted **1969:** [IUW] *Madagascar; or, Robert Drury's journal during fifteen years' captivity on that island. And a further description of Madagascar by the Abbé Alexis Rochon*. Edited, with an introd. and notes, by Pasfield Oliver. New York, Negro Universities Press [1969] 398 p. illus., fold. map. 23 cm. Reprint of the 1890 ed. "An account of the island of Madagascar, by the Abbé Rochon (abridged from the English version of 1792)": p. [351]-398.

**1835:** [IUW] *A dictionary of the Malagasy language in two parts: Part I, English and Malagasy*, by J[oseph] J[ohn] Freeman [1794-1851]. An-Tananarivo: Press of the London Missionary Society, by R. Kitching, 1835. 2 pts. in 1 ([3], 421; [6], 307 p. fold. table). 22 cm. Pt. I. English and Malagasy. By J.J. Freeman; Ny faharoga'ny, Malagasy sy English, no foroni'ny D. Johns. Library binding. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1051. English-Malagasy, pp. 1-421, and Malagasy-English, pp. 1-307. First dictionary of the language. The Lilly holds an 1845 Grammar of Malagasy by E. Baker, with no separate vocabulary. Second copy of Part I: [LILLYbm]: Original unbound signatures. Pp. [6] 1-421 422. With the partially legible ink stamp of a Dutch library on the front wrapper.

**1853-1855:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire Malgache-Français, rédigé, selon l'ordre des Racines, par les missionnaires Catholiques de Madagascar, et adapté aux dialects de toutes les provinces*, [by Jean Nicolas Lorient]. Two vols. Ile Bourbon: L'establissement Malgache de Notre-Dame de la Ressource, 1853, 1855. In 19th century quarter-calf and marbled paper over boards. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Astor catalogue, p. 98, noting only the second volume, termed "extremely scarce". These copies belonged to Gustave Julien, were bound for him (with his initials on the spines) and are signed by him. Julien was the author of various books on Madagascar. First French dictionary of the language.

**1854:** [LILLYbm] *A grammar of the Malagasy language, in the Ankova dialect*, by David Griffiths. Woodbridge: Printed by Edward Pite, 1854. Original black quarter-leather and green patterned cloth over boards. Pp. i-vii viii-xi xii, 5 6-244 [= 252 pages (no pages missing)]. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Malagasy-English stem vocabulary, pp. 22-78. This copy inscribed in ink on the free endpaper: "To David Griffiths | From the Author | Aug 23-1862" and on the half-title: "Presented to | David Griffiths | by his uncle "The Author" | with best wishes | Aug. 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1862". Appears to be

the second English-language grammar of Malagasy, preceded only by Edward Baker's grammar in 1845. Laurent Alilloud published a French grammar of Malagasy in 1872, held by the Lilly, but containing no bilingual vocabulary.

"In learning any language, a grammar and vocabulary are of the utmost importance.... Having, through long residence in Madagascar, acquired a perfect knowledge of its language, the desirableness of undertaking the task of preparing a Grammar has often been pressed on his attention, by many friends of missions at home and abroad... Being, at this present time, engaged in revising the Malagasy translation of the Holy Scriptures... and having to give constant attention to the structure and rules of the language, it appeared to the author to be a suitable opportunity for pursuing his long-cherished purpose" (Preface). "[The] character [of Malagasy] is so peculiar, philosophical, and original, as to render it truly amazing that uneducated, and semi-civilized people, should have preserved it in such perfection. They have no literature; the language has therefore reached its present state of excellence merely by ordinary conversation, speeches in the public assemblies, and pleadings in the courts of justice.... The Ankova dialect is by far the most regular, copious, and extensive.... It is the only dialect of the country in which anything has been written, or printed... The Malagasy language bears a very singular resemblance to one of the most ancient languages of Europe-*The Welsh language*" (Introduction).

**1884:** [LILLY] *Malagasy for beginners: a series of graduated lessons and exercises in Malagasy as spoken by the Hovas: parts I., II.*, by J[ames]. Richardson (1844-1922). Antananarivo: London Missionary Society, 1884.: 4, vii, 120 p.; 22 cm. Original green cloth, lettered in gold. Includes scattered brief Malagasy-English vocabularies. Richardson published a dictionary the following year (see below). With the ownership label of John Lawson.

**1885:** [LILLYbm] *A New Malagasy-English Dictionary*, edited and rearranged by Rev. J[ames] Richardson. Antananarivo: The London Missionary Society, 1885. Worn original black leather, lettered and decorated in gold and blind. Pp. *i-v* vi- lix *lx*, 1 2-832. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 263. Malagasy-English, pp. [1]-832. A. Capell's copy, with his ownership inscription in ink and the date 7.1.44 on the inside front cover, as well as several manuscript notes in the section on language (see under 1958 **TESO** for details on Capell). This copy is on relatively poor quality paper. Second copy: LILLYbm, on better paper bulking half an inch thicker (the binding lacks the spine and is bound in unlettered black leather, possibly original for this issue). Third copy: IUW. Library binding.

"The first complete Malagasy Dictionary was prepared by the missionaries of The London Missionary Society, and printed at their press in Antananarivo in the year 1835 [see above]... The second Dictionary, Malagasy-French and French-Malagasy, was prepared by the Jesuit Fathers, and printed by them in the Island of Bourbon in 1853 [see above]... The present, the third complete Malagasy Dictionary, is based upon the two preceding dictionaries" (Editor's Preface).

**1888 [1899]:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire malgache-français*, par les RR. PP. Abinal et Malzac, S.J. 2e éd., rev. et considérablement augm. Tananarive; Imprimerie de la Mission catholique, Mahamasina, 1899. xvii, 840 p.; 23 cm. Contemporary brown half-letter, spine with five raised bands, with original printed labels preserved. Malagasy-French, pp. [1]-840. Reprints the preface to the first edition, dated 1888, and adds new preface for

this second edition.

Reprint **1970**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire malgache-français*, par Abinal et Malzac. Paris, Éditions maritimes et d'outre-mer, [1970] xv, 876 p. 22 cm. At head of title: Mission catholique de Tananarive.

Reprint **1993**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire malgache-français*, Abinal et Malzac. Fianarantsoa; [s.n.], 1993. xv, 876 p.; 22 cm.

**1893 [1899]**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire français-malgache. Nouvelle édition*, by V. Malzac. Paris: Augustin Challamel, 1899. Contemporary brown half-leather, spine lettered in gold with raised bands. Pp. [2] *i-vii viii-xv xvi*, 1 2-860 861-866. New edition. First edition appeared in 1893. Zaubmüller, col. 263 (listing only editions of 1930 and 1953). Not in Hendrix. French-Malagasy, pp. 1-860, with errata, p. [861]. A Malgache-Français dictionary, jointly authored with Antoine Abinal, appeared in 1886, with a second edition in 1899 (see below).

Photographic reprint **1949**: [LILLY] *Dictionnaire français-malgache*, by [Victorin] Malzac. Nouv. éd. Paris; Société d'éditions géographiques, maritimes et coloniales, 1949. xv, 860 p. Cf. Zaubmüller 263 (does not list this reprint). Lacks original front and rear wrappers, but with original spine of wrappers, lettered in black. Title page replaces original publisher information with reprint publisher. This copy from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ink ownership stamp on the title page.

Photographic reprint **1953**: [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-malgache*, by [Victorin] Malzac. Nouv. éd. Paris; Société d'éditions géographiques, maritimes et coloniales, 1953. xv, 860 p. Zaubmüller, col. 263.

Augmented edition **1967**: [IUW] *Vocabulaire français-malgache*, par [Victorin] Malzac. Nouv. éd., rev., corr. et augm. d'un précis de grammaire malgache. Paris, Éditions maritimes et d'outre-mer, 1967. xiv, 446 p. 16 cm.

**1895a**: [LILLYbm] *Cours pratique de langue malgache. Deuxième Partie. Dialogues usuels et vocabulaire français-malgaches*, by Basilide Rahidy. Paris: Librairie africaine et coloniale, Joseph André et Cie., 1895. Original gray-blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [4] 1 2-291 292. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Not in Hendrix. French-Malagasy vocabulary, pp. [49]-291. Second volume of a three volume work; the third included a Malagasy-French vocabulary.

**1895b**: [LILLY] *Notes on the Malagasy and Créole languages*, by Gerald Hope Wildig O'Sullivan. Simla, Government Central Printing Office, 1894. 115 pp. 25x15cm. First edition. Lilly copy with withdrawn stamp of the [British] War Office Library, dated 1955. English-Malagasy, pp. 6-12, Malagasy-English, pp. 12-30, and English-Creole, pp. 107-113.

**1895c**: [LILLY] *Petit fascicule pour l'usage de la langue hova avec indication de la prononciation*, by A. Durand. Tamatave, Madagascar, 1895. 57 p. 17 cm. Original rose wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Cover title: "Vocabulaire | Franco-Hova | a | l'Usage du Corps Expéditionnaire". French-Hova [Malagasy], thematically arranged, pp. 6-33, with pronunciation indicated in French.

**1905**: [LILLY] *Dictionnaire de la langue de Madagascar, d'après l'édition de 1658 et l'Histoire de la grande isle Madagascar de 1661*, by Etienne de Flacourt [1607-1660], ed. by Gabriel Ferrand [1864-1935] Paris: E. Leroux, 1905. xxxix, 296 p. facsim. 26 cm. Later quarter white cloth and red cloth, unlettered. Zaubmüller 263. Hendrix

1050. French-Malagasy, pp. 15-292.

**1928a:** [LILLY] *La langue Malgache et les origines Malgaches*, by [Joseph]. Razafintsalama. Tananarive: G. Pitot & Cie, 1928-1929. Two volumes. Vol. 1, 168 p, 27 cm.; Vol. 2, 106 p. 28.5 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Razafintsalama is identified as the author on the front cover of the original wrappers, but no author is indicated on the separate title pages for each volume nor in the text. Rebound copies have sometimes been attributed to Damantsoha. This copy with the ownership stamps of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder.

Vol. 1. *Le fond initial du vocabulaire malgache (étude de vocabulaire)*: Malay-Sanskrit-Malagasy, pp. 15-41 [Sanskrit elements common to the other two languages]; Sanskrit-Malagasy, pp. 45-90 [Sanskrit elements found in Malagasy]; Sanskrit-Malay, pp. [91]-93 [Sanskrit elements found in Malay]; Malay-Malagasy, pp. 102-132 [Malay elements found in Malagasy]; Mota-Malagasy, pp. 138-139 [Mota elements found in Malagasy]; Maori-Malagasy, pp. [145] [Maori elements found in Malagasy]; Arabic-Malagasy, p. 153 [Arabic elements found in Malagasy]; Arabic-Swahili-Malagasy, pp. 153-157 [Arabic elements found in both Swahili and Malagasy]; Swahili-Malagasy, pp. [158]-160 [Swahili elements found in Malagasy].

Vol. 2. *La morphologie malgache, ses origines (essai d'analyse linguistique)*.

**1928b:** see under **MALAGASY, TANDROY-MAHAFALY**.

**1930:** [LILLY] *Dikisioneran' ny teny malagasy ABA-AFAKA, Boky Voalohany Nataon' i Joseph Razafintsalama*, by Joseph Razafintsalama. Antananarivo: Merinalavasofina, [1930]. 28 pp. 23 cm. Original pale green wrappers lettered in black. The first fascicle of a single-language Malagasy dictionary, included in the present bibliography for its general interest, covering letters indicated in the title. The complete dictionary may never have been published. This copy from the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, London, with the ownership label of John Lawson, and an a.l.s. from the author to Miss D. G. Brackett, Secretary of the Institute, about the proposed dictionary.

**1957:** [IUW] *Petit guide de toponymie malgache* / par L. Molet. Tananarive-Tsimbazaza : Institut de recherche scientifique de Madagascar, Section des sciences humaines, 1957. 62 p. : map. Publications de l'institut de recherche scientifique, Tananarive-Tsimbazaza. Volumes hors série. Page 60 numbered incorrectly as p. 62. Bibliographical references: p. 62.

**1965:** [IUW] *Vakoka, dictionnaire des synonymes de la langue malgache* [par] Rajemisa-Raolison. 4. éd. Fianarantsoa, Ambozontany, 1965. 334 p. 19 cm. Cf. also **2006**.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Malgashko-russkii slovar: 21000 slov*, by Lev A[leksandrovich] Korneev. Moscow: Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1966. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in green and silver. 648 pp. First edition. Bibliography, p. 646. Malagasy-Russian dictionary, pp. 11-593. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. First Russian dictionary of the language. A Russian-Malagasy dictionary by the same author appeared in 1970 (see below).

**1969a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-malgache* / J. Sims, J.C. Kingzett. Tananarive : Trano Printy Loterana, 1969. 359 p. ; 21 cm.

**1969b:** [IUW] *Rakibolana Malagasy-Italianina. Dizionario italiano-malgascio*. Antananarivo : [s.n.], 1969. 240, 489 p. 22 cm.

**1970:** [IUW] *Russko-malagasiïskii slovar': okolo 24 000 slov*, sost. L.A. Korneev; pod red. M. Rakutumangi. Moskva: "Sov. èntsiklopediia," 1970. 543 p.; 21 cm. Added t.p.: Diksiõary Rosianina-Malagasy.

**1971:** [IUW] *Guide-interprète français-malagasy : conversation et prononciation, guide des mœurs et usages, dictionnaire pratique*. 2. éd. Antananarivo : Editions Madprint, [between 1971 and 1996]. 290 p. ; 15 cm. Les guides de poche de Madagasikara.

**1973:** [IUW] *Diksiõnera Malagasy-Englisy : misy teny 7,000 voalahatra araka ny abidy*. Antananarivo : Andro Vaovao : Trano Printy Loterana, 1973. 103 p. ; 21 cm.

**1974:** [IUW] *Diksiõnera Malagasy-Frantsay / nataon' i F.S. Hallanger*. Antananarivo : Trano Printy Loterana, 1974. 97 p. ; 21 cm.

**1982:** [IUW] *A pronouncing dictionary of Malagasy place names / Max Mangold*. Hamburg : Buske, c1982. v, 176 p. ; 21 cm. Forum phoneticum ; Bd. 25. Bibliography: p. 176.

**1991:** [IUW] *Madagassisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch = Rakibolana Malagasy-Alema / herausgegeben von Henning Bergenholtz gemeinsam mit Suzy Rajaonarivo ... [et al.]*. Moers : Edition Aragon, 1991. 653 p. : ill. ; 22 cm. Leximal ; 1 Title on spine: Malagasy-Alema.

**1995:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire du malgache contemporain : malgache-français, français-malgache / Narivelo Rajaonarimanana*. Paris : Éditions Karthala, c1995. 403 p. : chart, map ; 25 cm. Hommes et sociétés. Includes index.

**1998a:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire malgache (dialectal)-français : dialect tañala, sud-est de Madagascar : avec recherches étymologiques / Philippe Beaujard*. Paris, France : L'Harmattan, c1998. 891 p. : map ; 24 cm. Cover title: *Dictionnaire malgache-français*. A dictionary of the Tanala dialect of Plateau Malagasy.

**1998b:** [IUW] *Lexique français-malgache des mots-clés de la justice / idée et compilation de Maria Sylvie Raharinarivonirina ; traduction de Jean Désiré Ramalanjaona*. Antananarivo : CITE : Tsipika, [1998]. 80 p. : ill., maps ; 21 cm. French-Malagasy dictionary of legal terms.

**1998c:** [IUW] *Malagasy newspaper reader / Thomas P. Jedele and Lucien Em. Randrianarivelo*. With A concise introduction to the Malagasy language / by the Rev. W.E. Cousins. Kensington, Md., U.S.A.; Dunwoody Press, c1998. xv, lxxxii, 250 p.; 24 cm. Original black imitation leather paper over boards, lettered in gold. Glossary, Malagasy-English, pp. 189-250.

"This book is intended to provide an introduction to the reading of Malagasy journalistic prose. It is entirely self-contained so that it can be used for self-study, even by someone with no previous knowledge of the language... In the preparation of this reader, particular use was made of Richardson (1885) [see above] and above all of Rajemaisa-Radison (1985) [a single-language dictionary] and Abinal-Malzac (1888) [see above].... The work of Abinal and Malzac is invaluable for its wealth of examples, which illustrate actual usage" (Preface).

**1999a:** [IUW] *Dikan-tenin-draharaha = Dictionnaire des affaires = Business-dictionary*. 2e ed. Antananarivo : Centre d'Information Technique et Economique : TSIPIKA Editeur, c1999. 64 p. ; 21 cm. English, French, and Malagasy business dictionary.

**1999b:** [IUW] *An elementary English-Malagasy dictionary : containing the 10,000 words most used in modern English.* [Tananarive : Trano Printy Loterana, 1999] 160 p. ; 22 cm. Uniform series: Andro vaovao.

**2001a:** [IUW] *Malagasy-English, English-Malagasy : dictionary and phrasebook* / Janie Rasoloson. New York : Hippocrene Books, c2001. ix, 170 p. : map ; 19 cm.

**2001b:** [IUW] *Voambolana momba ny zahatany : Malagasy-Frantsay = Vocabulaire du tourisme : français-malgache.* Antananarivo : Edisiona Tsipika, c2001. 223 p. ; 19 cm. "Foibe momba ny Teny [na] Ofisim-Pirenena Misahana ny Teny = Centre des langues [ou] Office national des langues"--Cover. Logos of Agence intergouvernementale de la francophonie and Rifal on cover. Includes bibliographical references (p. 13). Malagasy-French-Malagasy dictionary of tourism.

**2006:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire des synonymes malgaches traduits en français = Vakoka fitahirizan-teny Malagasy nalahatra araka ny hevitra ifandraisany ary voadika amin' ny teny Frantsay* / Régis Rajemisa-Raolison. 3ème éd. Antananarivo : Librairie MIXTE, 2006. 312 p. ; 20 cm. See also **1965** above.

**2007:** [IUW] *Voambolana momba ny fitondran-draharaham-panjakana sy ny an'ny sehatra miahny tena ho amin'ny fampandrosoany : Malagasy-Frantsay = Vocabulaire sur l'organisation administrative publique et privée pour le développement : français-malgache.* Antananarivo : Centre des langues, Office national des langues, 2007. xxv, 153 p. ; 19 cm. Malagasy-French dictionary of public administration.

**2013:** [IUW] *Malagasy--English phrasebook & dictionary = Rakibolana Malagasy--Anglisy: English--Malagasy & Malagasy English, with over 16,000 entries and regional dialects,* by Jackson Bell, Matthew Winterton. [Antananarivo]: Trano Printy Fiangonana Loterana Malagasy, [2013] xi, 304 pages; 21 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in orange and blue. Malagasy-English, pp. 1-167, English-Malagasy, pp. 169-264, Antambahoaka (Dialect of Mananjary)-English, p. 265, Antanosy (Dialect of Ft. Dauphin and Toliara)-English, pp. 266-267, Atandroy (Dialect of Ft. Daupin and Toliara)-English, pp. 268-270, Betsileo (Dialect of Fianarantsoa)-English, pp. 271-272, Betsimisaraka (Dialect of Toamasina)-English, pp. 273-275, Mahafaly (Dialect of Toliara), p. 276, Teny Mahajanga (Dialect of Mahajanga; Mix of Sakalava, Atandroy, and others)-English, p. 277, Sakalava (Dialect of Antsiranana)-English, pp. 278-279, Tanalana (Dialect of Toliara)-English, p. 280, Vezo (Dialect of Toliara)-English, p. 281, and French-English vocabulary, pp. 282-294 "to help primarily with comprehension."

"I first took an interest in the Malagasy language after being called to serve a mission for two years for The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Madagascar in 2006.... While it is true that there exist a few dictionaries and books designed to help English-speaking foreigners learn the Malagasy language, these proved difficult to use for a variety of reasons, including their organization by root, inaccurate definitions, archaic words, and lack of a more comprehensive text. Moreover, the previous works had not been updated in some time; the Malagasy language, as any language, is evolving, and I saw the need for a new dictionary that reflected the modernization of the Malagasy language and useage" (Preface).

[**MALAGASY, SAKALAVA**] Sakalava Malagasy, considered a dialect by many linguists, is listed as a separate language by Ethnologue. It is spoken in western

Madagascar.

Ethnologue: skg.

**1842:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire et grammaire pour les langues malgaches Sakalave et Betsimitsara*, by Pierre Dalmond (1800-1847). Saint-Denis, Réunion: Lahuppe, 1842. Libraries Worldwide: 3, bound with *Vocabulaire malgache-français pour les langues Sakalave et Betsimitsara*. Paris: H. Vrayet, 1844. Contemporary vellum over boards. 124 pp. + 40 pp. With ownership signature of A[uguste] Bernus and earlier ownership signature of J. Maguet. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 1041-1042.

**2013:** see under **MALAGASY, PLATEAU**.

[**MALAGASY, SOUTHERN BETSIMISARAKA**] Southern Betsimisaraka Malagasy, considered a dialect by many linguists, and as a separate language by Ethnologue, is spoken in southeastern Madagascar.

Ethnologue: bzc. Alternate Names: Betsimisaraka Antatsimo Malagasy, Betsimisaraka Malagasy.

**1842:** see under **MALAGASY, SAKALAVA**.

**2013:** see under **MALAGASY, PLATEAU**.

[**MALAGASY, TANDROY-MAHAFALY**] Tandroy-Mahafaly Malagasy, considered a dialect by many linguists, and a separate language by Ethnologue, is spoken in the south of Madagascar.

Ethnologue: tdx. Alternate Names: Tandroy.

**1928:** [LILLY] *Lexique français-antandroy*, by Raymond Decary [1891- ] Tananarive: Imprimerie moderne de l'Emyrne, G. Pitot & cie, 1928. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. 73 p. 28 cm. French-Merina [major dialect of Plateau Malagasy]-Antandroy [Tandroy-Mahafaly Malagasy] vocabulary in three columns, pp. [7]-68. Not in Zauhmüller. Henrix 1045.

**1996:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire Malgache Dialectal-Français : dialecte tandroy / Narivelo Rajaonarimanana*, Sarah Fee. Paris : Langues & Mondes/L'Asiathèque, 1996. 316 p. : ill. ; 15 cm. Dictionnaires des langues'O. Includes bibliographical references.

**2013:** see under **MALAGASY, PLATEAU**.

[**MALAGASY, TASAKA**] Tasaka Malagasy, considered a dialect by many linguists, and as a separate language by Ethnologue, is spoken in southern Madagascar.

Ethnologue: tkg. Alternate Names: Antaisaka, Antesaka, Atesaka, Tesaka Malagasy.

**1936:** [LILLY] *Le dialecte Antaisaka (langue Malgache)*, by Hubert Deschamps. Tananarive (Madagascar): Imprimerie Moderne de l'Emyrne, Pitot de la Beaujardiere, 1936. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-13 14-126 127-128. First edition. Antaisaka [Tasaka Malagasy]-French, pp. [37]-87, and French-Antaisaka [Tasaka Malagasy], pp. [91]-109.

**2013:** see under **MALAGASY, PLATEAU**.

[**MALAGASY, TSIMIHETY**] Tsimihety Malagasy, considered a dialect by many linguists, and as a separate language by Ethnologue, is spoken in norther Madagascar.

Ethnologue: xmw. Alternate Names: Tsimihety.

**1983:** see under **MALAGASY LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**MALAY**] Malay (/məˈleɪ/; Malay: Bahasa Melayu; Jawi alphabet: بهاس ملايو) is a major language of the Austronesian family. It has an official status in Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore. It is spoken by 270 million people across the Strait of Malacca, including the coasts of the Malay Peninsula of Malaysia and the eastern coast of Sumatra in Indonesia, and has been established as a native language of part of western coastal Sarawak and West Kalimantan in Borneo. As the Bahasa Kebangsaan or Bahasa Nasional (National Language) of several states, Standard Malay has various official names. In Singapore and Brunei it is called Bahasa Melayu (Malay language); in Malaysia, Bahasa Malaysia (Malaysian language); and in Indonesia, Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian language) and is designated the Bahasa Persatuan/Pemersatu ("unifying language/lingua franca"). However, in areas of central to southern Sumatra where the language is indigenous, Indonesians refer to it as Bahasa Melayu and consider it one of their regional languages. Standard Malay, also called Court Malay, was the literary standard of the pre-colonial Malacca and Johor Sultanates, and so the language is sometimes called Malacca, Johor, or Riau Malay (or various combinations of those names) to distinguish it from the various other Malayan languages. According to Ethnologue 16, several of the Malayan varieties they currently list as separate languages, including the Orang Asli varieties of Peninsular Malay, are so closely related to standard Malay that they may prove to be dialects. There are also several Malay trade and creole languages which are based on a lingua franca derived from Classical Malay, as well as Macassar Malay, which appears to be a mixed language (Wiki).

**1597:** [LILLY] *Dictionarivm malaico-latinvm et latino-malaicvm, cvm aliis qvam-plvrimis quæ quarta pagina edocebit*, by David Haex, b. ca. 1597. Romæ, typis & impensis Sac. congr. de propag. fide, 1631. Zaunmüller 266.

**1634:** [LILLY] *A relation of some yeares travaile, begunne anno 1626: Into Afrique and the greater Asia, especially the territories of the Persian monarchie, and some parts of the Oriental Indies and iles adiacent. Of their religion, language, habit, discent, ceremonies and other matters concerning them. Together with the proceedings as also the two great monarchs, the king of Persia, and the great Mogol /* by T.H. ... [Sir Thomas Herbert, 1606-1682]. London: Printed by William Stansby, and Jacob Bloome, 1634. [10], 225, [15] p.: ill., maps (engravings); 27 cm. (fol.) Added t.p. engr.: A description of the Persian monarchy ... by Th. Herbert ... Signatures: [A]<sup>4</sup> B-Hh<sup>4</sup>. Bound in calf, rebacked, corners restored, replacement spine label. "A discourse and prooffe that Madoc ap Owen Gwynedd first found out that continent now call'd America": p. 217-224. Includes index. Sabin, 31471. STC (2nd ed.), 13190. Cox, E.G. Travel, I, 248. NUC pre-56, 241:568. Includes what is probably the first word-list of Khoekhoe (Nama) [unnamed], p. 16; brief English-Arabic, and Arabic-English-Persian wordlists, pp. 43-45; last two pages misnumbered 46-47]; and a longer word-list of English-Malay, pp. 202-205. A brief Javanese-English wordlist is included on p. 204: "The people in *Java* call these thus, somewhat differeing from the *Malay*." The first English-Malay dictionary was published in 1701.

"I will insert some words of the *Malayan* Tongue spoken in many Ilands of the Orient, expecially in *Malacca, Java, Sumatra, Macassar*, and indeed no lesse general then the *Arabique, Latine* and *Sclavonian* are in other Kingdomes" (p. 201).

**1646:** [LILLY] *Begin ende voortgangh, van de Vereenighde Nederlantsche geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie: vervatende de voornaemste reysen, by de inwoonderen der selver provincien derwaerts gedaen ...: gedrukt in den Jare 1646.* [Amsterdam?: s.n.], 1646. Includes, pp. 43-56, Vol. I, pt. 3, vocabulary of Javanese, Malay and Dutch, with a second vocabulary of Malay and Dutch. With ms. Notes in an early hand on slips pasted in, some ms. Corrections and cancellations in text.

**1751:** see under LETI. Malay-German vocabulary, pp. 575-578.

**1795:** [IUW] *Travels in Europe, Africa, and Asia, made between the years 1770 and 1779; in four volumes*, by Charles Peter Thunberg. 2nd ed. London; Printed for F. and C. Rivington, and sold by W. Richardson, 1795. 4 v., [11] leaves of plates (1 folded); ill.; 22 cm. Spine title: Linnæan travels. Includes glossaries, phrases, and vocabularies of the Malay language (v. 2) and the Chinese language (v. 4) Translation of: *Resa uti Europa, Africa, Asia*. Errata: v. 4, p. [xxii] Includes bibliographical references and indexes. v. 1. Containing a voyage to to the southern parts of Europe and to the Cape of Good Hope in Africa, in the years 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773. V. 2. Containing two expeditions to the interior part of the country adjacent to the Cape of Good Hope, and a voyage to the Island of Java; performed in theyears 1773, 1774, and 1775. V. 3. Containing a voyage to Japan, and travels in different parts of that empire, in the years 1775 and 1776. V. 4. Containing travels in the empire of Japan, and in the islands of Java and Ceylon, together with the voyage home.

**1801:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Malay tongue: as spoken in the Peninsula of Malacca, the islands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Pulo Pinang, &c., &c.: in two parts, English and Malay, and Malay and English: to which is prefixed the grammar of that language, embellished with a map*, by James Howison. London: Printed at the Arabic and Persian Press, by S. Rousseau ... for John Sewell ... J. Debrett ... Murray and Highley ... Vernor and Hood ... A. and J. Black and H. Parry ... and S. Rousseau ... 1801. Not in Zaunmüller. First edition, 2nd ed. published in 1804, cf. NUC pre-56 257:281. With the inkstamp of the Mercantile Association Library, New-York on t.p. Originally bound in half calf and marbled boards; worn, rebacked with imitation leather.

**1812:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Malayan language; in two parts, Malayan and English and English and Malayan ...* by William Marsden ... London; Printed for the author by Cox and Baylis, and sold by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown ..., 1812. [4], xv, [2], 2-589, [3] p.; 27 cm. Bound in rust cloth, edges sprinkled red. English and Malay (Roman and Arabic script). "Ceylon observer extraordinary" Tesuday, April 5, 1881, (1 sheet; 28 x 10 cm), removed from Lilly Library copy, cataloged separately; with pencilled notes on verso. BM 153:443. NUC pre-1956 363:344 (NM 0243788). First edition. Zaunmüller 266. The English-Malay section is interleaved with numerous additions in ink. Translated into Dutch in 1825-26 (see below). Second copy: IUW.

Reprint **1984** together with Marsden's Grammar: [IUW] *A dictionary and grammar of the Malayan language*, by William Marsden; with an introduction by Russell Jones. Singapore; New York; Oxford University Press, 1984. 2 v.; 29 cm. Oxford in Asia historical reprints. Reprint (1st work). Originally published: *A dictionary of the Malayan language, in two parts, Malayan and English and English and Malayan*. London; Printed for the Author by Cox and Baylish, 1812. With new introd. Reprint (2nd work).

*A grammar of the Malayan language.* London; Printed for the Author by Cox and Baylis, 1812. Bibliography: v. 1, p. xxi-xxiii.

**1817:** see under **MALAYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**ca. 1820:** [LILLY] *Manuscript English-Malay vade mecum for use in the East Indies trade.* Batavia?: ca. 1820.. Single large folio sheet (45 x 35 cm.). English-Malay text in facing double-columns, two pairs of columns to each page.

**1824:** [LILLYbm] *Nederduitsch en maleisch woordenboek: onder goedkeuring en begunstiging der hooge regering en Nederlandische indie*, by P[hilippus] P[ieter] Roorda van Eysinga [1796-1856]. Batavia: Ter Lands drukkerij, 1824. Later 19<sup>th</sup> century green quarter-cloth and green and black marbled paper over boards with hand-lettered paper label on spine. Pp. [6] I II-XIX XX, 1 2-497 498-500, I II-XXXVIII. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller (who lists only the author's *Maleisch en nederduitsch woordenboek*, in the 13<sup>th</sup> edition of 1869). Wolf 4279. Dutch-Malay, pp. [1]-497, with an appendix of additional Dutch-Malay words, pp. [I]-XXXVIII. This copy with the release ink stamps of the Library of the Colonial Department (Bibliotheek Departement von Kolonien).

Second copy: LILLY: *Nederduitsch en Maleisch woordenboek; onder goedkeuring en begunstiging der hooge regering van Nederlandsch Indië*, vervaardigd en uitgegeven door P.P. Roorda van Eysinga ... Batavia; ter Lands Drukkerij, 1824. [8], xix, [2], 2-497, [4], ii-xxxviii p.; 21 cm. Bound in half sheep and decorated boards, rebaked, gilt spine title. BM 69:1046 cites the 2 vol. set, 1824-1825, which includes the "Maleisch en Nederduitsch" volume, NUC pre-1956 cites the two works separately. Octavo in 4s. Gathered in pairs of half sheets, signed A, four leaves, A2, four leaves, B, four leaves, B2, et seq. The final xxxviii pp. are an Aanshangsel van het Nederduitsch en Maleisch woordenboek. All Malay words are in Jawi script. NUC pre-1956 503:314 (NR 0410583).

**1825a:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire malai, hollandais et français, par C. P. J. Elout [1795-1843], traduit du dictionnaire malais et anglais de W[illiam] Marsden [1754-1836].* Harlem: Jean Enschedé et fils, 1825. Contemporary brown quarter-leather and black marbled paper over boards, spine lettered in gold. Pp. [4] I-III IV-XV XVI, <sup>2</sup>I-III IV-XXI XXII-XXIV, 1 2-432. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes separate Dutch title page, translator's preface in Dutch and French, Marsden's preface in Dutch and French, the Malay alphabet, and a table of contents for the grammar (which is not included in this copy), and the Malay alphabet, followed immediately by the 432 page translation of the English-Malay portion of Marsden's dictionary, with Dutch-Malay, pp. [1]-202, and French-Malay, pp. [203]-432..". This copy appears to combine part of the first 1825 edition bound with the first edition of the translation of the second part of the dictionary, but without title page. This copy with the ink ownership stamp of Eugene de Froberville on the title page. De Froberville was co-author of *Voyage a Madagascar et aux iles Comores (1823 a 1830)*, Paris: L. Desessart, 1840. This appears to be the second French-Malay dictionary, preceded only by a dictionary published the previous year in Paris by Bose.

"Marsden's grammar and dictionary of 1812 were translated into Dutch in 1824 and 1825-26, respectively; they became an indispensable part of the Dutch tradition of Malay studies" (Collins, *Malay, World Language of the Ages*).

**1825b:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire malai, hollandais et français, par C. P. J. Elout*

[1795-1843], traduit du dictionnaire malais et anglais de W[illiam] Marsden [1754-1836]. Harlem: Jean Enschedé et fils, 1825. 2 p. l., xxi, [1] p., 1 l., 604 p. 28 x 23 cm. Contemporary [original?] binding with original printed label. This copy with the bookplate of John Lawson. Copies of this title at Berkeley, LOC and NYPL also give 604 pages, with the note that "The *Dictionnaire hollandais et malai, suivi d'un Dictionnaire français et malai, par C.P.J. elout; d'après le Dictionnaire anglais et malai de mr. W. Marsden, Harlem, 1826*, forms the 2d part of this work."

**1825c:** [LILLY] *Maleisch, Nederduitsch en Fransch woordenboek = Dictionnaire malai, hollandais et Français, par C.P.J. Elout; traduit du Dictionnaire malai et anglais de mr. W. Marsden*. Te Harlem; bij Johannes Enschedé en Zonen, 1825. [4], xxi, [3], 604 p.; 29 cm. (4to). Bound in marbled boards with drab paper shelfback, printed paper spine label; binding and label skuffed and imperfect. Translation of: *A dictionary of the Malayan language, in two parts, English and Malayan, and Malayan and English* .... 1812. Dutch and French title-pages and prelims. on facing pages. Malay words in Arabic characters followed by transcription in Roman type, glosses in Dutch and French. The *Dictionnaire hollandais et malai, suivi d'un Dictionnaire français et malai, par C.P.J. elout; d'après le Dictionnaire anglais et malai de mr. W. Marsden*, Harlem, 1826, form the 2nd part of this work. Cf. Voorberigt/Avant-propos, p. [ii]-v. NUC pre-1956 363:344 (NM 0243787).

**1826:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire hollandais et malai, suivi d'un Dictionnaire français et malai, de C. P. J. Elout [1795-1843], d'après le dictionnaire anglais et malais de W[illiam] Marsden [1754-1836]*. Added title page in Dutch: *Nederduitsch en Maleisch woordenboek, gevolgd van een Fransch en Maleisch woordenboek (vertaald) door C.P.J. Elout; naar het Engelsch en Maleisch woordenboek. Dictionnaire Hollandais et Malai, suivi d'un dictionnaire Français et Malai de W. Marsden*. Harlem: J. Enschedé et fils, 1826. Original parchment and blue marbled paper over boards, with original paper label printed in black. Pp. [6] 1 2-432. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. A translation of Marsden's English-Malay dictionary of 1812. This copy with the ink stamps of the Library of the Colonial Department of Holland. Dutch-Malay, pp. [1]-202, and French-Malay, pp. [203]-432.

**1863:** [LILLYbm] *Maleisch-nederduitsch woordenboek naar het werk van D', W. Marsden en andere Bronnen*, compiled by J[an] Pijnappel [1822-1901]. Haarlem, Amsterdam: Joh. Enschedé en Zonen; Frederik Muller, 1863, bound with *Supplement op het Maleisch-Nederduitsch Woordenboek van Dr. J. Pijnappel, Gz.*, by H[illebrandus] C[ornelius] Klinkert, 1869, with separate title page. Contemporary unlettered black quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards. Pp. I-V VI-XII, 1 2-272, [4] <sup>2</sup>1 2-275 276. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 265 (listing Maleisch-Hollandsch woordenboek of 1875, without indicating that this is the second edition). Malay-Dutch, pp. [1]-235, with the Malay-Dutch supplement, pp. <sup>2</sup>1 2-275. Klinkert's supplement is based on thirty years living among the Malay people. This copy with the ink stamp of the Nederlandsche Zendingsschool Oegstgeest, and with scattered notes and added words in ink in a contemporary hand.

"The supplement shows once more that a good Malay dictionary can not be the work of single person, but must be based on material from many people" (Preface to Supplement, tr: BM)

**1879:** [LILLYbm] *Nieuw Hollandsch-Maleisch, Maleisch-Hollandsch*

*woordenboek . Derde, veel vermeerderde en verbeterde druk*, by A. H. L. Badings. Schoonhoven: Nooten, 1879. Contemporary black quarter-cloth and brown marbled paper over boards. Pp. [4] [2] I 2-397 398. Third, greatly enlarged and improved edition. Not in Zauhmüller. This copy lacks a least one leaf of the preface to earlier editions, but the pages present indicate the second edition appeared in 1876. A brief preface to this third edition is included. Dutch-Malay, pp. [17]-184, a special Dutch-Malay list of sea terms, pp. [217]-224, and Malay-Dutch, pp. [227]-368.

**1880:** see under **ACEHNESE**.

**1885:** [LILLY] *Nieuw Nederlandsch-maleisch woordenboek*, by H. C. Klinkert. Leiden: Brill, 1885. Original green cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [4] I II-VIII, I 2-811 812. First edition. Cf. Zauhmüller, col. 265 (listing only later edition of 1916 and 1926-47). Dutch-Malay, pp. [1]-811.

**1887:** see under **NIAS**.

**1889:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire Français-Malais et Malais-Français, précédé par un précis de grammaire malaise*, by J. Montano, by J[ohn] Errington de la Croix [1848-1905]. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1889. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] I II-XLVIII, I 2-252. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. French-Malay, pp. [1]-113, and Malay-French, pp. [115]-249, with errata, pp. [251]-252. First portable French dictionary of Malay.

"After the considerable works published on the Malay language up to now, in English, Dutch and French, I have no pretensions to undertaking anything new. I have only desired to fill a gap by offering to my compatriots who travel to or stay in Malaysia, a portable vocabulary that they will find useful, I hope, for the everyday uses of practical life. The dialect is, in a general way, that of the nearby island of Malacca, where I have often sojourned... In composing this little volume, I have been inspired by the works of Marsden, Crawford, Abbé Favre, W.E. Maxwell and F.A. Swettenham" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1892:** [LILLYbm] *Nieuw Maleisch-Nederlandsch Zakwoordenboek, ten behoeve van hen, die het Maleisch met Latijnsch karakter beoefenen*, by H[illebrandus] C[ornelius] Klinkert. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1892. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [8] 1-400. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Malay-Dutch, pp. 1-399, with corrigenda, pp. 399-400. This copy with the ownership signature "Joh. Retzlaff, Batavia / 1908" on the title page.

**1893a:** see **1893** under **SULU**.

**1893b:** [LILLY] *Nieuw Maleisch-Nederlandsch woordenboek*, by H. C. Klinkert. Leiden: Brill, 1893. Original green cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [4] I-III IV-VII VIII, 712. First edition. Cf. Zauhmüller, col. 265 (listing only later edition of 1916 and 1926-47). Malay-Dutch, pp. [1]-712.

**1894-1902:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Malay language: Malay-English* [in five parts], by Hugh [Charles] Clifford [1866-1941] and Frank Athelstane Swettenham [1850-1946]. Taiping, Perak: Printed for the authors at the Govt. Print. Off., 1894-1902. 1 p., iii, iii-vi, 509 p.; 29 cm. In original wrappers lettered and decorated in black, as issued in parts: Part I.—The letter A, in gray wrappers; Part II—The letter B, in gray wrappers; Part III—The letter Ch., in blue wrappers; Part IV—the letters D, E and F, in tan wrappers; Part V—the letter G, in brown wrappers. Note: Each part has special t.p., not included in paging. Contains letters A-G inclusive. Zauhmüller 265.

**1894a:** [LILLYbm] *Lijst van Woorden in het Maleish, Hollandsch, Rottineesche en Timoreesch*, by E. F. Kleian. Batavia: Albrecht & Rusche, 1894. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1 2-76 [4]. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Reprinted from the *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde*, Vol. 37. Malay-Dutch-Roti-Timorese [Uab Meto] vocabulary, pp. 3-76. No preliminary matter except for a brief explanation of the symbols used.

**1894b:** [LILLY] *Neues Wörterbuch der Deutschen, Malaischen und Halländischen Sprache*, by A. H. L. Badings. Amsterdam: Verlagsgesellschaft "Elsevier", 1894. Zaubmüller 265. Original red cloth lettered in black. First edition. Appears to be the first German-Malay dictionary.

**1894c:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of the English and Malay Languages with notes. Third edition. Vol. I- English-Malay*, by Frank A[thelstane] Swettenham. Paris: Ernest Laroux, 1894. Original olive-green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] III-XXXII, 1 2-245 246-248. Third edition. Vol. I only of two volume set. English-Malay, pp. [1]-166. This copy with ink ownership inscription dated 3 November 1896. Reprints the introductions to the first (1881) and second (1885) editions.

Revised edition **1896:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of the English and Malay Languages with notes. Revised edition (Vol. II)*, by Frank A[thelstane] Swettenham. London: W. B. Wittingham, 1896. Original olive-green quarter-leather and marbled paper over boards, spine with stamped black panel, lettered in gold. Pp. i-iii iv-xv xvi, 1 2-130 131-136. Revised edition (of the second edition, which appeared in 1887). A two-volume edition appeared in 1881. Zaubmüller, col. 265 (listing only the two volume edition, Shanghai, 1922-1927). This copy with an ink ownership inscription: "C. H. Knox, Rifle Brigade / Singapore June 21/97." Malay-English, pp. [1]-128. Vol. I was English-Malay.

Eighth edition **1909:** [IUW] *Vocabulary of the English and Malay languages with notes*, by Sir Frank A. Swettenham... Eighth edition... Shanghai [etc.] Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., 1909. 20 cm.

**1902:** [LILLYbm] *Malay-English vocabulary: containing 6500 Malay words or phrases with their English equivalents together with an appendix of household, nautical and medical terms, etc.*, by W[illiam] G[irdlestone] Shellabear [1862-1947]. Singapore: American Mission Press, 1902. Original reddish-brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. i-iii iv-xii, 1 2-141 142-146. First edition. Malay-English, pp. [1]-131, and appendix of English-Malay words thematically arranged, pp. [133]-141.

"This Vocabulary has been prepared for use in connection with my 'Practical Malay Grammar'... [but] it has been thought better to published the vocabularies separately and to make them as complete as is consistent with the low price at which such works are expected to sell. The list of words which is here offered to the public contains over six thousand words and phrases... The omission of the Arabic characters has enabled the printers to put out this work in a very compact form and at a cost considerably below what it would otherwise have been... In the preparation of this vocabulary I am particularly indebted to Favre's Malay-French Dictionary and to Klinkert's Malay-Dutch Pocket Dictionary. When in doubt as to the precise meaning of a word I have occasionally referred to Wilkinson's Dictionary, Part I, but as the second part has not yet

been published this work has only been referred to in regard to such words as come in the first half of the Malay alphabet" (Preface).

Second, revised and enlarged edition **1912**: [LILLYbm] *Malay-English vocabulary containing over 7000 Malay words or phrases with their English equivalents, together with an appendix of household, nautical and medical terms, etc.*, by W[illiam] G[irdlestone] Shellabear. Singapore: Printed and Published by The Methodist Publishing House, 1912. Original maroon cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xii, 1 2-157 158 [p.iv misnumbered as v]. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Malay-English, pp. [1]-157, double columns. This copy with the contemporary ownership signature of Montague Moore. An 8-page advertising booklet of the Methodist Publishing House, dated "March, 1912" is tipped at the end of the book.

"The demand for a new edition of this vocabulary has enabled me to correct a few errors which crept into the first edition, and to add a number of words which, though not in frequent use, are liable to be met with by the student. An attempt has also been made in this edition to indicate words which are peculiar to the Malay spoken by the 'Babas,' or Straits-born Chinese" (Preface to the Second Edition).

Third edition, revised and enlarged **1925**: [IUW] *Malay-English vocabulary; containing over 7000 Malay words or phrases, with their English equivalents, together with an appendix of household, nautical and medical terms, etc.*, by Rev. W.G. Shellabear. 3d ed., rev. and enl. Singapore, Methodist publishing house, 1925. xii, 157 p. 22 cm. Label inserted: London, K. Paul Trench, Trubner & co. ltd.

**1903**: see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1902-1903**: [LILLYbm] *A Malay-English dictionary [Part I]; Part II (Sin to Nya); Part III. Appendices, Index, Addenda and Corrigenda*, by R[ichard] J[ames] Wilkinson [1867-1941]. Singapore: Kelly & Walsh, 1903, 1902-1903. Contemporary brown half-calf and brown cloth over boards, spines lettered in gold. Pp. [Part I] [2] 1 2-355 356; [Part II] [2] 357-700; [Part III] 701-702, <sup>1</sup>i ii, <sup>2</sup>i ii-ix x, 703-705 706-717 718, [2] <sup>3</sup>i ii-liv, [2] <sup>4</sup>i ii-v vi. Part I in second printing. First edition of Parts II-III. Zaunmüller, col. 265 (listing only the 2-vol. edition of 1932, along with the 7<sup>th</sup> abridged edition of 1949, and the 1956 2-vol. reprint of the full unabridged edition). Parts I and II were originally published together in 1901-1902. Part III was first added in 1903. It appears that some copies contain Parts I-III all in first printings. This copy combines Part I dated 1903 with the first 1902-1903 edition of Parts II-III. Malay-English, pp. [1]-355, 357-700, Malay index, pp. <sup>3</sup>[i]-liv, a Malay list of wild birds, pp. <sup>4</sup>[i]-ii, of snakes, pp. <sup>4</sup>iii, a list of words omitted, p. <sup>4</sup>iv, and corrections, p. <sup>4</sup>v.

"It is often thought that the merits of a Malay Dictionary are to be measured by the number of new words that it contains. This is a somewhat narrow view of the matter.... A story is related of a local student who was delighted to discover a term so rare that it was confined to folk-lore about the otter; his pleasure was dampened by the exclamation of one of his hearers, 'think how useful this word will be to all of us'... [M]y primary aim has been the more precise explanation and illustration of the better-known words rather than the inclusion of the less-known.... But for the existence of the Dictionaries of

Klinkert, Pijnappel, and von Dewall, this work would have been impossible on its present scale. They in their turn owed much to the labour of predecessors such as Roorda van Eysinga, who owed much to Marsden. I have also been greatly assisted by... the unfinished Malay-English Dictionary of Mr. Clifford and Sir Frank Swettenham" (Preface to Part III).

**1904:** [LILLYbm] *Bijdragen tot de kennis van het Midden Maleisch (Besemahsch en Serawajsch dialect)*, by O[scar] L[ewis] Helfrich. Batavia: Landsdrukkerij, 1904. Later full black cloth, with original front wrapper mounted on front cover. Pp. i-iii iv, 1-3 4-284. First edition. Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, Deel LIII. Not in Zaunmüller. Middle-Malay-Dutch word list, pp. [3]-194, with four plates showing detailed vocabulary for wooden houses on stilts.

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *Kelly & Walsh's Handbook of the Malay Language for the use of tourists and residents (Third edition)*. Singapore: Kelly & Walsh, 1906. Original limp dark blue-green cloth, lettered in gold. Pp. [4] i ii-iv v-x, 1-98. Third edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Second edition was 1903; first edition unascertained.

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *An abridged Malay-English dictionary (romanised)*, by R[ichard] J[ames] Wilkinson [1867-1941]. Kuala Lumpur: Printed at the F.M.S. Government Press, 1908. Original dark brown cloth over boards; original printed paper labels on spine with title and author. Pp. [8] 1 2-248. First edition thus. Not in Zaunmüller (who lists, col. 265, the 2 vol. unabridged dictionary of 1932 and later edition). Malay-English, pp. [1]-248. This copy with a printed book label pasted on inside front cover: 'CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT | TAIPING, | PERAK, | F.M.S.' With the blindstamp of Pritchard Booksellers Penang on the title page. Wilkinson's Malay-English dictionary was published by Kelly & Walsh in 1901-2 (2 vols. in one). The second part, English-Malay, appeared in the second edition in 1922 (first edition unascertained).

"In preparing this abridged edition of a larger work my aim has been to supply a full Malay vocabulary in a book of conveniently small size" (Preface).

**1934:** [LILLYbm] *Nieuw praktisch Nederlandsch-Maleisch woordenboek*, by W. H. Ridderhof & C. D. L. Janssen. Zutphen: W. J. Thieme & Co., 1934. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in gold and blind. Pp. [8] 1-260. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Dutch-Malay, pp. 1-260. The dictionary includes business, nautical and other terms not found in other dictionaries, as well as usage on Java, according to the preface. This copy with the ink stamp of the Middelbare Koloniale Landbouwschool Deventer.

**1936:** [LILLYbm] *Nieuw praktisch Maleis-Nederlands woordenboek*, by W. H. Ridderhof. Zutphen: W. J. Thieme & Co., 1936. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind (uniform with Dutch-Malay volume). Pp. [8] 1-218. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Malay-Dutch, pp. 1-218.

**1937:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Colloquial Malay (Malay-English & English-Malay)*, by R[ichard] O. Winstedt. Singapore: Kelly & Walsh Limited, 1937. Original dark blue quarter cloth and brown paper, printed in black, over boards. No edition indicated. Zaunmüller, col. 265 (with date of 1952). Preface dated 1920.

**1939:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Malayan Medicine*, by John D[esmond] Gimlette & H[enry] W[agstaffe] Thomson. London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press, 1939. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket,

gray-green lettered in black. Pp. *i-v* vi-xvi, 1 2-259 260. First edition. Malay-English, pp. [1]-250, and a classified English-Malay index, pp. [251]-259.

"This work represents the last work of a well-known member of the Medical Service of the Malayan Government, completed and edited after his death. It contains, in the form of a Malay-English Dictionary, the names of ailments and a description of the remedies prescribed for them by native practitioners, together with articles on many allied subjects. An English-Malay index has been added to facilitate reference" (from the front flap of the dust jacket).

Reprinted **1971**: [IUW] *A dictionary of Malayan medicine*, by John D. Gimlette. Edited and completed by H. W. Thomson. With a foreword by Malcolm Watson. Kuala Lumpur, New York, Oxford University Press [1971]. xvi, 259 p. 22 cm. Oxford in Asia paperbacks. Reprint of the 1939 ed. Bibliography: p. [xv]-xvi.

**1942**: [LILLYbm] *A Pocket vocabulary of Malay, Pidgin English and Japanese phrases: for the use of U.S. troops in the Southwest Pacific Area*. United States Army Forces, Pacific. General Staff, G-2. N.p.: 1942. 96 pp. 13.3 cm. "Not for sale or distribution" on fly-leaf. English-Malay, pp. 16-46, Malay-English, pp. 47-76, and Pidgin English-English, pp. [79]-84, with an appendix of English-Japanese words and phrases, pp. [86]-90.

**1944**: [LILLY] *A Malay dictionary; Malay-English; English-Malay*, prepared in the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, United States Army Forces in the Far East. [Sydney; U.S. Army, 1944] (Sydney; Alfred Henry Pettifer, Acting Government Printer) xvi, [3], 285 p.; 21 cm. Edited by R. R. Dykstra; principal translator, Johanna C. Riedhorst. "1 June 1944 ... published for the use of the United States Armed Forces in the Southwest Pacific area by command of General MacArthur."--p. [ii]. Imprint from NUC pre-1956 and colophon. t.p. verso. From the Breon Mitchell collection of bi-lingual dictionaries. Also issued online. Bound in orange cloth lettered in black. NUC pre-1956 610:149 (NU 0056711).

"The following Malay-English Dictionary is based primarily on a translation of Van Ronkel's Malay-Dutch Dictionary amplified and amended to meet the specific need of United States Forces operating in territory where Malay is the common medium of expression. ... The birthplace of the Malayan language is the island of Sumatra. From here it spread in the thirteenth century to the peninsula of Malacca and subsequently, as the result of Malay immigration, over the greater part of the Eastern Archipelago. Under Indian influence Malay adopted a large number of Sanskrit words, and later, owing to the advance of the Mohammedan religion and civilization, borrowed largely from Arabia, and later still from Western languages, especially Portuguese and Dutch" (Note).

**1944**: [LILLYbm] *Handbook of the Malay Language containing Phrases, Grammar and Dictionary with special attention to Military and Vocational Requirements*, by Eduard F[erdinand] Winckel. South Pasadena, California: P.D. and Ione Perkins, 1944. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *I-vi* vii-viii *xix-xii*, 1-5 6-183 184. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Malay dictionary, pp. [85]-183.

"Dedicated to *Indonesia*, my native land. May this book help in the early liberation from the usurpers. *Salam dan Bahagia!*" "This handbook deals primarily with the conversational language which is in common use throughout the thousands of islands of

the Netherlands East Indies, the Malayan Peninsula, parts of Siam, Burma, Indo-China, and the Philippine Islands. Without a knowledge of this language, it is practically impossible to conduct any kind of business or vocation in Indonesia... Attention must be called to a peculiarity of Malay speech. Certain words are used by the natives only when addressing their superiors, such as their chiefs, or white people - never vice-versa. In this handbook, these words - which will be heard, but seldom used by the Westerner - are designated 'polite.' There are also some words which the natives use only when speaking to a subordinate or close relative. The Occidental might use them occasionally - to a coolie for instance. These are designated 'familiar'" (Foreword).

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *A simple but complete grammar of the Malay language including an English-Malay vocabulary, a Malay-English dictionary, three appendices and a number of translation exercises*, by James Pearce. Perth: [the author?] Service Printing Co., 1944. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and ochre. Pp. 1-4 5-192. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. OCLC lists an edition of 1944 published by the Malay Publishing House of 235 pp. that appears to be a commercial edition, still in print as late as 1960. English-Malay, pp. 83-114, and Malay-English, pp. 117-192. This copy with the ink stamp of the Australian Army Educational Library.

"[This is] the most comprehensive Text Book in the Malay language available anywhere, and it is published at a price well within the means of all" (Foreword). "The millions who speak [Malay] have been, almost overnight, precipitated into the maelstrom of active world economy and politics. They lived on the outer edge until 1941. Intercourse between us and these near neighbours will expand to gigantic proportions in the post-war era. Opportunities for trade, opportunities for securing posts as officials and as commercial representatives, will be plentiful... Who knows how close will be the relationship between Australians and Malays in the post-war era?" (Introduction).

**1945:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Standard Malay (Malay-English)*, by Vernon E[dwards] Hendershot & W[illiam] G[irdlestone] Shellabear. Mountain View, California: Pacific Press Publishing Association, 1945. Original gray-green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black; dust jacket red, white and blue, lettered in white. Pp. [2] 1-6 7-235 236. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 265.

"The Malay-English part of *A Dictionary of Standard Malay* makes its appearance in the United States at a time when Indonesia and Malaya are cut off from direct communication with us because of the war in the Pacific" (Preface, Hendershot). "This dictionary is based to some extent of the Malay-English vocabulary of about 6,500 words which I published at Singapore in 1902. Dr. Hendershot was formerly an educator and missionary in Malaya and Borneo, making frequent visits to Java and Sumatra. He has brought the book up to date by the addition of a large number of words, and especially those words which are used in the Netherlands Indies" (Foreword, Shellabear).

**1950a:** [IUW] *A practical modern English-Malay dictionary*, by Richard Winstedt. 2nd ed., rev. Singapore, Kelly & Walsh, 1954. 388 p. 19 cm.

**1950b:** [IUW] *Malayisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Malayisches Wörterbuch*, by Gerhard Kahlo. Berlin, Akademie-Verlag, 1950. 422 p. 18 cm.

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *A Practical Modern Malay-English Dictionary with an Appendix of Arabic Spellings*, by Sir Richard Winstedt. Singapore: Kelly & Walsh Limited, [1953]. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black: d.j. green, lettered in black. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 265.

"With changed conditions in life and the introduction of modern ideas in the fields of politics, warfare, and science, the Malay language has acquired... a far larger vocabulary than it had when Sir Richard Winstedt compiled his now famous large *English-Malay Dictionary*... This volume, which has been designed for all races of Malaya, is a companion work to *A Practical Modern English-Malay Dictionary* by the same author" (from the dust jacket).

Second edition, revised and enlarged **1957**: [IUW] *A practical modern Malay-English dictionary*, by Richard Winstedt. 2d ed., rev. and enl. Singapore; Marican, [1957] 203 p.

**1957a**: [IUW] *A Malay-English dictionary (romanised)*, by R.J. Wilkinson. London; Macmillan; New York; St. Martin's, 1957. 2 v. (iv, 1291 p.); 26 cm. Malay language--Dictionaries--English.

**1957b**: [LILLYbm] *Buku Kata Tiga Bahasa Melayu-Inggeris-China Dengan Bunyi Melayu dan China. Vocabulary in Three Languages, Malay-English-Chinese (with Pronunciation)* [Title also in Chinese characters], by Jamaluddin bin Haji Ibrahim. Seremban: Anika Store, [1957]. Original blue-gray cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [6] 1-192 193-198. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Preliminary material in Indonesian and Chinese.

**1958**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of English-Malay and Malay-English*, by Sulaiman Bin Ahmad. Kuala Lumpur: Jubilee (Book) Store, 1958. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] [English-Malay]1-150 [2] [Malay-English] 1-150. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller.

"Translating English words into Malay and vice-versa has been my profession for life and it is hoped that this dictionary which is compiled entirely from that experience, an experience extending over forty years, would be of great use to the people of Malaya..." (Preface).

**1958**: [LILLYbm] *An Unabridged English-Malay Dictionary*, by Richard Winstedt. Singapore: Marican & Sons, 1958. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in black; d.j. green, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-6 7-398 [2]. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. English-Malay, pp. 7-395, with appendix, pp. 396-398. This copy with ownership inscription: "Personal property of S. P. Miller" inside front cover. (An ink stamp in a companion volume reads: "Spencer Paul Miller | American Embassy | Kuala Lumpur, Malaya").

"It is more than forty years since Sir Richard Winstedt published his well-known large *English-Malay Dictionary*. The present companion volume to his *Unabridged Malay-English Dictionary* is an entirely new work with closer definitions of old words and a large number of additional English words that of recent years have found Malay or Indonesian equivalents, following the cultural and political progress of the Malay race. This new work should be invaluable to all who wish to speak or write Malaya's national language idiomatically and with precision" (from the front flap of the dust jacket).

**1959**: [IUW] *An unabridged Malay-English dictionary*, by Richard Winstedt. Third edition with a new appendix. Singapore; Marican and Sons, 1959. 375 p.; 23 cm. Based on the work of Richard James Wilkinson.

**1966**: [IUW] *An unabridged new crown dictionary of national language, English-Malay*, by Dr. S. Santoso. 2d ed. Singapore, Phoenix Publications, 1966. 366 p. New crown dictionary of national language, English-Malay.

25<sup>th</sup> edition **1968**: [IUW] *Unabridged standard new crown dictionary of national language: Malay-English, English-Malay*, by S. Santoso. 25th ed. Singapore, Phoenix, 1968. 526 p.

**ca. 1967**: [LILLYbm] *Malay-English. English-Malay Dictionary*. No place, no publisher, n.d. [pre-1968]. Bound in red cloth over boards, lettered in red. with homemade cloth tabs. Ff. 130, reproduced from typescript. With the ownership signature of Lynn Ray Callender (Ph.D. 1968).

**1968**: [IUW] *New Crown Dictionary of national language: Malay-English, English-Malay*, by S. Santoso. 11th ed. Singapore, Phoenix Company, 1968. 1 v. (various pagings).

12<sup>th</sup> edition **1969**: [IUW] *Practical new crown dictionary of national language, Malay - English, English - Malay.*, by Suwito Santoso. 12th ed. Singapore, Phoenix Co., 1969. 345, 506 p.

**1970a**: [IUW] *Istilah kejuruteraan: Inggeris-Melayu*, by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. First edition. [Chetakan 1.] Kuala Lumpur, 1970. xvi, 542 p. 19 cm. English-Malay dictionary of technology.

**1970b**: [IUW] *Istilah undang-undang: Inggeris-Melayu*, by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. First edition. [Cetakan 1.] Kuala Lumpur, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 1970. xv, 323 p. 18 cm. English-Malay law dictionary.

**1970c**: [LILLYbm] *Mini Dictionary Malay-English English-Malay*, by Haji Abdul Musa. Singapore: Central News Agency, 1970. Original red, white, and blue wrappers, lettered in red, white, and blue. Printed dos-a-dos. 307 pp. [English-Malay]; 220 pp. [Malay-English], with pp. 221-284 printed on yellow paper with "rules of grammar ... and other relevant matter ... of immense value to candidates sitting for ... public examinations." First edition.

"It is my earnest hope that this MINI DICTIONARY be a constant companion to every student. It has been aptly sized so as to enable every student to carry it along with him. It can fit easily into a pocket."

**1975 [1992]**: [IUW] *Bahasa Malaysia-English, English-Bahasa Malaysia*, by Haji Abdul Rahman bin Yusop; [general editor, W.T. McLeod] Revised ed. Glasgow; HarperCollins, c1975 (1992 printing) xxiv, 614 p.; 11 cm. Collins gem. Cover title: Malay dictionary, Malay-English, English-Malay. Latest reprint 1992. Over 46,000 references.

**1976 [1978]**: [IUW] *A Malay-English dictionary*, by A.E. Coope. Student ed. London; New York; Macmillan, 1978, c1976. iv, 310, vii, 189 p.; 18 cm. Cover title: Macmillan's Malay-English English-Malay dictionary. "Revised in the new Malay spelling (ejaan baru)."

New edition **1983**: [IUW] *Malay-English, English-Malay dictionary*, by A.E. Coope. Rev. ed. New York; Hippocrene Books, 1993. vi, 631 p.; 22 cm. Hippocrene standard dictionary "Originally published by Macmillan Education Limited"--T.p. verso.

**1977**: [IUW] *Malažišsko-russko-angliški slovar'; okolo 1500 slov*, by N. V. Rott, V. A. Pogadaev, A. P. Pavlenko. Moskva; Russkii ĭazyk, 1977. 400 p.; 21 cm. Russian in Cyrillic script. Added t. p.: Kamus Malaysia-Russia-Inggeris. Bibliography: p. 8. Malay-Russian-English dictionary.

**1986:** [IUW] *Russko-malažišskii slovar'*; *okolo 30,000 slov*, by V.A. Pogadaev, N.V. Rott; pod redaktsiē V.A. Pogadaeva. Moskva; "Russkii ĭazyk", 1986. 502 p.; 23 cm. Title on added t.p.: Kamus bahasa Russia-bahasa Malaysia. Malay-Russian-Russian-Malay dictionary.

**2013:** [IUW] *Kamus Cina-Melayu Dewan* = 国家语文局华马词典.  
Kamus Cina-Melayu Dewan = Guo jia yu wen ju Hua Ma ci dian. Cetakan pertama. Kuala Lumpur; Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka; United Publishing House (M) Sdn. Bhd., 2013. xiii, 28, 1021 pages; 23 cm Chinese-Malay dictionary. Includes index.

[**MALAYALAM**] Malayalam /mɒləˈjɑːləm/ (മലയാളം, Malayāḷam [mələjaːləm]) is a language spoken in India, predominantly in the state of Kerala. It is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India and was designated a Classical Language in India on 2013. It belongs to the Dravidian family of languages and is spoken by some 38 million people. Modern Malayalam still preserves many words from the ancient Tamil vocabulary of Sangam literature. Due to its lineage deriving from both Tamil and Sanskrit, the Malayalam script has the largest number of letters among the Indian language orthographies. The Malayalam script includes letters capable of representing almost all the sounds of all Indo-Aryan and Dravidian languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mal. Alternate Names: Alealum, Malayalani, Malayali, Malean, Maliyad, Mallealle, Mopla.

**1772:** [LILLY] *Alphabetum grandonico-malabaricum sive samscrudonicum*, Peani, Clemente, d. 1782. Romae, typis Sac. congregationis de propag. fide, 1772. The earliest printed examples of Malabarese type, now known as Malayalam.

**1846:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of high and colloquial Malayalim and English, dedicated by permission to His Highness the Rajah of Travancore*, by B[enjamin Bailey [1791-1871]]. Cottayam: Printed at the Church Mission Press, 1846. Contemporary brown leather over boards, decorated and lettered in blind. Pp. *i-v* vi-viii, 1 2-852. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 264. Malayalam-English, pp. [1]-852. J. Ph. Fabricius published a Malabar [Malayalam] and English Dictionary near Madras in 1779. Bailey makes no mention of this dictionary.

"With reference to the work now submitted to the public the Author would... remark that it is the first of its kind ever published, and he flatters himself that it will prove of service to those who are desirous of obtaining a tolerably competent knowledge of the Malayalim language.... A work of this kind has long been a great desideratum.... Very soon after his arrival in the country, upwards of twenty-nine years ago, he commenced collecting materials in order to supply this desideratum at some future period, should it please God to spare his life, which He has mercifully done.... Being the first work of its kind ever published it cannot be expected to be entirely free from defect.... There still remains another desideratum to which the attention of the Author has been drawn, viz. an English and Malayalim Dictionary to accompany the present work. He has prepared sufficient materials to commence printing such a work, and should his life be spared, he hopes to publish it..." (Preface).

**1871-1872:** [LILLYbm] *A Malayalam and English dictionary*, by Hermann Gundert (1814-1893). Mangalore; London: C. Stolz; Trubner & Co., 1871-1872. Contemporary red half-leather and red cloth over boards, lettered in gold, preserving the original colored wrappers of the Prospectus and all five parts. Pp. [2] I-III IV-XVIII, 1 2-

1116. First edition, issued in parts. Zaunmüller, col. 264. This copy with release stamp from the British Museum, in the BM binding with "British Museum" and crown in gold on front and rear covers, and "British Museum" stamped on top edge. Malayalam-English, pp. [1]-1116.

"The *materials* for this work have been collected during more than twenty-five years' study of the language. The words have been taken from all available sources, from the lips of speakers of all ranks, castes and occupations, from the letters and records of many different districts, and from the writers in prose and poetry of every age.... To discard coarse and even obscene modes of speech, has not been thought advisable, however much their existence and currency may be regretted. They are marked 'obsc.', as was done by the fathers of Vorapoli in their day, that they may be avoided.... It is one of the chief defects of [the Rev. Mr. Bailey's Dictionary (Cottayam, 1846)] that it does not discriminate between Malayalam and Sanscrit terms and leaves the student completely in the dark, both as regards the etymology and the proportional importance of words. For it concedes to unknown and useless words... as well as to those that are comparatively unimportant... more space, than to words of the genuine native stock that occur frequently in idioms of daily current use" (Preface).

Reprinted **1999**: [IUW] *Malayalam-English dictionary*, by H[ermann] Gundert. New Delhi; Asian Educational Services, 1999. xviii, 1116 p.; 23 cm. Reprint of: *A Malayalam and English dictionary*. 1872. Subtitle in Malayalam.

**1907**: [LILLY] *An English-Malayalam dictionary*, by Tobias Zacharias. Mangalore: Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, 1907. xiv, 1386 p.; 22 cm. Contemporary half-leather and maroon paper over boards, with "Dic." in ink on the spine. Ownership signature of S. J. Cohen dated 1952. Zaunmüller 264 lists only the second edition of 1933, *Anglo-Malayalam* (see below).

Second edition **1933**: [LILLYbm] *Anglo-Malayalam dictionary. Second Edition*, by Tobias Zacharias, revised and enlarged by his son, Oliver Zacharias. Mangalore: Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository, 1933. Original black half-leather and yellow cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xiv, 1 2-1362 1363-1364. Second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 264. The first edition appeared in 1907 (see above). English-Malayalam, pp. 1-1362.

"A second edition of this dictionary has been necessitated by the increasing demand for it. The Publishers, who own the copyright, deemed it fit to entrust the revision of the book by me, probably, because I am the son of the Original Compiler. The aim of the revision has been to include Malayalam terms and expressions current in Travancore and Cochin usage, which did not find place in the Original Edition" (Preface to the Second Edition).

Reprinted **1999**: [IUW] *English-Malayalam dictionary*, by Tobias Zacharias; revised and enlarged by Oliver F.E. Zacharias. 2nd ed. New Delhi; Asian Educational Services, 1999. xiv, 1362 p.; 22 cm. Reprint. Originally published: 1933.

**1969:** [IUW] *Sridevi Malayalam-English dictionary*. Compiled by Karunakara Menon Vadakkekara. Revised and enlarged second edition. Ernakulam, C.I.C.C. Book House, 1969. 1220 p. Added t.p. in Malayalam.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Malaialam-russkii slovar. okolo 40 000 slov*, Mikhail Sergeevich Andronov. Moscow: "Sov. entsiklopediia," 1971. Original orange cloth over boards, lettered in silver and blind. Pp. 1-5 6-871 872. First edition. Malayalam-Russian, pp. [15]-826. First Russian dictionary of Malayalam. A Russian-Malayalam dictionary appeared in 1984. Second copy: IUW.

**[MALAYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** The Malay or Malayan languages are a group of closely related languages spoken by Malays and related peoples across Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Southern Thailand and the far southern parts of the Philippines. They have traditionally been classified as Malay, Para-Malay, and Aboriginal Malay, but this reflects geography and ethnicity rather than a proper linguistic classification. The Malayan languages are mutually unintelligible to varying extents, though the distinction between language and dialect is unclear in many cases (Wiki).

**1817:** [LILLY] *The history of Java*. By Thomas Stamford Raffles, Esq. ...; In two volumes ...; With a map and plates. London:: Printed for Black, Parbury, and Allen, Booksellers to the Hon. East-India Company ... and John Murray ..., 1817. 2 v.: ill., facsim., fronts., maps (1 fold. col.), ports.; 27 cm. (4to). Bound in quarter calf, marbled boards. A comparative vocabulary of the Maláyu, Jávan, Madurese, Báli and Lampúng languages, vol. II. p. [lxxi]-clxvi; Comparative vocabulary of the Sánskrit, Káwi, and Páli, p. clxvii; Vocabulary [English-]Kawi, p. clxviii-clxxiv; Comparative vocabulary of the Bugis, Makasar, Mandhar, Búton, Sasak, Bíma, Sembáwa, Tembóra and Endé languages, p. [cxcviii-cic]; Comparative vocabulary of the Gunung Talu, TMenadu, Ternati, Sang'ir, Sirang or Ceram, and Saporúa languages, p. [cc-cci]. Printers' imprint on verso of t.p. and at end of each vol.: Printed by Cox and Baylis ... Advertisements: [1] p. at end of v. 2 (Abbey records two leaves). From the library of C.R. Boxer.

**[MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** The Malayo-Polynesian languages are a subgroup of the Austronesian languages, with approximately 385.5 million speakers. The Malayo-Polynesian languages are spoken by the Austronesian people of the island nations of Southeast Asia and the Pacific Ocean, with a smaller number in continental Asia. Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam serve as the northwest geographic outlier, going well into the Malay peninsula. On the northern most geographical outlier does not pass beyond the north of Pattani, which is located in southern Thailand. Malagasy is spoken in the island of Madagascar located off the eastern coast of Africa in the Indian Ocean. Part of the language family shows a strong influence of Sanskrit and particularly Arabic as the Western part of the region has been a stronghold of Buddhism, Hinduism, and, since the 10th century, Islam (Wiki).

**1906:** [LILLY] *Ein Prodrömus zu einem vergleichenden wörterbuch der malaio-polynesischen sprachen für sprachforscher und ethnographen. Malaio-polynesische Forschungen*, by Dr. Renward Brandstetter. Zweite Reihe. III. Luzern: Verlag der Buchhandlung E. Haag, 1906. Original Wrpps, 8vo. 74pp. Arranged in three sections: 1. theoretical 2. Excerpt from a Malayo-Polynesian comparative dictionary, pp. [30]-68, and 3. a practical criticism of theory and excerpt.

**1941:** [LILLYbm] *Kleines vergleichendes malayo-polynesisches Wörterbuch*, by Gerhard Kahlo [1893- ]. Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz, 1941. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-9 10-78 79-80. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 305. Includes comparative vocabulary of over 200 German words arranged alphabetically, followed by equivalents in over 90 different Malayo-Polynesian languages, pp. 13-70, with a list of common stems with German meanings, pp. [71]-78. This copy with the ink stamps of the Ostasiatische Institut der Universität Leipzig.

"This little book merely offers a compilation of scattered individual bits of knowledge; naturally my own observations and conclusions are also included here and there. If there are occasional uncertainties, it arises from the thousand of sources from different eras with their sometimes limited perspectives.... In some areas we still lack precise information; as recently as 1932 Bernatzik found tribes in German New Guinea who had never seen a white man... It is not possible here to list all the hundreds of sources (texts, dictionaries, grammars, essays) employed. I merely mention that I began over thirty years ago with Brandstetter's methods; more recently Dempwolff clarified various matters for me in letters and in his works, for which I thank the now departed scholar publicly" (Basic Remarks, tr: BM).

[**MALDIVIAN**] Maldivian (divehi or divehi-bas) is an Indo-Aryan language predominantly spoken by about 350,000 people in the Maldives, where it is the national language. It is also the first language of nearly 10,000 people on the island of Minicoy in the Union territory of Lakshadweep, India, where the Mahl dialect of the Maldivian language is spoken. The ethnic autonym for the language, Divehi, is occasionally found in English as Dhivehi, which is the official spelling as well as the common usage in the Maldives. Maldivian is written in the Thaana script. The major dialects of Maldivian are Malé, Huvadhu, Mulaku, Addu, Haddhunmathee, and Maliku. The standard form of Maldivian is Malé, which is spoken in the Maldivian capital of the same name. The Maliku dialect spoken in Minicoy is officially referred to as Mahl by the Lakshadweep administration. This has been adopted by many authors when referring to Maldivian spoken in Minicoy. Maldivian is a descendent of Maharashtri Prakrit and is closely related to the Marathi, Konkani and Sinhalese languages, but not mutually intelligible with them. The English words atoll (a ring of coral islands or reefs) and dhoni (a vessel for inter-atoll navigation) are anglicised forms of the Maldivian words atoḷu and dōni (Wiki).

Ethnologue: div. Alternate Names: Dhivehi, Divehi, Divehi Bas, Divehli, Mali, Malikh, Malki.

**1619:** [LILLY] *Voyage de François Pyrard, de Laval: contenant sa navigation aux Indes orientales, Maldives, Moluques, Bresil: les diuers accidens, aduétudes & dangers qui luy sont arriuez en ce voyage, tant en allant & retournant, que pendant son sejour de dix ans dans ces païs là: avec la description des pays, moeurs, loix, façons de faire, police & gouvernement: du trafic & commerce qui s'y fait: des animaux, arbres, fruicts, & autres singularitez: divisé en deux parties ... avec vn petit dictionnaire de la langue des Maldives*, by François Pyrard de Laval [ca. 1570-1621]. A Paris: Chez Samuel Thiboust ... et chez la veufue Remy Dallin ..., Troisième et dernière ed., revue corrigée & augmentée de beaucoup outre les précédents, 1619. 2 v. ([xii], 366, [xxxii]; [xvi], 434, [lxiv] p.); 18 cm. Kress Lib.; S.457; Brunet.; IV:991. Note(s): Vol. 2 has its

own title page, and an added title page; *Traité et description des animaux ...* Also attributed to Jérôme Bignon and/or Pierre Bergeron. Cf. NUC, BN, Brunet. Originally published 1611, first thus in 1615. *Traité et description des animaux* is on p. 363 of v. 2 to the end; has special t.p. Includes indexes. Contemporary calf with spines decorated in gold. Third edition, first (and only?) with the “petit dictionnaire de la langue des Maldives”, consisting of a two-page introduction and ten pp. French-Maldivian, immediately following p. 434 of the second volume. From the library of Charles Boxer, with his signature.

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *Say it in Maldivian (Dhivehi)*, by H[assan] A[hmed] Maniku & J[ayaratna] B[anda] Disanayaka. Colombo, Sri Lanka: Lake House Investments, 1990. Original multi-colored wrappers, lettered in white, yellow and black, with an illustration on the front cover. Pp. [6] / 2-358. First edition. English-Dhivehi only, pp. 253-351.

"When in the Maldives it would help a great deal if you can speak Dhivehi, the language of the Maldivian" (from rear cover). "The language spoken by the Maldivians belongs to the Indo-Aryan group of languages and it has developed on its own line from the mainstream of Indian language...Maldivians are hospitable and they treat you with respect and love. They may invite you to their humble abodes with joy and try to help you. You, the gentle stranger, on these islands, are most honoured and welcomed...it is assumed that you would not venture so far off the main road as to need the complete mastery of the language...This is a 'first aid in Dhivehi', for minor risks you may want to take while in the Maldives. But, then, if adventure was not good for your nerves, you wouldn't be reading this booklet anyway!...Throughout this booklet the dialect spoken in Malé has been used. But at various points regional variants are given to show what a rich language Dhivehi is" (Introduction).

[**MALE**] Maale (also spelled Male), is an Omotic language spoken in the Omo Region of Ethiopia by the Male people. It is called Male (Ethiopia) in ISO 639-3 to distinguish it from Male (Papua New Guinea) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mdy. Alternate Names: Maale.

**1909:** see under **BONGU**.

[**MALECITE-PASSAMAQUODDY**] Malecite–Passamaquoddy (also known as Maliseet–Passamaquoddy) is an endangered Algonquian language spoken by the Maliseet and Passamaquoddy peoples along both sides of the border between Maine in the United States and New Brunswick, Canada. The language consists of two major dialects: Malecite, which is mainly spoken in the Saint John River Valley in New Brunswick; and Passamaquoddy, spoken mostly in the St. Croix River Valley of eastern Maine. However, the two dialects differ only slightly, mainly in accent. Malecite-Passamaquoddy was widely spoken by the indigenous people in these areas until around the post-World War II era, when changes in the education system and increased marriage outside of the speech community caused a large decrease in the number of children who learned or regularly used the language. As a result, in both Canada and the U.S. today, there are only 600 speakers of both dialects, and most speakers are older adults. Although the majority of younger people cannot speak the language (particularly the Passamaquoddy dialect), there is growing interest in teaching the language in community classes and in some schools (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pqm. Alternate Names: Maliseet-Passamaquoddy.

**1851:** [IUW] *The Indian of New-England, and the north-eastern provinces; a sketch of the life of an Indian hunter, ancient traditions relating to the Etchemin tribe, their modes of life, fishing, hunting, &c.; with vocabularies in the Indian and English, giving the names of the animals, birds, and fish; the most complete that has been given for New-England, in the languages of the Etchemin and Micmacs ... derived from Nicola Tenesles*, by a citizen of Middletown, Conn. Middletown, Conn.; Charles H. Pelton, printer, 1851. 24 p.; 21 cm. Attributed to Joseph Barratt. "Key to the Indian language of New-England"; p. 15-24.

**1899:** *Maliseet vocabulary*, by Montague Chamberlain [1844-1924]. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Cooperative Society, 1899. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-4 5-94 95-96. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Maliseet [Malecite] thematically arranged, pp. 18-66, with English-Maliseet phrases and sentences, pp. 67-92. The first substantial published vocabulary of the language.

"The tribe of Indians now commonly known as the Maliseets is confined chiefly to the valley of the River St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick. It includes, according to the official figures of 1892, six-hundred and fifty-three individuals; and for some years they have been slowly increasing in numbers.... The published vocabularies of the Maliseet tongue are very few.... Mr. Pilling... has so nearly exhausted the subject that we can do no better than refer all students to his work.... The very scantiness of this list forcibly illustrates the service of such a work as Mr. Chamberlain's" (Introduction, William Ganong).

**1981:** [LILLY] *Indianisches Wörterbuch: Malecite, Deutsch, Englisch*, by László Szabó [1922- ]. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1981. 257 p.; 24 cm. Original purple wrappers, lettered in white. First edition. Malecite-German-English, pp. [29]-257.

**1984:** [IUW] *Kolusuwakonol: peskotomuhkati-wolastoqewi naka ikolisomani latuwewakon = Philip S. LeSourd's English and Passamaquoddy-Maliseet dictionary*, edited and revised by Robert M. Leavitt and David A. Francis. Fredericton, N.B.: Micmac-Maliseet Institute, University of New Brunswick, 1984. xii, 184 p.; 28 cm. First edition. First true dictionary of the language.

"Philip S. LeSourd originally created this dictionary for the Wabnaki Bilingual Education Program at Indian Township, Maine. It was first issued there in 1979 as a typed manuscript. Working in Maine and New Brunswick, LeSourd designed the format for Passamaquoddy entries which is used in this volume and compiled the original collection of words. The dictionary was circulated in Maine and New Brunswick. In 1984 the Pleasant Point Title IV-A Program... decided to expand and publish the dictionary... Robert M. Leavitt.. and David A. Francis... took on the task of editing, amending, and cross-referencing the entries. .. Clearly, the greatest credit goes to those speakers of Passamaquoddy-Maliseet who have provided the words in the dictionary" (Preface).

**2003:** see under **ABENAKI, EASTERN**.

**2008:** [IUW] *A Passamaquoddy-Maliseet dictionary; Peskotomuhkati Wolastoqewi Latuwewakon*, by David A. Francis and Robert M. Leavitt. 1st ed. Orono, ME; University of Maine Press; Fredericton, N.B.; Goose Lane Editions, 2008. xiii, 1198 p.; map; 29 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in silver. Includes bibliographical references (p. 48-49). Passamaquoddy-Maliseet-English, pp. 53-636, and

English-Passamaquoddy-Maliseet, pp. 697-1198. Includes a discussion of the origins of the Dictionary in the Acknowledgements, p. v.

"Since 1984 Francis and Leavitt have continued expanding the dictionary collection.... They, together with community research coordinator Margaret Apt (also a fluent, first-language Passamaquoddy speaker), have created and edited the present collection for publication. Approximately 16,500 of the more than 18,000 entries in this volume may also be found online" (Acknowledgements).

[**MALTESE**] Maltese (Maltese: Malti) is the national language of Malta and a co-official language of the country alongside English, while also serving as an official language of the European Union, the only Semitic language so distinguished. Maltese is descended from Siculo-Arabic, the variety of Arabic that developed in Sicily and was later introduced to Malta, between the end of the ninth century and the end of the twelfth century. Maltese is a unique branch of Arabic because it has evolved independently of Literary Arabic into a standardized language over the past 800 years in a gradual process of Latinisation. About half of the vocabulary is derived from standard Italian and Sicilian; English words make up between 6% and 20% of the Maltese vocabulary, according to different estimates. The original Semitic base (Siculo-Arabic) comprises around one-third of the Maltese vocabulary, and typically includes words that denote basic ideas and the function words. Maltese has always been written in the Latin script, the earliest surviving example dating from the late Middle Ages. It remains the only Semitic language written in the Latin script in its standard form (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mlt. Alternate Names: Malti.

**1750:** [LILLY] *Della lingua punica presentemente usata da Maltesi &c. ovvero nuovi documenti, li quali possono servire di lume all'antica lingua etrusca; stesi in due dissertazioni &c.*, by Giovanni Pietro Francesco Agio de Soldanis, 1710 (ca.)-1760. Roma: Generoso Salomoni, 1750. 199 p. 17 cm. Cointemporary vellum with leather label on spine lettered in gold. Maltese-Italian, pp. 118-184, Italian-Maltese, pp. 185-197. Not in Zauhmüller (pre-dates any dictionary of Maltese listed there). Note(s): On the title page, the date of publication follows the place of publication. Signatures: A-L8 M12. Grammar: 'Nuova scuola di grammatica per agevolmente apprendere la lingua Punica-Maltese ...' with separate title-page (p. [65]) and varying imprint: 'In Roma. MDCCL. Per Generoso Salomoni ...'. Woodcut vignettes on both title pages; woodcut head and tail pieces; initials. Another edition of this text appeared in the same year, with Generoso Salomoni named in both imprints. With errata on page 199.

**1938:** [LILLYbm] *A Maltese-Arabic Word-list, Showing which of the corresponding Arabic roots are shared by other Semitic Tongues or used in the Quran*, C.L. Dessoulaby. London: Luzac & Co, 1938. Original tan quarter-cloth and gray paper on boards, lettered in black. 146 pp. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 266.

"From a manuscript Comparative Lexicon of the Semitic Tongues which I have had in hand for many years, I have lifted bodily the Maltese roots, and, after sorting them out in the order of the European alphabet, I am offering the outcome to that tiny public that takes an interest in such matters...I am assuming the reader has access to one or other of the Maltese-English dictionaries from which to supplement the all-too-brief definitions of Maltese words here given...Finally, a word of excuse is due to the reader for the form in which the present work appears [a copy of the hand-written manuscript]...I found myself

producing the bulk of the book at home; hence too the plentiful smudges with which my inexperience has besmirched it. For this, pardon is humbly asked."

**1939-1940:** [IUW] *Dizionario maltese-arabo-italiano, con una grammatica comparata arabo-maltese*, by Giuseppe Maria Barberaa. Beirut, Lebanon: Imprimerie catholique, 1939-1940. 4 v. 25 cm. Contents: v. 1. A-E.--v. 2. F-L.--v. 3. M-S.--v. 4. T-. Note(s): At head of title: D. Giuseppe Barbera./ Title in Arabic on p. [4] of cover of each volume. "Bibliografia": v. 1, p. [xvi]-xxii.

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *Maltese-English Dictionary, Vol. One A-I, Vol. Two M-Z and Addenda*, by Joseph Aquilina. Malta: Midsea Books Ltd, 1987. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jackets photographic imitation of heavy jute, lettered in brown. Pp. [Vol. 1] *i-vii viii-xliii xliv, 1 2-764*; [Vol. 2] [8] 765-1673 1674. First edition. Maltese-English, pp. 1-1637, addenda, pp. 1639-1650, and a bibliography of Maltese dictionaries arranged chronologically, pp. xxv-xxvi. A comprehensive and scholarly dictionary.

**1998:** [IUW] *Maltese-English, English-Maltese dictionary and phrasebook*, by Grazio Falzono. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1998. 155 p.; 18 cm. ISBN: 0781805651; 9780781805650 LCCN: 97-41115. Note(s): Includes bibliographical references (p. 155).

**2006a:** [IUW] *Concise Maltese English, English Maltese dictionary*, Joseph Aquilina. Sta Venera, Malta: Midsea Books, 2006. 1189 p.; 20 cm. ISBN: 9993270709.

**2006b:** [IUW] *Dictionary for financial services: English-Maltese, Maltese-English*, by Carlo Farrugia. Valletta, Malta: Midsea Books, 2006. ix, 164 p.; 25 cm. Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. [viii]-ix). ISBN: 9993271225 .ISBN: 9789993271222.

[MAM] Mam is a Mayan language with half a million speakers in the Guatemalan departments of Quetzaltenango, Huehuetenango, San Marcos, and Retalhuleu, and 10,000 in the Mexican state of Chiapas. There are also thousands more in the states of California and Washington, D.C., in the United States. Because of Spanish colonial policy, which enforced a harsh penalty upon the written use of indigenous languages, the language can vary widely from village to village. Because of the lack of a standardized written dialect throughout the colonial era, different villages developed regional accents which evolved into full differentiated dialects, even though the villages may only be a few miles apart from each other. Furthermore, the Mam people have continually occupied their present-day territory, long before the Spanish Conquest, possibly as early as 500 A.D. according to linguist Terrence Kaufman (England 1983:6). This would explain the great dialectal diversity among the Mamean languages. Nevertheless, mutual intelligibility, though difficult, is possible through practice (England 1983) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mam. Alternate Names: Huehuetenango Mam.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1916:** [IUW] *Vocabulario de la lengua mame, compuesto por el padre predicador fray Diego de Reynoso ... impreso por Francisco Robledo en 1644 y reimpresso con una breve noticia acerca de los mames y de su lengua por Alberto Maria Carreño*. Mexico, Impr. de la Secretaria de fomento, 1916. 144 p. 20 cm. At head of title: Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica. Introduction includes outline of grammar by the

editor. "La copia manuscrita que posee la Sociedad de geografía y que me ha servido para esta reproducción, fué hecha por el sabio d. Francisco Pimentel": p. 6.

**1983:** [IUW] *Diccionario de San Ildefonso Ixtahuacán Huehuetenango; mam-español*, by Juan Maldonado Andrés, Juan Ordonez Domingo, Juan Ortiz Domingo. Hannover; Verlag für Ethnologie, 1983. 2 v.; 20 cm. First edition. Dictionarios mayances; vol. 1. Cover title: Diccionario mam-español. Bibliography: v. [2], p. 81-84.

Central American edition **1986:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario mam: San Idelfonso Ixtahuacan Huehuetenango: mam-espanol*, by Juan Maldonado Andres, Juan Ordonez Domingo, & Juan Ortiz Domingo. Guatemala, C.A.: s.n., Talleres graficos del Centro de Reproducciones de la Universidad Rafael Landivar, 1986. Original white wrappers, lettered in black, with a color illustration of Mayan artisans at work on the front cover. Pp. [2] I-VIII IX-XCII, 1-513 514-518. With two folding linguistic maps. First Central American edition. Mam-Spanish, pp. 1-513. The first edition appeared in 1983 in Hannover, Germany, also in Spanish (see above). Second copy: IUW.

**2003:** [IUW] *Pujboil yol mam / Koulboil Yol Twitz Paxil; Koulboil Yol Mam = Vocabulario mam*, Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala; Comunidad Lingüística Mam. Guatemala; Koulboil Yol Twitz Paxil, 2003. 336 p.; 22 cm. Mam and Spanish; introd. in Mam and Spanish. Spanish-Mam dictionary.

Revised edition **2011:** [IUW] *Pujb'il yol Mam = Diccionario bilingüe Mam-Español*, revisión y versión final Juventino de Jesús Pérez Alonzo. Guatemala; Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, 2011. 684 p.; ill.; 21 cm. Diccionario bilingüe Mam-Español At head of title: K'ulb'il Yol Mam, K'ulb'il Yol Twitz Paxil. Originally published 2003. Includes bibliographical references. Mam entries with Spanish explanations.

**2007:** [IUW] *Diccionario bilingüe estándar Mam ilustrado = pujb'il yol Mam*, by Juventino de Jesús Pérez Alonzo. 1a ed. Guatemala; Fundación Cholsamaj / OKMA (Oxlajuuj Keej Maya' Ajtz'iib'), 2007. 656 p.; 22 cm.

[**MAMBAI**] Mangbai (Mamgbay, Mambai) is an Mbum language of northern Cameroon and southern Chad (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mcs. Alternate Names: Mambay, Mamgbay, Mamgbei, Manbai, Mangbai, Mangbei, Mongbay.

**2014:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire mambay-français: index français-mambay: accompagné d'un guide d'orthographe et d'une esquisse grammaticale*, élaboré par Erik J. Anonby avec Oussoumanou Kada Bouba = *Mambay-French dictionary: French-Mambay index: accompanied by an orthography guide and a grammar sketch*, compiled by Erik J. Anonby with Oussoumanou Kada Bouba. Garoua, Région du Nord, Cameroun: COLAMA (Comité de langue mambay); Yaoundé: SIL Cameroun, [2014]. ©2014. xii, 317 pages: illustrations, maps; 25 cm. Mambay-French dictionary. African languages monographs 6. Includes bibliographical references (pages 93-96).

[**MAMBWE-LUNGU**] The Mambwe and Lungu peoples living at the southern end of Lake Tanganyika in Tanzania and Zambia speak a common language with minor dialectical differences. Perhaps half of the Fipa people to their north speak it as a native

language. When spoken by the Fipa, it is called "Fipa-Mambwe"; this is also the term for the branch of Bantu languages which includes Fipa and Mambwe-Lungu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mgr. Alternate Names: Mambwe-Rungu.

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *Mambwe-English Dictionary*, by Andrezej Halemba. Ndola, Zambia: Mission Press, 1994. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] I-II III-XXIII XXIV, 1-984 985-986. First edition. This is the first dictionary of the language. Halemba is also co-translator of the New Testament into Mambwe. Second copy: IUW.

"The Mambwe tribe lives on the upland plateau in the north of Zambia...and in southwest Tanzania...The Mambwe tribe can be divided in two: the Isa people, who cultivate the grasslands, and the Maswepa people, who live in the area covered by thin forests. The Mambwe tribe in addition to their agricultural activities were also shepherds; they were also known as experts in iron extraction (ore-melting) and forging both tools and weapons...[According to Kashoik and Mann, the Mambwe and Lungu languages have a 92 percent overlap in vocabulary]" (Preface). "When in May 1983 I began to learn the language of Mambwe, it was with amazement and some jealousy that I looked at the bi-lingual dictionary that had been published several years ago by the White Fathers, it was the Bemba-English Dictionary...I decided to make, for my own personal use, an alphabetical list of all [Mambwe]words and their meanings...And so work on my dictionary was begun...I am only sorry, that through lack of time, I was unable to append to the dictionary a full work concerning the Mambwe grammar. I can only hope that it will be possible to achieve together with the publication of the English-Mambwe dictionary" (From the Author).

[**MAMPRULI**] The Mamprusi language, Mampruli (Mampelle, Mmampulli), is a Gur language spoken in northern Ghana by the Mamprusi people, and partially mutually intelligible with Dagbani. Comparatively little linguistic material on the language has been published; there is a brief sketch as an illustration of this subgroup of languages in Naden 1988. A collection of Mampruli proverbs has been published by R.P. Xavier Plissart, and a translation of the New Testament is in print, a sample of which can be read and heard online. There are also beginning Mampruli lessons in which the spoken language can be heard (Wiki).

Ethnologue: maw. Alternate Names: Mampelle, Mamprule, Mamprusi, Manpelle, Ngmamberli.

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario analitico del Mampruli*, Evangelina Arana Swadesh & Mauricio Swadesh. Mexico City: Museo de las culturas, Instituto nacional de Antropologia e Historia, S.E.P., 1967. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and reddish-brown. 96 pp. First edition. Bilingual edition, Spanish and English. Includes a Mampruli-English-Spanish dictionary, pp. [47]-75, a Spanish-Mampruli appendix, pp. [77]-86, and an English-Mampruli appendix, pp. [87]-94. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"The Mamprusi people are the largest single ethnic group inhabiting the area which is now known as the South Mamprusi District of the Northern Region of Ghana... The language which the Mamprusi consider to be 'Mampruli' has a number of variants. That spoken in the center of the District has greater prestige than the language spoken farther

from the traditional capital of the indigenous state. But several variant forms are accepted as 'Mampruli.' Likewise, a particular type of facial scar is considered typically Mamprusi. But Mamprusi often bear other facial scars which are typical of other groups... The King, his court, and the chiefs, who receive titles from the king, are considered by the Mamprusi themselves to be the most typical features of their way of life. They consider themselves superior to their non-Mamprusi neighbors because of these institutions... The routine and etiquette which is part of courtly procedure among the Mamprusi, involves special linguistic behavior. Certain words and names are tabooed in the king's presence. Certain forms of speech are required... Cleverness in conversation is highly valued... Language might well be considered the most highly developed art form among the Mamprusi."

[**MAMVU**] Mamvu is a Central Sudanic language of northeastern Congo. It is quite similar to Lese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mdi. Alternate Names: Tengo.

**1912:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire français-monvu et monvu-français. Dressé 'après les renseignements fournis par MM. Coens & Goderie.* Bruxelles, Impr. Veuve Monnom, 1912. 53 p. 18 cm. Cover title. Original printed tan wrappers. First edition. Hendrix 1078. Second copy: IUW.

[**MANAMBU**] Manambu is one of the Ndu languages of Sepik River region of northern Papua New Guinea. A Manambu-based pidgin is used with speakers of Kwoma (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mle.

**2008:** [IUW] *The Manambu language of East Sepik, Papua New Guinea* / Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald ; with the assistance of Jacklyn Yuamali Ala and Pauline Agnes Luma Laki. Oxford ; New York : Oxford University Press, 2008. xxv, 702 p. : ill., map ; 26 cm. Series: Oxford linguistics. Vocabulary: Manambu-English, pp. [665]-675. ("Only words occurring in the examples and texts above are listed here"). Includes bibliographical references (p. [679]-687) and indexes. In spite of the limitation noted, this offers a substantial vocabulary of the language.

[**MANCHU**] Manchu (Manchu: manju gisun) is a severely endangered Tungusic language spoken in Northeast China; it was the native language of the Manchus and one of the official languages of the Qing dynasty (1636–1911). Most Manchus now speak Mandarin Chinese. According to data from UNESCO, there are 10 native speakers of Manchu out of a total of nearly 10 million ethnic Manchus. Manchu language sources have two main uses for historians of China, especially for the Qing dynasty. They supply information that is unavailable in Chinese and, when both Manchu and Chinese versions of a given text exist, they provide controls for understanding the Chinese. Like most originally Central Asian languages such as Turkic and Mongolian, Manchu is an agglutinative language that demonstrates limited vowel harmony. It has been demonstrated that it is derived mainly from the Jurchen language though there are many loan words from Mongolian and Chinese. Its script is vertically written and taken from the Mongolian alphabet (which in turn derives from Aramaic via Uyghur and Sogdian) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mnc.

**1780 [2008]:** [LILLY] *Yu zhi Manzhu Menggu Han zi san he qie yin Qing wen jian*. "Gyosei Manju Mōko kanji sangō setsuin Shin bunkan" *Manshūgo hairitsu taishō goi*. / Kuribayashi Hitoshi, Hurilebate'er [Chin. reading] hen. Sendai; Tōhoku Daigaku Tōhoku Ajia Kenkyū Sentā, 2008. [6], 569, [2] p.; 26 cm. Added title page: *Manchu-Mongolian-Chinese triglot dictionary of 1780 arranged by Manchu words*. Series: Tōhoku Ajia Kenkyū Sentā sōsho; dai 30-gō. Uniform series: Tōhoku Ajia Kenkyū Sentā sōsho; dai 30-gō. Includes bibliographical references. Dictionary in Manchu, Mongolian & Chinese; prefatory matter, notes, etc. in Japanese. In white and tan printed wrappers.

**1786:** [LILLY] 宜興, 18th century. Yi, Xing, 18th century. *Manju gisun be niyeceme isabuha bithe* = 清文補彙 / [宜興]. *Manju gisun be niyeceme isabuha bithe* = *Qing wen bu hui* / [Yi Xing]. [北京: s.n., 1786?] [Beijing: s.n., 1786?]. 8 v.; 27 cm.

Compiled as a supplement to: *Manju isabuha bithe* = 清文彙書. On double leaves, oriental style, in case. Manchu and Chinese. In original tan/brown wrappers, stitched.

**1864:** [IUW] *Sse-schu, Schu-king, Schi-king in mandschischer Uebersetzung, mit einem mandschu-deutschen Wörterbuch*, hrsg. von H. C. von der Gabelentz. Leipzig, F.A.Brockhaus, 1864. 2 v. 23 cm. Series: *Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*, Bd. 3, nr.1-2. Manchu-German dictionary.

**1890 [1969]:** [IUW] *Manju ōmunō yōn'gu*, Pak Ũn-yong chō. [Taegu]: Hyōngsöl Ch'ulp'ansa, [1969- ] v.; 26 cm. English title in v. 2: *Study of written Manchurian*. Vol. 1 includes reprint of the original text of the Chinese-Manchu dictionary under the Chinese title: *Ch'ohak p'iltok (Chu xue bi du)* with date Kwangsō 16 (1890) and index arranged in Manchu romanization.

**1937:** [IUW] *Man-Wa jiten* = *Manju ži-ben gisun kamcibuha bithe*, Haneda Tōru hen. Kyōto; Kyōto Teikoku Daigaku Man-Mō Chōsakai, Shōwa 12 [1937]. vii, 478 p.; 23 cm. Hatsubai: Ibundō Shoten, Maruzen (Tōkyō). Manchu-Japanese dictionary.

Reprinted **1972:** [IUW] *Man-Wa jiten*; = *b Manju ži-ben gisun kamcibuha bithe*, Haneda Tōru hen. Tōkyō; Kokusho Kankōkai, Shōwa 47 [1972], Shōwa 53 [1978] printing. vii, 478 p.; 22 cm. Originally published: 1937.

**1952-1955:** [LILLYbm] *Handwörterbuch der Mandschusprache. I. Lieferung (A-gungung). II. Lfg. (gunghun-niyalamaingge). III. Lierferung (niyalmangge-z'urz'ung)*, in three parts, by Erich Hauer [1878-1936]. Tokyo: Verlag Deutsche Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, 1952 [Parts I-II], 1955 [Part III]. Original pink wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [Part I] [6] 1 2-10, <sup>2</sup>1 2-384 [4]; [Part II] [6] 385-712 [4]; [Part III] [2] 713-1032. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 267. Manchu-German, pp. [2<sup>1</sup>]-1032. Includes a list of the previous dictionaries of Manchu utilized in this one, pp. 3-4. Second copy: IUW.

"The present 'Handwörterbuch der Mandschusprache' is the life work of Erich Hauer, Professor at the University of Berlin, who departed life all too soon." (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1967:** [IUW] *A Manchu-English dictionary*, by Jerry Norman. Taipei; [The Liberal Arts Press], 1967. [6], 447 p.; 27 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. [5]). Manchu (romanized) and English; some terms also have Chinese equivalents. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. This is the first English language dictionary of Manchu.

**1968:** [IUW] *Manju Monggöl toli bicig*; jokiyagsan, Cü. Lubsangjab, C. Sarakuü; erkilegsen, L. Misig. Ulağanbağatur; [Shinzhlëkh Ukhaany Akademiin Khëvlëkh üildvër], 1968. xi, 584 p.; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. ix). In Manchu and Mongolian (Mongolian script, with some Cyrillic script). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Manchu-Mongolian dictionary.

**1969:** [IUW] 滿洲語口語基礎語彙集 / 山本謙吾著; アジア.

アフリカ言語文化研究所編 *Manshūgo kōgo kiso goishū* / Yamamoto Kengo cho; Ajia Afrika Gengo Bunka Kenkyūjo hen. 東京; 東京外国語大学アジア.

アフリカ言語文化研究所, 昭和44[1969]. Tōkyō; Tōkyō Gaikokugo Daigaku Ajia Afrika Gengo Bunka Kenkyūjo, Shōwa 44 [1969] 234 p.; 27 cm. On verso of t.p.: A classified dictionary of spoken Manchu. Manchu-Japanese-English dictionary.

**1975:** [IUW] *Index des Gesprochenen Mandjurisch zu Yamamoto Kengo; a classified dictionary of spoken Manchu with Manchu, English and Japanese indexes.* edited by Institute for the study of languages and cultures of Asia and Africa; zusammengestellt von Dieter Kuhn, Erling von Monde. [S.l.; s.n.], 1975. viii, 89 p.; 21 cm. Classified dictionary of spoken Manchu. Cologne (Germany). Universität. Ostasiatisches Seminar. Miscellanea - Ostasiatisches Seminar; 2.

**1975-1977:** [IUW] *Sravnitel'nyĭ slovar' tunguso-man'chzhurskikh iazykov; materialy k ètimologicheskomu slovariū*, [otv. redaktor V.I. TŠintsius]. Leningrad; Nauka, 1975-1977. 2 v.; 27 cm. At head of title: Akademiia nauk SSSR. Institut iazykoznaniiā. Manchu-Russian dictionary.

**1978a:** [LILLYbm] *A Concise Manchu-English Lexicon*, by Jerry Norman. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1978. Original dark gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in silver. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xii, 1-2 3-320 321-324. First edition thus. Publications on Asia of the School of International Studies, No. 32. Includes, Manchu-English, pp. 3-317. Norman had previously published *A Manchu-English Dictionary* (Taipei: Liberal Arts Press, 1967), which was the first English language dictionary of Manchu. Second copy: IUW.

"Manchu was, in theory at least, the official language of the Ch'ing dynasty in China for more than two hundred and fifty years (1644-1911). Because the ruling Manchus were vastly outnumbered by their Chinese subjects, most of the day-to-day business of the empire was undoubtedly carried out in Chinese, [but] up to the very last days of the dynasty all important documents were bilingual, having both a Manchu and Chinese version.... Manchu is of great interest to the linguist. As the best documented member of the Tungusic language family, it has played an important role in the development of the Altaic theory that relates Turkic, Mongolian, and Tungusic together in one of the world's great language families"(Preface). "I first began work on this dictionary in 1966 when I was a Fulbright Fellow in Taipei" (Acknowledgments).

**1978b:** [LILLYbm] *Deutsch-mandjurisches Wörterverzeichnis: nach H[ans] C[anon] von der Gabelentz' Mandschu-deutschem Wörterbuch*, ed. by Hartmut Walravens & Martin Grimm. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner, 1978. Original orange and white wrappers. Pp. I-V VI-IX X, 1 2-612 613-614. First edition. Series: Sinologica coloniensiā. Östasiatische Beiträge der Universität zu Köln, Band 4. German-Manchu,

pp. [1]-610, and a complete listing of all previous dictionaries of Manchu (six in number), p. VI, plus all manuscript vocabularies involving another language.

"In examining the papers of Berthold Laufer... in the Chicago Field Museum a four-volume bound manuscript German-Manchu dictionary was discovered, compiled according to a note, in the years 1885-1912. The compiler is not identified.... The manuscript is based on the well-known dictionary of Hans Canon von Gabelentz (Leipzig, 1864), to which some material from [Erwin von] Zach has been added (identified in the manuscript with 'v. Z'). The major value of the present dictionary lies in the fact that it enables the reader, for the first time, to find a word in Manchu starting with the German word. All previously published Manchu dictionaries have been Manchu-foreign language.... In addition many are old and hard to come by... As the first work of its kind, this German-Manchu dictionary will be of real practical use to those studying the Manchu language" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1981a:** [IUW] *A reverse index of Manchu*, by William Rozycki with the assistance of Rex Dwyer. Bloomington, Ind.; Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies, Indiana University, 1981. vi, 186 p.; 23 cm. Uralic and Altaic series; v. 140. Based on "the 17,461 head-words of Hauer's Handwörterbuch der Mandschusprache."--p. ii. Bibliography: p. vi.

**1981b:** [IUW] 御製滿蒙蒙古漢字三合切音清文鑑 *Yu zhi Man zhu Menggu Han zi san he qie yin Qing wen jian*. [Taipei]; 商務 [1981]. [Taipei]; Shang wu, [1981] 8 v.; 20 cm. Series: 四庫全書珍本十一集; 027-034. Si ku quan shu zhen ben 11 ji; 027-034. Photoreprint ed. of the 文淵閣 copy. Photoreprint ed. of the Wen Yüan Ko copy. Manchu-Chinese dictionary. Manchu-Mongolian dictionary.

**1988:** [IUW] 簡明滿漢辭典 / 刘厚生 ... [et al.]; 王钟翰审订. *Jian ming Man Han ci dian* / Liu Housheng ... [et al.]; Wang Zhonghan shen ding. 第1版. Di 1 ban. First edition. 开封市; 河南大学出版社; 河南省新华书店发行, 1988. Kaifeng Shi; Henan da xue chu ban she; Henan sheng xin hua shu dian fa xing, 1988. [8], 469 p.; 21 cm. Manchu-Chinese dictionary.

**1993:** [IUW] 滿漢大辭典 / 主编安双成. *Man Han da ci dian* / zhu bian An Shuangcheng. 第1版. Di 1 ban. First edition. Shenyang; Liaoning min zu chu ban she, 1993. 3, 7, 1292 p.; 27 cm. Includes index. Manchu-Chinese dictionary.

**1994a:** [IUW] 新滿漢大詞典 = *Iche Manzhu Nikan gisun kamchibuha buleku bithe* / 主编胡增益; 编著胡增益 ... [et al.]. *Xin Man Han da ci dian* = *Iche Manzhu Nikan gisun kamchibuha buleku bithe* / zhu bian Hu Zengyi; bian zhu Hu Zengyi ... [et al.]. 第1版. Di 1 ban. First edition. 乌鲁木齐市; 新疆人民出版社, 1994. Wulumuqi Shi; Xinjiang ren min chu ban she, 1994. 5, 115, 1016 p.; 27 cm. Comprehensive Manchu-Chinese dictionary Includes indexes. Bibliography: p. 7-8 (2nd group). In Chinese and Manchu with preface and index also in English.

**1994b:** [IUW] *Mongol elements in Manchu*, by William Rozycki. Bloomington, Ind.; Indiana University, Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies, 1994. 255 p.; 24 cm.

Uralic and Altaic series; v. 157. Includes bibliographical references (p. 249-255) and index.

**1999:** [IUW] 清代中国語・満洲語辞典 / 中嶋幹起編

[編集東京外国語大学アジア・アフリカ言語文化研究所]; 今井健二, 高橋まり代協力. Shindai Chūgokugo Manshūgo jiten / Nakajima Motoki hen, [henshū Tōkyō Gaikokugo Daigaku Ajia Afurika Gengo Bunka Kenkyūjo]; Imai Kenji, Takahashi Mariyo kōryoku. 東京; 東京外国語大学アジア・アフリカ言語文化研究所; 発売不二出版, 平成11 [1999]. Tōkyō; Tōkyō Gaikokugo Daigaku Ajia Afurika Gengo Bunka Kenkyūjo; Hatsubai Fuji Shuppan, Heisei 11 [1999]. 31, 2166 p.; 27 cm. Asian & African lexicon 35. Includes indexes. Japanese-Chinese-Manchu dictionary.

**2007:** [IUW] 漢滿大辞典 = *Nikan Manju yongkiyangen buleku bithe* /

主編安双成; 副主編关嘉祿; 編委安双成 ...[et al.]. *Han Man da ci dian = Nikan Manju yongkiyangen buleku bithe* / zhu bian An Shuangcheng; fu zhu bian Guan Jialu; bian wei An Shuangcheng ... [et al.]. 第1版. Di 1 ban. First edition. 沈阳; 辽宁民族出版社, 2007. Shenyang; Liaoning min zu chu ban she, 2007. 2, 2, 1, 84, 1460 p.; ill.; 27 cm. Includes index. Manchu-Chinese dictionary.

**2008:** [IUW] 大清全書 / 沈啓亮輯 *Da Qing quan shu* / Shen Qiliang ji. 第1版. Di

1 ban. First edition. [沈阳市]; 遼寧民族出版社, 2008. [Shenyang Shi]; Liaoning min zu chu ban she, 2008. [1], 3, [1], 383 p.; 26 cm. Uniform series:

清代滿語文語法古籍集成叢書 *Qing dai Man yu wen yu fa gu ji ji cheng cong shu*. Manchu-Chinese dictionary.

**2009:** [IUW] 清代滿蒙漢文詞語音義對照手冊 / 江橋整理. *Qing dai Man Meng*

*Han wen ci yu yin yi dui zhao shou ce* / Jiang Qiao zheng li. 第1版. Di 1 ban. First edition. 北京市; 中華書局, 2009. Beijing Shi; Zhonghua shu ju, 2009. 2, 10, 2, 2, 6, 896 p.; ill.; 21 cm. Transliteration based on Paul Georg von Möllendorff's "A Manchu grammar (1892)", with Chinese characters. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Manchu-Mongolian-Chinese dictionary.

**2013:** [IUW] *A comprehensive Manchu-English dictionary*, by Jerry Norman; with the assistance of Keith Dede and David Prager Branner. Cambridge, Mass.; Harvard University Asia Center; Distributed by Harvard University Press, 2013. xxvi, 418 p.; ill.; 26 cm.

[**MANDA**] Manda, or Manda-Matumba, is a Bantu language of Tanzania. It was assigned to the Bena–Kinga (G60) group by Nurse (1988), though Ehret retains it in N10 Rufiji–Ruvuma (Songea) (Wiki)

Ethnologue: mgs. Alternate Names: Kimanda, Kinyasa, Manda-Matumba, Nyasa.

**1877:** [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Kiniassa language*, by the Rev. John Rebman; edited by his colleague, the Rev. Dr. L. Krapf. St. Chrischona, near Basle, Switzerland; at the request and expense of the Church Missionary Society, 1877. viii, 184 p.; 19 cm.

Only ed. cited in NUC pre-56 483:610 and BM 199:610. With the bookplate of the United Free Church of Scotland Foreign Mission Office Reference Library. Bound in original brown publisher's cloth, blocked in blind, gilt spine title. Hendrix 1080. Not in Zaubmüller.

Reprinted **1967**: [IUW] *Dictionary of the Kaniassa Language*, compiled by Rev. John Rebman. Westmead: Gregg Press, 1967. Hardbound without d.j. Reprint of 1877 edition.

[**MANDAIC**] Mandaic is the language of the Mandaean religion and community. Classical Mandaic is used by a section of the Mandaean community in liturgical rites. The modern descendent of Classical Mandaic, known as Neo-Mandaic or Modern Mandaic, is spoken by a small section of the Mandaean community around Ahvaz, Khuzestan Province, Iran. Speakers of Classical Mandaic are found in Iran, Iraq (particularly the southern portions of the country) and in diaspora (particularly in the United States). It is a variety of Aramaic, notable for its use of vowel letters (see Mandaic alphabet) and the striking amount of Persian influence in its lexicon (Wiki)..

Ethnologue: mid. Alternate Names: Mandaayi, Mandaean, Mandi, Mandini, Modern Mandaic, Neo-Mandaic, Sabe'in, Sabean, Subbi.

**2008**: [IUW] *The neo-Mandaic dialect of Khorramshahr* / Charles G. Häberl. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 2009. xxxi, 378 p.; 25 cm. Original green and white paper over boards, lettered in black. Semitica viva; Bd. 45. Lexicon: Mandaic-English, pp. 296-366. Includes bibliographical references (p. [367]-371) and index.

"This work is a description of a previously undocumented dialect of Neo-Mandaic.... The description is based upon newly collected texts, and constitutes the most thorough description of any dialect of Neo-Mandaic.... Mandaic is severely endangered today, and all signs indicated that it will become extinct with the current generation of speakers" (Preface).

[**MANDAIC, CLASSICAL**] Mandaic is the language of the Mandaean religion and community. Classical Mandaic is used by a section of the Mandaean community in liturgical rites. Classical Mandaic is a Northwest Semitic language of the Eastern Aramaic sub-family, and is closely related to the language of the Aramaic portions of the Babylonian Talmud, as well as the language of the incantation texts and Aramaic incantation bowls found throughout Mesopotamia. It is also related to Syriac, another member of the Eastern Aramaic sub-family, which is the liturgical language of many Christian denominations throughout the Middle East (Wiki).

Ethnologue: myz. Alternate Names: Classical Mandaean.

**1963**: [IUW] *A Mandaic dictionary*, by E. S. Drower and R. Macuch. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1963. xi, 491 p. 25 cm. Original dark blue cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold. Mandaic-English, pp. [1]-491. First dictionary of Classical Mandaic.

"A palaeolithic ancestor, asked why he had made a stone axe, might have replied that he had often wanted such an implement, and our dictionary has grown out of our needs in much the same causal way. Working independently on the Mandaean language, we came together eventually at short notice and with limited time to put the results of our labour into publishable shape" (Preface). Includes details on the three collections which served as a basis for the dictionary.

[**MANDAN**] Mandan (autonym: Núʔetaare) is an endangered Siouan language of North Dakota in the United States. By 2009, there was just one fluent speaker of Mandan, Dr. Edwin Benson (born 1931). Benson and others are teaching in local school programs to encourage the use of the language. Mandan is taught at Fort Berthold Community College along with the Hidatsa and Arikara languages. Mandan was initially thought to be closely related to Hidatsa and Crow. However, since Mandan has had language contact with Hidatsa and Crow for many years, the exact relationship between Mandan and other Siouan languages (including Hidatsa and Crow) has been obscured and is currently undetermined. Thus, Mandan is most often considered to be a separate branch of the Siouan family. Mandan has two main dialects: Nuptare and Nuetare. Only the Nuptare variety survived into the 20th century, and all speakers were bilingual in Hidatsa. In 1999, there were only six fluent speakers of Mandan still alive. The language received much attention from White Americans because of the supposedly lighter skin color of the Mandan people, which they speculated was due to an ultimate European origin. In the 1830s Prince Maximilian of Wied spent more time recording Mandan over all other Siouan languages and prepared a comparison list of Mandan and Welsh words (he thought that the Mandan may be displaced Welsh). The idea of a Mandan/Welsh connection was also supported by George Catlin. Will and Spinden (p. 188) reports that the medicine men had their own secret language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mhq.

**1907-1930:** see under Vol. 5 **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**MANDE LANGUAGES**] The Mande languages are spoken in several countries in West Africa by the Mandé people and include Mandinka, Soninke, Bambara, Dioula, Bozo, Mende, Susu, and Vai. There are millions of speakers, chiefly in Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Ivory Coast. The Mande languages have traditionally been considered a divergent branch of the Niger–Congo family, though this classification has always been controversial. The group was first recognized in 1854 by S. W. Koelle in his *Polyglotta Africana*. He mentioned 13 languages under the heading North-Western High-Sudan Family, or Mandéga Family of Languages. In 1901 Maurice Delafosse made a distinction of two groups in his *Essai de manuel pratique de la langue mandé ou mandingue*. He speaks of a northern group mandé-tan and a southern group mandé-fu. This distinction was basically done only because the languages in the north use the expression tan for ten whereas the southern group use fu. In 1924 L. Tauxier noted that this distinction is not well founded and there is at least a third subgroup he called mandé-bu. It was not until 1950 when A. Prost supported this view and gave further details. In 1958 Welmers published an article The Mande Languages where he divided the languages into three subgroups – North-West, South and East. His conclusion was based on lexicostatistic research. Greenberg followed this distinction in his *The Languages of Africa* (1963). Long (1971) and G. Galtier (1980) follow the distinction into three groups but with notable differences (Wiki).

**[MANDING LANGUAGES]** The Manding languages are mutually intelligible dialects or languages in West Africa of the Mande family. Their best-known members are Bambara, the most widely spoken language in Mali; Mandinka, the main language of Gambia; Maninka or Malinké, a major language of Guinea; and Dyula, a trade language of the northern Ivory Coast and western Burkina Faso. The Manding languages, and what distinguishes one from the rest and relationships among all of them are matters that continue to be researched. In addition, the nomenclature - being a mixture of indigenous terms and words applied by English and French speakers since before colonization - makes the picture complex and even confusing (Wiki). Mandingo is the term most often used to refer to the Manding cluster of languages by early explorers and scholars.

**1738:** [LILLY] *Travels into the inland parts of Africa: containing a description of the several nations for the space of six hundred miles up the River Gambia; their trade, habits, customs, language, manners, religion and government; the power, disposition and characters of some Negro princes; with a particular account of Job Ben Solomon. To which is added, Capt. Stibbs's voyage up the Gambia in the year 1723, to make discoveries; with an accurate map of that river taken on the spot: and many other copper plates. Also extracts from the Nubian's geography, Leo the African, and other authors antient and modern, concerning the Niger, Nile, or Gambia, and observations thereon.* By Francis Moore. London, Printed by E. Cave for the author, 1738. xi, xiii, 305, 86, [4], 23 p. plates (partly fold.) 2 plans, fold. map. 20 cm. (8vo). ESTC, T131766.

**1799:** [LILLY] *Travels in the interior districts of Africa: performed under the direction and patronage of the African Association, in the years 1795, 1796, and 1797,* by Mungo Park, surgeon; with an appendix, containing geographical illustrations of Africa, by Major Rennell. 2nd ed. London: Printed by W. Bulmer & Co. for the author, 1799. xxviii, 372, xcii (app.) p.: ill., fold. maps, port., music, 28 cm. Bound in contemporary calf, hinges cracked. Includes: "A vocabulary of the Mandingo language" p. [365]-372, "A Negro song from Mr. Park's travels" with music inserted as a "Postscript" bet. p. 198 and 199. Insert: 2 folded maps, The route of Mr. Mungo Part, and Map showing the progress of discovery and improvement in the geography of North Africa, compiled by J. Rennell, 1798. A close but not exact page-for-page reprint of first printing. List of subscribers varies. From the library of Bernardo Mendel.

**1821:** [LILLY] *A voyage to Africa: including a narrative of an embassy to one of the interior kingdoms, in the year 1820; with remarks on the course and termination of the Niger, and other principal rivers in that country.* By William Hutton. Illus. with maps and plates. London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1821. x, [2], 488 p., [6] leaves of plates (2 fold.) col. front., col. plates, fold. maps. 22 cm. (8vo) First edition. Bound in later plain boards, edges sprinkled. Brunet, III:392.

**1830:** [IUW] *Travels through Central Africa to Timbuctoo; and across the Great Desert, to Morocco, performed in the years 1824-1828,* by René Caillié. London: H. Colburn and R. Bentley, 1830.: 2 v. fronts (ports) 4 pl. (1 fold) 2 fold maps. 23 cm. The work concludes with a short vocabulary of Mandingo.

**1842?:** [LILLY] *A grammar of the Mandingo language: with vocabularies /* by the Rev. R. Maxwell Macbrair ... London: Wesleyan-Methodist Missionary Society, [1842?] 4, [1], vi-vii, [2], 2-74 p.: 22 cm. Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. "A vocabulary of words": p.[37]-48. Bound in marbled boards and half brown leather, spine stamped in gold, with dark gray endpapers. NUC pre-1956, 348:535.

**1891:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire français-mandingue*, by Capitaine E. Peroz. Paris: Imprimerie moderne-J. D. Maillard, 1891. Original brown cloth, lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI-VII VIII, 1-3 4-163 164. First edition.

**1929, 1955:** [LILLYbm] *La langue mandingue et ses dialectes (Malinke, Bambara, Dioula). I. Introduction, grammaire, lexique français-mandingue. 2° volume. Dictionnaire Mandigue-français*, by Maurice Delafosse. Paris: Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, 1929, 1955. Two vols. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] [6] 1 2-674 [2]; [Vol. 2] [6] i ii-xix xx-xxii, 1-3 4-857 858-860. First editions. Bibliotheque de l'Ecole nationale des langues orientales vivantes, [t. 10, 15]. Zaunmüller, col. 267. Vol. 1 French-Mandingo lexicon, pp.[325]-670, and a detailed list of all previously published vocabularies, pp. 38-46; Vol. 2 includes a Mandingo-French dictionary, pp. [3]-857. Second copy: [IUW].

"I've entitled the second portion of the first volume a 'lexicon' of French-Mandingo, and not a 'dictionary.' This is meant to indicate that it is not a work of the same scope as the Mandingo-French dictionary [to follow in volume 2]...At the present time there are at least 2,800,000 natives who speak Mandingo as their maternal tongue, and more than 2,000,000 others who understand and speak the language in addition to their own... [Of the former group,] 1, 673,821 speak Malinke [Maninka]...825,446 speak Bambara... and 285,948 speak Dyula [Jula]" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**MANDINGO**] Ethnologue lists Mandingo as a macro-language of Guinea, which includes: Eastern Maninkakan [emk], Kita Maninkakan [mwk] (Mali), Konyanka Maninka [mku], Mandinka [mnk] (Senegal), Sankaran Maninka [msc], Western Maninkakan [mlq] (Senegal). Ethnologue also lists Mandingo as an alternate name for Mandinka.

[**MANDINKA**] The Mandinka language (Mandi'nka kango), or Mandingo, is a Mandé language spoken by the Mandinka people of the Casamance region of Senegal, the Gambia, and northern Guinea-Bissau. It is the principal language of the Gambia. Mandinka belongs to the Manding branch of Mandé, and is thus similar to Bambara and Maninka/Malinké. In a majority of areas, it is tonal language with two tones: low and high, although the particular variety spoken in the Gambia and Senegal borders on a pitch accent due to its proximity with non-tonal neighboring languages like Wolof.

Ethnologue: mnk. Alternate Names: Mande, Manding, Mandingo, Mandingue, Mandingue, Socé.

**1955:** [IUW] *Mandinka-English dictionary*, by D. P. Gamble. Rev. ed. [London]; Research Dept., Colonial Off., 1955. [77] leaves; 33 cm. Library binding. Reproduced from typescript. Mandinka-English [unpaginated].

"This dictionary is a revision and enlargement of the Mandinka-English Dictionary issued by the Research Department of the Colonial Office in May, 1949. Many words in use in the Upper River area of the Gambia have now been added" (second leaf).

**1965:** [IUW] *English Mandinka dictionary*, by compiled by Muhammad I. Ashrif and B.K. Sidibe. [Yundum, Gambia]; M.I. Ashrif, [1965]. 1 v. (unpaginated); 33 cm. Library binding. Reproduced from typescript. English-Mandinka, approximately 130 pp. (unpaginated).

**1980:** [IUW] *Mandinka English dictionary*, by Ba Tarawale, Fatumata Sidibe, Lasana Konteh. [Gambia?]; N.L.A.C., [National Literacy Advisory Committee, 1980]. 155 p.; 30 cm. Library binding, preserving original light green wrappers, lettered in blue. Reproduced from typescript and manuscript. Mandinka-English, pp. [1]-155.

"The authors would like to express their appreciation to the following for their pioneering work in compiling Mandinka English dictionaries: Mr. G. OHalloran, Mr. B. Sidibe, Mr. D. Gamble" (Reference Notes).

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Étude dialectologique des parlers "mandingues" du Sénégal*, by Abdoulaye Balde. 2 vols. Niamey: Centre d'études linguistiques et historiques par tradition orale; Organisation de l'unité africaine, 1982. Original light green wrappers, lettered in black, with black paper spine. Vol. I: ff. [2] 1-102 103.; Vol. II: ff. [2] 1-146 147. Mimeographed. First edition. Langues Africaines, 5. Bibliography, pp. 87-98. Vol. II Mandinka-French vocabulary, pp. 23-146.

"After having offered in Volume I a sample of the comparative lexicon of the four major variants of Mandingo in Senegal: Mandinka (which we specify more precisely as *Mandenkan*), Malinke [Maninka] Diakanke [Jahanke], Bambara... we develop and enlarge in this second volume the lexicon of Mandenkan alone. The central character of this dialect, which is taken as the standard variant in Senegal, has been sufficiently demonstrated in the chapter on standardization, and is also clearly confirmed in the comparative lexicon of Volume I. Moreover, Mandenkan is the Mandingo language in greatest use in Gambia and Guinea-Bissau as well" (tr: BM). From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1987:** [IUW] *Intermediate Gambian Mandinka-English dictionary*, by David P. Gamble. San Francisco; Gamble, 1987. vi, 133 leaves; 28 cm. Library binding. First edition. Gambian studies no. 21. Mandinka-English, pp. 1-133.

"A number of Mandinka-English dictionaries are in existence. In 1955 I prepared in mimeographed form an *Elementary Mandinka Sentence Book* (35 pp.) and a *Mandinka-English Dictionary* (66 pp.), which were issued under the auspices of the Research Department of the Colonial Office... These are still popular with those beginning to learn Mandinka. Unauthorised versions have been reproduced in The Gambia, and are still occasionally to be found on sale... [A discussion of earlier dictionaries follows]. [The present] dictionary is intended primarily for non-Mandinka who are learning to speak the languages, but will be using material written in the old script, as well as material in the new script. However, it is hoped that it will also be of use to Mandinka who wish to compile a fuller local dictionary. There are local variations in dialect. As I learnt most of my Mandinka in Baddibu and Kiang this may be reflected in my writing.... So far no systematic studies of dialect variations have been carried out" (Introduction).

**2003:** [IUW] *Parlons mandinka*, Mañ Lafi Dramé. Paris; L'Harmattan, c2003. 212 p.; 22 cm. Library binding, incorporating original green wrappers, lettered in white. First edition. Collection "Parlons." Includes bibliographical references (p. [203]-212). Mandinka-French, pp. 100-153, and French-Mandinka, pp. 154-201.

[**MANDJA**] Manza (Mānzā, Mandja) is a Ubangian language spoken by the Mandja people of the Central African Republic. It is closely related to Ngbaka and may be to some extent mutually intelligible (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mzv. Alternate Names: Manja, Manza.

**1918:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**MANDJAK**] Mandjak (Manjack) is a Bak language of Guinea-Bissau and Senegal. Other spellings are Mandjaque, Mandyak, Manjaca, Manjaco, Manjaku, Manjiak, Mendyako, and Ndyak; another name is Kanyop. Dialects are distinct enough that some might be considered separate languages. They are: Bok (Babok, Sarar, Teixeira Pinto, Tsaam); Likes-Utsia (Baraa, Kalkus); Cur (Churo); Lund; Yu (Pecixe, Siis, Pulhilh); Unhate (Binhante, Bissau) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mfv. Alternate Names: Kanyop, Mandjaque, Mandyak, Manjaca, Manjack, Manjaco, Manjaku, Manjanku, Manjiak, Mendyako, Ndyak.

**1947:** [IUW] *Subsídios para o estudo da língua manjaca* / por António Carreira e João Basso Marques. [Lisboa; s.n.], 1947. 175 p.; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating original light green front wrappers, lettered and illustrated in blue and black. Hendrix 1116. Publicações (Centro de Estudos da Guiné Portuguesa); no. 3. Includes bibliographical references. Classified Portuguese-Mandjak (Costa de Baixo) vocabulary, pp. [85]-93, Portuguese-Mandjak (Churo and Costa de Baixo), pp. [95]-133, with printed marginal observations; Mandjak-Portuguese, pp. [135]-175.

**1975:** [IUW] *Lexique manjaku* / par J.L. Doneaux. [Dakar?]; Centre de linguistique appliquée de Dakar, 1975. 66 leaves; 27 cm. Original stiff gray wrappers, lettered in black. Reproduced from typescript. Hendrix 1117. Langues africaines au Sénégal. "No. 63" Includes bibliographical references. Mandjak-French, ff. 10-66.

**1990:** [IUW] *Essai sur la langue manjako de la zone de Basserel*, por Pierre Buis. Bissau, Guiné-Bissau: Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisa, 1990. 270 p.; 21 cm. Series: Kacu martel; 8. Mandjak-French and Mandjak-Portuguese dictionaries.

**2007:** [IUW] *Parlons manjak: langue de Guinée-Bissau*, by Carfa Mendès et Michel Malherbe. Paris: L'Harmattan, c2007. 225 p.: map; 22 cm. Collection "Parlons". Includes bibliographical references (p. 225).

**2011:** [IUW] *Manuel d'alphabétisation de transition français-mandjaque; upoosan nájuk = Guide d'apprenant*. 7. ed. Dakar, Sénégal; SIL; Tanaff, Sénégal; GIE Têbe, c2011. 60 p.; 30 cm. Original violet wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. "septembre 2011"--Cover. "Sénégal, Gambie et Guinée Bissau, Afrique de l'Ouest"--T. p. verso. "L'alphabet Manjaku," pp. 57-58, listing alphabet with Mandjak words as examples, and their French equivalents.

[**MANDOBO ATAS**] [Wiki has only one entry for Manobo]: "Mandobo, or Kaeti, is a Papuan language of Papua, Indonesian." Ethnologue lists Mandobo Atas and Mandobo Baw as two of six languages under Demut of the Awyu-Demut language cluster of 15 languages.

Ethnologue: aax. Alternate Names: Dumut, "Kaeti" (pej.), Kambon, Kwem, Mandobbo, Nub, Wambon.

**1959:** see under **INDONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1970:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**MANDOBO BAWA**] [Wiki has only one entry for Manobo]: "Mandobo, or Kaeti, is a Papuan language of Papua, Indonesian." Ethnologue lists Mandobo Atas and Mandobo

Baw as two of six languages under Demut of the Awyu-Demut language cluster of 15 languages (9 under Awyu and 6 under Demut).

Ethnologue:: bwp. Alternate Names: Dumut, “Kaeti” (pej.), Kambon, Mandobbo, Nub.

**1959:** see under **INDONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**MANGALA**] Jiwarli (also spelt Djiwarli, Tjiwarli) is an Australian Aboriginal language formerly spoken in Western Australia. It is a variety of the Mantharta language of the large Pama–Nyungan family. The last native speaker of Jiwarli, Jack Butler, died in April 1986. Prof Peter K. Austin (Linguistics Department, SOAS) collected all the available material on Jiwarli during fieldwork with Jack Butler 1978–1985. He has published a volume of texts on the language and a bilingual dictionary (Jiwarli-English with English-Jiwarli finderlist); both are currently out of print.

Ethnologue: mem. Alternate Names: Djawali, Djuwali, Jiwali, Jiwarli, Koalgurdi, Manala, Mangalaa, Mangarla, Minala, Yalmbau.

**1992:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of Jiwarli, Western Australia*, by Peter Austin. Bundoora, Vic.: La Trobe University, Dept. of Linguistics, 1992. xv, 118 p.: ill.; 30 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Jiwarli [Mangala]-English, pp. 1-62, and an “English-Jiwarli Finderlist,” pp. 65-118. First dictionary of the language, which is now extinct.

“This book is a dictionary of the Jiwarli language traditionally spoken along the Henry River, in the north-west of Western Australia...intended for use in schools in the Gascoyne region, and for those who wish to learn about the Aboriginal language heritage of the area” (rear cover).

“This bilingual dictionary...is one of a set of six dictionaries documenting the languages traditionally spoken in the region between the Gascoyne and Ashburton Rivers... [It] includes all of the Jiwarli vocabulary I collected in the area between 1978 and 1985” (Preface).

“Following the death of Jack Butler and his younger brother Joe Butler, today there is no-one alive who can speak the Jiwarli language” (Introduction)..

[**MANGAREVA**] Mangareva (or Mangarevan) is a Polynesian language spoken in the Gambier Islands of French Polynesia by about 600 people on the islands of Gambier and Mangareva. Speakers also have some bilingualism in Tahitian, in which there is a 60% lexical similarity, and usually with French as well. It is a member of the Marquesic subgroup, and as such is closely related to Hawaiian and to the languages of the Marquesas Islands (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mrv. Alternate Names: Mangarevan.

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1899:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Mangareva (or Gambier Islands)*, by Edward Tregear. Wellington, N.Z.: John McKay, Government Printing Office, 1899. Original pale salmon wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 121 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Taylor, p. 172. Mangareva-English only. First English-language dictionary of Mangareva--but Rensch claims, in his French language dictionary of 1991, that "its author never visited the Gambier Islands and didn't collect the material himself. The Bishop of Tahiti gave him the manuscript of a Mangarevan-French dictionary compiled

by the missionaries of Mangareva over fifty years earlier. Tregear translated it into English without mentioning these circumstances in the dictionary" (tr: BM).

"The Gambier or Mangareva Islands consist of a small group situated within the Pau Archipelago, in the Eastern Pacific... Mangareva Island is about four miles in length... The inhabitants of the group number about a thousand... The interesting matter to the linguist and anthropologist in the following dictionary is that the language is pure Polynesian..." with a "speech nearly identical with the Maori of New Zealand, thousands of miles distant to the westward."

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *Essai de grammaire de la langue des îles Gambier, ou Mangareva*, by the Catholic Missionaries of the archipelago. Braine-le-Comte: Imprimerie Zech, 1908. Original red quarter-cloth and pink wrappers over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1-5 6-216, <sup>2</sup>1-3 4-124. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Editorship attributed to Vincent Ferrier Janeau. Cf. Taylor, *A Pacific bibliography*. Mangareva-French, pp. <sup>2</sup>[3]-124. Rensch (see below) suggests this dictionary was based on the same French manuscript used by Tregear in 1899.

**1982:** [IUW] *Dictionary of Manggarai plant names*, by J.A.J. Verheijen. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1982. iii, 140, 19 p.: map; 26 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series D; no. 43

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *Tikitionario 'Arani-Mangareva. Dictionnaire Français-Mangarevien*, by Karl H. Rensch. Canberra: Archipelago Press, 1991. Original stiff turquoise, white and purple wrappers, lettered in white, turquoise, and purple, with a map of the island of Mangareva on the front cover. 312 pp. First edition. In spite of the title (which is reversed on the front cover, perhaps in recognition of this fact) the dictionary is Mangarevan-French. The dictionary is based on the author's mission to Mangareva in 1986, as well as upon prior published sources, including Tregear (1899), a French grammar and dictionary published in Braine-le-comte in 1908 (see above), which seems to have drawn upon the same French manuscript used by Tregear, and Hiroa's *Ethnology of Mangareva* (1937).

[MANGAYAT] Mangaya (Buga) is a Ubangian language of South Sudan. The endonym is Bug (Wiki).

Ethnologue: myj. Alternate Names: Bug, Buga, Mangaya, Mongaiyat.

**1950:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[MANGBETU] Mangbetu, or Nemangbetu, is one of the most populous of the Central Sudanic languages. It is spoken by the Mangbetu people of northeastern Congo. It, or its speakers, are also known as Amangbetu, Kingbetu, Mambetto. The most populous dialect, and the one most widely understood, is called Medje. Others are Aberu (Nabulu), Makere, Malele, Popoi (Mapopoi). The most divergent is Lombi; Ethnologue treats it as a distinct language. About half of the population speaks Bangala, a trade language similar to Lingala, and in southern areas some speak Swahili. The Mangbetu live in association with the Asua Pygmies, and their languages are closely related (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mdj. Alternate Names: Amangbetu, Kingbetu, Mambetto, Mangbettu, Nemangbetu.

**1903:** see **1903b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1912:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire français-mangbetu et mangbetu-français, dressé d'après les renseignements fournis par MM. Autrique ... [et al.]*. Bruxelles: Impr. veuve Monnom, 1912. 144 p.; 18 cm. Cover title. Original grey printed wrappers. First edition. Hendrix [enter]. References: nuc PRE-1956, 640:551. Second copy: IUW.

**1928:** [LILLYbm] *La Langue des Makere, des Medje et des Mangbetu*, by A. Vekens. Ghent: Éditions Dominicaines 'Veritas', 1928. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 224 pp. First edition. Bibliothèque Congo, 25. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes a Mangbetu-French and French-Mangbetu vocabulary, pp. 123-217. This vocabulary appears to be preceded only by that published in French in 1912 (see above). Second copy: IUW.

"[Mangbetu] was treated in a work by P. A. Vekens...[in]1928, which was a remarkable work for the time. But when it appeared, the attention of Africanist linguists had not yet been sufficiently drawn the basic importance of tone in the grammar of black African languages: a description of Mangbetu that does not take tonality into account is unusable, for deprived of their tones, neither individual words or phrases are recognizable" (J. Larochette, Introduction to *Grammaire des dialectes mangbetu et medje, suivie d'un manuel de conversation et d'un lexique*, 1958 [see below], tr: BM).

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Grammaire des dialectes mangbetu et medje, suivie d'un manuel de conversation et d'un lexique*, by J. Larochette. Tervuren: Commission de Linguistique Africains, 1958. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-4 5-232. First edition. Series: Annales du Musée royal du Congo Belge. Série in 8. Sciences de l'homme Linguistique, v. 18. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1113; 1147. Mangbetu-French, pp. 161-196, French-Mangbetu, pp. 197-225, and comparative tables of French, Mangbetu, and three dialects: Lombi, Asua, Aka, pp. 227-232. Second copy: IUW.

"A linguistic mission assigned to us by the Institute for Scientific Research in Central Africa in 1956 allowed us to study two of the dialects of Mangbetu which deserved particular attention, Mangbetu, which continues to enjoy a special prestige, and Medje, which is spoken by the largest group in the population... The knowledge of the phonology of Sudanese languages has progressed greatly since 1928 [see above]; it is now impossible not to take into account certain phonological oppositions which have never been noted before" (Introduction, tr: BM)

[**MANGGARAI**] The Manggarainese language (Manggarainese: tombo Manggarai, Indonesian: bahasa Manggarai) is the language of the Manggarainese people from the western parts of the island of Flores, in East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. In addition, there are also some pockets of Manggarainese speakers in the village of Manggarai in Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia. It is the native language of more than 730,000 people, based on statistical data reported by Central Agency on Statistics (BPS) in 2009 for the province of East Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. The data include statistics for the population of the Regency of "Greater Manggarai" on Flores island, which consists of three districts: Manggarai district, West Manggarai district, and East Manggarai district. The Manggarainese language is part of the Austronesian family, and is therefore related to Indonesian and other Malay varieties. Most speakers of Manggarainese also speak Indonesian for official and commercial purposes and to communicate with non-Manggarainese Indonesians. Outside Flores island, East Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia, there are some Manggarainese-speaking people in the village of Manggarai in

the eastern part of Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia. Formerly a concentration of workers from "Greater Manggarai", the population is now just a few of the original people, because the majority in the village has now become the Betawi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mqy.

**1860:** [LILLY] "Reizen naar Mangarai en Lombok, in 1854-1856," in: *Tijdschrift voor Indische Tal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*, by J. P. Freijss. Deel 9, 1860, pp. [445]-530. Extracted from the journal, in modern stiff paper wrappers, with printed label. In the course of the essay, Freijss includes brief comments on the languages of the regions he visits, including the first Manggareai words to appear in print, glossed in Dutch (see the comment of Verheijen below). Although the essay does not include a vocabulary as such, it is included here for its general historical interest.

**1967, 1970:** [LILLYbm] *Kamus Manggarai. I. Manggarai-Indonesia. II. Indonesia-Manggarai*, two vols., by Jilis A.J. Verheijen. 's-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1967, 1970. [Vol. I] Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and ecorated in blind and gold; [Vol. II] Original smooth brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [Vol. I] I-IV V-XXVIII, 1-772 + folding map in color of language area; [Vol. II] I-IV V-IX X, 1-269 270 + folding map in color of language area. First edition. Vol. I Manggarai-Indonesian, pp. 1-772; Vol. II Indonesian-Manggarai, pp. 1-264. Bibliography, pp. XXVI-XXVIII. Introductory notes are in English. This is the first full dictionary of the language. This is the first full dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Manggarai is the name of the westernmost civil district ... of the island of Flores. In 1961 it numbred approximately 250,000 inhabitants...The part of Manggarai covered here is a linguistic unit with an outspoken cultural pattern which clearly contrasts with Komba, the adjacent Ngadha dialect in the South-East...The Manggarai language is considered as belonging to the Bima-Sumba group .... The first Manggarai words were...published by Freijss in 1856.... I began in 1937...to collect Manggarai texts...The then approximately 200,000 cards, mostly with excerpts. of my card-index were saved during World War II. Only one half of the letter B which I took with me into the camp was lost. In 1947 my superiors gave me a month to try my hand at a dictionary. I arrived as the conclusion that it would take at least two years of hard work to compose a simple Manggareai-Dutch dictionary...It was not until October 1960 that...I was able to start working out the card-index. Meanwhile circumstances had changed and Indonesian was chose as the language of explanation... Modern Indonesian, a normal and gradual development of Malay, is everywhere in Indonesia a most satisfactory medium of scientific approach."

[**MANGYAN LANGUAGES**] Mangyan is the generic name for the eight indigenous groups found on the island of Mindoro, southwest of the island of Luzon, the Philippines, each with its own tribal name, language, and customs. The total population may be around 100,000, but official statistics are difficult to determine under the conditions of remote areas, reclusive tribal groups and some having little if any outside world contact. The ethnic groups of the island, from north to south, are: Iraya, Alangan, Tadyawan, Tawbuid (called Batangan by lowlanders on the west of the island), Buhid, and Hanunoo. An additional group on the south coast is labelled Ratagnon. They appear to be intermarried with lowlanders. The group known on the east of Mindoro as Bangon may

be a subgroup of Tawbuid, as they speak the 'western' dialect of that language. They also have an alphabet which is called the Ambahan (Wiki).

Ethnologue divides Mangyan into the following languages: North Mangyan (three languages): 1) Alangan: Alj. 2) Iraya: iry. 3) Tadyawan: tdy. -- South Mangyan (four languages): 1) Buhid: bku. 2) Eastern Tawbuid: bnj. 3) Western Tawbuid: twb. 4) Hanunoo: hnn.

**1912:** [LILLYbm][cover title] *Notes on the Mangyan Language*, by E. E. Schneider. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1912. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 157-178. First edition. Reprinted from *The Philippine Journal of Science*, Vol. VII, No. 3, June, 1912. Includes, English-Mangyan wordlist, pp. 163-177, with various dialect variants.

"The following vocabularies were collected by Doctor Miller in three different regions of Mindoro [Island in the Philippines]: Bulalakao [ Bulalacao, where Ratagnon is spoken], Abra de Ilog [where Iraya is spoken], and Nauhan [Naujan, where Alangan is spoken] ...I believe this list may be relied on as representing correctly the speech of those Mangyans among whom they were collected" (p. 157).

**1939-1940:** [IUW] *Indic writings of the Mindoro-Palawan axis*, [by] Fletcher Gardner and Ildefonso Maliwanag. San Antonio, Tex., Witte memorial museum [1939-40]. 3 v. illus. (maps) 22 cm. [Witte memorial museum, San Antonio] Bulletin, no. 1, v. 1-3. Mimeographed. "Corrections on volume 1. By Guillermo C. Bacal": leaf laid in. Original texts with transliteration and English translation. Bibliography at end of each volume. Contents: v. 1. Hampangan-Hanono-o scripts, by Luyon. Tagbanua scripts, Ayer collection, Newberry library.v. 2. Mangyan prose and songs.v. 3. Mangyan grammar and vocabulary, by Fletcher Gardner.

[**MANINKA**] Maninka (Malinke), or more precisely Eastern Maninka, is the name of several closely related languages and dialects of the southeastern Manding subgroup of the Mande branch of the Niger–Congo languages. It is the mother tongue of the Malinké people and is spoken by 3,300,000 speakers in Guinea, where it is the main language in the Upper Guinea region, and Mali, where the closely related Bambara is a national language, as well as in Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Ivory Coast, where it has no official status. It was the language of court and government used during the Mali empire (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists three separate languages of Guinea under Southeastern Manding: 1) Konyanka Maninka: mku. Alternate Names: Konya, Konyakakan, Konyanka; 2) Sankaran Mininka: msc. Alternate Names: Faranah, Sankarakan; and 3) Eastern Maninkakan: emk. Alternate Names: Eastern Malinke, Kankan Maninka, Malinké, Mande, Maninka, Southern Maninka.

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire français-malinke et malinke-français: precedé d'un abregé de grammaire malinkée*, by a Missionary. Conarky: Mission des PP. du Saint-Esprit, 1906. Original dark maroon leather over thin boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-VII VIII-XLIV, 1-3 4-176. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 267, lists identical title, date, and number of pages, with O. Abiven as author (Hendrix 1083) published by the Congrégation de Saint-Esprit. Hendrix 1101. This is presumably a variant issue of the same work. French-Malinke, pp. [3]-103, and Malinke-French, pp. [105]-176.

"The present work has as its special goal the study of Malinke as it is spoken in the regions of Kita, Sigui, and Kouroussa" (Preface).

**1929:** see under **MANDING LANGUAGES**.

**1973:** [IUW] *Elementary Maninka-kan*, by Richard A. Spears. [Evanston, Ill.]; Northwestern University, 1973. 249 p.; 28 cm. Library binding, preserving original front and back brown wrappers, lettered in black. Reproduced from typescript. "U.S. Office of Education contract number OEC-0-72-1197". Bibliography: p. 249. Maninka-English lexicon, pp. 206-244.

"The course in elementary Maninka-kan is designed to be taught by a linguist or an informant in the classroom situation.... The lexicon reflects the speech of many people and numerous dialects" (Introduction).

"The term Maninka-kan is a compound consisting of the name of an ethnic group, Maninka, and word for tongue, voice and throat, kan. Although the shortened form, Maninka, is often used to describe the language or a speaker of the language, Maninka-kan is the Maninka language and Maninkak-ke is the Maninka person" (The Maninka-kan Language).

**1982:** see under **MANDINKA**.

**1999:** [IUW] *Manding-English dictionary; Maninka, Bamana*, by Valentin Vydrine. S.-Peterburg; Dimitry Bulanin, 1999- v.; 24 cm. Title on added t.p. in Mandingo and Bambara. Incomplete contents:v. 1. A, B, D-DAD.

"In this dictionary, forms of Malian Bamana and Guinean Maninka are included. The polysemy of words is represented in all details, the senses are represented hierarchically. Verbal valencies are indicated throughout and clarified by abundant illustrative examples. Numerous idiomatic expressions are given. Most of lexemes are provided with etymological information: sources of borrowing or proto-forms and their reflexes in other Mande languages. The dictionary is oriented toward advanced language learners and professional linguists, but it can be also useful for native speakers of Bamana and Maninka languages" (on-line description).

[**MANKANYA**] The Mankanya language is spoken by approximately 70,000 people in Guinea-Bissau, Senegal and Gambia primarily belonging to the ethnic group of the same name. It belongs to the Bak branch of the Niger–Congo language family. The language has status as an official language in Senegal, and an orthography has recently been developed for writing it. Mankanya is known as "Uhula" by the people themselves (the Mankanya people, or "Bahula"). The name 'Mankanya' ('Mancagne' in French) is thought to have been conferred upon the people and their language by colonialists who mistook the name of their chief at the time of colonisation for the name of the people-group itself (Wiki).

Ethnologue: knf. Alternate Names: Bola, Mancagne, Mancang, Mancanha, Mankaañ, Mankanha.

**2004:** [IUW] *Petit lexique mancagne--français: suivi d'un index français--mancagne*. Dakar, Senegal: Société Internationale de Linguistique, 2004.. iv, 68 p.; 21 cm. "Edition d'essai." Original peach wrappers, lettered in black. Mankanya-French, pp. 3-32, French-Mankanya, pp. 35-62. A second printing appeared in 2008.

"It should be noted that this lexicon is simply a trial edition and that we have printed very few copies. All comments, corrections or other remarks will be of great help in preparing the next edition" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**MANO**] The Mano language, also known as Maa, Mah, and Mawe, is a significant Mande language of Liberia and Guinea. It is spoken primarily in Nimba County in north-central Liberia and in Nzérékoré, Lola and Yomou Prefectures in Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mev. Alternate Names: Maa, Mah, Manon, Mawe.

**1965:** [IUW] *Die Sprache der Mano*, by Etta Becker-Donner. Wien: H. Böhlau Nachf., 1965. 214 p.; 24 cm. Hendrix 1118.

**1967?:** [IUW] *Beginning Mano; a course for speakers of English* / [Vern C. Neal ... [et al.]; informant, Stephen Boayue. [s.l.; s.n., 1967?] -- 28 cm. xvi, 358, 30 p., [13] leaves of plates; ill., map. Library binding. Reproduced from typescript. Liberian Language Research Project. San Francisco State College. Peace Corps (U.S.) "A Liberian Language Research Project contracted for the Peace Corps of the United States under the auspices of San Francisco State College." Mano-English vocabularies with lessons. Mano-English vocabulary, pp. 353-358, "an alphabetical list of all words appearing in the text."

[**MANOBO, DIBABAWON**] Agusan is a Manobo language of northeastern Mindanao in the Philippines. The Omayamnon, Dibabawon, and Rajah Kabunsuwan dialects are divergent (Wiki). Ethnologue considers Dibabawon Manobo a separate language, rather than a dialect.

Ethnologue: mbd. Alternate Names: Debabaon, Dibabaon, Mandaya.

**1954:** [LILLYbm] *Dibabaon-Mandayan Vocabulary*, by Myra Lou Barnard & Jannette Forster. Manila: Summer Institute of Linguistics, in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Schools and the Institute of National Language of the Department of Education, 1954. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [2] i-ii, 1-67 68. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Dibabaon-Mandayan-English-Tagalog, pp. 1-47, and English-Dibabaon-Mandayan index, pp. 48-67.

"Dibabaon-Mandayan is spoken in the upper Agusan River area of northern Davao and southern Agusan Provinces, and is referred to locally as Minandayà. It is mutually intelligible with Agusan Manobo to the north and the two appear to be so closely related as to constitute one dialect. The Dibabaon-Mandayan spoken in and around the municipality of Monkayo is distinct, on the other hand, from Mansaka to the south.... The materials presented in this first and hence very limited vocabulary of Dibabaon-Mandayan were gathered over a period of some eight months of study in Monkayo, Davao.... There are approximately 750 Dibabaon-Mandayan entries in the vocabulary. An English index is included for convenience.... The paper used in the vocabulary was provided by the US Information Service" (Preface).

[**MANOBO, ILIANEN**] Ilianen is a Manobo language of Mindanao in the Philippines (Wiki). Ethnologue lists Ilianen Manobo under the Central Manobo languages.

Ethnologue: mbi. Alternate Names: Ilianen.

**1954:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Central Mindanao Manobo*, by Richard E. Elkins & Mrs. Elkins. Manila: The Summer Institute of Linguistics in cooperation with

The Bureau of Public schools and The Institute of National Language of The Department of Education, 1954. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [2] 1-94. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Central Mindanao Manobo-English-Tagalog, pp. 1-70, and English-Central Mindanao Manobo index, pp. 71-94. This is the first vocabulary of the language.

"Central Mindanao Manobo is spoken in the southern half of the province of Bukidnon and the north-central section of the province of Cotabato. The vocabulary represents two major sub-dialects, Kirinteken and Ilianon. Kirinteken is spoken in the west, and Ilianon is spoken in the southeast of the Manobo area... The paper used in this vocabulary was given by the United States Information Service" (Preface).

**[MANOBO LANGUAGES]** The Manobo languages are a group of languages spoken in the Philippines. All go by the name Manobo or Banobo. Their speakers are primarily located around Northern Mindanao, Central Mindanao (presently called Soccsksargen) and Caraga regions where they are natively spoken. Some outlying groups make Manobo geographically discontinuous as other speakers can be located as far as the southern peninsula of Davao Oriental, southern parts of Davao del Sur and coastal areas of Sultan Kudarat. The Kagayanen speakers are the most extremely remote and can be found in certain portions of Palawan (Wiki).

Ethnologue divides the Manobo group into fifteen separate languages: within this group, Central Manobo includes 8 of the 15 (three East Central, three South Central, and two West Central); North Manobo includes four languages, and South Manobo includes three.

**[MANOBO, MATIGSALUG]** Matigsalug (Matig-Salug Manobo) is a Manobo language of Mindanao in the Philippines. It is a Central Philippine language that belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian subgroup of the Austronesian language family. There are four major dialects: Kulamanen, Tigwa, Tala Ingod, and Matigsalug Proper. Dialects are divergent, such that Tigwa has marginal intelligibility of Matigsalug, and only Tala Ingod may have adequate intelligibility of Matigsalug. There are approximately 5,000 monolinguals, but have at least 50,000 speakers; most of whom are concentrated in Mindanao, notably in south central Bukidnon, North Cotabato (northeast), and northwestern Davao del Sur provinces (Wiki)

Ethnologue: mbt. Alternate Names: Matig-Salug Manobo.

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *Malepet ne diksunari te hep-at ne lalag = A short four-language dictionary: MatigSalug Manobo, Cebuano Visayan, Pilipino, English*. Manila, Philippines: The Institute, 1984. Original orange wrappers, lettered in white. Pp. [6] 1 2-164 1165-166. First edition. Prefatory material in Tagalog, English and MatigSalug. English-Matigsalug-Cebuano-Pilipino, pp. [1]-91, Matigsalug-English, pp. [92]-161. First dictionary of Matigsalug Manobo.

"The four-language vocabulary has been produced jointly by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sports, and the Summer Institute of Linguistics. It is part of a project to encourage continued respect for the cultural heritage of the MatigSalug people who live along the Salug (upper Davao) River and its tributaries in the provinces of Bukidnon, Davao del Norte, North Cotabato, and the northern part of the territory of Davao City (Preface, Richard E. Elkins).

[**MANOBO, WESTERN BUKIDNON**] Western Bukidnon is a Manobo language of Mindanao in the Philippines (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mbb. Alternate Names: Western Bukidnon.

**1968:** *Manobo-English Dictionary*, by Richard E. Elkins. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1968. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. 356 pp. First edition. Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication No. 3. First dictionary of this language.

"Western Bukidnon Manobo is spoken by the indigenous population in the southwestern section of the province of Bukidnon on the island of Mindanao in the Philippines."

[**MANSAKA**] Mansaka is an Austronesian language of Mindanao in the Philippines. It may be intelligible with Mandaya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: msk. Alternate Names: Mandaya Mansaka.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *Mansaka Vocabulary*, by Gordon Svelmoe & Norman Abrams. Manila: Summer Institute of Linguistics University of North Dakota in cooperation with the Bureau of Public Schools and the Institute of National Language of the Department of Education, 1955. Original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1-50 [2]. First edition. Mansaka-English-Tagalog, pp. 1-30, and English-Mansaka, pp. 36-50, double columns. "This Vocabulary was compiled over a period of several months" residence in a Mansaka sitio of southeast Davao" (Introduction).

**1990:** [IUW] *Mansaka dictionary*, by Gordon and Thelma Svelmoe. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1990. xiv, 536 p.: maps; 22 cm. Library binding incorporating original tan decorated wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Include Mansaka-English, pp. 1-496, and English-Mansaka, pp. 497-536. Asia-Pacific series; no. 16. Includes a list of articles and manuscripts relating to the Mansaka language, p. xii.

"Gordon Svelmoe originally collected and compiled the data on 3x5 cards while residing first at Taytayan and later at Malamodao, Davao del Norte from 1954-1973, under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics.... It is... hoped that this dictionary, which contains more than 6,000 entries, will serve as a basis for further study of the Mansaka language to which others will contribute" (Preface).

[**MANSI**] The Mansi language (also Vogul, although this is obsolete, and Maansi) is spoken by the Mansi people in Russia along the Ob River and its tributaries, in the Khanty–Mansi Autonomous Okrug and Sverdlovsk Oblast. According to the 1989 census, there were 3,184 Mansi-speaking people in Russia. The base dialect of the Mansi literary language is the Sosva dialect, a representative of the northern dialect. The written language was first published in 1868 and was revised using a form of Cyrillic in 1937 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mns. Alternate Names: Mansiy, Vogul, Vogulich, Voguly.

**1891:** [IUW] *Wogulisches wörterverzeichnis*, von August Ahlqvist. Helsingissä; Suomalaisen Kirjallisuuden Seuran Kirjapainossa, 1891. 107 p.; 26 cm. Series: Forschungen auf dem gebiete der ural-altaischen sprachen, 4. T., 1. abt. Suomalais-ugrilaisen Seuran toimituksia; no.2. At head of title: Suomalais-ugrilaisen Seuran, Toimituksia II. Mémoires de la Société Finno-ougrienne, II.

**1954:** [IUW] *Russko-mansiiskii slovar' dlia mansiiskoi shkoly; okolo 10,800 slov*, E.I. Rombandeeva; pod red., s grammaticeskimi prilozheniiami i poslesloviem A.N. Balandina. Leningrad; Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Ministerstva prosveshcheniia RSFSR, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1954. 392 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Mansi dictionary.

**1958:** [IUW] *Mansiisko-russkii slovar' s leksicheskimi paralleliami iz iuzhno-mansiiskogo (kondinskogo) dialekta*. Leningrad, Gos. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo 1958. 226 p. 23 cm. Mansi-Russian dictionary.

**1961:** [IUW] *Die russischen Lehnwörter im Wogulischen*, von Bela Kálmán; Übersetzt von H. Tokody-Krüger. Budapest; Akadémiai Kiadó, 1961. 327 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references and index.

**1970:** [IUW] *Die syrjänischen Lehnwörter im Wogulischen*, von Károly Rédei; [Übers. von László Kubinyi] Bloomington, Ind.; Indiana University, c1970. 195 p.; map; 21 cm. Uralic and Altaic series; v. 109.

**1971:** [IUW] *Rückläufiges Wörterbuch der vogulischen Schriftsprache*, by Wolfgang Veenker. Wiesbaden, In Kommission bei O. Harrassowitz, 1971. 94 p. 25 cm. Veröffentlichungen der Societas Uralo-Altaica; Bd. 4.

**1976:** [IUW] *Wogulische Texte mit einem Glossar*, gesammelt und bearbeitet von Béla Kálmán. Budapest; Akadémiai Kiadó, 1976. 353 p.; map, music; 25 cm. Vogul and German with added text translated into Hungarian. "Aus dem Ungarischen übersetzt von Hannelore Krüger-Tokody und Piroska Kocsány."

**1977:** [IUW] *Die Wogulen (Mansi); historische-biographische Skizze*, N.G. Ostroumov; aus dem Russischen übertragen von Katharina Oestreich-Geib. München; Finnisch-Ugrisches Seminar der Universität München, 1977. ii, 86 p.; maps; 21 cm. Veröffentlichungen des Finnisch-Ugrischen Seminars an der Universität München. Serie B, Beiträge zur Erforschung der obugrischen Sprachen Bd. 3. "Mit Anmerkungen: 1. Wörterverzeichnis der wogulischen Sprache, 2. Verzeichnis der russischen Literatur über die Wogulen." Added t.p. in Russian: Voguly-Mansi. Bibliography: p. 85-86.

**1986:** [IUW] *Wogulisches Wörterbuch*, gesammelt von Bernát Munkácsi; geordnet, bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Béla Kálmán. Budapest; Akadémiai Kiadó, 1986. 950 p.; 25 cm. Preface in German and Hungarian. Includes indexes.

**1999:** [IUW] *Evra-mansiiskii kraĭ*, E.A. Kuzakova. Moskva; Staryĭ sad, 1999. 256 p.; ill.; 21 cm. At head of title: Institut étnologii i antropologii im. N.N. Miklukho-Maklaĭa RAN. Includes bibliographica references (p. 142-146). Mansi-Russian dictionary.

[**MANX**] Manx (native name Gaelg or Gailck, pronounced [gilg] or [gilk]), also known as Manx Gaelic, and also historically spelled Manks, is a Goidelic Celtic language of the Indo-European language family, historically spoken by the Manx people. Only a small minority of the Isle of Man's population is fluent in the language, but a larger minority has some knowledge of it and Manx is considered an important part of the island's culture and heritage. Although the last surviving native speaker of the language, Ned Maddrell, died in 1974, the language has never fallen completely out of use. Manx has been the subject of language revival efforts, and in recent years Manx has become more visible on the island, with increased signage, radio broadcasts and a bilingual primary school. The revival of Manx has been made easier because the language was well recorded; for

example, the Bible has been translated into Manx, and audio recordings were made of native speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: glv. Alternate Names: Gailck, Manx Gaelic. Autonym: Gaelg.

**1865:** see under **CORNISH**.

**1979:** [IUW] *Fargher's English-Manx dictionary* / Douglas C. Fargher; edited by Brian Stowell, Ian Faulds. Douglas, Isle of Man: Shearwater Press; Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: distributed in the U.S.A. and Canada by Humanities Press, 1979. xvi, 894 p.: port.; 23 cm. Original dark blue cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold. English-Manx, pp. [1]-888.

"It is now more than three years ago since I was privileged to cast an eye over the first 900 pages of typescript and realized that this Dictionary would be a unique contribution to Manx literature and culture. At the same time, it became clear that it would be a mammoth publishing task and would necessitate a very large production budget. It was with some trepidation, therefore, that Shearwater Press took a leap of faith and added the Dictionary to its List" (Publisher's Foreword).

"The aim of this dictionary is purely practical.... It does not aim to be a record pure and simple of the language as it was spoken at any time during its history, but tries to provide some sort of basic standard upon which to build the modern Manx language of today and tomorrow, in order that those who feel the need to express themselves in Manx may here find the necessary means to do so" (Preface).

**1984-1986:** [IUW] *A handbook of late spoken Manx* / George Broderick. Tübingen: M. Niemeyer, 1984-1986. 3 v.; 23 cm. Library bindings, incorporating the original green wrappers, lettered in white. Buchreihe der Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie Bd. 3-5. Contents:v. 1. Grammar and texts; v. 2. Dictionary; v. 3. Phonology. Vol. 2 also available on-line. Vol 2, *Dictionary*, 523 p. Manx-English, pp. 1-482.

[**MAORI**] Māori or Maori (/ˈmɑːʊəri/; Māori pronunciation: [ˈmaːɔɾi]) is an Eastern Polynesian language spoken by the Māori people, the indigenous population of New Zealand. Since 1987, it has been one of New Zealand's official languages. It is closely related to Cook Islands Māori, Tuamotuan, and Tahitian. According to a 2001 survey on the health of the Māori language, the number of very fluent adult speakers was about 9% of the Māori population, or 30,000 adults. A national census undertaken in 2006 says that about 4% of the New Zealand population, or 23.7% of the Māori population could hold a conversation in Māori about everyday things. The English word comes from the Maori language, where it is spelled "Māori". In New Zealand the Māori language is commonly referred to as Te Reo [te ˈrɛ.ɔ] "the language", short for te reo Māori. The spelling "Maori" (without macron) is standard in English outside New Zealand in both general and linguistic usage. The Māori-language spelling "Māori" (with macron) has become common in New Zealand English in recent years, particularly in Māori-specific cultural contexts, although the traditional English spelling is still prevalent in general media and government use (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mri. Alternate Names: New Zealand Maori, te reo Maori.

**1817:** [LILLY] *Narrative of a voyage to New Zealand, performed in the years 1814 and 1815, in company with the Rev. Samuel Marsden*, by John Liddiard Nicholas. London: Printed for J. Black and Son, 1817. 2 v. fronts., 2 pl., 2 maps. 22 cm. First edition. Later half-leather and marbles boards, lettered in gold. Includes "A Vocabulary

of English and New Zealand [Maori] Words, the latter being compared with some of those in the Tonga language," pp. [327]-352. Bagnall 4268. See Parkinson 1. Among the earliest vocabularies of Maori.

**1820:** [LILLY] *A grammar and vocabulary of the language of New Zealand published by the Church Missionary Society*, [by Thomas Kendall, 1778-1832]. London: Printed by R. Watts, 1820. 230, [1] p.; 19 cm. Spine title: Language of New Zealand Notes: Edited by Samuel Lee. "Sold by L.B. Seeley, Fleet Street; and John Hatchard & Son, Piccadilly." Bound in brown cloth, edges untrimmed. First edition. Parkinson 2 (superior paper issue).

"Omitting the short lists of words given by Cook, Parkinson, Savage and Nicholas, the first step toward a dictionary of the Maori language was [Kendall's work].... The vocabulary is, naturally, very faulty in many respects, but it has a real value for the student of the language" (see below: **1917** Preface p. [1]).

**1844:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the New-Zealand Language, and a concise grammar; to which are added a selection of colloquial sentences*, by William Williams. Paihia: Printed at the Press of the C. M. Society, 1844. Original brown paper over boards, with new brown cloth spine; black paper label lettered in gold. Pp. *i-v vi-xli xlii, I 2-195 196*. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller (who lists only Herbert W. Williams's *Dictionary of the Maori Language* (Wellington, 1917, and later editions, col. 268). Parkinson 217. Maori-English, pp. [1]-185. This is the first dictionary of the Maori language.

"The following compilation was prepared for the press six years ago, but...the publication has been delayed.... It has indeed been proposed by some, that the New Zealand language should be discouraged as much as possible, and that the Natives should at once be instructed in English.... But...the acquisition of English by the New Zealanders will only be partial, even in those districts in which our principal settlements are made, while the larger portion of the Natives will hold but little intercourse with our countrymen.... While, therefore, every encouragement should be given to the Natives to learn English, it will not be the less necessary for those, whose position brings them into frequent communication with this people, to learn their language.... As these attempts are persevered in, it is like that a great accession of valuable materials will ere long be made from various sources" (Preface).

"This work was printed on Colenso's original press, run by him until 1842, when it was taken over, after a short hiatus, by John Telford. He moved it to Auckland soon after the above was printed" (bookseller's description Magg's). Williams was Archdeacon of Waiapu.

Second edition **1852:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the New-Zealand Language, and a concise grammar; to which is added a selection of colloquial sentences. Second edition*, by William Williams. London: Williams and Norgate, 1852. Original grayish-blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. *i-iii iv-xxxix xl, I 2-323 324*. Zaubmüller, col. 268, lists only Herbert W. Williams's *Dictionary of the Maori Language* (Wellington, 1917, and later editions). Parkinson 435. Maori-English, pp. [1]-228, and English-Maori, pp. [229]-314, with colloquial sentences, pp. [317]-323. This copy lacks the front free endpaper, and bears the ownership signature in ink of W. A. Winsor. A

second copy (LILLYbm) in contemporary marbled paper also lacks front free endpaper, possibly never present.

"In the present edition of the *New Zealand Dictionary* considerable improvements have been made; the most important of which is the addition of a second part, English and New Zealand, which has been asked for, and which it is hoped will materially assist the student of the Maori language. The first part is much enlarged... The short Grammar is left as in the former edition, with the exception of a few verbal alterations and corrections" (Preface to the Second Edition).

Third edition **1871**: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the New Zealand Language; to which is added a selection of colloquial sentences*, by William Williams. London and Edinburgh: Williams & Norgate, 1871. Original blue-green cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xv *xvi*, 1 2-267 268. Third edition, with numerous additions and corrections, and an introduction. New Zealand-English, pp. [1]-202, and English-New Zealand, pp. [203]-260. Zaunmüller, col. 268, lists only Herbert W. Williams's *Dictionary of the Maori Language* (Wellington, 1917, and later editions). Parkinson 768.

"The first, or Maori and English portion of the work has been submitted to very careful revision, and the additions amount to upwards of 1200 genuine Maori words... The large number of corrections and additions and the alteration of the general plan of the work have involved the necessity of re-writing the whole.... The second part, containing the English and Maori vocabulary has undergone very little alternation."

Fourth edition **1892**: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the New Zealand Language*, by William Williams. Auckland and Edinburgh: Upton & Co. and Williams & Norgate, 1892. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 326 pp. Fourth edition. Zaunmüller, col. 268, lists only the Herbert W. Williams's *Dictionary of the Maori Language* (Wellington, 1917, and later editions; see p. 20 of Stimson's Tuamotuan dictionary for comments on this). Parkinson 1348. Includes New Zealand-English and English-New Zealand, plus 5 pp. of addenda and corrigenda. Taylor, p. 227, indicates the English-New Zealand section was first added with this fourth edition, but in fact the second edition had already added an English-New Zealand section. An abridged 4th edition lacking the English-Maori section appeared in 1915 (see below).

[Abridged] Fourth edition **1915**: *A Dictionary of the New Zealand Language, by the Right Reverend William Williams, D.C. L., Bishop of Waiapu, New Zealand. Fourth edition, with numerous additions and corrections and an introduction*, by W. L. Williams. Wellington: Whitcombe & Tombs, 1915. Original olive cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *iii-vii* *viii-xv* *xvi*, 1 2-226. Fourth edition [abridged]. New Zealand-English, pp. [1]-226.

"Williams *Dictionary of the New Zealand Language* having been for some time out of print, the present reprint of the Maori-English portion of that work, in which the addenda have been incorporated and necessary

corrections made, may be acceptable to students of the Maori language as a stopgap until the much larger edition, which has for some time been in preparation, shall have been published" (Prefatory Note).

This copy with the ink ownership signature of H. G. A. Hughes. Hughes was a linguist and bibliographer who wrote on such topics as labor and trade unions in Wales, linguistics, and education; his handwritten texts of stories, songs, and other texts transcribed into Gilbertese, Marquesan, Tuvalu, and other Austronesian languages between 1951 and 1952 are included on microfiche at the Library of Congress among his collected papers. He was author, among others, of *Colonial officials in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands: 1892-1979* (Afonwen, Clwyd, 1992), *Papiamentu: a bibliography* (Afonwen, Clwyd, 1993), , and *Samoa: American Samoa, Western Samoa, Samoans abroad* (Oxford & Santa Barbara, 1997).

Fifth edition **1917**: [LILLY] *A Dictionary of the Maori Language*, by Herbert W. Williams, M.A. Wellington, N.A.: Marcus F. Marks, Government Printer, 1917. Pp. *i-v vi-xvi xvii xviii-xxi xxii-xxiv, 1 2-586 587 588-590*. 21 cm. Professionally rebound in original green cloth, lettered in black, with new endpapers. Maori-English, pp. [1]-586, and an appendix of words adopted from non-Polynesian sources, pp. [587]-590. Edited under the auspices of the Polyesian Society and based upon the dictionaries of W. Williams and W.L. Williams. The editor's preface on the lexicographical history of the Maori language includes detailed value judgements on previous works.

"It is hardly necessary to say that the present edition contains a large amount of maerial which has hitherto not been available. Of the first importance were Mr. Atkinson's papers, already mentioned, which represent the results of many years of patient research by a master of the language. The Cabinet placed at my disposal the manuscript of Mr. Colenso's dictionary. This is still absolutely in the rough, its chief value being that it contains a large number of examples illustrating the use of words of all kinds, with references attached.... Mr. A.H. Turnbull allowed me free use of books and manuscript matter in his valuable library. Mr. E. Tregear kindly placed at my disposal his dictionary and additional matter which he had collected since its publication" (Preface, including a detailed acknowledgment of many other sources in addition to those indicated in this excerpt).

Sixth edition **1957**: [IUW] *A dictionary of the Maori language*, by Herbert W. Williams. 6th ed., rev. and augm. under the auspices of the Polynesian Society. Wellington, N.Z.; R.E. Owen, Govt. Printer, 1957. xxv, 499 p.; 25 cm.

**1846**: see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1848**: [LILLY] *A Leaf from the Natural History of New Zealand, or a Vocabulary of its different Productions, &c., and their Native Names*, by Richard Taylor. Wellington: Robert Stores, 1848. Contemporary black quarter-linen, and brown marbled paper over boards. Pp. *i-v vi-xix xx, 1-3 4-102*. Not in Zauhmüller. Consists of a series of classified Maori-English vocabularies, including animals, reptiles, birds, trees, seaweed, tattooing,

etc. This copy with the repeated contemporary ownership signature of John Blackett on both binding, half-title and title page, and includes several of his annotations to entries on birds and plants. Blackett (1818-1893) "made substantial contribution to the infrastructures of the province of Nelson [as a lighthouse and road builder] and the developing colony of New Zealand" (DNZB). From 1851 until 1859 he and his family lived in Taranaki, where Blackett farmed at Mangorei. He was also responsible for several roads and bridges in the province.

"In a country so little known and so recently populated as New Zealand, it is a duty each one owes to contribute his mite to the general fund of information.... The author flatters himself that no matter how defective his vocabulary may be found it will still furnish matter which others may turn to better account, and will prove not altogether uninteresting to the settler, for whose use it is chiefly intended" (Preface).

"The arrangement of the lists is somewhat promiscuous, and the matter contained in them in many cases unreliable, typographical and transcriptional errors being of very frequent occurrence. The plan of the work was undoubtedly good, and it has unfortunately exerted a sort of fascination over many students of the language, who have included in their lists of words strange forms which are due solely to the vagaries of this insidiously attractive little book" (Herbert W. Williams, Preface to the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Williams' **1844** Maori dictionary, **1917** [see above]).

Second edition (**ca. 1871**): [LILLYbm] *Maori and English Dictionary*, by Richard Taylor. Auckland: George T. Chapman, [ca. 1871]. Contemporary plain black leather over boards. Pp. [10] 1 2-120. New and enlarged edition [i.e.- second] of *A Leaf from the Natural History of New Zealand, or a Vocabulary of its different Productions, &c., and their Native Names* [first edition 1848]. Not in Zaunmüller. Consists of a series of classified Maori-English vocabularies, including animals, reptiles, birds, trees, seaweed, tattooing, etc.

"As the first edition of this most valuable work has for a long time been out of print and very high prices offered and given for stray copies, the publisher requested permission of the author to be allowed to republish a new, enlarged, and corrected edition. Mr. Taylor has very kindly made a number of corrections and additions to the only copy in his possession, and sent it up from Whanganui in January, 1867, with permission to republish as requested. Since that time three gentlemen well acquainted with the native history, &c., of New Zealand have gone carefully over the work, making numerous additions and improvements, so that the work may now be more appropriately called 'A Maori and English Dictionary' than simply 'A Leaf from the Natural History'."

"This [newly titled edition], while removing few of the defects of the original, introduced others hardly less serious" ((Herbert W. Williams, Preface to the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Williams' **1844** Maori dictionary, **1917** [see above]).

**1849** [**1860**]: [LILLY] *Notes grammaticales sur la langue maorie ou néo-zélandaise*, by Jean Baptiste François Pompallier (1802-1871). Rome: Impr. de la Propagande, 1860. 39 p.; 20 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Note(s): "Petite collection de mots maoris" (French-Maori): p. 23-39. First published in

Lyon in 1849. With inscription in ink indicating this copy was sent to John McCarthy, P.P., Mallow, Cork, Ireland by Mich. Shionhan in Auckland, N.Z., January 5, 1864.

**1861:** [LILLY] *Te hikoi tuatahi ki te reo Maori, or, First step to the Maori language: with conversational phrases, and a short vocabulary of easy words, arranged as an Anglo-Maori school book*, by Robert Donaldson. Napier [N.Z.]: Printed at the Herald Office by James Wood, 1861. 36 p.; 21 cm. Lacking original green printed wrappers. First edition. References: Williams 334; Bagnall 1653; Parkinson 532. Includes several short Maori-English word lists, and an "easy vocabulary," pp. 28-36. This copy with scattered annotations in pencil and pen, and an early ownership signature on the title page.

**1872:** [LILLYbm] *First lessons in the Maori language: with a short vocabulary*, by W[illiam] L[eonard] Williams [1829-1916]. Auckland: Upton & Co., 1872. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold; unprinted spine largely perished. Pp. [2] 1-3 4-96 97-98. [Second edition; first to be printed in New Zealand]. The first edition was published in Berlin in 1862. Part II is an English-Maori vocabulary, pp. [61]-87, double columned. Parkinson 769.

**1875, 1882:** [LILLY] *Mr Colenso's Maori-English lexicon (specimen of): presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by command of His Excellency: a comprehensive dictionary of the New Zealand tongue: including mythical, mythological, "taboo" or sacred, genealogical, proverbial, poetical, tropological, sacerdotal [i.e. sacredotal], incantatory, natural-history, idiomatical, abbreviated, tribal, and other names and terms of and allusions to persons, things, acts, and places in ancient times: also, showing their affinities with cognate Polynesian dialects and foreign languages: with copious pure Maori examples*, by W[illiam] Colenso [1811-1899]. Wellington [N.Z.]: Govt. Printer, 1882. G-2. 20 p. Parkinson 1026. Bound with: "Compilation of Maori Lexicon by Mr. Colenso, (letters relative to), Presented to both Houses of the General Assembly by Command of His Excellency." Wellington: Government Printer, 1875. G-11. 4pp. Bound in contemporary reddish-brown quarter-cloth lettered in gold. The second part bears Colenso's manuscript correction of a typographical error and autograph note "N.B. No answers received to the above letters.—W. Colenso" at the bottom of the final page. With the printed paper label of John Lawson. See below, **1898**, for specimen publication of the letter A from Colenso's lexicon, with the typo corrected in the Addendum and the autograph note now included as "N.B.—No answer ever received to the above letters—W.C."

"In 1865 the late Mr. Colenso was engaged by the Government to compile a dictionary the aim of which was 'to contain every known word in the Maori tongue, with clear unquestionable examples of pure Maori usage'. Mr. Colenso had collected a considerable amount of material, and at once took up the work; but in 1879 the Government cancelled the engagement" (Herbert W. Williams, Preface to the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Williams' **1844** Maori dictionary, **1917** [see above]).

**1885:** [LILLYbm] *New and complete manual of Maori conversation: containing phrases and dialogues on a variety of useful and interesting topics, together with a few general rules of grammar; and a comprehensive vocabulary*, by S[ister Marie Joseph] A[ubert]. Wellington, N.Z.: Lyon & Blair Printers, 1885. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in orange. Pp. 1-5 6-197 198-200. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Parkinson 1123. English-Maori vocabulary, pp. 165-197, arranged

thematically. Second copy [LILLYbm]: Binding variant: original blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in red.

"Having often heard people express astonishment and disappointment at not being able to procure any book that would help them acquire a practical knowledge of the Maori language, we have thought that a small pocket conversation book might be welcome, and have set about to write it... We have lived ourselves for many years among many tribes and we have tried to so frame our sentences that they would be understood through at least the whole North Island... We also beg to remark that we have endeavoured to make this little book useful to Maoris and well as to Europeans, and have, therefore, used expressions and written on subjects which may appear out of place in an ordinary book of conversation" (Preface).

**1891:** [LILLYbm] *The Maori-Polynesian comparative dictionary*, by Edward Tregear. Wellington, N.Z.: Lyon and Blair, 1891. Modern green cloth over boards; spine lettered in gold. Pp. *iii-ix* x-xxiv, 1 2-675 676. 25 cm. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 268. Parkinson 1314. Reissued in Christchurch by Whitcombe and Tombs in 1897 (Parkinson 1503). Maori-English, with comparisons where appropriate to all other major Polynesian languages, including Samoan, Tahitian, Hawaiian, Tongan, etc., pp. [1]-628, with errata, p. [629], and an English-Maori index, pp. [629]-665.

Second copy: LILLY: xxiv, 675, [1] p.; 25 cm. "Works consulted": p. x-xi. Presentation copy dated March 25, 1891, inscribed by the author to Mr. J. Butler, who is thanked among many others on p. xii for his assistance. Butler is identified as a "native lands purchase agent." Bound in original dark green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, edges sprinkled red; minor waterstains, upper hinge cracking. BM, 241:70. NUC pre-56, 600:451. Given the dated inscription, this is probably the first binding. See the Lilly copy below for a copy in brown cloth, but otherwise identical in gilt lettering and blind rules.

Third copy: LILLY: Tregear, Edward. *The Maori-Polynesian comparative dictionary*. Wellington, N.Z.: Lyon and Blair, Lambton Quay, 1891. First edition, first issue, with the 1891 Lyon and Blair title page; large 8vo, pp. xxiv, 675, [1]; title page printed in red and black, original brown cloth, gilt-lettered spine. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with a Newberry release stamp on the front pastedown, and an Ayer bookplate. Dedicated to F. Max Mueller. Prefatory matter includes a Preface by Tregear, a long list of works consulted, detailed acknowledgements, and introductory rules of pronunciation for the Maori, Samoan, Tahitian, Hawaiian, Tongan, Rarotongan, Marquesan, Mangarevan, Paumotan, and extra Polynesian languages, the words from each of which are contained in the dictionary proper. Williams, Printed Maori, 804: Zaubmüller, 268; (bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller).

Fourth copy: IUW, library binding.

"This work had its origin in a desire growing in the mind of the Author to comprehend the exact meaning of words used by the Maori people.... The science of Comparative Philology has opened up new vistas... Regarding the Maori speech of New Zealand as but a dialect of the great Polynesian language, the Author has attempted to organize and show in a concise manner the existing related forms common to New Zealand and the Polynesian Islands. Several attempts have been made to produce a Comparative Polynesian Dictionary, but so gigantic was the labour, so enormous the mass of material, that the compilers have shrunk back appalled in the initiatory stages of the work.... The present work is at all events, continuous and sustained... No small

proportion of the labour expended upon this work was exerted in providing examples of the use of words, both in Maori and Polynesian" (Preface).

**1898:** [LILLY] Cover title: *Maori-English Lexicon of the New Zealand Tongue*, by the Rev. W. Colenso, F.R.S., & F.L.S. (*Specimen*). Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer, 1898. ix, 111p. , 21 p. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold, ruled in blind, with black endpapers. With separate title page for Part I, set as intended for the lexicon as a whole: *A Maori-English Lexicon: being a comprehensive Dictionary of the New Zealand Tongue: including mythical, mythological, "taboo" or sacred, genealogical, proverbial, poetical, tropological, sacerdotal [i.e. sacerdotal], incantatory, natural-history, idiomatical, abbreviated, tribal, and other names and terms of and allusions to persons, things, acts, and places in ancient times: also, showing their affinities with cognate Polynesian dialects and foreign languages: with copious pure Maori examples. Part I.—Maori-English*, by the Rev. W. Colenso, F.R.S., and R. L.S.; Member of Wellington Philosophical Society; Honorary Member and President, Hawke's Bay Philosophical Institute (New Zealand Institute); of Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society; of Australasian Society for Advancement of Science; Honorary Member of Natural History Society, Santa Barbara, Cal.; &c. &c. Wellington: By authority: John Mckay, Government Printer. 1898. Maori-English, pp. [1]-111. Separate title page for Part II, with half-title indicating it represents "Disconnected Specimens only," identical to opening title page, but with "Part II.—English-Maori," in place of "Part I.—Maori-English." English-Maori selections from the letters A-C., pp. [1]-14. The volume concludes with an "Addendum," pp. 17-21, of the letters relative to the compilation of the Maori lexicon as presented to both House of the General Assembly (see **1875, 1882** above). This copy includes a printed slip tipped in at the title page: "With Author's Compliments."

"The present is only a very small specimen of a work begun by me more than sixty years ago; at first, and for many years, merely for private use in my daily intercourse and work (duty) among the Maoris. [A detailed discussion follows of the genesis of the project and its reception by the government up to the appearance of this specimen]" (Preface).

"A specimen portion containing the words under the letter A was brought out in 1898; and a careful study of this specimen shows that, in spite of his intimate acquaintance with the language, the author lacked many of the qualities requisite for success as a lexicographer" (Herbert W. Williams, Preface to the 5<sup>th</sup> edition of the Williams' **1844** Maori dictionary, **1917** [see above]).

**1918:** [LILLYbm] *Complete Manual of Maori Grammar and Conversation with Vocabulary*, edited by A. T. Ngata. Christchurch, Wellington, and Dunedin: Whitcombe and Tombs Limited, [1918]. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. 167 pp. Revised and enlarged edition. Extensive English-Maori vocabulary arranged by groups. Not in Zaunmüller.

**1926:** [LILLYbm] "Word List. Containing words and expressions not included in published dictionaries of the Maori tongue," in: *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, Vol. 35, no. 1, 1926, pp. [43]-44. Offprint in original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Maori-English vocabulary from "amio" to "akihono," pp. [43]-44.

"The work of the lexicographer is never completed. This appears to apply to the speech of barbaric man as well as the languages of peoples on a higher culture stage. The

last edition of *Williams's Maori Dictionary* appeared in 1917, and already we have a goodly array of Maori words collected since that date. It has been thought advisable to record them, also others still marked uncertain, and the proposal is to occasionally insert in the journal a brief list of such 'new words.'" (p. [43]).

**1927a:** [LILLYbm] "Word List. Containing words and expressions not included in published dictionaries of the Maori tongue," in: *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, Vol. 36, no. 3, 1927, pp. 283-286. Offprint in original pink wrappers, lettered in black. "Continued from Vol. 36, p. 144." Maori-English vocabulary from "aumoe" to "kauhika," pp 283-286.

**1927b:** [LILLYbm] "Word List. Containing words and expressions not included in published dictionaries of the Maori tongue," in: *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, Vol. 36, no. 4, 1927, pp. 372-375. Offprint in original pink wrappers, lettered in black. "Continued from Vol. 36, p. 286." Maori-English vocabulary from "kauhikahika" to "kopaka," pp. 372-375.

**1927c:** [LILLYbm] "Honorific Terms, Sacerdotal Expressions, Personifications, Etc., met with in Maori Narrative," in: *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, Vol. 36, no. 4, 1927, pp. 376-378. Offprint in original pink wrappers, lettered in black. "Continued from Vol. 36, p. 291." Maori-English vocabulary of terms indicated, pp.376-378.

**1948:** [LILLYbm] *Reeds' Concise Maori Dictionary. Maori-English. English-Maori*, by A. H. & A[lexander] W[yclif] Reed. Wellington, N.Z.: A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1948. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black; d.j. black and ochre, lettered and decorated in ochre and black. 148 pp. First New Zealand edition. Zaunmüller, col. 268 (giving only 3rd edition, 1951). Includes list of "Books Consulted," p. 10. "For those who require a handy Maori Dictionary, simple in construction and not overloaded with unimportant words...*Reeds' Concise Maori Dictionary* has been compiled." Based on Williams Maori dictionary.

Second edition **1949:** [LILLYbm] *Reeds' Concise Maori Dictionary. Maori-English. English-Maori. Proverbial Sayings*, by A.H. & A[lexander] W[yclif] Reed. Wellington, N.Z.: A.H. & A.W. Reed, 1949. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black; d.j. ochre and black, lettered and decorated in ochre and black. Pp. 1-6 7-160 (pp. 159-160 adverts.). Second edition, revised and enlarged. Zaunmüller, col. 268 (giving only 3rd edition, 1951). Maori-English, pp. 13-103, and English-Maori, pp. 104-151, and list of "Books Consulted," p. 10. This copy with the ink ownership signature of H. G. A. Hughes (see note on Hughes under Abridged fourth edition **1915** of Williams' *Dictionary of the New Zealand Language*, above).

Third edition **1951:** [IUW] *Concise Maori dictionary. Maori-English, English-Maori; proverbial sayings*, by A.W. Reed. [3d ed.] Wellington, A. H. & A. W. Reed [1951]. 158 p. 19 cm.

Fourth edition **1971 [1974]:** [IUW] *Concise Maori dictionary; Maori-English, English-Maori*, compiled by A.W. Reed. Rev. ed. Wellington; A.H. & A.W. Reed, 1973. 151p.; 18cm. "Rev. ed. with vowel lengths indicated by macrons, 1971, 1973, 1974" on verso of title page. Maori-English, pp. 13-100, and English-Maori, pp. 101-151.

New revised edition **1984:** [IUW] *Concise Māori dictionary; Māori-English, English-Māori*, compiled by A.W. Reed. New rev. ed. / revised by

T.S. Kāretu. Wellington; Reed, 1984. x, 124 p.; 19 cm. Original pale orange wrappers, lettered in black. "New revised edition" (front wrapper). Maori-English, pp. 1-77, and English-Māori, pp. 79-124.

"When first approached to work on the revision of this dictionary, I was a little reluctant because it meant criticizing and correcting someone else's efforts. However, this initial reluctance was overcome by my greater desire to have as accurate as possible a dictionary which would be of use to the person who is not a scholar of the Māori language but merely wants a quick reference to certain words, their meaning and use... words considered to be too obsolete, archaic or regional have been omitted from this edition" (Preface to Revised Edition).

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Reeds' Lilliput Dictionary. Maori-English. English-Maori*, by A. H. & A[lexander] W[yclif] Reed. Wellington, N.Z.: A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1960. Original red plastic, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-34-576. First edition. Miniature book, 4.8 x 3.2 cm. English-Maori, pp. 11-372, and Maori-English, pp. 373-561. "*Reeds' Lilliput Maori Dictionary* is reprinted from *Reeds' Concise Maori Dictionary*, which continues to be published in a full cloth binding, size crown octavo (7 ½ in. x 5 in)" (p. 5).

**1961:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Maori Place Names*, by A[lexander] W[yclif] Reed. Wellington: A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1961. Original yellow cloth, illustrated and lettered in black. Pp. 1-45-144. First edition. Maori-English, pp. 11-140, and an appendix of European place names with their Maori equivalents, pp. 141-144 (double columns). The dictionary is much more like a normal dictionary of meanings than one would expect from the title.

"This book is a successor to *Maori Place Names and their Meanings*, which was first published in 1950 and which has been reprinted a number of times. It is now felt that the time has come when it should be completely revised, and enlarged by the inclusion of more factual material than the earlier book was able to provide" (Foreword).

Miniature book edition **1962:** [LILLYbm] *Lilliput Maori Place Names*, by A[lexander] W[yclif] Reed. Wellington: A. H. & A. W. Reed, [1962]. Original blue plastic, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-34-567 [8]. First edition. Maori-English, pp. 21-551, with numerous illustrations. "Reprinted from *A dictionary of Maori place names*." A miniature book, approximately 2.5 x 4 cm.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Maori picture dictionary*, by A[lexander] W[yclif] Reed [1908- ]. Wellington; Auckland: A.H. & A.W. Reed, 1965. Original yellow cloth over boards, lettered in black and red, and illustrated in red. Pp. 1-56-144. First edition. Maori-English, pp. 6-144, with illustrations throughout.

"Although complete in itself, the *Maori Picture Dictionary* may be regarded as complementary to the *Concise Maori Dictionary*, which is issued in the same series" (Introduction).

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *English-Maori Dictionary*, by Bruce Biggs. Auckland, N.Z.: A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1966. Original yellow cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in brown, yellow and black. Pp. 1-56-144. First edition. English-Maori only, interleaved with blank pages for notes. "Like most other books on the language of the indigenous inhabitants of New Zealand, this one owes a great debt to three outstanding linguists of a

single family - W.W. Williams, his son Bishop W. L. Williams, and grandson, Bishop H.W. Williams, and to their excellent books *First Lessons in Maori* and *Dictionary of the Maori Language*." This is the first true English-Maori dictionary, and contains around 4,000 head words.

Reprinted **1974**: [IUW] *English-Maori Dictionary*, by Bruce Biggs. Auckland, N.Z.: A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1966. Original yellow cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in brown, yellow and black. Pp. 1-5 6-144. "First published 1966; Reprinted 1971, 1974" on verso of title page. English-Maori only, interleaved with blank pages for notes.

**1967**: [LILLYbm] *Aboriginal place names and their meanings*, by A[lexander] W[yclif] Reed. [Artarmon] Sydney, Wellington: A. H. & A. W. Reed, 1967. Original brown and yellow cloth over boards, lettered in brown and yellow, with illustration on front cover. Pp. 1-9 10-144. First edition. Aboriginal place names with English meanings, pp. [9]-95, and an English-Aboriginal word list, pp. [97]-135.

Third edition **1996**: [IUW] *The Reed dictionary of Māori place names = Te papakupu ingoa wāhi Māori a Reed*, by A.W. Reed. 3rd ed. Auckland; Reed, 1996. 144 p.; 20 cm. Rev. ed. of: *A dictionary of Maori place names*. 2nd ed. 1982.

**1973**: [IUW] *Maori customs and crafts*, by Alan Armstrong. Wellington, Seven Seas Pub. [1973]. 64 p. illus. (part col.) 17 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in black and white, with colored illustrations on front and rear. Consists of an alphabetically-arranged glossary of terms related to Maori customs and crafts, including English and/or Maori words with explanations of their meaning.

**1974 [1994]**: [IUW] *P.M. Ryan's dictionary of modern Māori*. 4th ed. Auckland, [NZ]; Heinemann, 1994. 229 p.; map; 22 cm. Original yellow, blue and green wrappers, lettered in red, purple, green, yellow and white. "Completely revised and updated."--Cover. First published in 1974, second edition 1983, third edition 1989, fourth edition 1994 (from verso of title page). Maori-English, pp. 5-105, English-Maori, pp. 107-212.

"This volume is designed especially for school work. It is a scaled-down version of the larger volume. The source of the words in this book is the same as in previous edition..." (Preface, 1994).

**1981**: [IUW] *The complete English-Maori dictionary*, by Bruce Biggs. [Auckland]: Auckland University Press, 1981. x, 227 p.; 22 cm. First edition.

Reprinted **1985**: [LILLYbm] *The Complete English-Maori Dictionary* by Bruce Biggs. Auckland University Press / Oxford University Press, 1985. Hardbound without d.j. 227 pp. Reprinted, with corrections. First published 1981. "The first substantial English to Maori vocabulary appeared in the second (1853 [1852]) edition of William Williams's *A Dictionary of the New Zealand Language*." This first "complete" English-Maori dictionary contains almost 15,000 head words.

**1985**: [LILLYbm] *A word-list of South Island Maori*, by Ray Harlow. [Auckland]: Linguistic Society of New Zealand, 1985. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in red. Pp. [2] i-ii iii-xxxi xxxii, [2] 1-116. First edition. South Island Maori-English, pp. 1-98, and an English-Maori index, pp. 99-111.

"This is an edition of a South Island Maori word-list compiled by Rev. J. Watkin during his stay at Waikouaiti between 1840 and 1844" (Preface).

**1991:** [IUW] *Tikanga whakaaro = Key concepts in Māori culture*, by Cleve Barlow. Auckland; New York; Oxford University Press, 1991. xvii, 187 p.; ill.; 22 cm. Library binding, incorporating original reddish-brown wrappers, lettered in black, with a color photo of a coastline on the front. First edition. Includes alphabetically-arranged glossary of term and concepts of Maori culture. Includes bibliographical references (p. 187).

"I have avoided taking a strictly academic approach and have adopted a fairly informal style for the most part. The entries are written as though I am responding to direct questions such as, 'What to you understand by the term tapu?' ... There are seventy concepts explained here.... I have selected concepts that I feel are important for understanding Maori culture as it is practiced today, and concepts which are likely to be relevant in the future" (Author's Preface).

**1992 [1996]:** [IUW] *Te Matatiki / Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori = Contemporary Māori words*, Māori Language Commission. Rev. ed. Auckland; New York; Oxford University Press, 1996. ix, 289 p.; 20 cm. Library binding incorporating original black wrappers, lettered in white and light brown. Revised edition. English-Maori, pp. 1-145, and Maori-English, pp. 146-277. Includes bibliographical references (p. ix).

"*Te Matariki* was first published in 1992. This revised edition develops the original in two important respects: it includes over 2,000 previously unpublished terms and each entry is provided with its Māori derivation" (Preface).

**1993 [1994]:** [IUW] *English-Maori dictionary*, by H.M. Ngata. Wellington, N.Z.; Learning Media, c1993. xvi, 559 p.; port.; 22 cm. Original light gray cloth spine, lettered in black, and patterned colored paper over boards. "Second impression 1994" on verso of title page. "In February 1989, Hōri Ngata passed away ... Whai Ngata, agreed to complete the work"--P. ix. "Published 1993 for the Ministry of Education by Learning Media Ltd."--T.p. verso. The Preface includes a history of the compilation of the dictionary. English-Maori, pp. 1-540.

**1995:** [IUW] *The Reed dictionary of modern Maori*, by P.M. Ryan. Auckland, N.Z.; Reed Publishing, 1995. 648 p.; 22 cm. Original blue and white paper over boards, lettered in red, blue, black and white. "First published 1995. Reprinted 1995" on verso of title page. Maori-English, pp. 25-322, and English-Maori, pp. 323-648. "In association with TVNZ."

"The *kaupapa* – basic principle – of this book is to gather together words old and new which one might meet in the course of Māori studies.... The headwords and their meanings in this dictionary are presented as simply as possible.... I've tried to include all the modern words re-introduced into the language by the Taura Whiri I te Reo Māori" (Preface).

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire néo-zélandais - français. New Zealand - French dictionary*, by Ewen Jones & Myreille Pawliez. Paris; Montreal: Éditions L'Harmattan, 1998. Original white wrappers, lettered in blue and red. Pp. 1-5 6-781 782-784. First edition. Includes both New Zealand English and Maori words with French equivalents, pp. [17]-666. This is the first dictionary in French of the languages of New Zealand (English and Maori).... English?]

[**MAPUDUNGUN**] Mapudungün (from mapu 'earth, land' and dungün 'speak, speech') is a language isolate spoken in south-central Chile and west central Argentina by the Mapuche people (from mapu 'earth' and che 'people'). It is also spelled Mapuzugün and Mapudungu. It was formerly known as Araucanian, the name given to the Mapuche by the Spaniards; the Mapuche avoid it as a remnant of Spanish colonialism, and it is considered offensive. Mapudungün is not an official language of Chile or Argentina and has received virtually no government support throughout its history. It is not used as a language of instruction in either country's educational system despite the Chilean government's commitment to provide full access to education in Mapuche areas in southern Chile. There is an ongoing political debate over which alphabet to use as the standard alphabet of written Mapudungun. There are approximately 144,000 native speakers in Chile and another 8,400 in west central Argentina. Only 2.4% of urban speakers and 16% of rural speakers use Mapudungun when speaking with children, but only 3.8% of speakers aged 10–19 years in the south of Chile (the language's stronghold) are "highly competent" in the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: arn. Alternate Names: Araucana, "Araucano" (pej.), Mapuche, Mapudungu, Mapuzungun.

**1606 [1887]:** [IUW] *Arte, Vocabulario y Confesionario de la lengua de Chile, compuestos por Luiz de Valdivia*; pub. de nuevo por Julio Platzmann. Leipzig, B. G. Teubner, 1887. Facsimile edition. [265] p. 20 cm. Various pagings. With reproduction of original t.-p.: *Arte y gramatica general de la lengva qve corre en todo el reyno de Chile, con vn Vocabulario, y Confessionario*. Compuestos por el padre Luys de Valdiuia de la Compañia de Iesus en la Prouincia del Piru ... Ivtamente con la Doctrina christiana y cathecismo del concilio de Lima en español, y dos traducciones del en la lengua de Chile, que examinaron y aprobaron los dos reuerendissimos Señores de Chile, cada qual la de su obispado. Con licencia. En Lima por Francisco del Canto. Año. 1606. The "Doctrina christiana" and the "Confesionario" have special title-pages. The "Doctrina" follows the "Vocabulario".

**1765:** [LILLY] *Arte de la lengua general del reyno de Chile, con un dialogo chileno-hispano muy curioso: a que se añade la Doctrina christiana, esto es, rezo, catecismo, coplas, confesionario, y pláticas; lo mas en lengua chilena y castellana: Y por fin un Vocabulario hispano-chileno, y un Calepino chileno-hispano mas copioso*, by Andrés Febrés [1734-1790]. Lima: En la calle de la Encarnación, 1765.

New edition **1884:** [LILLY] *Gramática araucana: ó sea, Arte de la lengua general de los Indios de Chile*, por el P. Andres Febrés, S. J. Reproduccion de la edicion de Lima de 1765, con los textos completos. Por Juan M. Lársen. Buenos Aires: Impreso por J. A. Alsina, 1884. viii, 332 p.; 18 cm. "Una reproducción del Arte de la lengua general del reino de Chile ... De las cuatro partes que se distinguen en su carátula este tomo contiene las dos primeras. La parte cuarta la he publicado en 1882, cambiando el nombre de Calepino chileno hispano en el de Diccionario araucano-español"--p. iii. Includes reproduction of original title (p. 1): *Arte de la lengua general del reyno de Chile, con un Dialogo chileno-hispano muy curioso: a que se añade la Doctrina christiana, esto es, rezo, catecismo, coplas, confesionario, y pláticas; lo mas en lengua chilena y castellana: y por fin*

*un Vocabulario hispano-chileno, y un Calepino chileno-hispano mas copioso ...* Lima, 1765. With the bookplate of Indiana University Library. Bound in quarter red leather and beige decorated boards, brown decorated endpapers. Includes "Breve Diccionario de algunas palabras mas usuales," pp. [174]-205 (Fin de este pequeño diccionario de cerca de mil palabras)".

**1846a:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Hispánico Chileno*, by Andres Febres, enlarged by Antonio Hernandez y Calzada. Santiago: Imprenta del Progreso, 1846. Nineteenth-century brown half-leather and marbled paper (bound for Smithsonian Institution). Pp. [6] I II, I 2-108, I-III IV, I 2-80 81 87 (lacking pp. 37-38, 57-58, and 71-72 in second pagination; p. [81] errata, verso paginated 87). Zaubmüller, col. 19 (with no indication of its relation to the earlier edition). This copy a duplicate from the Library of Congress with LOC bookplate. Febres' *Arte de la lengua general del reyno de Chile, con un dialogo chileno-hispano muy curioso: a que se anade la Doctrina christiana, esto es, rezo, catecismo, coplas, confesionario, y platicas; lo mas en lengua chilena y castellana: Y por fin un Vocabulario hispano-chileno, y un Calepino chileno-hispano mas copioso* was originally published in Lima in 1765.

**1846b:** see **11**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1898:** [IUW] *Langue auca (ou langue indigène du Chili); grammaire, dictionnaire, textes traduits et analyses*, by Raoul de la Grasserie. Paris, Gaissonneuve, 1898: 372 p. 26 cm. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine, t. xxi.

**1916 [2007]:** [IUW] *Diccionario araucano : mapuche-español, español-mapuche* / Fray Félix José de Augusta. 4a. ed. de Chle : Ediciones Cerro Manquehue, 2007. xvi, 291, 421 p. ; 24 cm. Original red, orange and black wrappers, lettered in red and black. Vol. 1: Araucano [Mapudungun]-Spanish, pp. [1]-288, errata, pp.[289]-291, Supplement to Vol. 1, Araucano [Mapudungun]-Spanish, pp. [3]-15 (second pagination); Vol. II: Spanish-Araucano [Mapudungun], pp. [5]-418, errata, pp. [419]-421. Originally published as: *Diccionario araucano-español y español-araucano*. "Incluye los dos tomos de la edicion original de 1916 [reprinted photographically, including title pages]." The verso of the new general title page states that the first edition was published in September, 1916, the second edition [by which may be meant the second volume] in that same month and year, and the third edition in 1996 (by Ediciones Cerro Manquehue).

Reprint of Vol. I **1989:** [IUW] *Diccionario mapuche-español* / por Félix José de Augusta. Santiago, Chile : Ediciones Seneca, 1989. xvii, 304 p. ; 26 cm. Library binding, incorporating original orange, gray and white front and rear illustrated wrappers, lettered in black. Mapuche [Mapudungun]-Spanish, pp. [1]-304. Includes substantial introductory material providing background on the genesis of the dictionary.

**1928:** see under **ACHAGUA.**

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Comentado Mapuche-Español. Araucano Pehuenche Pampa Pichunche Rancülche Huilliche*, by Esteban Erize. [Bahia Blanca]: Instituto de Humanidades, Universidad Nacional del Sur, 1960. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. I-II (first leaf used as end-paper) 12-550 551-552. First edition. Includes a map showing the maximum dispersion of Araucanian, p. [9], and an extensive bibliography, pp. [27]-42. Araucanian-Spanish, pp. 45-430, and Spanish-Araucanian, pp. 433-550.

**1995:** [IUW] *Diccionario lingüístico-etnográfico de la lengua mapuche; mapudungun-Español-English*, by María Catrileo. 1. ed. Santiago; Editorial Andrés Bello, 1995. xxii, 279 pages; 23 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered in red, gray and black, with a color illustration of a belt on the front cover. First edition, 1,000 copies, as indicated on verso of title page. Mapudungun-Spanish-English, pp. 3-249, Mapudungun index, pp. [257]-263, Spanish index, pp.[265]-271, English index, pp. [273]-279.

"This trilingual dictionary Mapudungun-Spanish-English has been designed mainly to reveal the permanence of the Mapuche language after 500 years of Spanish conquest... [The] arrangement of words in different topics has been distributed in five main areas which are: man and his environment, the earth, animals, diseases and rituals. Each one of them includes a selected number of lexical items in the categories of noun, verb and adjective.... The number of terms considered (a total of 862) includes a set of the most common items still present in the Mapuche language..." (Preface).

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario ilustrado: mapudungun, español, inglés*, by Arturo Hernández Sallés, Nelly Ramos Pizarro, and Carlos Cácamo Luna, illustrator. Providencia, Santiago, Chile: Pehuen, 1997. Original color illustrated wrappers with flaps, lettered in blue and black. Pp. 1-4 5-130/131-136. First edition. Mapudungun-Spanish-English, arranged thematically with color illustrations throughout, pp. [11]-107, alphabetical list Mapudungun-Spanish-English, pp. 108-121, and Spanish-Mapudungun index, pp. 122-130. Introductory material in both Spanish and English. First dictionary of the language to include English. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary has been designed to be used as reference material by Chilean or foreign readers who are looking for the means to approach the Mapuche culture and language.... It contains more than one thousand entries... arranged in semantic fields" (Introduction).

**1997:** [LILLY] *Diccionario mapuche-español español-mapuche : la cultura mapuche : costumbres, ceremonias, medicina y mitos : topónimos indígenas patagónicos / Carmen Zucarelli ... [et al.]*. Río Negro, República Argentina : Ediciones Caleuche, c1999. 232 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. Original two-tone yellow wrappers, lettered in black, with a color illustration of a tribal woman on the front cover. Mapudungun-Spanish, pp. 37-119, Spanish-Mapudungun, pp. 122-214. Includes bibliographical references (p. 229-230). Second copy: IUW.

**2013:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**MAQUIRITARI**] Maquiritari, aka Dekwana or Ye'kuana, is a Cariban language of Venezuela, with a few hundred speakers in Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mch. Alternate Names: Cunuana, De'cuana, De'kwana Carib, Maiongong, Maquiritai, Maquiritare, Pawana, Soto, Ye'cuana, Yekuana, Ye'kuana.

**1889:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**MARA**] Marra (also spelled Mara) is an Australian Aboriginal language, traditionally spoken on an area of the Gulf of Carpentaria coast in the Northern Territory around the Roper, Towns and Limmen Bight Rivers. Marra is now an endangered language. The most recent survey was in 1991; at that time, there were only 15 speakers, all elderly.

Most Marra people now speak Kriol as their main language. The remaining elderly Marra speakers live in the Aboriginal communities of Ngukurr, Numbulwar, Borroloola and Minyerri (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mec. Alternate Names: Leelalwarra, Leelawarra, Mala, Marra.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Basic Materials in Mara: Grammar, Texts and Dictionary*, by Jeffrey Heath. Canberra: Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, 1981. Second copy: IUW.

[**MARANAO**] Maranaoan (Maranao ['məranaw] Mëranaw) is an Austronesian language spoken by the Maranao people in the provinces of Lanao del Norte and Lanao del Sur in the Philippines, and in Sabah, Malaysia. Iranun was once considered a dialect. Unique among other Danao languages, Maranaoan is spoken with a distinct downstep accent, as opposed to stress accent (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mrw. Alternate Names: Maranaw, Ranao.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *A Maranao Dictionary*, compiled by Howard P. McKaughan & Batua A. Macaraya. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1967. Original brownish-orange and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. 394 pp. First edition. "Maranao, one of the eight major languages in the Philippines, is spoken by some 400,000 members of a Mosem society on the island of Mindanao." Maranao-English and English-Maranao. This is the first true English-Maranao dictionary, preceded by a Spanish Moro-Maguinandao-Español dictionary of 1892, and a vocabulary and phrase book of the Lanao Moro Dialect in 1913.

[**MARANUNGGU**] The Marranunggu are an indigenous Australian people, and language group, of the Northern Territory. Marranunggu is classified as one of the dialects of the Marranji group of the Western Daly languages, together with Menhthe and Emmi.

Ethnologue: zmr. Alternate Names: Emmi, Maranungku, Merranunggu, Warrgat.

**1970:** [IUW] *An introduction to Maranungku (Northern Australia)* by D.T. Tryon. [Canberra] Australian National University [1970] viii, 111, 6 p. map. 26 cm. Original light green wrappers lettered in black, with green cloth spine, lettered in gold. Pacific linguistics. Series B, monographs, no. 15. Lexicon: Maranungku [Maranunggu]-English, pp. 92-101, English-Maranungku [Maranunggu], pp. 102-110. Bibliography: p. 111. First vocabulary of the language.

"Maranungku is a language spoken in the Daly River area of the Northern Territory of Australia.... Its speakers number about fifty only.... No previous study has been made of Maranungku, although wordlists have been gathered by Capell for a number of the members of the Daly Language Family.... The material for this study was collected during fieldwork in the Daly River area from July until October 1967, and from March until July 1969.... All of the material used in this description, with the exception of the verb paradigms, is taken from spontaneous unelicited utterances by Maranungku speakers" (Introduction).

[**MARATHI**] Marathi (English pronunciation: /mə'ra:ti/; मराठी Marāṭhī [mə'raʈʰi]) is an Indo-Aryan language spoken predominantly by the Marathi people of Maharashtra. It is the official language and co-official language in the Maharashtra and Goa states of

Western India, respectively, and is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India. There were 73 million speakers in 2001; Marathi ranks 19th in the list of most spoken languages in the world. Marathi has the fourth largest number of native speakers in India. Marathi has some of the oldest literature of all modern Indo-Aryan languages, dating from about 900 AD. The major dialects of Marathi are Standard Marathi and the Varhadi dialect.[14] Malvani Konkani has been heavily influenced by Marathi varieties. Marathi has several features that set it aside from most other Indo-Aryan languages. Marathi distinguishes inclusive and exclusive forms of 'we' and possesses a three-way gender system that features the neuter in addition to the masculine and the feminine (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mar. Alternate Names: Maharashtra, Maharathi, Malhatee, Marthi, Muruthu.

**1778:** [LILLY] *Gramatica Marastta a mais vulgar que se practica nos reinos do Nizamaxa', e Idalxa', offerecida aos ... Padres Missionarios dos dittos reinos*. Roma: Na Estamperia da Sagrada Congregação de Propaganda Fide, 1778. 47 p.; 8°. Original decorated wrappers. Not in Scholerg, *Bibliography of Goa & the Portuguese in India*. First edition. Innocêncio believes that the author was a Portuguese Jesuit living in Rome after his expulsion from Portugal. With library stamp on title page and p. 24 of the library of the Congregação de Propaganda Fide. Includes several short Marathi-Portuguese vocabulary lists, and a Marathi-Portuguese "Vocabulario das couzas ordinarias," [vocabulary of common things], pp. 39-45. The earliest Marathi dictionary listed in Zaunmüller is 1829.

**1831:** [LILLY] *A dictionary, Murat,hee & English compiled for the government of Bombay*, by Captain James T. Molesworth, assisted by Lieutenants Thomas and George Candy. Bombay: [Printed for the compilers], 1831. Half red sheep and marbled boards, edges sprinkled red, rebacked with brown sheep, spine lettered in gilt. [4], xviii, [2], 1162, [4] p.; 29 cm. First edition: [enter: Zaunmüller]. Lilly Library copy is a presentation copy, inscribed by the author to Lt. Col. W. Moxon. With the bookplate of the Baptist College Library Bristol, and the book label of John Lawson.

**1847:** [LILLY] *A dictionary, English and Marathi, compiled for the government of Bombay*, by J T Molesworth and T Candy. 30 cm. Bombay: American Mission Press, 1847. Contemporary brown half leather and marbled paper over boards Cf. Zaunmüller 269 (dated 1873).

Second edition **1857:** [LILLY] *A Dictionary, Marathi and English. Second edition, revised and enlarged by J. T. Molesworth*, compiled by J[ames] T[homas] Molesworth, assisted by George and Thomas Candy. Bombay: Printed for the Government at the Bombay Education Society's Press, 1857. Later green half-leather and green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. i-v vi-xxx, 1 2-920 921-922. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Zaunmüller, col. 269 (listing this edition). *Encyclopedia Britannica* lists first edition as 1831 [Marathi-English] (see above), second edition 1847 [English-Marathi] (see above), then this edition, ed. Candy, followed by an edition abridged by Baba Padmanji, Bombay 1863 (cf. 1859 edition below).

"A dictionary of the Marathi ... must certainly contain Sanskrit words learned as well as ordinary, recondite as well as familiar... whilst of Marathi words it must contain the uncommon and the common, the local and the general, the coarse and the neat, the domesticated imports and the genuine

homestock; not daring to discard what Marathi speakers are pleased to employ, or too delicately to discriminate betwixt the corrupt and the pure, or even betwixt the unchaste or unclean and the altogether comely. This obligation this second edition has aimed to fulfil" (Preface). With a detailed description of how material for the dictionary was gathered, p. xxi.

Abridged edition **1859**: [LILLYbm] *A Compendium of the English and Marathi Dictionary*, by Baba Padmanji. Bombay: Thomas Graham, 1859. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. i-v vi-xvi, 1 2-482 483-484. First abridged edition. Not in Zauhmüller. With " (Copyright Edition under the Provision of Act XX of 1847.)" at bottom of title page, with the Preface dated September 1859. Both the *Encyclopedia Britannica* and later editions of this dictionary list 1863 as the first edition of this work, with "Moleworth's" in place of "the" in the title. Both this edition and the 1863 edition are 482 pages. This copy with the ink ownership signature of G. B. Martin, dated October 9<sup>th</sup>, 1860. Ex-library, from the Free Public Libraries of Nottingham, but in original binding.

"It is now twelve years since the excellent and great work of Messrs. Molesworth and Candy—*The English and Marathi Dictionary* [1847]—was published under the munificent patronage of Government. The work however, it is believed, is at present out of print, and there is no likelihood of its undergoing a second edition under the existing circumstances. The present work is not intended to replace the large Dictionary, nor to supersede its utility. It is an humble effort to supply a want universally felt even at the time when copies of the parent Dictionary were easily procurable" (Preface).

Reprinted **1989**: [IUW] *Molesworth's Marathi and English dictionary* / J.T. Molesworth, T. Candy = *Marāthī-Īngrejī śabdakośa / Molsavartha*. 2nd ed. rev. and enl. New Delhi; Asian Educational Services, 1989. xxx, 920 p.; 29 cm.

Reprint. Originally published: A dictionary, Marāthī and English. Bombay; Bombay Education Society's Press, 1857.

New edition, improved and enlarged **1870**: [LILLYbm] *A Comprehensive Dictionary, English and Marathi. New edition, improved and enlarged*, by Baba Padmanji. Bombay: Education's Society Press, 1870. Original? worn light brown cloth, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. i-v vi-xii xiii-xvi, 1 2-680. New edition. Not in Zauhmüller. English-Marathi, pp. [1]-680, with list of previous dictionaries upon which this is based, p. [xv]. Padmanji assisted in the revision and enlargement of Molesworth's dictionary, publishing in 1863 what he refers to here as the "first edition" under the title *Compendium of Molesworth's Marathi and English Dictionary* (but see above for earlier edition under this title).

"The rapid sale of the work, as well as the increasing demand for it, have induced the Editor to undertake the preparation of the present volume. The alterations from the first edition are chiefly the following:- 1. The inseration of a large number of additional words, and a still larger number

of significations... [further alterations listed 2-8].... [T]he excellent works of Molesworth and Candy... must form for all future generations the basis for the labours of the Anglo-Marathi Lexicographers."

**1954?:** [LILLY] *Marathi reader*, by Mahadeo L. Apte. [S.l.; s.n., 1954?] xv, 240 leaves; 31 cm. Date of publication is after 1953, based on suggested reading listed on p. xv. In brown wrappers with metal clasps. Reproduced from typescript and mimeographed manuscript. With Marathi-English vocabularies at the end of each exercise.

**1959:** [IUW] *Marathi self-taught; a simple method of learning the Marathi language in three weeks; with an English-Marathi vocabulary*, by Sitaram P. Bhat and R.D. Deshpande. [5th ed.] Bombay; Taraporevala Sons, [1959]. 227 p. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. English-Marathi vocabulary, pp. 150-227.

**1963:** [IUW] *Sadhana twentieth century students' dictionary (English-English-Marathi)*. 1st ed. Poona; Sadhaha Prakashan, 1963. 932 p.

**1996:** see under **KORLAI CREOLE PORTUGUESE**.

**1997:** [IUW] *English-Marathi dictionary*, by Ramesh V. Dhongde. London; Oxford University Press, dc 1997. xv, 823 p.; 23 cm. Cover title: *Oxford English-Marathi dictionary*.

**2011 [2014]:** [IUW] *Oxford English-English-Marathi dictionary = Īṅrajī-Īṅrajī-Marāṭhī śabdakośa*, editor, Dr. Ramesh V. Dhongde. New Delhi; Oxford University Press 2014. xiv, 1634 pages; illustrations; 24 cm. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. Originally published 2011. "Seventh impression 2014" on verso of title page. English-Marathi, pp. [1]-1620. One-page Preface in Marathi only.

[**MARATINO**] Maratino is a barely attested extinct language that was spoken in north-east Mexico, near Martín, Tamaulipas. Swanton, who called it 'Tamaulipeco', classified it as Uto-Aztecan based on a few obvious cognates, such as Maratino chiguat 'woman' ~ Nahuatl cihuātl 'woman' and peyot 'peyote' ~ Nahuatl peyotl, but other scholars have not considered this to be enough to classify the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list Maratino as a language.

**1940:** see under **COAHUILTECO**.

[**MARAU**] Marau is an Eastern Malayo-Polynesian language spoken on the south coast of Serui Island of the Ambai Islands group in Cenderawasih Bay, within Papua Province of Western New Guinea, northeastern Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mvr.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MARGHI, CENTRAL**] Margi, also known as Marghi and Marghi Central, is a Chadic language spoken in Nigeria. It is perhaps the best described of the Biu-Mandara branch of that family. Marghi South and Putai are closely related, and sometimes considered dialects of Margi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mrt. Alternate Names: Marghi, Margi.

**195-?:** [LILLY] [Grammar and word list of the Margi language]. Manuscript [S.l.: Church of the Brethren, 195-?] [106] p.; 28 cm. Cataloger supplied title; title page lacking. Compiler's name and date range based on mss. notes contained in the volume

and information from James H. Vaughan, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at Indiana University (01/26/11): Prof. Vaughan received this grammar from Irvin F. Stern in 1959; Stern was a missionary of the Church of the Brethern Mission (CBM). This grammar and word list was likely started by H. Stone Kulp (1894-1964) who initiated work among the Margi in 1926, shortly after completing linguistic training at School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Mimeographed. According to the article, "Bura phonology and some suggestions concerning the orthography," by Robert Blench: "A Church of the Brethern Mission has been established in Garkida and the surrounding area since the 1930s, and produced a preliminary hektographed wordlist in 1941, with a new edition in 1953."

[([www.rogerblench.info/Language%20data/.../Bura/Bura%20phonology.pdf](http://www.rogerblench.info/Language%20data/.../Bura/Bura%20phonology.pdf), July 10, 2009)].

p. i. Includes numerous manuscript corrections and additions, most likely added by various missionaries located at Lassa in Northeastern Nigeria. Mss. list of Margi adverbs with their English equivalents and an information sheet (1 sheet ([1] p.)) compiled by Prof. James H. Vaughan., laid in at end. "This represents, to the best of my knowledge, the most reliable and widely distributed word list of Marghi" (James Vaughan, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology, IU).

[**MARI**] The Mari language (Mari: *марий йылме*, *marij jəlme*; Russian: *марийский язык*, *marijskiy yazyk*), spoken by approximately 400,000 people, belongs to the Uralic language family. It is spoken primarily in the Mari Republic (Mari: *Марий Эл*, *Marii El*, i.e., 'Mari land') of the Russian Federation as well as in the area along the Vyatka river basin and eastwards to the Urals. Mari speakers, known as the Mari are found also in the Tatarstan, Udmurtia, and Perm regions. Mari is the titular and official language of its republic, alongside Russian. The Mari language today has a unified standard form with two variants Hill Mari and Meadow Mari, using a modified version of Cyrillic script, as well as several dialects close to Meadow Mari: Eastern (Ural) dialects (spoken by Maris in Bashkortostan, Sverdlovsk Oblast and Udmurtia), and Northwestern dialect (spoken in Novgorod Oblast and parts of Kirov Oblast). The use of two "variants", as opposed to two "languages", has been debated: Maris recognize the unity of the ethnic group, and the two forms are very close, but distinct enough to cause some problems with communication (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Mari a macrolanguage, consisting of 1) Hill Mari: *mrj*. Alternate Names: Cheremis, Gorno-Mariy, High Mari, Mari-Hills, Western Mar and 2) Meadow Mari: *mhr*. Alternate Names: Cheremis, Eastern Mari, Low Mari, Lugovo Mari, Mari, Mari-Woods.

**1845:** [LILLYbm] *Elementa grammatices tschermisæ*, conscripsit dr M.A. Castrén. Kuopio: ex officina typ. J. Karsten, 1845. xi, 75 p.; 22 cm. In blue wrappers. Mari vocabulary.

**1925:** [IUW] *Mariï mutër; turlò vèrè ilÿshè mariÿñ mutshÿm tanġastarèn nêrgêlÿmè knaga / 2vasilev viktörÛpÿmariï (V.M. Vasil'ev)*. Mosko; SSSR Kalÿk-vlak rüdò savÿktÿsh, 1926. 347 p.; port.; 26 cm. Library binding incorporating original tan from wrappers, lettered and decorate in orange and black. Includes bibliographical references (p. 346-347). Foreword in Mari, Russian and German. Mari-Russian, pp. [15]-321.

"Our dictionary includes almost all words in the Mari language, that is, the three dialects: Eastern [considered by Ethnologue an alternate name for Meadow Mari], Hill, and Meadow. In addition, the variations in their pronunciation are noted. Not only ordinary words, but also archaic and newly-coined words are included" (Vorwort: tr: BM).

**1956:** [IUW] *Mariško-ruskii slovar'. 21 000 slov. S prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka mariškogo iazyka.* [Sostavili: A.A. Asylbaev i dr. Otvetstvennyi redaktor B.A. Serebrennikov]. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1956. 863 p. 18 cm. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind, with black label lettered in gold on spine. First edition. At head of title: Mariškiĭ nauchno-issledovatel'skiĭ institut iazyka, literatury i istorii. Mari-Russian, pp. [11]-792.

**1961:** [IUW] *Concordance and thesaurus of Cheremis poetic language*, by Thomas A. Sebeok and Valdis J. Zeps. 's-Gravenhage, Mouton, 1961. 259 p. 27 cm. Library binding. First edition. Studies in Cheremis, v.8 Janua linguarum. Series maior, 8. Cheremis [Mari]-English concordance, pp. [36]-135, and English finder list, pp. [250]-259.

"In this section, we attempt to locate our Concordance and its transformations, and our Thesares, in the library of dictionaries in general, and among Cheremis dictionaries in particular" (The Cheremis Dictionary and Others, pp. 18-24).

**1966:** [IUW] *Russko-mariškiĭ slovar': okolo 35000 slov*, [glav. redaktor I.S. Galkin]. Moskva: Izd-vo "Sov. ěntsiklopediia", 1966. 848 p.; 22 cm. At head of title: Mariškiĭ nauchno-issledovatel'skiĭ institut iazyka, literatury i istorii. Title on added t.p.: Rushla-marla muter. Russian-Mari dictionary.

**1968:** [LILLY] *Cheremis-Chuvash lexical relationships; an index to Räsänen's 'Chuvash loanwords in Cheremis*, edited by John R. Krueger; assisted by E. D. Francis. Bloomington, Ind.; Indiana University, c1968. [11], 2-117 p.; 23 cm. Studies in Cheremis; v. 10. Uralic and Altaic series; v. 94 In yellow and green printed wrappers. Second copy: IUW.

**1978:** [IUW] *Cheremis literary reader, with glossary*, by Thomas A. Sebeok. Louvain [Belgium]; Editions Peeters, 1978. 138 p.; ill.; 24 cm. Uralic and Altaic series; v. 132. Studies in Cheremis; v. 10.

**1979-1983:** [IUW] *Ėtimologičeskii slovar' mariškogo iazyka* / F.I. Gordeev; Pod red. I.S. Galkina. Īoshkar-Ola; Mar. kn. izd-vo, 1979-<1983 > v. <1-2 >; 22 cm. Includes bibliographies.

**1990-2005:** [IUW] *Мариĭ мутер* / [авторы, А.А. Абрамова ... et al. редколлегия, И.С. Галкин (гл. редактор) ... et al.]. Мариĭ мутер / [avtory, A.A. Abramova ... et al.; redkollegiia, I.S. Galkin (gl. redaktor) ... et al.]. Īoshkar-Ola; Мариĭское кн. изд-во, 1990-<2005> Īoshkar-Ola; Мариĭское кн. изд-во, 1990-<2005> v. <1-10>; 21 cm. Contents: T. 1. A-Z; t. 4. M-Ö; t. 5. Ö-P; t. 6. R-S; t. 7. T; t. 8. U-Ch. IUW has vols. 1, 9-10.

[**MARIA** (Papua New Guinea)] Maria is a Manubaran language spoken in the "bird's tail" of Papua New Guinea by approximately 1,350 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mds. Alternate Names: Manubara.

**1970:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**MARICOPA**] Maricopa or Piipaash is spoken by the Native American Maricopa people on two reservations in Arizona: the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community and the Gila River Indian Community. Most speakers live in Maricopa Colony, near Baseline Road and 83rd Avenue, or Lehi, near Mesa Drive and McDowell Road. Although the Maricopa now live among the Pima, their language is completely unrelated. It is a Yuman language, related to other languages such as Mohave, Cocopah, Havasupai, Yavapai and Kumeyaay. According to the Ethnologue, language shift is occurring at Maricopa Colony: "The child-bearing generation can use the language among themselves, but it is not being transmitted to children." At Salt River, it is nearly extinct: "The only remaining users of the language are members of the grandparent generation or older who have little opportunity to use the language." There are about 100 speakers out of an ethnic population of 800. Salt River's cultural resources department estimates that there are around 15 fluent native speakers remaining in the Salt River community. There are many more with varying degrees of fluency, including many who can understand but not speak Maricopa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mrc. Alternate Names: Cocomaricopa, Piipaash.

**1946:** see under **HAVASUPAI-WALAPAI-YAVAPAI**.

[**MARI, HILL**] Hill Mari or Western Mari (Мары йЫлмЫ) is a Uralic language closely related to Meadow Mari. Hill Mari is spoken in the Gornomariysky, Yurinsky and Kilemarsky districts of Mari El, Russia. It is written using the Hill Mari Cyrillic script and is co-official with Russian and Meadow Mari in the Mari El Republic (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mrj. Alternate Names: Cheremis, Gorno-Mariy, High Mari, Mari-Hills, Western Mari.

**1971:** [IUW] *Словарь северо-западного наречия марийского языка / И.Г. Иванов, Г.М. Тужаров. Slovar' severo-zapadnogo narechiia mariiskogo iazyka / I.G. Ivanov, G.M. Tuzharov. Йошкар-Ола; Марийский научно-исследовательский ин-т, 1971. Ioshkar-Ola; Mariiskii nauchno-issledovatel'skii in-t, 1971. 304 p.; 20 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in dark blue. Диалекты марийского языка; вып. 11 Dialekty mariiskogo iazyka; vyp. 11. Added t.p. in Mari. Mari ["Northwest Dialect"]-Russian, pp. 10-304.*

**1981:** [IUW] *Slovar' gornogo narechiia mariiskogo iazyka / A.A. Savatkova. Ioshkar-Ola; Mariiskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1981. 235 p.; 22 cm. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in red. Hill Mari-Russian, pp. [6]-235.*

[**MARI, MEADOW**] Meadow Mari or Eastern Mari is a standardized dialect of the Mari language used by about half a million people mostly in the European part of the Russian Federation. Meadow Mari, Hill Mari, and Russian are official languages in the Mariy El Autonomous Republic of the Russian Federation (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Meadow Mari a separate language: mhr. Alternate Names: Cheremis, Eastern Mari, Low Mari, Lugovo Mari, Mari, Mari-Woods.

**1961:** [LILLYbm] *An eastern Cheremis manual phonology, grammar, texts and glossary*, by Thomas A[lbert] Sebeok [1920- ] & Frances J. Ingemann. Bloomington: Indiana University, 1961. Original stiff white, green and blue wrappers, lettered in white and blue. Pp. *i-iv* v-viii, *l 2-109 110-112*. First edition. Series: Studies in Cheremis,

vol. 9; Indiana University publications. Uralic and Altaic series, vol. 5. Cheremis [Mari]-English glossary, pp. [90]-109. Presentation copy from the author. Second copy: IUW.

"Ivan Jewskij, the informant for the present collection, came to the Indiana University campus in the early months of 1952. He worked with us until the summer of 1954" (Introduction).

[**MARIND**] Marind is a Papuan language spoken in Papua New Guinea by over ten thousand people. Dialects are Southeast Marind, Gawir, Holifoersch, and Tugeri. Bian Marind (Northwest Marind), aka Boven-Mbian, is divergent enough to not be mutually intelligible, and has been assigned a separate iso code. Marind separates the Trans-Fly – Bulaka River languages, which would otherwise occupy a nearly continuous stretch of southern New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mrz. Alternate Names: Gawir, Holifoersch, Southeast Marind, Tugeri.

**1922:** [LILLY] *Marindineesch woordenboek*, by J. van de Kolk & P. Vertenten. Weltevreden: Landsdrukkerij, 1922. Libraries Worldwide: 10. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Not in Zauhmüller. First dictionary of Marind.

**1933:** [LILLYbm] *Marindineesch-Nederlandsch woordenboek*, by H[enricus] Geurtjens. Bandoeng: A. C. Nix & Co., 1933. Recent black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [4] 1 2-433 434 [2]. First edition. Series: Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk bataviaasch genootschap van kunsten en wetenschappen, Deel 71, 5. Stuk. Not in Zauhmüller. Marindinese-Dutch, pp. 46-350, with an appendix of the Sangaseese dialect with Marindinese equivalents, pp. 373-383, the Boven-Bianese dialect with Marindinese equivalents, pp. 385-395, and a comparative list of over 450 words in Marindinese and Dutch with their equivalents in the languages of the surrounding area: Kaladdarish, Konerawish, Komelomish, Teri-Kalwaish, Jabish, Jeyish, and Digoese, pp. 398-433. This is the first Marindinese-Dutch dictionary. A Dutch-Marindinese dictionary was published in 1922 by J. v. d. Kolk and P. Vertenten (see above).

**1955:** [IUW] *Spraakkunst van het Marind, zuidkust Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea*, by Peter Drabbe. Mödling, Missiehuys St. Gabriël, 1955. 189 p. map. 29 cm. Library binding. Studia Instituti Anthropos; v. 11. Includes comparative vocabulary of five dialects and two related languages of Marind, Marind-Ooster-Dialect, Wester-Dialect, Atih-Dialect, Kumb-Dialect, Mbian-Dialect, Boazi, Jaqai, pp. 148-151. With two-page introduction.

[**MARITSAUÁ**] Maritsauá (Manitsawá) is an extinct Tupian language of the state of Mato Grosso, in the Amazon region of Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: msp. Alternate Names: Manitsawá, Mantizula.

**1886:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**MARQUESAN**] Marquesan is a collection of East-Central Polynesian dialects, of the Marquesic group, spoken in the Marquesas Islands of French Polynesia. They are usually classified into two groups, North Marquesan and South Marquesan, roughly along

geographic lines [see Ethnologue descriptions of North and South Marquesan below] (Wiki).

Ethnologue divides Marquesan into two languages: 1) North Marquesan: mrq. Alternate Names: 'Eo 'Enana; and 2) South Marquesan: mqm.

**1843a:** see **1843** under **TAHITIAN**.

**1843b:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire océanien-français et français-océanien des dialectes parlés aux îles Marquises, Sandwich, Gambier, etc. d'après les documens recueillis sur les lieux, par les missionnaires catholiques et les ministres protestans, et particulièrement d'après les manuscrits du r. p. Mathias ...*, by Boniface Mosblech. Paris: J. Renouard et cie, 1843. 2 p. l., [vii]-xiv p., 1 l., 318 p. 18 cm. Contemporary calf with red leather label lettered in gold. Includes Hawaiian as well. This is set up like a normal, two-columned dictionary, Marquesan [and Hawaiian]-French, pp. [1]-112, and French-Marquesan [and Hawaiian], pp. [115]-318. Earliest full vocabulary of Marquesan. Mah

"In this vocabulary we offer to the public the two principal dialects spoken in the Western Pacific, that of the Marquesan archipelago and that of the Sandwich Islands [Hawaii]. We have omitted the less characteristic dialects of Tahiti, Gambier, etc. in order not to enlarge the volume unnecessarily; for although the natives of the Western Pacific all speak the same language, one still notices variations among the islands and among tribes on any particular island; since the variations are slight, we believe that with the aid of our vocabulary a person may make himself understood everywhere, and that we will have thus attained the goal we set for ourselves, to be of use to those of our compatriots who visit this area. We also thought that those scholars engaged in the study of language would be far from indifferent to such a considerable compilation of words from a language unknown up to this time. We say 'unknown' because the incomplete and disfigured lists found in the memoirs of voyagers have done little to make the language known; it would be more accurate to say that they have produced the opposite effect" (Preface).

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**. [North and South Marquesan].

**1931-1932:** [LILLYbm] *Grammaire et Dictionnaire de la Langue des Îles Marquises. Marquisien-Français*, 2 vols., by René Ildefonse Dordillon. Paris: Institut d'Ethnologie, 1931-1932. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [Vol. 1] I-V VI VII-VIII, 1-446 447-448; [Vol. 2] [6] 1-598 599-600. First edition. Travaux et mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie 18. Zauhmüller, col. 269. Marquesan-French, Vol. 1, pp. 1-446, and French-Marquesan, Vol. 2, pp. 1-598. Vol. 2 titled: *Dictionnaire de la Langue des Îles Marquises. Français-Marquisien*. Second copy: IUW.

"[This dictionary] is the fruit of thirty-five years of work. ... In the end we were driven to make of our dictionary that which every true dictionary should be: the faithful depository of the riches and genius of a language. We believe it to be complete, as far as that is possible in a dictionary" (Preface, tr: BM). The earliest vocabulary was also French, published in Paris in 1843 and another in Berlin (see above). This is the first true dictionary of the language.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Pona te'ao tapapatina =Lexique marquisien-français*, by Hervé Le Cléac'h. Papeete, Tahiti: [s.n.], 1997. 366 pp. 21 cm. Original pale orange

paper over boards, lettered and decorated in brown. Marquesan-French, pp. [13]-162, and French-Marquesan, pp. [221]-[361].

"Who, if not Mgr Hervé Le Cléac'h, would have the idea and the courage to edit a Marquesan-French, and French-Marquesan dictionary? Since it's a fact that written publications on Marquesan are rare if not non-existent since the appearance of Dordillon's dictionary in 1904, we must render homage to the author and recognize the honor that will come to him, for the imminent appearance of his work is an important cultural event" (Preface, Tehaumate Tetahiotupa, tr: BM).

**[MARQUESAN, NORTH]** Marquesan is a collection of East-Central Polynesian dialects, of the Marquesic group, spoken in the Marquesas Islands of French Polynesia. They are usually classified into two groups, North Marquesan and South Marquesan, roughly along geographic lines (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mrq. Alternate Names: 'Eo 'Enana. Location: Marquesas Islands: Eiao, Hatutu, Matu One, Motuiti, Nuku Hiva, Ua Huka, and Ua Pou islands.

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**[MARQUESAN, SOUTH]** Marquesan is a collection of East-Central Polynesian dialects, of the Marquesic group, spoken in the Marquesas Islands of French Polynesia. They are usually classified into two groups, North Marquesan and South Marquesan, roughly along geographic lines (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mqm. Location: Marquesas Islands: Fatu Hiva, Fatu Huka, Hiva Oa, Mohotani, and Tahuta islands.

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**[MARSHALLESE]** The Marshallese language (Marshallese: new orthography Kajin Majeļ or old orthography Kajin Majōļ, [kǎæzʲini(ēɾ) mʲɑqzʲiɛɬ]), also known as Ebon, is a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken in the Marshall Islands by about 44,000 people, and the principal language of the country. There are two major dialects: Rālik (western) and Ratak (eastern) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mah. Alternate Names: Ebon.

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch und Grammatik der Marshall-Sprache nebst ethnographischen Erläuterungen und kurzen Sprachübungen*, by August Erdland. Berlin: Kommissionsverlag Georg Reimer, 1906. Bound with three further volumes in the series, in dark-green quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards stamped "Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts"; spine lettered in gold; original wrappers bound in. Pp. I-V VI VII-VIII, [4] I 2-247 248. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 269. Series: Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen, Bd. IV. German-Marshallese, pp. [1]-71, and Marshallese-German, pp. [75]-180, with ethnographic details on various Marshallese words, pp. [181]-191. Two prior German vocabularies of Marshallese appears to have been published, a dictionary by Erwin Steinbach, *Wörterbuch der Marshall-Sprache* (Hamburg, 1902), and vocabulary by A. I. Senfft published in *Zeitschrift für afrikanische und oceanische Sprachen*, Jahrg. 5, Heft 1-2 (1900).

"In recent years two dictionaries of Marshallese have already appeared: one by the local government official Mr. Senfft and the other by Dr. Steinbach-Grösser.-Dr.

Steinbach's vocabulary, revised and enlarged by Mr. Grösser, is a respectable work, although it shows in general a great degree of accuracy with regard to the translation of individual words than in the way in which they are transcribed. When that dictionary appeared (1902), the present work, which is based on a wordlist produced in the course of the previous year by Father Jakob Schmitz, had already been worked through four times" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1963:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *English Marshallese Dictionary*. N.p.: [EML Division of the Transport Company of Texas, 1963]. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. Ff. [17] 1-161 162-164 [1]. No edition indicated. Includes preliminary pages of English-Marshallese vocabulary thematically arranged, English-Marshallese (alphabetical), ff. 1-161, and three ff. of additional words and phrases. Probable publisher and date taken from OCLC record.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *Tikjinere-Dictionary. Kajin Majöl & Kajin Inlij. Marshallese & English*. Kwajalein Island, Marshall Islands: Kwajalein Education Committee, 1968. Original blue plastic spiral binding with stiff tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in blue and dark tan. Pp. i-v vi-xxxiv xxxv, 1 2-199 200, <sup>2</sup>1 2-170 171-172. First edition ("Limited Sponsor Edition June 1968" on verso of title page). Marshallese-English, pp. 2-199, and English-Marshallese, pp. 2-170.

"This work breathes new life into the scholarly effort of the original compilation by Dr. Samuel Elbert of the United States Navy during World War II and brings closer the day when an authentic Marshallese dictionary can be established and recognized" (Preface). "This is a dictionary is the result of many hands. It was compiled in the District Intelligence Office, Fourteenth Naval District, and checked in the field by a representative of that office" (Acknowledgments).

**1969:** [IUW] *Spoken Marshallese: an intensive language course with grammatical notes and glossary* [by] Byron W. Bender. Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press [1969]. xxv, 438 p. map. 23 cm. Library binding. First edition. Reproduced from typescript. PALI language texts. Marshallese-English glossary, pp. 315-365, and an English-Marshallese finder list, pp. 367-433.

"The total number of vocabulary items introduced is about 1500, but because of the nature of the structure of the language, the student completing the course is able to form many times this number of new words by recombining parts of words" (Preface).

**1976:** [IUW] *Marshallese-English dictionary*, by Takaji Abo ... [et al.]. Honolulu; University Press of Hawaii, c1976. xxxvii, 589 p.; 23 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in purple. First edition. Pali language texts. Bibliography: p. xxxv-xxxvii. Marshallese-English, pp. 3-287, and English-Marshallese finder list, pp. 291-500.

"The Marshallese-English Dictionary contains almost 12,000 entries giving information on an estimated 30,000 Marshallese words.... Many words not previously recorded have been added, both older words dealing with the lore of the islands, and newer words that reflect the changing circumstances of life today" (from the rear wrapper).

"Although this work represents the most complete collection of information on the words of Marshallese yet completed, it is still far from a complete listing of all the words of the language" (Preface).

[**MASAABA**] Masaba (Lumasaaba), sometimes known as Gisu (Lugisu) after one of its dialects, is a Bantu language spoken by more than two million people in East Africa. Gisu dialect in eastern Uganda is mutually intelligible with Bukusu, spoken by ethnic Luhya in western Kenya. Masaba is the local name of Mount Elgon and the name of the son of the ancestor of the Gisu tribe. Like other Bantu languages, Lumasaaba has a large set of prefixes used as noun classifiers. This is similar to how gender is used in many Germanic and Romance languages, except that instead of the usual two or three, there are around eighteen different noun classes. The language has a quite complex verb morphology (Wiki).

Ethnologue: myx. Alternate Names: Gisu, Kisu, Lugisu, Lumasaaba, Masaba.

**1981:** [IUW] *Masaba word list: English-Masaba, Masaba-English*, by B[erthe] Boot-Siertsema. Tervuren, Belgique: Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, 1981. xxiii, 225 p.: ill.; 27 cm.

[**MATIPUHY**] Amonap, a.k.a. Apalakiri or Kuikúro-Kalapálo or Matipuy, is a Cariban language spoken by the Kuikuro and Kalapalo peoples of Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mzo. Alternate Names: Mariape-Nahuqua, Matipu.

**1894:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**MATLATZINCA**] The Matlatzincan languages are a group of two closely related Oto-Manguean language of the Oto-Pamean spoken in Central Mexico. The group includes the language Matlatzinca proper spoken in the southern part of the State of Mexico. It is a subgroup. The name of the language in the language itself is pjiekak'joo. The Matlatzincan language group consists of two mutually unintelligible languages: one called Ocuiltec or Tlahuica, the other called Matlatzinca proper. While originally one language they are now so removed that they considered separate languages both by linguists and by the speakers themselves. In 2000 Matlatzinca was spoken by around 650 persons in San Francisco Oxtotilpa, and in 2011 Ocuiltec/Tlahuica was spoken by around 100 persons in the municipality of Ocuilan de Arteaga in the villages San Juan Atzingo and Santa Lucía del Progreso. Because of the extremely small population and the unfavourable age structure, the Matlatzincan languages are considered to be highly endangered. In the 2000 census, only 26 persons under the age of 20 were registered as speakers of Ocuiltec. In 2001, together with 62 other languages, it was recognised as an official language of Mexico as an official language in the Mexican Federal District and the other administrative divisions in which it is spoken, and on an equal footing with Spanish (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Matlatzinca as two separate languages: 1) Atzingo Matlatzinca: ocu. Alternate Names: Atzinteco, Matlatzinka, Ocuiltec, Ocuilteco, Tlahuica, Tlahura; and 2) San Francicso Matlatzinca: mat. Alternate Names: Bot'una, Matlatzinca, Matlatzinca de San Francisco de los Ranchos.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario matlatzinca-español*, compiled by Roberto Escalante Fernandez. Toluca, Mexico: Instituto Mexiquense de Cultura, 1997. Original stiff brown and white wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-6 7-78 79-80. First edition. Series: Biblioteca de los Pueblos Indígenas. 'Primera edición: 1997' on verso of title page. 1000 copies. Matlatzinca-Spanish, pp. 9-159. Second copy: IUW.

"This Matlatzinca dictionary represents the efforts of the Mexicans to preserve their roots" (Presentation, tr: BM).

Second edition **2002**: [IUW] *Diccionario matlatzinca-español*, by Roberto Escalante Hernández. 2. ed. México: Gobierno del Estado de México; Edo. de México: Instituto Mexiquense de Cultura, 2002. 178 p.; 19 cm.

[**MATSIGENKA**] Machiguenga (Matsigenka) is a major Arawakan language in the Campa sub-branch of the family. It is spoken in the Urubamba River Basin and along the Manu River in the Cusco and Madre de Dios provinces of Peru by around 6,200 people. According to Ethnologue, it is experiencing pressure from Spanish and Quechua in the Urubamba region, but is active and healthy in the Manu region (most speakers are monolingual in Matsigenka). It is close enough to Nomatsiguenga that the two are sometimes considered dialects of a single language; both are spoken by the Machiguenga people. Nanti is partially mutually intelligible but ethnically distinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mcb. Alternate Names: Machiguenga, Mañaries, Matsiganga, Matsigenga.

**1923**: [LILLY] *Vocabulario español-machiguenga*, by José Pío Aza. Lima: La Opinión nacional, 1923. xv, [1], 3-297, [2] p.; 16 cm. Quarter black cloth and printed boards.

**1974**: [IUW] *Machiguenga, fonología y vocabulario breve*, por Betty Elkins de Snell. [s.l.]: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1974. 34 p.; 29 cm. First edition. Series: Documento de trabajo - Instituto Lingüístico de Verano; no. 5.

[**MATTOKKI**] Kenzi (Kenuzi), also known as Mattokki, is a Nubian language of Egypt. It is spoken north of Mahas in Egypt. It is closely related to Dongolawi or Andaandi, a Nubian Language of Sudan. The two have historically been considered two varieties of one language. More recent research recognizes them as distinct languages without a "particularly close genetic relationship." With population displacement due to the Aswan High Dam there are communities of speakers in Lower Egypt (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xnz. Alternate Names: Kenuz, Kenuzi, Kenzi, Kunuz, Kunuz Nubian, Kunuzi.

**1986**: [LILLYbm] *Nubisches Wörterverzeichnis: nubisch-deutsches und deutsch-nubisches Wörterverzeichnis nach dem Kenzi-Material des Samuël Alî Hisên (1863-1927)*, by Inge Hofmann [1939- ]. Berlin: Reimer, 1986. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. 1-6 7-238 239-240. First edition. Series: Collectanea Instituti Anthropos; vol. 35. Includes Nubian [Kenzi]-German, pp. 17-188, and German-Nubian [Kenzi], pp. 189-238.

"The published and unpublished linguistic material of a single informant is dealt with here. He was the former mission aide of the Sudan Pionier Mission in Aswan, Samuël Alî Hisên (1863-1927). In spite of many years in Europe and his later life at the Mission in Aswan, he remained a speaker of the Kenzi dialect of his home area, which he used to create a written form of the language for his compatriots.... An extensive Italian-Nubian vocabulary with approximately 1500 head words was compiled in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by the Franciscan Arcangelo Carradori. For more recent time, however, there has been no extensive work with the exception of a relatively brief German dictionary by G. von Massenbach" (from the rear cover, tr: BM).

**2005:** [IUW] عربي / اعداد محمد عبد الماجد احمد ادريس-دنقلاوي: كاي-معجم نوبري. Mu‘jam Nūbrī-Kāy: Dunqlāwī-‘Arabī / i‘dād Muḥammad ‘Abd al-Mājid Aḥmad Idrīs. [سودان?: s.n., 2005] [Sudan?: s.n., 2005]. 85 p.: ill., maps; 24 cm.. Arabic-Mattokki dictionary.

[**MATTOLE**] Mattole, or Mattole–Bear River, is an extinct Athabaskan language once spoken by the Mattole and Bear River peoples of northern California. It is one of the four languages belonging to the California Athabaskan cluster of the Pacific Coast Athabaskan languages. It was found in two locations: in the valley of the Mattole River, immediately south of Cape Mendocino on the coast of northwest California, and a distinct dialect on Bear River, about 10 miles to the north (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mvb.

**1930:** [LILLYbm] *Mattole: an Athabaskan language*, by Fang-kuei Li. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1930. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] 1-152. First edition. Series: The University of Chicago publications in anthropology. Mattole-English stem-lists, arranged by grammatical categories, pp. [71]-138. First substantial published vocabulary of this language. This copy with the ink ownership signature of "J. Alexander, Allentown, PA" (not identified). Second copy: IUW.

"The material out of which the present study is made was gathered during a month's stay in Petrolia, Humboldt County, California, near the mouth of the Mattole Rivers. The speakers of Mattole, an Athabaskan language, formerly occupying the drainages of Mattole and Bear rivers, suffered much from contact with civilization, so that a mere handful of them are now left, and most of them do not know their native speech. My informant, Isaac Duncan, has a sufficient knowledge of Mattole to give a fair idea of its phonetics and morphology" (Introduction).

[**MAUNG**] Maung (Mawung, Mawng, Gun-marung) is an Australian aboriginal language spoken on the Goulburn Islands, off the north coast of Arnhem Land, in the Northern Territory of Australia. Maung is closely related to Iwaidja language which occupies the northwestern corner of the opposite mainland. This is a language that belongs to the Iwaidjan language family of Non-Pama–Nyungan languages. As of 1983, there were 200 speakers of the language.(Ethnologue). Study of Maung has developed to the point where a dictionary, grammar and portions of the Bible are available. Maung is taught in local schools alongside English and other languages such as Iwaidja or Gunwinggu. Children are still acquiring it as a first language, making it somewhat healthier than most other aboriginal languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mph, Alternate Names: Gunmarung, Gun-Marung, Mawng, Mawung.

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *Maung grammar: texts and vocabulary*, by Arthur Capell & H.E. Hinch. The Hague Paris: Mouton, 1970. Original green and white wrappers with flaps, lettered in white and green. Pp.1-5 6-201 202-204 (+folded plates, illustrations, tables). First edition. Series: Janua linguarum. Series practica, v. 98. Maung-English vocabulary, pp. [145]-201. First substantial vocabulary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Maung is the language of Goulburn Island, North Australia. The present work represents the first presentation of the language of any length. The preliminary study was made by the first author during field work in North Australia in 1939 and again in 1942, together with shorter contacts over a number of periods in later years. ... The second author is a nursing sister at the Mission, who...carried on further study of the language" (Foreword).

[**MAYA, MOPÁN**] Mopan (or Mopan Maya) is a language that belongs to the Yucatecan branch of the Mayan languages. It is spoken by the Mopan people who live in the Petén Department of Guatemala and in the Maya Mountains region of Belize. There are between three and four thousand Mopan speakers in Guatemala and six to eight thousand in Belize. The other Yucatecan languages are Yucatec, Lacandon, and Itza'. Mopan began to diverge from the other Yucatecan languages at least one thousand years ago.

Ethnologue: mop. Alternate Names: Maya Mopán, Mopan, Mopane.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *Diccionario bilingüe: maya mopan y español; español y maya mopan*, [by Mateo and Rosemary Ulrich]. [Guatemala]: [Instituto Lingüístico de Verano], 1976. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-6 7-393 394-400. First edition. Mopán Maya-Spanish, pp. 18-257, and Spanish-Mopán Maya, pp. 278-393. Second copy: IUW.

"The Mopán Mayan language is the mother tongue of some 5,000 inhabitants in the south of Petén and the south of Belize.... The preparation of this work took place during the years 1960-1971" (Preface, dated 1971, tr: BM).

**2003:** [IUW] *Muuchotoan mopan / Koulboil Yol Twitz Paxil; Muchotalil Toan Maya Mopan = Vocabulario mopan / Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala; Comunidad Lingüística Maya Mopan*. Guatemala; Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala; Comunidad Lingüística Maya Mopan, 2003. 245 p.; 22 cm. Mopan and Spanish; introd. in Mopan and Spanish. Mopan-Spanish-Mopan dictionary.

**2011:** [IUW] *Mopan Maya - Spanish - English dictionary =; diccionario Maya Mopan - Español - Inglés*, by Charles Andrew Hofling; with the assistance of Narcizo Azij ... [et. al] Salt Lake City, Utah; University of Utah Press, c2011. ix, 667 p.; ill., map; 29 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in white. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Mopan Maya-Spanish-English dictionary, pp. 77-483, Mayan root index, pp. 487-500, Spanish-Mopan index, pp. 501-583, and English-Mopan index, pp. 585-667.

"To begin creating the Mopan lexical database I created digital files of all available sources using Toolbox (SIL International 2006) with the help of graduate research assistants. From 2006-2008, I conducted three two-month field seasons in San Luis, Petén, Guatemala, the center of the Mopan population in Guatemala.... During the first season I checked the data from previous research with Mopan speakers, adding new entries as they arose. The result was a lexical database of approximately 7000 items. In the process of elicitation it became apparent that significant change had occurred in the thirty to forty or more years since the Ullrichs and PLFM collected their data. It was also apparent that there was considerable variation among modern speakers" (Introduction).

[**MAYA, YUCATEC**] Yucatec Maya (Yukatek Maya in the revised orthography of the Academia de Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala), called Màaya t'ään (lit. "Maya speech") by its speakers, is a Mayan language spoken in the Yucatán Peninsula and northern Belize. To native speakers, the proper name is Maya and it is known only as Maya. The qualifier "Yucatec" is a tag linguists use to distinguish it from other Mayan languages (such as K'iche' and Itza'). Thus, the use of term Yucatec Maya to refer to the language is a scientific jargon or nomenclature; its use is roughly equivalent to persons referring to English as British Anglo-Saxon. Yucatec Maya is incorrectly used as an ascribed ethnic, social, cultural, historical, national, racial, or civilizational term of identity or name. The use of Yucatec Maya as a term of identity is correctly used in the same way that terms such as Indo-European or Romance language speakers are used. The proper names of the Mayan languages, in contrast, tend to be the ethnic or cultural-racial names of identity. The word Mayan is, however, not an ethnic or cultural label or other term of social, political identification; Mayan, as an identity term, is an ascribed identity, not a self-identity. In the Mexican states of Yucatán, some parts of Campeche, Tabasco, Chiapas, and Quintana Roo, Maya remains many speakers' first language today, with 800,000 speakers. There are 6,000 speakers in Belize. When these speakers identify as indigenous, they identify as Maya, not Mayan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yua. Alternate Names: Maaya, Maaya t'ään, Maayáa, Peninsular Maya, Yucatan Maya.

**1866-1877:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario de la lengua maya*, Juan Pio Perez [1798-1859]. Merida de Yucatan: J. F. Molina Solis, 1866-1877. Contemporary brown half-leather and dark brown cloth over boards; spine with raised bands and red leather label lettered in gold. Pp. [2] I-III IV-XX, 1 2-437 438-440. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 270. Not in Vancil. Mayan-Spanish, pp. [1]-437. Perez left his work incomplete at the word ulchahal, the remainder was prepared by Don Crescencio Carrillo down to xen, and from that word to the end by Dr. Berendt. cf. Pilling, *Bibliography of the languages of the North American Indians*. Published after the author's death by Eligio Ancona and with a life of Perez by Dr. Fabian Carrillo Suaste.

**1883:** [LILLY] *Recherches sur les noms de nombres cardinaux dans la famille maya-quiché*, [by Hyacinthe de Charencey]. [drop title]. [Orleans: Georges Jacob, c. 1883]. 8vo, pp. 15, [1]; original green paper wrappers bound in to red library cloth binding, gilt title direct on spine, t.e.g., light pencil marks on first page. An Ayer linguistics duplicate, with Newberry Library bookplate, label, and release stamp. The copy was once part of the library of James C. Pilling, the American ethnologist and bibliographer. His handwriting is on the original wrappers. The ownership stamp of Daniel Brinton, another American ethnologist, is on the inner wrapper (see their jointly-authored study below **1891**). Pilling, Proof-sheets, 755 d. Includes a comparative table of the numbers 1-10 in the "dialects" of the Maya-Hustatec family, p.3, including "Quiché, Quiché of Ixtlavacan, Cakchiquel of Zutuhil, Cakchiquel of Santa Maria, Cakgi, Pokomchi, Tzendale, Chorti, May, and Huesteca."

**1891:** [LILLY] *Chrestomathie Maya d'apres la chronique de Chac-Xulub-Chen.*, by H[yacinthe] de Charencey, & Daniel Garrison Brinton. Extrait de la "Library of Aboriginal American Litterature"... Texte avec traduction interlineaire, analyse grammaticale et vocabulaire maya-français. Paris: Librairie C. Klincksieck, 1891.

8vo, pp. [4], viii, 301, [3]; original paper wrappers bound in contemporary half red morocco over marbled boards, marbled endpapers, gilt-ruled spine in 6 compartments, gilt-lettered direct in 3, t.e.g. Yucatec Maya-French vocabulary, pp. [247]-301. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate with an Ayer accession label on the rear pastedown, a presentation Ayer bookplate on the front pastedown and a Newberry release stamp on the verso of the first flyleaf. Text in Latin and Mayan. From the library of the American ethnologist and linguist James C. Pilling, with his ownership stamp on the original upper wrapper and a mailing address label addressed to him in 1891 from France laid in.

**1898:** [IUW] *Coordinacion alfabetica de las voces del idioma maya que se hallan en el arte y obras del padre fr. Pedro Beltran de Santa Rosa, con las equivalencias castellanas que en las mismas se hallan*, compuesta por J.P. Pérez. Mérida de Yucatán, Impr. de la Ermita, 1898. vi, 295 p.; 24 cm. "Nomina de diversas plantas": p. [103]-112. "Coordinación alfabética de la colección de voces de la lengua maya, compuesta por varios autores, hallada en el archivo de libros bautismales del pueblo de Ticul en el año de 1836, copiada en dicho año por Juan Pío Pérez y arreglada en 1847 por el mismo": p. [123-289].

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario español-maya*, by Ermilo Solís Alcalá. [Ochil? Mexico]: Yikal Maya Than, 1950. Contemporary (original ?) brown cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold, conserving original stiff front wrapper. Pp. (front wrapper) [4] I II-XIV, 1 2-589 560-562. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Spanish-Maya, pp. [1]-586. This copy with ownership inscription, dated "IV.VI.50," of Aturo Rendón, author of *Santa Rosa de Copan, la Sultana de Occidente*, Honduras, 1985, a historical study. With the bookplate of the Dumbarton Oaks Library and their withdrawal stamp.

**1972:** [IUW] *Bocabulario de Mayathan; das Wörterbuch der yukatekischen Mayasprache*. Vollständige Faksimile-Ausg. des Codex Vindobonensis S. N. 3833 der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek. Einleitung: Ernst Mengin. Graz, Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt, 1972. 44, vi, vi, 204, 204 p. 28cm. Bibliotheca linguistica Americana, v. 1 The numbering of the facsimile pages preserves that of the original leaves (vi, 204). "Die wichtigsten Ergebnisse und Aufgaben der Mayasprachforschung," by E. Mengin: p. 25-44 (first sequence; also numbered 743-762) Reprinted from International Congress of Americanists. Proceedings. 34th. 1960. Bibliography: p. 35-44. Bibliography: p. 23-24.

**1980a:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario etnolingüístico del idioma maya yucateco colonial. I. Mundo Físico. II. Aprovechamiento de los recursos naturales*, two vols., by Cristina Álvarez. Mexico: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, Centro de Estudios Mayas, 1980. [Vol. I] Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and brown; [Vol II] original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [Vol. I] 1-6 7-385 386-388 [2]; [Vol. II] 1-10 11-377 378-381. First edition. Two thousand copies. Maya-Spanish, pp. [Vol. I] 79-[378]; [Vol. II] 87-368.

**1980b:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario de Mayathan. Mayan Dictionary. Maya-English English-Maya*, by Dorothy Andrews Heath de Zapata. Merida, Yucatan, Mexico: [s.n.], 1980. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-2 3-614 615-616. First edition in English. This copy with a presentation inscription from Emilio Lamk, who assisted in publishing the book. A Spanish language edition was published in 1978. Includes a Maya-English, pp. 25-558, and English-Maya, pp. 559-614. This is a

translation of a sixteenth-century Spanish-Maya dictionary, reversed here to Maya-English, and with an English-Maya index added.

"The Vienna Dictionary, also now better known as the *Vocabulario de Mayathan por sus abecedarios*, was found in Vienna, Austria by Miss Eulalia Guzman, investigator for the Secretary of Education of Mexico. She found it in the National Library of Vienna in 1937" (Introduction). This manuscript has also been reproduced in facsimile as *Bocabulario de Mayathan; das Wörterbuch der yukatekischen Mayasprache. Vollständige Faksimile-Ausgabe des Codex Vindobonensis S. N. 3833 der Österreichischen Nationalbibliothek* (Graz: Akademische Druck- u. Verlagsanstalt, 1972), and also in facsimile in Mexico in 1993.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Maya t'an. Spoken Maya. Introduction to Grammar, Common Phrases, Special Vocabularies, English-Maya-Glossary*, by William J. Litzinger & Robert D. Bruce. [Mexico City]: Ediciones Euroamericanas, 1997. Original stiff green wrappers with photographic cover, lettered in red and spiral bound. Pp. 1-4 5-95 96. First edition. 500 copies. Maya-Spanish-English terms and expressions, pp. 34-52, and English-Maya vocabulary, pp. 53-[95].

"The same Maya language is spoken throughout the Yucatan Peninsula and the surrounding Lowland area.... In general, however, Maya-speaking people are far more hospitable and friendly towards foreigners than with Maya-speakers from other nearby towns. It is rare to find a Maya who will admit that his neighbors from the next town speak the same Maya as himself and his kinsmen... He will usually affirm that the neighbors speak Maya, but that they speak it so badly that they have trouble understanding one another" (p. 5). "This is a phrase-book of modern spoken Maya for tourists as well as naturalists, anthropologists, and others with a social interest in learning to speak Maya" (from the rear cover).

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Maya language as spoken in Hocabá, Yucatan*, compiled by Victoria R[eifler] Bricker [1940- ], Eleuterio Po'ot Yah, & Ofelia Dzul de Po'ot. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1998. Original white wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-IX X-XX XXI-XXVI, 1-410 411-414 (last two leaves blank). First edition. Mayan-English, pp. 1-319. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary is the culmination of fourteen years' labor centering on the town and [Mayan] dialect of Hocabá. Whereas other dictionaries of Maya use Latin paradigms, this is the first to provide a comprehensive, systematic listing of the stems that can be derived from each root and that give Maya its distinctive character. The entries cover the full range of Maya speech, from simple expression and idioms to compound stems.... {These} include a wonderful assortment of metaphorical expressions like 'peccary's eyelashes' for a type of bean, 'the end of the road' for marriage, and a verb meaning 'to draw breath with puckered mouth after eating chile.'" (from rear cover).

[**MAYABIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] Mayabic, or Mayi, is a small family of extinct Australian Aboriginal languages of Queensland. They were once classified as Paman, but now as a separate branch of Pama–Nyungan. The languages are: Mayi-Kutuna, Mayi-Kulan (incl. Mayi-Thakurti, Mayi-Yapi), Ngawun (incl. Wunumara). According to Dixon (2002), Wunumara may have been a dialect of Ngawun or of Mayi-Kulan, which may have been a single language. Bownern (2011 [2012]), however, lists all six of the above as separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists the six languages mentioned above as separate languages.

**1981:** [IUW] *The Mayi languages of the Queensland Gulf country* / Gavan Breen. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1981. x, 238 p.; 25 cm. Library binding, preserving original front and rear blue, green and ochre wrappers, lettered in white. AIAS new series; no. 29. Comparative Vocabulary with Notes: English-Ngawun-Mayi-Kulan-Mayi-Thakurti-Wunumara-Mayi-Katuna, pp. 96-233. Bibliography: p. 234-238.

"This description of the Mayi languages has been written mainly for two different groups: a) people with a special interest in the Flinders-Leichhardt area, especially the descendants of the spaeakers of Mayi, and b) specialists in language" (p. 1).

**[MAYAN LANGUAGES]** The Mayan languages form a language family spoken in Mesoamerica and northern Central America. Mayan languages are spoken by at least 6 million Maya peoples, primarily in Guatemala, Mexico, Belize and Honduras. In 1996, Guatemala formally recognized 21 Mayan languages by name, and Mexico recognizes eight more within their territory. The Mayan language family is one of the best-documented and most studied in the Americas. Modern Mayan languages descend from the Proto-Mayan language, thought to have been spoken at least 5,000 years ago; it has been partially reconstructed using the comparative method. The proto-Mayan language diversified into at least 6 different branches, the Huastecan, Quichean, Yucatecan, Qanjobalan, Mamean and Ch'olan-Tzeltalan branches. During the pre-Columbian era of Mesoamerican history, some Mayan languages were written in the logo-syllabic Maya script. Its use was particularly widespread during the Classic period of Maya civilization (c. 250–900). The surviving corpus of over 10,000 known individual Maya inscriptions on buildings, monuments, pottery and bark-paper codices, combined with the rich postcolonial literature in Mayan languages written in the Latin script, provides a basis for the modern understanding of pre-Columbian history unparalleled in the Americas (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists 31 languages under the Mayan family.

**1897:** [LILLYbm] *Das nördliche Mittel-Amerika nebst einem Ausflug nach dem Hochland von Anahuac. Reisen und Studien aus den Jahren 1888-1895*, by Karl Sapper [1866-1945]. Braunschweig: Friedrich Viewig und Sohn, 1897. Contrmpoary gray-green cloth over boards, with black leather label lettered in gold on spine. Pp. I-V VI-XII, 1 2-436 + 8 folding maps. First edition. Includes a comparative vocabulary of 200 German words in 22 Mayan languages, pp. [407]-436. This copy with the bookplats of Ernst Eugen Kaps and William Ernst Kaps.

**1941:** [LILLYbm] *Pequeño diccionario de voces guatemaltecas, ordenadas etimologicamente*, by Jorge Luis Arriola. Guatemala, C.A.: [Tipografia nacional], 1941. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. Pp. 1-10 11-194 195-196. First edition. Includes a Mayan-Spanish vocabulary drawn from various indigenous languages of Guatemala, pp. 17-194. This is a presenation copy from the author, inscribed on the dedication page in ink and dated December 1941.

**[MAYANGNA]** Sumo (also known as Sumu) is the collective name for a group of Misumalpan languages spoken in Nicaragua and Honduras. Hale & Salamanca (2001) classify the Sumu languages into a northern Mayangna, composed of the Tawahka and Panamahka dialects, and southern Ulwa. Sumu specialist Ken Hale considers the

differences between Ulwa and Mayangna in both vocabulary and morphology to be so considerable that he prefers to speak of Ulwa as a language distinct from the northern Sumu varieties.

Ethnologue: yan. Alternate Names: Sumu.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario panamahka. Sumo-español-sumo*, by Melba E. McLean Cornelio. [Managua]: CIDCA, 1996. Original reddish-brown wrappers, lettered in black and white, with several color illustrations on front and rear covers. Pp. 1-20 21-119 120-122. First edition. 2,000 copies. Series: Colección Autonomía. Includes Sumo-Spanish, pp. 21-89, and Spanish-Sumo, pp. 91-119.

"The publication of this bilingual Dictionary... is a merit of earlier generations, preserving the treasure of our culture, and in particular our language.... The Puebla of Mayangna speaks three dialects: Twahka, Panamahka and Ulwa. This Dictionary is a basically a compilation of the Panamahka dialect" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**MAYAGUDUNA**] Mayi-Kutuna (Mayaguduna) is an extinct Mayabic language once spoken on the Cape York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xmy. Alternate Names: Mayi-Kutuna.

**1981:** see under **MAYABIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**MAYI-KULAN**] Mayi-Kulan is an extinct Mayi language formerly spoken on the Cape York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia. Mayi-Kulan and its dialects may be dialects of Ngawun (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xyk. Alternate Names: Maidhagudi, Maigudina, Maigudung, Maigulung, Maikolon, Maikudun, Maikudung, Maikudunu, Maikulan, Maikulung, Majadhagudi, Makulu, Mayagoondo, Mayagulan, Mayatagoorri, Maygulan, Mayhulan, Maykulan, Miccoolin, Micoolan, Mikadoon, Mikkoolan, Mikoodoon, Mikoolu.

**1981:** see under **MAYABIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**MAYI-THAKURTI**] Mayi-Thakurti is an extinct Mayi language formerly spoken on the Cape York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia.

Ethnologue: xyt. Alternate Names: Maidakadi, Maidhagari, Maidhaggaria, Maioakuri, Maitakeidi, Maitakudi, Maithagudi, Maithakari, Maithakudi, Mayadhagurdifagurdi, Mayatagoori, Maydhagurdi, Maytagoori, Mitagurdi, Mitakoodi, Mitroogoordi, Mittagurdi, Mittaka, Mythaguddi, Mythugadi, Mythuggadi.

**1981:** see under **MAYABIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**MAYI-YAPI**] Mayi-Yapi is an extinct Mayi language formerly spoken on the Cape York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia.

Ethnologue: xyj. Alternate Names: Majabi, Miappe, Miappi, Miubbi, Myabi, Myappe.

**1981:** see under **MAYABIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**MAYO**] Mayo is an Uto-Aztecan language. It is spoken by about 40,000 people, the Mexican Mayo or Yoreme Indians, who live in the South of the Mexican state of Sonora and in the North of the neighboring state of Sinaloa. Under the "Law of Linguistic Rights," it is recognized as a "national language" along with 62 other indigenous

languages and Spanish which all have the same validity in Mexico. The Mayo language is partially intelligible with the Yaqui language, and the division between the two languages is more of a political one founded in the historic division between Yaqui and Mayo peoples than in linguistic relations (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mfy. Alternate Names: Yoreme Nokki.

**1962:** [IUW] *Castellano-mayo, mayo-castellano*, compilado por Howard Collard y Elisabeth Scott Collard. México, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1962. vi, 219 p. illus. 21 cm. First edition. Library binding. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves, no. 6. Spanish-Mayo, pp. 1-112, and Mayo-Spanish, pp. 113-197.

"This vocabulary provides only a part of the extensive vocabulary of Mayo, including those words used most commonly in everyday speech" (Preface, tr: BM).

Third edition **1984:** [IUW] *Castellano-mayo, mayo-castellano*, compilado por Howard Collard y Elisabeth Scott Collard. México, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1984. 225 p. illus. 21 cm. Library binding incorporating original pale green front wrapper, lettered and decorated in brown. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves, no. 6. Cover title: Vocabulario mayo. The first edition appeared in 1962 (1000 copies), a second edition in 1974 (300 copies) (reprinted in 1979, 100 copies) and this third edition in 1984 (500 copies). (see verso of title page). Spanish-Mayo, pp. 1-112, and Mayo-Spanish, pp. 113-197.

**1977:** see under **YAQUI**.

[**MAZAHUA**] The Mazahua language is an indigenous language of Mexico, spoken in the country's central states by the ethnic group widely known as the Mazahua but who refer to themselves as Hñatho. Mazahua is a Mesoamerican language and shows many of the traits which define the Mesoamerican Linguistic Area. Along with some 62 other indigenous languages, it is recognised by a statutory law of Mexico as an official language in the Federal District and the other administrative divisions in which it is spoken, and on an equal footing with Spanish. The largest concentration of Mazahua is found in the municipality of San Felipe del Progreso, State of México, near Toluca. The closest relatives of the Mazahua language are the Otomi, Matlatzinca and Ocuilteco/Tlahuica languages, which together with Mazahua form the Otomian subgroup of the Oto-Pamean branch of the Oto-Manguen language family.

Ethnologue divides Mazahua into two separate languages: 1) Central Mazahua: maz. Alternate Names: Jnatrjo, Masawa, Mazahua de oriente; and 2) Michaoacán Mazahua: mmc. Alternate Names: Jnatjo, Mazahua de occidente.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario mazahua-español*, by the Colegio de lenguas y literatura indígenas. [Cover title] *Diccionario Español-Mazahua*. México: Toluca, Edo. de México: Gobierno del Estado de México; Instituto Mexiquense de Cultura, 1997. Original orange and white wrapper, lettered and decorated in black and dark orange. Pp. 1-6 7-156 157-160. 19 cm. First edition. 1000 copies. Series: Biblioteca de los pueblos indígenas. Mazahua-Spanish [only, contrary to cover title], pp. 19-156. This dictionary was preceded by vocabularies published in 1954 and 1975. Second copy: IUW.

**2002:** [IUW] *Vocabulario práctico bilingüe mazahua-español*, by Rufino Benítez Reyna. 1. ed. México, D.F.; Instituto Nacional Indigenista, 2002. 223 pages; illustrations;

21 cm. Original black, white and orange decorated wrappers, lettered in white, black and orange. First edition: "2002 primera edición" on verso of title page. Colección Vocabularios en lenguas indígenas; 1. Mazahua-Spanish, pp. [38]-223. With bilingual introduction, Mazahua and Spanish.

[**MAZANDARANI**] Mazanderani (مازندرانی) or Tabari (ی‌طبر) or Geleki (ی‌گلک) is an Iranian language of the Northwestern branch, spoken mainly in Iran's Mazandaran, Tehran and Golestan provinces. As a member of the Northwestern branch (the northern branch of Western Iranian), etymologically speaking it is rather closely related to Gilaki, and more distantly related to Persian, which belongs to the Southwestern branch. Mazandarani is closely related to Gilaki and the two dialects have similar vocabularies. The Gilaki and Mazandarani languages (but not other Iranian languages) share certain typological features with Caucasian languages (specifically South Caucasian languages), reflecting the history, ethnic identity, and close relatedness to the Caucasus region and Caucasian peoples of the Mazandarani people and Gilaki people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mzn. Alternate Names: Gilaki, Mazandarani, Sari, Tabri.

**1937:** [LILLYbm] *Vazhenam-e Tabari*, by Sadegh Kiya. Tehran: n.p., 1312 [1937]. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 289 pp. First edition. Includes a Persian-Tabaristani [Mazandarani] vocabulary. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge, with his signature of ownership.

[**MAZATEC, CHIQUIHUITLAN**] Chiquihuitlán is the most divergent variety of Mazatec, less than 50% intelligible with Huautla, the prestige variety, and even less intelligible with other Mazatecan languages. There has been an ongoing effort to gather as much information about the language as possible. Usually the group of people that speak this language is relatively small, and are forced to leave their native language and adopt the language with the greatest possibility of communication. An effort to help people keep their native language while learning Spanish are those undergone by teacher Gloria Ruiz de Bravo Abuja that created the institution Instituto de Investigación e Integración Social del Estado de Oaxaca en 1969. Another program is Archivo de lenguas indígenas del estado de Oaxaca which publishes promising findings in a series of linguistic schemes (Wiki).

Ethnologue: maq. Alternate Names: Mazateco de San Juan Chiquihuitlán, Mazateco del Sur, Nne nangui ngaxni.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario mazateco de Chiquihuitlan, Oaxaca*, by Carole Jamieson Capen. Tucson, AZ: Instituto Linguistico de Verano, 1996. Original dark red wrappers, lettered and decorated in white. Pp. *i-iv v-xx, 1-2 3-322 323-324*. With maps and illustrations. First edition. 500 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 34. Mazateco-Spanish, pp. 3-168, and Spanish-Mazateco, pp. 171-244. This is the first dictionary of the language of this village. Second copy: IUW.

"Only the original inhabitants of the municipality of San Juan Chiquihuitlan de Benito Juarez speak the variety of Mazatec described in this book. There are approximately 2,500 inhabitants in the village, and almost all of them speak Mazatec" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**MAZATECAN LANGUAGES**] The Mazatecan languages are a group of closely related indigenous languages spoken by some 200,000 people in the area known as La Sierra Mazateca, which is located in the northern part of the state of Oaxaca in southern Mexico, as well as in adjacent areas of the states of Puebla and Veracruz. The group is often described as a single language called Mazatec, but because several varieties are not mutually intelligible, they are better described as a group of languages. The languages belong to the Popolocan subgroup of the Oto-Manguean language family. Under the "Law of Linguistic Rights" they are recognized as "national languages" along with the other indigenous languages of Mexico and Spanish. The Mazatec language is vigorous in many of the smaller communities of the Mazatec area, and in many towns it is spoken by almost all inhabitants; however, the language is beginning to lose terrain to Spanish in some of the larger communities like Huautla de Jimenez and Jalapa de Díaz. Like other Oto-Manguean languages, the Mazatecan languages are tonal, and tone plays an integral part in distinguishing both lexical items and grammatical categories. The centrality of tone to the Mazatec language is exploited by the system of whistle speech which is employed in most Mazatec communities and which allows speakers of the language to have entire conversations only by whistling (Wiki).

Ethnologue divides Mazatec into 8 separate languages: 1) Ayautla Mazatec: vmy; 2) Chiquihuitlán Mazatec: maq; 3) Huautla Mazatec: mau; 4) Ixcatlán Mazatec: mzi; 5) Jalapa de Díaz: maj; 6) Mazatlán Mazatec: vmz; 7) San Jerónimo Tecóatl Mazatec: maa and 8) Soyaltepec Mazatec: vmp.

[**MBALA**] Mbala (Gimbala, Rumbala) is a Bantu language of the Congo. It is widely spoken in the area around the town of Kitwit (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mdp. Alternate Names: Gimbala, Rumbala.

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire mbala*, by Pius Ndolo & Florence Malasi.

Tervuren: Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, 1972. Original cream wrappers, lettered in dark blue. Pp. [8] 1-1221 122. Reproduced from typescript. First edition. Series: Archives d'anthropologie, no 18. Hendrix 1124. Mbala-French, pp. 1-58, and French-Mbala, pp. 59-121. This is the first published Mbala-French vocabulary. Hendrix lists two other Mbala vocabularies, French-Mbala by Gusimana in 1955, and Mbala-French by Mudindaambi in 1974 (see below). Secibd copy: IUW.

**1974:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire mbala-français*, by Lumbwe Mudindaambi. Bandundu: Ceeba, 1974- 1 v.: map; 27 cm. Publications (Ceeba). Série III vol. 4. "Édition provisoire."

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**MBALANHU**] Wiki redirects Mbalahnu, a language of Namibia, to Ovambo [Ethnologue: Oshiwambo], where it is listed as a dialect of that language. Ethnologue considers Mbalahnu a separate language.

Ethnologue: lnb. Alternate Names: Mbaanhu, Mbalantu, Mbaluntu.

**1993:** [IUW] *Mbalanhu* / David J. Fourie. München: Lincom Europa, 1993. 42 p.: map; 21 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Languages of the world. Materials; 03. Lexicon: English-Mbalanhu, pp. 40-41. Includes bibliographical references (p. 42).

"Mbalanhu is a Wambo [Ishiwambo] dialect, assigned to Guthrie's R.20, and spoken by approximately 50320 people in Central Northern Namibia. Apart from a limited number of articles by the same author, no linguistic data on the structure of Mbalanhu is available" (from the rear cover).

[**MBARA**] Mbara is an endangered Chadic (Biu–Mandara) language of Chad (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mpk. Alternate Names: G'kelendeg, G'kelendeng, Guelengdeng, Massa de Guelengdeng.

**1986:** [IUW] *Les Mbara et leur langue (Tchad)* / Henry Tourneux, Christian Seignobos, et Francine Lafarge. Paris: Selaf, 1986. 319 p.: maps; 25 cm. Original black and white wrappers, lettered in black. *Langues et cultures africaines*; 6. Lexicon: Mbara-French, pp. 252-282, Index, French-Mbara-English, pp. 283-305. Bibliography: p. 307-311.

[**MBAY**] Mbay, or Sara Mbay, is a Bongo–Bagirmi language of Chad and the Central African Republic. It is reported that Mbay does not have independent personal pronouns. The meaning is largely carried out by subject, object, and possessive affixes attached to verbs, prepositions, and nouns (Wiki).

Ethnologue: myb. Alternate Names: Mbai, Mbay Moissala, Mbaye, Moissala Mbai, Sara Mbai.

**ca. 1928:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT.**

**1962:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire mbay-français. Moissala, 1953-Fort-Archambault, 1961*, by Joseph Fortier. [Fort-Archambault, Tchad, 1962]. 25 p. + 192 p. illus. 27 cm. Library binding. Reproduced from typescript. Mbay-French, pp. 1-192.

**1996:** [IUW] *Dictionary of Mbay*, by John M. Keegan; [compiled with Nangbaye Marcel and Manadji Tolkom Bertin]. München; Newcastle; Lincom Europa, 1996. xxiv, 604, [6] p.; ill.; 22 cm. Library binding incorporating original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. *Languages of the world. Dictionaries*; 3 Includes bibliographical references (p. [605-610]). Mbay-English, pp. 1-516, and English-Mbay, pp. 518-604.

"The goal of this dictionary is to provide a description of the Mbay language as viewed from the lexicon. I have tried to make the scope broad, incorporating more information, both linguistic and cultural, than is commonly contained in a work of this type.... In writing this dictionary I have benefited greatly from work done by previous linguists and researchers. The most important of these is the work of Joseph Fortier, the French Jesuit missionary who lived in southern Chad for much of the period between 1953 and 1980.... Most important for my own research was his (1960 [1962]) dictionary, which contained approximately 2000 entries. When I consulted with Fortier in Lyons at the start of my research, he warned me regarding the inaccuracy of the transcription contained in his work: tones were for the most part ignored, many sounds were confused with similar sounds, and numerous errors and gaps existed within the sample sentences.... [Nevertheless], his dictionary provided an excellent starting point for my own research, and once corrections were made, a solid base from which I have been able to build this current work" (Introduction).

[**MBEMBE, TIGON**] Mbembe, or more specifically Tigon Mbembe, is a Jukunoid language of Cameroon and Nigeria (Wiki). Not to be confused with Cross River Mbembe of Nigeria.

Ethnologue: nza. Alternate Names: Akonto, Tigon, Tigong, Tigum, Tigun, Tikun.

**2015:** [IUW] *A grammar of Mbembe*, by Doris Richter genannt Kemmermann. Leiden; Boston: Brill, [2015]. XIII, 527 pages: illustrations; 25 cm. Original green, white and black cloth over boards, lettered in white, and black. Grammars and sketches of the World's languages. Africa. "The present study was originally submitted under the title 'A Grammar of Mbembe' as dissertation to the Faculty of Arts, University of Cologne in March 2012. The oral defense was on the 23-05-2014." Word List Mbembe (Kuta and Berabe Dialects): Kuta-Berabe-English, pp. [508]-515. Includes bibliographical references (pages 516-521).

"*A Grammar of Mbembe* is a description of an understudied Jukunoid language which is spoken in the borderland of Nigeria and Cameroon.... This is complemented by example texts and a word list in the appendix" (from rear cover).

[**MBELIME**] Mbelime, or Niende, is a Gur language of Benin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mql. Alternate Names: Bebelibe, Bèbèdibè, Mbilme, Mbèlimè, Oubièlo, Ubielo, "M'Bermè" (pej.), "Niende" (pej.), "Niendi" (pej.), "Niendé" (pej.), "Nyende" (pej.).

**1983a-b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**MBERE**] Mbere (Mbede, Mbete) is a Bantu language spoken in the Republic of Congo and Gabon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mdt. Alternate Names: Limbede, Mbédé, Mbété.

**1969:** see under **NDUMU.**

[**MBOSI**] Mbosi (Mboshi) is a Bantu language spoken in the Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mdw. Alternate Names: Embosi, Mbochi, Mboshe, Mboshi.

**2002:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**2012:** [IUW] *Embosi-English dictionary* / Yvon Pierre Ndongo Ibara. Frankfurt am Main; New York: Peter Lang, 2012. 203 p.: ill., map; 21 cm. Original two-tone blue wrappers, lettered in white. Mbosi-English, pp. 41-203. Includes bibliographical references. Also available on-line.

"This is the third dictionary on Embosi. Father Prat (1915 [?]) [J. Prat, *Dictionnaire Français-Mbochi*. Braazaville, 1904] and Deapami et al. (2000) [Rock Beapami et al. *Dictionnaire mbochi-français*, Cameroun: SIL Cameroun, 2000.] This importantly demonstrates that our national languages are less described since researcher pay less attention to them.... This dictionary is the result of research carried out by its author since the completion [of] his MA thesis in 2000" (pp. 33-34).

"The entries in this dictionary reflect the increasing connection between Embosi-language dialects, because in addition to the equivalent meaning in English, indications to dialect synomnys are provided" (from the rear cover).

[**MBUGU**] Mbugu, or Ma'a, is a mixed language of Tanzania. The Mbugu speak two divergent registers, which have been treated as separate languages by some authorities

(e.g. Tucker and Bryan): "Mbugu" or "Normal Mbugu" (autonym kiMbbugu) is purely Bantu, with vocabulary closely related to Pare, while "Ma'a" or "Inner Mbugu" (autonym kiMa'a) consists of an inherited Cushitic vocabulary with Bantu morphology similar to that of Shambala and Pare. They share a grammar, to the point that their syntax is identical and a passage in one can be translated to the other simply by changing the content words (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mhd. Alternate Names: Kibwayo, Kibwyo, Kimaa, Kimbugu, Ma'a, Mbougou, Wa Maathi, Wa-Ma'a, Wama'a.

**2003:** [LILLY] *The making of a mixed language: the case of Ma'a/Mbugu*, by Maarten Mous. Amsterdam; Philadelphia: J. Benjamins Pub. Co., 2003. xix, 322 p.: ill., maps; 23 cm. Original yellow paper over boards, decorated in white and light gray, lettered in gray and black. Appendix: etymological lexicon, Mbugu-English, pp. [231]-298, English-Mbugu index, pp. [299]-318. Also available on-line.

"There are no ethnographic or historical studies dedicated solely to the Mbugu. Mbugu is simply mentioned in those on the Shambaa and the Pare.... This study is based on a series of three fieldwork periods of a few months each in the Usambara mountains in the years 1992-1993. The fieldwork was conducted in Swahili.... The aim of this work is first of all the presentation of new data" (Introduction).

[**MBUGWE**] Mbugwe or Mbuwe (Kimbugwe) is a Bantu language spoken by the Mbugwe people of Lake Manyara in the Manyara Region of Central Tanzania. Mbugwe is estimated to be spoken by some 34,000 people. Mbugwe is isolated from other Bantu languages, being bordered by the locally dominant Cushitic language Iraqw to the west, the Gorowa language (or dialect of Iraqw) to the south, the Nilotic Maasai language to the east, and the lake to the north. It shares about 70% vocabulary with its Bantu cousin Rangi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mgz. Alternate Names: Buwe, Kimbugwe, Kiumbugwe, Mbuwe.

**2004:** [IUW] *A grammatical sketch of Mbugwe : Bantu F34, Tanzania* / Maarten Mous. Köln : Köppe, c2004. vii, 70 p. : 12 tab. ; 24 cm. Library binding, incorporating original light orange wrappers, lettered in black. Grammatische Analysen afrikanischer Sprachen ; Bd. 23. Lexicon [of "just under 1000 entries"]: Mbugwe-English, pp. 41-54; English-Mbugwe, pp. 54-68. Includes bibliographical references (p. 69-70). This is the first substantial published vocabulary of the language.

"The present study is based on a very short period of fieldwork of only a few days. This should be kept in mind.... Unfortunately it is the poor state of documentation of this interesting language that justifies the publication of this work. I hope it will stimulate others to study Mbugwe" (Preface).

[**MBUKUSHU**] Mbukushu or Thimbukushu is a Bantu language spoken by 45,000 people along the Okavango River in Namibia, where it is a national language and in Botswana, Angola and Zambia. Mbukushu is one of several Bantu languages of the Okavango which have click consonants (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mhw. Alternate Names: Gova, Kusso, Mambukush, Mampukush, Mbukuhu, Mbukushi, Sempukushu, Thimbukushu.

**1980:** [IUW] *English-Mbukushu dictionary*, by R. C. Wynne. [Amersham] Eng.: Avebury, 1980. xxxii, 615 p.; 31 cm. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in green. English-Mbukushu, pp. 1-615. First dictionary of the language.

"This dictionary provides a standard work of reference for the southern African language of Mbukushu. There is no literature in this language and no previous dictionary has been available... 'Working from English to Mbukushu the author first of all gives precision to his English concept, and then seeks the most appropriate Mbukushu word, which he illustrates in one or more Mbukushu sentences' (E. O. J. Westphal). The dictionary is based on some 8000 English entries, for which the concise Oxford Dictionary has provided a guide, selectively used. The three-column form employed... is a distinctive and original feature... [The dictionary] includes extensive introductory material" (on half-title).

**1994:** see under **DIRIKU**.

**2004:** [IUW] *Konzeptualisierung von Landschaft im Mbukushu: (Bantusprache in Nord-Namibia)* / Birte Kathage. Köln: Köppe, [2005?], c2004. 273 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating original pale orange wrappers, lettered in blue and black with color photo of African landscape on front cover. Southern African languages and cultures; v. 1. Revision of author's thesis (doctoral)--Universität zu Köln, 2003. Appendix 2: "Liste der Landschaftsbezeichnungen," descriptive vocabulary for landscapes, Mbukushu-English, pp. 235-236; Appendix 11: "Liste der Pflanzennamen," plant names, Mbukushu-Latin-English, p. [271]. Includes bibliographical references (p. 213-229). A study of the conceptualization of landscapes in the Mbukushu language.

**2008:** see under **DIRIKU**.

[**MBULA-BWAZZA**] Mbula-Bwazza is one of the Jarawan languages of Nigeria. It is a dialect cluster; Blench (2011) divides it into several languages, as follows: Bwazza; Mbula: Mbula, Tambo, Kula, Gwamba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bmu.

**2008:** [IUW] *The Mbula of north-eastern Nigeria* / Samson Elias Mijah. [Jos] : Jos University Press, 2008. xvii, 239 p. : ill., maps ; 21 cm. Original green, white and gray wrappers, lettered in green, yellow, black and red, with a color photo of a tribesman and horse on the front cover. Glossary of some Mbula Words [approximately 70 entries], Mbulua-English, pp. x-xii. Includes bibliographical references (p. 219-230) and index.

"This book focuses on the identity of the Mbula people of the Benue valley in North-Eastern Nigeria" (from rear cover).

**2012:** [IUW] *A guide to Mbula language* / Elijah C.S. Ndwakan. First edition. Yola, Nigeria: Paraclete Publishers, 2012. xiii, 47 pages: illustrations; 24 cm. Original multi-colored wrappers, lettered in red, yellow and black, with a photo of a hippo on the front cover. Chapter Eight: Proverbs in Mbula Language, Mbula English, pp. 29-30; Common Plants in Mbula, Mbula-English, p. 31; Words and their Meanings, Mbula-English, pp. 32-36 (with English words in alphabetical order).

"This book is planned and arranged in a very simple way [for] learning Mbula language at an early stage. It will help the young ones to learn, identify and write on their own. It is also my belief that parents will find this book more useful for their children both at home and in school" (Preface).

[**MBUM**] Mbum proper, or West Mbum, is an Adamawa language of Cameroon spoken by about 51,000 people. Speakers are mostly bilingual in Fulfulde. It is also known (as Buna, Mboum, Mboumtiba, and Wuna. The Mbum are considered the original population of the Adamawa Plateau in Cameroon. However, some histories recall that there were a people already in the area when they arrived there centuries ago. They have had a long and close relationship with the neighboring Dii people in the eastern parts of Adamawa Province to the extent that it is frequently difficult to make any distinction between the two. Their relationship with the Fulani, who entered the region in the early-19th century, is more complex. The Fulani are often perceived as a ruling class; nevertheless, the Mbum have historically participated actively in the states set up by the Fulani. Blench (2006) considers Gbete to be a separate language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mdd. Alternate Names: Buna, Mboum, Mboumtiba, Wuna.  
Ethnologue lists Gbete as a dialect of Mbum.

**1930:** see under **NGBAKA MA'BO**.

**1978:** [IUW] *The classified vocabulary of the Mbum language in Mbang Mboum; with ethnographical descriptions*, by Shun'ya Hino. Tokyo; Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 1978. xiv, 452 p.; ill.; 19 cm. Original black wrappers, lettered in white. African languages and ethnography; 10. Bibliography: p. 393-395. Mbum-English, thematically arranged, pp. 3-391, an Mbum index, pp. 397-425, an English index, pp. 426-438, and a French index, pp. 439-452.

"The present volume is written by Prof. Shun'ya Hino, the leader of the third and fourth missions to North Cameroon in 1974 and 1976. It is a compilation of Mbum vocabulary based on his ethnological research in Mbang Mboum, Adamawa prefecture, North Cameroon. Since the beginning of our research project there has been our sincere wish to make a Mboum dictionary in the field of ethnography and anthropology. Now Prof. Hino has brought this wish to realization in the form of a uniquely classified vocabulary. We believe that his vocabulary with its detailed description has a great significance not only for the study of culture and languages of the Mboum people, but also for the comparative study of the life of the Moslems in northern Cameroonian region" (Editorial Note, Morimichi Tomikawa).

**2007:** [IUW] *Lexique gbete-français; province de l'Est, département du Lom-et-Djérem, arrondissement de Belabo, cantons Képéré-Woutchaba et Képéré-Dengdeng*, by Béatrice Kouemou Mouga. Yaoundé; Editions du CLA, c2007. 151 p.; 21 cm. Original light blue wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Collection CALED; no 23. French and Gbete. Gbete-French, pp. 9-92, and French-Gbete, pp. 94-151.

"The Adamawa language Gbete of the Mbum group is spoke by a population of around 10,000 people living principally in the cantons of Képéré-Woutchaba and Képéré-Dengdeng.... While it is hoped that his provisional Gbete-French lexicon with a French-Gbete index may be of great interest to all those wishing to learn to speak Gbete, is intended primarily for native speakers of the language" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**MBUNDA**] Mbunda is a Bantu language of Angola and Zambia. There are several dialects: Katavola, Yauma, Nkangala, Mbalango, Sango, Ciyengele ("Shamuka"), and Ndundu, all of which are closely related. Mbunda was one of six languages selected by the Instituto de Línguas Nacionais (National Languages Institute) for an initial phase to

establish spelling rules in 1980 to facilitate teaching in schools and promoting its use (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mck. Alternate Names: Chimbunda, Mbuunda.

**1987:** [IUW] *Léxico temático de vida económica: Português-Mbunda /* coordenação científica, Boubacar Diarra, perito da UNESCO/PNU; [com a colaboração de Justino F. Katwiya, Fabião Francisco da Costa]. Luanda: Secretaria de Estado da Cultura, Instituto de Línguas Nacionais, 1987. Cover title. 17 p.; 30 cm. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. "Projecto ANG/77/009 - 'Desenvolvimento das línguas nacionais na R.P.A.'" Lexicon: Portuguese-Mbunda, pp. [3]-17.

"This lexicon of economic terms is aimed primarily at agents in banks, finance and business who utilize national languages in written communications to allow them to convey their messages more efficiently to account holders, merchants, and other customers" (Note: tr: BM).

[**MEHINÁKU**] Mehináku (Meinaku) is an Arawakan language spoken by the Mehinaku people of Brazil. One dialect, Waurá-kumá, is "somewhat intelligible" with Waurá due to influence from this language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mmh. Alternate Names: Mahinaku, Mehinaco, Mehinako, Minaco.

**1894:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**MEHRI**] Mehri or Mahri is a member of the Modern South Arabian languages, a subgroup of the Semitic branch of the Afroasiatic family. It is spoken by the Mehri people, who inhabit isolated areas of the eastern part of Yemen and western Oman, particularly the Al Mahrah Governorate. Mehri and its sister Modern South Arabian languages were spoken in the southern Arabian Peninsula before the spread of Arabic along with Islam in the 7th century CE. It is today also spoken by Mehri residents in Qatar, Somalia and the United Arab Emirates, as well as in Kuwait by guest workers originally from South Arabia. Given the dominance of Arabic in the region over the past 1400 years and the frequent bilingualism with Arabic among Mehri speakers, Mehri is at some risk of extinction. It is primarily a spoken language, with little existing vernacular literature and almost no literacy in the written form among native speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gdq. Alternate Names: Mahri.

**1902:** [LILLYbm] *Die Mehri-Sprache in Südarabien. Texte und Wörterbuch*, by Alfred Jahn. Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1902. Original brown quarter-cloth and borwn paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI-VIII IX-XII, 1 2-281 282. First edition. Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften. Südarabische Expedition, vol. III. Zaunmüller, col. 262 (listing 1909 dictionary as Vol. 9 of report). Mehri-German, pp.161-242, double-columned, and German-Mehri, pp. [243]-267, triple-columned. First dictionary of this language. Second copy: IUW.

"Mehri is the language of that stretch of the south Arabian coast between Hasuwel and Dafur. Together with language Grawi, spoken along the coast to the northeast of Dafur, and the language of the islands of Soqotra, Abd el Kuri and Samba, it offers the sole remaining remnants of the south Arabaian language contained in the Sabaeen and Minaean inscriptions" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**MEKEO**] Mekeo is a language spoken in Papua New Guinea and had 19,000 speakers in 2003. It is an Oceanic language of the Papuan Tip Linkage. The two major villages that the language is spoken in are located in the Central Province of Papua New Guinea. These are named Ongofoina and Inauaisa. The language is also broken up into four dialects: East Mekeo; North West Mekeo; West Mekeo and North Mekeo. The standard dialect is East Mekeo. In addition, there are at least two Mekeo-based pidgins (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mek. Alternate Names: Mekeo-Kovio.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Towards a lexicogrammar of Mekeo: an Austronesian language of West Central Papua*, by A[lan] A. Jones. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, 1998. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-iv* v-xx, 1-601 602-606. First edition. Series: Pacific linguistics. Series C, no. 138. Includes as Appendix 2, "Comparative Word Lists" of English-NW Mekeo, W Mekeo, N Mekeo and E Mekeo, pp. 562-567, a short comparative word list as Appendix 3 with English, NW Mekeo, Iaifa [North Kuni], Lapeka ["a convergent Kuni-Mekeo dialect" and 'Kuni' [Central Kuni/ Stanard Kuni], pp. 568-569, and bibliographical references, pp. 590-601. Second copy: IUW.

"This work represents the first comprehensive sketch of the grammar of Mekeo, an Austronesian language of Papua New Guinea.... There are four distinct varieties of Mekeo-four phonological dialects, with some lexical differences..." (Preface). "[The comparative word lists are] based loosely on the Swadesh 200-word list, but has been extensively modified where this was inappropriate or inapplicable for climatic or cultural reasons" (p. 562).

[**MELANESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] It is now known that the Melanesian languages do not form a genealogical node: they are at best paraphyletic, and very likely polyphyletic; like Papuan, the term is now used as one of convenience, and sometimes placed in scare quotes. Although the term was at least in the beginning partially racial rather than linguistic, the Melanesian and other Central–Eastern Malayo-Polynesian languages are typologically similar, due to being the Austronesian languages most heavily restructured under the influence of various Papuan language families. Most of the languages of Melanesia are members of the Austronesian or Papuan language families. By one count, there are 1,319 languages in Melanesia, scattered across a small amount of land. The proportion of 716 sq. kilometers per language is by far the most dense rate of languages in relation to land mass in the earth, almost three times as dense as in Nigeria, a country famous for its high number of languages in a compact area. In addition to this large number of indigenous languages, there are also a number of pidgins and creoles. Most notable among these are Tok Pisin, Hiri Motu, Solomon Islands Pijin, Bislama, and Papuan Malay (Wiki).

**1885:** [LILLYbm] *The Melanesian languages*, by R[obert]H[enry] Codrington [1830-1922]. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1885. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in red. Pp. *i-v* vi-viii, *I-3* 4-572 + 32 pp. advertisements for Clarendon Press dated September 1885. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes comparative vocabularies of "seventy words in forty Melanesian languages" as follow: Nengone, Anaiteum, Eromanga, Fate, Sesake, Api, Ambrym, Espiritu Santo, Whitsuntide, Lepers' Island, Aurora, Meralava, Santa Maria Gog, Santa Maria Lakon,

Vanua Lava Pak, Vanua Lava Sasar, Vanua Lava Vureas, Vanua Lava Mosina, Vanua Lava alo Tequel, Mota, Saddle Island Motlav, Saddle Island Volow, Ureparapara, Torres Islands Lo, Fiji, Rotuma, Santa Cruz, Nifilole, Ulawa, San Cristoval Waso, San Cristoval Fagani, Malanta Saa, Malanta Bululaha, Malanta Alite, Vaturana, Florida, Savo, Ysabel Bugotu, Ysabel Gao, New Georgia, Duke of York, Murray Island, New Guinea Motu, pp. 39-52. This copy with the bookplate of Philip Lyttleton Gell [1852- ], co-author of *Arnold Toynbee*, Johns Hopkins University, 1889, and author of *The Maintenance of the Parochial System*, London, 1909. Second copy: IUW.

"I have endeavoured in the following pages to carry on the work of Bishop Patteson. He brought to the philological study of the Melanesian languages an extraordinary linguistic facility, which enabled him to use very many of them with ease, but he left little behind him in print or in manuscript. In the year 1864 he printed privately some outline grammars or grammatical notes, and in 1866 phrase-books and Vocabularies of Mahaga, Bauro, and Sesake, which have furnished material for the *Melanesischen Sprachen* of Von der Gabelentz. In the latter year also phrase-books were published in some of the languages of the Banks' Islands. I have not taken them as the foundation for my own work. I never had the advantage of studying them with Bishop Patteson, and I know that he considered them imperfect and tentative. It seemed better to work independently on materials obtained directly from natives of Melanesia, and afterwards to compare my conclusions with those of the Bishop where the subjects were the same" (Preface). The author served at the Mission on Norfolk Island and completed his study upon his return to Wadham College, Oxford.

**1926:** [IUW] *A comparative study of the Melanesian Island languages*, by Sidney Herbert Ray. London; Cambridge University Press, 1926. xv, [1], 598 p., [6] leaves of plates; maps; 25 cm. Original gray-green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Includes bibliographical references. Almost entirely grammatical material, but the chapter "The Early Records," pp. [6]-18, reprints brief vocabularies from travellers' accounts, with "present-day" equivalents, for languages or locales listed as Bugotu, Nggao, Florida, Claes Pietersz Bay, Nokon, Bitusuan, Muliama, Kowamerara, Koko, New Caledonia (Balad), Tanna (New Hebrides), Malaicolo (New Hebrides), Errormanga, Annatom, Fiji, and Rotuma.

**1946:** [IUW] *Langues et dialectes de l'Austro-Mélanésie*, by Maurice Leenhardt. Paris, Institut d'ethnologie, 1946. 2 p. l., [vii]-xlvi, 676 p., 2 l. 1 illus., fold. map. 28 cm. Library binding. Travaux et mémoires de l'Institut d'ethnologie; 46 "Copyright 1945." "Bibliographie": p. [648]-656. Part II, pp. [245]-502, consists of a comparative table of vocabularies of New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands, thematically arranged. The languages include: Houailou, Poya, Bourail (Nésadjou, Ni, Moindou), La Foa, Canala, Thio (Brindi), Paita, Sud (et Ile des pins), Ponérihouen, Touho, Hienghène (Hienghène, Tipindjé), Voh (Ouango, Voh), Oubatche, Pouébo, Arama (Balade), Belep, Poume, Koumac, Gomen (Gomen, Bondé), Voh (Pouanlotch, Pakèp Fatenaoué, Tiéta, Pamalé, Gatope), Koné, Maré, Lifou, Ouvéa.

**1982:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire thématique des langues de la région de Hienghène (Nouvelle-Calédonie); Pije, Fwâi, Nemi, Jawe*, by André-Georges Haudricourt, Françoise Ozanne-Rivierre. Précédé d'une Phonologie comparée des langues de Hienghène et du proto-océanien / par Françoise Ozanne-Rivierre. Paris; SELAF, 1982. 285 p.; maps; 19 x 23 cm. Library binding incorporating original blue front wrapper, lettered in black, with a

drawing of a grass hut on front cover. LACITO-documents. Asie-Austronésie; 4. Includes index. Includes a classified polyglot dictionary, French-Pije-Fwâi-Nemi 1 (Temala)-Nemi 2 (East Coast)-Jawe, pp. 65-241, with index of French words, pp. 265-281. With language maps of New Caledonia, and the Hienghè region.

"The information gathered in this volume concerns four languages spoken in the Hienghè region [of New Caledonia]: Pije, Fwâi, Nemi, and Jawe. It was gathered in the course of several research trips in this region by A.-G. Haudricourt (1959) and myself (1973, 1976 and 1978)... The results of our research now published in common will certainly be revised and corrected, but it seems to us that at a time when the vernacular languages are beginning to be used in education in New Caledonia, this material should be placed at the disposal of all" (p. [9], tr: BM).

[**MELANESIAN PIDGIN**] Melanesian Pidgin or Neo-Melanesian language comprises three related English-based languages of Melanesia: 1) Tok Pisin of Papua New Guinea; 2) Pijin of the Solomon Islands; 3) Bislama of the Vanuatu Islands (Wiki).

Ethnologue includes the three languages listed above among 8 languages classified as Pacific English-based Creoles. Neomelanesian is listed as an alternate name only in the case of Tok Pisin.

**1943a:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *Melanesian Pidgin: Phrase-Book and Vocabulary*, [by Robert Anderson Hall]. [s.l.]: Headquarters USAFISPA, 1943. Original stapled cream wrappers, lettered in black. Ff. [1-22], printed on versos only. At head of title: June 15, 1943, Headquarters USAFISPA. First edition, bound galley proofs, without title page. Copies of the galley proofs appear to have been bound up for use abroad during the war. Textually identical to the book published by the Linguistic Society of America. This copy with the ink ownership stamp on the front cover of William L. Lehman (MC) USN.

First edition, second issue of **1943a:** *Melanesian Pidgin: Phrase-Book and Vocabulary*, by Robert A[nderson] Hall, Jr. Baltimore, MD: Linguistic Society of America, 1943. Front cover reads "Published for the United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin, by the Linguistic Society of America and the Intensive Language Program of the American Council of Learned Societies". Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2], 1-28 29-30. First edition, second issue (although not identified as such). Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 87.116. Pidgin to English, pp. 15-20, and English to Pidgin, pp. 21-28, double-columned.

"Pidgin is not, as some people think, merely a 'corrupt' English; you cannot talk Pidgin just by mixing up English words any which way. The grammar of Pidgin is simple, but its rules are as firmly fixed as those of the best English" (p. 1).

**1943b:** [LILLYbm] *Melanesian Pidgin English: Grammar, Texts, Vocabulary*, by Robert A[nderson] Hall, Jr. Baltimore, Maryland: Linguistic Society of America at the Waverly Press, 1943. Front cover reads: Identical with the Edition published for the United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin, by the Linguistic Society of America and the Intensive Language Program of the American Council of Learned Societies. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 160 pp. First

edition. Zaunmüller, col. 114. Reinecke 87.167 ("The first systematic description of Pidgin English, by structuralist methods; still a standard work... The informants were all English-speaking and removed from the Melanesian milieu"). "Pidgin-to-English," pp. 88-125, and "English-to-Pidgin," pp. 126-157. Bibliography, p. 158. This copy with the ownership signature "Penzl" in ink on the title page, undoubtedly Herbert Penzl, the noted linguist and author of works on Pashto, early German dialects, and phonology. There are a few penciled notes in the margins.

Second copy: [IUW] *Melanesian Pidgin phrase-book and vocabulary: with grammatical introduction*, by Robert A. Hall, Jr.; with the collaboration of Gregory Bateson, John W.M. Whiting. Baltimore, Md.; Published by Linguistic Society of America at the Waverly Press, 1943. 28 p. **bound with:** *Melanesian Pidgin English: Grammar, Texts, Vocabulary*, by Robert A. Hall, Jr. Baltimore, Md.; Published by Linguistic Society of America at the Waverly Press, 1943. 159 p.; 26 cm. Private binding, incorporating original front wrapper for both volumes. Special publications of the Linguistic Society of America. "Identical with the edition published for the United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin, by the Linguistic Society of America and the Intensive Language Program of the American Council of Learned Societies" (front wrapper). The first 26-page volume includes a brief grammar, Melanesian Pidgin-English "useful phrases," pp. 6-14, Pidgin-English vocabulary, pp. 15-20, and English-Pidgin vocabulary, pp. 21-28. The second expanded volume, issued in the same year, includes a much longer grammar, texts, and a full vocabulary: Pidgin-English, pp. 88-125, and English-Pidgin, pp. 126-157. "This vocabulary attempts to list those words which may be regarded as basic in Melanesian Pidgin. No pretence to completeness is made, since even the basic vocabulary of Pidgin varies regionally to a certain extent" (p. 88).

"In the islands of Melanesia (New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago and nearby islands, Solomon Islands, etc.), natives and white men talk together, not in ordinary English, but in a special kind of English called Pidgin. If a white man wishes to understand a native or tell him something, he will have a much better chance of doing so if he knows and is able to use at least a few words of Pidgin" (p. 1, *Phrase Book and Vocabulary*).

"Melanesian Pidgin is the name given to a communication and trade pidgin of 'minimum' language used between white men and natives, and between natives who have no common speech of their own, in Melanesia: New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago and the neighboring island groups, and the Solomon Islands. It is based upon English, but its grammatical structure and vocabulary differ sufficiently from those of English to render it a separate language, not merely a simplified form of English. The speech community of Melanesian Pidgin is discontinuous and non-homogeneous. The total number of speakers is unknown."

[**MELE-FILA**] Mele-Fila (Ifira-Mele) is a Polynesian language spoken in Mele and Ifira on the island of Efate in Vanuatu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mxe. Alternate Names: Fila-Mele, Ifara-Mele, Ifira-Mele.

**1975:** [LILLY] *A Mele-Fila Vocabulary*, by Bruce Biggs. Auckland: Linguistic Society of New Zealand, 1975. 80 p. 21 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Mele-Fila to English, pp. 12-58; English to Mele-Fila index, pp. 59-77. This copy with ink annotations by the noted linguist Johannes Rahder.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Mele language (atara imere), Vanuatu*, by [D.] Ross Clark. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University, 1998. Original olive-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] *i-iv v-xv xvi*, 1-158 *159-162*. First edition. Series: Pacific linguistics. Series C, 149. Mele-English, pp. 1-111., and English-Mele finder list, pp. 112-158. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary results from a series of visits to Mele village between 1974 and 1986....Mele (Imere) is a large village a few kilometers west of Port Vila, the capital of Vanuatu. Originally the Mele community lived on the small off-shore island (Tenuku Imere), now the site of the 'Hideaway Island' resort. But the population grew too large and in 1950 the government ordered that the people move to the present location on the mainland of Efate. The village has grown steadily, and the total population of Mele speakers today is close to two thousand" (Introduction).

[**MELPA**] Melpa (also written Medlpa) is a Papuan language spoken by about 130,000 people predominantly in Mount Hagen and the surrounding district of Western Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea. Melpa has a voiceless velar lateral fricative, written as a double-barred el (ɛ̥, ɬ). It is notable for its binary counting system (Wiki).

Ethnologue: med. Alternate Names: Hagen, Medlpa.

**ca. 1950:** [LILLY] [Untitled work on Melpa grammar with numerous Melpa-English phrases, by H. Strauss, circa 1950's]. Original blue wrappers, mimeographed. Pp. 1-93 *94*. This copy with ownership signature of Rev. Ernest Brandewie, author of *Contrast and context in New Guinea culture: the case of the Mbowamb of the central highlands* (Anthropos Institute, 1981).

[**MENYA**] Menya (Menyama, Menye) is an Angan language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mcr. Alternate Names: Menyama, Menye.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**ME'PHAA, AZOYÚ**] Tlapanec /'tlæpənək/ is an indigenous Mexican language spoken by more than 98,000 Tlapanec people in the state of Guerrero. Like other Oto-Manguean languages, it is tonal and has complex inflectional morphology. The ethnic group themselves refer to their ethnic identity and language as Me'phaa [meʔpʰa:]. Before much information was known about it, Tlapanec (sometimes written "Tlappanec" in earlier publications) was either considered unclassified or linked to the controversial Hokan language family. It is now definitively considered part of the Oto-Manguean language family, of which it forms its own branch along with the extinct and very closely related Subtiaba language of Nicaragua.

Ethnologue distinguishes four Tlapanec languages:

Acatepec (dialects Acatepec proper, Huitzapula, Nanzintla, Teocuitlapa, Zapotitlán Tablas)

Azoyú

Malinaltepec (dialect Huehueteppec/Zilacayotitlán)

Tlacoapa (dialects Tlacoapa proper, Tenamazapa)

Ethnologue: tpc. Alternate Names: Azoyú Tlapanec, Me'phaa, Mè'phàà, Mè'phàà Tsindii, Tlapaneco de Azoyú, Tlapaneco del Sur.

**1933:** [LILLYbm] "Notes on the Tlapanecan Language of Guerrero," by Paul Radin, in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, New York, Vol. 8, No. 1 (December 1933), pp. 45-72. Includes English-Tlapanecan [Azoyu Tlapaneco] vocabulary, pp. 54-72. First published vocabulary of this language.

"The following data were obtained from three students, aged respectively fifteen, twenty-two and twenty-eight, studying at the Casa Indigena in Mexico City. The first two came from the pueblo of Azoyu and the second from the pueblo of Iiliatengo, both in Guerrero, Mexico" (p. 45).

[**MENDE**] Mende /'mendi/ (Mende yia) is a major language of Sierra Leone, with some speakers in neighboring Liberia. It is spoken by the Mende people and by other ethnic groups as a regional lingua franca in southern Sierra Leone. Mende is a tonal language belonging to the Mande branch of the Niger–Congo language family. Early systematic descriptions of Mende were by F. W. Migeod (see below) and Kenneth Crosby (Wiki).

Ethnologue: men. Alternate Names: Boumpe, Hulo, Kossa, Kosso.

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *The Mende Language containing Useful Phrases, Elementary Grammar, Short Vocabularies, Reading Materials*, by F[rederick] W[illiam] H[ugh] Migeod [1872-]. London: Kegan Paul, 1908. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 271. Hendrix 1151. The vocabularies (pp. 154-199) include both Mende-English and English-Mende. Migeod was Transport Officer in the Gold Coast Colony. Second copy: IUW.

**1913:** [LILLYbm] *Mende Natural History Vocabulary*, by F[rederick] W[illiam] H[ugh] Migeod. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1913. Original brown cloth over boards, front cover lettered in blind, spine lettered in gold. Pp. [8] *i-ii* iii-viii, 9-64 65-72. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 2058. Mende-English, arranged into groups such as animals, birds, insects, etc., pp. 9-64. This copy inscribed on the title page: 'Signed by the author / F.W.H. Migeod / 23.5.13.'

"This vocabulary, which was compiled at Sekondi on the Gold Coast, consists of a list of the names of as many animals, plants, &c., as the author has been able to observe personally or to obtain a description of... Alphabetical order has been set aside when a grouping seemed likely to be more useful... Some Mendes seem able to name almost every plant that is to be found, and they note minute differences. They can do the same with crawling insects; but, when it comes to butterflies, there is no distinction, one name does for all" (Preface).

**1917:** [LILLYbm] *A Hand-book of the Mende Language*, by Rev. A. T. Sumner. Freetown: Government Printing Office, 1917. Original black quarter-leather and tan paper over boards, lettered in black. Printed sticker of the Government Printing Office, Freetown, Sierra Leone, W.A. 1917 on the front pastedown endpaper. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xiv, [2] 1 2-191 192. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 271. Hendrix 1154. Mende-English, pp. [129]-160, and English-Mende, pp. 161-191. With the ink stamp of the Afrika-Schweizer Club of Basel on the half-title. Sumner was Assistant Principal of the Albert Academy in Freetown.

"I offer no apology for writing this hand-book, for its treads no beaten path, and at the same time it meets a long-felt want.... In addition to the words in the exercises and

reading lessons, the vocabularies contain quite a large number of words in general use and provide a fairly handy and practical dictionary" (Preface).

**1927:** [LILLYbm] *A View of Sierra Leone*, by F[rederick] W[illiam] H[ugh] Migeod [1872- ]. New York: Brentano's, 1927. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in dark blue. Pp. *i-iv v-x xi-xii*, [2] *l 2-351 352* + folding map. First American edition. Hendrix 1152 (listing 1<sup>st</sup> London edition of 1926). Mende-English glossary, pp. 264-268, a Mende-English list of names of rice, pp. 338-339, and Appendix I, "Specimens of languages spoken in Sierra Leone or neighborhood", giving equivalents for numbers 1-10 in the following languages: Mende, Loko, Kono Vai, Gbandi, Kpwesi, Buzi, Kuranko, Susu, Koniaka, Temne, Bullom, Krim, Kissi, Gola, and Limba, pp. 341-344.

**1948:** [IUW] *Puu yia gaa bukui = Mende-English phrase book*. Bo, Sierra Leone; Provincial Literature Bureau, 1948. 32 pages; 19 x 25 cm. "December 1948"--Title page verso.

**ca. 1960?:** [LILLYbm] *Mende Yepewu Bukui. Mende Word List* [Cover title]. Bo, Sierra Leone: U.C.C. Literature Bureau, n.d. [ca. 1960?]. Original ochre stapled wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Ff. *l 2-4*, pp. 5-18. No edition indicated. Mende-English vocabulary, pp. 5-18, double columns. A Mende word list of 14 pp. (see Hendrix 1150) exists from the 1950's, and one under the title *Mende Yepewu Bukui*, 1985, of 17 pp.

"The following word/spelling list has been compiled by a small group, the members of which have been engaged for many years in Mende literature work of various types. Some have been concerned mainly with Bible translation, others with more general literature."

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *A Mende-English Dictionary*, by Gordon Innes. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold; d.j. red and white, lettered in black and green. Pp. [2] *l-iv v-x. 1-154 155-156*. First edition. Hendrix 1149. Mende-English only, double columns. Includes a list of prior vocabularies of which the author made use, p. ix. Innes is Lecturer in West African Languages at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. First true dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"There has long been a need for a Mende-English Dictionary. The dictionary is based on the eastern Mende dialect and uses the standard spelling of the Sierra Leone Provincial Literature Bureau; the tone of each entry is marked" (from the front d.j. flap). "It must be emphasised that there is no implication whatever that this dialect [eastern or up-country Mende] is any sense 'better' or 'more correct' than the varieties of Mende spoken in other areas. Some Kpa Mende forms of frequent occurrence outside the Kpa area are listed, and are marked (Kpa)" (Introduction).

[**MÉNIK**] Bedik (Budik, endonym Ménik, Onik), also Banda, is a Senegambian language of Senegal and Guinea spoken by traditional hunter-gatherers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tnr. Alternate Names: Bande, Basari du Bandemba, Bedik, Budik, Tandanke, Tenda, Tandanke.

**1991:** see **1991d** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**MENOMINEE**] Menominee /mɛˈnɒmɪniː/ (also spelled Menomini) is an Algonquian language originally spoken by the Menominee people of northern Wisconsin and Michigan. It is still spoken on the Menominee Nation lands in northern Wisconsin in the United States. The name of the tribe, and the language, Omāēqnomenew, comes from the word for wild rice, which was a staple of this tribe's diet for millennia. This designation for them (as Omanoominii) is also used by the Anishinaabe (Ojibwa), their Algonquian neighbors to the north. For good sources of information on both the Menominee and their language, some valuable resources include Leonard Bloomfield's 1928 bilingual text collection, his 1962 grammar (a landmark in its own right), and Skinner's earlier anthropological work (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mez. Alternate Names: Menomini.

**1896:** [LILLYbm] "The Menomini Indians," by Walter James Hoffman in: *Fourteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution 1892-93 in Two Parts: Part I*, by J. W. Powell. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1896, pp. 11-295. Original olive green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in gold and blind. Pp. [4] I-II III-LXI LXII, 1-4 5-637 638-642. First edition. "Vocabulary Introductory," pp. 294-295, Menomini-English, pp. 294-315, and English Menomini, pp. 315-328. First substantial vocabulary of the language.

"In reviewing the subject of Menomini linguistics, it may be stated that two printed works, a vocabulary of about four hundred words... and the Lord's Prayer... comprise all the published material in the Menomini language.... The Menomini vocabulary referred to is that compiled by W. H. Bruce and published by Henry Schoolcraft [*Indian Tribes*, vol. 2, Philadelphia, 1852, pp. 470-481]. The copy in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology bears many corrections by some unknown person, indicating, apparently, that numerous errors in phonetics existed.... Fathers Blaise and Oderic, or the order of Satin Francis, of Keshena, Wisconsin, have prepared jointly a manuscript grammar and dictionary of the Menomini language for their own use.... The manuscript was kindly given to the present writer, who is now editing the work for publication" (Vocabulary Introductory).

**1075:** [LILLY] *Menominee Lexicon*, by Leonard Bloomfield, ed. by Charles F. Hockett. Milwaukee: Milwaukee Public Museum, 1975. Original tan wrappers, lettered in brown. 289 pp. First edition. Reproduced from typescript. is the first dictionary of the language. Menominee-English, pp. 1-289. Second copy: IUW.

"The spelling Menominee [instead of the standard 'Menomini'] ... is the established form used by the people in designating themselves." "The lexicon was in typescript when Bloomfield died" and has been edited by Hockett.

[**MENTAWAI**] The Mentawai language is an Austronesian language, spoken by the Mentawai-people of the Mentawai Islands, West Sumatra (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mwv. Alternate Names: Mentawei, Mentawi.

**1805:** [LILLY] "Nachricht von den Einwohnern der Poggy-Inseln bei Sumatra," 1805, pp. 411-429, with plate. Complete issue, bound in modern paper wrappers with paper printed label. Includes a German-Poggy [Mentawai] sample vocabulary, pp. 428-429. One of the earliest word-lists from these islands. Reprinted from the *Asiatik Reise*, vol. 6, p. 77 ff.

[**MESKWAKI**] Fox (known by a variety of different names, including Mesquakie (Meskwaki), Mesquakie-Sauk, Mesquakie-Sauk-Kickapoo, and Sac and Fox) is an Algonquian language, spoken by a thousand Fox, Sauk, and Kickapoo in various locations in the Midwestern United States and in northern Mexico. There are three distinct dialects: Fox (also called Mesquakie, Meskwaki), Sauk (also rendered Sac), and Kickapoo (also rendered Kikapú; considered by some to be a closely related but distinct language). If Kickapoo is counted as a separate language rather than a dialect of Fox, then there are only between 200 and 300 speakers of Fox. Extinct Mascouten was most likely another dialect, though it is scarcely attested. Most speakers are elderly or middle-aged, making it highly endangered. The tribal school at the Meskwaki Settlement in Iowa incorporates bilingual education for children. In 2011, the Meskwaki Sewing Project was created, to bring mothers and girls together "with elder women in the Meskwaki Senior Center sewing traditional clothing and learning the Meskwaki language" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sac. Alternate Names: Mesquakie, Sac and Fox, Sauk-Fox.

**2014:** [IUW] *A Meskwaki-English and English-Meskwaki dictionary; based on early twentieth-century writings by native speakers*, by Ives Goddard and Lucy Thomason. Petoskey, MI; Mundart Press, 2014. vi, 423 pages; 28 cm. "A publication of the Recovering Voices Program of the Smithsonian Institution, supported in part by a gift from the Shoniya Fund."--Title page verso. Includes separate appendixes of terms for animals, birds, body parts, calendar, numbers and counting, and relatives. Includes bibliographical references.

"This is a dictionary of the Meskwaki language, a member of the Algonquian language family spoken in Tama County, Iowa. It is a preliminary documentation of the words of the older form of the language used in writings by native speakers from the early twentieth century, including William Jones, and the collection of manuscripts written for Truman Michelson of the Bureau of American Ethnology. The name Meskwaki (earlier spelled Mesquakie) replaces the historical name Fox. The full official name of the people who speak Meskwaki is the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa"--Publisher.

[**MESMES**] The Mesmes language is an extinct West Gurage language, one of the Ethiopian Semitic languages spoken in Ethiopia. There are still many people who claim the Mesmes ethnic identity, but none who speak the language. The last speaker of the language was interviewed by a language survey team when he was approximately 80 years old. He had not spoken the language for 30 years, having nobody to speak it with when his brother had died. The Mesmes have shifted to speaking the Hadiyya language. However, they still maintain some cultural distinctives, including their own style of house architecture. The comparative method has shown that the language is most closely related to the Inor variety of Gurage (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mys.

**2010:** [IUW] *Language death in mesmes : a sociolinguistic and historical-comparative examination of a disappearing Ethiopian-semitic language* / Michael Bryan Ahland. Dallas : SIL International ; Arlington : University of Texas at Arlington, c2010. xi, 142 p. : maps ; 23 cm. Original white and maroon wrappers, lettered in black and white, with a color photo of landscape on the front cover. Appendix B: Mesmes, Hadiyya, and Kambaata Comparison, English-Mesmes-Hadiyya-Kambaata, pp. 104-108

(99 words). SIL International and the University of Texas at Arlington publications in linguistics ; publication 145. Includes bibliographical references (p. 137-142).

**[MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** Mesoamerican languages are the languages indigenous to the Mesoamerican cultural area, which covers southern Mexico, all of Guatemala and Belize and parts of Honduras and El Salvador and Nicaragua. The area is characterized by extensive linguistic diversity containing several hundred different languages and seven major language families. Mesoamerica is also an area of high linguistic diffusion in that long-term interaction among speakers of different languages through several millennia has resulted in the convergence of certain linguistic traits across disparate language families. The Mesoamerican sprachbund is commonly referred to as the Mesoamerican Linguistic Area. The languages of Mesoamerica belong to 6 major families – Mayan, Oto-Mangue, Mixe–Zoque, Totonacan, Uto-Aztecan and Chibchan languages (only on the southern border of the area) – as well as a few smaller families and isolates – Purépecha (Tarascan), Huave, Tequistlatec and Misumalpan. Among these Oto-Manguean and Mayan families account for the largest numbers of speakers by far – each having speakers numbering more than a million. Many Mesoamerican languages today are either endangered or already extinct, but others, including the Mayan languages, Nahuatl, Mixtec and Zapotec, have several hundred thousand speakers and remain viable (Wiki).

**1892:** *Lenguas indigenas de Centro America en el siglo XVIII según copia del Archivo de Indias hecha por el licenciado Don León Fernández y publicada por Ricardo Fernández. Guardia y Juan Fernández Ferraz para el 9 congreso de americanistas.* San José de Costa Rica: Tipografía nacional, 1892. 4to, pp. vii, [1], 110, [2], [4]; original green cloth-backed marbled boards, gilt-lettered direct on spine. "An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with a Newberry-Ayer bookplate and a Newberry release stamp on the verso of the title page. Presentation copy from the author, inscribed in Madrid in the year of publication at the top of the dedication page. List of 440 Spanish words provided with their equivalents in 21 dialects of Central America [from various sources] in compliance with a request of Catherine II of Russia" (bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller). Spanish-Quiché [K'iche']-Cacchí [Kaqchikel]-Poconchí [Poqomchí], pp. 3-12; Spanish-Kiché (K'iche')-Cacchiquel [Kaqchikel]-Tzutuhil [Tz'utujil], pp. 15-24; Spanish-Pocomán [Poqomam], pp. 25-30; Spanish-Pupuluca [Popoloca], pp. 31-36; Spanish-Cakchiquel [Kaqchikel], pp. 37-42; Spanish-Chol, pp. 43-48; Spanish-Zotzil [Tzotzil], pp. 49-55; Spanish-Tzendal [Tzeltal], pp. 57-62; Spanish-Chanabal [Tojolabal] pp. 63-68; Spanish-Zoque, pp. 69-74; Spanish-Subinha, pp. 75-80; Spanish-Chapaneca [Chiapanec], pp. 81-86; Spanish-Mam, pp. 87-92; Spanish-Cabecara [Cabécar]-Viceyta [Bribri?]-Lean y Mulia [dialect of Tol], pp. 93-103; Spanish-Terrava [Teribe], pp. 105-110.

**[META']** Meta' is a Southern Bantoid language of Cameroon. The Moghamo variety is perhaps divergent enough to be considered a separate language. Ngamambo is 88% similar lexically to Meta', and often is considered separate (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mgo. Alternate Names: Bameta, Batibo, Besi, Chubo, Menemo-Mogamo, Metta, Mitaa, Moghamo-Menemo, Muta, Uta', Widikum-Tadkon.

**2013:** [IUW] *Moghamo-English lexicon*, compiled by Mathaus N. Mbah. First edition. Bamenda, Republic of Cameroon; Moghamo Language Academy, 2013. 169 pages; illustrations; 20 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in white and black, with a color photograph of a native worker climbing a tree on the front cover. Language monographs. Local series; 5. Includes bibliographical references (page 37). Moghamo [Meta']-English, pp. [39]-116, English-Moghamo [Meta'] index, pp. [127]-169. First dictionary of the language.

"This provisional Mogham-English and English-Moghamo lexicon has been compiled primarily for the speakers of Moghamo language, though it will also be of great interest to non-speakers willing to study or learn the language. Hopefully this lexicon will stimulate interest in the use of Moghamo language.... It will also serve as a repository of cultural terms and information, which may otherwise be lost as the language evolves and develops over time. Finally, this lexicon may be used as reference material in standardizing the spelling of Moghamo words and terminology..... This lexicon comprises over 2300 entries and is an introduction to the Moghamo words and phrases" (General Introduction).

[**MEWAHANG, WESTERN**] Mewahang (Meohang), or Newahang, is a Kiranti language spoken in Nepal. The eastern and western dialects are structurally distinct. Western Mewahang is spoken in the upper Arun valley west of the Arun River in Sankhuwasabha District, Kosi Zone, in the villages of Bala, Yamdang, Tamku, and Sisuwa (Ethnologue). The Bala dialect is spoken in Bala village, Sankhuwasabha VDC. The Bumdemba dialect is spoken in Sishuwakhola VDC (Wiki).

Ethnologue: raf. Alternate Names: Mewahang, Newahang, Newahang Jimi, Newang, Newange Rai, Western Meohang.

**2002?:** [IUW] *Ancestral voices : oral ritual texts and their social contexts among the Mewahang Rai of East Nepal* / Martin Gaenzle. Münster : Lit ; Piscataway, NJ : Distributed in North America by Transaction Publishers, [2002?]. xvii, 338 p., [7] p. of plates : ill ; 21 cm. Original white and red wrappers, lettered in black and white, with a photo of a tribal ritual on front cover. Performanzen ; Bd. 4. Glossary: Western Mewahang-English, pp. [306]-311 (ceremonial/ritual terms). Includes bibliographical references and index. Preliminary matter indicates material comes the Sankhuwa Valley, in particular the people of Bala, the area in which Western Mewahang is spoken according to Ethnologue. This brief glossary appears to be the first published bilingual vocabulary of the language.

"As there has been no prior linguistic research on the Mewahang language and no attempts to write it in Roman script, the system of representation which I use in this study requires detailed explanation [which follows]" (Notes on Transcription and Transliteration).

[**MEYAH**] Meax (Meyah) is a Papuan language on the north coast of Papua, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mej. Alternate Names: Arfak, Mansibaber, Meah, Meax, Mejach, Mejah, Meyach.

**1779:** see under **MAGUINANOAN**. First vocabulary of this language.

**1923:** [LILLY] "Wörterverzeichnis der Sprache des Stammes Mansibabēr (Von holländisch Nord Neu-Guinea)," by P. Wirz, in: *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*, Vol. LXII, No. 1, Jan-March 1923, pp. [189]-208. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black.

[**MIAMI**] Miami-Illinois (Myaamia [mja:mia]) is a Native American Algonquian language formerly spoken in the United States, primarily in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, western Ohio and adjacent areas along the Mississippi River by both the Miami as well as the tribes of the Illinois Confederacy, including the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Tamaroa, Cahokia, and Mitchigamea. Since the 1990s the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma has worked to revive it in a joint project with Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. The language was documented in written materials for over 200 years. Jacques Gravier, a Jesuit missionary who lived among the Kaskaskia tribe in the early 18th century, compiled an extensive and detailed Kaskaskia–French dictionary. Based on an analysis of its handwriting, it appears to have been transcribed by his assistant, Jacques Largillier. Gravier's dictionary contained nearly 600 pages and 20,000 entries. It is the "most extensive of several manuscripts" which French missionaries made of the Illinois languages. The original document is held by Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut. Because of the decline among the number of Miami-Illinois speakers, the language was not studied as extensively as some Native American families. It was not until 2002 that the manuscript was edited and published, by Carl Masthay (see below) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mia. Alternate Names: Illinois, Miami-Illinois, Miami-Myaamia, Wea.

**1803:** [LILLY] *Tableau du climat et du sol des États-Unis d'Amérique. Suivi d'éclaircissements sur la Floride, sur la colonie française au Scioto, sur quelques colonies canadiennes, et sur les sauvages. Enrichi de quatre planches gravées, dont deux cartes géographiques et une coupe figurée de la chute de Niagara.* Par C.-F. Volney ... Paris, Courcier [etc.] 1803. 2 v.; 2 fold. pl., 2 fold. maps.; 20 cm. In the original marbled paper, with brief title in ink on each spine. Paged continuously: xvi, 524 p., 8 p., 2 p. (index and errata), 16 p. (ads). Separate half-title and title page for each volume.

Appendice: Lettre sur les vents de la Suède et de la Norvège. Sur la Floride et sur le livre de Bernard Romans, intitulé A concise natural and moral history of east and ouest Florida.--Sur L'histoire de Newhampchire, par Jérémie Belknapp, et sur L'histoire de Vermont, par Samuel Ouilliams.--Sur Gallipolis, ou la colonie des Français au Scioto, en 1789.--Sur les diverses colonies franco-canadiennes.--Observations générales sur les Indiens ou sauvages de l'Amérique-Nord.--Vocabulaire de la langue des Miâmis. The French-Miami vocabulary, pp. [1]-8, is the final item in volume 2, before the index, errata, and ads. Earliest printed vocabulary of Miami.

[**1895**][**2005**]: [IUW] *Elements of a Miami-Illinois grammar*, by John Gilmary Shea, ed. Bristol, Pa.; Evolution Publishing, 2005. 45 S. American language reprints; 34 Orig.-Ausg. u.d.T.: Illinois and Miami vocabulary and Lord's prayer. Reprint [der Ausg.] New York, Shea, 1891.

**1938-1940:** [LILLYbm] *Shawnee Stems and the Jacob P. Dunn Miami Dictionary*, by C[harles] F[rederick] Voegelin [1906- ]. Parts I-V. Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1938-1940. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Second copy: IUW.

*Part I. Stems in p-*. Prehistory Research Series, Vol. I, No. 1, January 1938. Pp. [4] 63-108 [2].

"Some time ago my friends and colleagues of the Indiana Historical Society brought to my attention a prized possession, Jacob P. Dunn's Miami manuscript dictionary.... The manuscript dictionary is given in the order English-Miami. By reversing this to Miami-English, I am able to bring together stems which are scattered in the original order, and to better illustrate the semantic range of certain stems. This is practically the only editorial liberty I have taken with Mr. Dunn's work.... I do not attempt an editorial analysis of Miami compounds. Instead, I make an analysis of Shawnee compounds whenever I have enough contrastive material from texts and field notes. My intention is not to add a Shawnee dictionary to Mr. Dunn's Miami dictionary--I do not, for example, list Shawnee stems which do not enter into combination with other stems in my examples... The interest of these Studies, of which the present paper forms the first part, is primarily semantic" (Preface).

*Part II. Stems in t- and ...-*. Prehistory Research Series, Vol. I, No. 3, June 1938. Pp. [6] 135-167 168.

*Part III. Stems in k- and š- and 2- with appendix, non-initial elements.* Prehistory Research Series, Vol. I, No. 8, October 1939. Pp. [4] 289-341 342 [2].

*Part IV. Stems in l-, m-, and n-. With appendix. Gestalt Technique of Stem Composition in Shawnee*, by B. L. Worf. Prehistory Research Series, Vol. I, No. 9, April 1940. Pp. [6] 345-406 [2].

*Part V. Stems in w- and h- vowel. With index, Parts I-V.* Prehistory Research Series, Vol. I, No. 10, August 1940. Pp. [4] 409-478 [2].

**2002a:** [IUW] *Handy's vocabulary of Miami*, by Charles N. Handy. Bristol, Pa.; Evolution Pub., c2002. 37 p.; 18 cm. American language reprints; v. 24 Reprinted from: *Information respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States*, by Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, published 1852-1857. Includes bibliographical references (p. 7-8).

**2002b:** [LILLYbm] *Kaskaskia Illinois-to-French dictionary*, by Carl Masthay. 757 p.: ill.; 29 cm. St. Louis, MO: C. Masthay, [2002]; ISBN: 0971911304. Original green paper over boards, lettered in reddish-brown, with color illustration of lake and woods on front cover. First edition. This copy signed by the author.

**2005:** [IUW] *Myaamia neehi peewaalia kaloosioni mahsinaakani; a Miami-Peoria dictionary*, by Daryl Baldwin & David J. Costa. Oxford, Ohio; Myaamia Project at Miami University, c2005. 188 p.; ill.; 22 cm. Original brown wrappers, lettered in white and pale yellow, with a photo of sun over a field on front cover. Miami-Peoria to English, pp. [3]-136, illustrated, and English to Miami-Peoria, pp. 139-188.

"The result of over fifteen years of research, [this] is the first modern dictionary of the Miami-Peoria language. It is drawn from written records spanning three centuries.... The main body of the dictionary contains hundreds of example sentences... It also contains illustrations, dialect information, place names, as well as an extensive guide to the pronunciation and spelling of the Miami-Peoria language" (from the rear wrapper).

[**MIAO, EASTERN QIANDONG**] The Hmu language (hveb Hmub), also known as Qiandong Miao (黔东南 Eastern Guizhou Miao), Central Miao, East Hmongic, or (somewhat ambiguously) Black Miao, is a dialect cluster of Hmongic languages of China. The best studied dialect is that of Yǎnghāo (养蒿) village, Taijiang County, Guizhou Province, China. Qanu 喀努, a Hmu variety, had 11,450 speakers as of 2000, and is spoken just south of Kaili City, Guizhou. The Qanu are ethnoculturally distinct from the other Hmu.

Ethnologue: hmq. Alternate Names: Black Miao, Central Miao, Chientung Miao, Eastern East-Guizhou Miao, Eastern Hmu, Hei Miao, Hmu.

**1931:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire 'ka nao-français et fra-nçais-'ka nao*, par le Père Joseph Esquirol, M.A. De la Société des Missions Étrangères de Paris, Lang long (Chine). Hong Kong, Imprimerie de la Société des missions étrangères, 1931. xliii, 519 p. 20.8 cm. Library binding. "Essai de Dictionnaire 'Ka nao-Français," pp. [1]-262, and "Dictionnaire Français-'Ka nao," pp. [263]-498.

[**MIDOB**] Midob (also spelt Meidob) is the language of the Midob people in North Darfur. It is genetically part of the Nubian language family which is part of the Nilo-Saharan language phylum. Apart from their homeland, Midob speakers also live in the Khartoum area and Jezirat Aba. The Midob people call their language *tid-n-áal*, literally "mouth of the Midob", and themselves *tiddi* (singular), *tid* (plural). There are an estimated 50,000 Midob speakers in two main dialects, Urrti and Kaageddi. Recent research on Midob has been done by Thelwall (1983) and Werner (1993) (see below). Both studies are concerned with the Urrti dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mei. Alternate Names: Meidob, Meidob Nubian, Midobi, Tid, Tidda, Tid-N-Aal.

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *Tidn-Áal: A Study of Midob (Darfur-Nubian)*, by Roland Werner. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag, 1993. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-169 170-172 (2 pp. adverts.) First edition. Sprache und Oralität in Afrika. Frankfurter Studien zur Afrikanistik, Vol. 17. Midob-English, pp. 75-143, and English-Midob, pp. 144-166, double columns, with bibliography pp. 167-169 and a history of research on the language, pp. 16-17. Second copy: IUW.

"Midob' is the name given to a language spoken in Northern Dafur, Sudan, and the speakers of it. The Midob themselves call their language *tidn áal* 'language of the Tid.' ... The Midob are a group of speakers of a Nubian language in a non-Nubian environment. Their natural habitat, the Midob hills, rising out of a monotonous landscape, lie about five hundred miles west of the confluence of the Blue and White Nile... Generally speaking, we must assume that the Midob have lived in their present habitat for a long time at least for 2000 years... We can tentatively fix the Midob population around 50,000 speakers... The Midob are pastoralists. In addition to their goats and sheep they breed camels [which they sell] in markets both in the Sudan, in Libya and Egypt.... Contacts with neighbouring tribes have historically not always been friendly. Mutual raiding seems to have been common until recently... Midob is a Nubian language... The internal cohesion within the Nubian language group is comparatively high. Shared vocabulary ranges between 40 and 70 percent... [The present work includes] a vocabulary approaching 2000 lexemes" (Description).

[**MIGAAMA**] Migaama (also known as Migama, Jongor, Djonkor, Dionkor, Dyongor, Djonkor About Telfane) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in central Chad (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mmy. Alternate Names: Dionkor, Djonkor, Djonkor Abou, Dyongor, Jongor, Jonkor, Migama, Telfane.

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique migama: migama-français et français-migama (Guera, Tchad) avec une introduction grammaticale*, by Hermann Jungraithmayr & Abakar Adams. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1992. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-7 8-167 168. First edition. Series: Sprache und Oralität in Afrika, vol. 7. Migaama-French, pp. 63-137, and French-Migaama index, pp. 141-167. First dictionary of Migaama. Second copy: IUW.

"Our work with the Migaama language began in 1972. Hermann Jungraithmayr was engaged in a research stay at Fort Lamy (now N'Djamena), capital of Chad. His interest in the language was first awakened by his own cook...who spoke Migaama.... The present lexicon includes all the words we have collected since 1972 from the various sources [mentioned above]. We would like as well to recall the initial work of Father Mathieu, whose lexicon was never published. Having profited from his collection of words, we wish to render homage here to this pioneer of research in the Migaama language.... The present lexicon is a first stage. It is published in order to stimulate others, particularly the Migaama themselves, to continue to enrich it. We hope that one day this modest lexicon will be transformed into a true dictionary" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**MIJI**] Miji (autonym: Dmay), also Dhammai or Sajolang, is a cluster of possibly Sino-Tibetan languages in Arunachal Pradesh, northeastern India. "Dialects" include at least two distinct languages, which are not particularly close, with only half of the vocabulary in common between the languages of East Kameng District and West Kameng District. Long assumed to be Sino-Tibetan languages, they may actually be a small independent language family (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sjl. Alternate Names: Dammai, Dhammai, Namrei, Sajalong, Sajolang.

**ca. 1970:** [LILLY] *Miji language guide*, by Ivan Martin Simon [ 1921- ]. Shillong: Philological Section, Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, n.d. xi, 70 p.; 23 cm. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. English-Miji (Roman and Devanagari) vocabulary, pp. 15-[69].

[**MIJU-MISHMI**] Kaman (Geman, Geman Deng), or Miju (Miju Mishmi, Midzu), is a small language of India and slightly into China. Long assumed to be a Sino-Tibetan language, it may actually be a language isolate (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mxj. Alternate Names: Eastern Mishmi, Geman Dend, Geman Deng, Kaman, Miji, Miju, Mishmi.

**1977:** [LILLY] *A phrase book in Miju*, by Kamalesh Das Gupta [1923- ]. Shillong: Director of Information and Public Relations, Arunachal Pradesh, 1977. 103 p.; 24 cm. Original mustard yellow and white wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. English-Miju (Roman and Devanagari) vocabulary, pp. 41-77 and Miju-English glossary, pp. 93-103. A *Dictionary of sentences "Mishmi": (Miju)* was published in Shillong in 1952.

“This book deals with the language spoken within the Hawai circle and areas near and about. Dialects of different areas have been incorporated.”

**1978:** [LILLY] *Miju dictionary*, by A. Boro. Shillong: Research Dept., Arunachal Pradesh Administration, 1978. 210 p.; 23 cm. Original pink wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Miju-English, pp. 17-102, and English-Miju, pp. 102-210.

[**MI'KMAQ**] The Mi'kmaq language (spelled and pronounced Micmac historically and now often Migmaw or Mikmaw in English, and Míkmaq, Míkmaq or Migmao in Mi'kmaq) is an Eastern Algonquian language spoken by nearly 11,000 Mi'kmaq in Canada and the United States out of a total ethnic Mi'kmaq population of roughly 20,000. The word Mi'kmaq is a plural word meaning 'my friends' (singular Mík); the adjectival form is Míkmaq. The language's native name is Lnuismk, Míkmaqsimk or Míkmai (in some dialects) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mic. Alternate Names: Lnuismk, Mi'gmaq, Mi'gaw, Micmac, Miigmaq, Restigouche. Autonym: Míkmaqsimk.

**1800:** [LILLY] “Specimen of the Mountaineer, or Sheshatapooshshoish, Skoffie, and Micmac Languages,” pp. 16-33, in: *Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society for the year MDCCXCIX*. Boston: Printed by Samuel Hall, 1800. xxii, 288 p.; 22 cm. Series: Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 6. Original blue paper over boards, with printed label on spine. First edition. English-Micmac-Mountaineer-Skoffie, pp. 18-33.

**1875:** [LILLY] *A first reading book in the Micmac language: comprising the Micmac numerals, and the names of the different kinds of beasts, birds, fishes, trees, &c. of the maritime provinces of Canada. Also, some of the Indian names of places, and many familiar words and phrases, translated literally into English*, by Silas Tertius Rand (1810-1889). Halifax: Nova Scotia Printing Company, 1875. iv p., 5-108 p. 17 cm. Notes: With this is bound: *Bible. N.T. Matthew. Micmac. Pela kesagunoodumkawa ... Chebooktook*, 1871. 126 pp. Issued thus. Was probably also issued separately. Includes numerous Micmac-English vocabularies thematically arranged. Lilly copy in library binding, with Newberry Library bookplate.

**1888:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the language of the Micmac Indians who reside in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton and Newfoundland*, by Rev. Silas Tertius Rand. Halifax: Nova Scotia Printing Co., 1888. Original stiff tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. pp. viii, 286. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 271; Pilling, Algonquin, p. 423-24. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary is... complete by itself, and will give a good idea of the language, and may lead, it is devoutly hoped, to the publication of the larger and more important version, viz. the Micmac-English, which is ready for the press, or nearly so..." "Rand died the following year and no more was published until 1902 when it was issued under the direction of the Canadian government" [bookseller's description: Rulon-Miller].. Text also reprinted in facsimile by Laurier Books in Ottawa in 1994. First dictionary of the language.

**1984:** [IUW] *Micmac lexicon*, by Albert D. DeBlois & Alphonse Metallic. Ottawa: National Museums of Canada, 1984. xvii, 392 p.; 29 cm. Library binding. Mercury series, 0316-1854 = Collection Mercure, 0316-1854. Paper / Canadian

Ethnology Service, 0316-1862 no. 91 = Dossier / Service canadien d'ethnologie no. 91. Micmac-English, pp.2-160, and English-Micmac, pp.162-373.

"The Micmac Lexicon is derived from texts and anecdotes collected over the past twenty-five years from speakers of Micmac in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec. The Micmac-English section consists of nearly 5500 Micmac entries with their English equivalents. The exhaustive English key-word index should render the Lexicon more accessible to both native speakers and non-speakers alike" (Abstract).

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Micmac Dictionary*, by Albert D. DeBlois. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1996. Original dark blue wrappers, lettered in white, with a color illustration on front cover. Pp. *i-iv v-xix xx-xxii, 1 2-97 98* [2]. First edition. Mercury Series, Canadian Ethnology Service, Paper 131. Micmac-English, pp. [1]-100, and English-Micmac, pp. 1-[98]. Second copy: IUW.

"The *Micmac Dictionary* is derived from texts and anecdotes collected over the past thirty-five years from speakers of Micmac in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. The Micmac-English section consists of some 7,850 Micmac entries with their English equivalents. The comprehensive English-Micmac keyword index should render the dictionary more accessible to native speakers of Micmac as well as to students of the language" (Abstract). "The *Micmac Dictionary* is a corrected, revised and expanded version of the *Micmac Lexicon*" (Introduction).

[**MINANGKABAU**] Minangkabau (autonym: Baso Minang(kabau); Indonesian: Bahasa Minangkabau) is an Austronesian language spoken by the Minangkabau of West Sumatra, the western part of Riau, South Aceh Regency, the northern part of Bengkulu and Jambi, also in several cities throughout Indonesia by migrated Minangkabau. The language is also a lingua franca along the western coastal region of the province of North Sumatra, and is even used in parts of Aceh, where the language is called Aneuk Jamee. It is also spoken in some parts of Malaysia, especially Negeri Sembilan. Due to great grammatical similarities between the Minangkabau language and Malay, there is some controversy regarding the relationship between the two. Some see Minangkabau as a dialect of Malay, while others think of Minangkabau as a proper (Malay) language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: min. Alternate Names: Minang, Padang.

**1891:** [LILLYbm] *Minangkabausch-Maleisch-Nederlandsch woordenboek*, by J[ohannes] L[udovicus] van der Toorn. 's Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1891. Original gray paper, lettered and decorated in black, over quarter-cloth spine and boards. Pp. *I-V VI-XI XII, 1 2-392*. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 271. Menangkabo-Malay-Dutch dictionary, pp. [1]-389. First dictionary of the language.

"Menangkabos, the most civilized of all the true Malays of Sumatra, [inhabit] the mountains above Padang. Their district is regarded as the cradle of the Malay race, and thence began, about 1160, those migrations which ended in the true Malays becoming the dominant race throughout the peninsula and the Malay Archipelago. The Menangkabos are said to be the original conquerors of the island.... Early in the nineteenth century a religious sect was founded among the Menangkabos, known as 'Padris' from its zealous proselytism.... The tendency was towards asceticism, the chief tenet of which being the prohibition of opium, the use of which was made a capital offense. The sect brought a

the Dutch to protect them, and this led to the Netherlands government acquiring the Menangkabo territory" (Encyclopedia Britannica, 13<sup>th</sup> ed.).

[**MINANIBAI**] Foia Foia (Foyafoya), or Minanibai, is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea, spoken in an area near Omati River mouth in Ikobi Kairi and Goaribari Census districts (Gulf Province) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mcv. Alternate Names: Eme-Eme, Hei, Pepeha.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MINGRELIAN**] Mingrelian or Megrelian (მარგალური ნინა margaluri nina) is a Kartvelian language spoken in Western Georgia (regions of Samegrelo and Abkhazia), primarily by Mingrelians. The language was also called Iverian (Georgian *iveriuli ena*) in the early 20th century. Because for more than a thousand years Mingrelian has held only a regional status within Georgia, the number of its speakers has been decreasing in favor of the national language, with UNESCO designating it as a "definitely endangered language" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xmf. Alternate Names: Margali, Margaluri, Megrel, Megrelian, Megruli.

**1914:** [IUW] *Grammatika mingrel'skago (iverskago) iazyka : s khrestomatīeiu i slovarem* / I. Kipshidze. S.-Peterburg : Tip. Imp. Akademii Nauk, 1914. 424 p. ; 26 cm. Library binding. Materīaly po iāfeticheskomu iāzykoznanīū ; 7. Includes Mingrelian-Russian dictionary, pp. [191]-424. Includes bibliographical references.

**2000:** [IUW] *Megruli ena axali sitqvebis aspek'tsi* / Šalva Kvarac'xelia ; redak'tori, N. Lemonjava ; rec'enzenti, G. T'odua. T'bilisi : Kompiuteruli uzrunvelqop'a Zviad Mosiašvilisa, 2000. 128 p. : port. ; 20 cm. Library binding, incorporating original front and rear pale yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Georgian and Mingrelian dictionary, pp. 7-126.

[**MINJUNGBAL**] Wikipedia lists Minjungbal as a dialect of Bundjalung, an aboriginal language of Australia. Ethnologue considers Minjungbal a separate language.

Ethnologue: xjb. Alternate Names: Cood-jingburra, Cudgingberry, Gando Minjang, Gan-dowal, Gendo, Minjangbal, Minyowa, Minyung, Ngandowul.

**1892:** see under **AWABAKAL**.

[**MIRANDESE**] The Mirandese language (autonym: *mirandés* or *lhéngua mirandesa*; Portuguese: *mirandês* or *língua mirandesa*) is an Astur-Leonese language that is sparsely spoken in a small area of northeastern Portugal in the municipalities of Miranda do Douro, Mogadouro and Vimioso. The Assembly of the Republic granted it official recognition alongside Portuguese for local matters on 17 September 1998 with the law 7/99 of 29 January 1999. Mirandese has a distinct phonology, morphology and syntax. It has its roots in the local Vulgar Latin spoken in the northern Iberian Peninsula (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mwl. Alternate Names: *Mirandês*.

**1900-1901:** [IUW] *Estudos de philologia mirandesa*, por J. Leite de Vasconcellos ... Lisboa, Imprensa nacional, 1900-1901. 2 v. in 1 illus., 2 fold. maps, tables. Vol. 1: xix, 488 p.; Vol. 2: 344p. 24 cm. Contemporary red quarter-leather and marbled paper over

boards, preserving original light blue wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Quarto centenario do descobrimento da India. Contribuições da Sociedade de Geografia de Lisboa. "3 exemplares em papel de linho branco nacional, 1000 em papel de algodão de la. qualidade." Vol. 2: Etymological dictionary, Mirandese-Portuguese, pp. [147]-225. "Corrigenda et addenda": v. 1, p. [487]-488.

[**MISHIP**] Miship is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Plateau State, Nigeria. Doka is a dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mjs. Alternate Names: Chip, Cip, Ship.

**2010**: [IUW] *A grammar of the Miship language*, by Mohammed Aminu Mu'azu & Katwal Pemak Isah. München: Lincom Europa, 2010. xii, 201 p.: ill. (some col.), maps; 21 cm. Original orange, yellow and red wrappers, lettered in black and yellow, with a color photograph of natives on the front cover. Chapter 5: "Miship Vocabulary," Miship-English, pp. 138-191.

"This project is part of [an] effort at documenting African languages considered to be endangered. We have observed that almost if not all minority languages are facing the threat of being assimilated by English, Arabic and French as well as major languages like Hausa, Igbo and Yoruba in Nigeria. By documenting this language, we feel that our children and future generations will have the privilege of seeing its written form even if the spoken form eventually becomes extinct" (Preface).

[**MISIMA-PANEATI**] Misima-Panaeati, also called Misiman, is an indigenous Austronesian language spoken on the islands of Misima, Panaieti, and the islands of the eastern half of the Calvados Chain of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mpx. Alternate Names: Misiman, Misima-Panaeati, Panaeati, Panaieti, Panayeti, Paneate, Paneyate.

**1998**: see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MISING**] Mishing, also known as Plains Miri and Takam, is a Tani language spoken by the Mishing people. There are over 500,000 speakers, who inhabit mostly the Lakhimpur, Sonitpur, Dhemaji, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Jorhat, Golaghat, Tinsukia districts of Assam. The primary literary body of Mishing is known as 'Mishing Agom Ke'bang' (Wiki).

Ethnologue (Mising): mrg. Alternate Names: Miri, Mishing, Takam.

**1908**: see under **ADI**.

[**MISKITO**] Miskito (Mískitu in the Miskito language) is a Misumalpan language spoken by the Miskito people in northeastern Nicaragua, especially in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region, and in eastern Honduras. With 150,000 speakers, Miskito is the most widely spoken of a family of languages of Nicaragua and Honduras that has come to be known as Misumalpan. This name is formed from parts of the names of the family's subgroups: Miskito, Sumo, Matagalpan. Although some aspects of the internal family tree with family are uncertain, it is clear Miskito is apart from Sumo and Matagalpan, which seem to share a common lower node, and that in the past Miskito was heavily influenced by other Misumalpan languages. Sumo is thought to have been dominant in the area before the period of Miskito ascendancy. Today the relationship has been reversed: many former Sumo speakers have shifted to Miskito, which has in turn

heavily influenced the Sumo dialects. Several of these (Tawahka, Panamahka and Tuahka) constitute the Mayangna sub-branch of Sumo, while the Ulwa language is in another sub-branch. The Matagalpan branch of Misumalpan contains two languages that are now extinct: Matagalpa and Cacaopera. The latter was formerly spoken in parts of eastern El Salvador. In addition to many elements borrowed from other Misumalpan languages, Miskito has a large number of loanwords from English via creole. Even though Spanish is the official language of Nicaragua and Honduras, its influence on Miskito is much more recent and hence more superficial (Wiki).

Ethnologue: miq. Alternate Names: Marquito, Mískitu, Miskuto, Mísquito, Mosquito.

**1870:** [LILLYbm] "The Indians of the Mosquito Territory," by John Collins, in: *The Journal of the Anthropological Society*, (1870), pp. 148-156. Extract in modern paper wrappers with modern printed label. Woolwa [Ulwa]-English vocabulary (two-column), pp. 155-156, and Miskito-English, p. 156.

"I have appended to this paper two vocabularies,--one of the Mosquito and one of the Woolwa tongue; some of the words in the former have, I believe, been published before; but, I think, I am correct in stating that the present one is the only Woolwa vocabulary yet known in Europe" (p. 154).

**1891:** [IUW] *Langue mosquito; grammaire, vocabulaire, texts*, by Lucien Adam [1833-1918]. Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 1891. 2 p. ., 134 p. 25 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in red and back, with a drawing of the Tower of Babel on the front cover. Spine covered with later brown paper, lettered in ink by Lanyon-Orgill. Zaunmüller 272. Series: Bibliothèque linguistique américaine, t. XIV. Miskito-French-German vocabulary, pp. 61-99. This copy from the library of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill, noted linguist, with his bookplate. Second copy: IUW, preserving original wrappers.

**1894a:** [LILLY] *Dictionary of the English and Miskito languages*, by Hermann Ziock. Herrnhut, Saxony: Printed by G. Winter, 1894. 3 p. l., iii-vi, 334, [4] p. 18 cm. Original red cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Zaunmüller 271. pt. 1. Miskito-English.--pt. 2. English-Miskito. This copy with additional notes and some added vocabulary in pencil. Withdrawn from the American Museum of Natural History with their bookplate.

**1894b:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar of the Miskito language with exercises and Vocabulary*, compiled by H[ermann] Berckenhagen. Bluefields, Mosquito Coast: G. Winter, 1894. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-114 115-116. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Mosquito-English vocabulary "containing over 800 words and expressions which are most in use," pp. 83-112. This copy with the ownership signature of William F. Bade dated 1900 on the flyleaf. Bade (1871-1936) was a member of the faculty of the Pacific Theological Seminary in Berkeley and the author of many works on the Bible, middle-eastern archeology, and natural history; he was also the biographer of John Muir. Berckenhagen was a Moravian missionary, who probably knew Bade rather well. The first English dictionary of Mosquito was that of Ziock, also published in 1894, in Herrnhut (see above). A French grammar by Adam with vocabulary appeared in 1891 (see above). Berckenhagen also published a pocket dictionary in 1906 with Mosquito-English-Spanish. The major Spanish-Mosquito dictionary is that of Heath in 1953 (see below). These latter two are not in Zaunmüller.

"The name of the language... is not, as generally pronounced, Moskito but Miskito. The Indians call thus both themselves and their language. The Miskito language is not a barbarous or inarticulate one; it is rather well built and rich in vowels. The care extended to euphony, is a feature, to be observed throughout" (Preface, dated July 15, 1892, at Bluefields).

**1929:** [LILLYbm] "Notes on the Miskito and Suma Languages of Eastern Nicaragua and Honduras," by Eduard Conzemius, in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, New York, Vol. 5, No. 1 (March 1929), pp. 57-115. Includes comparative vocabulary of 67 words in English and Miskito dialects (Coast (Kabo bila), Sandy Bay (Baldam bila), Tawira bila, Lower Rio Coco, Upper Rio Coco, Honduras (Mam)), pp. 60-65, and a comparative vocabulary of 104 words in English, Miskito, and Sumo dialects (Bawithka, Twahka, Panamaka, Ulwa, Kukra), pp. 66-73.

"The vast region on the Atlantic side of Nicaragua and Honduras, known by the name of Mosquito Coast, is inhabited by four different tribes of Indians, which are, in the order of their importance: the *Miskito*, the *Sumu*, the *Paya*, and the *Rama*.... The Miskito are the most numerous of the tribes of the Mosquito Coast, their number being roughly estimated at 15,000.... Practically all of our knowledge of the Mosquito language we owe to the Moravian missionaries (*Unitas Fratrum*) who have been established on the Mosquito Coast since the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (fn: The most important of their works are the following: H. Ziock: *Dictionary of the English and Miskito Languages*, Herrnhut, 1894 (see above)... A. H. C. Berckenhagen: *Grammar of the Miskito Language with Exercises and Vocabulary*, Bluefields, 1894 (see above); *Miskito-English-Spanish Dictionary*, 1905; *Miskito-English-Spanish Phrase Book*, 1905.... [and] G. R. Heath *Notes on Miskito Grammar and on other Indian Languages of Eastern Nicaragua*, *American Anthropologist*.... [and] *Grammar of the Miskito Language*, Herrnhut, 1927); ...The Sumu are scattered over a wider area than the Miskito.... They inhabit chiefly the headwaters of the main streams and the larger affluents of [the Punta Gorda River in southern Nicaragua] and are estimated at about 3000 to 3500 in number" (pp. 57-58).

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *A Grammar of the Miskito language*, by Berard Casper & Salvator Schlaefter. Marathon, Wis.: Divina Pastora Society, 1944. 38 p.; 21 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Miskito-English vocabulary, pp. 36-38. With tipped-in insert on p. 9 with manuscript note (text relocated from p. 10).

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario miskito-español, español-miskito*, by C. R. Heath & W. G. Marx. Tegucigalpa, Honduras: Calderon, 1953. Original orange wrappers, lettered and decorated in black (top inch of spine wrapper perished).. Pp. I-III IV-VI VII-VIII, 1 2-236 237-240. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Miskito-Spanish, pp. [1]-140, and Spanish-Miskito, pp. [147]-236. First true dictionary of Miskito.

"Many have spoken of the necessity of incorporating into the rest of the country the indigenous Miskitos, commonly referred to as 'Zambos'. It has been recognized that the root of the problem lies in the natives inability to speak Spanish. In our day a true interest in learning Spanish has arisen among these people, a desire which was totally lacking in previous eras.... But no war may be won without proper arms, and no language may be learned without proper tools. It is thanks to patriots that this work now sees the light of day. With it professors, businessmen, agricultural technicians, missionaries and all other warriors for peace and progress who deal with the Miskito hold

in their hands what they have needed since the time of the earliest conquistadors" (Prologue, tr: BM).

Second edition **1961**: [LILLY] *Diccionario miskito-español, español-miskito*, by C. R. Heath & W. G. Marx. Tegucigalpa, Honduras: Calderon, 1961. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-III IV V VI, 1 2-140 141-147 148-233 234-235 236 237-240. "Segunda edicion" on front cover. Not in Zaunmüller. Miskito-Spanish, pp. [1]-140, and Spanish-Miskito, pp. [147]-233. This copy with the ownership stamps of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his note to the first edition on the title page.

**1986**: [LILLYbm] *Diccionario elemental Miskito-Español Español-Miskito*. [Managua, Nicaragua]: Centro de Investigación y Documentación de la Costa Atlántica, [1986]. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black, with a black and white drawing on front cover. 74 pp. First edition. This is a simple, limited dictionary aimed at "students and teachers of bilingual education, technical workers and others who work in areas where Miskito is spoken" (tr: BM).

**1995**: [IUW] *Introducción al estudio de la lengua miskita*, by Ethel Martínez Webster. [Managua?]; Fondo Editorial INC/ASDI, [1995]. ix, 171 p.; 21 cm. Library binding incorporating original green and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. "Managua, diciembre, 1995"--T.p. verso. Includes bibliographical references (p. 169-170). "Bibliografía para el estudiante": p. 171. Miskito-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 155-162. With an extensive general introduction.

[**MICHIF**] Michif (also Mitchif, Mechif, Michif-Cree, Métif, Métchif, French Cree) is the language of the Métis people of Canada and the United States, who are the descendants of First Nations women (mainly Cree, Nakota and Ojibwe) and fur trade workers of European ancestry (mainly French and Scottish Canadians). Currently, Michif is spoken in scattered Métis communities in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba in Canada and in North Dakota in the U.S., with about 50 speakers in Alberta, all over age 60. There are some 230 speakers of Michif in the United States (down from 390 at the 1990 census), most of whom live in North Dakota, particularly in the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation. There are around 300 Michif speakers in the Northwest Territories, northern Canada. Michif emerged in the early 19th century as a mixed language (not to be confused with a creole), and adopted a consistent character between about 1820 and 1840. The Michif language was first brought to scholarly attention in 1976 by John Crawford at the University of North Dakota. The Michif language is unusual (and possibly even unique) among mixed languages, in that rather than forming a simplified grammar, it developed by incorporating complex elements of the chief languages from which it was born. The number of speakers is estimated at fewer than 1,000; it was probably double or triple this number at the close of the 19th century, but never much higher (Wiki).

Ethnologue: crg. Alternate Names: French Cree, Mitchif.

**1983**: [LILLYbm] *The Michif dictionary: Turtle Mountain Chippewa Cree*, Patline Laverdure & Ida Rose Allard, ed. by John C. Crawford. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Pemmican Publications, 1983. Original tan wrappers, lettered in two shades of brown.

Pp. *i-ii* iii-xiv, 15-368. First edition. English-Michif, pp. 15-364. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"The language of this dictionary is not Chippewa, but rather a mixture of French and Cree, howbeit with some Chippewa influence, and is so appropriately labeled 'the Cree language of the Turtle Mountain Reservation'. It is also appropriate that it have another label, 'Michif', because the commination of Cree and French developed under special cultural influences that produced a population neither clearly Indian nor European, to which the label 'Métis' has been applied since early in the history of Canada, and continues to be applied" (Introduction).

[**MITUKU**] Mituku is a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Mokpá dialect is distinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zmq. Alternate Names: Kinya-Mituku, Metoko.

**1973:** [LILLYbm] *Esquisse de la langue Mituku*, by Leo Stappers. Tervuren, Belgium: Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, 1973. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. *I-VI VII VIII*, 1-91 92. First edition. Annales du Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, Tervuren, Belgique, Série in-8°, Sciences Humaines, n° 80. Includes a Mituku-French vocabulary, pp. 69-78, and a French-Mituku vocabulary, pp. 79-91. This is the first published vocabulary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Mituku ...is spoken in the Republic of Zaire around Bubundu (formerly Ponthierville), between the Lomami and Lualaba Rivers...The research upon which this small sketch is based took place between mid-January and mid-May of 1968" (tr: BM).

[**MIWOK LANGUAGES**] The Miwok or Miwokan languages (/ˈmi:wɒk/; Miwok: [míw:i:k]), also known as Moquelumnan, are a group of endangered languages spoken in central California in the Sierra Nevada. There are five somewhat diverse Miwok languages, two of which have distinct regional dialects (Sierra Miwok and Coast Miwok). There are a few dozen speakers of the three Sierra Miwok languages, and in 1994 there were two speakers of Lake Miwok. The best attested language is Southern Sierra Miwok, from which we get the name Yosemite (Wiki).

[**MIWOK, BODEGA**] Coast Miwok was one of the Miwok languages spoken in California, from San Francisco Bay to Bodega Bay. The Marin and Bodega varieties may have been separate languages. All of the population has shifted to English (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Bodega as dialect of Coast Miwok, and possibly a separate language.

**1970:** [IUW] *Bodega Miwok dictionary*, by Catherine A. Callaghan. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1970. vii, 133 p. map. 26 cm. Library binding incorporating the original front yellow wrapper, lettered in black. University of California publications in linguistics; v. 60. Bodega Miwok-English, pp. 11-102, and English-Bodega Miwok, pp. 105-133. First dictionary of Bodega Miwok.

"The material for this dictionary was gathered during the summer and fall of 1960 and the fall of 1964.... My informant was a lady in her eighties who had used the language very little since childhood. This dictionary probably represents the extent of her vocabulary, though by no means the entire language. Some items have been queried, indicating uncertainty on the part of the informant, and it was sometimes necessary to use

older word lists to jog her memory. As a last resort, Lake Miwok items without English translations were quoted for this purpose.... This is the fourth dictionary of a Miwok language to be published" (Introduction).

**[MIWOK, CENTRAL SIERRA]** Central Sierra Miwok is a Miwok language spoken in California, in the upper Stanislaus and Tuolumne valleys. Today it is spoken by the Chicken Ranch Rancheria of Me-Wuk Indians of California, a federally recognized tribe of Central Sierra Miwoks (Wiki).

Ethnologue: csm.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1951:** [IUW] *Language of the Sierra Miwok*, by L. S. Freeland. Baltimore, Waverly Press, 1951. 199 p. 26 cm. Indiana University publications in anthropology and linguistics; Memoir 6 Cover title. Suppl. to International journal of American linguistics, v. 17, no. 1, Jan. 1951.

**1960:** [LILLYBM] *Central Sierra Miwok Dictionary with Texts*, by L. S. Freeland & Sylvia M. Broadbent. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1960. Original wrappers. 69 pp. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 23. Central Sierra Miwok-English and English-Central Sierra Miwok. Second copy: IUW.

"No dictionary of any Miwok language has ever been published. The present work is intended to fill that gap." "My own investigations lead me to believe that the differences between Central, Southern, and Northern [Miwok] are sufficient to merit calling them distinct languages."

**[MIWOK, COAST]** Coast Miwok was one of the Miwok languages spoken in California, from San Francisco Bay to Bodega Bay. The Marin and Bodega varieties may have been separate languages. All of the population has shifted to English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: csi. Bodega is listed as a dialect of Coast Miwok.

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *Bodega Miwok Dictionary*, by Catherine A. Callaghan. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1970. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-vi* *vii* *viii*, 1-131 132. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 60. This is a presentation copy, inscribed on the fly-leaf: "To Prof. Malkiel | with deepest appreciation | for all you have done | for me. | Catherine". Yakov Malkiel was a noted scholar of linguistics, whose major works include *Etymological Dictionaries: a tentative typology* (University of Chicago Press, 1976) and *Diachronic studies in lexicology, affixation, phonology* (J. Benjamins, 1992). Bodega Miwok-English, pp. 11-102, and English-Bodega Miwok, pp. 105-133, double columned.

"Bodega Miwok is a California Penutian language formerly spoken around Bodega Bay. It is usually classified with Marin Miwok, once the language of the Marin Peninsula, as a dialect of Coast Miwok, but it is uncertain whether or not the two are separate languages. Bodega Miwok is closely related to Lake Miwok, spoken south of Clear Lake.... The material for this dictionary was gathered during the summer and fall of 1960 and the fall of 1964.... This is the fourth dictionary of a Miwok language to be published" (Introduction). First dictionary of Bodega Miwok, based on previously-

gathered material and a single native informant, "a lady in her eighties who had used the language very little since her childhood."

[**MIWOK, LAKE**] The Lake Miwok language is a moribund (or possibly extinct) language of Northern California, traditionally spoken in an area adjacent to the Clear Lake. It is one of the languages of the Clear Lake Linguistic Area, along with Patwin, East and Southeastern Pomo, and Wappo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lmw.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Lake Miwok Dictionary*, by Catherine A. Callaghan. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1965. Original wrappers. 287 pp. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 39. Lake Miwok-English and English-Lake Miwok. Second copy: IUW.

"Lake Miwok is a California Penutian language spoken in a small area south of Clear Lake. It is now remembered by about eight people. ... It is closely related to Coast Miwok... It is more distantly related to the Eastern Miwok languages. These include the Sierra Miwok languages... Plains Miwok... and Saclan, which might have been the language of a group of Indians living west of Mount Diablo."

[**MIWOK, NORTHERN SIERRA**] Northern Sierra Miwok (also called Sacian) is a Miwok language spoken in California, in the upper Mokelumne and Calaveras valleys (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nsq.

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *Northern Sierra Miwok Dictionary*, by Catherine A. Callaghan. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1987. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. *i-iv* v *vi*, 1-402. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 110. Northern Sierra Miwok-English, pp. 39-302, and English-Northern Sierra Miwok, pp. 305-402. This is a presentation copy, inscribed on the title page: "To Dr. Malkiel | Best regards, | Catherine Callaghan." See note on Malkiel under **1970 COAST MIWOK**. This is the first dictionary of Northern Sierra Miwok and the sixth dictionary of a Miwok language. Second copy: IUW.

"Northern Sierra Miwok is a California Indian language formerly spoken in the foothills and mountains of the Mokelumne and Calaveras river drainages, in an area including much of what is now Amador County. The language is remembered by a small number of people, some of whom still speak it among themselves. It is closely related to Central and Southern Sierra Miwok, spoken on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains south of the Northern Sierra Miwok speech area.... The three Sierra Miwok languages are about as close as Swedish, Danish, and Norwegian. Plains Miwok is more divergent, and Lake Miwok is as different from the Sierra Miwok languages as English is from German" (Introduction).

[**MIWOK, PLAINS**] Plains Miwok, also known as Valley Miwok, was one of the Miwok languages spoken in central California by the Plains Miwok people. It was spoken in the deltas of the San Joaquin and Cosumnes Rivers. Plains Miwok was once one of the most populous Miwok languages. All of the population has shifted to English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pmw. Alternate Names: Valley Miwok.

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *Plains Miwok dictionary*, by Catherine A. Callaghan. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. [2] *i-vi vii viii*, 1-309 310. First edition. University of California publications in linguistics; v. 105. Plains Miwok-English, pp. 15-226, English-Plains Miwok, pp. 231-300, and bibliography: p. 6. First dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Plains Miwok is a California Indian language formerly spoken in the northern San Joaquin Valley from Ione to Stockton. It is remembered by fewer than half a dozen people who do not, so far as I know, ever speak it among themselves. It is closely related to the Sierra Miwok languages, once spoken on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada Mountains from the Fresno River north to the Cosumnes River. Plains Miwok is also closely related to Saclan, a dialect of Bay Miwok, which was formerly spoken in the area round Mount Diablo....The material for this dictionary was gathered during short field trips to Ione, California, from 1956 to the present" (Introduction).

[**MIWOK, SOUTHERN SIERRA**] Southern Sierra Miwok is an Utian language spoken by the Native American people called the Southern Sierra Miwok of Northern California. Southern Sierra Miwok is a member of the Miwok language family along with Lake Miwok, Coast Miwok (extinct), Saclan (extinct), Plains Miwok (extinct), Northern Sierra Miwok and Central Sierra Miwok. The Miwok languages are a part of the larger Penutian language stock. The original territory of the Southern Sierra Miwok people is similar to modern day Mariposa County, California. The Southern Sierra Miwok language is nearly extinct with only a few speakers existing today. However, as of 2012, an active revitalization program is underway. The name Miwok comes from the Sierra Miwok word *miwwik* meaning "people" or "Indians". It was originally used in 1877 for the Plains and Sierra Miwok people, but was later reassigned to its current usage in 1908 to describe the set of Utian languages distinct from the western Coastanoan (Ohlone) languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: *skd*. Alternate Names: Meewoc, Mewoc, Me-Wuk, Miwoc, Miwokan, Mokélumne, Moquelumnan, San Raphael, Talatui, Talutui, Yosemite.

**1846:** see **9)** and **10)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1964:** [IUW] *The Southern Sierra Miwok language*, by Sylvia M. Broadbent. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1964. 355 p. illus., ports. 26 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. University of California publications in linguistics v.38 Bibliography: p. 6-7. Southern Sierra Miwok-English, pp. 221-297, and English-Southern Sierra Miwok, pp. 299-355. First dictionary of the language.

"There are now only about twenty more or less fluent speakers of Southern Sierra, none below middle age. Only four are known to use the language commonly in daily conversation. It seems probable that by 1980 the language will be extinct, except for stray words remembered by people who never spoke the language fluently" (Introduction).

[**MIXE LANGUAGES**] The Mixe languages are languages of the Mixean branch of the Mixe-Zoquean language family indigenous to southern Mexico. According to a 1995

classification, there are seven of them (including one that is extinct). The four that are spoken in Oaxaca are commonly called Mixe while their two relatives spoken in Veracruz are commonly called "Popoluca", but sometimes also Mixe (these are "Oluta Popoluca" or "Olutec Mixe" and "Sayula Popoluca" or "Sayultec Mixe"). This article is about the Oaxaca Mixe languages, which their speakers call Ayuujk, Ayüük or Ayuhk. 133,000 people reported their language to be "Mixe" in the 2010 census. A few thousand of the 41,000 who reported their language to be "Popoluca" are presumably Sayula Popoluca (Mixe) (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists eight separate languages under the Oaxaca Mixean family of languages.

**1902:** [LILLY] *Estudio del idoma Ayook*, by Francisco Belmar. Oaxaca: Imprenta del Comercio, 1902. Publicado del acuerdo del Lic. Miguel Bolaños Cacho, Gobernado del Estado de Oaxaca. xxxiii, 205 p. + 26 p.; 33 cm. Original brown [faded blue] pebbled cloth over boards, lettered in gold. First edition. With preliminary material. Comparative vocabulary, Lule-Ayook [Oaxaca Mixean]-Spanish, p. xxix. "Vocabulario de la lengua ayook ó mixe, comprende los dialectos Mohtuau [unidentified dialect: BM] & Kotum [unidentified dialect: BM]," Mixe [Oaxaca Mixean]-Spanish, pp. [45]-205. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder with with notes on the title page and his ownership stamp.

Second copy: LILLY, Folio, pp. [6], xxxiii, [1], 205, [1], 26; title and half-title page in red and black; original blue publisher's cloth, gilt title direct on upper cover; boards faded, hinges cracked, very good. A grammar followed by glossary in double columns. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with their release stamp on flyleaf and label on lower pastedown. Part of the series *Lenguas indígenas del Estado de Oaxaca*; (bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller).

[**MIXE, COATLÁN**] Isthmus Mixe, called Lowland Mixe in Wichmann (1995), is a Mixe language spoken in Mexico. It is spoken in the villages of Coatlán San José el Paraíso, Mazatlán, Guichicovi, and Camotlán, Oaxaca.

Ethnologue: mco. Alternate Names: Ayuk, Southeastern Mixe.

**1993:** [IUW] *Diccionario mixe de Coatlán, Oaxaca*, recopiladores, Searle Hoogshagen Noordsy y Hilda Halloran de Hoogshagen. 1. ed. México, D.F.: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1993. xix, 459 p.: ill., maps; 23 cm. Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves" núm. 32. Includes bibliographical references (p. 453-459).

[**MIXE, TOTONTEPEC**] Totontepec Mixe, called North Highland Mixe in Wichmann (1995), is a Mixe language spoken in Mexico, in the town of Totontepec Villa de Morelos, Oaxaca (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mto. Alternate Names: Ayuk, Mixe Alto del Norte, Northwestern Mixe.

**1965:** [IUW] *Vocabulario mixe de Totontepec; mixe-castellano, castellano- mixe*. Compilado por Alvin y Louise C. Schoenhals. [1. ed.] México, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, c1965. ix, 353 p. illus. 21 cm. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves, no. 14. Bibliography: p. 351-353.

[**MIXTEC LANGUAGES**] The Mixtec /'mi:ʃtɛk/ languages belong to the Otomanguean language family of Mexico, and are closely related to the Trique and Cuicatec languages. They are spoken by over half a million people. Identifying how many Mixtec languages there are in this complex dialect continuum poses challenges at the level of linguistic theory. Depending on the criteria for distinguishing dialects from languages, there may be as many as fifty Mixtec languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue distinguishes 52 different languages under the Mixtec language group.

**1889:** [LILLYbm] *Arte en Lengva mixteca*, compiled by Antonio de los Reyes. Alençon: Comte H. de Charencey, 1889. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Wrappers badly torn; signatures coming apart. 96 pp. First edition. Reprint of a text originally written in 1593 in Mexico. Includes brief vocabularies alphabetically arranged, pp. 74-86. An edition of this title was published in 1976 by Vanderbilt University Press.

1965: [IUW] *Los elementos de mixteco antiguo* [por] Evangelina Arana y Mauricio Swadesh. [1. ed.] México, Instituto Nacional Indigenista e Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, 1965. 138 p. 24 cm. Library binding incorporating original light gray front wrapper, lettered in black and red. Based chiefly on two works published in the 16th century: *Vocabulario en lengua mixteca*, by Francisco de Alvarado, and *Arte en lengua mixteca*, by Antonio de los Reyes. "500 ejemplares. No. 86." Contents: Tratado breve sobre el mixteco antiguo. Índice español-mixteco. Inventario de elementos mixtecos. Spanish-Mixteco, pp. 33-59, and an inventory of Mixteco elements, with Spanish equivalents, pp. 63-138.

**2008:** [IUW] *Diccionario del idioma mixteco; Tutu Tu'un Ñuu Savi*, by Gabriel Caballero Morales. 1. ed. Huajuapán de León, Oax.; Universidad Tecnológica de la Mixteca, 2008. 811 p.; 23 cm.

Second edition **2011:** [IUW] *Diccionario del idioma mixteco; mixteco-español, español-mixteco = Tutu tu'un ñuu savi*, by Gabriel Caballero Morales. 2. ed. Huajuapán de León, Oax. [Mexico]; Universidad Tecnológica de la Mixteca, 2011. 896 p.; 23 cm. + 1 CD-ROM (sd., col.; 4 3/4 in.). Accompanying CD-ROM includes text and audio for study of pronunciation.

[**MIXTEC, ALCOZAUCA**] Wikipedia lists Xochapa as a dialect of Silacayoapan Mixtec, a language of Mexico. Ethnologue considers Alcozauca Mixtec a separate language.

Ethnologue: xta. Alternate Names: Mixteco de Alcozauca, Mixteco de Xochapa.

**2006:** [IUW] *Diccionario básico del mixteco de Xochapa, Guerrero*, by Sharon (Sara) Stark C., Audrey (Andrea) Johnson P., Benita González de Guzmán. 2a ed. (versión impresa). Tlalpan, D.F.; Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, A.C., 2006. xiv, 150 p.; ill.; 22 cm. Library binding, preserving original light-brown wrappers, lettered in black, with a color illustration of a mountain settlement on the front cover. Mixteco de Xochapa-Spanish, pp. [3]-70, and Spanish-Mixteco de Xochapa, pp. 73-96. The first edition appeared in 250 copies in 1999.

"The second edition, prepared by Sharon Stark, differs slightly from the first. The pagination is [also] different" (verso of title page, tr: BM).

[**MIXTEC, CACALOXTEPEC**] Cacaloxtepec Mixtec, also Huajuapán Mixtec, is a Mixtec language spoken in the town of Santiago Cacaloxtepec in Oaxaca, Mexico. It is most intelligible with Silacayoapan Mixtec (Wiki).

Ethnologue: miu. Alternate Names: Huajuapán Mixtec, Mixteco de Cacaloxtepec.

**2008:** [IUW] *Diccionario del idioma mixteco: Tutu Tu'un Nñuu Savi*, by Gabriel Caballero Morales. Huajuapán de León, Oax.: Universidad Tecnológica de la Mixteca, 2008. 811 p.; 23 cm. Original pale blue and gray wrappers, lettered in gray, ochre white and black, with a color illustration on front cover. Mixtec-Spanish, pp. 29-811. This dictionary gathers lexical information from all Mixtec

Second edition **2011:** [IUW] *Diccionario del idioma mixteco; mixteco-español, español-mixteco = Tutu tu'un nñuu savi*, by Gabriel Caballero Morales. 2. ed. Huajuapán de León, Oax. [Mexico]; Universidad Tecnológica de la Mixteca, 2011. 896 p.; 23 cm. + 1 CD-ROM (sd., col.; 4 3/4 in.) Original pale blue and gray wrappers, lettered in gray, ochre white and black, with a color illustration on front cover. Mixtec-Spanish, pp. 43-825, and Spanish-Mixtec, pp. 829-896. Accompanying CD-ROM includes text and audio for study of pronunciation.

"With the recent publication of the lexicon contained in *Diccionario del idioma mixteco: Tutu Tu'un Nñuu Savi* the ineluctable necessity arose to enlarge this second edition by adding a Spanish-Tu'un Savi section" (Note to the Second edition, tr: BM).

[**MIXTEC, CHAYUCO**] Chayuco-Jamiltepec Mixtec is a Mixtec language of Oaxaca, Mexico, spoken in the towns of San Agustín Chayuco, Santa Catarina Mechoacán, Santiago Jamiltepec, San Andrés Huaxpaltepec, Santa María Huazolotitlán, Santiago Tetepec, and Santa Elena Comaltepec (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mih. Alternate Names: Eastern Jamiltepec-Chayuco Mixtec, Mixteco de Chayucu, Tu'un savi.

**1974:** [IUW] *Diccionario mixteco-español, español-mixteco*, compilado por Brenda J. Pensinger. 1a ed. México, D.F.; Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en coordinación con la Secretaría de Educación Pública a través de la Dirección General de Educación Extraescolar en el Medio Indígena, 1974. xii, 151 p., [4] leaves of plates; ill.; 23 cm. Library binding incorporating original front yellow wrapper, decorated and lettered in blue. Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves" núm. 18. Spine title: Mixteco del este de Jamiltepec, pueblo de Chayuco. Chayuco Mixtec-Spanish, pp. 3-67, and Spanish-Chayuco Mixtec, pp. 71-134.

[**MIXTEC, SAN JUAN COLORADO**] Pinotepa Mixtec is a Mixtec language of southern Oaxaca, Mexico. Ethnologue lists the variety of San Juan Colorado / San Pedro Atoyac as a separate language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mjc. Alternate Names: Mixteco de Oaxaca de la Costa Noroeste, Mixteco de San Juan Colorado, Tu'un sav.

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario mixteco de San Juan Colorado*, by Sara Stark Campbell, Andrea Johnson Peterson & Filiberto Lorenzo Cruz. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1986. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in

dark green. Pp. *i-iv* v-xii, 1-2 3-209 210-212. With maps and illustrations. First edition. 1000 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indigenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 29. Mixteco-Spanish, pp. 3-97, and Spanish-Mixteco, pp. 101-141. Second copy: IUW.

"This vocabulary describes the language spoken by the inhabitants of the village of San Juan Colorado in the district of Jamiltepe, in the state of Oaxaca. There are about 6,000 speakers of this variety of Mixtec. Altogether there are about 150,000 speakers of Mixtec" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**MIXTEC, YOSONDÚA**] Wikipedia lists Yosondúa as a dialect of Atatláhuca–San Miguel Mixtec, a diverse Mixtec language of Oaxaca, Mexico. Ethnologue considers Yosondúa a separate language.

Ethnologue: mpm. Alternate Names: Mixteco de Santiago Yosondúa, Southern Tlaxiaco Mixtec.

**2002:** [IUW] *Diccionario del Mixteco de Yosondúa, Oaxaca*, by Kathryn Beaty de Farris ... [et al.]. Coyoacán, D.F.; Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 2002. xv, 175 p.; ill.; 23 cm. Library binding incorporating original pale blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in darker blue. Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves" núm. 46. Includes bibliographical references. Yosondúa Mixtec-Spanish, pp. 3-100, and Spanish-Yosondúa Mixtec, pp. [102]-[146], with illustrations.

[**MIZO**] The Mizo language, or Mizo ṭawng, is spoken natively by the Mizo people in the Mizoram state of India, Chin State in Burma, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh. The language is also known as Lushai, a colonial term, as the Lushei people were the first to have external exposure. Though still common, Lushai (or Lusei, or Lushei) is considered incorrect by the Mizo themselves. Much poetic language is derived from Pawi, Paite, and Hmar, and most known ancient poems considered to be in the Mizo language are actually in Pawi. The Mizo language belongs to the Kukish branch of the Sino-Tibetan language family. The numerous clans of the Mizo had respective dialects, amongst which the Lushei (Lusei, by Mizo themselves) dialect was most common, and which subsequently became the Mizo language and the lingua franca of the Kuki peoples due to its extensive and exclusive use by the Christian missionaries (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lus. Alternate Names: Duhlian Twang, Dulien, Hualngo, Lukhai, Lusago, Lusai, Lusei, Lushai, Lushai-Mizo, Lushei, Sailau, Whelngo.

**1874:** [IUW] *Progressive colloquial exercises in the Lushai dialect of the 'Dzo' or Kúki language, with vocabularies and popular tales (notated)*. By Capt. Thomas Herbert Lewin. Calcutta, Calcutta central press company, limited, 1874. 1 p. ., 90, xxx p. 29 x 22 cm. Original dark green cloth over boards, decorate in blind; spine perished, no lettering on covers. Dzo [Mizo]-English, pp. [i]-xvi, and English-Dzo [Mizo], pp. [svii]-xxx. First attempt to reduce the language to writing, and first vocabulary.

"The 'Dzo' tribes inhabit the hilly country to the east of the Chittagong district in Lower Bengal... Under the term 'Dzo' are included all the hill tribes of this region, who wear their hair in a knot resting on the nap of the neck. The tribes further south and east, of whom little is as yet known, are distinguished under the generic title of 'Poi'; these wear the hair knotted upon the temple. The 'Dzo' state that the Poi language is entirely distinct from theirs.... The term Kuki is a generic name applied by the inhabitants of the

plains, Bengallees and others, to all hill tribes.... The 'Dzo' language has hitherto existed only in the form of speech; it has never been reduced to writing.... I play the part here of a simple pioneer going forward into an unknown forest and blazing a path... In reducing this language to writing, I have, as far as possible, followed the transliteration system of Sir Wm. Jones as adopted by the Indian Government.... It would be foolish to postpone an important journey from fear of stumbling by the way... I trust then that my readers will accord to me that indulgence which is so much needed" (Introduction).

**1885:** see under **INDO-AYRAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1898:** [LILLYbm] *A Grammar and Dictionary of the Lushai Language (Dulien Dialect)*, by J. Herbert Lorrain & Fred W. Savidge. Shillong: Printed at the Assam Secretariat Printing Office, 1898. Original? dark blue quarter cloth and original blue paper pasted to boards, lettered and decorated in black (front and rear covers identical). Ex-library with bookplate removed. Pp. [6] 1 2-346 347-348. First edition. Zaunmüller col. 261 (lists only a "Lushai-English dictionary" of 1940, with "J. Herbert Lorainn" as sole author). Lushai [Mizo]-English, pp. 54-232, and English-Lushai [Mizo], pp. 233-346. First dictionary of the language. Reprinted in 1976 and 1984 by KLM for the Tribal Research Institute, and Cultural Publishing House in Delhi respectively.

[MLABRI] Mlabri is a language spoken by the Mlabri people in the border area between Thailand and Laos. It is usually classified as a Khmuic language, a subgroup of the Austroasiatic languages. Linguist Jørgen Rischel has studied the language and described its peculiarities in several works. He divides the language into three varieties: one spoken by a small group in Laos and previously called Yumbri, and two others spoken by larger groups in Thailand. They differ in intonation and in lexicon. Although it is possible to count up to ten in Mlabri, only the numerals one and two may be used to modify a noun, and the word for 'two' has uses closer to 'pair' or 'couple' in English than a numeral (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mra. Alternate Names: Luang, Ma Ku, Mabri, Malabri, Mla, Mla Bri, Mrabri, Phi Thong, Yellow Leaf, Yumbri.

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *Minor Mlabri: a hunter-gatherer language of northern Indochina*, by Jørgen Rischel. Copenhagen: Museum Tusulanum Press, University of Copenhagen, 1995. Original white and green paper over boards, lettered in black, yellow and blue, with color photo of Mlabri-speaking natives on front and rear covers. Pp. 1-8 9-367 368. First edition. This is a review copy with the publisher's printed slip taped in and a few notes in pencil. Mlabri-English dictionary, pp. [219]-342, and English-Mlabri word index, pp. [343]-362.

"The language described in this monograph is spoken by a small hilltribe in northern Indochina. Its existence has attracted considerable attention because of the legendary and intriguing primitiveness of the Mlabri... This monograph is based on field notes from the year 1988 and later years, in which I have had the occasion to visit the 'Minor Mlabri'.... They are a couple of small families who keep to themselves and do not associate with the more well-known Mlabri in Thailand (here referred to as 'Major Mlabri'...), and they belong to the few indigenous peoples of Indochina that have remained in little contact with civilization.... The special variety of Mlabri dealt with here is now spoken by less than a dozen people who do not even all stay in the same place... Thus this variety is in imminent danger of *language death*, whereas the other variety (whose phonology and

grammar differ very little from the present description) stand a much better chance of survival for some time to come. The Mlabri language (in all of its varieties) has been virtually unknown up to now... the present monograph is the first attempt at a comprehensive description of any kind of Mlabri" (Introduction).

[**MMEN**] Mmem (Bafmeng) is a Grassfields Bantu language of Cameroon. As a Centre Ring language of Narrow Grassfields, a subdivision of Wide Grassfields within the Southern Bantoid languages, Mmen is part of a cluster including six other languages i.e. Babanki, Bum, Kom, Kuk, Kung and Oku (Lewis 2009) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bfm. Alternate Names: Bafmen, Bafmeng, Bafoumeng, Bafumen, Mme.

**2013:** [IUW] *Mmen-English lexicon : with English-Mmen index*, compiled by Benjamin Mua. First edition. Provisional. Yaoundé, Cameroon : Cameroon Association for Bible Translation and Literacy (CABTAL), 2013. 326 pages : illustrations, 2 maps ; 20 cm. Original blue, blue-gray, yellow, and light green wrappers, lettered in black, with a color photo of a tribal home on the front cover. Lexicon: Mmen-English, pp. [55]-226, English-Mmen index, pp. [239]-319. Includes bibliographical references (pages 52-54).

"This lexicon is a result of word collections sessions which started in 2000 with Lena Bjorkestedt who wanted to propose an orthography for Mmen [and continued through the work of others, including the author]" (Acknowledgements).

"The aim of this lexicon is to meet the increasing demands of mother tongue literacy in Cameroon. This lexicon will therefore contribute to the transitional learning of students and teachers as well [as] linguistic researchers interested in African languages... The version in hand should be considered as work in progress with lots of questions yet to be answered" (Preface).

[**MOBA**] Moba is a major language of the Gurma people of Togo and Ghana. However, in Ghana only 60% of ethnic Moba Gurma speak the language. There are also about 2,000 speakers in Burkina Faso (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mfq. Alternate Names: Ben, Moa, Moab, Moare.

An on-line dictionary of Moba may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1972-1974:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire Moba-Français*, by [Pierre Reinhard]. Bombouaka, [Togo; s.n.], 1972- . v.; 29 cm. Hendrix 1159.

**2009:** [IUW] *Parlons moba; langue du Nord-Togo* / Pierre Reinhard. Paris; L'Harmattan, c2009. 201 p.; ill., maps; 22 cm. Original reddish-brown wrappers, lettered in yellow and white, with a color photograph on the front cover. Collection "Parlons". Includes bibliographical references (p. 197-200). Moba-French vocabulary, pp. 147-185, French-Moba, pp. 186-196. Includes general introduction the people and their language.

[**MOBILIAN JARGON**] Mobilian Jargon (also Mobilian trade language, Mobilian Trade Jargon, Chickasaw–Choctaw trade language, Yamá) was a pidgin used as a lingua franca among Native American groups living along the Gulf of Mexico around the time of European settlement of the region. It was the main language among Indian tribes in this area, mainly Louisiana. There is evidence indicating its existence as early as the late seventeenth to early eighteenth century. The Indian groups that are said to have used it were the Alabama, Apalachee, Biloxi, Chacato, Pakana, Pascagoula, Taensa, Tunica,

Caddo, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Chitimacha, Natchez, and Ofo. The name is thought to refer to the Mobile Indians of the central Gulf Coast, but did not originate from this group; Mobilian Jargon is linguistically and grammatically different from the language traditionally spoken by the Mobile Indians. By the early nineteenth century, Mobilian Jargon evolved from functioning solely as a contact language between people into a means of personal identification. With an increasing presence of outsiders in the Indian gulf coast community, Mobilian Jargon served as a way of knowing who was truly a native of the area, and allowed Mobilians to be socially isolated from non-Indian population expansion from the north (Wiki).

Ethnologue no longer includes Mobilian Jargon. It was previously listed under the code "mod" and listed as extinct.

**1978:** [LILLYbm] *The Mobilian Trade Language*, by James M[ack] Crawford. Knoxville, TN: The University of Tennessee Press, 1978. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. red and white, lettered in black and white. Pp. *i-v* vi-viii, 1-2 3-142 143-144. First edition. English-Mobilian Trade vocabulary, pp. 81-97. Second copy: LILLY. Third copy: IUW.

"This book will treat with a lingua franca that developed in French Louisiana, commonly known as the Mobilian trade language or jargon, but sometimes called the Chickasaw trade language or jargon... When I began the study of the literature, I shared the view of certain prominent ethnologists that the French upon their arrival found Mobilian actively employed by the Mississippi tribes and merely adopted it for their own use in trade and commerce. As I proceeded, I was forced to concede the opposite to be the more probable: the French and their influence in the region brought about the existence of the Mobilian jargon and its adoption by the Louisiana tribes" (Introduction). "This book provides the most extensive Mobilian vocabulary yet published, complete with etymologies for all words presented. The author collected the words in 1970 and 1971 from several very old persons in southwestern Louisiana who no longer spoke Mobilian but remembered words and phrases from the language they once used" (from the dust jacket).

**1979:** [LILLYbm] "Mobilian Jargon: linguistic, sociocultural, and historical aspects of an American Indian lingua franca," by Emanuel J. Drechsel. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Wisconsin, Madison, 1979. In punched stiff brown paper binding as prepared by the candidate. Duplicated typescript. Pp. [4] ii-x xi [even-numbered pages on rectos], 1-377 378. A copy of the original dissertation, inscribed "With many thanks! | Emanuel". "Appendix: Lexicon of Mobilian Jargon," pp. 199-347, with Mobilian Jargon-English, pp. 202-239, and English-Mobilian Jargon, pp. 240-347. The vocabulary was later published separately (see below). Second copy: IUW, photocopy of typescript. Ann Arbor, Mich.; University Microfilms International, 1980. 21 cm. Bibliography: leaves 358-377.

**1994:** [LILLY: in WJSmith papers]: [enter title of offprint] an offprint from *Working Papers in Linguistics*, vol. 26, 1994, with note apparently from author: "A revised and expanded version to appear in *Anthropological Linguistics*, June 1996."

Revised and expanded **1996:** [LILLYbm] "An Intergrated Vocabulary of Mobilian Jargon, a Native American Pidgin of the Mississippi Valley," by Emanuel J. Drechsel, in: *Anthropological Linguistics*, Vol. 38, No. 2 (Summer 1996), pp. 248-354. English-Mobilian Jargon, pp. 264-324, and a

Mobilian Jargon-English index, pp. 327-343. Bibliography, pp. 347-354. The most comprehensive vocabulary of Mobilian Jargon to date. Crawford's book of 1978 (see above) lists a vocabulary of only about 150 words.

"This vocabulary offers a substantial lexical inventory of Mobilian Jargon, a Muskogean-based pidgin of the lower Mississippi River valley, and includes some 1,250 entries plus comparative data of sources, drawn both from memory fieldwork with the pidgin's last speakers and from philological research" (Abstract).

"Crawford ... maintains that [Mobilian Jargon] had developed from contact with the French in eighteenth-century colonial Louisiana. I have since proposed a pre-European origin of Mobilian Jargon, on the basis of three arguments: its well-established use in diverse indigenous contexts of interlingual contact; its geographic distribution....; and, foremost, its indigenous grammar" (p. 249). "As recently as the 1980's, a few elderly Native Americans of Louisiana remembered words and phrases from the pidgin with some of the sociohistorical circumstances of its use" (p. 248).

Cf. [IUW] *Mobilian jargon; linguistic and sociohistorical aspects of a Native American pidgin*, by Emanuel J. Drechsel. Oxford; Clarendon Press; New York; Oxford University Press, 1997. xiv, 392 p.; ill.; 24 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Series: Oxford studies in language contact. Includes bibliographical references (p. [358]-383) and index. Does not include the lexicon, but disusses it in chapter 5, pp. [73-112].

"The recorded vocabulary of Modilian Jargon consists of some 1, 250 entires. More than 500 words make up modern recordings from recent speakers of the pidgin, while about 750 entries as reconstitutions of historical attestations, based on phonetic triangulation.... The size of the attested lexicon discourages its inclusion here, and warrants a separate study... (see Drechsel 1996)" (p. [73]).

[**MOCHI**] Moshi [also called Mochi], spoken by 600,000 [in Tanzania], is the language of the Chaga cultural capital, Moshi, and the prestige dialect of the Chaga languages (Wiki). Ethnologue considers Mochi a separate language.

Ethnologue: old. Alternate Names; Chaga, Chagga, Kimochi, Kimoshi, Moshi, Mosi, Old Moshi.

**1947:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der Djaga-Sprache (Madjame-Mundart) gesprochen am Kilimandjaro in Ostafrika*, by Emil Müller. Hamburg: Verlag von Eckardt & Messtorff, 1947. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 410 pp. + fold-out chart. First edition. Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen, Heft 25. Zaunmüller, col. 93. Hendrix 434. The author was a missionary in German East Africa with the Evangelical-Lutheren Church of Leipzig, from 1893-1920 and from 1931-1933. This is the first dictionary of the language, which is spoken [1986] by about 1 million people on the slopes of Mt. Kilimanjaro. Second copy: IUW.

"Madjame country lies to the West of Kilimanjaro in German East Africa. Madjame, which is spoken by about 18,000 inhabitants of the region, is a dialect of Chaga. The primary purpose of the present work is to establish the vocabulary of

Madjame as far as possible. Time is of the essence, first of all because since 1894 as a result of growing intercourse with the other 100,000 speakers of Chaga, the dialect is becoming infused with words, forms, and expressions of other Chaga dialects, and secondly because since the arrival of Europeans all sorts of other African elements have streamed in and, while 'enriching' the language with an number of words from European culture, fragments from Swahili, Nyamwezi, Sudanese and many other languages, have in fact flattened and impoverished it" (tr: BM).

**2008:** [IUW] *Kimochi: msamiati wa Kimochi-Kiswahili-Kiingereza = Mochi-English-Swahili lexicon*, by George Mrikaria. Dar es Salaam: Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project, University of Dar es Salaam, 2008. iv, 89 p.; 25 cm. Original blue, gold and yellow wrappers, lettered in white and black, with a map of Tanzania on the front cover. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 15. Mochi-Swahili-English, pp. 1-89.

[**MOCHICA**] Mochica (also Yunga, Yunca, Chimú, Muchic, Mochika, Muchik, Chimu) is a Chimuan language formerly spoken along the northwest coast of Peru and in an inland village. First documented in 1607, the language was widely spoken in the area during the 17th and early 18th century. By the end of the 19th century the language was dying out and spoken only by a few people in the village of Etén in Chiclayo. It died out as a spoken language around 1920, but certain words and phrases continued to be used up until the 1960s. It is best known as the supposed language of the Moche culture, as well as the Chimú culture/Chimor (Wiki).

Extinct language not listed in Ethnologue.

**1644 [1939]:** [IUW] *Arte de la lengua yunga (1644)*, by Fernando de la Carrera. Reedición, con introducción y notas por Radamés A. Altieri. Tucumán, Instituto de antropología, 1939. xxvi, 117 p. illus. (incl. facsim.) 27 cm. Library binding, preserving original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Departamento de investigaciones regionales. Publicaciones especiales del Instituto de antropología [3]. Publicación (Universidad Nacional de Tucumán); no. 256. With reproduction of t.-p. of original ed., 1644. Served as a source for the lexicon of **1995** below. The modern introduction reprints more recent Yunga [Mochica]-Spanish vocabularies from Vilches (1920), Colchón (1920), and Bastian (1878), pp. XI-XVII. The reprinted *Arte* of 1644 includes brief Yunga [Mochica]-Spanish word lists in the grammar.

**1921 [2013]:** [IUW] *La lengua yunga*, by Federico Villareal. Lima; Editorial Universitaria, Universidad Nacional Federico Villarreal, [2013]. 126 pages; facsimiles; 22 cm. Original white and orange wrappers, lettered in black and gold. Facsimile of *La lengua yunga o mochica*, published by E.Z. Casanova, Lima, 1921. "según el *Arte* publicado en Lima en 1644 por el licenciado D. Fernando de la Carrera, Vicario del Pueblo de Reque, Departamento de Lambayeque"--Page i. Yunga [Mochica]-Spanish pp. [9]-44. Facsimile reproduction of the original 1921 edition, with brief new preface.

**1976:** [IUW] *El vocabulario estético de los mochicas; una lengua muerta que vive en su artem* by Emilio Harth-terré. Lima, Perú; Editorial Jurídica, 1976. 110 p., [4] leaves of plates; ill.; 18 cm. Library binding incorporating original red and white front wrapper, lettered in black. Includes bibliographical references. Mochica-Spanish glossary of Mochica words appearing in the essay, pp. 75-108.

**1995:** [IUW] *La lengua de Naimlap; reconstrucción y obsolescencia del mochica*, by Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino. 1. ed. Lima, Perú; Pontificia Universidad Católica del

Perú, Fondo Editorial, 1995. 220 p.; ill., maps; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original gray, white and blue wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Includes bibliographical references (p. 204-220). Mochica-Spanish lexicon, pp. 195-203. The lexicon consists of Mochica vocabulary from Fernando de la Carrera y Daza's *Arte de la lengua Yunga* of 1644, published in 1939.

**2002:** [IUW] *Diccionario mochica-castellano, castellano-mochica*, by José Antonio Salas. Lima, Perú: Universidad de San Martín de Porres, Escuela Profesional de Turismo y Hotelería, 2002. Xlx, 254 p.; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating original reddish-brown and black wrappers, lettered in white. Series: Patrimonios. Lingüística. Collects the information compiled throughout history about the Mochica language. Includes, from various historical sources which are named and discussed, Mochica-Spanish vocabularies, pp. 1-41, 91-105, 131, 137-138, 149-179, 209-211, 219-220, 223, 229-231, 241-242, 245, and 251-252; and Spanish-Mochica vocabularies, pp. 43-81, 107-120, 133, 139-140, 181-204, 213-215, 221-222, 225, 233-235, 243-244, 247, and 253-254.

[**MOCOVÍ**] The Mocoví language is a Guaicuruan language of Argentina spoken by about 3,000 people, mostly in Santa Fe province (Wiki).

Ethnologue: moc. Alternate Names: Mbocobí, Mocobí, Mokovi.

**1892:** [LILLYbm] "Vocabulario Mocoví-Espanol fundado en los del P. Tavolini," by Samuel A[lexander] Lafone Quevedo [1835-1920], in: *Revista del Museo de la Plata*, vol. 4, pp. [161]-207. La Plata: Museo de la Plata, 1892. Contemporary brown half-leather and brown marbled paper over boards, spine lettered in gold with five raised bands. Pp. [2] 1-3 4-432 433-434. First edition. Includes, with separate title page, Mocoví-Spanish vocabulary, pp. [161]-207. This appears to be the first published vocabulary of Mocoví. It is native language spoken in Argentina.

**1899:** see under **GUAICURUAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MODANG**] Modang is a Kayan language of the Krio Dayak people in West Kalimantan, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mxd.

**1910:** see under **KAYAN, BUSANG**.

[**MODOLE**] Modole is a Papuan Halmahera language of Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mgo. Alternate Names: Madole.

**1916:** see under **PAGU**.

[**MOHAVE**] Mojave (also Mohave) is the native language of the Mohave people along the Colorado River in southeastern California, northwestern Arizona, and southwestern Nevada. Approximately 70% of the speakers reside in Arizona, while approximately 30% reside in California. Mojave belongs to the River branch of the Yuman language family, together with Quechan and Maricopa. Mojave language became endangered during the 20th century when Mohave children were taken away from their parents to be raised in boarding schools, where they were prohibited to speak the language. They were prohibited from speaking it even with their parents on their occasional visits home; many parents spoke no English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mov. Alternate Names: Mojave, River Yuman, Upriver Yuman, Yuman.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 2 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *A Mojave Dictionary*, by Pamela Munro, Nellie Brown, & Judith G. Crawford. Los Angeles: Department of Linguistics, UCLA, 1992. Original spiral orange wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1-320. First edition. Series: UCLA Occasional Papers in Linguistics, 10. Mojave-English, pp. 13-207, and English-Mojave, pp. 209-305.

"This book is a Dictionary of Mojave, an American Indian Language of the Yuman family's River branch spoken along the lower Colorado River near Parker, Arizona.... More than twenty years ago I received permission from the Tribal Council of the Colorado River Indian Reservation to pursue my study of the Mojave language, with the understanding that I would make my findings available in a form which would be of use to the people on the reservation.... An earlier version of this Dictionary presented words learned primarily from [various informants]. The present version, which is much longer, also includes extremely valuable additional material generously provided by Judith Crawford, reflecting earlier study.... Since this Dictionary primarily reflects the use of just one speaker of Mojave, others who know the language may disagree about the pronunciations and definitions given here, one may feel that important words have been omitted. Such disagreement is healthy.... This Dictionary has been long in preparation, but it is still a preliminary version" (Introduction, Pamela Munro).

[**MOHAWK**] Mohawk /'moʊhɑ:k/[3] (Mohawk: Kanien'kéha [ga.njãʔ. 'ge.ha] "[language] of the Flint Place") is an endangered Iroquoian language currently spoken by around 3,500 people of the Mohawk nation in the United States (mainly western and northern New York) and Canada (southern Ontario and Quebec). The word "Mohawk" is an exonym. In the Mohawk language, the people say that they are from Kanien'kehá:ka or "Flint Stone Place. The Mohawks comprised the largest and most powerful of the original Five Nations, controlling a vast area of land on the eastern frontier of the Iroquois Confederacy. The North Country and Adirondack region of present-day Upstate New York would have constituted the greater part of the Mohawk-speaking area lasting until the end of the 18th century. The Scottish scientist Alexander Graham Bell, one of the inventors of the telephone, was greatly interested in the human voice, and when he discovered the Six Nations Reserve across the river at Onondaga, he learned the Mohawk language and translated its then unwritten vocabulary into Visible Speech symbols. For his work, Bell was awarded the title of Honorary Chief and participated in a ceremony where he donned a Mohawk headdress and danced traditional dances. Mohawk has the largest number of speakers of the Northern Iroquoian languages; today it is the only one with greater than a thousand remaining. In 2006, over 600 people were reported to speak the language in Canada, many of them elderly. In 2011, there were approximately 3,500 speakers of Mohawk, primarily in Quebec, Ontario and western New York (Wiki).

Ethnologue: moh. Alternate Names: Kanien'kéha.

**1791:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**ca. 1862:** [LILLYbm] *Radical Words of the Mohawk Language with their Derivatives*, by James Bruyas. S.l.: s.n., n.d. [ca. 1862]. Lacking title page? Later maroon cloth over boards, with paper label on spine, title typed. Pp. 1-3 4-123 124. First edition? This edition with "[Senate, No. 116]" as part of signing for collation. Zaubmüller, col. 272. Mohawk-French, pp. [21]-123.

"This volume contains undoubtedly the oldest grammatical or lexicographical treatise on the language of the Mohawks....The Iroquois left no monuments on our soil: their language is their real monument.... The present volume...was written evidently in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and most probably on the banks of the Mohawk. It is a closely written manuscript of 146 page....The main work, the *Racines Agnières*, or Mohawk Radical Words, comprises the primitive words of the language, arranged in five conjugations, with derivatives from each word....Except in strict alphabetical arrangement, it is a very full Mohawk Dictionary, written in Latin, but with the meaning of the words in French." (unsigned preface). This work was published in 1862 by the Cramoisy Press.

Reprinted **1970:** [IUW] *Radices verborum iroquaeorum*. Auctore r.p. Jacobo Bruyas. Neo-Eboraci, J. M. Shae, 1863. [New York, AMS Press, 1970] 123 p. Radical words of the Mohawk language. Shea's library of American linguistics 10. Half-title, added t.p. and preface in English. Added t.p. reads: Radical words of the Mohawk language, with their derivatives. By Rev. James Bruyas. New York, Cramoisy Press, 1862. Mohawk-French, pp. [21]-123.

**1882:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique de la langue iroquoise*, by J[ean] A[ndré] Cuoq [1821-1898]. Montreal: J. Chapleau & fils, 1882. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Preserved in a clamshell box with leather label, lettered in gold. Pp. I-V VI-IX X, I 2-238. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 191. Iroquois-French, pp. [1]-151. First true dictionary of Mohawk.

"First edition of Cuoq's dictionary of the Iroquois tongue. Cuoq (1821-98) was a highly experienced missionary among the Algonquin- and Iroquois-speaking natives. He mastered several 'dialects' and related languages and is a great 'name' among missionary linguistic scholars. Pilling *Proof-Sheets of a Bibliography of the Languages of the North American Indians*, 956; Pilling, *Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages*, 51-52; Newberry Library, *Indian Linguistics in the Edward E. Ayer Collection*, Mohawk 47. Not in Vancil. Fine copy in original wrappers. Unopened and uncut. Housed in a handsome cloth clamshell case by the Lakeside Press of Chicago, with a gilt-tooled and -lettered 'spine' label" (bookseller's description: William Reese).

Second edition **1883:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique de la langue iroquoise, avec notes et appendices*, by J[ean] A[ndré] Cuoq [1821-1898], Prêtre de St.-Suplice. Montreal: J. Chapleau & fils, [1883]. Contemporary brown quarter-leather and green marbled paper over boards, spine lettered in gold, with yellow endpapers. Pp. [4] I-V VI-IX X, I 2-238 [4] (p. 234-237 wrongly paginated 235-238). Second, enlarged edition. Zaubmüller, col. 191 (listing only first edition of 1882). This edition adds: "Additamenta": p. [217]-233; and "Table alphabétique des auteurs cités": p. 238 [i.e. 237]. This copy with ink stamp on title page: "Archives | de la | Province de Québec". Iroquois-French, pp. [1]-151 in two parts (roots, and derivatives

and compounds), supplementary notes, pp. [153]-182, and appendices, pp. [183]-216. OCLC indicates this material includes the Nipissing language.

"Under this title I believe I must add a few pages to my book. Since it was first published (20 July 1882) until today (20 July 1883), this dictionary has been praised not only by many journals and reviews in both Europe and America, but also in several works in various languages.... I have had the benefit as well of private correspondence raising questions and observations to which I would like to respond, as well as offer a few words of explanation with regard to critical remarks" (Additamenta, p. [217], tr: BM).

**1973:** [IUW] *A thousand words of Mohawk*, by Gunther Michelson. Ottawa, National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, 1973. 186 p. 28 cm. Library binding. Mercury series. Paper (National Museum of Man (Canada). Ethnology Division); no. 5. Abstract in French. Includes Mohawk-English particle and roots list, pp. 22-133, and English-Mohawk list, pp. 134-186.

"This brief grammatical introduction and list of 1000 Mohawk words was compiled by the author at the Caughnawaga Reserve, P.Q., from work done over the last ten years" (Abstract).

"The study has two parts: an Introduction to some of the grammatical processes of this complex language, and a list of some 1000 verb and noun roots and particles that comprise, as a whole, a short dictionary" (Preface).

**1977:** [IUW] *lontenwennaweienstahkhwa'*; *Mohawk spelling dictionary*, compiled by Mary McDonald ... [et al.]; Marianne Mithun, editor. Albany; University of the State of New York, State Education Dept., 1977. xi, 93 p.; ill.; 28 cm. Bulletin (New York State Museum; 1976); no. 429. English and Mohawk. "September 1977."

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *English-Mohawk Lexicon. A Spelling Wordlist of Six Nations Mohawk using the Isaac Orthography*, by Ruth Isaac, Ima Johnson, Vina Loft & Claudine VanEvery-Albert. Brantford, Ontario: The Woodland Indian Cultural-Educational Centre, 1986. Original tan wrappers, spiral bound, lettered and illustrated in brown. Pp. [8] 1-72 73-76. First edition. Includes English-Mohawk, pp. 1-72.

"The major purpose for the development of this English-Mohawk Lexicon is to meet the needs of the teachers and students of the Mohawk as a Second Language program in the schools at the Six Nations Reserve.... This Lexicon is intended to be the first in a series to be developed to assist in the revitalization of the Mohawk Language at Six Nations" (Preface).

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *One Thousand Useful Mohawk Words*, by David Kanatawakhon Maracle. Guildford, Conn.: Audio-Forum, 1992. Original spiral-bound stiff white wrappers, lettered in green. Pp. [4] i-xxii, [2] 1-130. First edition. Includes Mohawk-English, pp. 1-110, and English-Mohawk, pp. 111-130.

[**MOHEGAN-PEQUOT**] Mohegan-Pequot (also known as Mohegan-Pequot-Montauk, Secatogue, Stockbridge, and Shinnecock-Poosepatuck; dialects include Mohegan, Pequot, Montauk, Niantic, and Shinnecock) is an extinct Algonquian language formerly spoken in parts of present-day New England and Long Island. As of 2014, there are between 1,400 and 1,700 recorded tribal members (these figures vary by source). The Mohegan language, however, has been dormant for approximately 100 years as the last

native speaker, Fidelia Fielding, died in 1908. As of 2010, the Shinnecock and Unkechaug nations of Long Island, New York, had begun work with the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Southampton Campus, to revive their languages, or dialects of the above. As of 2012, the Mohegan Language Project had created lessons, a dictionary, and other online learning materials to revive their language. The project also has a complete grammar in the works, which has been put together by Stephanie Fielding. The primary goal of the project is for the next generation of Mohegan people to be fluent. The language was documented as early as the 17th century. In 1690, a Pequot vocabulary list was compiled by Rev. James Noyes in Groton (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xpq.

**1791:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *Schmick's Mahican Dictionary*, ed. By Carl Masthay. [Philadelphia]: American Philosophical Society, 1991. Original powder blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black, issued without d.j. 188 pp. First edition. This is the first dictionary of the language, which is now extinct.

This "modern reworking of the [post-1754] manuscript of Johann Jacob Schmick [1714-1778], is in the 'Moravian' dialect of Mahican and is divided into an English-Mahican-German section and a Mahican-English section... The language was once used in the western part of... Connecticut, western Massachusetts, western Vermont, and eastern New York State... This dictionary has prevented the loss of another iceberg peak of Algonquian culture from rapidly melting away."

**2003:** [IUW] *A lexicon of modern Mohegan; the dialect of Jits Bodunaxa*, by Julian Granberry. München; Lincom Europa, 2003. 90 p.; 21 cm. Library binding incorporating original red, green, and yellow-green wrappers, lettered in red, white and black, with a black and white photo of a Native American on the front cover. Languages of the world. Dictionaries; v. 29. Includes bibliographical references (p. 89-90). Includes Mohegan-English, pp. 17-63, and English-Mohegan, pp. 64-90.

"The primary purpose of the lexicon is to supply a full listing of the attested vocabulary of the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Modern Mohegan dialect along with the listing of possible forms derived from the closely related Pequot data of earlier centuries... [A] working vocabulary of some 15,000 individual words was easily possible... Thus the present lexicon might readily serve as the beginning point for the rebuilding of a restored Modern Mohegan" (Introduction).

[**MOKARENG**] Mokerang is an Austronesian language spoken on Los Negros Island, immediately east of Manus Island in Manus Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mft. Alternate Names: Mokareng, Mokoreng.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**MOKILESE**] Mokilese or Mwoakilloan is a Micronesian language originally spoken on Mokil Atoll, Federated States of Micronesia. Of the 1200 Mokilese speakers, only about 500 live on Mokil. Mokilese originated from the Mokil (or Mwoakilloa) Atoll, but speakers have also migrated approximately 100 miles west, to the Pohnpei Islands, and parts of the United States. It has also been referred to as Mokil, Mwoakilese, or Mwoakilloa. Mokilese is both the name of the Mokil population and the language which

they speak. It is currently spoken on Mokil Atoll, the Pohnpei Islands, and in some parts of the United States. There are only approximately 1,500 speakers of this language left. Although this language originated in Mokil Atoll, there are now only around 150 speakers who live in Mokil Atoll, while the rest live in diaspora communities —approximately 100 miles west— to Pohnpei, where they remain until this day (Rehg & Bender, 1990) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mkj. Alternate Names: Mokil, Mwoakilese, Mwoakilloa.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *Mokilese-English Dictionary*, by Sheldon P. Harrison & Salich Albert. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii, 1977. Original white wrappers, lettered in dark green. 165 pp. First edition. PALI Language Texts: Micronesia. "This is the first formal compilation of words in Mokilese to be published."

[**MOKOLE**] Mokole (or Mokollé, Mokwale, Monkole, Féri) is a Yoruba language spoken in the villages surrounding the town of Kandi in Benin. It's the northernmost variety of Yoruba (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mkl. Alternate Names: Féri, Mokollé, Mokwale, Monkole.

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**MOKSHA**] The Moksha language (Moksha: мокшень кяль mokšəń käl) is a member of the Mordvinic branch of the Uralic languages with around 130,000 native speakers. Moksha is the majority language in the western part of Mordovia. Its closest relative is the Erzya language, with which it is not mutually intelligible. Moksha is also considered to be closely related to the extinct Meshcherian and Muromian languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mdf. Alternate Names: Mokshan, Mordoff, Mordov, Mordvin-Moksha.

**1949:** [IUW] *Mokshansko-russkii slovar': okolo 17 000 slov*, sostavili, S.G. Potapkin i A.K. Imiärekov; pod red. D.V. Bubrikha. Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1949. 359 p.; 21 cm.

**1951:** [IUW] *Russko-mokshanskii slovar': okolo 40 000 slov: s prilozheniem grammaticheskikh tablits russkogo iazyka*, sostavili S.G. Potapkin i A.K. Imiärekov; otv. red. G. ĪA. Merkushkin. Moskva: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1951. 688 p.; 21 cm. IU copy printed and bound by The Smith Bookbindery, Bloomington.

**1961:** [IUW] *Moksa-mordvin szójegyzék*. Gyűjtötte és kiadásra előkészítette Juhász Jenő, sajtó alá rendezte Erdélyi István. Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1961. 262 p. 25 cm. Hungarian-Moksha dictionary.

**2009:** [IUW] Словарик-валкскя русско-мокшанский = Валкскя-словарик мокшанско-русский / [составители, Голенков Н.Б., Иванова Г.С.]. Slovarik-valkskĭa russko-mokshanskĭĭ = Valkskĭa-slovarik mokshansko-russkĭĭ / [sostaviteli, Golenkov N.B., Ivanova G.S.]. Саранск; Книга, 2009. Saransk; Kniga, 2009. 111 pages; 15 cm. Russian-Moksha dictionary.

**2012:** [IUW] Русско-мокшанский словарь: 34000 слов = Рuzонь-мокшень валкс: 34000 вал, редколлегия А.Н. Келина (отв. ред.) [and nine others]. *Russko-mokshanskii slovar': 34000 slov = Ruzon'-mokshen' valks: 34000 val / redkollegiĭa A.N. Kelina (otv. red.)* [and nine others]. Саранск: Типография "Красный Октябрь", 2012.

Saransk: Tipografiia "Krasnyĭ Oktiabr", 2012. 556 pages; 22 cm. Russian-Moksha dictionary..

[**MOLALE**] Molala (Molele, Molalla) is the extinct and poorly attested Plateau Penutian language of the Molala people of Oregon and Washington. It is first attested along the Deschutes River, and later moved to the Molalla and Santiam rivers, and to the headwaters of the Umpqua and Rogue rivers. It was once thought to be close to Cayuse. There were three known dialects: 1) Northern Molala, spoken in southern Oregon in the Cascade Range; 2) Upper Santiam Molala, spoken along the upper Santiam River in the Cascades in central Oregon; 3) Southern Molala, spoken in southern Oregon in the Cascade Range (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mbe. Alternate Names: Molala, Molalla, Molele.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 8 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**MON**] The Mon language (Mon: တာဝာ မနံ; Burmese: မွန်ဘာသာ) is an Austroasiatic language spoken by the Mon people, who live in Myanmar and Thailand. Mon, like the related Khmer language but unlike most languages in mainland Southeast Asia, is not tonal. Mon is spoken by more than a million people today. In recent years, usage of Mon has declined rapidly, especially among the younger generation. Many ethnic Mon are monolingual in Burmese. In Myanmar, the majority of speakers live in Mon State, followed by Tanintharyi Region and Kayin State. The Mon script is ultimately derived from the Indic Brahmi script.

Ethnologue: mnw. Alternate Names: Aleng, Mou, Mun, Peguan, Raman, Rman, Rmen, Takanoon, Talaing, Taleng, Teguan.

**1874:** [LILLY] *Grammatical notes and vocabulary of the Peguan language, to which are added a few pages of phrases, &c.*, by James Madison Haswell [1810-1876]. Rangoon: American Mission Press, 1874. viii+, 160 p. 24 cm. Original light brown wrappers, lettered in black, with crudely taped spine. First edition. With the paper label of John Lawson. Second copy: IUW, imperfect, lacking part of the introduction.

**1896:** [LILLY] *A vocabulary, English and Peguan, to which are added a few pages of geographical names*, by Edward Oliver Stevens (1838-1910). Rangoon: American Baptist Missionary Press, 1896. vii, 139 p. 24 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black, with black taped spine. First edition. Zaunmüller 296.

“Dr. Haswell published this work only two years before his death, which occurred just twenty years ago. The printing of a second edition having been unexpectredly delayed, it was deemed best to issue from the press the “English and Peguan Vocabulary” by itself. To the contents of Dr. Haswell’s vocabulary I have added the definitions of about seven hundred and fifty English words and terms—also a small appendix of Geogrphical Names” (Preface).

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Modern Spoken Mon*, by H. L. Shorto. London: Oxford University Press, 1962. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket cream, grown and light green, lettered in brown. Pp. *i-ix* x-xvi xvii-xviii, 1 2-280. First edition. Includes Mon-English, pp. [1]-197. Second copy: IUW.

"The present dictionary forms the first part of a description of the central dialect of Burma Mon as spoken today... No census figures for Mon speakers are available for

Thailand, nor for Burman after 1931...; a recent estimate of 1,500,000 in the two countries is probably excessive..." (Introduction). "The Mons, through whom Buddhism, the alphabet, and many other elements of culture passed to the Burmese hinterland, are today mainly found on the plains to the east of the Gulf of Martaban; there are outlying communities elsewhere in Lower Burma, and in Thailand. In previous work on the language there has been a tendency to confuse the literary and spoken usages, but in fact these are so divergent that no valid set of descriptive statements can be made to embrace both. The entries in this dictionary relate to spoken Mon" (front flap of dust jacket).

**1976:** [IUW] *Mongo goishū*, by Sakamoto Yasuyuki cho. Tōkyō; Tōkyō Gaikokugo Daigaku Ajia Afurika Gengo Bunka Kenkyūjo, Shōwa 51 [1976], 277 p.; 27 cm.

[**MONASTIC SIGN LANGUAGES**] Monastic sign languages have been used in Europe from at least the 10th century by Christian monks, and some, such as Cistercian and Trappist sign, are still in use today—not only in Europe but also in Japan, China and the USA. Unlike deaf sign languages, they are better understood as forms of symbolic gestural communication rather than languages, and some writers have preferred to describe them as sign lexicons. Signs are well documented in medieval Benedictine monasteries of Western Europe, from Portugal to England. Antique texts present lists of words with accompanying signs, including instructions for sign production, and occasionally also the rationale for the choice of sign. Signs are mostly nouns relating to monastic life, such as foods, articles of clothing, particular rooms and buildings, ritual objects, and the many different ranks of clerical office. The few signs that act as verbs include "sit," "stand up," "kneel," and "confess." They almost always bear an iconic or visually motivated connection to the thing represented by the sign. No grammar is described for these signs, and they were probably used in the word order of an oral language—either Latin or the local vernacular—and possibly with accompanying gesture such as pointing. Modern Cistercian monks in England or the United States use a syntax derived "heavily, but not exclusively," from English, while Cistercian monks in France loosely follow the syntax of the French language; at least as much as it is possible to do so, given the limited lexicon. Vocabulary lists in the medieval texts ranged from 52 signs to 472, with "the average at 178 and a mean at 145." The earliest Benedictine sign books date from around 1075 (and again at about 1083) at the Abbey of Cluny (in what is now France), and Hirsau Abbey (in what is now Germany) at around the same time. Bonaventure in the 13th century used a finger alphabet, and the medieval *Monasteriales Indicia* describes 127 signs used by Anglo-Saxon Benedictine monks (Wiki).

Ethnologue no longer lists Monastic Sign Language, which it included in earlier editions under the code "mzg".

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *The Cistercian sign language: a study in non-verbal communication*, by Robert A. Barakat. Kalamazoo, Mich.: Cistercian Publications, 1975. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket violet and white, lettered in black and white. Pp. 1-6 7-220 221-224. First edition. Series: Cistercian studies series, no. 11. Includes "A Dictionary of the Cistercian Sign Language," with photographs, pp. 87-212. With bibliography, pp. 213-219. First dictionary of monastic sign language in America.

"There are three sections to this dictionary, the first of which takes precedence over the others. The 'Authorized list of Signs for the Cistercian Order' is the list that must be followed if a particular monastery does not have a list of its own to follow.... The second major section contains the 'Authorized list of Signs for St. Joseph's Abbey'. The last, and largest section, is the 'List of Original Signs' that mirrors the daily activities and preoccupations of the brothers of St. Joseph's Abbey. In many ways, these signs are ingenious inventions that help fill the gaps in the traditional list's meager inventory" (p. 89).

"Set forth in this volume is a brief record of this sign language, its history and relationship to the monastic life."

[**MONGO-NKUNDU**] Mongo, also called Nkundo or Mongo-Nkundo (Lomongo, Lonkundo), is a Bantu language spoken by several of the Mongo peoples in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Mongo speakers reside in central DR Congo over a large area inside the curve of the Congo River. Mongo is a tonal language. There are a large number of dialects. Maho (2009) lists one of these, Bafoto (Batswa de l'Equateur), C.611, as a separate language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lol. Alternate Names: Lomongo, Mongo.

**1887:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Kilolo as spoken in the Bankundum a section of the Balolo tribe, at Ikengo (Equator), Upper Congo*, by Jas.[James] B. Eddie. [London]: East London Institute for Home and Foreign Missions, [1887]. Original tan quarter-linen and pale green paper over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iii* iv-v *vi-viii*, 1 2-203 204; with folding table following p. 8. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Cf. Hendrix 936 (referring only to an 1891 compilation by Miss L. M. de Hailes from Eddie's vocabulary in the SOAS Collections, with the language erroneously identified as Lomwe). Starr: *Bibliography of Congo Languages*, lists this work as Nkundo. At the time the work was compiled "Balolo land" was a loose designation for the entire Upper Congo area and its people (Balolo=iron people), speaking several Bantu languages. Hence the difficulty of identifying the language in present-day terms. In any case, this is the earliest vocabulary of the language.

"Kilolo is the language spoken by the Balolo people on the Upper Congo. The country of the Kilolo-speaking people lies in the great bend of the Congo where it crosses the Equator northwards... The Kilolo language is rich in stories, proverbs, and songs, most of which the people willingly communicate... Kilolo is capable of expressing the nicest shades of meaning, and is amply adequate, we feel sure, of conveying to the native mind a knowledge of the Great Father's love and of the blessings He has in store for them."

**1894:** see **1894b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1913:** [LILLY] *English-Lonkundo and Lonkundo-English vocabulary*. [Bolenge]: Foreign Christian Missionary Society, 1913. 427 p.; 19 cm. Original brown pebbled cloth over boards, lettered in blind. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes English-Lonkundo [Mongo-Nkundo], pp. [1]-212, and Lonkundo[Mongo-Nkundo]-English, [213]-427. Earliest separately published vocabulary of the language. This copy with the bookplates of the Baptist Mission House Library and John Lawson. Second copy: IUW.

**1928:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Lomongo language*, by E[dward] A[lgernon] Ruskin [b. 1871] & L[ily Adele Waldron Wall] Ruskin [1871 -]. London: Christian Literature Society, n.d. [1928]. Original green cloth, lettered in gold (spine faded to brown). Pp. *i-v* vi-viii, 1-651 652. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 272. Hendrix 1166. Includes Mongo-English-French, pp. 1-346, and English-Mongo, pp. 347-651. This copy with the ink stamp of the "School of Oriental and African Studies. Department of Africa" on front free endpaper.

"Lomongo belongs to the Bantu group of languages and is spoken by at least 300,000 people, dwelling in Middle Belgian Congo, north and south of the equator.... The people have been very responsive to the Gospel, and great advance has been made. Nearly the whole of the Bible has been translated, and several other books for school and general reading have been prepared and printed" (Introduction).

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Français-Lomongo (Lonkundo)*, by G. Hulstaert. Antwerp: Éditions de Sikkel, 1952. Original brown cloth, lettered in white. 466 pp. First edition. Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge, Tervuren (Belgique), Série in-8°, Sciences de l'Homme, Linguistique, Vol. 2. Zaunmüller, col. 272. This copy with ink stamp indicating it was a Library of Congress duplicate. English language dictionaries of Mongo-Nkundu were published by Ruskin in 1928 (see above) and by the Foreign Christian Missionary Society in 1913 (see above). Second copy: IUW.

**1957:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Lomongo-Français A-J. K-Z.*, two vols., by G. Hulstaert. Tervuren, Belgium: Musée Royale du Congo Belge, 1957. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [Vol. 1:] *i-vii* viii-xxxii xxxii, 1 2-917 918 [2]; [Vol. 2:] *i-vii* viii-ix x, 919 920-1948 1949-1950. First edition. Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge Tervuren (Belgique) Série in-8°, Sciences de l'Homme. Linguistique, Vol. 16. Annalen van het Koninklijk Museum van Belgisch-Congo, Tervuren, Deel 16. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1164. This copy with the ink stamp of the International African Institute. Second copy: IUW.

**1981:** [IUW] *Petit lexique des croyances magiques mōngo*, by G. Hulstaert. Bandundu, République du Zaïre; Ceeba, 1981. 128 p.; 27 cm. Library protective folder preserving original cream wrappers, lettered in rose and blue. Publications (Ceeba). Série II; v. 70. "Annexe: Notes sur la yêbola." Includes index. Includes Mongo with French explanations of terms relating to magical beliefs, pp. 9-90.

**1983:** [IUW] *Terminologie chrétienne en lOmOngO*, by Honoré Vinck. Bandundu, République du Zaïre; CEEBA, 1983. 54 p.; map; 27 cm. Library binding incorporating original light blue front wrapper, lettered in black. Publications (Ceeba). Série III vol. 8. Includes bibliographies. Includes French-Mongo vocabulary of Christian religious terms, pp. 36-49.

**1987:** [IUW] *Complément au Dictionnaire lomōngo-français; additions et corrections*, by Gustaaf Hulstaert. Mbandaka; Centre Æquatoria, 1987. 463 p.; 20 cm. Library binding incorporating original gray front wrapper, lettered in black. Etudes Æquatoria; 2. "Corrigenda et addenda": 10 p. inserted. Includes Mongo-French, pp. 1-463.

"The publication of the *Dictionnaire Lomōngo-français* [see above **1957**] did not bring to an end lexical discoveries in the language. Their quantity is now such that it appears to me to justify making them available to the interested public" (*Complément au Dictionnaire Lomōngo-français*), tr: BM).

[**MONGOLIAN, HALH**] The Mongolian language (in Mongolian script: Monggol kele.svg, Mongyol kele; in Mongolian Cyrillic: Монгол хэл, Mongol khel) is the official language of Mongolia and largest-known member of the Mongolic language family. The number of speakers across all its dialects may be 10 million, including the vast majority of the residents of Mongolia and many of the Mongolian residents of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region. In Mongolia, the Khalkha dialect, written in Cyrillic (and at times in Latin for social networking), is predominant, while in Inner Mongolia, the language is dialectally more diverse and is written in the traditional Mongolian script. There is no disagreement that the Khalkha dialect of the Mongolian state is Mongolian. Beyond this one point, however, agreement ends (Wiki).

Ethnologue: khk. Alternate Names: Central Mongolian, Halh, Khalkha Mongolian, Mongol.

**1835:** [LILLYbm] *Mongolisch-deutsch-russisches Wörterbuch, nebst einem deutschen und einem russischen Wortregister*, by I[vanovich] J[akov] Schmidt [1779-1847]. St. Petersburg: Bei den commissionairen der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, W. Graeff und Glasunow, Leipzig bei Leopold Voss, 1835. Added title page: *Mongol'sko-nymetsko-rossii skii slovar*. Original? unprinted green wrappers with the sticker of bookseller Klincksieck, Paris, on inner front wrapper, covers detached. Pp. [4] I-III IV-VIII, 1 2-613 614-616. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 274 (reprinted Peking 1939). Wolff 4516. Uncut and partially unopened (preface). Bilingual preliminary material, German and Russian. Includes Mongolian-German-Russian, pp. [1]-378, a German-Mongolian index, pp. [379]-504, and a Russian-Mongolian index, pp. [505]-612. This copy ex-library with the ink stamp of Univ. Dunelm and scattered pencilled annotations throughout. This is the first dictionary of the Mongolian language.

"Four years ago, with the publication of my *Grammar of the Mongolian Language* I expressed the hope that I could follow it with the publication of a dictionary; I am particularly happy to see this hope fulfilled and my promise kept, since now at last full use may be made of my Grammar, for having completed this work a large part of the difficulty in studying the language has been eliminated. .. in the end the dictionary has amounted to more than 13,000 words. This dictionary should thus be thought of as a beginning, as the basis for a riper future in which the treasures of the Mongolian vocabulary may be gathered, a future that need not be imagined as too distant, since there is good reason to believe that the scholarly study of Mongolian will not go to the grave with me, for there are two young scholars, Herren Kolawlevsky and Popov, who have devoted themselves to this study with energy and outstanding success and who now are influencing a promising circle as academic lecturers at the University of Kasan" (Foreword, tr: BM).

Reprinted **1972:** [IUW] *Mongolisch-deutsch-russisches Wörterbuch, nebst einem deutschen und einem russischen Wortregister*, von I.J. Schmidt. Hrsg. von der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Neudruck der Ausg. von 1835. Osnabrück, Biblio Verlag, 1972. viii, 513 p. 25 cm. Added t.p.: *Mongol'sko-niemetsko-rossiiskii slovar'*. Prefatory matter in German and Russian. Reprint of the 1835 edition.

**1838 [1993?]:** see under **TIBETAN**.

**1844-1849 [1941]:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire mongol-russe-française*, par Joseph Étienne Kowalewski. Tientsin, 1941. 3 v. 26 cm. Added t.p. in Russian. Reprint of original ed., Kasan, 1844-49.

**1895:** see under **ALTAIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1928:** [IUW] *蒙和辞典 / 鴛鴦一, 韓穆精阿共著*. Mō-Wa jiten / Oshibuchi Hajime, Kan-boku-sei-a kyōcho. 大阪市; 甲文堂, 昭和 3 [1928]. Ōsaka-shi; Kōbundō, Shōwa 3 [1928]. 893, 17, [28] p.; 18 cm. Errata slip inserted. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Mongolian-Japanese dictionary.

**1931:** [IUW] *Nere-tomijoonii zuil*. Ulaanbaatar; BNMAU Şinzilekui Ukaanii Kyrieelengiin keblel, 1931- v. <1>; 26 cm. Includes bibliographical references (vol. 1, p. 4-5) and index. In Mongolian (t.p. in roman script, introd. in Mongolian script); vocabulary in Russian (often with Latin taxons) and Mongolian (Mongolian script). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from the Mongolia Society. Incomplete contents: 1. Oros-latiin-mongol gurban niicete udkiin urgumaliin aimagiin neres (turşilga). Russian-Mongolian dictionary of plant names.

**1937:** [IUW] Монгольско-русский словарь; по современной прессе = *Edüge cağ-un sonin sedküil jerge-ece quriyamjilan abuğsan Mongğol Oros üges-ün toli bicig / K. M. Черемисов и Г. Н. Румянцев; с предисловием Н. Н. Поппе*. *Mongol'sko-ruskiï slovar'; po sovremennoï presse = Edüge cağ-un sonin sedküil jerge-ece quriyamjilan abuğsan Mongğol Oros üges-ün toli bicig / K.M. Cheremisov i G.N. Rumiantsev; s predisloviem N.N. Poppe*. Ленинград; Изд. Ленинградского Восточного ин-та, 1937. Leningrad; Izd. Leningradskogo Vostochnogo in-ta, 1937. 2 v.; 23 cm. Ленинградский восточный институт имени А.С. Енукидзе (Сериес); 62. Leningradskii vostochnyi institut imeni A.S. Enukidze (Series); 62. Includes bibliographical references (p. xi-xiv). (Mongolian and roman script). Mongolian-Russian dictionary. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

**1938-1939:** [IUW] *Mongol'skiï slovar' Mukaddimat al-adab / N.N. Poppe*. Moskva; Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1938-1939. 2 v. (iv, 566 p.); 26 cm. Trudy Instituta vostokovedeniia; 14. [T. 1], ch. 1. Fonetika i morfologiia. ch. 2. Mongol'sko-tiurkskiï slovar'[t. 2], ch. 3. Ukazateli / sostavleny G.N. Rumiantsevym. Mongolian-Turkish dictionary.

**1940a:** [IUW] *蒙和辞典 / 韓穆精阿, 鴛鴦一, [Abe]松源一共著*. Mō-Wa jiten / Kan-boku-sei-a, Oshibuchi Hajime, Abematsu Gen'ichi kyōcho. 三訂増補版]. Santei zōho [ban]. 大阪市; 甲文堂書店, 昭和15 [1940]. Ōsaka-shi; Kōbundō Shoten, Shōwa 15 [1940]. 19, 495, 18 p.; 20 cm. Japanese-Mongolian dictionary. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

**1940b:** [IUW] *Mongolo-ruskiï slovar'; svyshe 7000 slov / sost. A.V. Burdukov; pod red. G.I. Mikhaïlova*. Moskva; Gos. izd-vo inostr. i nats. slovareï, 1940. 270 p.; 13 cm. Mongolian-Russian dictionary.

**1941a:** see under **1844-1849**.

**1941b:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der heutigen mongolischen Sprache mit kurzem Abriss der Grammatik und ausgewählten Sprachproben*, by R[obert] Bleichsteiner [1891-1954] & W[alther] Heissig in collaboration with W[ilhelm] A[lexios] Unkrig. Vienna,

Peking: Siebenberg-Verlag, 1941. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-135 136. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 273. Includes Mongolian-German, pp. 43-121. Second copy: IUW.

"It is a great pleasure to me... to introduce the first presentation of a grammatical overview and assemblage of Mongolian words undertaken by Germans and on German soil" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1946:** [IUW] *Ner-e tomiyan-u bicig* / Būgūde Naiiramdaqu Monggōl Arad Ulus-un Sinjilekūi Uqağan-u Kūriyeleng. Ulağanbağatur; Monggōl Keblel-ün Qorīy-a, 1946-v. <1>; ill.; 25 cm. Includes index. In Mongolian (Mongolian script). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Partial contents v. 1. Oros Monggōl qadamal toğan-u uqağan-u neres. Russian-Mongolian dictionary of terms and phrases.

**1947:** [IUW] *Kratkīi mongol'sko-russkīi slovar'*. Sostavil A.R. Rinchinè, pod red. G.D. Sanzheeva. S prilozheniem kratkogo grammaticheskogo ocherka mongol' skogo iazyka, sostavlennoho G.D. Sanzheevym. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovareĭ, 1947. 423 p. 18 cm. Okolo 13 000 slov. Added t.-p. in Mongolian. In Cyrillic characters. Mongolian-Russian dictionary.

**1951a:** see **1951** under **BURIAT**.

**1951b:** [LILLYbm] *Khalkha-Mongolische Grammatik mit Bibliographie, Sprachproben und Glossar*, by Nikolaus Poppe. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1951. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-IX X-XII, 1 2-188. First edition. Veröffentlichung der orientalischen Kommission der Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Band I. Zaunmüller, col. 273. Includes Mongolian-German vocabulary, pp. 164-188, double columned, and an extensive bibliography, pp. [126]-137.

"The glossary contains all the words in the above texts. It also includes all common words not found in the texts. It seemed to us useful to expand the glossary in this way, because up to now there have been no Khalkha-Mongolian-German dictionaries or wordlists" (Glossar, p. 164, tr: BM).

**1953:** [IUW] *Mongol-English practical dictionary with English word reference list* / [compiled by Matthew Haltod ... [et al.] for the Evangelical Alliance Mission 1949-1953]. [Chicago; Evangelical Alliance Mission, 1953?] 3, xii, 679 p.; 22 cm. Library binding. Includes bibliographical references (p. i.). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Includes Mongol-English dictionary, pp. 1-605, and an English word index, pp. 607-676. With a Mongol-English supplement, pp. 677-679.

**1954:** [IUW] *Ulsyn nēr tom'ëony komissyn mēdēē* / (1 dūgēērēēs 21 dūgēērīīg duustal). [Ulaanbaatar; Ulsyn Khērēlēl, 1954] 233, [1] p.; 23 cm. At head of title: B.N.M.A. Ulsyn shinzhlēkh Ukhaany Khūrēlēn. Russian-Mongolian dictionary.

**1954-1955:** [IUW] *Mongolian-English dictionary*, by Folke Boberg. Stockholm, Förlaget Filadelfia [1954-55] 3 v. 25 cm. The first Mongolian-English dictionary.

Vol. 1: original brown quarter-leather and brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 768 p. Mongolian-English (A-Ghachigho tarani), pp. 1-768. Mongolian-English.

"This publication was intended to supply a long-felt want of a modern Mongolian-English dictionary. The value of a dictionary can not be overestimated.... This advantage has not been available to visitors to Mongolia and students of the Mongolian language. For more than a hundred years missionaries, explorers, travellers and traders visiting

Mongolia and all other interested in the language have sought in vain for a Mongolian-English dictionary.... There has never been any Mongolian-English dictionary.... The work has proceeded in stages. A time of 23 years has elapsed since I started the work on this dictionary.... The first manuscript with some 8,000 words was written in 1931. My second manuscript of more than 11,000 words I wrote with a Mongolian typewriter in 1947-1948" (Preface to Vol. 1).

Vol. 2: original brown quarter-leather and brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Continuous pagination from Vol. 1: Mongolian-English, pp. 769-1514.

Vol. 3: (library binding). English-Mongolian and index to v. 1-2. Includes English-Mongolian, pp. 7-600.

"This volume of the Mongolian-English dictionary is intended partly to form a simpler English-Mongolian dictionary, and partly to form an index to Volumes I and II" (Preface).

**1957a:** [LILLYbm] *Mongolsko-russkii slovar. okolo 22 000 slov*, by A. Luvsandendev. Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe Izdatelstvo Inostrannykh i Natsionalnykh Slovari, 1957. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-67-715 716. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 272. Includes Mongolian-Russian, pp. 15-697, with a list of geographical names, pp. [698]-706. Second copy: IUW.

**1957b:** see **1957** under **ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1958:** [IUW] *Glossary of Mongolian technical terms*, by Frederick Holden Buck. New York, American Council of Learned Societies, 1958. [5], 79 p. 27 cm. American Council of Learned Societies [Devoted to Humanistic Studies] Program in Oriental Languages. Publications. Series B: Aids, no. 13. Bibliography: 5th prelim. page. Mongolian-English dictionary.

**1959a:** see under **TIBETAN**.

**1959b:** see under **TIBETAN**.

**1959c:** [IUW] *Mongol-Sanskrit dictionary, with a Sanskrit-Mongol index* / by Raghu Vira. New Delhi; International Academy of Indian Culture, 1959 printing. 50,652 p.; 28 cm. Library binding. Śāta-piṭaka series v. 5. Mongol-piṭaka; v. 1. Includes Mongolian-Sanskrit-English, reproduced from hand-written entries, pp. 1-539, and a Sanskrit-Mongolian index, pp. 543-643, also reproduced from hand-written entries, with "Corrections," pp. 644-649, and "Additions," pp. 650-652.

**1960a:** [LILLY] *Mongolian-English Dictionary*, compiled by Mattai Haltod, John Gombojob Hangin, Serge Kassatkin, and Ferdinand D. Lessing. Berkeley & Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1960. First edition. [500 copies]. xv, 1237 p. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Mongolian-English, pp. [1]-1086, Cyrillic Index, pp. 1089-1155, Mongolian Buddhist terms and phrases, Mongolian-English, pp. 1159-1193, Additions and Corrections, pp. 1197-1217. Includes introductory material on the history of Mongolian lexicography up to and including the compilation of this dictionary, pp. vii-x (Introduction). Presentation copy from Ferdinand D. Lessing, with an inscription in German to his "student and friend," Michael Rogers, dated March 1961 in Berkeley. Rogers, a noted linguist, was Professor of East Asian Studies at Berkeley and according to his obituary, helped with this dictionary.

Corrected re-printing **1982:** [IUW] *Mongolian-English dictionary* / compiled by Mattai Haltod ... [et al.]; Ferdinand D. Lessing, general editor. Corrected re-printing. Bloomington, Ind.; The Mongolia Society, Inc., 1982,

c1960. xxiii, 1220 p.; 19 cm. Original blue-gray cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold. "Selected bibliography": p. xxi. Mongolian-English, pp. [1]-1086, Cyrillic Index, pp. 1089-1155, Mongolian Buddhist terms and phrases, Mongolian-English, pp. 1159-1193, Additions and Corrections, pp. 1197-1217, Third Supplement, New Listings, Additions and Corrections, pp. 1218-1220. Reprints the first edition, adding only the Third Supplement.

"Dr. Lessing's Dictionary came out in late 1960, and it meant a great deal to him in the last year of his life, 1961, to hear of its wide acceptance and general usefulness. The original printing of 500 copies by the University of California Press was exhausted in about eight years time. Ever since, the Mongolia Society considered producing either a simple reprinting, or an improved edition, but the enormous cost of this undertaking for our small non-profit society restrained us and made compromise necessary.... We have added a brief new supplement of about a hundred entries, some of new words, some of corrections or additions to former entries" (Preface to the Corrected Re-Printing).

**1960b:** [LILLYbm] *Russko-mongolskii slovar. okolo 30 000 slov*, by A[leksandr] R[inchinovich] Damba-Rinchine. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1960. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-56-780 781-784. First edition. Includes Russian-Mongolian, pp. [17]-773. This copy with the bookplate of Jerome Cavanaugh. Cavanaugh is author of *An index to four collections of Chinese book collectors' biographies* (Minneapolis: Far Eastern Research Library, 1977). Second copy: IUW.

**1961a:** [IUW] *Mongolisch --- -deutsches Wörterbuch*, von Schalnow Zebek unter Mitarbeit von Johannes Schubert. Leipzig, VEB Verlag Enzyklopädie [1961]. 276 p.

**1961b:** [LILLYbm] *The Zirni Manuscript. A Persian-Mongolian Glossary and Grammar*, by Shinobu Iwamura, with the collaboration of Natsuki Osada and the late Tadashi Yamasaki. Kyoto: Kyoto University, 1961. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [6] i ii-ix x-xii, 1-160 161-208 [4]. First edition. Series: Results of the Kyoto University Expeditions to the Karakoram and the Hindukush, 1955, Vol. VI. Includes Mongolian-English glossary, pp. 84-150, with a reproduction of the original manuscript, pp. [167]-[208].

"The discovery of the Zirni Manuscript is of great importance to all students of Mongolian languages and philology. It would not be exaggerated to say that it is one of the most important discoveries made in recent years. It contains a Persian-Mongolian glossary and a grammatical outline based on the traditional schemes of Arabic grammar. There are not many Arabic-Mongolian and Persian-Mongolian glossaries which are known to science... In this connection, one may ask: what kind of Mongolian language is represented in the Zirni Manuscript...? Is it Middle Mongolian, i.e., the language of the XIII-XV (or XVI) century... or is it Moghol, i.e., the spoken language of the Mongols in Afghanistan? Although Moghol shares some features with Middle Mongolian, there is no doubt that the material contained in the Zirni Manuscript is not Middle Mongolian... [but] Moghol... This does not decrease, however, the value of the manuscript. On the contrary, it makes it still more important, because Middle Mongolian materials are

comparatively abundant, whereas the Moghol language is known insufficiently" (Preliminary Remarks on the Zirmi Manuscript, Nicholas Poppe).

**1961-1964:** see under **ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1962:** [IUW] *Nër tom"ëony tsuvral bichig / bolovsruulsan*, ТШ. Тоївгоо; ёрkhёlsєn, B. Sodnom. Ulaanbaatar; Shinzhlėkh Ukhaany Akademiin khёvlєl, 1962- v.; 22 cm. Shinzhlėkh Ukhaany Akademi (Series). *Nër tom"ëony tsuvral bichig*; v. 1, no. 3, etc. Editor and director varies. Mongolian (Cyrillic script)-Russian dictionary of terms and phrases.

v. 1, no. 3. Malyn bie bütєts

v. 2., no. 2. Khєliin shinzhlєl

v. 2, no. 3. Bichil bütєts sudlalyn (gistologiin) nєr tom"ёo

v. 3, no. 1. Khüikhdiin övchin sudlal

v. 3, no. 2. Ёdiin zasgiin nєr tom"ёony ürgєlzhлєl

v. 3, no. 3. Mєs zaslyn nєr tom"ёo.

**1963a:** [IUW] *Modern Mongolian-English dictionary*, by Ferdinand D. Lessing and John Gombojab Hangin. [Cleveland, Ohio; Micro Photo Div. Bell & Howell], c1963. 4 v. (ix, 1369 p.); 26 cm. "American Council of Learned Societies. Research and studies in Uralic and Altaic languages. Project no. 23." "February, 1963." Photocopy. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

**1963b:** [IUW] *Modern written Mongolian reader; with glossary in the traditional script*, by John G. Hangin. [Washington?; American Council of Learned Societies], 1963. vii, 141 p. Library binding. American Council of Learned Societies. Research and studies in Uralic and Altaic languages. Project; no. 79. "Research ... contract between the United States Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the American Council of Learned Societies. Reproduced from typescript. Bibliography: p. 141. Includes Mongolian-English glossary, pp. 90-140.

"This book is a modern Mongolian reader in the traditional Uigur script with a glossary of about 2500 words planned for students who are familiar with the basic vocabulary and sentence structure of written Mongolian. The purpose of this book is to introduce students to modern written Mongolian and to samples of works of modern Mongolian writers" (Foreword).

**1964a:** [IUW] *Kitad Monggol toli / Öbör Monggol-un Kele Jokiyal Ğajar-un Toli Naiirağulqu Duğuiilang naiirağulba*. 1. keb. First edition. Kökeqota; Öbör Monggol-un Arad-un Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1964. 70, 1750 p.; 21 cm. Chinese (latter also in roman script) and Mongolian. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Chinese-Mongolian dictionary.

**1964b:** [IUW] *Oros-Mongol nєr tom"ëony tol' = Russko-mongol'skiĭ terminologicheskii slovar'* / Ё. Vandui; ёrkhлєkh B. Sodnom. Ulaanbaatar; Khєl Zokhiolyn Khürєlєn; Ulsyn Khєvlєliin Khєrєg Ёrkhлєkh Khoroo, 1964. 560 p.; 23 cm. Mongolian (Cyrillic) and Russian; introductory matter in Mongolian. Terminological dictionary, Russian to Mongolian.

**1965a:** [IUW] *Monggol udq-a-yin juil qubiyagsan toli bicig = 蒙文分类辞典 / [Begejing-ün Monggol Bicig-ün Qoriy-a-aca naiirağulba]. Monggol udq-a-yin juil qubiyagsan toli bicig = Meng wen fen lei ci dian*. 1. keb. First edition. [Begejing]; Ündüsüten-ü Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, [1965]. 22, 830 p.; 14 cm. In Mongolian (Mongolian

script) and Chinese. Mongolian-Chinese dictionary. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

**1965b:** [IUW] モンゴール語基礎500語/ 小沢重男編 *Mongōrugo kiso 1500-go* / Ozawa Shigeo hen. 東京; 大学書林, 昭和 40 [1965]. Tōkyō; Daigaku Shorin, Shōwa 40 [1965]. 123 p.; 18 cm. In Mongolian (Cyrillic script) and Japanese. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Mongolian-Japanese dictionary.

**1965c:** [IUW] *Shinë mongol iapon tol'* = 新蒙日辞典 / 松源一編.  
*Shinë mongol iapon tol'* = *Shin Mō-Nichi jiten* / Abematsu Gen'ichi hen. 大阪:

大阪市外国語大学同窓会印刷所, 昭和 40 [1965]. Ōsaka; Ōsaka-shi Gaikokugo Daigaku Dōsōkai Insatsujo, Shōwa 40 [1965]. xi, 574 p.; 22 cm. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Mongolian-Japanese dictionary.

**1967-1969:** [IUW] *Oros-mongol tol'*; 50 000 *orchim üg* / ᠲᠰ. Damdinsurēn, A. Luvsandēndēv; redaktor, ᠲᠰ. Damdinsurēn. Ulaanbaatar; Būgd Naïramdag Mongol Ard Ulsyn Shinzhlēkh Ukhaany Akademiin Khēl Zokhiolyn Khūrēlēn, 1967-1969. 2 v.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (vol.1, p. 8). Russian-Mongolian dictionary.

**1968:** see under **MANCHU**.

**1969a:** [IUW] 漢蒙字典 / 編纂者哈勒楚倫 = *A Chinese-Mongolian dictionary* / compiled by Harnold Hakanchulu. *Han Meng zi dian* / bian zuan zhe Hakanchulun = *A Chinese-Mongolian dictionary* / compiled by Harnold Hakanchulu. Taipei; Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center, 1969. lxxviii, 1536 p.; 27 cm. Chinese Materials and Research Aids Service Center. Research aids series; no. 5.

**1969b:** [IUW] Mongolian newspaper reader; selections from *Ünen* [by] David C. Montgomery. Bloomington, Research Center for the Language Sciences, Indiana University, 1969. xiii, 203 p. facsim. 23 cm. Original cream-colored wrappers, lettered in black. Uralic and Altaic series; v. 102. Consists of 20 articles in Mongolian from *Ünen*, 1961-66, with English translations and notes. Mongolian-English vocabulary, pp.[145]-203.

"This work has been compiled in order to provide the beginning student of Khalkha-Mongolian with an organized corpus of material which will introduce him to the journalistic manifestation of the modern Mongolian language" (Introduction).

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *A Concise English-Mongolian Dictionary* by John G. Hangin. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1970. Original wrappers. 288 pp. First edition. Indiana University Publications, Uralic and Altaic Series, Vol. 89. This English-Mongolian dictionary was preceded only by a student dictionary published in Ulan Bator in 1968. Second copy: IUW.

**1971:** [IUW] *Mōkogo daijiten, Rikugunshō hensan*. Tōkyō, Kokusho Kankōkai, Shōwa 46 (1971). 2 v. 22 cm. Other contributors: Suzue, Mantarō. Shimonaga, Kenji. Japan. Rikugunshō. 300 copies printed. [1] jōkan, Mō-Wa no bu.[2] gekan, Wa-Mō no bu. Japanese-Mongolian dictionary.

**1973a:** [IUW] *Mongolian vocabulary*, by Stuart H. Buck. [S.l.; s.n., 1973] 269 leaves; 22 cm. In Card binding with label lettered in ink on front cover. "June 1973" and

"Unclassified" on title page. Includes Mongolian-English, ff. 1-269. Reproduced from typescript. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

**1973b:** [IUW] *Niigem uls toriin tovch tol'* / B. Dugèr; redaktor, N. Sharav-Ish. Ulaanbaatar; Ulsyn Khèvlèliin Gazar, 1973. 191 p.; 21 cm. In Russian, with definitions in Mongolian (Cyrillic script). Russian-Mongolian dictionary of political sociology. B-WELLS: From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

**1975a:** [IUW] *蒙汉词典 / 内蒙古教育出版社[编辑]. Meng Han ci dian / Nei Menggu jiao yu chu ban she [bian ji]. 试用本. Shi yong ben. 呼和浩特; 内蒙古教育出版社; 内蒙古新华书店发行, 1975. Huhehaote; Nei Menggu jiao yu chu ban she; Mei Menggu xin hua shu dian fa xing, 1975. 4, 943 p.; 21 cm. Title also in Mongolian: Monggòl Kitad toli bicig. Mongolian-Chinese dictionary.*

**1975b:** [IUW] *Russko-mongolskiĭ razgovornik* / A.B. Denisovich. Moskva; Russkiĭ iazyk, 1975. 112 p.; ill.; 13 cm. Russian-Mongolian dictionary.

**1975c:** [IUW] *A spoken Mongol-English dictionary; with pronunciations in roman scripts* / compiled by Lama Chimpa. Santiniketan; Lama Chimpa, 1975. [8], 556 p.; 23 cm. Contemporary brown half-leather and tan cloth over boards, lettered in gold. "Date of Publication: August 15, 1975" on verso of title page. Bibliography: p. [6] (1st group). Includes Mongolian-English dictionary, pp. 1-556.

"Since I have intended this dictionary as an aid to studying spoken Mongolian, I have paid less attention to [those words] that have passed out of currency and are not used in modern Mongolian. And I have tried to avoid the traditional misinterpretations which occupy a good portion of the earlier bilingual Mongol dictionaries. I also have tried my best to include those new coinages and spellings which have been widely in use in spoken or modern Mongolian. Many of these are left out of even the latest Mongol dictionaries. This dictionary contains about 12000 basic Mongol words which are nearly enough for a daily use of the Mongolian language. The famous academician Professor Rinchen once told me that there were about 700,000 Mongol words. I have no doubt that what he said was true, though a Mongol dictionary of that comprehensiveness is yet to be compiled... There was a shortage of paper supply along with a high price, the entire quantity of paper required for printing the book could not be procured at one time. This will explain why the quality of printing and colour of the pages is uneven. I regret this very much" (Preface).

**1976a:** [IUW] *Alban khèrèg, arkhivyn nèr tomèony tol' bichig; Oros-Mongol, Mongol-Oros khèlèèr = Терминологический словарь делопроизводства и архива МНР; na russko-mongol'skim, mongolo-russkom iazykakh / bolovsruulsan, TŠ. Damdinsürèn, D. Miāgmarsürèn; èrkhèlsèn, B. Sodnom. Alban khèrèg, arkhivyn nèr tomèony tol' bichig; Oros-Mongol, Mongol-Oros khèlèèr = Terminologicheskii slovar' deloproizvodstva i arkhiva MNR; na russko-mongol'skim, mongolo-russkom iazykakh / bolovsruulsan, TŠ. Damdinsürèn, D. Miāgmarsürèn; èrkhèlsèn, B. Sodnom. Ulaanbaatar; Shinzhlēkh ukhaany akademiin khèvlèl, 1976. 204 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 204). In Mongolian (Mongolian script). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Two-way Mongolian-Russian dictionary of bureaucratic terminology.*

**1976b:** [IUW] 汉蒙对照词汇 = *Kitad Monggól üges-ün toli* / [Ündüsüten-ü Keblel-ün Qoriy-a naiiraḡulun kebleḡülbe]. *Han Meng dui zhao ci hui* = *Kitad Monggól üges-ün toli* / [Ündüsüten-ü Keblel-ün Qoriy-a naiiraḡulun kebleḡülbe]. 1. keb. First edition. [Begejing]; Ündüsüten-ü Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1976. 34, 1288 p.; 19 cm. Chinese and Mongolian (Mongolian script). Chinese-Mongolian dictionary.

**1976c [1977]:** [IUW] *Kitad Monggól qaricaḡuluḡsan baiigali-yin sinjilekü uqagan-u nere tomiyan-u toli* = 汉蒙对照自然科学名词术语词典. *Kitad Monggól qaricaḡuluḡsan baiigali-yin sinjilekü uqagan-u nere tomiyan-u toli* = *Han Meng dui zhao zi ran ke xue ming ci shu yu ci dian*. [Kökeqota]; Öbür Monggól-un Surgan Kümüjil-ün Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, [1976] (1977 printing). 37, 700 p.; 21 cm. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Chinese-Mongolian dictionary.

**1977:** [IUW] *Kazakh-Mongol tol'* / B. Bazykhaan; redaktor: Zh. Akhmet, B. Bataa. Ulaanbaatar; BNMAU, Shinzhlekh Ukhaany Akademi Khél Zokhiolyn Khüréélén, 1977. 392 p.; 27 cm. At head of titles: BNMAU, Shinzhlekh Ukhaany Akademi Khél Zokhiolyn Khüréélén = Monghol Khalyq Respublikasy Ghylym Akademiiasynnyng Tīl men Ādebiät Instituty. Kazakh-Mongolian dictionary.

**1978:** [IUW] *Monggól udq-a-yin juil qubiyāḡsan toli bicig* = 蒙文分类辞典. *Monggól udq-a-yin juil qubiyāḡsan toli bicig* = *Meng wen fen lei ci dian*. 2. keb. Second edition. [Begejing]; Ündüsüten-ü Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, [1978]. 10, 406 p.; 19 cm. First ed. published 1956. In Mongolian (Mongolian script) and Chinese. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Mongolian-Chinese dictionary.

**1979a:** [IUW] *A modern Mongolian-English-Japanese dictionary* / D. Tömörtogoo; co-authors, Shigeo Ozawa, Haruo Hasumi. Tokyo; Kaimei Shoin, 1979. 892, 9 p.; 19 cm. Added title in Japanese (romanized) Gendai Mō-Ei-Nichi jiten.

**1979b:** see 1979 under KALMYK-OIRAT.

**1981a:** see 1981 under MANCHU.

**1981b:** [IUW] *Īazyk mongolov Vnutrenneĭ Mongolii; materialy i slovar'* / B.Kh. Todaeva. Moskva; "Nauka," Glavnaia red. vostochnoi lit-ry, 1981. 273 p.; 22 cm. In Mongolian and Russian. At head of title: Akademiia nauk SSSR, Institut vostoковedeniia. Mongolian-Russian dictionary.

**1981c:** see 1981b under MANCHU.

**1982a:** see 1982 under TIBETAN.

**1982b [1983]:** 汉蒙词典 / 内蒙古自治区社会科学院蒙古语言文字研究所. *Han Meng ci dian* / Nei Menggu zi zhi ju she hui ke xue yuan Menggu yu yan wen zi yan jiu suo. 增订本, 第2版. Zeng ding ben, Di 2 ban. 呼和浩特; 内蒙古人民出版社; 内蒙古新华书店发行, 1982 (1983 printing). Huhehaote; Nei Menggu xin hua shu dian fa xing, 1982 (1983 printing). 2240 p.; 21 cm. Title also in Mongolian on t.p. Chinese-Mongolian dictionary.

**1983a:** see under EVENKI.

**1983b:** [IUW] *Gendai Mongorugo jiten* = *Orchin ueiḡn mongol-iāpon khēlniḡ tovch tol'* / Ozawa Shigeo hencho. Dai 1-han. First edition. Tōkyō; Daigaku Shorin, Shōwa 58 [1983]. ix, 681; map; 22 cm. Colophon inserted. Bibliography: p. viii. Japanese-Mongolian dictionary.

**1983c:** [IUW] *Mongolian-English-Russian dictionary of legal terms and concepts*, compiled and edited by W.E. Butler and A.J. Nathanson. The Hague; Boston; M. Nijhoff; Hingham, MA; Distributors for the U.S. and Canada, Kluwer Boston, 1983. xxvii, 718 p.; 25 cm. Uniform series: Studies on socialist legal systems. Includes indexes. "List of legal dictionaries": p. xviii-xxi.

**1984:** [IUW] Монгол-Казах толь / Б. Базылхан = Моңғолша-Қазақша сөздік / Б. Базылхан. *Mongol-Kazakh tol'* / В. Bazylkhan = *Monggholsha-Qazaqsha sözdik* / В. Bazylkhan. Улаанбаатар; Өлгий, 1984. Ulaanbaatar; Ölgii, 1984. 885 p.; 27 cm. Includes short comparative grammars of Kazakh and Mongolian. In Mongolian Cyrillic and Qazaq. Mongolian-Kazakh dictionary.

**1985:** [IUW] *Baiigali gajar jui-yin toli* / [Qasbagatur, Saranbatu naiiraḡulcu orcigulba]. 1. keb. First edition. [Kökeqota]; Öbör Mongḡol-un Arad-un Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1985. 5, 1360 p.; ill.; 21 cm. Mongolian (Mongolian script), with definienda also in Chinese. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Mongolian-Chinese-Mongolian dictionary of geography.

**1986a:** [IUW] *Aktivnyi russko-mongol'skii slovar'-minimum; dlia studentov Meditsinskogo instituta* / S.M. Tšyrenova. Ulan-Bator; Izd-vo uchebnoi lit-ry MNO MNR, 1986. 55 p.; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 6). Russian-Mongolian dictionary of medicine.

**1986b:** [IUW] *Monggo minyojip (oe)* / Pak Sang-gyu yökchö. Söul T'ükpyölsi; Asea Munhwasa, 1986. vii, 218 p.; 24 cm. Original reddish-brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Ural-Alt'ai innum ch'ongsö; che 1-chip, 2. Mongolian folksongs, with Mongolian-English glossary, pp. 155-254.

**1986c:** [IUW] *Mongol-oros-angli tol' = Mongol'sko-russko-angliiskii slovar' = Mongolian-Russian-English dictionary* / Tš. Tšedendamba. Ulaanbaatar; BNMAU ABIA-ny Surakh bichig, setgüüliin negdsen redaktsyn gazar, 1986. 331 p.; 27 cm. Original blue quarter-cloth and yellow front paper, white rear paper over boards. Front cover lettered and decorated in black, spine lettered in silver, rear cover unlettered, with light green endpapers. Includes Mongolian-Russian-English, pp. 1-[332].

**1987a:** [IUW] *German-Mongol övriin tol'* / G. Luvsan; êrkhêlsên Choï. Luvsanzhav. Ulaanbaatar; BNMAU Ardyn Bolovsrolyn Īamny Surakh bichig, setgüüliin negdsen redaksiin gazar, 1987. 263 p.; 17 cm. German-Mongolian dictionary.

**1987b [1992]:** [IUW] 简明畜牧词典. *Mongolian. Jian ming xu mu ci dian. Mongolian. Malaju aquiyin tobci toli* / [Ġansu-yin Tariyalang-un Yeke Surgaḡuli-yin Malaju Aquiyin Salburi ḡool naiiraḡulba; Böke, Debsiltü orcigulba]. 1. keb. First edition. [Kökeqota]; Öbör Mongḡol-un Arad-un Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1987 (1992 printing). 83, 787 p.; ill.; 21 cm. Translation made on the basis of a 1979 edition of the Jian ming xu mu ci dian. Includes index. In Mongolian (Mongolian script); definienda also in Chinese; Chinese index. Mongolian-Chinese dictionary of animal culture.

**1987c:** [IUW] *Mal êmnêlêg, mal azh akhuin nêr tom'ëony Oros-Mongol tol'; Russko-Mongol'skii terminologicheskii slovar' po veterinarii i zhivotnovodstvu* / B. Kuke, Sh. Tšêrêv; redaktorlasan, M. Tömörzhav. Ulaanbaatar; BNMAU Ardyn Bolovsrolyn Īamny Surakh Bichig, Setgüüliin Negdsen Redaktsyn Gazar, 1987. 500 p.; 21 cm. Includes errata sheet. Russian-Mongolian dictionary of animal culture.

**1987d:** [IUW] *Mongol khêlnii dasgaltai unshikh bichig = Kniga dlia chteniia (teksty i uprazhneniia dlia inostrantsev, izuchaiushchikh mongol'skii iazyk) = Mongolian*

*reader with exercises for foreign learners* / G. Badan, D. Battulga; redaktor L. Lkhagva. Ulaanbaatar; BNMAU, Ardyn Bolovsrolын ҮАмны Surakh bichig, сэтгүүлийн нэгдсэн редактын газар, 1987. 151 p.; 22 cm. Includes a dictionary of words and phrases in Mongolian, Russian and English. Includes bibliographical references.

**1987e:** [IUW] *Mongol khelshinzhléliin onolyn zarim asuudal; [khelniñ nêrlêkh, mèdeelêkh, kharilt'sakh dokhio* / G. Zhambalsürên; redaktor S. Galsan. Ulaanbaatar; Shinzhlekh Ukhaany Akademiin khêvlêl, 1987. 118 p.; 22 cm. Includes summaries in Russian and English and a dictionary of linguistic terms in Mongolian, Russian and English. Bibliography: p. 81-87.

**1987f:** [IUW] *语言学名词术语 / 内蒙古自治区名词术语委员会审定*; [Sungdui, Rasidongrub, Sodubilig]. *Yu yan xue ming ci shu yu / Nei Menggu Zizhiqu ming ci shu yu wei yuan hui shen ding*; [Sungdui, Rasidongrub, Sodubilig]. 第1版.

Di 1 ban. First edition. [呼和浩特]; 内蒙古教育出版社, 1987. [Kökeqota]; Nei Menggu jiao yu chu ban she, [1987]. 3, [2], 7, 159 p.; 19 cm. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Chinese-Mongolian dictionary of linguistic terms.

**1988a:** [IUW] *Bankny azhillagaand kholbogdoltoï oros mongol tovch tol' / O. Niamsürên; redaktor N. ҮAnzan. Ulaanbaatar; Ulsyn khêvléliin газар, 1988. 204 p.; 20 cm. Russian-Mongolian dictionary of banks and banking.*

**1988b:** [IUW] *BNMAU dakh' Mongol khelniñ nutgiin aialguuny tol' bichig / B. Amarzhargal, Zh. TSoloo, G. Gangogtokh; [nauchny rukovoditel', A. Luvsandêndêv]. Ulaanbaatar; BNMAU-yu ShUa Khel Zokhiolyn Khurêelên, 1988- .v.; 23 cm. Contents: 1. Khalkh aialgun. 2. Oïrd aialgun. 3. Buriat aialguu. Mongolian-Russian dialect dictionary.*

**1988c:** [IUW] *地理学名词术语 / 内蒙古自治区名词术语委员会审定 (编号03); [主编松迪, 拉西东日布, 曹都; 内蒙古教育出版社编辑]. Di li xue ming ci shu yu / Nei Menggu Zizhiqu ming ci shu yu wei yuan hui shen ding (bian hao 03); [zhu bian Songdi, Laxidongribu, Caodou; Nei Menggu jiao yu chu ban she bian ji]. Di 1 ban. First edition. [Kökeqota]; Nei Menggu jiao yu chu ban she; Nei Menggu xin hua shu dian fa xing, 1988. 2, 3, 12, 755 p., [2] folded leaves; 19 cm. In Chinese and Mongolian (Mongolian script). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Chinese-Mongolian dictionary of geography.*

**1988d:** [IUW] *Краткий иллюстрированный русско-англо-монгольский словарь по машиностроению / V. V. Sharts = The concise illustrated Russian-English-Mongolian dictionary of mechanical engineering / Vladimir V. Shvarts = Mashin tekhnikiin zuragt Oros Angli Mongol tovch tol' / V.V. Shvarts; redaktor, TSo. Shagdarsürên. Kratkii illiustrirovannyi russko-anglo-mongol'skii slovar' po mashinostroeniïu / V. V. Sharts = The concise illustrated Russian-English-Mongolian dictionary of mechanical engineering / Vladimir V. Shvarts = Mashin tekhnikiin zuragt Oros Angli Mongol tovch tol' / V.V. Shvarts; redaktor, TSo. Shagdarsürên. Ulaanbaatar; ShUA-iin Khêvlêkh Uïldvêr, 1988. 315 p.; ill.; 24 cm. Uniform series: Ulsyn Nêr Tom"ëony Komissyn mèdeê; no. 140-143. Preface and table of contents also in English and Russian. Includes bibliographical references (p. 312) and indexes. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.*

**1988e:** [IUW] *Monggól iges-ün ijağur-un toli* / [Secencoğtu naiirağulba; Rincinkava suyuldu kinaba]. Kòkegota; Obòr Monggól-un Arad-un Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1988. 20, 2972 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 2967-2972). In Mongolian (Mongolian script; definienda also in IPA). Mongolian-Chinese dictionary.

**1988f:** [IUW] 科学单位词典. Mongolian. *Ke xue dan wei ci dian. Mongolian Sinjilekü uqağan-u nigeci-yin toli* / Bayan orciğulqu naiirağulba. 1. Keb First edition. [Kòkeqota]; Obòr Monggól-un Arad-un Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, [1988]. x, 42, 812 p.; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. vii-viii) and indexes. In Mongolian (Mongolian script), with some vocabulary from various languages. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

**1988g:** [IUW] *Wörterbuch Mongolisch-Deutsch* / von Hans-Peter Vietze; unter Mitarbeit von Klaus Koppe, Gabriele Nagy und Tumenbajaryn Daschzed. 1. Aufl. First edition. Leipzig; Verlag Enzyklopädie, c1988. 417 p.; 24 cm. Original blue and red cloth over boards, lettered in white. Includes Mongolian-German dictionary, pp. [1]-276.

"The short Mongolian-German dictionary presented here is intended as an aid in the study of the modern Mongolian language. It can also help those who know some Mongolian to translate simple texts [into German]. The dictionary includes everyday colloquial Mongolian" (Compiler's Foreword, tr: BM).

**1988h:** [IUW] 哲学名词术语 / 内蒙古自治区名词术语委员会审定. *Zhe xue ming ci shu yu* / Nei Menggu Zizhiqu ming ci shu yu wei yuan hui shen ding. 1. keb. First edition. [Dongliyu?; Obòr Monggól-un Surgan Kümüjil-ün Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1988.] 3, 13, 454 p.; 19 cm. Uniform series: 汉蒙对照名词术语丛书 (Nei Menggu jiao yu chu ban she) Han Meng dui zhao ming ci .shu yu cong shu (Nei Menggu jiao yu chu ban she). In Chinese and Mongolian (Mongolian script). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Chinese-Mongolian dictionary of philosophy.

**1989a:** [IUW] *Oros-Mongol surgaltyn tol'*; 5,000 üg / G. Ochirbat, T. Pélzhid. Moskva; "Oros Khél"; Ulaanbaatar; BNMAU-yn Soël ĪAam Ulsyn Khèvlèiïn Gazar, 1989. 346 p.; 23 cm. Title on added t.p.: Russko-mongol'skiï uchebnyï slovar'. Russian-Mongolian dictionary.

**1989b:** [IUW] *Russko-mongol'skiï slovar' po estestvennonauchnym distsiplinam; fizika, khimiia, matematika, nachertatel'naia geometriia, cherchenie, biologiiia; okolo 11,000 terminov* / [avtory N.S. Kuznetsov ... et al.]. Moskva; "Russkiï iazyk", 1989. 192 p.; 20 cm. Russiand-Mongolian dictionary of science.

**1990a:** [IUW] *Édiïn zasgiïn nér tomëny tol'*; *Oros-Mongol* / D. Niam-Osor. Ulaanbaatar; Ulsyn Khèvlèiïn Gazar, 1990. 351 p.; 21 cm. On added t.p.: Slovar' èkonomicheskikh terminov; russko-mongol'skiï. Russian-Mongolian dictionary of economics.

**1990b:** [IUW] *Filosofiïn tol'* / [redaktsiïn kollegi, Ts. Balkhaazhav ... et al.]. Ulaanbaatar; Ulsyn Khèvlèiïn Gazar, 1990. 584 p.; 22 cm. Russian-Mongolian dictionary of philosophical terms.

**1990c:** [IUW] 汉蒙名词术语分类词典. 自然科学部分 /

《汉蒙名词术语分类词典》编纂委员会编 = [Kitad Monggól ner-e tomyian-u juil qubiyagsan toli. Bayigali-yin sinjilekü uqağan-u bülüg / "Kitad Monggól Ner-e Tomiyan-

u Jüil Qubiyagsan Toli" Nayirağulqu Komis nayirağulba]. *Han Meng ming ci shu yu fen lei ci dian. Zi ran ke xue bu fen / "Han Meng ming ci shu yu fen lei ci dian" bian zuan wei yuan hui bian* = [Kitad Mongğol ner-e tomiyan-u jüil qubiyagsan toli. Bayigali-yin sinjilekü uqağan-u büliig / "Kitad Mongğol Ner-e Tomiyan-u Jüil Qubiyagsan Toli"

Nayirağulqu Komis nayirağulba]. 呼和浩特; 内蒙古人民出版社, 1990. Huhehaote; Nei Menggu ren min chu ban she, 1990. 10, 2218 pages; 21 cm Includes indexes. Chinese and Mongolian (Mongolian in Mongolian script). Chinese-Mongolian dictionary of science.

**1990d:** [IUW] 蒙古语族语言词典 / 孫竹主编; 照那斯图 ... [et al.] 编著.

*Menggu yu zu yu yan ci dian* / Sun Zhu zhu bian; Zhaonasitu ... [et al.] bian zhu. 第1版.

Di 1 ban. 西宁市; 青海人民出版社, 1990. Xining Shi; Qinghai ren min chu ban she, 1990. 844 p.; 27 cm. Chinese, Mongolian (Mongolian script and IPA) and English. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Mongolian-Chinese dictionary of Mongolian dialects.

**1990e:** [IUW] *Muzzy little dictionary; Angli khēlniī khichēliin tol' bichig* / [zokhiogch, D. Sērgēlēn; zurag chimēglēliig, P. Tōmōrpūrēv]. [Ulaanbaatar; Ulsyn khēvlēliin gazar, 1990.] 48 p.; ill. (some col.); 21 cm. In Mongolian (Cyrillic script) and English. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Mongolian-English Juvenile dictionary.

**1990f:** [IUW] *Russko-mongol'skiĭ razgovornik* / G.A. Sorokin, D. Badarch. Moskva; Russkiĭ iazyk; Ulan-Bator; Gosizdat MNR, 1990. 193 p.; 17 cm. Russian-Mongolian dictionary of conversation and phrases.

**1991:** see under **BURIAT**.

**1992:** [IUW] *Anggili Mongğol tobci toli* / Cōi. Lubsangjab; Ca. Sumiy-a. Ulağanbağatur; Mongğol Bicig Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1992. 221 p.; 20 cm. Cover title: *English Mongolian dictionary*. English and Mongolian (Cyrillic script; title in Mongolian script). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

**1993a:** [IUW] 蒙日英辞典; 今までの辞書にない単語 / 北村彰秀 = *Mongolian-Japanese-English dictionary; of words which are not contained in other dictionaries. Mō-Nichi-Ei jiten; ima made no jisho ni nai tango* / Kitamura Akihide = *Mongolian-Japanese-English dictionary; of words which are not contained in other dictionaries*. Ulan-Bator [Mongolia]; Akihide Kitamura, 1993. vi, 56 p.; 21 cm. Mongolian-Japanese-English dictionary.

**1993b:** [IUW] *Mongol ungar tovch tol' Zurgaan miangat'* R. Zhagvaral D. Kara nar = *Mongol magyar szójegyzék* / R. Dzsagvaral és Kara György. [Budapest]; Nemzeti Tankönyvkiadó; ELTE Bölcsészettudományi Kar, 1993. 303 p.; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 4-5). Mongolian-Hungarian dictionary.

**1993c:** [IUW] *A new English-Mongolian dictionary = Shinè Angli-Mongol tol' /* by D. Altangerel; [editor-in-chief, Caroline Humphrey]. 1st ed. [Ulaanbaatar; Krasnoyarsky Rabochy, c1993.]. v, 601 p.; ill.; 21 cm. Original dark blue paper over boards, lettered in red and decorated in yellow. English and Mongolian (Cyrillic script). No preliminary material. Includes English-Mongolian, pp. 1-595. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

**1994a:** [IUW] *Angli-Mongol-Oros khuul' zuin tol' = English-Mongolian-Russian legal dictionary = Anglo-Mongolo-Russkii iuridicheskii slovar'* / S. Narangèrèl. Ulaanbaatar; Mongolian Vassa Co., 1994. 455 p.; 24 cm. In English, Mongolian, and Russian.

**1994b:** [IUW] *Mongol elements in Manchu* / by William Rozycki. Bloomington, Ind.; Indiana University, Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies, 1994. 255 p.; 24 cm. Uralic and Altaic series; v. 157. Includes bibliographical references (p. 249-255) and index. Manchu-Mongol.

**1995a:** [IUW] *Angli-Mongol èmnèlgiin tol' bichig* / ᠲᠰ. Lkhagvasürèn; [khīanan zasvarlasan È. Pürèvdavaa]. Ulaanbaatar; Mongol Ulsyn Anagaakh Ukhaany Ikh Sarguul', 1995. 296 p.; 22 cm. English-Mongolian medical dictionary. Added t.p. in English.

**1995b:** [IUW] *Mongol angli tol' / zokhiogch*, ᠲᠰ. Gombosürèn, N. Tüvdènniām; khīanasan, ᠲᠰ. Gombosürèn. Ulaanbaatar; ["Naīman-Od" kompani], 1995. 197 p.; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 3). In Mongolian (Cyrillic script). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Mongolian-English dictionary.

**1996a:** [IUW] *Erten-ü Monggöl kelen-ü sudulul / ᠰongqor jokiyaba*. 1. keb. [Kökeqota]; Öbör Monggöl-un Surgan Kümüjil-ün Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, [1996]. 4, 806 p.; ill., port.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references. In Mongolian (Mongolian script), with some Chinese. Mongolian-Middle Mongolian-Chinese dictionary.

**1996b:** [IUW] *Khögzhmīn onolyn nēr tom'ëony khuraanguī taiḷbar tol'; Oros-Mongol, Mongol-Oros / Natsagiin Zhantsannorov*; redaktor Zh. Badraa, ᠲᠰ. Ulaanbaatar; [s.n.], 1996. 140 p.; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 139-140). Mongolian-Russian and Russian-Mongolian terminological dictionary of music theory.

**1996c:** [IUW] *Mal èmnèlgiin nēr tom'ëony gurban khèlnī taiḷbar tol'; 50000 garuī ügtèi* / B. Kukè, Sh. ᠲᠰèrèv; redaktor, K. Chuluunkhishig. Ulaanbaatar; [s.n.], 1996. 1111 p.; 19 cm. "Khaīrt ègch B. Bèlgèègiinkhèè gègèèn dursgald." Includes bibliographical references (p. 1097-1110). Mongolian; Cyrillic script; Latin, and Russian. Mongolian-Latin-Russian dictionary of veterinary medicine.

**1996d:** [IUW] *Mongol ĪApon khèlnīi ĩaria* / M. Khashimoto, È. Pürèvzhav, Zh. Tuīaa; èrkhèlsèn, M. Khashimoto. Ulaanbaatar; ["Öngöt khèvlèl" kompani], 1996. 161 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 161). Mongolian (Cyrillic script) and Japanese (roman and vernacular). Mongolian-Japanese dictionary of conversation and phrases.

**1997a:** [LILLYbm] *Mongolian-English Dictionary*, compiled by Charles Bawden. London & New York: Kegan Paul International, 1997. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and with publisher's device in silver; d.j. bright dark blue and white, lettered and decorated in red, yellow and black. Pp. [4] i ii-iv, 1 2-595 596. First edition. Mongolian [Cyrillic script]-English, pp. [1]-596, including addenda. Charles Bawden was Professor Emeritus of Mongolian at the University of London when the book appeared. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary of the modern Mongolian language has been compiled over the last thirty years by the method of reading contemporary printed material and evaluating words and phrases within their actual context... The dictionary contains about twenty-six and a half thousand main entries" (from the front inner flap of the d.j.). "In compiling this

dictionary I have avoided using earlier dictionaries as a source for keywords... It would probably serve no useful purpose to provide a list of the publications I have used, as most of them are unlikely to be widely available, but... they include newspapers, popular magazines, handbooks on such subjects as animal husbandry, botany, zoology, history, geography, medicine, magic, hunting, music, arts and crafts and so on, as well as some fiction. I have, though, relied considerably, as one can only do, on definitions and equivalents given in existing dictionaries and technical vocabularies... Completeness is an illusory ideal... It is some fifty years now since the Cyrillic script was adapted to the Mongolian language" (Preface).

**1997b:** [IUW] *Yapon Monggöl sin-e toli* / Bai Jin Ġang, Boo Men Liyang, Mônggôngerel nayiragulba. 1. keb. First edition. [Kókeqot-a]; Öbör Monggöl-un Suyul-un Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1997. 4, [1], 1549 p.; 21 cm. Japanese-Mongolian dictionary (Mongolian in Mongolian and Cyrillic script).

**1998?:** [IUW] *Angli-mongol tol' = Mongol-angli tol'; sètgiülch, khèvlèl mèdèèlliin azhiltan nart zoriulav* / Т.С. Dashdondov; redaktor, Т.С. Ёнхбат. Ulaanbaatar; Mongolyn khèvlèliin khürèèlèn, [1998?]. 233 p.; 17cm. Added title page: *English-Mongolian dictionary; for journalists and media workers. Mongolian-English dictionary. Sètgiülch tany shirèèniï nom*; 3. Includes bibliographical references (p. 232).

**1998a:** [IUW] *Angli-Mongol tol' / Damdinsürèngiñ Altangerèl*; redaktor Zhim Khaffmann, Pürèvbaatarын Chimgèè] = *English-Mongolian dictionary* / by Damdinsurengiin Altangerel. New ed. [Ulaanbaatar]; Interpress Publishing & Printing Co., 1998. 581 p.; ill.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 2). English and Mongolian; Cyrillic script.

**1998b:** [IUW] *Dictionary = Tol' bichig = Wörterbuch; Mongol, Deutsch, Monggöl, English* / projekt leading, F.W. Frenz; layout, editorship, Katrin Kell. [Ulaanbaatar]; Mongolian State University of Agriculture; [Germany?]; Fachhochschule Weihenstephan, c1998. 108 p. in various pagings; ports.; 16 x 22 cm. Mongolian; Cyrillic and roman script; German, and English; pref. in Mongolian; Mongol script and German. Mongolian-German-English dictionary.

**1998c:** [IUW] *English-Mongolian dictionary; about 23000 terms & expressions and word combinations* / B. Bold, N. Buren, R. Haltar. Ulaanbaatar: Khudaldaq Üildvèriin Dèed Surguul', 1998. 495 p.; 21 cm. Original pink cloth over boards, spine lettered in black; with light blue cloth panel pasted on front, lettered, decorated and illustrated in black, with a teacher conferring with two students. English and Mongolian; prefatory matter in Mongolian (Cyrillic) only. Includes English-Mongolian dictionary, pp. 6-479.

**1998d:** [IUW] *Mongol-magyar kéziszótár / szerkesztette, Kara György = Монгол-Мажар товч толь / эмхэтгэсэн нь Хардорж. Mongol-magyar kéziszótár / szerkesztette, Kara György = Mongol-Mazhar tovch tol' / émkhètégésèn n' Khardorz.* Budapest; Terebess Kiadó, 1998. xviii, 758 pages; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (pages ix-xiii). Mongolian (Cyrillic)-Hungarian dictionary.

**1999 [2002]:** [IUW] *新蒙汉语词典 = Sin-e Monggöl Kitad toli = Shinè Mongol - Khîatad tol' / 《新蒙汉语词典》编委会编. Xin Meng Han ci dian = Sin-e Monggöl Kitad toli = Shinè Mongol - Khîatad tol' / "Xin Meng Han ci dian" bian wei hui bian. 第1版. Di*

1 ban. First edition. 北京; 商务印书馆, 2002. Beijing; Shang wu yin shu guan, 2002. 3, 1878 p.; 21 cm. Reprint. Originally published: 1st ed. Beijing; Shang wu yin shu guan, 1999. Mongolian-Chinese dictionary.

**1999a:** [IUW] *Angli khèlnii khèvshmèl khèllègiin tovch tol' = A concise dictionary of English idioms* / G. Dashdavaa; ТS. Sum"iaa. Ulaanbaatar; [s.n.], 1999. 99 p.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 1). English and Mongolian; Cyrillic script.

**1999b:** [IUW] *Angli-Mongol, Mongol-Angli mal azh akhuin düimèn* / N. Dorzhgotov; utgalsan ТS. Sum"iaa = *English-Mongol, Mongol-English animal husbandry glossary* / edited by Ts. Sumya. Ulaanbaatar "T&U Printing" KhKhK, 1999. 271 p.; 15 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 2). English and Mongolian; Cyrillic script.

**1999c:** [IUW] *Monggol Kitad toli* / Öbör Monggöl-un Yeke Surgaḡuli-yin Monggöl Sudulul-un Kuriyeleng-ün Monggöl Kele Bicig Sudulqu Ğacar; [qarigucagsan naiiraḡuluḡci, Ğoncoq]. 1. keb. First edition. Kökeqota; Öbör Monggöl-un Yeke Surgaḡuli-yin Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, 1999. 30, 1519 p.; 21 cm. "Nemen jasaḡsan debter." Mongolian and Chinese (Mongolian in Mongolian script). Mongolian-Chinese dictionary.

**1999d:** [IUW] *Nihongo Mongorugo jiten = ĪApon Mongol tol'* / Arai Shinichi, Balsangiin Sérzhav; khīanan tokhiolduulsan, Arai Shinichi, Natsagiin ТSērendorzh, Uchida Takashi. Ulaanbaatar; ["Interpress" khèvlèliin kompani], 1999. [20], 729 p.; maps; 27 cm. Includes bibliographical references (1st group, p. [19]). Japanese and Mongolian Cyrillic script. Japanese-Mongolian dictionary.

**2000?:** [IUW] *Mongol-ĪApon tol' bichig* / D. Battuul, ТS. Fumiko. [Ulaanbaatar?; s.n., 2000?] 86 p.; 30 cm. In Mongolian and Japanese (Mongolian in Cyrillic script). Mongolian-Japanese dictionary of conversation and phrases.

**2000a:** [IUW] *Angli-Oros-Mongol zakh zèel sudlalyn tol'* / [zokhiogchid, B. Ènebish, B. Anar] = *English-Russian-Mongolian marketing dictionary* / [by B. Enebish, B. Anar]. Ulaanbaatar; [s.n.], 2000. 36 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p.

**2000b:** [IUW] *Biznesiin Angli-Mongol taiḡbar tol'-lavlakh; Angli-Mongol, Mongol-Angli* / Dügèrzhavyn Gotov; khīanan tokhiolduulsan, P. Shürchuluu. Ulaanbaatar; ["Sogoo nuur" KhKhK], 2000. 178 p.; ill.; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 178) and index. In English and Mongolian; Cyrillic script. The English business term, with definition in English, followed by the Mongolian equivalent, with definition in Mongolian.

**2000c:** [IUW] *Buddyn shashin, soèlyn taiḡbar tol'* / [toliḡg zokhiogchid, Sh. Choīmaa ... (et al.)]. Ulaanbaatar; Mongol Ulsyn Ikh Surguul', 2000. 2 v.; ill. (1 col.); 21 cm. Dictionary of Buddhist culture. Buddyn sudlal; tsuvral 1-2. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. In Mongolian (Cyrillic script) and Tibetan; includes some romanized Sanskrit; annotations chiefly in Mongolian. Mongolian-Tibetan Dictionary of Buddhism.

**2000d:** [IUW] *Mongol'sko-russkii slovar' = Mongol-oros tol'; okolo 50 tysiaçh slov i slovochochestanii* / ĪUrii Kruchkin. Ulan-Bator; ["Admon" kompani], 2000. 2 v. (763 p.); 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. [8]). Mongolian (Cyrillic script)-Russian dictionary.

**2000e:** [IUW] *Orchin tsagiin ĪApon-Mongol tol' bichig* / Aleksandryn Tùmènzhargal; redaktor, Nakamura Katsukhiko. [Ulaanbaatar]; Zokhiogchiin zövshöörölgüi ènékhüü nomyg olshruulakh dakhin khèvlèkhiḡ khuuliar khoriglono,

[2000]. 240 p.; ill.; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 240). Japanese-Mongolian dictionary.

**2001a:** see under **TIBETAN**.

**2001b:** see under **TIBETAN**.

**2001c:** [IUW] *Bol'shoi akademicheskii mongol'sko-russkii slovar' v chetyrekh tomakh; okolo 70000 slov / pod obshchei redaktsiei A. Luvsandendeva i TS. TSedendamba, otv. redaktor, G. TS. Piurbeev. Moskva; "Academia", 2001- 4 v.; 27 cm. Includes bibliographical references (v. 1, p. xxvii). Incomplete contents: Tom 1. A-G; Tom 2. D-O; Tom 4. KH-IA. Mongolian-Russian dictionary.*

**2001d:** [IUW] *English Mongolian dictionary of hotel terminology = Zochid buudlyn ug khellëgiin Angli-Mongol tol' / Borzhigon Choizhinzhavyn Ochirsukh; shüütgën niagtlasan Lodongiin Tüdev. Ulaanbaatar; [Printed by ... Interpress Publishing & Printing Co., 2001. 279 p.; ill.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 279). English and Mongolian; (Cyrillic script). Terms by category; includes pattern conversations.*

**2001e:** [IUW] *Frants-Mongol khelniü övörmöts khellëgiin tol' / Baldangiin Khënmëdëkh; khianan tokhiolduulsan, TSëveliin Shagdarsüren. Ulaanbaatar; [Urlakh ërdëm khëvlëliin gazar], 2001. 237 p.; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 237). French-Mongolian (Cyrillic script) dictionary.*

**2001f:** [IUW] 汉蒙惯用语词典 = *Kitad Monggol kebsimel kelelge-yin toli / S. Erdemtü naiirağulba. Han Meng guan yong yu ci dian = Kitad Monggol kebsimel kelelge-yin toli / S. Erdemtü naiirağulba. 1. keb. First edition. [Kökeqota]; Öbör Monggol-un Surgan Kümüjil-ün Keblel-ün Qoriy-a, [2001]. [5], 24, 497 p.; 20 cm. Chinese-Mongolian (Mongolian script) dictionary of terms and phrases. Indexes in Mongolian and Chinese.*

**2001g:** [IUW] *Mongol-Angli övörmöts khëlts, khellëgiin tol' = Mongolian-English dictionary of idioms / TS. Dashdondov. 1. Khëvlël. First edition. Ulaanbaatar; MONSUDAR khëvlëliin gazar, c2001. 366 p.; 15 cm. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.*

**2001h:** [IUW] *Orchin tsagiin Mongol khelniü öiröltsoo utgat ügiin tol' bichig; Mongol, IApon, Angliar taibarlasan = 現代モンゴル語類義語辞典; 蒙・和・英文説明付 = Dictionary of synonyms in modern Mongolian; explained in Mongolian, Japanese and English / 北村彰秀. Orchin tsagiin Mongol khelniü öiröltsoo utgat ügiin tol' bichig; Mongol, IApon, Angliar taibarlasan = Gendai Mongorugo ruigigo jiten; Mō-Wa-Eibun setsumeï tsuki = Dictionary of synonyms in modern Mongolian; explained in Mongolian, Japanese and English / Kitamura Akihide. Ulaanbaatar; "Nakhia" KhKhK, 2001. 146 p.; ill.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 3). Mongolian (Cyrillic script), Japanese, and English.*

**2002a:** [IUW] *English-Mongolian dictionary of idioms / Chulundorj Dashdavaa. Warsaw; Academic Pub. House Dialog, 2002. 189 p.; 21 cm. Uniform series: Oriental languages. Includes bibliographical references (p. 188-189).*

**2002b:** [IUW] *English-Mongolian student's dictionary, compiled by R. Tsenden-Ish; edited by T. Naran. 1st ed. [Ulaanbaatar; "Sërgëlen" KhKhK,] 2002. 163 p.; 15 cm. English and Mongolian (Cyrillic script).*

**2002c:** [IUW] 蒙學三書의蒙古語研究 / 李聖揆. *Monghak samsō ūi Monggoō yōn'gu* / Yi Sōng-gyu. Sōul; Tan'guk Taehakkyo Ch'ulp'anbu, 2002. 410 pages; 23 cm. Tongyanghak Yōn'guso yōn'gu ch'ongsō; 4. Based on the author's dissertation (doctoral - Sōnggyun'wan Taehakkyo, 1998). Includes bibliographical references (pages 394-395) and index. Korean-Mongolian dictionary.

**2002d:** [IUW] *Mongolian English dictionary; illustrated compact edition* / [chief editor, Chuluunbaatar Ganhuuyag]. 1st ed. Ulaanbaatar; Project Monendic, 2002. 941, 53 p.; col. ill.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 933).

**2003a:** [IUW] *Angli Mongol tol'*; 130 000 orchim ūgtēi / Ё. Chinbat. 2nd, rev. ed. Ulaanbaatar; [s.n.], 2003. 1516 p.; 30 p. Cover title: *English Mongolian dictionary*.

**2003b:** see **2003** under **TIBETAN**.

**2003c:** [IUW] *Délèntniŭ angilal zūi, angilbaryn Mongol nēr tom"ëo; latin-mongol-angli-oros* / bolovsruulsan, S. Dulamtsērēn; ērkhēlsēn, ᠮᠤᠰ. ᠣᠨᠣᠷᠪᠠᠶᠠᠨ, N. Manibazar. Ulaanbaatar; [s.n.], 2003- v. <1>; 22 cm. Series: Ulsyn Nēr Tom"ëony Komissyn mēdēē; no. 148. Dictionary of mammals. Entries according to Linnean terminology. Includes bibliographical references (v. 1, p. 70-71) and indexes for each language. In Mongolian (Cyrillic script), Latin, English, and Russian.

**2003d:** [IUW] *English-Mongolian & Mongolian-English dictionary of Buddhist terminology = Angli-Mongol, Mongol-Angli Burkhany shashny nēr tom"ëony tol'* / Khatagin Go. Akim; [ariutgan shūūsēn N. Dorzhgotov]. Ulaanbaatar; [Ganprint KhKhK], 2003. 101 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 99-100). English and Mongolian (Cyrillic script).

**2003e:** see **2003** under **ASIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**2003f:** [IUW] *Nihongo-Mongorugo, Mongorugo-Nihongo hōritsu yōgo jiten = ĪApon-Mongol, Mongol-ĪApon khuul' zūin nēr tom"ëony tol' bichig* / L. Ēnkhsaīkhan; khīānan tokhiolduulsan, B. Baīarsaīkhan, B. Saīnzaīāaa. Ulaanbaatar; [Khēvlēliin ADMON kompani], 2003. 505 p.; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. [3]-[4]). In Japanese and Mongolian (Cyrillic script).; pref. in Japanese. Japanese-Mongolian legal dictionary.

**2003g:** [IUW] 新编汉蒙词典 = Шинэ Хятад-Монгол толь / зохиогч Ц. Ганбаатар, А. Гаваа; редактор Ж. Баясах. *Shinē Khiatad-Mongol tol'* = [*Xin bian Han Meng ci dian*] / ᠮᠤᠰ. Ganbaatar, A. Gavaa; redaktor Zh. Baīāsakh. Улаанбаатар; Монгол Улсын Их Сургууль, 2003. Ulaanbaatar; Mongol Ulsyn Ikh Surguul', 2003. 6, 3, 542 pages; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical reference (page 4, first gr.). Chinese-Mongolian dictionary.

**2004a:** [IUW] Англи-Монгол, Монгол-Англии хураангуй толь = *English-Mongolian, Mongolian-English mini dictionary* / Пүрэвийн Увш, Лэгдэнгийн Цэрэнчунт; редактор, Доктор Петер К. Марш. *Angli-Mongol, Mongol-Anglii khuraanguī tol'* = *English-Mongolian, Mongolian-English mini dictionary* / Pūreviīn Uvsh, Lēgdēngiīn ᠮᠤᠰᠡᠷᠡᠨᠴᠢᠨᠲᠤ; redaktor, Doktor Peter K. Marsh. Хоёр дахь хэвлэл Khoēr dakh' khēvlēl. Улаанбаатар; [[publisher not identified], 2004. Ulaanbaatar; [publisher not identified], 2004. 304 pages; 11 cm. English-Mongolian, Mongolian-English mini dictionary.

**2004b:** [IUW] *Angli-Oros-Mongol geologiīn tol'* = *Anglo-Russko-Mongol'skiī geologicheskii slovar'* = *English-Russian-Mongolian dictionary of geology; Oros-Angli-*

*Mongol geologiïn tol' = Russko-Anglo-Mongol'skiï geologicheskii slovar' = Russian-English-Mongolian dictionary of geology* / Sod. Oïuungèrèl, L. Zhargal, S. Dashdavaa. Ulaanbaatar; [MUIS-iin Khèvlèkh uïldvèrt khèvlèv], 2004. 517 p.; 21 cm. Russian-English-Mongolian dictionary of geology.

**2004c:** [IUW] *Khèlshinzhilèliin nèr tom"ëony khuraanguï tol'; mongol-oros-angli* / D. Tömörtogoo. 1. Khèvlèl. First edition. Ulaanbaatar; [ADMON kompani], 2004. vi, 266 p.; 21 cm. Added title page: *Concise dictionary of linguistics*. Includes bibliographical references (p. 244-248), resources for studying Asian languages (p. 157-261) and indexes. Mongolian-Russian-English dictionary of linguistics.

**2005 [2007]:** [IUW] 汉蒙词典 = *Monggol Kitad toil* /

[内蒙古自治区社会科学院蒙古语言文字研究所編]. *Han Meng ci dian = Monggol Kitad toli* / [Nei Menggu Zizhiqu she hui ke xue yuan Menggu yu yan wen zi yan jiu suo bian]. 第3版. Di 3 ban. Third edition. 北京市; 民族出版社, 2005. Beijing Shi; Min zu chu ban she, 2005 (2007 printing). 71, 1909 p., [3] leaves of plates; col. ill.; 27 cm. Chinese-Mongolian dictionary.

**2005;** [IUW] *Mongol Angli tol' / È. Chinbat*. 2. zasvarlasan khèvlèl. Second edition. Ulaanbaatar; [È. Chinbat?], 2005. 553 p.; 22 cm. Cover title: *Mongolian English dictionary*. First ed. was published in 1998.

**2007:** [IUW] *Traveller's language guide; Mongolian* / by J. Bat-Ireedui & B. Nomunzul. 3rd ed. Ulaanbaatar; Mon-Education Press, 2007. 191 p.; 15 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 190-191). Mongolian-English dictionary.

**2008a:** [IUW] *English-Mongolian dictionary of statistical terms = Статистикийн нэр томъёоны Англи-Монгол тайлбар толь / [editor-in-chief, P. Byambatseren]. English-Mongolian dictionary of statistical terms = Statistikiin nèr tom"ëony Angli-Mongol taiïbar tol' / [editor-in-chief, P. Byambatseren]. Ulaanbaatar; National Statistical Office, 2008. 175 p.; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 173-175).*

**2008b:** [IUW] *Mongolian-German-Russian dictionary*, by I.J. Schmidt; with a foreword by Alexander Vovin. Folkestone, UK; Global Oriental, 2008. viii, 340 p.; 26 cm. Series: The languages of Asia series.

**2008c:** [IUW] *Niagtlan bodokh bürtgèliin nèr tom"ëony Angli-Mongol tovch taiïbar tol' / Taiïzh ovogt Lkhagvaagiin Ènkhemènd; khïanan tokhiolduulsan, Richard M. Vogel, Dulamsürèngiin Niamaa. Нэмж засвар оруулсан 2. Хэвлэл. Nèmzh zasvar oruulsan 2. Khèvlèl. Second edition. Улаанбаатар; Монгол Улсын Их Сургууль. Эдийн Засгийн Сургууль, 2008. Ulaanbaatar; Mongol Ulsyn Ikh Surguul'. Èdiin Zasgiin Surguul', 2008. 317 p.; 26 cm. Added title page: *English-Mongolian dictionary of accounting terms*. Includes bibliographical references (p. [4]).*

**2008d:** [IUW] *Övriin zuragt Mongol/Angli tol'; [20,000 nèr tom"ëo, 3,600 òngòt zurag, 600 sèdèv] / Jean-Claude Corbeil, Ariane Archambault; Mongol khèvlèliin redaktor, Baabar; Mongol khèlniï redaktor, B. Tüvshintògs. Montréal, Quebec; QA International; Ulaanbaatar; Nepko Publishing, 2008. vi, 591 p.; col. ill.; 17 cm. Added title page: *Mini visual Mongolian/English dictionary*. Includes indexes.*

**2008e:** [IUW] Современный монгольско-русский тематический словарь = *Orchin ueiïn mongol-oros sèdèvchilsèn tol' / Д. Ульгийсайхан, Л.Г. Скородумова. Sovremennyï mongol'sko-russkiï tematicheskii slovar' = Orchin ueiïn mongol-oros sèdèvchilsèn tol' / D. Ul'giisaïkhan, L.G. Skorodumova. Москва; Восточная литература*

РАН, 2008. Moskva; Vostochnaia literatura RAN, 2008. 360 p.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 13). Mongolian-Russian dictionary.

**2008f:** [IUW] Гэрлээ, Бат-Эрдэнийн. Gèrlèè, Bat-Èrdèniîn. *Tekhnikiin ug khèllègiin tol' bichig* / Bat-Èrdèniîn Gèrlèè; khīanasan, T̄Sai Ziēnsin'. [Улаанбаатар?]; "Бест принтинг", 2008. [Ulaanbaatar?]; "Best printing", 2008. 261 p.; 20 cm. Mongolian-Chinese dictionary of technology.

**2008g:** [IUW] *Dictionary of Sonom Gara's Erdeni-yin sang; a Middle Mongol version of the Tibetan Sa-skyā legs bshad; Mongol-English-Tibetan* / by Gyorgi Kara, with the assistance of Marta Kiripolská. Leiden; Boston; Brill, 2009. xlii, 337 p.; 25 cm. Brill's Inner Asian library; v. 23. Includes bibliographical references (p. 333-337).

**2010:** [IUW] Амьтдын лавлах толь А-Я / эмхтгэсэн, Ч. Наранцэцэг; редактор Я. Амид; зураач, Д. Батсуурь. *Am'tdyn lavlakh tol' A-ĪA* / èmkhtgèsèn, Ch. Narantsètsèg; redaktor ĪA. Amid; zuraach, D. Batsuur'. Улаанбаатар Хот; [Бемби Сан], 2010. Ulaanbaatar Khot; [Bembi San], 2010. 86 pages; color illustrations; 29 cm Includes bibliographical references (page 83). In Mongolian (Cyrillic). Mongolian-Russian-English dictionary on animals.

**2011-2015:** [IUW] Большой академический русско-монгольский словарь; в четырех томах / авторы с монгольской стороны: О. Адьяа, Е. Баярсайхан, Д. Дорж, Э. Дондов, А. Чулуунбат; с российской стороны: И.А. Грунтов, П.П. Дамбуева, Э.У. Омакаева, Г.Ц. Пюрбеев; редакционная коллегия, академик АН Монголии Б. Тумуртоогоо, член-корреспондент РАН В.А. Виноградов, доктор филол. наук проф. О. Адьяа, доктор филол. наук, проф. Г.Ц. Пюрбеев, Ц. Гомбосурэн, Г. Аким = Орос-Монгол дэлгэрэнгүй; дөрвөн боть. *Bol'shoi akademicheskii russko-mongol'skii slovar'*; v chetyrekh tomakh / avtory s mongol'skoï storony: O. Ad'iaa, E. Baiarsaikhan, D. Dorzh, È. Dondov, A. Chuluunbat; s rossiïskoï storony: I.A. Gruntov, P.P. Dambueva, È.U. Omakaeva, G.T̄S. Piürbeev; redaktsionnaia kollegiia, akademik AN Mongolii B. Tumurtogoo, chlen-korrespondent RAN V.A. Vinogradov, doktor filol. nauk, prof. O. Ad'iaa, doktor filol. nauk, prof. G.T̄S. Piürbeev, T̄S. Gombosurèn, G. Akim = Oros-Mongol dèlgèrènguï tol'; dörvön bot'. Москва; Издательская фирма "Восточная литература" РАН, 2011-<2015> . Moskva; Izdatel'skaia firma "Vostochnaia literatura" RAN, 2011-<2015>. volumes <1-3>; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references (volume 1, pages 715-727). Russian and Mongolian Cyrillic. Incomplete contents:

Том 1. А-Д  
том 2. Е-О  
том 3. П-С  
Tom 1. A-D  
tom 2. E-O  
tom 3. P-S.

[**MONGONDOW**] Mongondow, or Bolaang Mongondow, is one of the Indonesian languages spoken in Bolaang Mongondow Regency and neighbouring regencies of North Sulawesi (Celebes) and Gorontalo Provinces, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mog. Alternate Names: Bolaang Mongondow, Bolang-Mogondo, Minahassa, Mongondou.

**1951:** [LILLYbm] *Bolaang Mongondowsch-Nederlandsch Woordenboek, mit Nederlandsch-Bolaang Mongondowsch register*, by W. Dunnebier. 's-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1951. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in dark blue. Pp. I-VI-XII, 1-635 636. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Bolaang Mongondo-Dutch, pp. 1-457, and Dutch-Bolaang Mongondo, pp. 483-685. Bolaang Mongondo is spoken on the island of Celebes in Indonesia. This appears to be the first dictionary of the language.

[**MONZOMBO**] Monzombo is a minor Ubangian language of the Congos. There are three varieties, Monzombo (Mondjembo), Kpala (Kwala), and Yango, which Ethnologue lists separately. It is not clear how distinct they are (Wiki).

Ethnologue: moj. Alternate Names: Mondjembo, Monjombo, Munzombo.

**1911:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1980:** see under **YAKA.**

[**MONO (USA)**] Mono /'mounoʊ/ is a Native American language of the Numic group of Uto-Aztecan languages, the ancestral language of the Mono people. Mono consists of two dialects, Eastern and Western. The name "Monachi" is commonly used in reference to Western Mono and "Owens Valley Paiute" in reference to Eastern Mono. In 1925, Alfred Kroeber estimated that Mono had 3,000 to 4,000 speakers. As of 2010 only about 40 elderly people speak Mono as their first language. It is classified as critically endangered by Unesco. It is spoken in the southern Sierra Nevada mountains, the Mono Basin, and the Owens Valley of central-eastern California. Mono is most closely related to Northern Paiute; these two are classified as the Western group of the Numic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mnr. Alternate Names: Monache, Monachi.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 15 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**MONO (Solomon Islands)**] Mono, or Alu, is an Oceanic language of Solomon Islands reported in 1999 to be spoken by 660 people on Treasury Island (Mono proper), 2,270 on Shortland Island (Alu dialect), and 14 on Fauru Island (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mte. Alternate Names: Alu, Mono-Alu.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1926:** [LILLYbm] *Mono-Alu folklore: (Bougainville strait, Western Solomon islands)*, by Gerald [Clair William] Camden Wheeler [1872- ]. London: George Routledge, 1926. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. tan, lettered in dark green. Pp. i-vii viii-xv xvi, 1-7 8-394 395-396. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Mono-English glossary, 370-389, double columned. This copy with large note in blue pencil on front cover of d.j.: "21/- NOW 6/-".

"The collection of Tales and Song Texts here given, was made during a stay in Alu and Mono, Bougainville Strait, Western Solomon Islands, in 1908-9 for ethnological research of ten months.... Mono is known as Treasury Island, Alu as Shortland Island; with Fauru they may be grouped as the islands of the Bougainville Strait. Some sixty to seventy years ago the Mono people conquered Alu and Fauru; and to-day Mono is the speech of all three islands" (Introduction).

[**MONTAGNAIS**] Innu-aimun or Montagnais is an Algonquian language spoken by over 10,000 Innu in Labrador and Quebec in Eastern Canada. It is a member of the Cree–Montagnais–Naskapi dialect continuum and is spoken in various dialects depending on the community (Wiki).

Ethnologue: moe. Alternate Names: Innu, Innu Aimun.

**1876:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire de la langue dènè-dindjiè, dialectes montagnais ou chippewayan, peaux de lièvre et loucheux; enfermant en outre un grand nombre de termes propres à sept autres dialectes de la même langue; précédé d'une monographie des Dènè-dindjiè, d'une grammaire et de tableaux synoptiques des conjugaisons* / par le R. P. E. Petitot. Paris; E. Leroux; San Francisco; A. L. Bancroft, 1876. xxxviii, 367 [1] p., [5] leaves of plates; fold map, 5 fold. ill.; 36 cm. First edition. Library binding.

Bibliothèque de linguistique et d'ethnographie américaines; v. 2. "Cette collection est tirée à 200 exemplaires, 150 exemplaires sur papier fort, 50 sur papier de Hollande extra." French-Montagnais/Chippeway-Dialecte des peaux-de-lièvre ou K'a-tchô-gotinné Déné-Dialecte des Loucheux ou Quarellers ou Dékk'edhé Dindjié, pp. [1]-367.

**1901:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Français-Montagnais, avec un vocabulaire Montagnais-Anglais, une courte liste de noms géographiques et une grammaire Montagnaise*, compiled by Geo[rge Joseph Guyon] Lemoine. Boston: W.B. Cabot and P. Cabot, 1901. Original tan limp cloth, lettered in gold. Pp. [2], 1-281 282, 1-2 3-63 64. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the ownership signature of Dillon Wallace (1863-1939), the famous Labrador explorer and author of numerous works, including *The Lure of the Labrador Wild* (1905), *The Wilderness Cataways* (1913), *The Gaunt Gray Wolf* (1914), *The Arctic Stowaways* (1917), and *Buddies of the Sea* (1932). This is the first dictionary devoted solely to Montagnais. Second copy: [LILLYbm] Except for two additional blank leaves at beginning and end of volume, identical to issue in limp tan cloth, but issued in gray wrappers, lettered in black; spine and rear cover blank.

"This work was originally destined solely for use in evangelizing the Montagnais and the Naskapis... It will certainly give a good idea of the Montagnais language and should disabuse those who think that the languages of the savages are simply jargons... The Montagnais and the Naskapis, who speak this language, hunt and fish across a vast region in the north-eastern part of Canada between the St. Lawrence Gulf... the North Atlantic Ocean, and Hudson Bay... Their nomadic life is revealed above all by the parallel of their language with Algonquin and its derivatives... God grant that the three motives that have moved us to undertake this work may be fully justified: that is, to give to the missionaries the means to evangelize the savage tribes in their trust, to interest the linguists by opening a new horizon to their studies, and finally to contribute to the spiritual and temporal well-being of those to whom we devote ourselves" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1978:** [LILLY] *Eukun eshi aiamiast ninan ute ulamen-shipit* [=This is how we speak in La Romaine]. La Romaine, Quebec: Comité Culturel des Montagnais de La Romaine, 1978. 487 p. Original stiff green and white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in white, in black plastic spiral binding. First edition. Montagnais-French, pp. [1]-486. No preliminary material.

"Montagnais-French lexicon, compiled by the Cultural Committee of the Montangais in Romaine in collaboration with all the inhabitants of La Romaine. This lexicon includes 4260 Montagnais words and 400 illustrations" (tr: BM). (p. [487]).

**1982 [1984]:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire montagnais-français de Natashkuan / Mani Ten Kaltush*. [Jonquière]; Presses du Collège de Jonquière, 1982- v.; 28 cm. Library binding incorporating original page orange front wrapper, lettered in black. Contents: v. 1. Lettre "A" --, Montagnais-French, ff. 1-209. Reproduced from typescript. Printed with the support of the S.A. G. M. A. I. on the presses of the College of Jonquière. September 1984 (noted on second folio).

**1992:** [[IUW] *Carnet de notes; Montagnais-Naskapi, 1947-1992 / Jean-Paul Vinay*. Sidney, C.-B.; Éditions Laplante-Agnew, c1992. 219 p.; ill.; 23 cm. Library binding incorporating original white wrappers and spine, lettered in black. Includes a photographic reproduction of filled-out carnets for a linguistic questionnaire, French-Montagnais/Naskapi, pp. 75-177.

"The present text does not pretend to present a complete analysis of the Montagnais of Pointe Bleue and the Naskapi of Mistassini. It consists of a photographic reproduction, accompanied by a few notes, of a questionnaire conducted in that area in 1947-48, complemented by photographs and a few drawings. This questionnaire remained unpublished [until now]" (Preliminary remarks, tr: BM).

[**MONTOL**] Montol is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Plateau State, Nigeria. Dialects are Baltap-Lalin and Montol (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mtl

**2004:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**MONUMBO**] Monumbo is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. There is an early description in German [see below] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mxk.

**1914:** [LILLYbm] *Die Monumbo-Sprache. Grammatik und Wörterverzeichnis*, by Franz Vormann & Wilh. Scharfenberger. Vienna: Mechitharisten-Buchdruckerei, 1914. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [10] 1 2-252. First edition. Anthropos: Internationale Sammlung Linguistischer Monographien, Band 1. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Monumbo-German, pp. [143]-183, and German-Monumbo, pp.[184]-236. This is the only substantial vocabulary of the language.

"The area in which Monumbo is spoken is narrowly circumscribed. It is spoken: 1) near Potsdamhafen...to the south of the volcanic island, by not more than 400 inhabitants, 2) by the Ndalúa, who are considered Monumbos who have migrated, living 10 kilometers west of Hatzfeldhafen, numbering about 150 individuals, and 3) by the Ngáimbom, who speak a dialect of Monumbo and live in the hills of the hinterlands from Prinz Albrecht-Hafen (Bogia) to Hatzfeldhafen. Monumbo is not suitable as a trade language, because it is too difficult; in fact there are only a few individuals outside the region who have some understanding of Monumbo" (The Linguistic Area, tr: BM).

[**MONZOMBO**] Monzombo is a minor Ubangian language of the Congos. There are three varieties, Monzombo (Mondjembo), Kpala (Kwala), and Yango, which Ethnologue lists separately. It is not clear how distinct they are (Wiki).

Ethnologue: moj. Alternate Names: Mondjembo, Monjombo, Munzombo.  
**1911:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT**.

[**MÒORÉ**] Mooré (known in the language as Mòõré; also Mòoré, Mooré, Moré, Moshi, Moore, More) or simply the Mossi language, is one of two official regional languages of Burkina Faso, closely related to the Frafra language spoken just across the border in the northern half of Ghana and less-closely to Dagbani and Mampruli further south. It is the language of the Mossi people, spoken by approximately 5 million people in Burkina Faso, plus another 60,000+ in Mali and Togo. While Mooré is often referred to as "the Mossi language," many Burkinabé of other ethnic groups also speak Mooré, as it is the lingua franca in rural regions where knowledge of French is very limited (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mos. Alternate Names: Mole, Moose, More, Moré, Moshi, Mossi.

**1910:** [LILLYbm] *Étude sur la langue des Mossi (Boucle du Niger) suivie d'un vocabulaire & de textes*, by F[ernand] Froger. Paris: Ernest Laroux, 1910. Contemporary red half-leather and marbled paper over boards; spine lettered and decorated in gold, with five raised bands. Pp. [6] I II-XVI XVII-XXIV, 1 2-259 260. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Hendrix (who lists the same author's *Manual pratique de langue möré (Mossi du cercle de Ouagadougou)*, Paris, 1923). French-Mossi vocabulary, pp. [111]-205. This is a presentation copy from the author: "A Monsieur l'Administrateur des Colonies... Hommage de la plus respectueuse gratitude, F. Froger." Second copy: [LILLYbm] Later green cloth over boards, lettered in gold.

"Impelled by a natural taste for the study of languages...I undertook, in April of 1907, the study of the dialect of the Mossi people, which whom I was in contact for the first time. At first I tried in vain to learn something of this new language: the sphinx did not reveal its secret. So I took the approach of the botanist who plucks off stems and petals: I collected in the chance daily conversations with the natives around me whatever words and expressions I could. After five months of these attempts, I was asked to take up the subject as a serious study by the Administrator of the Colonies...Although I felt the weight of this mission, I accepted it...It is the modest results of this effort that I today offer to the public... There has been no scholarly study of the Mossi language up to this day...[pp. V-VII include a discussion of the brief vocabularies previously published, with a bibliography, p. (xv)]" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**ca. 1949:** [LILLY] [cover title] *Dictionary and Practical Notes: Mossi-English Languages*, by Rev. John F. Hall. [Ouhigouya, Haute Volta, French West Africa: Assemblies of God Mission, ca. 1949]. Separate title page for vocabulary, ff. 1-43, 1-78: *Mossi-English Vocabulary*, by John & Cuba Hall, Ouahigouya, Haute Volta, French West Africa, 1931-1948. Original red paper wrappers; spiral bound. First edition.

**1963:** [LILLYbm] *Les noms individuels chez les Mosi*, by Maurice Houis. Dakar: [printed in Limoges, France], 1963. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-5 6-141 6-141 142-146. First edition. "Thèse complémentaire pour le Doctorat [des] lettres présentée à la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Paris". Hendrix 2026. Includes Mossi personal names with explanations of their meanings in French, pp. [31]-103. This is the official academic issue of the thesis, which was also issued by the Institut français d'Afrique noire in Dakar in the same year as volume 17 in the series "Initiations et études africaines".

**1976:** [IUW] *Du gomdé au Verbe incarné: puissance de la parole*, by Wedraogo Ernest Dasabswende. Ouagadougou: [s.n.], 1976. p. a-c, iii, 157 p.; 30 cm. On cover: Mémoire, Grand Séminaire de Koumi, Haute-Volta. Bibliography: p. 156-157. Moore-Gurma languages--Vocabulary.

[**MORI ATAS**] Mori Atas, also known as Upper Mori or West Mori, is an Austronesian language of the Celebic branch. The traditional Mori Atas homeland is the upper course of the Laa River in Central Sulawesi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mzq. Alternate Names: Aikoa, Berg-Tomori, Boven-Mori, Upper Mori, West Mori.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MORI BAWAH**] Mori Bawah, also known as Lower Mori or East Mori, is an Austronesian language of the Celebic branch. It is one of the principal languages of the Morowali Regency in Central Sulawesi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xmz. Alternate Names: Beneden-Tomori, East Mori, Lower Mori, Nahina, Oost-Mori, Petasia.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MORIGI**] Morigi is a Papuan language of southern Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mdb. Alternate Names: Dabura, Morigi Island, Turama River Kiwai, Wariadai.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MORISYEN**] Mauritian Creole or Morisyen (Mauritian Creole: kreol morisien) is a French-based creole language spoken in Mauritius. In addition to the French base of the language, there are also a number of words from English and from the many African and South Asian languages that have been spoken on the island (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mfe. Alternate Names: Kreol, Kreole, Maurisyen, Mauritian, Mauritian Creole, Mauritius Creole French, Maurysen.

**1987:** [IUW] *Morisyen-English-français : diksyoner kreol morisyen = dictionary of Mauritian Creole* / Philip Baker, Vinesh Y. Hookoomsing. Paris : Harmattan, 1987. 365 p. ; 24 cm. Library binding, incorporating original green and blue front wrapper, lettered in white and blue. Morisey-English-French dictionary, pp. 21-348. Bibliography: p. 355-361.

"In compiling this dictionary we have tried to include as many as possible of the words which are currently employed, amongst themselves, by people who always speak Mauritian Creole (MC) in their own homes. We have also included words which do not meet this criterion but which are found in old texts written in MC.... Work on this dictionary began in 1967.... [followed by detailed history of the compilation of the dictionary and those who were involved]" (English language Introduction).

[**MORO**] Moro is a Niger–Congo language in the Heiban family spoken by the Moro people in the Nuba Mountains of Kordofan, Sudan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mor. Alternate Names: Dhimorong.

**1971:** [IUW] *The Moro language; grammar and dictionary*, by Mr. and Mrs. K. Black. Khartoum, 1971. [11], ii, 179 p. 33 cm. Linguistic monograph series, no. 6. Bibliography: p. [11] (1st group). Library binding. Includes English-Moro dictionary, pp. 116/a-179.

"The aim of this monograph series is to make readily available Sudan Linguistic material which has hitherto existed only in manuscript form or in lesser known journals" (Foreword).

[**MORONENE**] Moronene is an Austronesian language (one of the Celebic languages) spoken in Bombana Regency, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mqn. Alternate Names: Maronene.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MOTA**] Mota is an Oceanic language spoken by about 750 people on Mota island, in the Banks Islands of Vanuatu. During the period 1840-1940, Mota was used as a missionary lingua franca throughout areas of Oceania included in the Melanesian Mission, an Anglican missionary agency. Mota was used on Norfolk Island, in religious education; on other islands with different vernacular languages, it served as the language of liturgical prayers, hymns, and some other religious purposes. Elizabeth Fairburn Colenso translated religious material into the language. Robert Henry Codrington compiled the first dictionary of Mota (1896) [see below], and worked with George Sarawia and others to produce a large number of early publications in this language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mtt.

**1896:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the language of Mota, Sugarloaf Island, Banks' Islands, with a short grammar and index*, by R[obert] H[enry] Codrington & J[ohn] Palmer. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1896. Original olive green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-v* vi-xxiii *xxiv*, 1 2-312. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Mota-English, pp. [1]-288, and English-Mota index, pp. [289]-312. This is the first dictionary of the language. This copy with the ownership inscription of J.W. Layard, dated Oxford, 1942. This is probably John Layard, the author of *Stone men of Malekula, Vao* (London, 1942) and *The incest taboo and the virgin archetype* (Zurich, 1945), among others.

"The language of Mota is spoken as their native tongue by some eight hundred people, and has never probably been spoken in a past generation by more than a thousand. It derives its only importance from its having become, by circumstances rather than by choice, the language used as a common medium of communication in the Melanesian Mission...It has become, next to the language of Fiji, the most general known of the Melanesian tongues [as a result of its use in missionary work]...Mota, Sugarloaf I., is one of the Banks' Group, which lies to the north of the New Hebrides... To avoid 'dog' Mota is the great thing. It is probable that some corruption of a native language is inevitable in Mission work, in which the language must be used before it is known; and no great harm is done. But great mischief is done when a native language is weakened and impoverished for teaching and translating by the use of an incorrect and narrow vocabulary" (Preface).

**1928:** see **1928a** under **MALAGASY, PLATEAU**.

[**MOTU**] Motu (sometimes called Pure Motu or True Motu to distinguish it from Hiri Motu) is one of many Central Papuan Tip languages and is spoken by the Motuans, particularly around the capital, Port Moresby. A simplified form of Motu developed as a trade language in the Papuan region, in the southeast of the main island of New Guinea, originally known as Police Motu, and today known as Hiri Motu. After Tok Pisin and English, Hiri Motu was at the time of independence the third most commonly spoken of the more than 800 languages of Papua New Guinea, although its use has been declining for some years, mainly in favour of Tok Pisin. Motu is classified as one of the Malayo-Polynesian languages and bears some linguistic similarities to Polynesian and Micronesian languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: meu. Alternate Names: Pure Motu, True Motu.

**1885:** [LILLY] *Grammar and vocabulary of language spoken by Motu tribe, New Guinea*, by Rev. W.G. Lawes; with introduction by Rev. Geo. Pratt. Sydney [N.S.W.]; Thomas Richards, Government Printer, 1885. x, 108 p.; 20 cm. Bound in original black skiver lettered in gilt. First edition. Lilly Library copy has inkstamped beneath imprint: London; Trübner & Co. With the book label of John Lawson. Ferguson 11485. BM 131:846.

"The following pages represent the first attempt to classify and reduce to a written form the grammar and vocabulary of the language spoken by the Motu tribe of New Guinea.... My knowledge of the language has been acquired during seven years residence among the people who speak it.... On my return I hope to be able to prepare something like a comparative grammar and specimen vocabulary of the different dialects spoken in the districts where we have mission stations established" (Preface).

"The Reverend William George Lawes (1839 - 1907) was an English minister and missionary, an expert on Papua, and the first permanent European resident there. He settled in Port Moresby in 1874, became expert in the Motu language, was friendly with the south coast tribes, served as advisor to the colonial governor Sir Peter Scratchley, and produced the first Papuan language book" (bookseller's description: Antipodean Books).

Second edition **1888:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language Spoken by Motu Tribe (New Guinea)*, by W[illiam] G[eorge] Lawes. Sydney: Charles Potter, 1888. Original full black leather, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xii, 1 2-129 130. Second, revised edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Motu, pp. [17]-57, and Motu-English, pp. [59]-108, as well as a "Comparative vocabulary of seven New Guinea dialects," pp. 117-129, including English, Motu, Kerepunu, Aroma, South Cape, Kadi, Maiva, and Motumotu.

"The present edition has been revised, corrected, and enlarged. A good many new words have been added, and a few pages of phrases likely to be of use to beginners or visitors. The comparative vocabulary will be of interest to philologists. It comprises 400 words in seven dialects of the south-east coast..." (Preface to the Second Edition). "[With regard to the comparative list] The words have been collected as follows:--In our college at Port Moresby we have youths from almost all the places [where the dialects are spoken]. These have been there long enough to have a thorough knowledge of the Motuan. I printed a list of words and gave them out, a

slip at a time, to be filled in by the most intelligent of the students. In this way several of them were completed by natives only, while in other cases the original lists were filled in by Rarotongan or Samoan teachers employed in our Mission... In the case of Motumotu, the murder of Tauraki, the mission teacher, has deprived me of the opportunity of correcting the slips from there. The teacher was one of our most intelligent men, and by far the best linguist we had. Philology has sustained a loss in his untimely death" (Comparative vocabulary of seven New Guinea dialects, pp. [115]-116).

Third, enlarged edition **1896**: [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language Spoken by Motu Tribe (New Guinea)*, by Rev. W[illiam] G[eorge] Lawes. Sydney: Charles Potter, 1896. Hardbound without d.j. 157 pp. Third, enlarged edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes English-Motu and Motu-English, as well as a [revised] comparative vocabulary of seven Motu dialects: English, Motu, Keapara, Galoma, South Cape, Kabadi, Malva, and Toaripi. Second copy: [LILLYbm].

Reprinted **1979**: [IUW] *Grammar and vocabulary of language spoken by Motu tribe (New Guinea)*, by W. G. Lawes; with introd. by George Pratt. 3d and enl. ed. New York; AMS Press, 1979. xiv, 157 p.; 23 cm. Reprint of the 1896 ed. published by the Govt. Printer, Sydney.

**1941a**: [LILLYbm] *A Grammar of the Motu Language of Papua*, by R. Lister-Turner & J.B. Clark, second edition, edited by Percy Chatterton. Sydney: A.H. Pettifer, [1941]. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in white. 92 pp. Second edition. Not in Zauhmüller.

"The 'Revised Motu Grammar and Vocabulary' has now been out of print for some years, and in reprinting it, it has been decided to issue it in two parts, of which this 'Grammar' is the first... Two Dictionaries will be available for use in conjunction with this Grammar. The larger will be a reprint, with a few additions, of the very comprehensive vocabulary which formed the second part of Messrs. Turner and Clark's book. The second and smaller, entitled 'A Basic Motu dictionary,' comprises a specially selected vocabulary of approximately 1,000 common words, for the use of beginners" ("Editor's Note").

**1941b**: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Motu Language of Papua*, by R. Lister-Turner & J. B. Clark, second edition, edited by Percy Chatterton. Sydney: A. H. Pettifer, [1941]. Original dark gray cloth over boards, lettered in light gray. Pp. 1-4 5-158. Second edition. Not in Zauhmüller. This copy with the ownership signature of Ken Searle, probably the artist (see: *West: paintings by Ken Searle*, [Emu Plains, N.S.W.: Lewers Bequest and Penrith Regional Art Gallery, 1991]). "A re-issue, with a few corrections and additions, of the vocabulary section of Messrs. Turner and Clark's "Revised Motu grammar and vocabulary" published in 1931 and now out of print. The grammar section is being published as a separate volume" (Editor's Note). This is the first separate dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

**1970**: see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MOTU, HIRI**] Hiri Motu, also known as Police Motu, Pidgin Motu, or just Hiri, is an official language of Papua New Guinea. It is a simplified version of Motu, of the

Austronesian language family. Although it is strictly neither a pidgin nor a creole, it possesses some features of both language types. Phonological and grammatical differences mean that Hiri Motu speakers cannot understand Motu. Similarly, Motu speakers who do not also learn Hiri Motu have similar difficulties, though the languages are lexically very similar, and retain a common, albeit simplified, Austronesian syntactical basis. Even in the areas where it was once well established as a lingua franca, the use of Hiri Motu has been declining in favour of Tok Pisin and English for many years (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hmo. Alternate Names: Hiri, Pidgin Motu, Police Motu.

**1942:** [LILLYbm] *Brief English-Motuan Vocabulary for Medical Personnel*, compiled by Lieut. J. N. Walshe. [New Guinea: N[ew] G[uinea] F[orces?] Printing Unit, c. 1942]. Original light blue-gray wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-23 24. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Reinecke. Cover title: *Motuan Medical Vocabulary*. Includes classified English-Motuan vocabularies for use by doctors. "(Police or Pidgin Motuan only)...This vocabulary is compiled, not with the idea of teaching the Motuan Language, but rather to afford a working knowledge of the 'Pidgin' tongue, found more or less throughout the territory of Papua." May be the earliest published vocabulary of Police Motu.

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *A Primer of Police Motu*, by Percy Chatterton. Port Moresby: Department of Education [printed by The Cairns Post Pty. Ltd, Cairns, Australia], 1950. Original limp red cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-31 32. [Second edition]. First edition published in 1946 [Reinecke 119.16]. With inserted errata sheet, correcting p. 27. This small pamphlet includes word lists, pp. 24-31. "The first known sketch of Police Motu, after some sixty years of use by Europeans" (Reinecke, p. 752).

"Police Motu is the name given to a simplified form of the language, which is used as a lingua franca throughout Papua. It derives its name from the fact that it is extensively used by the native police force, the Royal Papuan Constabulary, which draws its recruits from all parts of the Territory. But actually Its origin dates back to before European penetration of Papua, when it was the trading language between the Motuans and their customers along the shores of the Gulf of Papua, with whom they bartered pots for sago...Actually there is no standard form of Police Motu, but a series of varieties, representing varying degrees of ill-treatment of the true Motu language. It is hoped that, among other purposes, this little book will help to standaradixe a form of language which, while maintaining a reasonable measure of simplicity, avoids unnecessary barbarities. For those who wish to extend their vocabulary, a 'Basic Motu Dictionary' of about 1,000 common words has been prepared, and will shortly be available" (Foreword).

Revised edition, **post-1962:** *A Primer of Police Motu*, by Percy Chatterton. Sydney: Pacific Publications, n.d. [c. 1968]. Original blue wrappers, lettered in white. Pp. 1-4 5-32. Revised edition. Reinecke 119.17 (gives 1959? as date, with 1968 as reprint date). A 65 page dictionary of Police Motu was published in 1962. This revised edition mentions that dictionary. This small pamphlet includes words lists, pp. 22-26, and further nouns and verbs arranged alphabetically, p. 30-31. "In this new edition of a book first published in 1946, a few changes have been made in the text, and some notes added..." (Foreword).

New, renamed edition **1972**: *Hiri Motu (Police Motu)*, by Percy Chatterton. S.I.: [U.F.M Press, 1972]. Original brown and tan decorated wrappers, lettered in tan. Pp. [4] 1-39 40. New, renamed edition. Reinecke 119.19 (giving 1971 as date). Word lists, pp. 33-39.

"Motu truly belongs here. It has not been brought here from somewhere else. It has grown from the soil of our country, and was in use as a trade language long before the white man came here. Papuans have a feeling for it which they will never have for Pidgin, however much they may learn to use Pidgin as a matter of convenience" (Foreword, Dr. John Guise, Speaker of the House of Assembly of Papua New Guinea). "In the 1890's the simplified form of Motu became the lingua franca of Sir William MacGregor's police force, and subsequently of the Royal Papuan Constabulary which grew out of it. It thus acquired the name 'Police Motu.' However, since the amalgamation of the territories of Papua and New Guinea in 1946, the combined police force, in which New Guineans are in a majority, has largely swung over to the use of New Guinea's lingua franca, Pidgin. The term 'Police Motu' has therefore become an anachronism, and, adopting the recommendation of a Conference on Police Motu convened by the Department of Information and Extension services in May 1971, I have made use of the name 'Hiri Motu' in this book.... According to the 1966 Census, 120,000 people, one in five of Papua's population, can speak this form of Motu" (Preface).

**1962**: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Police Motu*, [edited by Richard Brett, Raymond Brown, Ruth Brown & Velma Foreman]. [Port Moresby: Institute of Summer Linguistics, 1962]. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-6 7-65 66 [2]. First edition. Reinecke 119.14. Publication information on printed note tipped in on p. [3]. Includes English-Police Motu, pp. 7-43, and Police Motu-English, pp. 45-65, double columns. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: LILLY, in blue-green wrappers.

"[This dictionary] is a companion volume to 'A Survey of Motu and Police Motu', prepared by the same team" (tipped-in printed slip). "Rev. P. Chatterton, of the London Missionary Society, has written an excellent conventional grammar of Police Motu...which may be used as a guide to this dictionary for both grammar and pronunciation" (Introduction).

**1963**: [LILLYbm] *Police Motu. An introduction to the Trade Language of Papua (New Guinea) for Anthropologists and other fieldworkers*, edited by S[tephen] A[dolphe] Wurm & J. B. Harris. Canberra: Linguistic Circle of Canberra, 1963. Original pale green wrappers lettered in black, with unlettered green cloth spine. Pp. i-ii iii-vi, 1 2-81 82-84. First edition. Series: Linguistic Circle of Canberra Publications, Series B - Monographs, No. 1. Reinecke 119.63. Includes Police-Motu-English vocabulary, pp. 37-62, and English-Police Motu vocabulary, pp. 63-81, double columns. This copy with the ink stamp of the Royal Australian Army Educational Corps on the front cover and title page. Second copy: IUW.

"This is a brief and tentative sketch of some of the more important features of Police Motu, the lingua franca of Papua. In it we have attempted to represent the actual state of the language as it is spoken widely throughout the territory without reference to the

grammar of Hanuabada Motu from which it is of course derived....The only concession we have made to 'correctness' is in citing lexical items as far as possible in the orthography employed in Lister-Turner and Clark, *A Dictionary of the Motu Language of Papua* (second edition). Whenever we could not locate a particular form in the dictionary, we simply spelled it as we heard it" (Introduction). Interestingly enough, this work makes no mention of any of the previous vocabularies of Police Motu.

**ca. 1965?:** [LILLYbm] *The Rhyming List of 2,1000 Common English Words with Explanations in Police Motu*, by N. Gore. [Papua New Guinea]: n.p., n.d. [c. 1965?]. Original light gray-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-56. First edition. Reinecke 119.21 (no copy seen by compilers). Intended to accompany records. Includes English words arranged by rhyming groups with Police Motu explanations of their meanings. Pp. 1-56.

"Police Motu, recently renamed Hiri Motu, is one of the three official languages of Papua New Guinea. It is based on Motu, a Melanesian language spoken by ca. 20,000 persons in the vicinity of Port Moresby...As the Motu were extensive traders...the pidgin originated as a native trade jargon before British rule was established over coastal Papua in 1884. Its spread was facilitated by the Papuan government's discouragement of Pidgin English, and it is now spoken [1975] by about 120,000 persons as a second language.... The use of Police Motu is mainly utilitarian - in trade, administration, and broadcasting....Police Motu has virtually no literature even in translation except for parts of the Scriptures and a few devotional books of limited circulation" (Reinecke, p. 752).

**1975 [1978]:** [IUW] *Say it in Motu; an instant introduction to the common language of Papua*, by Percy Chatterton. Sydney; Pacific Publications, c1975. "Third printing 1978" on verso of title page. First printed 1975. 30 p.; map; 19 cm. Original red wrappers, lettered in black and decorated in white. English-Motu, pp. 16-21, Motu-English, pp. 22-27. Second copy: LILLYbm: "Fourth printing 1984" on verso of title page; original yellow and white wrappers, lettered in black.

"Hiri Motu is the common tongue of the streets and markets of Port Moresby, and an acquaintance with it, however slight, will add to the interest of a visit to that city" (Introduction).

[**MOUWASE**] Mouwase is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. Along with Bariwesa, it was once considered a single language: Omati. Ethnologue retired the name Omati in 2017.

Ethnologue: jmw.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**MOVIMA**] Movima is a language that is spoken by about 1,400 (nearly half) of the Movima, a group of Native Americans that resides in the Llanos de Moxos region of the Bolivian Amazon, in northeastern Bolivia. It is considered a language isolate, as it has not been proven to be related to any other language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mzp.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Movima y castellano*, compiled by Roberto Judy & Judit Emerich de Judy. Cochabamba, Bolivia: Publicado por el Instituto Linguistico de Verano en colaboracion con el Ministerio de Asuntos Campesinos y el Ministerio de Educacion y

Bellas Artes, Oficialia Mayor de Cultura, Departamento de Arqueologia, Etnologia, y Folkloro, 1962. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-154 [2]. First edition. Vocabularios Bolivianos, No. 1. Includes Movima-Spanish, pp. 10-74, and Spanish-Movima, pp. 77-144. This copy with ink notation: "Withdrawn [from the] Dept. of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley". This appears to be the first dictionary of Movima.

**[MOZAMBIQUE, LANGUAGES OF]** Mozambique is a multilingual country. A number of Bantu languages are indigenous to Mozambique. Portuguese, inherited from the colonial period (see: Portuguese Mozambique), is the official language, and Mozambique is a full member of the Community of Portuguese Language Countries. Ethnologue lists 43 languages spoken in the country. According to INE, the National Institute of Statistics of Mozambique, Portuguese is the most widely spoken language in Mozambique: According to the 2007 national population and housing census, 50.4% of the national population aged 5 and older (80.8% of people living in urban areas and 36.3% in rural areas) are fluent in the language. Other widely spoken languages include Swahili, Makhuwa, Sena, Ndau, and Shangaan (Tsonga). Other indigenous languages of Mozambique include Lomwe, Makonde, Chopi, Chuwabu, Ronga, Kimwani, Zulu, and Tswa. The language of the deaf community is Mozambican Sign Language. Small communities of Arabs, Chinese, and Indians (primarily the Gujarati language) speak their own languages (Indians from Portuguese India speak any of the Portuguese Creoles of their origin) aside from Portuguese as their second language (Wiki).

**1972:** [IUW] *Pequeno dicionário de Moçambique; moçambicanismos e termos nativos mais correntes* / António Carlos Pereira Cabral. Lourenço Marques; Cabral, 1972. 127 p.; 22 cm. Library binding, incorporating original red front wrapper, lettered in black. Includes Mozambiquan terms-Portuguese, pp. [15]-[113], with Addenda, pp. [119]-127.

**2002:** [IUW] *Minidicionário de moçambicanismos* / Hildizina Norberto Dias. Maputo, Moçambique; H.N. Dias, 2002. 250 p.; 21 cm. Errata slip tipped in. Includes bibliographical references (p. 246-250). Mozambiquan languages-Portuguese, pp. 49-245. (Wiki).

**[MPUONO]** Mpuono, or Mpuun, is a Bantu language spoken by several hundred thousand people in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Dialects include Mpuono, Mpuun (Mbuun, Kimbuun, Gimbunda) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zmp.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**[MRU]** Mru is a Sino-Tibetan language and one of the recognized languages of Bangladesh. It is spoken by a community of Mros (Mru) inhabiting the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bangladesh with a population of 22,000 according to the 1991 census, and in Burma. The Mros are the second-largest tribal group in Bandarban District of the Chittagong Hill Tracts. A small group of Mros also live in Rangamati Hill District. The Mru language is considered "definitely endangered" by UNESCO in June 2010 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mro. Alternate Names: Maru, Mrung, Murung.

**1990:** [IUW] *Mru : hill people on the border of Bangladesh* / Claus-Dieter Brauns, Lorenz G. Löffler ; translated from German by Doris Wagner-Glenn. Basel ; Boston : Birkhäuser Verlag, c1909. 248 p. : ill. (some col.), map ; 26 cm. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold and with silhouette in black, an red dot, on front cover. Glossary of Terms related to the Administrative Structure, Mru-English gloss, p. 247; Glossary of Mru terms, Mru-English gloss, p. 248.

[**MUBAMI**] Mubami is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. It goes by the names Dausame, Tao-Suamato, Tao-Suame, and Ta. The language is used in all age groups and domains of life, including education, and is therefore counted as not presently endangered (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tsx. Alternate Names: Dausame, Dausuami Mubami, Ta, Tao-Suamato, Tao-Suame.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**MUINANE**] Muinane is an indigenous American language spoken in western South America (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bmr. Alternate Names: Bora-Muinane, Muename, Muinana, Muinani.

**1975:** [IUW] *Una gramática de la lengua muinane* / por James W. Walton y Janice P. Walton ; traducción de Betty Villegas V. Bogotá : Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1975. 84 p. ; 28 cm. Library binding, incorporating cream and yellow-green front wrapper, lettered in black. On t.p.: Ministerio de Gobierno, Dirección General de Integración y Desarrollo de la Comunidad, División Operativa de Asuntos Indígenas. Lexicon: Vocabulary, Muinane-Spanish, pp. 71-76 (words that appear in the text of the grammar), Swadesh list, Spanish-Muinane, pp. 77-84.

"The major part of the material used in this study was gathered between the years 1964 and 1968" (Introduction: tr: BM).

[**MUKULU**] Mokilko, or Mukulu (also known as Gergiko, Guerguiko, Mokulu, Mokoulou, Djonkor Guera, Dyongor Guera, Diongor Guera, Jonkor-Gera), is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in central Chad. The local name for the language is Gergiko (or Geurguiko in the French orthography). This is the name used for mother-tongue literacy materials. Mukulu is the name of a village (Wiki).

Ethnologue: moz. Alternate Names: Diongor Guera, Djonkor Guera, Dyongor Guera, Gergiko, Guerguiko, Jonkor-Gera, Mokilko, Mokoulou, Mokulu.

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique mokilko: Mokilko-français et français-mokilko (Guera, Tchad)*, by Herrmann Jungraithmayr. Berlin: D. Reimer, 1990. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-16 17-330 331-336, with maps. First edition. Series: Sprache und Oralität in Afrika, no. 6. Includes Mokulu-French, pp. 55-202, and French-Mokulu, pp. 205-315. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"The study of the Mokulu language... commenced only in 1973 during our stay at Fort Lamy, where we were aided by three young Mokulus studying at the Lycée. At the same time we persuaded Johannes Lukas to take up the study of the language: the

published results of his research consist of seven brief texts and a sketch of the grammar...which are useful as pioneering studies but still preliminary in nature" (Preface, tr: B M).

[**MULAHA**] Mulaha is an extinct language of the "Bird's Tail" of Papua New Guinea. Ethnologue: mfw.

**1970:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MULAM**] The Mulam language Chinese: 仡佬; pinyin: Mùlǎo is a Kam–Sui language spoken mainly in Luocheng County, Hechi, northern Guangxi by the Mulao people. The greatest concentrations are in Dongmen and Siba communes. Their autonym is mu6 lam1. The Mulam also call themselves kjam1, which is probably cognate with lam1 and the Dong people's autonym "Kam" (Wang & Zheng 1980). Since the Ming dynasty, Chinese characters have been utilized to read and write the Mulam language. The majority of the Mulam also speak Chinese as well as the Zhuang and Dong languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mlm. Alternate Names: Abo, Kyam, Molao, Mulao, Mulao Miao, Muliao, Mulou.

**1980:** [IUW] 仡佬语简志 / 王均, 郑国乔编著. *Mulao yu jian zhi* / Wang Jun, Zheng Guo-chiao bian zhu. 第1版. Di 1 ban. [Peking]: 民族出版社: 新华书店发行, 1980. [Peking]: Min zu chu ban she: Xin hua shu dian fa xing, 1980. 2, 119 p.; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original blue and rose decorated front wrapper, with characters in black. Series: 中国少数民族语言志丛书 Zhongguo shao shu min zu yu yan jian zhi cong shu. Chinese-Mulao, pp. 99-118.

**2003:** [IUW] 仡佬语研究 / 薄文泽著. *Mulao yu yan jiu* / Bo Wenze zhu. 第1版. Di 1 ban. 北京市: 民族出版社, 2003. Beijing Shi: Min zu chu ban she, 2003. 2, 2, 186 p.; 22 cm. Original gray cloth over boards, with characters on spine in white. Uniform series: 中国新发现语言研究丛书 (Min zu chu ban she). Chinese-Mulao, pp. 155-181. Includes bibliographical references (p. 182-183).

[**MUMUYE**] Mumuye is by far the most populous of the Adamawa languages. It is spoken in northeastern Nigeria. It is classified in the Leko–Nimbari branch of Savanna languages, as Adamawa is no longer considered a valid family. According to Ethnologue, there are multiple dialects: Zinna, Dong, Yoro, Lankaviri, Gola (Bajama), Gongla, Kasaa, Saawa, Jalingo, Nyaaaja, Jeng, Gnoore, Yaa, Sagbee, Shaari, Kugong, Mang, Kwaji, Meeka, Yakoko (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mzm.

**1979:** [IUW] *A comparative study of the Mumuye dialects: (Nigeria)* / Kiyoshi Shimizu. Berlin: Reimer, 1979. 114 p.: 3 ill.; 24 cm. & insert (3 leaves). First edition. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Marburger Studien zur Afrika- und Asienkunde. Serie A, Afrika; Bd. 14. Appendix II: Comparative wordlist of 15 Mumuye

dialects, English-[Mumuye dialects]-Gnoorè-Jeng-Zing-Máng-Kwàji-Meekà-Yáá-Kúgong-Shaari-Sàgbèè-Kàsaà-Lànkàvirì-Saawà-Ràng-Pángseng, pp. 85-114.

"This study of Mumuye – 15 'dialects' forming in fact 3 'languages'—is the first that has been carried out on one of the major languages which in Greenberg's classification comprise the Adamawa linguistic group. The material on which this investigation is based—in the main 15 wordlists of 100 items...--was collected by the author in 1973" (Editor's Preface).

**1983:** [IUW] *The Zing dialect of Mumuye : a descriptive grammar : with a Mumuye-English dictionary and an English-Mumuye index* / Kiyoshi Shimizu. Hamburg : H. Buske, c1983. xviii, 265 p. : map ; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references and index.

[MUNA] Muna is an Austronesian language spoken principally on the island of Muna and the adjacent (northwestern) part of Buton Island, off the southeast coast of Sulawesi in Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mnb. Alternate Names: Wuna.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Muna-English dictionary*, by René van den Berg, in collaboration with La Ode Sidu. Leiden: KITLV Press, 1996. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xxviii *xxix-xxx*, 1 2-709 710. Includes two pp. of maps, one linguistic. First edition. Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land en Volkenkunde. Includes Muna-English, pp. [1]-709. This is the first English language dictionary of Muna. The only previous lexical material on the language was a Muna-Indonesian dictionary published in Jakarta in 1985. This copy with the ownership signature and blind stamp of Franklin Charles Graham, who completed an MA entitled "The voices of peasants and leaders: language development in three Indian Ocean nations, 1947-1967" at St. John's University in 1998.

"This dictionary is intended to be a thorough documentation of the vocabulary of the Muna language, a regional language spoken in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia....

[M]ention should be made of the Muna-Indonesian version of this dictionary, work on which is currently in progress....It is of course the Indonesian version which will be of much more practical use to native speakers of the language and to other Indonesians. This dictionary is meant as a sequel to my Muna grammar...published...in 1989....Muna is one of the large islands situated off the southeast coast of Sulawesi....The population of this island is over 200,000. All the inhabitants of this island speak one language, Una, with the exception of some Bajau communities on the north and west coast, and a sizeable part of the population of the district capital Raha....The total population of the language is probably around 230,000, divided over several dialects....This dictionary is based on the northern (standard) dialect of Muna, especially as spoken in the village of Watuputih, some 5 km west of Raha" (Introduction).

[MUNDANI] Mundani is a Southern Bantoid language of Cameroon. Mundani is also a tribe made up of eight villages, Bamumbu, Bechati, Besali, Banti, Bangang, Nkong, Egumbo, and Folepi. These villages together make the administrative sub division of Wabane in Lebialem Division of the South West Region of Cameroon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mnf.

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *Mundani-English Lexicon*, compiled by Elizabeth Parker & Christine Durant. Yaounde: Société Internationale de Linguistique, 1990. Original blue-green wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Mundani-English, pp. 7-90. Second copy: IUW.

"This Mundani-English Lexicon has been compiled primarily for speakers of the Mundani language, in order to stimulate interest in the use of the written language, to help new readers and writers, and to help standardise spellings. It may also be of interest to non-speakers who wish to learn or study the language..... The lexicon contains about 2,0000 entries, the majority of which belong to the reference dialect, which is spoken in the central part of the Mundani area, in the chiefdom of Bamumbu. However a selection of words from the two other major dialects of Fomenji-Fonenge and Lower Mundani are included..." (Introduction).

[**MUNDARI**] Mundari (Munḍa) is a Munda language of the Austroasiatic language family spoken by the Munda people, and is closely related to Santali. Mundari is primarily spoken by Munda tribal people in east India, Bangladesh, and Nepal. "Mundari Bani", a script to write Mundari Language was invented by Rohidas Singh Nag (Wiki).

Ethnologue: unr. Alternate Names: Colh, Horo, Kolh, Mandari, Mondari, Munari.

**1931:** [LILLYbm] *A Mundari-English Dictionary*, by Manindra Bhusan Bhaduri. Calcutta: Calcutta University Press, 1931. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black (later red linen spine). 230 pp. + 2 pp. errata. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 275. Includes Mundari-English, pp. [1]-195, with Addenda, Mundari-English, pp. [196]-229, and Errata, pp. [i]-ii at end. First dictionary of Mundari. Second copy: IUW.

"The Mundari language is spoken by the Mundas and the allied tribes living in the Chota Nagpur plateau and in parts of Assam where a large number of Mundas have emigrated as tea garden labourers (footnote: The number of Munda-speaking people is estimated at 624,506 by the census of 1921)...About five years ago I happened to come across a small exercise book containing a list of about 600 words by my esteemed friend Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy...of Ranci. I asked him if he could devote a little time and make it into a really useful book of Mundari vocabulary for which there had been a long-felt want. He replied that he had very little time, threw the whole burden upon me and asked me to undertake the work which I did, not without some hesitation...I shall...consider my labours simply repaid if the book proves useful to those who want to learn the language."

[**MÜNDÜ**] Mündü (Mondo) is a Ubangian language of South Sudan, with a few thousand speakers in the Democratic Republic of the Congon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: muh. Alternate Names: Mondo, Mondu, Mountou, Mundo.

**1950:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1969:** see **1969b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1991:** [IUW] *La langue mondo esquisse grammaticale, textes et Dictionnaire*, by A. Vallaëys. Tervuren; Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, 1991. 228 p; ill.; 30 cm. Library binding, incorporating original page yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Archives d'anthropologie v. 31 Includes index. Mondo [Mundu]-French dictionary, pp. [81]-209, French-Mondo [Mundu] index, pp. 211-228.

"This work is presented as a first general description of the Mondo language. The material compiled was gathered in the course of the year 1960" (Preface, tr: BM).

"The dialect we present here is that spoken a Tekadze, a village situated some fifty kilometers to the north of Faradja (Zaire). Everyone there speaks Bangala as well, and many of the adults are also fluent in Avokaya and Baka" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**MUNGAKA**] The Nga'ka language, Munga'ka, also Bali, is a Grassfields language of Cameroon.

Ethnologue: mhk. Alternate Names: Bali, Li, Munga'ka, Ngaaka, Nga'ka.

**1992:** [IUW] *Mungaka (Bali) Dictionary*, compiled by Georg Tischhauser, revised and translated by Johannes Stöckle in cooperation with Samuel Fe Tita Mangwa. Köln [Germany]: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, c1992. x, 439 p.; 24 cm. Library binding incorporating white front and rear wrappers, lettered in black. Series: Archiv afrikanistischer Manuskripte, Bd. 1. Includes Mungaka-English, pp. 3-408, and English Mungaka Index, pp. [411]-439.

"This dictionary was originally compiled with great care by Rev. Georg Tischhauser in the nineteen thirties whilst in the service of the Basel Mission. Most of his time was spent at Bafut in the N.W. Province of Cameroun during the years 1931-1939.... In 1986, I found the manuscript of the Mungaka dictionary by Rev. Tischhauser in the archives of the Basel Mission in Basel and was allowed to copy it.... I completed the translation into English during several stays in Cameroun during the years, 1987, 1988 and 1990" [With a further description of subsequent work and revision]. (Preface).

[**MUNGGUI**] Munggui is an Austronesian language spoken in Papua Province of Western New Guinea, northeastern Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mth. Alternate Names: Natabui.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MUNJI**] The Munji language, also known as Munjani, Munjhan, and Munjiwar language, is a Pamir language spoken in Munjan valley in Badakhshan Province in northeast Afghanistan. It is similar to the Yidgha language which is spoken in the Upper Lotkoh Valley of Chitral, west of Garam Chishma in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. Historically, Munji displays the closest possible linguistic affinity with the now-extinct Bactrian language. Almost the entire Munji-speaking population of Afghanistan fled across the border to Chitral during the War in Afghanistan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mnj. Alternate Names: Munjani, Munjigi, Munjiwar.

**1938:** see under **INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1972:** [IUW] *Īazyki Vostochnogo Gindukusha : Mundzhanskiĭ ĭazyk ; teksty, slovar', grammaticheskiĭ ocherk / Aleksandr Leonovich Griunberg*. Leningrad : Nauka; Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1972. 474 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. At head of title: Akademiĭa nauk SSSR. Institut ĭazykoznaniiĭ. A.L. Griunberg. Includes bibliographical references.

[**MUNSEE**] Munsee (also known as Munsee Delaware, Delaware, Ontario Delaware) is an endangered language of the Eastern Algonquian subgroup of the Algonquian language family, itself a branch of the Algic language family. Munsee is one of the two Delaware languages (also known as Lenape languages, after the tribe's autonym). It is very closely

related to the extinct Unami Delaware, but the two are sufficiently different that they are considered separate languages. Munsee was spoken aboriginally in the vicinity of the modern New York City area in the United States, including western Long Island, Manhattan Island, Staten Island, as well as adjacent areas on the mainland: southeastern New York State, the northern third of New Jersey, and northeastern Pennsylvania. As of 2009, Munsee was spoken only on the Moraviantown Reserve in Ontario, Canada, by no more than seven or eight elderly individuals, the youngest of whom was 61 in 2002. However, there has been interest in learning the language by younger individuals (Wiki).

Ethnologue: umu. Alternate Names: Delaware, Ontario Delaware.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Delaware-English English-Delaware Dictionary*, by John O'Meara. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1996. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. red and white, lettered in blue and red. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xxiv, *1-3* 4-660 [4]. First edition. Second copy: IUW.

"Based on linguistic research carried out with Delaware speakers at Moraviantown, this is the first modern dictionary of Munsee Delaware" (from the front inner flap of the d.j.). "Here we ...use the term Delaware, or, when more precision is required, Ontario Delaware. Ontario Delaware is distinct from the closely related Unami Delaware language, which is still spoken by probably no more than five individuals in Oklahoma....Ontario Delaware is spoken by a small and steadily declining number of individuals, all at or from Moraviantown. There may be no more than five or ten speakers of Ontario Delaware, as well as perhaps ten or fifteen individuals who understand Delaware to varying degrees. Most speakers known to me are in their seventies or eighties. Although there were speakers of Ontario Delaware at Six Nations and Munceytown, Ontario, as recently as the 1970's, the decline of the language has meant that Moraviantown is now the last location where it is spoken" (Preface).

**1999:** see under **UNAMI**.

[**MURLE**] Murle (also Ajibba, Beir, Merule, Mourle, Murele, Murule) is a Nilo-Saharan Eastern Sudanic language spoken by the Murle people, spoken in the southeast of South Sudan, near the Ethiopian border. A very small number of Murle live across the border in southwestern Ethiopia. They speak the Murle language, which belongs to the Southwestern branch of the Surmic languages group, within the larger Nilo-Saharan family. The New Testament has been translated into the Murle language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mur. Alternate Names: Adkibba, Agiba, Ajibba, Beir, Merule, Mourle, Murelei, Murule.

**1971:** [IUW] *A Murle grammar*, by R. E. Lyth. [Khartoum, University of Khartoum, Sudan Research Unit] 1971. 76, 109, 60 p. 33 cm. Original stapled blue wrappers, lettered in black. Hendrix 1179. Linguistic monograph series, no. 7. Cover title: *The Murle language grammar and vocabulary*. English-Murle, pp. 3-109, Murle-English, pp. 1-60 (second pagination).

"Many hundreds of hours have been spent during the last twelve years in compiling, checking, rechecking, listing alphabetically, and typing this Vocabulary, but there must remain many inaccuracies, and certainly it is by no means complete—there are probably as many words again as are included" (Introduction [to the Vocabulary]).

[**MURUWARI**] Muruwari (also Muruwarri, Murawari, Murawarri) is an Australian Aboriginal language, an isolate within the Pama–Nyungan family. Muruwari means 'to fall (warri) with a fighting club (murru) in one's hand'. The Muruwari people were an important group who occupied an area of Australia from about Cunnamulla in South West Queensland, southward to the northern bank of the Barwon River near Brewarrina, New South Wales. The Muruwari language was collated from many tapes of language material recorded by Jimmy Barker of Brewarrina, Emily Horneville (Mrs Ornable) and Shillin Jackson of Goodooga, and Robin Campbell of Weilmoringle. The Murawari language was first published by R. H. Mathews in the early 1900s and again by Ian Sims, Judy Trefry, Janet Mathews, and Lynette F. Oates (1988) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zmu. Alternate Names: Murawari, Muruwarri, Muruwurri

**1992:** [IUW] *Muruwari (Moo-roo-warri)*. dictionary, by Lynette F. Oates; illustrations by Roslyn van Brummelen. Albury, NSW: produced with the assistance of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, 1992. 97 p.: ill.; 30 cm.

[**MUSGU**] Musgu is a Biu–Mandara (Chadic) language of Cameroon and Chad. The endonym is Mulwi. Blench (2006) classifies the three varieties as separate languages. Speakers of the extinct related language Muskum have switched to one of these (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mug. Alternate Names: Mousgou, Mousgoum, Mousgoun, Mulwi, Munjuk, Musgum, Musuk, Muzuk.

**1886:** [IUW] *Die musuk-sprache in Central-Afrika; nach den aufzeichnungen von Gottlob Adolf Krause* herausgegeben von dr. Friedrich Müller. Wien; In commission bei C. Gerold's sohn, 1886. 71 p.; fold. map; 25 cm. Library binding incorporating original tan front wrappers, lettered in black. Not in Hendrix. "Aus dem jahrgange 1886 der Sitzungsberichte der Phil.-hist. classe der Kais. akademie der wissenschaften (CXII. bd., I.hft., s. 353) besonders abgedruckt." Musgu-German, pp. 42-59, German-Musgu, pp. 60-71. First published vocabulary of the language.

"Until now we have known nothing about the Musuk language, though Heinrich Barth collected a vocabulary over 34 years ago now, one that remained unpublished, but was used by Gustav Nachtigal in the second volume of his work 'Sahara and Sudan'.... If the ethnologist finds the language of any tribe of interest, as does the linguist, that must be double the case for those languages and tribes that are in danger of dying out" (pp. 4, 6, tr: BM).

**1941:** [IUW] *Deutsche Quellen zur Sprache der Musgu in Kamerun*, by Johannes Lukas. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1941. 121 p. map. 23 cm. Hendrix 1180. Beiheft zur Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen 24. Heft. Bibliography: p. 8. Includes Musgu-German, German-Musgu vocabulary, pp. 42-131.

**1983:** [IUW] *Lexique Masa; Tchad et Cameroun*, par Claude Caitucoli; avec la collaboration de Saleh Hagam. Paris; Agence e coopération culturelle et technique; Yaounde, Cameroun; Cerdotola, 1983. 205 p. Original yellw and multi-toned reds, lettered in red and white. "Equipe des langues tchadiennes."--Cover. Masa [Musgu]-French, pp. 46-157, French-Masa [Musgu], pp. 160-201.

**1991:** [IUW] *Lexique pratique du Munjuk des rizières; dialecte de Pouss; français-munjuk, munjuk-français*, Henry Tourneux; avec la collaboration de Hamat Patan. Paris; ORSTOM; P. Geuthner, 1991. 130 p.; 25 cm. Original white and blue

wrappers, lettered in brown and black. Etudes tchadiques. Monographies. French-Munjuk [Musgu], pp. 17-68, and Munjuk [Musgu]-French, pp. 71-130.

"This little lexicon is the result of research undertaken in Cameroon in 1982 under the auspices of the Laboratory of Languages and Civilizations of Oral Tradition of the National Centre for Scientific Research in France. It was put together in 1990" (Preface, tr: BM).

**[MUSKOGEE]** The Muskogee language (Mvskoke in Muskogee), also known as Creek, Seminole, Maskókî or Muskogee, is a Muskogean language spoken by Muskogee (Creek) and Seminole people, primarily in the U.S. states of Oklahoma and Florida. Historically the language was spoken by various constituent groups of the Muskogee or Maskoki in what are now Alabama and Georgia. The Muskogee first brought the Muskogee and Miccosukee languages to Florida in the early 18th century and would eventually become known as the Seminoles. In the 19th century, however, the US government forced most Muskogees and Seminoles to relocate west of the Mississippi River, with many forced into Indian Territory. Today, the language is spoken by around 5000 people, most of whom live in Oklahoma and are members of the Muskogee (Creek) Nation and the Seminole Nation of Oklahoma. Around 200 speakers are Florida Seminoles. Seminole use of the language constitutes distinct dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mus. Alternate Names: Creek.

**1851-1857:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**2000:** [IUW] *A dictionary of Creek/Muskogee : with notes on the Florida and Oklahoma Seminole dialects of Creek* / Jack B. Martin, Margaret McKane Mauldin. Lincoln : University of Nebraska Press in cooperation with the American Indian Studies Research Institute, Indiana University, Bloomington, c2000. xxxviii, 353 p., [4] p. of plates : ill., map ; 24 cm. Original green wrappers, lettered in white and orange. Studies in the anthropology of North American Indians. Creek [Muskogee]-English, pp. [3]-154, English-Creek [Muskogee], pp. [187]-351. Includes bibliographical references.

"Any tribe that is considering publishing a language dictionary would do well to browse this book as a possible model for the format" (review quoted on rear cover).

"The result of more than ten years of research, *A dictionary of Creek/Muskogee* draws on the expertise of a linguist and a native Creek speaker to yield the first modern dictionary of the Creek language of the southeastern United States. The dictionary contains over seven thousand Cree-English entries, over four thousand English-Creek entries, and over four hundred Creek place names in Alabama, George, Florida, and Oklahoma." (from the rear cover).

**[MUSOM]** Musom is an Austronesian language of Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: msu. Alternate Names: Misatik.

**1997:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**[MUSSAU-EMIRA]** The Mussau-Emira language is spoken on the islands of Mussau and Emirau in the St. Matthias Islands in the Bismarck Archipelago (Wiki).

Ethnologue: emi. Alternate Names: Emira-Mussau, Musao, Musau-Emira.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MUYU**] Muyu or Kati is one of the Ok languages of West Papua. The related Ninggerum language is also called 'Muyu' (Wiki).

Ethnologue treats Muyu as two separate languages: 1) North Muyu: kti. Alternate Names: Kataut, Kati-Ninanti, Niinati, Ninatie, North Kati, North Moejoe, Yonggom, Yongkom, Yongom; and 2) South Muyu: kts. Alternate Names: Digoel, Digul, Kati Metomka, Metomka, Moejoe, Ok Bari, South Kati, Yonggom, Yongkom, Yongom.

[**MUYU, NORTH**] Muyu or Kati is one of the Ok languages of West Papua. The related Ninggerum language is also called 'Muyu' (Wiki). Ethnologue does not list "Muyu" as an alternate name for Ninggerum.

Ethnologue: kti. Alternate Names: Kataut, Kati-Ninanti, Niinati, Ninatie, North Kati, North Moejoe, Yonggom, Yongkom, Yongom.

**1959:** see under **INDONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MUYU, SOUTH**] Muyu or Kati is one of the Ok languages of West Papua. The related Ninggerum language is also called 'Muyu' (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kts. Alternate Names: Digoel, Digul, Kati Metomka, Metomka, Moejoe, Ok Bari, South Kati, Yonggom, Yongkom, Yongom.

**1959:** see under **INDONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MUYUW**] Muyu language (Egum, Murua, Murua Dukwayasi, Murua Kaulae, Muruwa, Muyu, Muya, Muyuwa) is one of the Kilivila–Lousiades languages (of the Austronesian language family), spoken on the Woodlark Island (Papua New Guinea). Number of speakers: 6,000 (1998), of them 3,000 are monolinguals. Speakers also use Dobu, Kilivila or Misima-Paneati. Latin script is used. Dialects included Yanaba, Lougaw (Gawa), Wamwan, Nawyem, Iwa. Iwa dialect is transitional between Muyu and Kilivila. Lexical similarity 68% with Kilivila (Wiki).

Ethnologue: myw. Alternate Names: Egum, Murua, Murua Dukwayasi, Murua Kaulae, Muruwa, Muyu, Muya, Muyuwa.

**1998:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**MVUBA**] Mvuba is a Central Sudanic language of northeastern Congo, with a thousand speakers in Uganda. It is similar to Lese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mxh. Alternate Names: Bambuba, Bamvuba, Mbuba, Mvuba-A, Obiye.

**1910:** see under **AVATIME**.

[**MWAGHAVUL**] Mwachhavul (also known as Mupun and Sura) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Plateau State, Nigeria. Dialects are Mupun and Panyam. Mwachhavul has one of the most elaborate systems of logophoricity known in any language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sur. Alternate Names: Maghavul, Sura.

1991: [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of Mupun*, by Zygmunt Frajzyngier. Berlin: Reimer, 1991. Green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [8] I II-XVII XVIII, 1-3 4-102, with 2 linguistic maps. First edition. Series: Sprache und Oralität in Afrika, vol. 11.

Includes Mupun-English, pp. [3]-70, and English-Mupun, pp. [73]-102. This is the first dictionary of Mupun. Second copy: IUW.

"The 1963 census gave the number of people who identify themselves as Mupun as 11,016.... If the demographic changes in Mupun are similar to those in the rest of Nigeria, the corresponding number in 1990 is much larger. The language is spoken in the Plateau State of Nigeria.... Access to most of [the] villages [in which the Mupun live] is quite difficult during the rainy season. The linguistic area of Mupun is bordered by Mwaghavul (sometimes reported in the literature as 'Sura'...) on the west, and by Angas on the east. On the north it borders Fyer, Mwaghavul, and Angas. On the southeast it borders Chip. All the surrounding languages belong to the West Branch of Chadic, with Mwaghavul and Angas in the same subgroup as Mupun.... Although the language is not in immediate danger of disappearing, within the next few generations this possibility may become a reality. I have observed that young speakers (20-30 years old) of the language, in conversation with each other, tend to use Hausa or even English, if they are educated.... The Mupun-English part contains some 1,900 entries.... The English-Mupun part contains slightly over 1,600 entries.... Since there is considerable understanding between Mwaghavul and Mupun, the two languages could be classified as dialects of the same language [as does Wenthe-Lukas 1985 and Hoffmann 1971]" (Introduction).

**2004:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**MWAN**] Mwan (Mwa, Mouan, Muan, Muana, Mona) is a Mande language of Ivory Coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue: moa. Alternate Names: Mona, Mouan, Muan, Muana, Mwa.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**MYENE**] Myene is a cluster of closely related Bantu varieties spoken in Gabon by about 46,000 people. It is perhaps the most divergent of the Narrow Bantu languages, though Nurse & Philippson (2003) place it in with the Tsogo languages (B.30). The more distinctive varieties are Mpongwe (Pongoué), Galwa (Galloa), and Nkomi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mye. Alternate Names: Omyene.

**1847:** [LILLYbm] *A Grammar of the Mpongwe Language, with Vocabularies*, by the Missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Gaboon Mission, Western Africa. New York: Snowden & Prall, 1847. Contemporary quarter black leather and marbled paper over boards, with a printed paper label on the front cover (spine perished, covers loose). Pp. i-vi-viii, [9] 10-94 [2]. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1185 (listing John Leighton Wilson as editor). This copy with the bookplate of the Johns Hopkins University Library stamped "disposed of by the library." Includes English-Mpongwe, pp. [53]-77, and Mpongwe-English, pp. [79]-94. Second copy: IUW.

"The Mpongwe is a dialect of Western Africa, spoken on both sides of the Gaboon river, at Cape Lopez, Cape St. Catherine, and in the interior, to the distance of two or three hundred miles" (Introduction). The Introduction includes brief comparative word lists of English, Mpongwe, Bechuana, Kafir [Zulu] and Masambique [Makhuwa]. This is the earliest vocabulary of the language listed in Hendrix.

**1877:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire Français-Pongoué*, par Les missionnaires de la Congrégation du Saint-Esprit et du Saint-Coeur de Marie. Mission du Gabon. Vicariat Apostolique des Deux Guinées. Paris: Maisonneuve, 1877. xii, 354 p. First edition. Sewn

signatures with marbled endpapers, lacking any other binding. French-Pongoué [Myene], pp. [1]-354. First dictionary of the language. A Pongoué-French companion volume appeared in 1881. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ink ownership stamp and annotations on title page.

"The Dictionary that we publish today is the first to appear on the Pongouese [Myene] or Gabonese language. It is the fruit of long and patient study, the result of attentive observation and research by the Missionaries who have devoted themselves over the past thirty years to the evangelization of the blacks of Guinée. It is easy to understand the difficulties encountered in such a work, composed in the midst of a laborious ministry, beneath a burning sun, at the breast of an extremely ignorant population, with not the slightest vestige of a written language" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1934, 1961:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Mpongwe-français, suivi d'éléments de grammaire*. *Dictionnaire Français-Mpongwe, suivi d'éléments de grammaire*, by André Raponda-Walker [1871- ]. Metz; Brazzaville: La Libre Lorraine; Imprimerie Saint-Paul, 1934, 1961. Two volumes. [Earlier volume] original blue-gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black; dust jacket gray, lettered and decorated in black; [later volume] red quarter-cloth and paper over boards; spine lettered in gold, probably issued without dust jacket. Pp. [Vol. 1] *I-III IV-V VI, 7 8-640, <sup>2</sup>I II-XVII XVIII*; [Vol. 2][2] *I 2-722 723-724, I II-XVI*. First editions. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1183-1184. Both volumes identically inscribed on the front free endpapers: "A Madame | Maguelonne Toussaint-Saryat | Directrice du Journal | "Inter-Continents" | Hommage de l'auteur | Libreville, le 9/3/1963 | A, Walker". This copy with loosely-inserted original 5 page typescript of essay by Hubert Deschamps entitled "Un prodigieux Veillard.. l'Abbé André Raponda Walker" with tear-sheet photo of Walker with African children in 1961. The essay suggests that Gabon has had two "grand old men" - Albert Schweitzer and Walker.

"The work that you deliver today to the printer is the most extensive thus far on the Mpongwe language. Other dictionaries have preceded yours, notably that produced by the Missionaries of Gabon in 1847, which was a work of remarkable observation and minute detail. What a service they rendered and how meritorious their first linguistic efforts!...Our thanks to them! They have opened the way. We have but to follow" (Preface, Louis Tardy, tr: BM).

"Thirty years ago your grand *Dictionnaire Mpongwe-Français* appeared. Now at the age of 90, you have given us the companion volume, *Français-Mpongwe*" (Preface, J. J. Adam, tr: BM).

First volume reprinted **1995:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire mpongwe-français, suivi d'éléments de grammaire* / par André Raponda-Walker; préf. de Louis Tardy. [Gabon]; Fondation Raponda-Walker; [Issy-les-Moulineaux, France]; Les Classiques africains, c1995. v, 640, xvii p.; 21 cm. Classiques africains (Classiques africains (Firm)) no 737. Originally published by Impr. de "La libre Lorraine", in 1934.

[**NAASIOI**] Naasioi (also Nasioi, Kieta, Kieta Talk, Aunge) is an East Papuan language spoken in the central mountains and southeast coast of Kieta District, Bougainville Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nas. Alternate Names: Kieta [also Gieta], Nasioi.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**NADĚB**] Naděb or Kaburi is a Nadahup language of the Brazilian Amazon, along the Uneixi, Japura, and Negro rivers. Various names for it include Nadöbö, Xīriwai, Hahöb, Guariba/Wariwa, Kaborí, Anodöub, sometimes compounded with the term Maku, as in Maku do Paraná Boá-Boá after one of the rivers in Naděb territory (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mbj. Alternate Names: Anodöub, Kabari, Kabori, Makú Naděb, Makunadöbö, Nadeb Macu, Nadöb, Nadöbö, Xiriwai, Xuriwai.

**1925:** [LILLYbm] "Nouvelle contribution a l'étude de la langue Makú," by P. Rivet, P. Kok & C. Tastevin, in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, New York, 3, no. 2-4 (July 1925), pp. [133]-192. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Includes French-Maku [Naděb], pp. 143-185, with an 85-word comparative vocabulary, French-Maku [Naděb]-Tukano [Tucano] (three dialects), pp. 191-192. First substantial published vocabulary of the language. This copy with the ownership signature of P. Albers on the front cover.

"Since Koch-Greenburg published his important work on the Maku in 1913, the only work to appear on this language was that in which two of the present authors showed that Maku was related to Puinave. Today we are able to add to that work, which contained nothing new beyond a short list of Maku-Naděb words, two unpublished vocabularies [combined]; one was assembled among the tribes of the Papury River (P. Kok) and the second was gathered among the Maku-Naděb of Jurubaxy" (Preliminary remarks, my trans.)

This issue of the journal also contains "La lengua Ts'ots'il (Dialecto del Maya-K'i...é, Chiapas)," by Rudolf Schuller, pp. 193-218. Includes Spanish-Tzotzil-Maya thematically arranged vocabulary, pp. 206-215.

[**NAFAANRA**] Nafaanra (sometimes written Nafaara, pronounced [nafā:ra]) is a Senufo language spoken in northwest Ghana, along the border with Ivory Coast, east of Bondoukou. It is spoken by approximately 61,000 people. Its speakers call themselves Nafana; others call them Banda or Mfantera. Like other Senufo languages, Nafaanra is a tonal language. It is somewhat of an outlier in the Senufo language group, with the geographically closest relatives, the Southern Senufo Tagwana–Djimini languages, approximately 200 kilometres (120 mi) to the west, on the other side of Comoé National Park (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nfr. Alternate Names: Banafo, Banda, Dzama, Gambo, Nafaara, Nafana, Pantera-Fanter.

**1933:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1980:** [IUW] *Collected field reports on the phonology of Nafaara*, by Dean Jordan. [Legon]: Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana, 1980. 28 p.; 26 cm. Library binding, preserving original white wrappers, lettered in black. Includes 100-word Swadesh list, English-Nafaara [Nafaanra], pp. 25-28. Collected language notes; no. 17.

"Earlier numbers [of "Collected Language Notes"] consisted of field notes, often derived from a fairly short period of research.... More recent numbers, however, including the present one, are based on a longer period of study and are more thoroughly edited. Nevertheless they still represent a stage of an on-going research programme, and as such some data is still incomplete and there may be some inconsistencies in treatment" (Preface, Anthony J. Naden).

[**NAFUSI**] Nafusi (also spelled Nefusi, Berber name: Maziy or Tanfusit) is the Berber language of the Nafusa Mountains (Drar n infusen), a large area in northwestern Libya. This variety of the Berber language is spoken by the Ibadite communities around Jadu, Nalut (Lalut), and Yafran. The dialect of Yefren in the east differs somewhat from that of Nalut and Jadu in the west. A number of Old Nafusi phrases appear in Ibadite manuscripts as early as the 12th century, representing some of the earliest manuscript records of Berber. The Ethnologue entry includes nearby Zuara Berber, Matmata Berber, and Djerbi under the rubric "Nafusi", which corresponds neither to local nor to academic usage of the term (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jbn. Alternate Names: Djerbi, Jabal Nafusi, Jbel Nafusi, Jebel Nefusi, Nefusi.

**1942:** [LILLYbm] *Il berbero Nefusi di Fassato: grammatica, testi raccolti dalla viva voce, vocabolarietti. 2. edizione, riveduta e migliorata*, by Francesco Beguinot [1979-1953]. Rome: Istituto per l'Oriente, 1942. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VII VIII-IX X, [2] 1 2-335 336. Second revised and improved edition. Zaunmüller, col. 29 (listing only this second edition). Hendrix 341. First edition was 1931. Includes Italian-Berber [Nafusi], pp. [213]-265, and Berber [Nafusi]-Italian, pp. [267]-323. Second copy: IUW.

[**NAGA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Kuki-Chin–Naga languages are a geographic clustering of languages of the Sino-Tibetan family in James Matisoff's classification used by Ethnologue, which groups it under the non-monophyletic "Tibeto-Burman".[2] Their genealogical relationship both to each other and to the rest of Sino-Tibetan is unresolved, but Matisoff lumps them together as a convenience pending further research.

The languages are spoken by the ethnically related Naga people of Nagaland, the Chin (Kuki) people of Burma, and the Kuki people. The larger among these languages have communities of several tens of thousands of native speakers, and a few have more than 100,000, such as Mizo (674,756 in India as of 2001[3]), Thadou (150,000) or Mongsen Ao (140,000).

None of these ethnicities corresponds to a linguistic unit. "Kuki" and "Chin" are essentially synonyms, whereas the Naga speak languages of several families. The established families are:

Kukish (Kuki-Chin)

Ao, in north-central Nagaland

Angami–Pochuri, in southern Nagaland

Tangkhul, in northeastern Manipur

Zeme, in northwestern Manipur

Meithei, the official language of Manipur, is also often included. The Konyak languages of Nagaland, also spoken by ethnic Naga, are not grouped within Kuki-Chin–Naga, but rather within Brahmaputran (Sal). Ethnologue adds Koki, Long Phuri, Makuri, and Para, all unclassified, and all distant from other Naga languages they've been compared to, though Koki is perhaps closest to (or one of) the Tangkhul languages, and the other three may belong together (Wiki).

**1844:** [LILLYbm] *Notes on the Naga Tribes, in communication with Assam*, by John Owen. Calcutta: W. H. Carey and Co., 1844. Original purple-gray moiré cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [6] 1 2-139 140. First edition. "Published by request" on the title page. Not in Zauhmüller. Appears to be one of the earliest descriptions of the Naga tribes and certainly one of the first printed vocabularies. Pp. 115-139 is an "Appendix containing a key to the pronunciation; with a vocabulary and reading lessons of the Naga languages." Includes English-Naga vocabulary, pp. 119-131, double columns. Pp. 37-39 gives Naga names for a wide variety of plants and trees, and a ground plan for a proposed tea house and a sketch of mats for drying tea. P. 101 gives a "List of rivers in Assam which produce gold." This copy with penciled ownership inscription of M. H. Saville, probably the author by the same name of "An Onyx jar from Mexico, in process of manufacture," New York, 1900, from the *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History*, Vol. XIII, Article XI. On the inner rear cover is a pencil notation: "BH No.A8. July 1850 / J.O." which is probably the author's own note.

"Those tribes known generally as Nagas, inhabit mountainous districts on the upper part of the valley of Assam...The principle [Naga tribes] are the *Nam-Sangeeas* or *Kang-jangeas*, the *Bur-dwarreeas* or *Takumeeas* and the *Pannee dwarreeas* or *Bur-gyahs*.... The word 'Naga' (a Sanskrit one) appears to be synonymous with 'snake'...a derogatory term applied in all probability by the natives of the plain to [the Nagas], from their notoriously shy, stealthy habits, and wandering life.... Missionary labours have proved sorely unproductive, although the Rev. Mr. Bronson, an American Missionary, compiled a small vocabulary with a view to establish a school for the education of the children.... Human skulls form the principal ornament of a chief's residence....The compiler of these notes would consider that, supported as he has been by that enterprising body of merchants-The Assam [Tea] Company-he would commit an act of injustice were he to omit recording any information that might be of service to them.... He would therefore suggest, that on the discovery and purposed clearing of an indigenous tea tract on these hills, every possible invitation should be encourage"

There are approximately 20 Naga languages with a total of 500,000 speakers in India.

[**NAGA, ANGAMI**] Angami (also: Gnamei, Ngami, Tsoghami, Tsugumi, Monr, Tsanglo, Tenyidie) is an Angami–Pochuri language spoken in the Naga Hills in the northeastern part of India, in Kohima district, Nagaland. In 2001, there is an estimate of 125,000 first language (L1) Angami speakers.[3] Under the UNESCO's Language Vitality and Endangerment framework, Angami is at the level of "vulnerable", meaning that it is still spoken by most children, but "may be restricted to certain domains".[4] There are several dialects, the most prominent being Khonoma (around Khonoma village), and Tenyidie aka Kohima (in the state capital of Kohima)[citation needed]. Others include Dzūna, Kehena, Chakroma (Western Angami), Mima, Nali, Mozome. Tenyidie is the prestige dialect, used for publications and taught in the schools.

Ethnologue: njm. Alternate Names: Angamis, Gnamei, Monr, Ngami, Tendydie, Tsanglo, Tsoghami, Tsugumi.

**1987:** [LILLY] *Angami-English-Hindi dictionary*, by P[uttushetra] P[uttuswany] Giridhar [ 1951- ] & Lalita Handoo. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1987. xix, 132 p.; 22 cm. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black. First edition.

Includes Angami-English-Hindi, pp. 1-104, and four appendices of further vocabulary. This is the first dictionary of this language.

“Scholars and administrators alike believed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century that the tribals either had no language or had limited languages. It was said for example that the So:ra language had only 700 words. The term ‘Culture of Silence’ came in handy to reinforce the above notion. The Central Institute of Indian Languages... has decided to produce a grammar, a dictionary, a volume of folklore and learning materials for children and adults in each language... The present Angami-English-Hindi Dictionary is the second to be published in our dictionary series” (Foreword).

“The tribal people of India have for long lived in isolation except to be exposed for exploitation.... The preparation of a dictionary in a tribal language is an important step for the codification of the language” (Editor’s Note).

[**NAGA, AO**] Mongsen Ao is an Ao language, a branch of the Sino-Tibetan languages, predominantly spoken in central Mokokchung district of Nagaland, northeast India. Gordon (2005) estimates that there are 141,000 speakers of Mongsen and Chungli Ao (the main dialect of Mongsen). A chapter in the anthropological monograph of Mills (1926) provides a grammatical sketch of the variety of Mongsen Ao spoken in Longchang village. Coupe (2003) is one of the few acoustic studies published on a Kuki-Chin-Naga language (only three exist). Coupe (2007) is a reference grammar of the language, based on a revision of his PhD dissertation (Coupe 2004) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: njo. Alternate Names: Ao, Aorr, Cholimi, Hatigoria, Nowgong, Paimi, Uri.

**1926:** [IUW] *The Ao Nagas*, by J. P. Mills ... with a foreword by Henry Balfour ... and supplementary notes and bibliography by Dr. J. H. Hutton ... Published by direction of the government of Assam. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1926. xviii, 500 p. front., plates, 2 maps (1 fold.) 22 cm. One plate accompanied by guard sheet with descriptive letterpress. "Language": p. 332-369. "A bibliography of the Naga Hills, with some adjacent districts": p. 429-440.

Second edition **1973:** [IUW] *The Ao Nagas*. With a foreword by Henry Balfour and supplementary notes and bibliography by J. H. Hutton. [2d ed.] Bombay, Oxford University Press, 1973. xxiv, 510 p. illus. 23 cm. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. "Published by direction of the Government of Nagaland." Comparative vocabulary of Ao Naga dialects: English-Mongsen-Chongli-Changki-Longla-Yacham, p. 342 (numerals), and pp.359-361. Includes Bibliography: p. 431-450.

**1985:** [LILLY] *Ao-English-Hindi dictionary*, by K. S. Gurubasave Gowda [1938-]. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1985. xvi, 80 p.; 21 cm. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black. Series: Dictionary series (Mysore, India) 1. First edition. Includes Ao-English-Hindi, pp. [1]-80. First dictionary of this language.

“The present Ao-English-Hindi Dictionary is the first to be published in our dictionary series” (Foreword).

[**NAGA, LOTHIA**] The Lothia language is part of the Sino-Tibetan language family, spoken by approximately 166,000 people in Wokha district, west-central Nagaland, India. It is centered in the small district of Wokha (capital Wokha). This district has more than

114 villages such as Pangti, Maraju (Merapani), Englan, Baghty (Pakti) and others, where the language is widely spoken and studied (Wiki).

Ethnologue: njh. Alternate Names: Chizima, Choimi, Hlota, Kyong, Lhota, Lotha, Lutha, Miklai, Tsindir, Tsontsii.

**1983:** [LILLY] *Lotha grammar*, by K.P. Acharya. Mysore: Central Institute of Indian Languages, 1983. xxi, 166 p.; 22 cm. In light green and white printed wrappers. Grammar series 10. Includes vocabulary list. Bibliography: p. [165]-166.

"The Lotha Naga language belongs to the central group of Naga languages of the Tibeto-Burman language family. It is spoken by the Lotha people who live mainly in the Wokha district of Nagaland. The text studies the structure of this language and covers phonology, morphology and syntax."

[**NAGA, NOCTE**] Nocte is a Naga language of northeastern India. Dialects are Khapa, Laju, and Ponthai (Lamlak), and alternate names include Borduria, Jaipuria, Mohongia, Namsangia, Nocte, Nokte, and Paniduria (Ethnologue) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: njb. Alternate Names: Borduria, Jaipuria, Mohongia, Namsangia, Nocte, Nokte, Paniduria.

**1971:** [LILLY] *An introduction to the Nocte language*, by Kamalesh Das Gupta [1923- ]. Shillong, North-East Frontier Agency, 1971. 127 p. 20 cm. Original black quarter-linen and light blue paper over boards, lettered in black, original yellow and white dust jacket, lettered in red. First edition. Includes English-Nocte (Roman and Devanagari) vocabulary, pp. 41-101.

[**NAGA PIDGIN**] Nagamese ("Naga Pidgin") is a creole used in Nagaland. It has its origin from the interaction of the hill tribesman with the Assamese in the plains and developed primarily as a market language to communicate for trade. Since Nagaland is inhabited by people belonging to different Naga tribes speaking languages which are mutually unintelligible, it has now come to serve as the more common lingua franca of the state, though English is the official language of the state. Nagamese is the preferred form of communication for extension works in rural areas and in mixed households. It has been described as a creole, which was stable by 1936 and which is unlikely to decreolize. English is the official language of Nagaland and 67.11% of the population is educated.[citation needed] Nagamese has two cases, two tenses, three aspectual distinctions and no gender. It shares a large part of its lexicon with Assamese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nag. Alternate Names: Bodo, Kachari Bengali, Naga Creole Assamese, Naga-Assamese, Nagamese.

**1978:** [LILLY] *Hindi Nagami kos = Hindi Nagamese Dictionary*, by Braja Bihari Kumara [1941- ] & Hari Prasad Ray. Kohima: Nagaland Bhasha Parisad, 1978. 120 p.; 22cm. Original pink wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes Hindi-Nagamese, pp. [31]-120. First dictionary of this language.

**1979:** [LILLY] *Nagami Hindi svayam-sikshaka = Nagamese Hindi self-teacher*, by Braja Biahri Kumara [ 1941- ]. Kohima: Nagalanda Bhasha Parishada, 1979. 54 p.; 22 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, decorated in multiple colors, and lettered in blue. First edition. In Hindi. Includes Nagamese-Hindi vocabulary throughout.

**1993:** [LILLY] *Nagamese, the language of Nagaland*, by Bhimakanta Baruwa. New Delhi, India: Mittal Publications, 1993. xiv, 143 p.; 22 cm. Original black cloth,

lettered in gold, with black dust jacket,, lettered in orange and black. First edition. Includes Nagamese-English-Assamese, pp. [96]-[130].

“The Nagamese language is the only lingua franca in Nagaland which brings unity amongst different tribes of the State and creates national integration. It is to be noted that no one can move a single step in Nagaland without knowing this language” (Preface).

**[NAGA, POCHURI]** Pochuri, or Pochuri Naga, is an Angami–Pochuri language spoken in Nagaland, India. According to Ethnologue, Pochuri is spoken in 27 villages of Meluri subdivision, Phek district, southeastern Nagaland. There are also some speakers in Ukhrul district, Manipur (Ethnologue). Maluri (Meluri), which is often considered a dialect of Pochuri, may actually be a distinct language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: npo. Alternate Names: Eastern Rengma, Meluri, Pochuri, Pochury.

**1972:** [LILLY] *Hindi Pocuri Angreji kosa. Hindi Pochury English Dictionary*, by Draja Bihari Kumara [1941- ] & Thimase Pochuri. Kohima, Nagalainda Bhasha Parishad, [1. Samskarana]. 1972. 100 p. 23 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. Text in Hindi. Series: Nagalainda Bhasha Parishad; 28; kosa granthamala, 8. First edition. Includes Hindi-Pochury (Roman and Devanagari)-English dictionary, pp. ca. 1-100.

**[NAGA, RONGMEI]** Rongmei (dialects: Songbu) is spoken in 35 villages of Cachar district, Assam, as well as in northwestern Manipur and Nagaland (Ethnologue). (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nbu. Alternate Names: Kabui, Maruongmai, Nruanghmei, Rongmai, Rongmei, Zeliang.

**1937:** [IUW] *The Rengma Nagas*, by J. P. Mills ... Published by direction of the government of Assam. London, Macmillan and co., limited, 1937. x, 381 p. front., illus. (plans) plates. 23 cm. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. "Language": p. 285-309. Vocabulary, 308-309. English-Rengma (A, B, C), pp. 308-309.

"No one but a specialist can ever hope adequately to analyse a Naga language, with its tones, its rich vocabulary and its nuances of meaning that are so hard to grasp....In this section I am compelled to deal, not with one language, but with three, and no claim is made to anything better than a brief and inadequate outline...Language A is the language of the Southern group of Western Rengmas... Language B is spoken in the in the upper 'dhels' of Tesophenyu, and in Kotsenyu, Kotsenishinyu and Kitagha. Language C is spoken in the three Eastern Rengma villages of Meluri, Lephori and Sahunyu" (p. 285).

**1975:** [LILLY] *Hindi Kabui (Ronmai) kosa = Hindi Kabui (Rongmei) Dictionary*, by Braja Bihari Kumara [1941- ]. Kohima: Nagalainda Bhasha Parishad, 1975. 112 p.; 22 cm. Original light gray wrappers, lettered in brown. Seeries: Nagalainda Bhasha Parishada 76; Kosa-granthamala 25. First edition. In Hindi. Includes Hindi-Kabui (Rongmei), pp. [1]-112. First dictionary of this language.

**[NAGA, SANGTAM]** The Sangtams are a Naga tribe living in the Tuensang and Kiphire districts of Nagaland. Like many other tribal groups in Northeast India, they practice jhum, or shifting cultivation. Unlike other Naga tribes in Nagaland, many of the Sangtam have retained their traditional beliefs in spite of embracing Christianity at the same time. Sangtams celebrate twelve different festivals, in particular Mongmong, all of which are affiliated with their traditional culture and religion. The Sangtam people are one of the

major tribes in Nagaland. Towards the Southern part of Nagaland, we have the Sangtam inhabited area under the Kiphire district. The Northern part of Sangtam includes the Longkhim-Chare sub-division of Tuensang district. They are united under the common banner called “United Sangtam.” There are 62 (sixty two) villages among the Sangtams, 24 villages under Longkhim-Chare sub-division and 38 villages under Kiphire district. There are seven government administrative towns under united Sangtam jurisdiction. During the recent years, another part of Sangtam land has been recognized under Dimapur district namely Tsithrongse, Sangtamtila and Murise villages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nsa. Alternate Names: Isachanure, Lophomi, Sangtam.

**1973:** [LILLY] *Hindī Sānatama Aṅgrejī kośa*. = *Hindi Sangtam English dictionary*. / [Lekhaka] Braja Bihārī Kumāra, Ṭī Tsāsēmōṅa Sāntama [tathā] Ānandī Prasāda Maṇḍala. [1. saṃskaraṇa]. Kohimā: Nāgālaiṇḍa Bhāshā Parishada, [1973]. [5], 2-104 p.; 22 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered in brown. First edition. Text in Hindi. Includes Hindi-Sangtam (Roman and Devanagari)-English dictionary, pp. 17-100.

[**NAGA, TASE**] Tangsa, also Tase and Tase Naga, is a Sino-Tibetan languages or language cluster spoken by the Tangsa people of Burma and north-eastern India. Some varieties, such as Shangge, are likely distinct languages. There are about 60,000 speakers in Burma and 40,000 speakers in India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nst. Alternate Names: Haimi, Hawa, Heimi, Kuwa, Pangmi, Pangwa, Rangpan, Rangpang, Tangshang, Tangwa, Tase.

**1980:** [LILLY] *The Tangsa language: a synopsis*, by Kamalesh Das Gupta [1923- ]. Shillong: Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1980. 77 p.; 23 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes various brief bilingual word lists for dialects of the language, including Moklum, Kimsing, Longchang [Lungchang], Yogli, Mosang, Morang, Ronrang, Havi [Have], Longri [Lungri], Tikhak, and Ponthei [Ponthai].

**1988a:** [LILLY] *Jugli language guide*, by Winlang Rekhung. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1988. 53 p.; 23 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English-Jugli [Yogli] (Roman and Devanagari), pp. 27-53. First substantial printed vocabulary of this dialect of Naga, Tase.

**1988b:** [LILLY] *Lungchang language guide*, by Winlang Rekhung. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1988.: 62 p.; 23 cm. Original lavender wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English-Lungchang , pp. 37-61, and other wordlists throughout. First printed vocabulary of this dialect of Naga, Tase].

“The Juglies or Rangpang as they call themselves are one of the major sub-tribes of the Tangsa tribe. They are about 15,000 in number according to the 1971 census” (Preface).

[**NAGA, TUTSA**] Tutsa is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken in northeastern India. Tutsa is spoken in southern Changlang district and eastern Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh, as well as Tinsukia district of Assam (Ethnologue). Half of speakers are monolingual (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tvt. Alternate Names: Totcha, Tutsa.

**1992:** [LILLY] *Tutsa language guide*, by Winlang Rekhung. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1992. 111 p.; 23 cm. Original pale brownish-

orange wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English-Tutsa (Roman and Devanagari), pp. [68]-102. First printed vocabulary of this language.

“The Tutsa or Hatutss as they call themselves are inhabiting the Western Part of the Changlang District and South Eastern Part of the Tirap District of Arunachal Pradesh. They are about twenty thousand in number. This phrase book deals with the dialect pslken in the Tutsa of Sabban area of Changlang Sub-Division... This being the first philological study conducted among them, there may be some omission in documentation and in analysing the linguistic material...” (Preface).

[**NAGA, ZEME**] Zeme is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken in northeastern India. It is part of a dialect continuum that includes Rongmei and Liangmei (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nzm. Alternate Names: Arung, Empeo, Empui, Jeme, Kacha, Kachcha, Kachcha Naga, Kutcha, Mezama, Sangrima, Sengima, Zeliang, Zeliangrong, Zeme, Zemi.

**1973:** [LILLY] *Hindi Jeliyana Angreji kosa (Jemi boli) = Hindi Zeliang English dictionary (Zemi dialect)*, by Ramakrpala Kumara & L. Cavana. Kohima: Nagalainda Bhasha Parishada, 1973. 95 p.; 22 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered in green. First edition. Includes Hindi-Zeliang (Roman and Devanagari) vocabulary, pp. 1-91.

[**NAHALI**] Kalto or Nahali is an Indo-Aryan language of India. Kalto is the endonym; the exonym "Nahal" or "Nihal" is disparaging. Because of the name "Nahali", the language has often been confused with Nihali, an apparent language isolate spoken by a neighboring people with a similar lifestyle (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nlx. Alternate Names: Kalto, Nahal, Nahale, Nahalia.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Nahali: A Comparative Study*, by F[ransiscus] B[ernardus] J[acobus] Kuiper. Amsterdam: N.V. Nord-Hollandsche Uitgevers Maatschappij, 1962. Original blue and gray wrappers, lettered in blue and black; d.j. blue and white, lettered in black. 114 pp. First edition. Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie van Wetenschappen, Afd. Letterkunde; nieuwe reeks, d. 25, no. 5. Includes Nahali-English vocabulary, pp. [58]-107, and English-Nahali, pp. [108]-113. First extensive vocabulary of this language. Second copy: IUW.

"Up to quite recent times no exact data as to the habitat of the Nahals were known. Most authorities confine themselves to the statement that the Nahals dwell in the Nimar District of Madhya Pradesh and in the Gawilgarh Hills of the Ellichpur District [in central India]. ..In spite of all pessimistic prophesies, Nahali is still spoken. Letters from Indian scholars living in the neighborhood of the Nahal area state the existence of a separate Nahali dialect, although no exact date could be obtained...In his later work *Ethnology of Ancient India* (Wiesbaden 1954...) Shafer quotes Nahali along with the Himalayan dialect Kusunda and with Burushaski as representatives of three separate linguistic families beside the three main groups of languages, viz. Aryan, Dravidian, and Munda. Nahali he now takes to be the remains of the 'Bhilla language.' This conclusion has since been accepted by several scholars. Sudhibhushan Bhattacharya has published a more extensive word-list of Nahali in *Ind. Ling.* 17, 1957...to show the isolated character of Nahali...his materials...confirm that the language is still spoken in some parts of the area...The real point of issue is not, however whether there are many foreign words of unknown origin in Nahali, but whether their occurrence justifies our setting Nahali apart

as an isolated language... Too little is known about the exact status of the Nahals among the Kurkus to allow fully certain conclusions but the general data... suggest that their status was ...that of helots generally...[described by Bhattacharya as follows]: 'I have seen that the Korku consider the Nahal to be an inferior section of their tribe'... The questions arises whether the Nahals may perhaps have had recourse to the same weapon that despised social groups have used all over India, viz. the secret language."

**[NAHUAN LANGUAGES]** The Nahuatl or Aztec languages are those languages of the Uto-Aztecan language family that have undergone a sound change, known as Whorf's Law, that changed an original \*t to /tʃ/ before \*a. The best known Nahuatl language is Nahuatl. Some authorities, such as the Mexican government, Ethnologue, and Glottolog, consider the varieties of modern Nahuatl to be distinct languages, because they are often mutually unintelligible and their speakers have distinct ethnic identities. As of 2008, the Mexican government recognizes thirty varieties that are spoken in Mexico as languages (see the list below). Researchers distinguish between several dialect areas that each have a number of shared features: One classification scheme distinguishes innovative central dialects, spoken around Mexico City, from conservative peripheral ones spoken north, south and east of the central area, while another scheme distinguishes a basic split between western and eastern dialects. Nahuatl languages include not just varieties known as Nahuatl, but also Pipil and the extinct Pochutec language. The distinction between the Nahuatl and Pochutec is now thought to be due to language contact; see Pochutec language for details (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Nahuatl as a macro-language including 28 separate languages.

**1552:** [LILLY] *La istoria de las Indias. y Conquista de Mexico*. En la muy noble y leal Ciudad de Çaragoça: Fue impressa ... en casa de Agustin Millan, y acabose vispera de Navidad año de mil y quinientos y cinquenta y dos, [24 Dec. 1552]. cxxii, cxxxix, [1] leaves; [2] leaves of plates: 1 ill., 2 maps; 30 cm. (fol.) Author's name from leaf pi verso: Francisco Lopez de Gomara ... excriue la presente istoria. Imprint from colophon. Signatures: pi<sup>2</sup> a-z<sup>4</sup> A-G<sup>4</sup>; a-z<sup>4</sup> A-M<sup>4</sup> (G<sup>4</sup> verso, 1st alphabet, blank; d<sup>3</sup>, 1st alphabet, missigned c<sup>3</sup>; d<sup>3</sup> second alphabet, missigned D<sup>3</sup>). OCLC #80739402 calls for leaf a<sup>4</sup>, second alphabet, to be a cancel; not apparent in Lilly Library copy. Two leaves with woodcut maps, and letterpress on recto and verso respectively, inserted in signature pi; woodcut of bison on leaf F<sup>2</sup> verso, first alphabet. Arms of Spain with crowned double eagle on first t.p. Correction slip pasted on verso of leaf xxxvii of first numbered sequence. Leaves cxiv, (1st count) and ix, lj, lxxj (2nd count) misfoliated cxij, xj, xli, and lxxvij. Misfoliations vary among copies. *Conquista de Mexico* has separate title page, separate foliation and signatures. Church, E.D. *Discovery*, no. 97, refers to the 1553 re-issue as the first edition, cf. Alden. Sabin 27724 and Palau y Dulcet (2nd ed.) 141135 also cite the re-issue. Errata statement: leaf cxxij recto, 1st count. Lilly Library copy imperfect, signature pi supplied in facsimile. From the library of Bernardo Mendel, with his bookplate. Bound in modern vellum, maps repaired, skillful paper repairs to corners and edges, text replaced in facsimile on leaf lv (first count). In a brown cloth slipcase with chemise. References: Alden, J.E. *European Americana*, 552/22; Wagner, H.R. *Spanish Southwest* no. 2. Includes a brief list of Nahuatl language words: leaves cxvij verso-cxix recto, 2nd count.

**1555:** [LILLY] *Aqui comienza vn vocabulario en la lengua castellana y mexicana / compuesta por el muy reuerendo padre fray Alonso de Molina: guardia[n] d[e]l co[n]ue[n]to d[e] sant Antonio d[e] Tetzcuco d[e] la orde[n] delos frayles Menores ...* Imprimio se e[n] la muy gra[n]de & insigne y muy leal ciudad de Mexico: en casa de Iua[n] pablos, ... a q[ua]tro dias del mes de mayo. de 1555. [8], 258 leaves, 259-260, [2] p.: ill.; 21 cm. (4to) Imprint from colophon. Signatures: a<sup>8</sup> A<sup>8</sup> B-Z<sup>4</sup> &<sup>4</sup> AA-ZZ<sup>4</sup> &&<sup>4</sup> 2[<sup>4</sup>cross]<sup>4</sup> <sup>2</sup>a-p<sup>4</sup> (p4 verso blank). Title in red and black, title vignette (St. Francis), full page woodcuts on t.p. verso, and leaf a8 recto and verso, initials. "Tassado por el Audie[n]cia Real en dos pesos y vn nomin [i.e. tomín]"--slip pasted on bottom of title page (OCLC). Lilly Library copy has "Tassado" altered in pen and ink to "Passado" but "tomin" printed from type. See OCLC no. 58673010 and JCB Lib. cat. Church, E.D. Discovery cites the 1555 ed. in a note to the entry for the 1571 ed. (no. 116). Lilly Library copy has ms. notes in several early hands on front flyleaf. Leaf lv of one of the 1550 issues of the "Doctrina Christiana" used as back flyleaf. Bound in limp vellum, ms. spine title added in a modern hand, edges red, bottom edges branded "SsDP"(?). Wormed throughout, with minor losses of text. In a brown cloth slipcase. From the library of Bernard Mendel, with his bookplate. References: Sabin 49866; JCB Lib. cat., pre-1675, I.p. 188; Medina, J.T. México, 24; Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.), 174351; García Icazbalceta, J. Bib. mexicana (1954 ed.) 24; Wagner, H.R. Bib. mexicana 23.

First edition of the first printed Spanish-Nahuatl vocabulary, and the first bilingual dictionary printed in the western hemisphere.

"The history of this very important work is a story in itself. ... Alonso de Molina, a Franciscan, was by far the most important figure in the effort to spread Nahuatl among the early colonists and missionaries. Molina came to the New World as a child and learned Nahuatl from playmates and his nurses. Then when he entered the priesthood he used this early contact with the language in his missionary activities and in the training of other priests. As with most authors of works printed in Nahuatl, his first production was a catechism, printed in 1546. However, since no copies of that work still exist his second work, this *Vocabulario*, is the oldest extant" (Schwaller 2).

Facsimile edition **2001:** [IUW] *Aquí comienza vn vocabulario en la lengua castellana y mexicana / Fray Alonso de Molina ; edición de Manuel Galeote.* [Málaga] : Universidad de Málaga, [2001] lxiii, 535 p. : ill. ; 24 cm. Anejos de Analecta malacitana ; 37. Incluye: reproducción facsímil del ejemplar conservado en la Biblioteca Nacional de Madrid. Bibliografía: p. xlviii-lviii.

Second edition **1571:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario en lengua Castellana y Mexicana / compuesto por el muy reuerendo padre fray Alonso de Molina, de la Orden del bienaventurado nuestro padre Sant Francisco. Dirigido al muy excelente senor Don Martin Enriquex, visorrey desta nueva España.* En Mexico,: En casa de Antonio de Spinosa, .1571. 2 parts in 1 v.: ill., coat of arms; 28 cm (fol.). Previously printed in Mexico by Juan Pablos, 1555. In two parts, with separate dated title pages. Title page of part two reads: *Vocabulario en lengua mexicana y castellana, compuesto por el muy reuerendo padre fray Alonso de Molina, de la Orden del bienaventurado nuestro padre sant Francisco.* Colophon at end of part 2 reads: *Aqui hazen fin los dos vocabularios, en lengua castellana y nahual o mexicana que hizo*

y recopiló el muy reverendo padre, fray Alonso de Molina: de la orden de señor san Francisco. Imprimieronse en la muy insigne y gran ciudad de Mexico: en casa de Antonio de Spinosa. En el año de nuestra redempcion.de.1571. =Nican tzonquica yn ontetl vocabularios ypan castillan tlatolli yuan nauatlatolli, yn oquimotlalili cenca mauiztililoni, totatzin fray Alfonso de Molina, teupixqui sant Francisco. Omicuiló nican ypan vey altepetl ciudad Mexico: ycha[n] Antonio de Spinosa. Ypan xiuitl.1571.años. Woodcuts, pt. 1: arms (of dedicatee?) on t.p., woodcut "Dirigatur oratio ..." on recto of last leaf, printer's device on verso; pt. 2: woodcut of St. Francis on t.p., printer's device on recto of last leaf, woodcut with "IHS" on shield at center on verso. Part 1: [4], 121, [1] leaves; pt. 2: [2], 162 leaves. Foliation errors: in part 1, leaves 44 and 55 misprinted as 45 and 47 respectively. Signatures: part 1: \*<sup>4</sup> a-o<sup>8</sup> p<sup>10</sup>; part 2: pi<sup>2</sup> A-T<sup>8</sup> V<sup>10</sup> (a2, g2 signed A2, g3; F2 signed F3). From the library of Bernardo Mendel, with his bookplate. Bound in modern black morocco grained cloth, rebounded or with black morocco-grained sheep shelfback lettered in gilt, edges uncut. In a blue cloth case.

References: Medina, J.T. Mexico, 65; Wagner, H.R. Bib. mexicana 60; Sabin, 49867; JCB Lib. cat., pre-1675 I, 246; Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.) 174352; Garcia Icazbalceta, J. Bib. mexicana (1954 ed.), 68; Church, E.D. Discovery, 116.

"The *Vocabulario* of 1555 was revised, augmented, and reprinted in 1571. This work, *Vocabulario en lengua castellana y mexicana*; Mexico: Antonio de Spinosa, 1571; Medina Mexico 65, is one of the most famous of the early works from the Mexican printers. To this day the 1571 edition of Molina's *Vocabulario* ranks as one of the definitive Nahuatl dictionaries, being reprinted in facsimile as late as 1970" (Schwaller 2).

Facsimile edition **1992**: [IUW] *Vocabulario en lengua castellana y mexicana, y mexicana y castellana* / Alonso de Molina ; estudio preliminar de Miguel León-Portilla. 3. ed. México : Editorial Porrúa, 1992. 2 v. ; 26 cm. Biblioteca Porrúa ; 44. On cover: Edición facsimile. 1571 edition has title: *Vocabulario en lengua castellana y mexicana*. Includes bibliographical references.

Facsimile edition **2001**: [IUW] *Vocabulario en lengua castellana y mexicana* / Fray Alonso de Molina. Madrid : Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional, Ediciones de Cultura Hispánica, [2001]. 2 v. in 1 ; 28 cm. + guide (47 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.). A facsimile of the 1571 edition: Casa de Antonio de Spinosa, Mexico. Guide: *Vocabulario en lengua castellana y mexicana : estudio* / de Esther Hernández. Includes bibliographical references in guide (p. 41-47).

[1611 Leon PM 4068 .L 57 Mendel]

**1673**: [LILLY] *Arte de lengua mexicana: dispuesto por orden, y mandato de N. Rmo P. Fr. Francisco Treviño, predicador theologo, padre de la santa provincia de Burgos, y comissario general de todas las de la Nueva-España, y por el reverendo, y venerable diffinitorio de la provincia del Santo Evangelio; Dedicado al bienaventurado*

*S. Antonio de Padua*, by Augustín de Vetancurt, 1620-1700.; Saville, Marshall H. En Mexico: Por Francisco Rodriguez Lupercio., 1673.

**1683:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario manual de las lenguas castellana y mexicana*. [Pedro de Arenas]. Mexico: Viuda de Bernardo Calderón, 1683. Reference: Medina Mexico 1271. Lilly copy lacks pp. 69-72.

"In terms of the sheer number of editions, this Spanish-Nahuatl dictionary must have been one of the most popular. It was first printed sometime before 1611, for that is the date of the second edition. During the next 220 years this work went through eleven editions, as far as can be discovered" (Schwaller 20).

New edition **1728:** [LILLY] Arenas PM 4066 .A682 1728 Mendel, Mexico: Francisco Rivera de Calderón [1728?]. Medina Mexico 2978.

New edition **1793:** [LILLY] Arenas PM4066 .A682 1793 Mendel. Puebla: Pedro de la Rosa, 1793. Medina Puebla 1248.

New edition **1831:** [LILLY] Arenas PM 4066 .A682 1831 Mendel. Puebla: Hospital de San Pedro, 1831. Palau 15930.

[**1689** Vázquez PM 4063 .V39 Mendel Room]

[**1713** Perez PM 4063 .P 43 Mendel]

[**1717** Avila Lilly PM4063 .A9 Mendel]

[**1726** Vázquez PM 4063 .V39 1726 Mendel]

[**1746** Saavedra PM 4068 .S 11 Mendel]

[**1753** Tapia PM 4063 .T172 Mendel Room]

[**1759** Carochi PM 4063 .C29 1759 Mendel]

**1765:** [LILLY] *Arte, vocabulario, y confesionario en el idioma mexicano, como se usa en el Obispado de Guadalajara*. Cortés y Zedeño, Jerónimo Tomás de Aquino. Puebla: Colegio Real de San Ignacio, 1765. Medina Puebla 729. Lilly Library call number: PM4063 .C82 A78 Mendel.

"Cortés y Zedeño was a resident of the Bishopric of Guadalajara. This work is a very interesting one, dealing as it does with the Nahuatl spoken west of the central Mexican area" (Schwaller 33).

[**1810** Sandoval PM 4063 S. 21 Mendel]

**1810:** [LILLY] *Don Francisco Xavier de Venégas de Saavedra, Rodrigues de Arenzana, Güemes, Mora, Pacheco, Daza, y Maldonado ... presidente de su real junta, y subdelegado general de Correos en el mismo reyno. : Ayamo moyolpachihuitia in Totlatocatzin rey D. Fernando VII, auh itencopatzinco in Supremo Consejo de Regencia de España è Indias*. Author: Francixco Xavier Venegas (1760-1838). [México : s.n., 1810]. 1 sheet ([1]) p. ; 32 x 43 cm. From the library of Bernardo Mendel. Title from text. Caption begins, Don Francisco Xavier Venegas... Dated at end, Mexico, Oct. 5, 1810. Typesigned by Venegas with his rubric. Concerns tribute to be paid by Mexican inhabitants to the new King of Spain, Ferdinand VII. Text in Nahuatl. Shelved with computer print out and full vocabulary compiled by R. Joe Campbell (Bloomington, 1973). 1 broadside. References: Sabin, J. *Dictionary of books relating to America from its discovery to the present time*, 98850; González de Cossío, F. *Imprenta en México, 1553-1820*, 580; León-Portilla, A.H. de. *Impresos en náhuatl*, de Mexico, 421; Hernandez y Davalos, *Col. de documentos*, II, 70.

**1849:** [LILLY] *Silabario de idioma mexicano*. Chimalpopocatl Galicia, Faustino. (d. 1877). Mexico: Imprenta de las Escalerillas, 1849. PM4063 .C54 Mendel.

"Chimalpopocatl was the most active Nahuatl scholar of the last century. This is one of the basic books which he wrote to re-introduce Nahuatl to Mexico. It is a spelling book and dictionary. The copy held by the Lilly Library is an autograph copy presented by the author. to Joaquin García Icazbalceta whose bookplate it bears" (Schwaller B).

[1869 Chimalpopocatl PM 4063 .C53 Mendel]

**1857:** [LILLY] *Evangeliarium epistolarium et lectionarium Aztecum sive Mexicanum ex antiquo codice Mexicano nuper reperto... cum praefatione interpretatione adnotationibus glossario edidit Bernardinus Biondelli*. Mediolani: typis Jos. Bernardoni Q.m Johannis, 1857. First edition, 4to, pp. xlix, [4], 574, [2] errata; facsimile plate of the manuscript; text in Latin and Nahuatl, "Glossarium Azteco-Latinum" occupies pages [427]-553; bound after: [prospectus for:] *Evangeliarium epistolarium et lectionarium Aztecum sive Mexicanum ex antiquo codice Mexicano nuper reperto*, 4to, pp. 4; bound before: *Sull'antica lingua Azteca o Nahuatl osservazioni* di B. Biondelli, Milano: tipografia Bernardoni, 1860, pp. 20; publisher's black morocco-backed green cloth boards, gilt-paneled spine laid out in 5 compartments, gilt-lettered direct in 1. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with the Ayer/Newberry bookplate on the front pastedown, 2 Ayer accession labels on the back pastedown, and Newberry release stamp on the verso of the frontfree endpaper. Pilling, Proof-Sheets 3442 and 3323; Ayer, Nahuatl 29.

"A diglot in Classical Nahuatl and Latin with the text in parallel columns on the page. The main text of this work is taken from a manuscript written in 1532 and found in 1826, thought to be the original writings of Bernardino de Sahagun but later understood to be uneditorialized direct translations into Nahuatl of the Epistles and Gospels. Pilling's assumption is that this is Sahagun's translation. Darlow & Moule 6777: 'The liturgical Epistles and Gospels, with lectionary, originally translated into Mexican by Bernardino Ribeiro, surnamed Sahagun ... the form of the language is the pure Aztec current in Mexico at the time of the Spanish occupation, before it had become corrupted by European influences. The MS. containing this version, which is dated 1532, was brought to Europe by J. C. Beltrami in 1826, and was edited with a Latin preface, translation, notes and glossary, by Bernardino Biondelli.' Only 1 copy of the prospectus is located in OCLC (Georgetown); of the *Sull'antica lingua Azteca o Nahuatl*, only 2 copies are located, both at the BL" (Bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller).

**1869:** [LILLYbm: also LILLY PM 4066 .B 5] *Glossarium azteco-latinum et latino-aztecum cura et studio Bernardini Biondelli collectum ac digestum*, by Bernardino Biondelli [1804-1886]. Milan: Valentiner et Mues, 1869. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] 1-5 6-256 257-260. First edition thus. Zaunmüller, col. 25. Edition of 200 copies. A reprint (see **1857** above) of the *Glossarium azteco-latinum in the Evangeliarium, Epistolarium ac Lectionarium aztecum sive mexicanum ex antiquo codice mexicano nuper reperto depromptum cum praefatione interpretatione adnotationibus glossario edidit Bernardus Biondelli*. Mediolani, 1858, p. [427]-553, with the addition of the *Glossarium latino-aztecum*. Includes Aztec-Latin, pp. [5]-129, and Latin-Aztec, pp. [133]-256, with addenda and corrigenda, p. [257]. First two-way Latin dictionary of Nahuatl.

"This dictionary is based on the work of the sixteenth-century Franciscan, Bernardino de Sahagún. Sahagún was by far the greatest "anthropologist" of his period. He quickly realized the need to collect as much information as possible about the old Indian culture. Using remarkably modern techniques he amassed a wealth of information,

and part of the result of his labors was a Nahuatl-Latin dictionary which, however, remained in manuscript until the nineteenth century. Biondelli's work is in large part based on that manuscript" (Schwaller D).

**1885a:** [LILLYbm] *Arte mexicana*, by Antonio del Rincon [1556-1601]. Cover title: *Gramatica y vocabulario mexicanos. 1595. Reimpresion de 1885*, ed. by Antonio Peñafiel. Mexico City Oficina tip. de la Secretaría de fomento, 1885. Original pale violet wrappers, lettered and decorated in black (uncut and unopened, unprinted spine perishing). Pp. 1-7 8-94. Second edition, the first having appeared in 1595. Includes Nahuatl-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 73-94.

"We commence a series of publications with the goal of distributing in the Mexican Republic materials that will serve later as an aid in rectifying its ethnographic map: selecting the most important editions, by reprinting them with care, from among the grammars and vocabularies of the principal languages spoken in the vast Mexican territory. Among the grammars of the *Nahuatl* language, one of the most valuable, a bibliographical rarity, is that entitled 'Arte mexicana compiled by Father Antonio del Rincon....' The copy we used in order to bring this to new public light is fro

**1885b:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire de la langue nahuatl ou mexicaine, rédigé d'après les documents imprimés et manuscrits les plus authentiques et précédé d'une introduction*, by Rémi Siméon [1827- ]. Paris: Imprimerie Nationale, 188 Pp. [4] I II-LXXV LXXVI, 1 2-710. 38 cm. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 25. Includes Nahuatl-French, pp. [1]-710. This is the first French dictionary of Nahuatl. Half title: *Mission Scientifique au Mexique et dans l'Amérique Centrale...Linguistique*. Lilly Library copy 1 from the library of Bernardo Mendel, bound in tan marbled boards and three-quarters brown vellum, with marbled endpapers and top edges gilt; Lilly Library copy 2 from the Breon Mitchell collection of bi-lingual dictionaries, bound in original gray paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black, edges untrimmed.

Reprinted **1963:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire de la langue nahuatl ou mexicaine / [par] Remi Simeon*. Preface par Jacqueline de Durand-Forest. Graz : Akademische Druck-U. Verlagsanstalt, 1963. 12, lxxv, 710 p. ; 28 cm. Reprint of the 1885 ed.

Spanish translation **2010:** [IUW] *Diccionario de la lengua nahuatl o mexicana : redactado según los documentos impresos y manuscritos más auténticos y precedido de una introducción / por Rémi Siméon ; [traducción de Josefina Oliva de Coll]*. México, D.F. : Siglo Veintiuno, [2010]. xcvi, 783 p. ; 24 cm. Colección América nuestra (Mexico City, Mexico). América antigua ; 1. Título original: *Dictionnaire de la langue nahuatl ou mexicaine*. "Primera edición, 1977"--T.p. verso. Includes bibliographical references.

**1885c:** [LILLYbm] *Nombres geográficos de México. Catálogo alfabético de los nombres de lugar pertenecientes al idioma "Nahuatl," estudio jeroglífico de la matrícula de los tributos del Codice mendocino*, by Antonio Peñafiel. Mexico: Oficina Tip. de la Secretaría de Fomento, 1885. Two vols. (text plus atlas). Original (?) black half-leather, lettered and decorated in gold, and blue marbled paper over boards. Pp. [text volume] 1-5 6-260 261-264; [atlas] [4] hand-colored plates I-XXXIX, each a separate unnumbered leaf. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 24. Includes Nahuatl-Spanish vocabulary with pictograms, pp. [87]-255.

**1889:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario comparativo Castellano y Nahuatl...segunda edicion*, by Cecilio A. Robelo. Cuernavaca: Luis G. Miranda, 1889. 8vo, pp, [5], 48-114; half brown morocco over marbled boards, gilt title direct on spine, marbled endpapers, t.e.g.; 255 Spanish terms and their Nahuatl equivalents, pp. [47]-114. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with bookplate and label on pastedowns and release stamp on flyleaf. See Palau 270706, not listing this 1889 edition; (bookseller's description: Rulon-Miller). Comparative vocabulary, Spanish-Nahuatl, pp. [47]-114.

**1898:** [IUW] *Diccionario de mejicanismos; colección de locuciones i frases viciosas con sus correspondientes críticas i correcciones fundadas en autoridades de la lengua: máximas, refranes, provincialismos i remoques populares de todos los estados de la República Mejicana*; por Félix Ramos i Duarte ... 2. ed. aumentada con un prólogo del distinguido filólogo Don Ricardo Gómez ... con un tercer suplemento de más de 650 voces, en las que el autor hace importantes aclaraciones i correcciones, i presenta etimologías de sumo interés para la lingüística nacional. Méjico, Herrero hermanos, 1898. 9, [2], [7]-584 p. 22 cm.

**1899 [1905]:** [IUW] *Vocabulario de mexicanismos, comprobado con ejemplos y comparado con los de otros países hispano-americanos. Propónense además adiciones y enmiendas á la última edición (12 .) del Diccionario de la academia*. Por elseñor don Joaquín García Icazbalceta...Obra póstuma publicada por su hijo Luis García Pimentel. México, Tip. y lit. "La Europea", de J. Aguilar Vera y c . (s. en c.) 1899. xviii, 241 p. 24 cm. Cover dated 1905. "Provincialismos mexicanos", p. [v]-xviii, reprinted from *Memorias de la Academia mexicana correspondiente de la Real española*, v. 3. cf. Advertencia. Completed through the letter G. No more published.

**1903:** [IUW] *Le Nahuatl, langue des Aztèques, conquérants du Mexique précolombien. Grammaire, vocabulaires, textes avec analyse et traduction interlinéaire*, by Raoul de La Grasserie. Paris, E. Guilmoto, 1903. 2 p. ., 416 p. 25 cm. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine. t. XXV.

**1936:** [IUW] *El español que se habla en México*, by Ignacio Alcocer. Tscubaya, D.F., 1936. 93 p. Publicación (Pan American Institute of Geography and History), no.20.

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *Llave del Náhuatl: colección de trozos clásicos, con gramática y vocabulario, para utilidad de los principiantes*, by Angel Mariá Garibay K[intana]. Otumba, Mexico: [Imprenta Mayli, s.a.], 1940. BOUND WITH: *Vocabulario mejicano de la Sierra de Zacapoaxtla, Puebla*, compiled by Harold Key & Mary Ritchie de Key. Illustrated by Alberto Beltran & Catarina Voigtlander. Mexico: Instituto Linguistico de Verano, 1953. Green cloth over boards, lettered in gold, with name of owner stamped in gold on front cover: Joseph E. Vincent. Pp. [Llave] 1-13 14-259 260-264 (pp. [261-264] bound in at end of volume); [Vocabulario] i-ii iii-xii, 1-2 3-232. Both are first editions. The *Vocabulario* was printed in an edition of 1000 copies.

**1949:** [LILLYbm] *Aztekische Schriftsprache. Grammatik (mit Lautlehre), Text und Glossar*, by Jakob Schoembs. Heidelberg: Carl Winter Universitätsverlag, 1949. Original chipped and badly worn tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-6 7-212. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 24. Includes Nahuatl-German vocabulary, pp. 126-211, double columns.

"The goal of this book is to offer the most complete presentation possible of the Aztec or Mexican language. This has been lacking up to now in German, and those in other languages are either too limited in scope or lacking in necessary linguistic

competence..., in addition to which they require a third language of the German reader" (Foreword, my trans.).

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Los mil elementos del mexicano clásico: base analítica de la lengua nahua*, by Mauricio Swadesh {1909-1967} & Madalena Sancho. Mexico City: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, 1966. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and red. First edition. Series: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas. Serie de cultura nahuatl. Monografías, 9. Includes Nahuatl-Spanish, pp. [41]-78, and Spanish-Nahuatl, pp. [79]-89.

"Except for a few rare words which may have escaped the major dictionaries of Molina and Remi Simeon, upon which our work is based, whatever word one desires to analyze can be understood with the data presented here" (Introduction, my trans.).

**1974:** [IUW] *Terminología agrohidráulica prehispánica nahua* / Brigitte B. de Lameiras ; con la colaboración de Armando Pereyra. México : Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Centro de Investigaciones Superiores, Seminario de Etnohistoria del Valle de México, 1974. 127 p. : ill. ; 27 cm. Colección científica (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (Mexico)) ; 13. Bibliography: p. 41-42.

**1977:** [IUW] *Codex Mendoza : topogriefen* / Antoon L. Vollemaere. 2800 Mechelen, Nieuw Beggaardenstraat 15 : Vlaams Instituut voor Amerikanistiek v.z.w., 1977. [184] leaves : ill. ; 30 cm. America antiqua. Bibliography: leaves 151-152.

**1983a:** [LILLYbm] *An Analytical Dictionary of Nahuatl*, by Frances Karttunen. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1983. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in silver; dust jacket black and white, lettered and decorated in white, pink and black. Pp. *i-ix* x-xxxiv, 1 2-349 350. First edition. Includes Nahuatl-English, pp. [1]-349. With a detailed discussion of previous lexical work, pp. [xvii]-xxiii. Second copy: IUW.

"Nahuatl is the best documented of Native American languages. At the time of the Spanish conquest of Mexico it was the dominant language of Mesoamerica" (Introduction).

**1980:** [IUW] *Cuerpo humano e ideología : las concepciones de los antiguos nahuas* / Alfredo López Austin. 1a ed. México : Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, 1980. 2 v. : ill. ; 23 cm. Serie antropológica (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas) ; 39. Bibliography: v. 2, p. [303]-325.

English translation **1988:** [IUW] *The human body and ideology : concepts of the ancient Nahuas* / Alfredo Lopez Austin ; translated by Thelma Ortiz de Montellano and Bernard Ortiz de Montellano. Salt Lake City : University of Utah Press, 1988. 2 v. : ill. ; 24 cm. Translation of: *Cuerpo humano e ideología*. Bibliography: v. 2, p. [299]-315.

**1982:** [IUW] *Diccionario de zoología náhuatl* / por César Macazaga Ordoño ; introducción, iconografía, diccionario y vocabulario español-náhuatl, del autor. México, D.F. : Editorial Innovación, c1982. 31, 169 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. Macazaga Ordoño, César. Colección diccionarios monográficos de la cultura náhuatl. Bibliography: p. 26-27.

**1983b:** [IUW] *Diccionario de geografía náhuatl* / por César Macazaga Ordoño ; introducción e iconografía del autor. [México, D.F.] : Editorial Innovación, c1983. 15,

126 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. Macazaga Ordoño, César. Colección diccionarios monográficos de la cultura náhuatl.

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *A Nahuatl-English Dictionary and Concordance to the Cantares Mexicanos with an Analytical Transcription and Grammatical Notes*, by John Bierhorst. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1985. Original orange-brown paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black and white. Pp. [10] 1 2-751 752-758. First edition. Includes Nahuatl-English, pp. [21]-423. Includes a detailed discussion of prior dictionaries of Nahuatl, pp. 2-4. Second copy: IUW.

"Originally, the Dictionary was to have been no more than a concordance that would help elucidate the peculiar *Cantares* idiom. It soon became clear, however, that the *Cantares* vocabulary was rich enough to provide a meaningful, if small, addition to the Nahuatl lexical materials now available" (Introduction

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario analítico del Nahuatl. Español-nahuatl, nahuatl-español*, by Ausencio Alva Hernández. [Puebla, Mexico]: Secretaria de Cultura, 1996. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in white. Pp. 1-5 6-364 365-366. First edition. One thousand copies. Colección Portal Poblano, No. 20. Includes Spanish-Nahuatl, pp. 23-150, and Nahuatl-Spanish, pp. 150-331.

**2003:** [IUW] *Diccionario español-náhuatl* / Paul P. De Wolf ; prólogo de Miguel León-Portilla. 1. ed. México : Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México : Universidad Autónoma de Baja California Sur : Fideicomiso Teixidor, 2003. lix, 841 p. ; 27 cm. Serie de cultura náhuatl. Monografías ; no. 28. Includes bibliographical references (p. lvii-lix).

**2004:** [IUW] *Nahuatl-English/English-Nahuatl (Aztec)* / Fermin Herrera. New York : Hippocrene Books, c2004. 407 p. ; 16 cm. Hippocrene concise dictionary.

**2007:** [IUW] *Diccionario del nahuatl en el español de México* / Carlos Montemayor, coordinador ; Enrique García Escamilla, Librado Silva Galeana ; con la colaboración de Enrique Rivas Paniagua.. 1. ed. México, D.F. : Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 2007. 440 p. ; 19 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 429-440).

Second enlarged and corrected edition **2009:** [IUW] *Diccionario del náhuatl en el español de México* / Enrique García Escamilla ... [et al.] ; Carlos Montemayor, coordinador. 2a ed., nueva ed. corr. y aum. México, D.F. : Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México : Gobierno del Distrito Federal, 2009. 469 p. : maps, charts ; 19 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. [457]-469).

**2012:** [IUW] *Raíces griegas, latinas, mayas y nahuatl* / selección y prólogo de Roberto Sosa ; edición póstuma. Primera edición. Tegucigalpa, Honduras : Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, 2012. 624 pages ; 24 cm. Partial contents: Raíces griegas y latinas prefijos y sufijos; Locuciones latinas y extranjeras, frases célebres; Coordinación alfabética de las voces del idioma maya; Diccionario de la lengua nahuatl.

**2013:** [IUW] *Vocabulario indígena en la Historia de fray Bernardino de Sahagún* / Teresa Bastardín Candón. Bern : Peter Lang, [2013] ©2013. 828 pages ; 24 cm. Fondo hispánico de lingüística y filología ; v.16. Includes bibliographical references.

"Este análisis lingüístico de la Historia sahuaguntina conforma un verdadero diccionario de voces indígenas en el que se explican los sentidos contextuales y su seguimiento lexicográfico histórico. La información contenida permite rastrear la cultura nahua en la que se desenvuelve fray Bernardino, con especial atención a su formación

humanística y a la labor franciscana en América, y sirve de testimonio documental sobre la finalidad lingüística de la obra, además de constatar la vitalidad y la función social de cada término indio recogido. Asimismo, se revisan las teorías sustratistas del español de América, centradas en el nivel léxico, y los trabajos de carácter histórico que tienen como objeto el estudio de la introducción y pervivencia del léxico amerindio en el español. Se valora, además, el peso lexicográfico de los indigenismos, desde los primeros glosarios hasta las más recientes recopilaciones, con las referencias lexicográficas históricas textuales, los procedimientos de transmisión indigenista de cada lengua, y su adaptación fonética y morfológica"--Page 4 of cover.

**[NAHUATL, ISTHMUS-MECAYAPAN]** Isthmus Nahuatl (Isthmus Nahuatl; native name: mela'tájtol) is a Nahuatl dialect cluster spoken by about 30,000 people in Veracruz, Mexico. According to Ethnologue 16, the Cosoleacaque dialect is 84% intelligible with Pajapan, and 83% intelligible with Mecayapan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nhx. Alternate Names: Isthmus Aztec-Mecayapan, Isthmu. Nahuatl, Mecayapan Isthmus Nahuatl, Nahuatl del Istmo, Náhuatl de Mecayapan.

**2000:** [IUW] *Diccionario náhuatl de los municipios de Mecayapan y Tatahuicapan de Juárez, Veracruz* / Joseph Carl Wolgemuth Walters ... [et al.]. 1a ed. México, D.F. : Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 2000. xxi, 285 p. : ill., map ; 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 285).

**[NAHUATL, ISTHMUS-PAJAPAN]** Isthmus Nahuatl (Isthmus Nahuatl; native name: mela'tájtol) is a Nahuatl dialect cluster spoken by about 30,000 people in Veracruz, Mexico. According to Ethnologue 16, the Cosoleacaque dialect is 84% intelligible with Pajapan, and 83% intelligible with Mecayapan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nhp. Alternate Names: Nahuatl del Istmo bajo, Náhuatl de Pajapan, Pajapan Nahuatl.

**1976:** [IUW] *Pajapan, un dialecto mexicano del Golfo* / Antonio García de León. México : SEP, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Departamento de Lingüística, 1976. 149 p. : ill. ; 27 cm. Colección científica (Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (Mexico)) ; 43. Bibliography: p. 141-145.

**[NAHUATL, NORTHERN PUEBLA]** Sierra Puebla Nahuatl is one of the Eastern Peripheral varieties of Nahuatl, spoken by ethnic Nahua people in northwestern Puebla state in Mexico (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ncj. Alternate Names: North Puebla Aztec, North Puebla Sierra Nahuatl, Náhuatl del Norte de Puebla.

**2000:** [IUW] *Diccionario náhuatl del norte del estado de Puebla* / Earl Brockway, Trudy Hershey de Brockway, Leodegario Santos Valdés. 1. ed. Coyoacán, D.F., México : Instituto Lingüístico de Verano ; San Andrés Cholula, Puebla : Universidad Madero, 2000. xviii, 404 p. : ill., maps ; 23 cm. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves ; núm. 42. Includes bibliographical references (p. 403-404).

**[NAHUATL, TELTELCINGO]** Tetelcingo Nahuatl, called Mösiehuali by its speakers, is a Nahuatl variety of central Mexico. It is one of the core varieties closely related to

Classical Nahuatl. It is spoken in the town of Tetelcingo, Morelos, and the adjacent Colonia Cuauhtémoc and Colonia Lázaro Cárdenas. These three population centers lie to the north of Cuautla, Morelos and have been largely absorbed into its urban area; as a result the Tetelcingo language and culture are under intense pressure. In 1935 William Cameron Townsend published a study of Mösiehuali, and a number of other studies have been published since then (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nhg. Alternate Names: Tetelcingo Aztec.

**1962:** [IUW] *Vocabulario mexicano de Tetelcingo, Morelos; castellano-mexicano, mexicano-castellano*. Compilado por Forrest Brewer y Jean G. Brewer. [1. vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves ; no. 8.

[**NALI**] Nali is an Austronesian language spoken on Manus Island, Papua New Guinea. The Okro dialect is distinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nss. Alternate Names: Yiru.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**NAM**] Nam is an undeciphered language preserved in Tibetan transcriptions in a number of Dunhuang manuscript fragments currently held at the British Library and the Bibliotheque Nationale de France. According to Ikeda Takumi, the research of F. W. Thomas, published in 1948, concluded that Nam "was one of the old Qiang [languages] spoken around the Nam mountain range near Koko nor in Qinghai province", associated with a country called Nam tig which is mentioned in some historical records. However, Ikeda further states that Thomas' conclusions were widely criticized. Glottolog accepts that it was at least Sino-Tibetan/Tibeto-Burman (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this extinct language.

**1948:** [LILLYbm] *Nam: an Ancient Language of the Sino-Tibetan Borderland. Text, with Introduction, Vocabulary and linguistic studies*, by F[rederick] W[illiam] Thomas. London: Oxford University Press, 1948. Original pale green paper on boards, lettered in black. 470 pp. + X pp. plates + folding map. First edition. Publications of the Philological Society XIV. Nam-Tibetan-English vocabulary, pp. [399]-451. Not in Zauhmüller. First printed vocabulary of this extinct language.

"The existence of a Nam state came to light, in 1925, through mention of a king Humar, whose daughter became consort of a Khotan ruler... Identification of the language of the text as 'Nam' was based upon a limited number of name-forms... For the study of the oldest-known Tibetan the Nam language... should, being approximately contemporary, furnish a not superfluous control. In relation to Ch-iang or other Tibeto-Burman dialects of the Sino-Tibetan borderlands, none of them recorded until centuries later or until modern times, it may serve to measure development. The constants also of the new texts, Nam and Tibtan, should help in divining the obscure mentality, traditions, and social conditions of the peoples... The vocabulary... has necessarily a tentative character."

[**NAMBYA**] Wikipedia lists Nambya as a dialect of Kalanga. Ethnologue considers it a separate language.

Ethnologue: nmq. Alternate Names: Banyai, Chinambya, Nambzya, Nanzva.

**1973:** [LILLY] *Notes on Nambya*, by Augustine Moreno. Dett [Zimbabwe: Minor Seminary?], 1973. 95 p.; 34 cm. Original blue wrappers with paper label on front cover, lettered in black. First edition. A grammar that includes various brief Nambya-English lists.

[NANAI] The Nanai language (also called Gold or Hezhen) is spoken by the Nanai people in Siberia, and to a much smaller extent in China's Heilongjiang province, where it is known as Hezhe. The language has about 1,400 speakers out of 17,000 ethnic Nanai, but most (especially younger generations) are also fluent in Russian or Chinese, and mostly use one of those languages for communication (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gld. Alternate Names: Gold, Goldi, Heche, Hezhe, Hezhen, Nanaj.

**1900:** [LILLYbm] *Goldisch-deutsches Wörterverzeichnis mit vergleichender Berücksichtigung der übrigen tungusischen Dialekte*, by Wilhelm Grube [1855-1908]. St. Petersburg: Bei den Commissionaren der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1900. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI-X, 1 2-149 150. First edition. Series: Reisen und Forschungen im Amur-Lande in den Jahren 1854-1856. Zaunmüller, col. 276. Includes Nanai-German, pp. [1]-122, and German-Nanai index, pp. 123-149. This copy with the author's ink ownership seal. First dictionary of the Nanai language. Second copy: IUW.

"Our original intention was simply to publish the vocabulary gathered by C. von Maximowicz during his stay in the Amur region, in which in addition to Nanai, the Oltscha and Manäger dialects were treated. Considering, however, that in the meantime extensive new linguistic material became available through the publication by the Orthodox Society of Nanai texts with translations, gathered by the missionary Protodiakonov, it seemed wise to make use of it as well. The more the work progressed, however, the more I felt compelled to include the other Tungusic dialects, to the extent that I knew them, and in this way to provide an inventory, so to speak, of everything we know about the Uralic-Altai languages.... thus in the present work the attempt is made for the first time to provide a clear overview of the present state of our knowledge of the Tungusic dialects" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1901:** [LILLYbm] *Goldsko-Russkii slovar*, by P. Protodiakonov. Vladivostok: Parovay tipo-litografia, 1901. Contemporary dark green cloth, lettered in gold, with original wrappers preserved. Pp. 1-3 4-52 (+ several blanks leaves). First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 276. Includes Gold-Russian, pp. [3]-52. This is the first Russian Nanai dictionary. A German-Nanai dictionary appeared in St. Petersburg in 1900 (see above). This copy with the ink stamps of previous owners including R. Donnelly, New York, the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages Library, and T. Gundzi.

**1958:** [IUW] *Kur-Urmiiskii dialekt: issledovaniia i materialy po nanaiskomu iazyku*, by O.P. Sunik. Leningrad: Uchpedgiz, 1958. 207 p.; 23 cm. Contains a glossary--"Nanaisko-russkii slovar". Nanai-Russian dictionary.

**1973:** [IUW] *Obraznye slova nanaiskogo iazyka* / N.B. Kile. Leningrad : Nauka, Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1973. 188 p. ; 22 cm. Original light reddish-brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and white. Nanai-Russian dictionary of terms and phrases, pp. 81-188. In Cyrillic characters. Includes bibliographical references.

**1980:** [IUW] *Nanaisko-russkii slovar' : 12 800 slov* / Pod red. V. A. Avrorina. Moskva : Russkii iazyk, 1980. 551 p. ; 23 cm. Nanai-Russian dictionary.

[**NANDE**] Nande, also known as (Oru)Ndandi and Yira, is a Bantu language spoken in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The Nande of Congo and the Konjo people of Uganda are a single ethnic group, which they call Yira (Bayira). They trace their origins to the Ruwenzori Mountains between the two countries. The languages are close enough to be considered divergent dialects. Nande has a number of dialects of its own: Nande proper, Kumbule, Mate, Tangi, Sanza, Shu, Songola (Songooro, Nyangala), Swaga / Kira (in Nande, all of these are prefixed with eki-). For the varieties of this language known as Shu we are given the information [4] that another language, "EkiShukaali" was formerly spoken by the women, the AvaShukaali. This may be a specific reference to some kind of "secret jargon" into which the girls, and not boys, were initiated. Some of the Nande of Congo have a patron-vassal relationship with the Efé Pygmies (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nnb. Alternate Names: Banande, Bayira, Kinande, Kinandi, Nandi, Ndande, Ndandi, Northern Nande, Orundande.

**1909:** [LILLYbm] *The Nandi. Their language and folk-lore*, by [Sir] A[lfred] C[laud] Hollis [1874- ] Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1909. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket blue-gray, spine lettered in black. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xl, 1 2-328 + 16 pp. adverts. and 44 photographic plates. First edition. Not in Zaunder. Hendrix 1199 (listing the Oxford 1969 reprint, and noting first edition of 1909). Includes English-Nandi vocabulary, pp. [232]-312, and a Latin-Nandi list of trees, grasses, etc. Second copy: LILLYbm, from the War Office Library with call number in white on spine, their ink withdrawal stamps on the title page, and a printed notice pasted to inner front cover stating: "Book of the War Office Library are to be issued only to officers and officials of the War Office. They are not to be removed from the vicinity of London". Third copy: IUW. First substantial published vocabulary of the language.

"... [L]ittle is known of the Nandi and allied tribes, notwithstanding the fact that we have administered some of their territories for a decade or more... I had some difficulties to contend with. Nandi is situated some distance from Nairobi and Mombassa, and in 1905 but few of these free savages cared about accepting employment with Europeans and leaving their own country.... After the close of the Nandi punitive expedition in April, 1906, I secured the services of a warrior named Ar-ap-Chepsiet, who had been wounded. This man remained with me till I left East Africa in April, 1908, and to him I am indebted to a very great extent for the account of the customs, &c., and for the vocabulary.... I myself have witnessed the smiths, potters, and medicine men at work; I have been present at many of the dances; I have personally inspected the huts, stock, plantations, traps, and honey-barrels, &c.; and I have seen... boys and girls attired in their strange costumes both before and after the circumcision ceremonies" (Preface).

Reprinted **1969:** [IUW] *The Nandi: their language and folk-lore*, by A. C. Hollis. [1st ed.] reprinted lithographically from corrected sheets; edited with a new introduction, by G. W. B. Huntingford. Oxford, Clarendon P., 1969. [1], xxiii, 328 p. plate, illus. 23 cm. "First published 1909."

Reprinted **1971:** [IUW] *The Nandi: their language and folk-lore*, by A. C. Hollis. With introd. by Sir Charles Eliot. Westport, Conn., Negro Universities Press [1971] xl, 328 p. illus. 23 cm. Reprint of the 1909 ed. Includes bibliographical references.

**2001:** [IUW] *A dictionary of the Nandi language* / Jane Tapsubei Creider and Chet A. Creider. Köln: Köppe, 2001. 398 p.; 24 cm. Nilo-Saharan, v. 16.

[**ÑANDEVA**] Chiripá Guaraní (Tsiripá, Txiripá), also known as Ava Guaraní and Nhandéva (Ñandeva), is a Guaraní language spoken in Paraguay, Brazil, and also Argentina. It is closely related to Paraguayan Guaraní, a language which speakers are increasingly switching to. There are 4,900 speakers in Brazil and 7,000 in Paraguay. Nhandéva is also known as Chiripá. The Spanish spelling, Ñandeva, is used in the Paraguayan Chaco to refer to the local variety of Eastern Bolivian, a subdialect of Avá. Chiripá is one of a number of "Guaraní dialects" often classified as distinct languages. Of these, Paraguayan Guaraní is by far the largest variety and it is often referred to simply as Guaraní.

Ethnologue: tpj. Alternate Names: Guasurango, Guasurangué, Ñanagua, Nandeva, Tapiete, Tirumbae, Yanaigua.

**2008:** [IUW] *Diccionario guaraní ñandeva-español*, recopilación Clementino Jara. Asunción: ZADA Ed., 2008. 44 p.; 21 cm. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black, with a photograph of tribe members on the front cover. Front wrapper dated Julio / 2008; title page dated Junio / 2008. Serie Ateneo de Lengua y Cultura Guaraní U.N.A. "Junio, 2008." "Colaboración de: Los Profesores de Guaraní Ñandéva"--T.p. verso. Includes "Diccionario guaraní ñandeva-español," thematically arranged, pp. 5-44.

[**NANTICOKE**] Nanticoke is an extinct Algonquian language formerly spoken in Delaware and Maryland, United States. The same language was spoken by several neighboring tribes, including the Nanticoke, which constituted the paramount chiefdom; the Choptank, the Assateague, and probably also the Piscataway and the Doeg. Nanticoke is sometimes considered a dialect of the Delaware language, but its vocabulary was quite distinct. This is shown in a few brief glossaries, which are all that survive of the language. One is a 146-word list compiled by Moravian missionary John Heckewelder in 1785, from his interview with a Nanticoke chief then living in Canada. The other is a list of 300 words obtained in 1792 by William Vans Murray, then a US Representative (at the behest of Thomas Jefferson.) He compiled the list from a Nanticoke speaker in Dorchester County, Maryland, part of the historic homeland (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nnt.

**1927:** [IUW] *The Nanticoke and Conoy Indians; with a review of linguistic material from manuscript and living sources; an historical study* / by Frank G. Speck. Wilmington; Historical Society of Delaware, 1927. 77 p., [7] leaves of plates; ill.; 25 cm. Papers of the Historical Society of Delaware; new ser., 1 Prepared for the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Delaware. Includes bibliographical references.

[**NARA**] The Nara (Nera) or Barea (Barya) language is a Nilo-Saharan language spoken chiefly in western Eritrea. The language is often confused with Kunama, which is at best only distantly related. According to Tsige Hailemichael, the "...Nara language is in danger of quickly disappearing." The name Barea is considered very derogatory as it translates to "slave" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nrb. Alternate Names: “Barea” (pej.), “Baria” (pej.), “Barya” (pej.), Nera.

**1874:** [LILLY] *Die Barea-Sprache: Grammatik, Text und Wörterbuch*, by Werner Munzinger [1832-1875]; Leo Reinisch. Wien: W. Braumüller, 1874. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Zaunmüller 26. Hendrix 1205. Includes Barea [Nara]-German, pp. [99]-160, and German-Barea [Nara], pp. [161]-191. First dictionary of the language.

Reprinted **1972:** [IUW] *Sprachen von Nord-Ost-Afrika / von Leo Reinisch*. Vaduz, Liechtenstein : Sändig, 1972. 3 v. in 2 ; 22 cm. Reprint of the original ed., 1874-1879. 1. Bd. *Die Barea-Sprache : Grammatik Text und Wörterbuch / nach den handschriftlichen Materialien von Werner Munzinger Pascha ; bearbeitet von Leo Reinisch*. 2.-3. Bd. *Die Nuba-Sprache / von Leo Reinisch*.

[**NARO**] Naro /'na:rou/, also Nharo, is a Khoe language spoken in Ghanzi District of Botswana and in eastern Namibia. It is probably the most-spoken of the Tshu–Khwe languages. Naro is a trade language among speakers of different Khoe languages in Ghanzi District. There exists a dictionary (Wiki)..

Ethnologue: nhr. Alternate Names: ||Ai||e, ||Ai||en, ||Aikwe, ||Aisan, |Aikwe, Nharo, Nharon, Nhauru, Nhaurun.

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *A Nharo Wordlist*, by Alan Barnard. Durban: University of Natal Department of African Studies, 1985. Original pictorial wrappers. First edition.

"The wordlist is the first of its kind for a Khoe language ever to be published in South Africa." "Nharo, also known as 'Naro' or 'Naron', is a Khoe (Central Khoisan) language spoken by some 6000 people in the Ghanzi district of western Botswana." This is the first dictionary of the language.

[**NARRAGANSET**] Narragansett / ,nærə'gænsɪt/ is an extinct Algonquian language formerly spoken in most of what is today Rhode Island by the Narragansett people. It was closely related to the other Algonquian languages of southern New England like Massachusetts and Mohegan-Pequot. The earliest study of the language in English was by Roger Williams, founder of the Rhode Island colony, in his book *A Key Into the Language of America* (1643). The word Narragansett means, literally, "(People) of the Small Point." The "point" may be located on the Salt Pond in Washington County (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xnt.

**1827:** [LILLYbm] *A key into the language of America, or an help to the language of the natives in that part of America called New-England: together with briefe observations of the customes, manners and worships, &c. of the aforesaid natives, in peace and warre, in life and death. On all which are added spirituall observations generall and particular, by the authour, of chiefe and speciall use (upon all occasions) to all the English inhabiting those parts; yet pleasant and profitable to the view of all men*, by Roger Williams. Providence: Printed by John Miller, 1827. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, spine perished, front wrapper worn and chipped, without loss of text. Pp. [4] 1-3 4-163 164-166 [4]. First complete American edition. First edition printed in Rhode Island. Collections of the Rhode-Island Historical Society. Vol. I. Preceded by a "Sketch of the life of Roger Williams": p. [9]-16; and Charter of the

Rhode Island Historical Society p. [5]-8. The first edition was published in London in 1643. Subsequent editions printed in Massachusetts in the 18<sup>th</sup> century did not include Williams' poems, nor his positive remarks about the Narraganset. This classic work includes thematically arranged chapters with lists of words and phrases, Narraganset-English, throughout.

Second copy: LILLY: *A key into the language of America: or a help to the language of the natives in that part of America, called New-England...* Providence: printed by John Miller, 1827. 8vo, pp. [2], 163, [3]; facsimile frontispiece, plus two related extra wood-engraved illustrations tipped in; contemporary half green morocco over marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine in 6 compartments; lightly rubbed; very good and sound. Early ownership signature at the top of the title page of "A. A. Harwood, U.S.N." An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with a small Newberry release label on the front pastedown.

[**NARRINYERI**] Ngarrindjeri (also Yaraldi, Yaralde Tingar) or Narrinyeri (also written Ngarinyeri) was the language of the Ngarrindjeri people of southern South Australia. Ngarrindjerri is Pama–Nyungan. Bownern (2011) lists the Yaraldi, Ngarrindjeri, and Ramindjeri varieties as separate languages. The last fluent speaker died in the 1960s, but recent attempts to revive the language include the release of a Ngarrindjeri dictionary in 2009 [*Ngarrindjeri dictionary*, by Mary-Anne Gale; Sydney Sparrow; David Unaipon College of Indigenous Education and Research.; Raukkan Council. [Adelaide]; Raukkan Community Council on behalf of the Ngarrindjeri [Community], 2009]. In 1864, the publication of the Narrinyeri Bible was the first time portions of the Bible were translated into an Aboriginal language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nay. Alternate Names: Narinjari, Ngarinyeri, Ngarrindjeri, Yaralde.

**1892:** see under **AWABAKAL**.

**1917:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES...**

#### **POLYGLOT.**

[**NASKAPI**] Naskapi (also known as Iyuw Iyimuun in the Naskapi language) is an Algonquian language spoken by the Naskapi in Quebec and Labrador, Canada. It is written in Eastern Cree syllabics. The term Naskapi is chiefly used to describe the language of the people living in the interior of Quebec and Labrador in or around Kawawachikamach, Quebec. Naskapi is a "y-dialect" that has many linguistic features in common with the Northern dialect of East Cree, and also shares many lexical items with the Innu language. Although there is a much closer linguistic and cultural relationship between Naskapi and Innu than between Naskapi and other Cree language communities, Naskapi remains unique and distinct from all other language varieties in the Quebec-Labrador peninsula.

Ethnologue: nsk. Alternate Names: Innu Aimun, Iyuw Iyimuun.

**1992:** see under **MONTAGNAIS**.

[**NATCHEZ**] Natchez is the ancestral language of the Natchez people who historically inhabited Mississippi and Louisiana, and who now mostly live among the Creek and Cherokee peoples in Oklahoma. The language is either considered to be unrelated to other Indigenous languages of the Americas or distantly related to the Muskogean

languages. Natchez storytellers used a specific register, "cannibal speech", when impersonating cannibals, a recurring character in Natchez oral literature. The Natchez chiefdom was destroyed in the 1730s by the French; Natchez speakers took refuge among their neighbors and accompanied them when they were eventually driven to Oklahoma on the Trail of Tears. This history meant that Natchez speakers were frequently multilingual in Creek, Cherokee, Natchez and English, and the language gradually became endangered, and is now generally considered extinct, in spite of recent revitalization efforts. What is known of the language comes mostly from its last fluent speakers, Watt Sam and Nancy Raven, who worked with linguist Mary R. Haas in the 1930s. The Natchez nation is now working to revive it as a spoken language. As of 2011, field linguists from the community were being trained in documentation techniques, and six members of the Natchez tribe in Oklahoma now speak the language, out of about 10,000 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ncz. Taensa is listed as a dialect of Natchez.

**1882:** [IUW] *Grammaire et vocabulaire de la langue taensa avec textes traduits et commentés*, par J.-D. Haumonté, Parisot, L. Adam. Paris, Maisonneuve et cie, 1882. 2 p. ., xix, 111 p., 1 . 25 cm. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine. t. IX. Pretended French translation of an anonymous Spanish manuscript, alleged by J. Parisot to have been found in the library of his grandfather, J.D. Haumonté. It was shown to be the fabrication of J. Parisot and A. Dejoux. cf. D.G. Brinton, *Essays of an Americanist*, Philadelphia, 1890, p. 452-467.

**1885:** [IUW] *The Taensa grammar and dictionary. A deception exposed*. By Daniel G. Brinton. [Chicago, Ill., F. H. Revell, 1885] p. [109]-114 24 cm. Reprinted from the *American antiquarian*. This brief essay is included for its relevance to the item above.

[**NATENI**] Nateni (Natemala) is a language of the Gurma people spoken in Benin. It is named after its principal dialect; the others are Tayari (Tayaba), Kuntani (Kuntemba), Okoni (Okoma) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ntm.

**1983a-b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** see under **BIALI**.

[**NĀTI**] Nāti (Naati, Nahati) is a nearly extinct Oceanic language of southwest Malekula, Vanuatu (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this nearly extinct language.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] "A Salvage Sketch of Nāti (Southwest Malakula, Vanuatu)," by Terry Crowley, in: *Papers in Austronesian Linguistics No. 5*, (1998), ed. by Darrell Tryon, pp. 101-148. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. First edition. Series: Pacific Linguistics, Series A-92. Includes topical vocabulary, Nāti-English, pp. 130-148. First published vocabulary of this language.

"The data on which this sketch is based was gathered during a stay at Wintua village in southwestern Malakula in 1988, and during a subsequent visit to Vila be one of the last speakers of the language... in 1990. Nāti is, by all criteria, a threatened language, and will most probably not outlast the present generation, which makes the publication of this sketch all the more pressing" (p. 101).

[**NAVAJO**] Navajo or Navaho (/ˈnævəhoʊ, ˈnɑː-/; Navajo: Diné bizaad [tɪnépizà:t] or Naabeehó bizaad [nà:pè:hópizà:t]) is a Southern Athabaskan language of the Na-Dené family, by which it is related to languages spoken across the western areas of North America. Navajo is spoken primarily in the Southwestern United States, especially in the Navajo Nation political area. It is one of the most widely spoken Native American languages and is the most widely spoken north of the Mexico–United States border, with almost 170,000 Americans speaking Navajo at home as of 2011. The language has struggled to keep a healthy speaker base, although this problem has been alleviated to some extent by extensive education programs in the Navajo Nation. The language's orthography, which was developed in the late 1930s after a series of prior attempts, is based on the Latin script. Most Navajo vocabulary is Athabaskan in origin, as the language has been conservative with loanwords since its early stage (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nav. Alternate Names: Diné, Navaho.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 1 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1910:** [IUW] *An ethnologic dictionary of the Navaho language.* Saint Michaels, Ariz., Franciscan Fathers [c1910] 2 p. l., [7]-536 p. illus. 25 cm. Library binding. "Edition limited to two hundred copies, of which this is no. 135." Thematically arranged vocabulary, Navajo-English, pp. [35]-512, English index, pp. [513]-536.

"The philosophy of a people is exhibited to good advantage by a combined study of its language and archeology, as the one frequently elucidates the other. The present work is developed along these lines, and words bearing on a specific topic have been grouped together, while the information which has been added is frequently verified by a list of words in use" (Preface).

Reprinted **1968:** [IUW] *An ethnologic dictionary of the Navaho language.* Saint Michaels, Ariz., [Saint Michaels Press, 1968] 2 p.l., [7]-536 p. illus. 25 cm. Originally published by the Franciscan Fathers in 1910.

**1912:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of the Novaho Language*, by The Franciscan Fathers. St. Michaels, Arizona: The Franciscan Fathers, [1912]. 2 Vols. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 228 & 212 pp. First edition, one of 325 copies [this copy unnumbered]. Vol. I is English-Navaho, Vol. II is Navaho-English. Not in Zauhmüller, who list only the Franciscan Fathers' *An Ethnologic Dictionary of the Navaho Language*.

"The favor with which the *Ethnologic Dictionary of the Navaho Language* was received has encouraged the authors in this new venture. The material here presented is not a reprint: indeed the variety of purpose made it necessary to add copiously to the list of words presented in that work."

**1943:** [IUW] *The Navaho language : the elements of Navaho grammar with a dictionary in two parts containing basic vocabularies of Navaho and English* / Robert W. Young and William Morgan. [Washington? , 1943] 2 v. in 1. ; vol. 1: 123 p.; vol. 2: 247 p., 101 p.; 26 cm U.S. Office of Indian Affairs. Publication of the Education Division. Library binding. Separate title page for second volume: *A Dictionary of the Navaho Language: containing a basic vocabulary of present day Navaho with the fundamental inflectional forms of all verbs*, by Robert W. Young, Specialist in the Navaho Language, William Morgan, Indian Assistant in the Navaho Language. First edition. A publication

of the Education Division, U. S. Office of Indian Affairs, 1943. Part 1: Navaho-English, pp. 1-247; Part II: English-Navaho, pp. 1-101 (second pagination in vol. 2).

"The present dictionary has been compiled to meet the demands of White People who are interested in acquiring practical knowledge of the Navaho language; to aid native drafttees in meeting the linguistic problems involved in their new environment; to aid school children in building up an adequate English vocabulary.... And to help the White teacher teaching English in the reservation schools" (Introduction).

**1950-1951:** [LILLYbm] *A Stem Vocabulary of the Navaho Language. Navaho-English, Volume One. English-Navaho. Volume Two*, by Berard Haile. St. Michaels, Arizona: St. Michaels Press, 1950, 1951. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Vol. 1: 340 pp.; Vol. 2: pp. *i-v vi-xlvi xlviii-xlix, 1 2-327 328*. First editions. Zauunmüller, col. 276, erroneously attributed to Edward Sapir. Volume One with ink ownership stamps of Donald A. Kennedy. Kennedy was the author of Ph.D. thesis entitled "Explorations in the Cross-Cultural Study of Mental Disorders" (Cornell University, 1959), which deals in part with the Navaho Indians. There are a few marginal notations and a loosely inserted card with notes relating to this topic in the book. Volume Two includes English-Navaho, pp. [1]-327.

"Back in 1932 or thereabouts the late Edward Sapir, after several years of study, prepared a Stem List of some 105 typewritten pages. This he presented to the writer with a request to check up on them and add any missing stems. In subsequent years this has been done. But I have gone further than this...[the work] makes no pretense at being complete. But it gives the student a panoramic view of the functioning of Navaho and its stems...In a manner it ...brings up to date to an extent what the 'Vocabulary of the Navaho Language' had presented in 1912. No effort has been made to duplicate this ... publication. But it had much merit of its own and was consulted, especially for archaic forms."

Reprinted **1975:** [IUW] *A stem vocabulary of the Navaho language /* arranged by Berard Haile. New York : AMS Press, 1975. 2 v. ; 23 cm.

Reprint of the 1950-1951 ed. published by St. Michaels Press, St. Michaels, Ariz. v. 1. Navaho-English. v. 2. English-Navaho.

**1951:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Colloquial Navaho*, by Robert W. Young & William Morgan. [Washington, D.C.]: United States Indian Service, 1951. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. [4], I-XII, 1-461 462-464. First edition. Zauunmüller, col. 276. English-Navaho "extended meaning" vocabulary, pp. 1-365, Navaho-English vocabulary, pp. 366-425.

"The present book is a companion volume to *The Navaho Language*, and deals largely with certain types of extended word meanings used in colloquial Navaho...Speakers must bear in mind ...that only their ideas, not their words, will be translated or re-expressed in terms of Navaho. Some English speaking orators make such an effort at eloquence that, in their preoccupation, they neglect to convey an idea. Such utterances cannot be interpreted into Navaho."

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Navajo-English Dictionary*, by Leon Wall & William Morgan. Window Rock, Arizona: Navajo Agency, Branch of Education, 1958. 65 pp. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. First edition. Two copies.

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *A Navajo Lexicon*, by Harry Hoiijer. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1974. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp.

[2] *i-iv v-x, 1-314 315-316*. First edition. Series: University of California Publications in Linguistics, v. 78. Includes Navajo stem and base with English equivalents, pp. 2-283. Second copy: IUW.

"The lexical data presented in this volume were collected by Edward Sapir. Sapir's studies of the Navajo language began in the 1920's and continued until his last illness in 1938. Before his death, he requested his wife to send me all of the Navajo data....The task of compiling a lexicon from Sapir's field notes... has occupied most of my research time for more than ten years" (Preface).

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *The Navajo language: a grammar and colloquial dictionary*, by Robert W. Young [1912- ]. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1980. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [8] i-xxvii xxviii, 1-471 472, 1-1069 1070-1972. First edition. Bartholomew B.6.6. Includes a root/stem/theme index, pp. 408-471, and Navaho-English, pp. 1-809, and English-Navaho, pp. 813-1069. Second copy: IUW.

"The present work represents the culmination of a collaborative study of the Navajo language begun, in 1937, by Young and Morgan, at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where they became involved in the early effort at bilingual education launched by Willard W. Beatty, then Director of Indian Education in the Bureau of Indian Affairs" (Introduction).

"The authors of this dictionary seemed to have performed the almost impossible feat of meeting the needs of the academic scholar or linguist, the bilingual school teacher or student, and the curious browser—all between the covers of one book" (Bartholomew).

Second edition **1987:** [IUW] *The Navajo language : a grammar and colloquial dictionary* / Robert W. Young and William Morgan, Sr. Rev. ed. Albuquerque : University of New Mexico Press, c1987. xv, 437, 1069 p. ; 29 cm. Called rev. ed. on t.p.; 2nd ed. on verso of t.p. and in pref.

"This, the second edition [of a revision and expansion of the authors' *The Navaho language and A vocabulary of colloquial Navaho*] ... includes ... additional linguistic information, developed since the appearance of the first edition in 1980"--Pref. to the 2nd ed.

**1991:** [IUW] *The Navajo dictionary on diagnostic terminology : a reference guide on Navajo usage of diagnostic terms* / by the Diné Center for Human Development. Tsaile, Ariz. : Navajo Community College Press, 1991. x, 84 p. ; 22 cm. Includes index.

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Analytical Lexicon of Navajo*, by Robert W. Young & William Morgan, Sr., with the assistance of Sally Migette. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1992. Original maroon quarter-leather and gray cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 1466 pp. First edition. Bibliography, pp. xxi-xxii. The most comprehensive such dictionary of any Native American language. Second copy: IUW. Young and Morgan produced dictionaries at earlier stages, including 1943 (Phoenix: Bureau of Indian Affairs), 1951 (*A Vocabulary of Colloquial Navajo*, Phoenix: Bureau of Indian Affairs), 1980 (*The Navajo Language*, University of New Mexico Press; revised edition 1987).

**2005:** [IUW] *A Navajo/English bilingual dictionary : áłchíní binaaltsoostsoh* / Alyse Neundorf. Albuquerque : University of New Mexico, 2005. xix, 865 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Originally published: Áłchíní bi naaltsoostsoh. Albuquerque, N.M. : Native American Materials Development Center,

c1983. Pictorial dictionary, Navajo-English, pp. 1-851, English index to Navajo words, pp. 82-865.

"It has taken one year to research this dictionary, and one year to write and illustrate it. I had help from almost everyone I talked with about this dictionary.... Throughout the two years, Dr. Robert Young helped me every step of the way" (Acknowledgments).

"For some time there has been a great need for a practical and easy-to-use Navajo dictionary. There is also a need for a practical dictionary for Navajo children who are just now learning to read and write Navajo in bilingual classrooms" (Introduction).

[**NAWURI**] Nawuri is a Guang language of Ghana. It is nearly intelligible with Kyode (Wiki).

Ethnologue: naw.

**1989**: see **1989b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**NDAU**] Ndaou (also called chiNdaou, Chindau, Ndzawu, Njao, Sofala, Southeast Shona, Chidanda) is a Bantu language spoken by 1,400,000 people in central Mozambique and southeastern Zimbabwe. The major varieties in Mozambique are called Shanga and Danda; that in Zimbabwe is simply called Ndaou or Ndaundau. Ndaou is part of a continuum with other neighboring varieties of the Shona group (e.g. Manyika, Karanga) and has often been included as a Shona dialect. The 2013 Constitution of Zimbabwe accorded Ndaou status as an official language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ndc. Alternate Names: Chindau, Ndzawu, Njao, Sofala, Southeast Shona.

**1846**: see **13**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1856**: see under **MOZAMBIQUE, LANGUAGES OF**.

[**NDEBELE (Zimbabwe)**] The Zimbabwean Ndebele language, also called Northern Ndebele, isiNdebele, Sindebele, or Ndebele, and formerly known as Matabele, is an African language belonging to the Nguni group of Bantu languages, and spoken by the Ndebele or Matabele people of Zimbabwe. isiNdebele is related to the Zulu language spoken in South Africa. This is because the Ndebele people of Zimbabwe descend from followers of the Zulu leader Mzilikazi, who left KwaZulu in the early 19th century during the Mfecane. Zimbabwean Ndebele and Transvaal Ndebele are separate languages. Both fall in the Nguni group of Bantu languages, but Zimbabwean Ndebele is essentially a dialect of Zulu, and Transvaal Ndebele is within a different subgroup. The shared name is by contact between Mzilikazi's people and the original amaNdebele through whose territory they crossed during the Mfecane (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nde. Alternate Names: Isinde'bele, Ndebele of Zimbabwe, Northern Ndebele, Sindebele, Tabele, Tebele.

**1897**: [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Tebele & Shuna languages : with illustrative sentences and some grammatical notes* / compiled and prepared by W.A. Elliott. London : David Nutt, 1897. Pp. *i-iv v-xxxvii xxviii-xl, I* 2-441 442. 18 cm. Bound in original maroon cloth, spine stamped in gold, with light yellow endpapers. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 410. Hendrix 1206. Includes English-Ndebele-Shona, pp. [1]-179, Ndebele-English, pp. 180-257, Shona-English, pp. 258-398. First true dictionary of the language. Second copy: LILLYbm, later green cloth over boards, lettered in gold, with

the coat of arms of the Guildhall Library London. With the bookplate of the Guildhall Library London, and with ink withdrawal stamps on preliminary and final pages.

"In offering these vocabularies to the inhabitants of Zambesia, I am conscious in very lively fashion of their many imperfections; but I hope, nevertheless, they may be of some service in the new country. Any first attempt at reducing to writing a new language and dictionary-making must necessarily be tentative... The Tebele language is of course only a variety of the Zulu, but the Shuna is practically an unknown tongue. The Rev. A. M. Hartmann's Dictionary and Grammar [*English-Mashona Dictionary*, Cape Town: J. C. Juta, 1894], printed while this work was under revision, are in what may be called the Gomo dialect, with its strongly marked gutturals.... The present reduction to writing of the indigenous speech of Zambesia is an attempt to present a written basis for the Shuna language as a whole, from which the peculiarities of the different dialects may be observed... The aid of all settlers in Southern Zambesia is requested in the preparation of a really satisfactory dictionary of the language of the Mashuna. Notes in the margin of the vocabularies on any peculiarities of speech, observed and examined with care, would be of great value.... Interleaved copies of this Dictionary may be obtained from Messrs. Whiteley & Walker.... Some use has been made of Fr. Hartmann's vocabulary and a few words taken therefrom... Thanks are also due to the Rev. C. D. Helm for the list, 'Colours of Cattle'...; to F. C. Selous, Esq., for his authoritative revision of the Tebele and Shuna names of the larger game" (Preface).

Second edition c. 1910: [LILLYbm] *Notes for a Sindebele dictionary and grammar, with illustrative sentences. Second edition*, by W[illiam] A[llan] Elliot. Bristol: Sindebele Publishing Company, [ca. 1910]. Original olive cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-ii* iii-vii *viii*, 1-589 590. Second edition. Zaubmüller, col. 410. Hendrix 1207. Includes Ndebele-English, pp. 31-215, English-Ndebele, pp. 216-463, and "Lists of some Rhodesian mammals and birds": pp. 520-571.

"The first edition of this book was entitled: *A dictionary of the Tebele and Shuna languages* [London, 1897]... There has been a great enlargement of volume, to the extent of over one hundred pages.... It may be in the minds of some... that 'so mongrel and perishable a language' ... is unworthy of serious attention.... Against which opinion it may be maintained that... Sindebele is no mongrel tongue but that it preserves a form of language as old and as pure as the isiZulu itself.... Sindebele, a member of the great Bantu family, is worthy of careful attention and study for its own sake, doubly worthy as a contribution to that mutual understanding of the white and black races so essential to the prosperity of Rhodesia. The best Matebele speech is remarkable for its courteous expression... Courteous phrase is an excellent lubricant in man's dealing with man. It was characteristic alike of David Livingstone the Christian gentleman and of Lobengula the savage king; and both were rulers of men" (Preface).

1910: [LILLY] *A phrase book in English and Sindebele : with a full vocabulary for the use of settlers in Matabeleland* / compiled by Rev. J. O'Neil, S.J. of Empandeni Mission, Plumtree. Bulawayo : Ellis Allen ... ; London : Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co., [1910]. xi, [1], 104 p. ; 18 cm. Bound in original maroon cloth, lettered and ill. in gilt with a depiction of a tribal member, foot of spine waterstained. Publication

date from BM 175:643; pref. dated July 1909. Includes English-Sindebele vocabulary, pp. [42]-69, and Sindebele-English, pp. [70]-104. There was evidently a second edition in 1910 with "a list of wild animals, birds and reptiles" added to the title. Hendrix 2075 and 2212 lists this title with date of 1912.

"That a handbook of this description is a need in the land must be evident to those who reflect on the kind of language, or rather jargon, which most white men use in addressing native employees. It generally goes by the name of 'Kitchen Kaffir,' and is in reality a queer jumble of English, Cape Dutch, and truncated native words, utterly devoid of grammar or meaning" (Preface).

**1912:** [LILLY] *A grammar of the Sindebele dialect of Zulu : with numerous examples and a key to the exercises*, by J. O'Neil. Bulawayo : Ellis Allen ; London : Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, [1912?]. xii, 177, [3] p. ; 19 cm. Bound in blue cloth, spine and front cover stamped in gold. Preface dated 1912. "Vocabulary of words that occur in the exercises" : p. 163-177. Date of publication from date at end of preface.

**1971:** [IUW] *A practical Ndebele dictionary* / compiled by J. N. Pelling. Salisbury, Rhodesia : Published in association with Rhodesia Literature Bureau by Longman Rhodesia, 1971. 154 p. ; 20 cm. Original black and white wrappers (photograph of man reading text in a radio station). "First published 1966 / Revised edition 1971" on verso of title page. Ndebele-English, pp. 11-76, English-Ndebele, pp. 79-144, Supplementary list, English-Ndebele, pp. 145-148.

"Ndebele, while still correctly regarded as a dialect of the Zulu cluster, has diverged even further from standard Zulu and there has been a need for a dictionary of Ndebele for some considerable time. It is long since it was possible to obtain a copy of W. A. Elliott's *Notes for a Sindebele Dictionary and Grammar* [see above]. Mr. Pelling has given us a dictionary of modern Ndebele which is highly practical and useful, and of great interest as a record of the extent to which one language can diverge from another in the space of 150 years" (Foreword).

"I have ... thoroughly revised the entries and made some necessary corrections. More Ndebele words have been included and the entries in the English-Ndebele section increased. At the end of the book there is a supplementary list of English words, mainly specialist terms, and their Ndebele equivalent, and I think this will prove particularly useful" (Author's Note on Second Edition).

**1998:** [IUW] *Kholisa ukukhuluma LamaNdebele = Enjoy talking with the AmaNdebele : a small colloquial guide to Ndebele* / B. Sodindwa Ncube. Senga, Gweru [Zimbabwe] : Vision Publications, 1998. 28 p. : ill. ; 21 cm. Original pink and black wrappers, lettered in black. Vocabulary, English-Ndebele, pp. 20-26.

"A small colloquial guide to Ndebele --for tourists and short-time visitors, --for people working in Zimbabwe and needing only basic knowledge of Ndebele, --for non-Ndebele speaking Zimbabweans in need of a working knowledge of Ndebele" (from the title page).

[**NDEBELE** (Transvaal)] Southern Ndebele (isiNdebele seSewula), also known as Transvaal Ndebele, isiNdebele, Ndebele, or South Ndebele, is an African language belonging to the Nguni group of Bantu languages and is spoken by the amaNdebele (the Ndebele people) of South Africa. There is also another language called Zimbabwean

Ndebele, or Matabele, spoken in Zimbabwe, which is closer to Zulu than other Nguni dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nbl. Alternate Names: Isikhethu, Ndzundza, Nrebele, Southern Ndebele, Transvaal Ndebele. Autonym: IsiNdebele.

**1989:** [IUW] *Isihlathululimezwi : an English-South Ndebele dictionary* / Thos M. Shabangu, J.J. Swanepoel. Cape Town : Maskew Miller Longman, 1989.xxx, 184 p. : ill., maps ; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 184).

[**NDE-NSELLE-NTA**] Nde is an Ekoid language of Nigeria. There are three somewhat distinct dialects, Nde (60% of speakers), Nsele, and Nta.

Ethnologue: ndd.

**1965:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**NDO**] Ndo, also Ke'bu or Membitu, is a Central Sudanic language of northeastern Congo and western Uganda spoken by a caste of blacksmiths (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ndp. Alternate Names: Kebu, Ndu, Oke'bu.

**1869:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**NDOE**] Ndoe is the most divergent of the Ekoid languages (Niger–Congo family) of Nigeria and Cameroon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nbb.

**1965:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**NDOGO**] Ndogo is a Ubangian language, one of the nine major languages of South Sudan, and is taught in primary school. It is used as a secondary language by the Gollo and some of the Gbaya, among others (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ndz. Autonym: Co Ndogo.

**1950:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**NDONGA**: see also under **KHOEKHOE** and **NKANGALA**] Ndonga, also called Oshindonga, is a Bantu language spoken in Namibia and parts of Angola. It is a standardized dialect of the Ovambo language, and is mutually intelligible with Kwanyama, the other Ovambo dialect with a standard written form. With 281,500 speakers, the language has the largest number of speakers in Namibia. Martti Rautanen translated the Bible into the Ndonga standard (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ndo. Alternate Names: Ambo, Ochindonga, Oshindonga, Osindonga, Otjiwambo, Owambo.

**1892:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *Ovambo Riddles with Comments and Vocabularies*, by Matti Kuusi. Helsinki: Academia Scientiarum Fennica, 1974. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in red and black. Pp. 1-5 6-125 126. First edition. Folklore Fellows Communications, Vol. XCL, No. 215. Includes English-Ndonga glossary, pp. 116-128, double columns.

[**NDUMU**] Nduumo (Mindumbu) is a Bantu language spoken in Gabon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nmd. Alternate Names: Bandoumou, Doumbou, Dumbu, Lendumu, Lindumu, Mindoumou, Mindumbu, Minduumo, Ndumbo, Ndumbu, Nduumo, Ondoumbo, Ondumbo.

**1969:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire ndumu-mbede-français et français-ndumu-mbede. Petite flore de la région de Franceville (Garbon). Grammaire ndumu-mbede*, by Alexandre Biton. Libreville, l'Archevêché, 1969. 656 p. 19 cm. Original limp green cloth, lettered in black. First edition. Hendrix 1125. "Par le P. Alexandre Biton, des missions étrangères, avec le concours de Mgr Jérôme-J. Adam, spiritain, d'après l'avant-propos."--Bibl. de la Fr. Bibliography: p. [6]. Ndumu-Mbede-French, pp. 11-283, French-Ndumu-Mbede, pp. 289-552. First dictionary of Ndumu.

"This dictionary was compiled by R. P. Alexandre Biton, missionary in Franceville from 1899 to 1930.... It was meant to be his life's work. Unfortunately he did not have the joy of seeing it published. God called him to Him when the first and most important section of the work was done. Then the years passed. I worked slowly on the second part, and added a grammar, with little hope of ever seeing it published..... Finally, after having slumbered in a armoire for many years, the work saw its publication, 36 years after its birth" (J. J. Adam, p. [3], tr: BM).

[**NEGERHOLLANDS**] Negerhollands (English translation: Negro-Dutch) was a Dutch-based creole language that was once spoken in the Danish West Indies, now known as the U.S. Virgin Islands. Dutch is its superstrate language with Danish, English, French, Spanish, and African elements incorporated. Notwithstanding its name, Negerhollands draws primarily from the Zeelandic rather than the Hollandic dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dcr. Alternate Names: Dutch Creole.

**1926:** [LILLYbm] *Het huidige Negerhollandsch (teksten en woordenlijst)*, J[an] P[etrus] B[enjamin] de Josselin de Jong [1886- ]. Amsterdam: Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam, 1926. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-5 6-123 124. First edition. Series: Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam. Afdeeling Letterkunde. Nieuwe reeks, deel 26, no. 1. Reinecke 58.14 ("The best firsthand source [of linguistic material in this language]"). Includes Dutch Creole-Dutch vocabulary, with English and Spanish loan words indicated, pp. 70-107. This is the **only** published vocabulary of the language listed in Reinecke.

"Negerhollands, or Creol, once the principal language on St. Thomas and St. John in the Danish Antilles, now the American Virgin Islands, was spoken in 1969 by about six persons. St. Thomas was settled in 1672 and St. John in 1717, largely by Dutch planters and their slaves. Creole Dutch must very quickly have become prevalent... In the nineteenth century, English became practically everyone's first language on all the islands and Dutch was displaced, beginning in the towns" (Reinecke, p. 318).

[**NÊLÊMWA-NIXUMWAK**] Kumak, also known as Nêlêmwa-Nixumwak after its two dialects, is a Kanak language of northern New Caledonia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nee. Alternate Names: Fwa-Goumak, Koumac, Kumak.

**1946:** see under **MELANESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1963:** [LILLYbm] *La langue des Nenemas et des Nigoumak (Dialectes de Poum et de Koumac, Nouvelle Calédonie)*, by André-G[eorges] Haudricourt. Auckland: Linguistic Society of New Zealand, 1963. Original quarter-maroon cloth and orange

wrappers, lettered and illustrated in red. Pp. [4] 1-2 3-85 86, + 5 maps. First edition. Series: Te reo monographs. Includes Kumak (both dialects: Kumak and Poup [Nenema])-French, pp. 36-82. This is the first extensive lexicon of the language.

"The language in question is spoken in the extreme northwest coast of New Caledonia. The two dialects [spoken in Poup and Kumak]... are close enough to be considered one language.... This language was practically unknown until the investigations of Maurice Leenhardt in 1938, the results of which were published in 1946. This work included a sketch of the grammar.... In the course of a mission for the CNRS of Paris in 1959 and 1962-63, I spent ten days in Kumak and ten days in Poup in verifying the material in Leenhardt and gathering new material-and it is this material, including texts and a lexicon, which is the principle object of the present book" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**NEME**] Nambu is a Papuan dialect cluster of Papua New Guinea. Dialects are distinct but mutually intelligible. However, Ethnologue lists them as separate languages, because speakers prefer individualized literacy materials. Glottolog lists the following varieties: Nama, Namat, Nambo (also known as Nambu, Arufe or Namna), Namo (also known as Dorro or Mari), Neme and Nen (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nex.

**1982:** see under **MELANESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**NENETS**] Nenets (in former work also Yurak) is a pair of closely related languages spoken in northern Russia by the Nenets people. They are often treated as being two dialects of the same language, but they are very different and mutual intelligibility is low. The languages are Tundra Nenets, the bigger language of the two in number of speakers, spoken by some 30,000 to 40,000 people in an area stretching from the Kanin Peninsula to the Yenisei River; and Forest Nenets, spoken by 1,000 to 1,500 people around the Agan, Pur, Lyamin and Nadym rivers. The Nenets languages are classified in the Uralic language family, making them distantly related to some European national languages – namely Finnish, Estonian, and Hungarian – in addition to other minority languages spoken in Russia. Both of the Nenets languages have been greatly influenced by Russian. Tundra Nenets has, to a lesser degree, been influenced by Komi, and Northern Khanty. Forest Nenets has also been influenced by Eastern Khanty. Tundra Nenets is well documented, considering its status as an indigenous- and minority language, also having a literary tradition going back to the 1930s, while Forest Nenets was first written during the 1990s and is only very little documented. Apart from the word 'Nenets', only one other Nenets word has entered the English language: 'parka', their traditional long hooded jacket made from skins and sometimes fur (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yrk. Alternate Names: Nenec, Nenetsy, Nentse, Yurak, Yurak Samoyed.

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *Juraksamojedisches Wörterbuch*, by T. V. Lehtisalo. Helsinki, Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura, 1956. cix, 601 p. 26 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Lexica Societatis Fenno-Ugricae XIII. First edition. Includes Nenets-German, pp. [1]-522, with German index, pp. [523]-601.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Nenetsko-russkii slovar: okolo 22000 slov*, by N[ataliia] M[itrofanovna] Tereshchenko. Moscow: Izd-vo sovskaia entsklopediia, 1965. Original

red cloth over boards, lettered in white, decorate in blind. 944 pp. First edition thus. Zaunmüller lists a Russian-Nenets dictionary by the same author, published in Moscow in 1948. The same author published a Nenets-Russian dictionary in 1955 in Leningrad containing 8,000 words. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

"Nenets, formerly known as Yurak, is spoken in northernmost Russia, in an area extending from the White Sea on the west to the Yenisei River on the east, a distance of about 1,500 miles. Its speakers, who are known as Nentsy, number about 25,000...Nenets is the most widely spoken of the Samoyed languages, one of the two branches of the Uralic family" (Katzner).

[**NENGO**] Nengone is a language of the Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nen. Alternate Names: Iwatenu, Mare, Pene Nengone.

**1899:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *Nengone Dictionary. Part I. Nengone-English. Part II English-Nengone*, by D[arrell] T. Tryon & M[arie]-J[oseph] Dubois. Two vols. Canberra: The Australian National University, 1969, 1971. Original pale green wrappers with green cloth spines, lettered in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] [2] *i-ii* iii-vii *viii*, 1-445 446, <sup>21</sup> 2-5 6-8; [Vol. 2] 202 pp. First editions. Pacific Linguistics, Series C, Nos.9 and 25. Vol. 1 includes Nengone-English, pp. 1-445. Vol. 2 includes English-Nengone, pp. 1-202. These two volumes constitute the first dictionary of this language.

"Nengone is a 'Melanesian' language spoken on the island of Maré, the southernmost of the Loyalty Islands, which is parallel to the axis of New Caledonia and approximately eighty miles to the east of it. Maré (250 sq. mls.) has a Melanesian population of approximately 4,500, all of whom speak Nengone. The Bible was translated into Nengone in 1903 by members of the London Mission Society, whose orthography has been accepted as the official orthography throughout the island and which will be followed in this dictionary. There are in fact two languages spoken on Maré, Nengone and Iwateno. Iwateno is the respectful language used only when addressing chiefs, or the chief's advisers. However, much of this honorific language has now been forgotten. An attempt has been made to include as many Iwateno items as possible in the present dictionary" (Introduction).

[**NEPALI**] Nepali, also known as Khas Kura, Parbate Bhasa or Gorkhali, is an Indo-Aryan language. It is the official language and de facto lingua franca of Nepal. It is also spoken in various part of India, particularly by Indian Gorkha, and by a significant number of Bhutanese and some Burmese people. In India, Nepali language is listed in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India having an official status in the Indian state of Sikkim and in West Bengal's Darjeeling district. Nepali developed in proximity to a number of Indo-Aryan languages, most notably the Pahari languages and Magahi, and shows Sanskrit influences. However, owing to Nepal's geographical area, it has also been influenced by Tibeto-Burman languages. Nepali is mainly differentiated from Central Pahari, both in grammar and vocabulary, by Tibeto-Burman idioms owing to close contact with the respective language group. Nepali language shares 40% lexical similarity with the Bengali language. British resident at Kathmandu Brian Houghton Hodgson has observed that it is, in eight-tenths of its vocables, substantially Hindi. Historically, the language was first called the Khas language (Khas kurā), then Gorkhali or Gurkhali

(language of the Gorkha Kingdom) before the term Nepali was coined. Other names include Parbatiya ("mountain language", identified with the Parbatiya people of Nepal) and Dzongkha Lhotshammikha ("Southern Language", spoken by the Lhotshampas of Bhutan). It is also known as the language among the Newar people and Pahari language among Madhesi and Tharus (Wiki).

Ethnologue: npi. Alternate Names: Eastern Pahadi, Gorkhali, Gurkhali, Khaskura, Nepalese, Parbate.

**1919** [LILLY] *Gurkhali Manual*, by G[eorge] W[igram] P[ocklington] Money (Captain, Third Gurkha Rifles). Bombay: Thacker, 1919. "Second edition" (on title page). ii, 205 p. + music for 13 Gurkhali songs. Original green striped cloth with black title on the front board (no title at spine). Includes a Khaskura, Magarkura and Gurungkura grammar and English-Gurkhali and Khaskura-English vocabularies [pp. [30]-111, and [112]-179 respectively], as well as proverbs, letter writing formats, songs, Pharse Kura, riddles, useful sentences, enlistment questions in Gurkhali and Court Martial Questions in Gurkhali. The author, a British officer in the 3rd Gurkha Rifles, wrote this Nepali grammar to aid other officers joining the Ghurka regiments. The regiment was originally formed in 1815, as part of the British Indian Army. At the time of publication it was taking part in the Third Afghan War of 1919, and its official title had changed to the 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles. The Gurkhas are highly respected Nepalese fighters who have been part of the British Army for almost 200 years. Printed at the Baptist Mission Press. From the library of Lt. Col. V.S.M. De Guinzbourg, who was Permanent Secretary of the Paroemiological Society, of which he was the founder, with his bookplate. He established the folklore and proverbs library at the United Nations. Booksellers blind stamp on ffep for "The Exquisite Book Depot, Abbottabad" (bookseller's description: Antipodean Books).

**1923a**: [LILLYbm] *English-Nepali Dictionary*, from material collected by R[obert] Kilgour, revised and arranged by H.C. Duncan, with the assistance of G.P. Pradhan. Darjeeling: Government Branch Press, 1923. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 392 pp. First edition. Nepali words in both Nagri and roman characters. Zaunmüller, col. 294.

"This volume was promised by the Rev. A. Turnbull, B.D., in the preface to the second edition of his Nepali Grammar and Vocabulary published in 1904 [first edition, Darjeeling, 1887; third edition London, 1923]. On Mr. Turnbull's death in 1905, his colleague and friend, the Rev. R. Kilgour, B.D., D.D., took up the work of preparing a full Dictionary of the Nepali language and collected much material for the purpose, while engaged in the translation of the Old Testament into Nepali... After finishing the translation of the Old Testament in 1914, he found that it would not be possible to complete the dictionary, and two years later, he handed it over all his material to me. With the help of the Rev. G.P. Pradhan, I have prepared this volume for publication... With Dr. Kilgour's hearty approval, I have handed over the material collected by him for the Nepali-English part of the dictionary to Professor R.L. Turner, who... will before long issue a volume which... will prove of great value to those who wish to make a thorough study of the language." First English-Nepali dictionary. An undated but pre-1931 English-Nepali Dictionary was also published in Benares.

**1923b**: [LILLYbm] *Nepali Grammar and Vocabulary*, by A[rchibald] Turnbull. London; Calcutta: W. Thacker & Co.; Thacker, Spink & Co., 1923. Original gray

wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-v* vi, 1 2-185 186. Third edition. Zauhmüller, col. 294 (erroneously dated 1924). Includes English-Nepali, pp. [156]-182, double columns. The first edition was entitled *A Nepali grammar and English-Nepali & Nepali-English vocabulary (about 4000 words): designed for the use of missionaries, tea-planters and military officers* (Darjeeling: N. L. Roy, 1887) and the second *Nepali i.e., Gorkhali or Parbate grammar and vocabulary. Second edition.* (Darjeeling: The Mission house, 1904).

"This edition is practically a page for page reproduction of the earlier work [second edition] with the correction of obvious mistakes... A Nepali Dictionary begun on the lines laid down by Mr. Turnbull is now in the press" (Preface to the Third Edition, R. Kilgour).

**1927:** [LILLYbm] *Tea Districts Labour Association Language Hand-Book Nepali. Printed for private circulation only.* Calcutta: Begg Dunlop: [Dunlofs?] & Co.; printed by P. A. Bonardi at the Catholic Orphan Press, 1927. Original pebbled gray cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [10] 1 2-86. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes English-Khaskura pp. 72-78, and Khaskura-English, pp. 79-86. A presentation copy from the author was offered by Charlotte du Rietz in 2012 that read: "This manual was prepared by me during the cold weather of 1926-1927 for the publishers Messrs. Begg Dunlofs & Co. Ltd. and represents my humble contribution to the tea trade" (signature illegible).

"Khaskura is the *lingua franca* of Nepal. There are six dialects which are as different from another as chalk is from cheese. They are: -Khaskura, Gurungkura, Magarkkura, Limbukura, Raikura and Newarkura or Newari. Newari, the language of the Newars, was used in the Kathmandu Valley and at the Court of Nepal until the overthrow of that dynasty. Since then Khaskura has replaced Newari. *Khas* is the name applied to those Gurkhas descended from the progeny of Rajputs and Gurkhua women... *Kura* means 'language.' *Khaskura* is really a Hindi dialect connected very closely with the language of the Rajputs and it appears to be associated slightly with Bengali" (Preface).

**1931:** [LILLYbm] *A Comparative and Etymological Dictionary of the Nepali Language*, by Ralph Lilley Turner. London: Kegan Paul Trench, Trubner & Co., 1931. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 935 pp. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 294. This copy signed by Major H. Hayward-Surry, 1/6th Gurka Rifles, December '53 (the dictionary's printed dedication is to members of the Gurka Rifles who fell in The Great War). "First Nepali-English dictionary."

**1944:** [LILLY] *Gurkhali to English dictionary*, by A. W. Cornelius. Dehra Dun: Jugal Kishore, 1944. iv, 134 p. 13 cm. Original black and white paper over boards, lettered in white and black, with plain black cloth spine. First edition. Includes Gurkhali-English, pp. 1-131.

"The present volume was originally intended as a Companion to the "European Guide to Gurkhali" written by me... Nothing has been left undone to make the work easy to [the] British Officer. Khaskura has been used in this book, which is the most common language of the inhabitants of Nepal" (Preface).

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *Colloquial Nepali*, by G.G. Rogers. Calcutta: Thacker Spink, 1950. Original yellow cloth over boards, lettered in black. 124 pp. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. The author was a Lieut.-Colonel, late 1<sup>st</sup> K.G. V's O. Gurkha Rifles and an Instructor in Nepali under the G.H.Q India. Includes, pp. 100-112, a Nepali-English

vocabulary, and, pp. 113-124, an English-Nepali vocabulary. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

"My object in these pages is to put before the students a simple form of the language as spoken in eastern and western Nepal [as opposed to the 'very cultured and pure form found in the central valley']; that is, the pure form of the language as used by the young soldier or recruit in any Gurhka regiment. It would obviously be futile, indeed impossible, to attempt to teach the mixed language know as 'line bat' ['an extremely impure form of speech, being a regimental language containing at least 60% pure Hindustani words and construction, evolved for parade purposes']. The young soldier does not know this form, but gradually learns it on parade or at the orderly room but immediately reverts to his own speech when off parade. It varies considerably in different regiments and is certainly not standard."

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Roman Gurhkali and English*, by D[uncan] C. Forbes. Singapore: Published by the Author, 1955. Original green cloth over thin boards, lettered in black. Cover reads: English-Gurhali Dictionary. 370 pp. Revised edition. First edition was 1954. Includes Gurkhali-English, pp. 1-178, and English-Gurkahli, pp. 179-369. This copy presented by the author: "To Miss Blue / with best wishes / Duncan Forbes / 10 Apr 56 Kathmandu." "This pocket dictionary of Roman Gurkhali and English has been prepared in response to a keenly-felt need both amongst those who serve or work with Gurkhas and amongst Gurkhas serving or living outside Nepal. I have included in this volume many common words which were originally Hindi, Urdu, or English, but are now fully absorbed into the Gurkhali language. I have also listed many less common words which will be found in modern Gurkhali newspapers and literature." First true English-Nepali pocket dictionary?

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Basic Gurkhali Dictionary (Roman Script)*, by M. Meerendonk. N.p.[Malaya?]: [published y the author], 1960. Original maroon plastic over stiff paper. 258 pp. First edition?

"This small pocket dictionary is a by-product of efforts to compile an exhaustive Nepali-English dictionary which was originally begun in 1946 and finally abandoned some years ago at an advanced stage... Taking the 2500 word vocabulary published in 1949 in the original edition of his Basic Gurkhali Grammar, the writer has revised and extended it by a careful selection of words in more or less common use" ("Preface" M. Meerendonk).

**1968a:** [LILLYbm] *Nepali-English Dictionary*, by Gabriel Rana. Darjeeling: Shyam Brothers, 1968. Original powder-blue paper over boards, lettered in maroon; d.j. orange, black and white, decorated and lettered in white and black. Pp. [in Nepali] 302. First edition. Preliminary material in Nepali.

**1968b:** [LILLYbm] *Nepalsko-russkii slovar. 38 000 slov*, by I[zrail] S[avelevich] Rabinovich. Moscow: "Sov. entsiklopediia," 1968. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and black. Pp. 1-4 5-1328. First edition. Includes Nepali-Russian, pp. 13-1210. This is the first and only Nepali-Russian dictionary. A Russian-Nepali dictionary appeared in 1975.

**1975:** [IUW] *Russko-nepal'skii slovar': okolo 25 000 slov* / Korolev, N. I.; Kudriavtsev, B. V.; Shreshtkha, K.Moskva: Russkii iazyk, 1975.

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Nepali Grammar and Vocabulary*, Rev. A. Turnbull. Third Edition, ed. by Rev. R. Kilgour. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services, 1982. Original shiny red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 186 pp. Reprint of the 1923 (3<sup>rd</sup>) edition.

**1983:** [LILLYbm] *Nepali-English Dictionary (with pronunciation in Roman Nepali)*, compiled by Chandra Lal Singh & Matshyandra Lal Singh. Kathmandu: Educational Enterprise, Ltd., 1983. Original unlettered dark-blue quarter cloth and white paper over boards; d.j. black and white, lettered in yellow and black, with a photo of the compiler on the rear cover. 588 pp. Second edition (first edition was published in 1971). "Some extra features have been incorporated in the book, so that the native as well as non-native speakers of Nepali may find it much more useful."

**1984a:** *A Nepali newspaper reader = Nepali patrapatrikako bhasha*, by Champa Jarmul & John D. Murphy [1921- ]. Kensington, Md.: Dunwoody Press, 1984. ix, 274 p.; 24 cm. Original maroon imitation leather cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Issued without d.j. First edition. Includes Nepali (Devanagari and Roman)-English glossary, pp. 179-274.

"The purpose of the present Reader is to provide the intermediate student of Nepali with an abundance of current newspaper selections together with the necessary lexical and grammatical aids to facilitate their comprehension. Each ...section of the Reader is accompanied by an individual vocabulary... The general glossary in Part III...contains all the words used in the Reader" (Introduction).

**1984b:** see under **MAITHILI**.

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Nepali Vocabulary [With an Introduction to the Nepali Language] [English-Roman-Nepali]*, by Dinesh Shrestha 'Ashrit'. Kathmandu: Rajani Prakashan, 1986. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. 84 pp. First edition. The author has also written poems and short stories. "This book is prepared for all foreigners." Includes vocabularies grouped by subject. This is a pocket guide

**199-?:** [LILLYbm] *Ajanta's Comprehensive Dictionary English-English-Nepali (comprising explanatory illustrations) with Characteristic Meanings, along with Explanations mostly viewed in English, English and Nepali Sense as well commonly used basis important phrases, idioms and abbreviations*, edited by K.L. Karmacharya & P.R. Vaidya. Delhi: Ajanta Prakashan, n.d. Original unprinted red cloth over boards; d.j. yellow and green, lettered in white and black. 1136 pp. First edition?

"It is a great pleasure to us that this illustrated Comprehensive English-English-Nepali Dictionary with great care has been brought out after long time... I hope this will satisfy the long felt need of such concise dictionary" ("Authors"). The dictionary gives English definitions for all English words, as well as the Nepali equivalents.

"Pahari, [is] a general name applied to the Indo-Aryan languages of dialects spoken in the lower ranges of the Himalaya from Nepal in the east, to Chamba of the Punjab in the west.... In Nepal Khas-kura is the language only of the Aryan population....Khas-kura, as its speakers themselves call it, passes under various names. The English generally call it Nepali or Naipali (i.e.-the language of Nepal), which is a misnomer, for it is not the principal form of speech used in that country. Moreover, the Nepalese employ a corruption of this very word to indicate what is really the main language of the country, viz. the Tibeto-Burman Newari. Khas-kura is also called Gorkhali, or the language of the Gurkhas, and Pahari or Parbatiya, the language of the mountains. The number of

speakers is not known [1926], no census ever having been taken of Nepal" (Encyclopedia Britannica, 13<sup>th</sup> ed.).

[**NEWAR**] Newar or Newari, also known as Nepal Bhasa (नेपाल भाषा), is spoken as a native language by the Newar people, the indigenous inhabitants of Nepal Mandala, which consists of the Kathmandu Valley and surrounding regions in Nepal. Although "Nepal Bhasa" literally means "Nepalese language", the language is not the same as Nepali (Nepali: नेपाली), the country's current official language. The two languages belong to different language families (Sino-Tibetan and Indo-Aryan, respectively), but centuries of contact have resulted in a significant body of shared vocabulary. Newar was Nepal's administrative language from the 14th to the late 18th centuries. Since the beginning of the 20th century, Newar has suffered from official suppression. From 1952 to 1991, the percentage of the population in the Kathmandu Valley speaking Newar dropped from 75% to 44%, and Newar culture and language are under threat. The language has been listed as being "definitely endangered" by UNESCO (Wiki).

Ethnologue: new. Alternate Names: Nepal Bhasa, Newa Bhaaye, Newaah Bhaae, Newaah Bhaaye, Newah Bhaaye, Newal Bhaaye, "Newari" (pej.).

**1936:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Classical Newari*, by Hans Jørgensen. Copenhagen: Levin & Munksgaard, 1936. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-178. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 279. Includes Classical Newari-English, pp. [17]-178.

"The dictionary I here submit to the public, is a considerable enlargement and improvement of my 'Versuch eines Wörterbuches der Nevari-Sprache' [*Acta Orientalia* vol. VI (1927)]... The language I call classical Newari, is the language of the MSS. The modern language mainly known from the works of Hodgson, and of which traces are to be found in the MSS., I have taken into consideration only to a very limited extent" (Introduction).

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Newari-English Dictionary: Modern Language of Kathmandu Valley*, by Thakur Lal Manandhar. Dehli: Agam Kala Prakashan, 1986. Original purple cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. white, lettered and decorated in reddish-brown. Pp. [4], i ii-xlix 1-111, 1 2-284. First edition. Includes Newari-English dictionary, pp. [1]-284. Extensive discussion of previous Newari lexicography, pp. [v]-vi.

"...[T]here exists nothing like a standard dictionary of the language as it is spoken in Kathmandu at the present time...The aim of the dictionary is to provide both the native speaker and the foreign scholar with a standard bilingual dictionary of Newari and English" (Preface).

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *A Concise Dictionary Newar-English*, by S[resthacharya] Iswaranand. Kathmandu, Nepal: Pilgrims Book House, 1995. Original black plastic, lettered in gold. Pp. i-viii ix-xix xx, 1-289 290-292, I-1-I-62 I-63-I-64, A-1-A-13 A-14 [2]. First edition. Includes Newari-English, pp. 1-289, and an English-Newari index, pp. I-1-I-62.

"Mr. Iswaranand Sresthacharya's brilliant lexical work concise Dictionary (Newari-English) is at the hands of readers. Its prepublication draft was already made public as early as 1987. It is a pity that such a valuable work took so many years to come out in print. There are very few dictionaries of Newar language and not a single Newar-English dictionary [sic]" (Foreword, Prof. Manik Lal Shrestha). "This handy dictionary is

extracted from the Comprehensive Newar English Dictionary which is based on the taped interviews on various subject matters, from different villages and urbans chiefly from the vicinity of Kirtipur, and with which I have been working over 25 years" (Introduction).

"The Newars, inhabitants of Kathmandu Valley, are classified among the ethnic groups whose language is Tibeto-Burmese and they constitute, within this linguistic division, one of the few fully Hinduised populations of Nepal. The Newars are the only group to have adopted, over the past two thousand years...the caste system. Today they number in the Valley roughly 400,000; they form more than 50% of the Valley's total population."

[**NEYO**] Neyo is a Kru language of Ivory Coast, near the mouth of the Sassandra River (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ney. Alternate Names: Gwibwen, Towi.

**1904**: see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1905**: [IUW] *Essai de manuel de la langue néouolé, parlée dans la partie occidentale de la Côte d'Ivoire : ouvrage accompagné d'un recueil de contes et chansons en langue néouolé, d'une étude sur les diverses tribus Bété-Bakoué, de vocabulaires comparatifs, d'une bibliographie et d'une carte*, by Georges Thomann. Paris : E. Leroux, 1905. [4], viii, 198, [1] p. : map ; 28 cm. Library binding. First edition.

"Bibliographie relative aux langues dites krou et à la région du Sassandra", p. 193-95.

[**NEZ PERCE**] Nez Perce /,nez'pɜ:rs/, also spelled Nez Percé or called Niimi'ipuutímt, is a Sahaptian language related to the several dialects of Sahaptin (note the spellings, -ian vs. -in). The Sahaptian sub-family is one of the branches of the Plateau Penutian family (which, in turn, may be related to a larger Penutian grouping). It is spoken by the Nez Perce people of the Northwestern United States. Nez Perce is a highly endangered language. While sources differ on the exact number of fluent speakers, it is almost definitely under 100. The Nez Perce tribe is endeavoring to reintroduce the language into native usage through a language revitalization program, though at present the future of the Nez Perce language is far from assured. The grammar of Nez Perce has been described in a grammar ((Aoki 1973)) and a dictionary ((Aoki 1994) [see below] with two dissertations (Rude 1985; Crook 1999) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nez. Alternate Names: Nuumiipuutimt, Nuumiipuutímt.

**1838**: [LILLYbm] *Journal of an exploring tour beyond the Rocky Mountains, under the direction of the A.B.C.F.M. performed in the years 1835, '36 containing a description of the geography, geology, climate, and productions; and the number, manners, and customs of natives. With a map of the Oregon Territory*, by Samuel Parker [1779-1866]. Ithaca, N.Y.: Published by the author; Mack, Andrus & Woodruff, printers, 1838. Original tan cloth over boards, with original green printed label on spine, lettered in black. Pp. [2] i-iii iv-xii 13 14-371 372-374 + folding map of the Oregon Territory. First edition. Howes P89. Smith Pacific 7896. Wolf 2835. Graff 3194, Howes-Hartley P-89, Sabin 58729. Includes "Vocabulary of Indian languages." pp. 327-338, as follows: English-Nez Perce, pp. 327-330, English-Klicatat [Klikitat, dialect of Yakama], pp. 330-333, English-Calapooa, pp. 333-336, and English-Chenook [Chinook], pp. 336-338. This copy with the contemporary ink ownership signature of "Z. Crane" (twice) and his

penciled note on final page: "Finished reading this Dec. 2' 1839. | Very *instructive*." One of the earliest published vocabularies of these languages.

In 1835, the author, who was a Baptist missionary, accompanied a fur trading party from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to Washington, and to Pacific islands. His journey and journal began in Buffalo, New York. Subjects include: Steamboats, Cincinnati, Ohio River, St. Genevieve, St. Louis, Up the Missouri, Jefferson City, Lexington, Navaho Indians, Iowa Indians, Blacksnake Hills, Nodaway River, Indian Mounds, Bellevue, Council Bluffs, Black Hills, Elkhorn River, Platte, Pawnee, Indian Feasting, Rattlesnakes, Buffalo, Ogallallah Indians, Red Butte, Grizzly Bears, Flatheads, Nez Perce, Shoshones and Utaws, Columbia River, Jackson Hole, Tetons, Walla Walla, Fort Vancouver, Cayuse Indians, Wappatoo Island, Cowalitz River, Astoria, Fort George, Willamette River, Hudson Bay Company, Paloose Indians, Mill River Valley, Fort Colville, Fort Okanagan. The author also describes sailing the Pacific. He describes his visit to Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu, Manoa, Waialua, Keneohe, the Sandwich Islands and Tahiti, in the last 2 chapter of the book.

"In all the qualities which a historian would require, [the journal] has few equals. The author indeed anticipates the requirements of his day, and furnishes the philologist with a vocabulary of four Indian tongues" - Field 1175.

**1847:** see under **CHINOOK WAWA**.

**1855:** [LILLY] *The fur hunters of the far West; a narrative of adventures in the Oregon and Rocky Mountains*. By Alexander Ross ... London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1855. 2 v.: (v. 2, port.) fold. map.; 20 cm. "Vocabulary of the languages spoken by the Nez Percés": v. 1, p. [313]-323. "Snake Language," English-Snake [Shoshoni], v. 2, pp. 153-154. Sabin, 73327.

**1888:** [LILLY] *Paradigma verbi activi. lingua Numipu vulgo Nez Perce* [studio P.P. Missionariorum S.J. in Montibus Saxosis Pro eorumdem privato usu]; by Anthony Morvillo & Josephy Mary Cataldo [1837-1928] Desmet I.T. [Utah]: 1888. 56 p. Original black cloth, oblong format. This copy with ownership signature, stamp of Melville Jacobs (1902-1971), best known for his research on Northwest coast American Indian languages and Folklore, long-time professor of anthropology at the University of Washington. Also with stamp of Indian linguistic expert Laurence C. Thompson, author of *Thompson River Salish Dictionary*. With occasional pencilled notes in text. Note(s): Authors: Anthony Morvillo, and Joseph Mary Cataldo. cf. Jesuit Mission Presses in the Pacific Northwest; a history and bibliography of imprints, 1876-1899, by William P. Schoenberg, p. 61. Typis Missionis S.S. Cordis. [Indus Convictoribus collaborantibus]

**1895:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Numipu or Nez Perce language, by a missionary of the Society of Jesus in the Rocky Mountains. Part I English-Nez Perce [no further parts issued]*, [by Father Anthony Morvillo, S.J.] N.p.: St. Ignatius Mission Print, Montana, 1895. Contemporary (probably original) red half-leather and black pebbled cloth over boards, unlettered. [2],x, & 242 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. With several apparently contemporary manuscript notes and additions. Schoenberg 48: "This work is attributed to Father Morvillo by the *Conspectus Auctorum et Librorum*, an attribution confirmed by annotated copies in the Oregon Province of Archives... Part II of this work was never printed." "Although Schoenberg calls for 'plain paper wrappers,' [this] may well be the original issue binding, as [Rulon-Miller] has had others similarly bound, and of the period, using materials that appear originally with other mission

imprints" [Rulon-Miller]. First true dictionary of the language, preceded by two or three short vocabulary lists in travel books (see above). Nez Perce is an American Indian language of the Penutian family, spoken [1986] by a few hundred people in Idaho.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 8 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *Nez Perce dictionary*, by Haruo Aoki. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1994. Original brownish-orange cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv* v-xxii, 1-1280 1281-1282 + map and 20 photographic plates. First edition. Series: University of California publications in linguistics, vol. 122. Includes Nez Perce-English, pp. 1-1106, an English-Nez Perce index, pp. 1107-1268, appendix A, phonosymbolic words (Nez Perce with English explanations), pp. 1269-1271, appendix B, Nez Perce animal names with English and/or Latin equivalents, pp. 1271-1276, and appendix C, Nez Perce plant names, with English and/or Latin equivalents, pp. 1276-1280.

"This dictionary is the result of being, as Dr. Samuel Johnson put it, 'a harmless drug' for some thirty years. It took this long because...I worked on this dictionary on weekends and at night, and partly because I decided to incorporate citations from Nez Perce literature to make the dictionary a kind of concordance as well, so that a reader can tell how a certain word is used in traditional Nez Perce folktales" (Preface). "The only other Nez Perce dictionary in print was published in 1895 by St. Ignatius' Mission Print in Montana....It is an attempt to provide a tool for converting the Nez Perce people to a foreign religion. Thus, the frame of reference is totally outside of the traditional Nez Perce culture. The dictionary has entries such as *epiphany*, *cassock*, and *rosary*, but there is no entry for *sweathouse* (wistitâmo), *guardian spirit* (wé·yekin), or the prized Nez Perce delicacy *camas* (qémes). Nevertheless the volume is a significant source of information recorded at a time when practically all of the Nez Perce people spoke only the Nez Perce language. In contrast, the present dictionary starts from the Nez Perce side. The examples are taken from old Nez Perce stories....This procedure avoids the creation of forced, non-traditional entries foreign to the Nez Perce culture and the omission of entries important in traditional Nez Perce culture" (Introduction).

[**NGAANYATJARRA**] Ngaanyatjarra (also Ngaanyatjara, Ngaanjatjarra) is an Australian Aboriginal language. It is one of the Wati languages of the large Pama-Nyungan family. It is one of the dialects of the Western Desert Language and is very similar to its close neighbour Ngaatjatjarra, with which it is highly mutually intelligible. Most Ngaanyatjarra people live in one of the communities of Warburton, Warakurna, Tjukurla, Papulankutja (Blackstone), Mantamaru (Jameson) or Kaltukatjara (Docker River). Some have moved to Cosmo Newbery and Laverton in the Eastern Goldfields area of Western Australia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ntj. Alternate Names: Ngaanjatjarra, Ngaanyatjara, Western Desert Language.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *Illustrated topical dictionary of the Western desert language: Warburton Ranges dialect, Western Australia*, by Wilfrid Henry Douglas. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1977. vi, 25 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Series: Research and regional studies;; no. 11. Original brown and yellow-brown wrappers, lettered in brown and yellow-brown. Revised edition.

“In its original form this dictionary was published [in 1959] by the UAM Language Department for the use of missionaries and government officials working in the Western Desert Area. It was designed to bridge the gap between the grammar and a complete alphabetical dictionary, to supply vocabulary in an easily assimilable form and to stimulate interest in Aboriginal language and culture.... In this second edition a greater attempt has been made to reflect the Aboriginal view of nature and to suggest indigenous methods of categorization” (Preface).

[**NGÄBERE**] Guaymí, or Ngäbere, also known as Movere, Chiriquí, and Valiente, is spoken by the indigenous Ngäbe people in Panama and Costa Rica. The people refer to themselves as Ngäbe (pronounced [ˈŋɔbe]) and to their language as Ngäbere [ŋɔˈbere]. The Ngäbes are the most populous of Panama’s several indigenous peoples. The language is centered in Panama within the semi-autonomous indigenous reservation known as the Comarca Ngäbe-Buglé. Beginning in the 1950s, Costa Rica began to receive Ngäbe immigrants, where are found in several indigenous reservations: Abrojos Montezuma, Conteburica, Coto Brus, Guaymí de Alto Laguna de Osa, and Altos de San Antonio.

Ethnologue: gym. Alternate Names: Chiriqui, Guaymí, Ngäbe, Ngobere, Valiente.

**1882:** see under **CHIBCHAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *Guaymí Grammar and Dictionary with some Ethnological Notes*, by Ephraim S. Alphonse. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1956. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 128 pp. First edition. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 162. Not in Zaunmüller. The Guaymí-English-Spanish vocabulary is on pp. 62-118. Previous brief vocabularies were published in German and Spanish. This is the first English dictionary of the language.

"The Valiente Indians, whose dialect is covered by the present publication, live on the Valiente Peninsula ... and in the valley of the Cricamola River and adjacent territory...Guaymí, at the time of the conquest, was spoken in Panama from the Chagres River to southern Costa Rica and extended across the Isthmus from coast to coast...Guaymí...is a member of the Chibchan stock, one of the major linguistic stocks of South America... no adequate study has ever been made of any of the Guaymí dialects. It is hoped that the present publication will go far toward filling this important gap" ("Preface," M. W. Stirling).

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Guaymí Español-Ingles*, by Ephraim S. J. Alphonse. Panama: Asamblea Espiritual Nacional de los Bahais de Panama, 1987. Original orange, white and blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-8 9-333 334. First edition. Includes Guaymí-Spanish-English, pp. 9-333. This is the first Spanish dictionary of the language.

"This trilingual dictionary contains 105,000 words written in three distinct languages: Spanish, English and ... Ngöwé (Guaymí). With the peculiarity that Ngöwé is a spoken language and not a written one" (p. [5]).

[**NGAD'A**] Ngadha (also known as Ngada or Ngad'a) is an Austronesian language, one of six languages spoken in the central stretch of the Indonesian island of Flores. From

west to east these languages are: Ngadha, Nage, Keo, Ende, Lio, and Palu'e. These languages form the proposed Central Flores group of the Sumba–Flores languages, according to Blust (2009). Ngadha is "bizarre" because it has no prefixes nor suffixes at all. This "strangely streamlined language" is thought by linguist John McWhorter to have originated when "little people" were "subjugated" into the Austronesian population. McWhorter (2006) speculates this rare linguistic transformation would have occurred to the ancestor of Ngadha and the related Keo and Rongga languages.[7] Nonetheless, in basic vocabulary, such as body parts, numbers, and action verbs, Ngadha has kept 94 out of a list of 247 lexical items of the Proto-Malayo-Polynesian language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nsg. Alternate Names: Badjava, Bajava, Bajawa, Nad'a, Ngada, Nga'da, Ngadha, Rokka.

**1961:** [IUW] *Wörterbuch der Ngadhasprache*, by P. (Paul) Arndt.Posieux FR; (Institut Anthropos); [Freiburg i. Ue.; Paulus-Verlag, Auslieferung], 1961. 646 p.; 29 cm. Studia Instituti Anthropos; v. 15.

[**NGAJU**] Ngaju is an Austronesian language spoken along the Kapuas, Kahayan, Katingan, and Mentaya Rivers in Central Borneo, Indonesia. It is closely related to Bakumpai language. There are three dialects—Pulopetak, Ba'amang, and Mantangai (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nij. Alternate Names: Biadju, Dayak Ngaju, Ngadju, Ngaja, Ngaju Dayak, Southwest Barito.

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der Priestersprache der Ngaju-Dayak: (Bahasa Sangiang--Ngaju-Dayakisch--Bahasa Indonesia--Deutsch)*, by Martin Baier [1934- ], August Hardeland [1814-1891] & Hans Scharer [1904-1947]. Dordrecht, Holland; Providence, U.S.A.: Foris Publications, 1987. Original stiff white wrappers, lettered in black, with a full color photo on the front cover. Pp. I-VI VII-XVIII XIX-XX, 1 2-175 176. First edition. Series: Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, 128. Includes Bahasa Sangiang-Ngaju-Indonesian-German dictionary, pp. [1]-175. Second copy: IUW.

"The Ngaju Dayaks are the largest and most important tribe in the southern part of the largest island in Asia, Borneo.... There has been continuous missionary work in the area since 1835.... The ritual texts [of the Ngaju] are composed in a ritual language (Bahasa Sangiang) and written in a fixed form. ...Dr. Martin Baier...who was among the Ngaju as a child (1936-1941) and later as a missionary and ethnologist (1967-1974) gathered examples of this ritual language based on the vocabularies of [earlier missionaries] and has provided equivalents in modern Ngaju and Indonesian, producing a dictionary of the priestly language of the Ngaju. This is the first dictionary of this type to be published" (front rear cover, tr: BM).

[**NG'AKARAMOJONG**] The Karamojong language (spelled ŋaKarimojoŋ or ŋaKaramojoŋ in Karamojong; Ngakarimojong or N'Karamojong in English) is a Nilo-Saharan language spoken mainly in the Karamoja subregion of north-eastern Uganda. Ngakarimojong is a Nilotic language of the Nilo-Saharan language family (Encyclopædia Britannica) spoken by at least 370,000 people in Uganda – the Karamojong people, or ŋiKarimojoŋ in their language. The name approximates to "the old men sat down", dating from a time of migration 300 or more years ago when this group refused to travel further

on (to what is now Teso). They are a cattle-keeping people practising transhumance, which is reflected in the language as are their traditional religious beliefs. Settled cultivation is relatively recent and thus words associated with this are usually borrowed from neighbouring languages or from languages introduced by, or as a result of, colonialism – English, Luganda, Swahili. Modern technical words come from these latter also. These peoples are part of the Karamojong cluster of Nilotic tribes, which is also called the Teso cluster (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kdj. Alternate Names: Karamojong, Karimojong, Karimonjong, Ng'akaramojong.

**1986:** [IUW] *Nakarimojon-English and English-Nakarimojon dictionary*. Moroto (Uganda): Nadiket Seminary, 1986. viii, 572 p.; 16 cm. Original blue plastic binding, lettered in white. Nadiket Seminary (Moroto, Uganda). Includes Nakarimojon-English, pp. [1]-[208], and English-Nakarimojon, pp. [217]-[573].

"During the World War II, while interned at Katigondo together with all the other Missionaries, Fr. [Felice] Farina compiled a Karimojong-Italian and Italian-Karamojong dictionary. But, as he writes in the introduction, 'all the work had to be done far away from Karamoja and without being able to consult any Karimojong-speaking person. Inevitably, the dictionary will need to be revised and completed.' Assisted by a Father, who did the first over-all translation, for months those Seminarians patiently revised, corrected and completed Fr. Farina's original work.... We offer 'this drop of water' ... to 'any thirsty beginner' who may try to learn this beautiful, yet rather difficult language" (Foreward, the Seminary Revision Team).

**2007:** [IUW] *A simplified Ngakarimojong-English, English-Ngakarimojong dictionary*, compiled by Peter Logiro and Joyce Ilukor. Kampala: Fountain Publishers, 2007. viii, 99 p.; 21 cm. Original light and dark brown wrappers, lettered in white, yellow and black. Includes Karamojong-English, pp. 1-53, and English-Karamojong, pp. 54-84.

"This dictionary... confines itself to what the compilers call 'the central Ngakarimojong'. Many words have been borrowed from Kiswahili and English, hence enabling the Ngakarimojong to be greatly enriched.... This dictionary deals with words commonly used both in spoken and written forms about events in daily life.... The dictionary is written to meet the needs of primary school teachers.... The compiler of this dictionary benefited from the earlier work by J. L. Loor 1976..." (Introduction).

**2008:** [IUW] *Parlons karimojong: une langue de l'Afrique orientale*, by Christian Bader. Paris: Harmattan, c2008. 274 p.: map; 22 cm. Collection "Parlons". Includes bibliographical references (p. [271]-274).

[**NGALA** (Chadic)] [Mpade] is sometimes known as Makari, after one of the towns [on Lake Chad in Cameroon] where it is spoken. Ngala further west (as described by Barth) once spoke a dialect similar to Makari, but it was moribund by the 1920s, the people having shifted to Kanuri (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list Ngala, which is now extinct.

[**NGAMBAY**: see also under **LYLÉLÉ**]

[**NGAMO**] Ngamo (also known as Ngamawa, Gamo, Gamawa) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nbh. Alternate Names: Gamawa, Gamo, Ngamawa.

**2004**: [IUW] *Ngamo English Hausa dictionary*, by Isa Adamu Gashinge, Jibir Audu Janga Dole, Umaru Mamu Goge; edited by Russell G. Schuh. Potiskum, Yobe State: Ajami, 2004. x, 136; 21 cm. Yobe Languages Research Project. In Ngamo, English and Hausa.

[**NGANDI**] Ngandi is a possibly extinct Australian Aboriginal language of the Wilton River, Northern Territory. It is closely related to Nunggubuyu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nid.

**1978**: [LILLYbm] *Ngandi grammar, texts, and dictionary*, by Jeffrey Heath. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1978. Original printed wrappers. 297 pp. First edition. Includes Ngandi-English and an English-Ngandi supplementary index. Ngandi is an Australian Aborigine language, spoken along the Rose River near the Gulf of Carpentaria on the coast of north central Australia. "There are probably about six persons who speak Ngandi well now." This is the first dictionary of the language.

[**NGANGELA LANGUAGES**] Used loosely to refer to a subgroup of mutually-intelligible languages including Luchazi, Nyemba, Mbwela of Angola (Ambuella, Shimbwera, not to be confused with Mbwela of Zambia) and Ngonzela (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers this a subgroup of languages as indicated.

[**NGARINYIN**] The Ngarinyin language (Ungarinjin), or Eastern Worroran, is a moribund Australian Aboriginal language of Western Australia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ung. Alternate Names: Ungarinjin, Ungarinyin.

**1974**: [LILLYbm] *Ngarinjin-English Dictionary. Volume I. A-I.*, by H.H.C. Coate and A.P. Elkin. Sydney: University of Sydney, 1974. Original black quarter cloth and powder blue wrappers lettered in black. 282 pp. First edition. Oceania Linguistic Monographs No. 16. Ngarinjin is an Australian aboriginal language spoken in the Chernley River region of Northern Kimberley. "Probably three to four hundred Ngarinjin speakers are living the Kimberleys, and it is still cherished by the older ones." This is the first dictionary of the language. (missing volume II).

[**NGARLUMA**] Ngarluma and Kariyarra are members of a dialect continuum, which is a part of the Ngayarda language group of Western Australia, in the Pama–Nyungan language family. Some sources suggest that an extinct dialect, Jaburara, was a third member of the continuum. However, it is clear that Jaburara had a distinct identity that has been partly obscured by a collapse in the numbers of Jaburara speakers during the late 19th century, and there is some evidence that Jaburara may have instead been a dialect of Martuthunira. While Ngarluma and Kariyarra, as parts of a continuum, are mutually intelligible, they are considered distinct languages by their speakers, reflecting an ethnic division between the Ngarluma and Kariyarra peoples. As such they may be regarded as a single, pluricentric language. Under Carl von Brandenstein's 1967 classification scheme, Ngarluma was classed as a "Coastal Ngayarda" (or Ngayarta)

language, but the separation of the group into "Coastal" and "Inland" groups is no longer considered valid (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nrl. Alternate Names: Gnalluma, Gnalouma, Ngallooma, Ngaluma.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *A Partial Vocabulary of the Ngalooma Aboriginal Tribe*, by Harold Aubrey Hall, with concordance and commentary by C.G. von Brandenstein. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1971. Original stiff brownish-orange and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 80 pp. First edition. Australian Aboriginal Studies No. 46. Includes Ngalooma-English and an English-Ngalooma concordance. "It is the most comprehensive of the 12 historical vocabularies of the Ngarluma language recorded, of which only a few have been published." Ngarluma (the preferred spelling) is spoken by an aboriginal tribe of Western Australia. Hall worked on his vocabulary until his death in 1963, but never published it himself.

[**NGARRUGU**] Ngarigo (Ngarigu) is a nearly extinct Australian Aboriginal language, the traditional language of the Ngarigo people. Yaithmathang (Jaitmathang), also known as Gundungerre, was a dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xni. Alternate Names: Bemeringal, Bradjerak, Brajerak, Brajerang, Currak-da-bidgee, Garego, Guramal, Gur-mal, Murring, Ngarago, Ngarego, Ngarico, Ngarigo, Ngarroogoo, Ngarrugu, Ngaryo, Nguramal.

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of the Ngarrugu Tribe N.S.W.*, by R.H. Mathews. Original printed pale orange stapled wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 335-342 (offprint from the *Journal and Proceedings of the Royal Society of N.S. Wales*, Vol. XLII, [Sydney, 1908]). "This vocabulary contains about 260 collected personally among the remnant of the Ngarrugu natives in the Monaro district, New South Wales. Instead of arranging the words alphabetically they are placed together under separate headings [family terms, parts of the body, inanimate nature, mammals, birds, etc.]" The vocabulary is printed in double-columns, pp. 336-340.

[**NGAS**] Ngas, or Angas, is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Plateau State, Nigeria. Dialects are Hill Angas and Plain Angas.[1] Retired General Yakubu Gowon is a prominent Nigerian who is of Ngas extraction.

Ethnologue: anc. Alternate names: Angas, Karang, Kerang.

**1915:** *Angass Manual - Grammar and Vocabulary*, by H.D. Foulkes. London: Kegan Paul, 1915. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 11. Hendrix 205. First dictionary of the language.

[**NGAWUN**] Ngawun is an extinct Mayi language once spoken on the Cape York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia, by the Ngawun people. The last speaker of the language was Cherry O'Keefe (or Tjapun in the language) who died of pneumonia on 24 August 1977. The etymology of the name Ngawun is unknown (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nxn.

**1981:** see under **MAYABIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**NGBAKA**] Ngbaka (Ngbàkà) is a Gbaya language spoken by a million people in DRC Congo. It is a regionally important language, used by the Gilima, Ngbundu, Mbandja, and Mono peoples and taught in primary schools; 10% are literate in Ngbaka. "Ngbaka" is a

common local ethnic name; the language may be distinguished from other languages called 'Ngbaka' as Ngbaka Gbaya or Ngbaka Minagende. There are no significant dialectal differences within Ngbaka, and it may be mutually intelligible with members of the Manza dialect cluster (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nga. Alternate Names: Ngbaka Gbaya, Ngbaka Minagende.

**1900:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire de la langue Baya (Haute Sanga)*, by Léopold Landréau. Paris: Augustin Challamel, 1900. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. 62 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 657.

"When our Congo also is granted a railroad, the country of the Bayas, less distant, will become a center of colonization and trade of great importance with a wonderful future; leaving aside the ivory which now constitutes the sole article of export to Europe, we will be able to exploit coffee, cacao, vanilla, [etc.]... The population of this area is peaceable, having accepted our installation among them with a minimum of difficulties. At the present time, peace and security reign everywhere and our agents need have no fear of the revolts which appear with a menacing regularity among our neighbors in the Independent State. That is no doubt a result of our methods of conquest, which are based on those qualities of gentleness, fairness, and justice which we have always valued over harshness and cruelty" (tr: BM).

**1911:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire Français-Gbéa, précédé d'éléments de grammaire*, by J. Calloc'h. Paris: Librairie Paul Geuthner, 1911. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 170 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 653. French-Gbaya, pp. [35]-170. Issued as one of a series of vocabularies of languages of the French Congo. Second copy: IUW.

**1959:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire ngbaka-français-néerlandais; précédé d'un aperçu grammatical*, par V. Maes. Tervuren, 1959. 199 p. 27 cm. Library binding. Annales du Musée royal du Congo belge. Série in 8°. Sciences de l'homme. Linguistique, v. 25. Hendrix 1214. Includes Ngbaka-French-Dutch dictionary, pp. 41-[200].

"The Ngbaka language is spoken in the Belgian Congo by around 300,000 native inhabitants.... This work is intended above all for a practical purpose, giving a brief description of the language, its most common words, and their use. In order to reach a wider audience, the work is composed in French" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1968:** [LLLYbm] *Vocabulaire Français-Ngbaka*, by Védaste Maes. Tervuren, Belgium: Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale, 1968. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. 90 pp. + map. First edition. Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika, Tervuren, Belgie, Annalen, Reeks in-8°, Menselijke Wetenschappen Nr. 62. The map provided differentiates the areas in which Ngbaka, Gbaya, and Banda are spoken. Second copy: IUW.

"The Ngbaka spoken by the Ubangi is similar to the Manja dialect of the north-east... The Ngbaka dialect of the Central African Republic and the Gbaya dialects of the south are quite different from the Ubangi dialect of Ngbaka" (Note: tr: BM).

[**NGBAKA MA'BO**] The Mbaka or Bwaka language, Ngbaka Ma'bo (also called Gbaka, Ma'bo, Ngbwaka, Ngbaka Limba) is a major Ubangian language spoken by the M'Baka people of CAR and Congo. It's not clear how distinct the Gilima variety is, or whether it should be considered a separate language.

Ethnologue: nbm. Alternate Names: Bouaka, Bwaka, Gbaka, Ma'bo, Mbacca, Mbaka, Nbwaka, Ngbaka Limba.

**1911:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT.**

**1930:** [LILLYbm] *Die Sprache der Mbaka-Limba, Mbum und Lakka: Wörterlisten und Grammatik*, by Günter Tessman [1884- ]. Berlin: Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen, 1930. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 55-82. First edition. Hendrix 2543. Offprint from the Seminar for Oriental Languages in Berlin: "Sonderabdruck [der] Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin, Jahrg. 33, Abt. 3, Afrikanische Studien." With the printed line: "Überreicht vom Verfasser" (Compliments of the Author) on the front wrapper. Includes Mbaka-Limba-German, pp. 56-58, Mbum-German, pp. 64-66, and Lakka [Karang]-German, pp. 74-76.

"I presented a cultural overview of these three tribes from our former colony Cameroon, along with maps showing the areas in which they live, in the *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, 1930. In that essay I also indicated that the material was a by-product of an expedition I undertook to East Cameroon in 1913-14, under the auspices of the Imperial Colonial Office. In the following pages, I publish the linguistic data I collected from the three tribes" (p. 55, tr: BM).

[**NGELIMA**] Ngelima, or Angba (Leangba), is a Bantu language spoken in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The four dialects (Beo, Buru (Boro), Tungu, Hanga) are quite distinct, and may be separate languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: agh. Alternate Names: Angba, Bangalema, Bangelima, Leangba.

**1924:** [LILLY] *La langue Lebéo: grammaire et vocabulaire* / par le R. P. Gérard des Prêtres du Sacré-Cœur, au Vicariat se Stanlet-Falls (Congo-Belge). Bruxelles: Vromant & co. ..., 1924. 223, [1] p.; 26 cm. Original yellow printed wrappers, edges uncut and unopened. Hendrix 206 (listed as Angba, only dictionary listed for this language). Bibliothèque Congo; 13. NUC pre-56, 195:517. BM, 84:25.

[**NGITI**] The Ngiti /əŋ'gi:ti/, or South Lendu, is an ethnolinguistic group located in the Ituri Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Ngiti speakers call their language Ndruna. In 1991, the Ngiti numbered 100,000 located in the Irumu territory south of Bunia. During the Ituri conflict, the Front for Patriotic Resistance of Ituri was formed as a Ngiti militia group and political party (Wiki).

Ethnologue: niy. Alternate Names: Bindi, Dru, Druna, Kingeti, Kingiti, Lendu-Sud, Ndruna, Ngeti.

**1994:** [IUW] *Ngiti: a Central-Sudanic language of Zaire*, by Constance Kutsch Lojenga. Köln: R. Köppe, c1994. xiv, 517 p.: ill., 1 map; 24 cm. Nilo-Saharan, v. 9. Includes bibliographical references (p. 512-517). In English and Ngiti.

[**NGIZIM**] Ngizim (also known as Ngizmawa, Ngezzim, Ngódşin) is a Chadic language spoken by the Ngizim people in Yobe State, Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ngi. Alternate Names: Ngezzim, Ngizmawa.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Ngizim*, by Russell G. Schuh. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1981. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xxiii xxiv, 1-3 4-230 231-232. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 99. Includes Ngizim-English dictionary, pp.

[3]-184, and an English-Ngizim word list, pp. [187]-227. "Ngizim is a language belonging to the Chadic Family of the Afroasiatic Phylum...Ngizim is spoken by perhaps 25,000 people in northeastern Nigeria...Prior to 1970, the only published materials on Ngizim were word lists in Koelle (1854) and Meek (1931)" (Preface). This is the first dictionary of the language.

[**NGOM**] [Wiki redirects Ngom to Kele, and treats Ngom as a dialect of that language]: Ngom (Angom, Ungomo) is used with only minor differences by the Kola/Koya Pygmies. It is spoken on both sides of the border with Congo (Wiki). Ethnologue treats Ngom as a separate language, and lists Bakoya (Koya) as a dialect of Ngom.

Ethnologue: nra. Alternate Names: Angom, Bangom, Bangomo, Ngomo, Ongom, Ungom, Ungomo.

**2011:** [IUW] *Introduction à la langue et la culture des chasseurs-cueilleurs Bakoya (Région de Mékambo, Gabon): avec un petit dictionnaire*, by Pither Medjo Mvé. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, [2011] ©2011. xi, 208 pages: illustrations (chiefly color), maps (chiefly color); 24 cm. *Grammatische Analysen afrikanischer Sprachen*; Bd. 40. Includes bibliographical references (pages 193-201).

[**NGOMBE**] Ngombe, or Lingombe, is a Bantu language spoken by about 150,000 people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In general, native speakers live on either side of the Congo river, and its many tributaries; more specifically, Équateur Province, Mongala District and in areas neighboring it (Sud Ubangi and Équateur districts). Ngombe is written in Latin script. Ngombe includes several dialects in addition to Ngombe proper (Ŋgɔmbɛ). These are Wiindza-Baali, Doko (Dɔkɔ), and Binja (also rendered Binza, Libindja, or Libinja). The latter is not the same as the Binja/Binza language. Binja dialect is primarily spoken in Orientale Province and Aketi Territory, and shares about three-quarters of its linguistic characteristics with standard Ngombe. Maho (2009) lists Doko as a distinct language in a separate group (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nmj. Alternate Names: Bagando-Ngombe, Bangando-Ngombe, Ngombe-Kaka.

**1912:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire français-mabinza et mabinza-français*, by Hedborg. Bruxelles, Impr. Veuve Monnom, 1912. 24 p. 18 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Includes French-Mabinza [Binza: dialect of Ngombe], pp. [3]-12, and Mabinza-French, pp. [13]-21, with numbers, pp. [23]-24. Second copy: IUW.

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Ngombe-Nederlands-Frans woordenboek. Dictionnaire ngombe-neerlandais-francais*, by N. Rood. Tervuren, Belgium: [Koninklijk Museum van Belgisch-Congo], 1958. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-VII VIII-L, 1 2-414. First edition. Series: *Annalen van het Koninklijk Museum van Belgisch-Congo*. Reeks in- 8<sup>o</sup>: Wetenschappen van mens. Linguistiek, deel 21. Not in Hendrix. Includes Ngombe-Dutch-French, pp. [1]-414. This appears to be the first dictionary of this language.

"Lingombe is the language spoken by the Ngombe, the most northern group of Bantus in the Belgian Congo, which in places extend beyond the linguistic area of the race.... Lingenja, [Binja?]the dialect of the Mowea (Muera in the administrative terminology) forms the basis of the present work. Words from many other dialects have been incorporated."

[**NGONGO**] A Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Ethnologue: noq.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**NGOSHIE**] Ngoshie is a Southern Bantoid language of Cameroon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nsh. Alternate Names: Ngishe, Oshie.

**1902:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**NGUL**] Ngul is a Bantu language spoken in Kwilu District, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Ethnologue: nlo. Alternate Names: Ingul, Ngoli, Nguli, Ngulu.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**NGWO**] The Ngwo speak a Southern Bantoid language of Cameroon. The Konda and Basa varieties are perhaps divergent enough to be considered distinct languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ngn. Alternate Names: Engwo, Ngwaw.

**2011:** [IUW] *Engwo lexicon; Engwo-English, English-Engwo*, compiled by Julius A. Eyoh. First edition (provisional). [Cameroon]; [Ngwo Language and Cultural Committee (NLACCO)]; [Place of publication not identified]; Kay Williamson Educational Foundation (KWEF), 2011. 444 pages; illustrations; 20 cm. Language monographs. Local series; 3. Includes bibliographical references (pages 41-46). Engwo-English, pp. [49]-290, English-Engwo, pp. [293]-420, with appendices, pp. [423]-444.

"The name of the geographical area is called Ngwo but the language name is Engwo" (p. 9). "This provisional Engwo-English and English-Engwo Lexicon is compiled primarily for Engwo speakers but is also of great help to non-speakers who want to learn the language. The lexicon comprises approximately 6200 entries" (p. 15).

[**NHENGATU**] The Nheengatu language (Tupi: [nɛʔɛŋa'tu]), often spelled Nheengatu, is an Amerindian language of the Tupi–Guarani family. It is also known by the Portuguese names *língua geral da Amazônia* and *língua geral amazônica*, both meaning "Amazonian general language", or even by the Latin *lingua brasílica* (Brazilian language). Nheengatu originated in northern Brazil in the 17th century as a *lingua franca*. Now known as *nheengatu* (also *nhengatu*, *nyengatú*, *língua geral*, *geral*, *yeral*), it is still spoken along the Rio Negro in northern Brazil (as well as in neighboring Colombia and Venezuela) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yrl. Alternate Names: Coastal Tupian, Geral, Língua Geral, Modern Tupí, Ñeengatú, Nheengatu, Nyengato, Nyengatú, Waengatu, Yeral.

**1889:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1936:** [LILLY] *Vocabulário nheengatú: (vernaculizado pelo português falado em São Paulo) (lingua tupi-guarani)*. Publicação posthuma dirigida por Affonso de Freitas Junior. S. Paulo: Companhia editora nacional, 1936. 206 p., [1] leaf of plates: ill.; 19 cm. Bound in quarter brown leather and brown marbled boards, red and white decorated endpapers. Biblioteca pedagógica brasileira. Série 5a., Brasileira; vol. 75. "Affonso A. de Freitas: traços biográficos": p. [17]-22. Errata slip tipped in at back.

[**NIAS**] The Nias language is an Austronesian language spoken on Nias Island and the Batu Islands off the west coast of Sumatra in Indonesia. It is known as Li Niha by its native speakers. It belongs to the Northwest Sumatran subgroup which also includes Mentawai and the Batak languages. It had about 770,000 speakers in 2000.[3] There are three main dialects: northern, central and southern (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nia. Alternate Names: Batu, Nias Selatan.

**1887:** [IUW] *Niasch-Maleisch-Nederlandsch woordenboek*, door J.W. Thomas, ... en E.A. Taylor Weber. ... Batavia, Landsdrukkerij, 1887. xv, 186 p. 28 cm.

**1905:** [LILLYbm] *Niassisch-deutsches Wörterbuch. Unter Mitwirkung H. Lagemann (Lahagoe, Nias) und W. Frickenschmidt (Poeloe Tello) für den südlichen Dialekt. Mit Anhang: Zur Vergleichung des Niassischen mit anderen malaio-polynesischen Sprachen*, by H[einrich] Sundermann [1849-1919]. Moers: Druck von J.W. Spaarmann, 1905. Original green wrappers (unprinted spine partially perished), lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1 2-274 275-276. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Nias [Manda]-German, pp. 15-227. A German-Nias dictionary was published by Sundermann in 1892. Sundermann was a missionary to Lolowoea, Nias. This copy with the ink stamp of the Nederl. Bijbelgenootschap Bibliothek.

[**NICOBARESE, CAR**] Car is the most widely spoken of the Nicobarese languages spoken in the Nicobar Islands of India. Although related distantly to Vietnamese and Khmer, it is typologically much more akin to nearby Austronesian languages such as Nias and Acehnese, with which it forms a linguistic area (Wiki).

Ethnologue: caq. Alternate Names: Car, Pu.

**1925:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Car-Nicobarese Language*, by G[eorge]Whitehead. Rangoon: American Baptist Mission Press, 1925. Rebound[?] in maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 326 pp. First edition. Stamped "Hove Public Library Withdrawn" on title page. Car-Nicobarese-English only. Not in Zaunmüller. Appears to be the first dictionary of the language.

"The Nicobarese speak one language, whose affinities are with the Indo-Chinese languages... The language is spoken by some 8,000 to 10,000 people [1925], in six dialects, which have now become so differentiated in details as to be mutually unintelligible, and to practically be ... six different languages." The natives of the various islands often communicate by English or Hindustani. Car-Nicobarese is the major dialect, spoken by 5200 people according to the census of 1911.

[**NICOBARESE, CENTRAL**] Central Nicobarese is a group of Nicobarese languages spoken by 10,000 people (as of the 2001 census) on the Nicobar Islands. The varieties spoken on the various islands apart from Trinket are not mutually intelligible, and are considered separate languages:

Nancowry (Nankwari)

Camorta (Kamorta)

Katchal (Tehnu) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ncb. Alternate Names: Muöt, Nicobar. "Central Nicobar once regarded as one language but no longer generally accepted. Dialects [Nancowry,

Camorta, Katchal, Trinket] now regarded as mutually unintelligible with the exception of Trinket and Katchal. (Parkin 1991)."

**1884:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Nancowry Dialect of the Nicobarese Language; in two parts: Nicobarese-English and English-Nicobarese*, by F[rederik] A[dolph] deRoepstorff, edited by Mrs. DeRoepstorff. Calcutta: Printed at the Home Department Press, 1884. Contemporary [original?] quarter-linen utilizing original green wrappers pasted to boards, lettered in black, with a small paper label on spine, numbered in ink [library number]. Pp. [2] I II-XXV XXVI, I 2-279 280. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 286. Ex-library copy with the bookplate of the Canterbury Public Library in Christchurch and an ink stamp of the Superintendent's Office in Port Blair. Includes Nicobarese-English, pp. [1]-118, and English-Nicobarese, pp. [119]-210.

"It was fitting that the first Nicobarese dictionary, and the work of pioneering the way for the civilization, and, may be, the evangelization of the Southern Nicobar Group, should have been accomplished by a Dane. For a hundred years the Danish flag waved over these islands, and for nineteen years of that long period Danish Moravian missionaries (Schleswigers) maintained a brave but unequal conflict with the climate twenty-four of them yielding up their lives in the service of their Divine Master.... Laid low in the heyday of life by the hand of a sepoy assassin in the mid career of enthusiastic professional and scientific labours, a sacrifice to the conscientious discharge of judicial duty, [the author of this dictionary] has mingled his dust with that of his countrymen in this far off land. In the little Camorta graveyard...he is laid to rest, and his widow is fain to hope that the following work may prove a lasting memorial of him.... It remains only to say that this work is published at the expense of the Government of India, which has ever been the liberal patron of studies which promises to bear fruit to the advantage of the many and diverse races which live beneath its rule" (Preface). First dictionary of the language. A dictionary of the central Nicobarese language was published by Edward Man in London in 1889.

**1888:** [LILLY] *A Nicobarese vocabulary: Part I. English-Nicobarese*, by Edward Horace Man. London, W.H. Allen & Co., 1888. *and A dictionary of the central Nicobarese language (English-Nicobarese and Nicobarese-English), with appendices containing a comparison of synonymous words in the remaining Nicobarese forms and other matters, preceded by notes on the grammar of the central form*, by Edward Horace Man [1846-1929]. London: W.H. Allen, 1889. Two volumes, in original matching publisher's maroon cloth, lettered in gold as Part I and Part II. Cf. Zaubmüller 286. In spite of the title of the second volume, it contains only the grammar and the Nicobarese-English portion. The English-Nicobarese vocabulary was issued separately with the 1888 title page. The preliminary material for the vocabulary explains how this came about. Only the two volumes together give the complete dictionary.

[NICOLA] Nicola is an extinct Athabaskan language formerly spoken in the Similkameen and Nicola Countries of British Columbia by the group known to linguists and ethnographers as the Nicola people, although that name in modern usage refers to an alliance of Interior Salishan bands living in the same area. Almost nothing is known of the language. The available material published by Franz Boas required only three pages. What the Nicola called themselves and their language is unknown. The Salishan-speaking Thompson language Indians who absorbed them (today's Nicola people, in part) refer to

them as the [stuwix] "the strangers". So little is known of the language that beyond the fact that it is Athabascan it cannot be classified. Some linguists have suggested that it is merely a displaced dialect of Chilcotin, but the evidence is too skimpy to allow a decision (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this extinct language.

**1924:** see under **TSETSAUT**.

**[NIGERIAN ENGLISH]** Nigerian English, also known as Nigerian Standard English, is a dialect of English spoken in Nigeria. It is based on British English, but in recent years, because of influence from the United States of America, some words of American English origin have made it into Nigerian English. Additionally, some new words and collocations have emerged from the language, which come from the need to express concepts specific to the culture of the nation (e.g. senior wife). Nigerian Pidgin, a pidgin derived from English, is mostly used in informal conversations, but the Nigerian Standard English is used in politics, formal education, the media, and other official uses (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Nigerian Pidgin as a language, but has no separate listing for Nigerian Standard English.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Nigerian Slangs: A Dictionary of slangs and unconventional English used in Nigeria*, by C.N.C. Asomugha. Onitsha, Nigeria: Abic Publishers, 1981. Original red and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and white. 82 pp. Second edition. First published in 1978 under the title *A Pocket Dictionary of Selected Nigerian Student Slangs*.

**[NISENAN]** Nisenan (or alternatively, Southern Maidu, Neeshenam, Nishinam, Pujuni, or Wapumni) is a nearly extinct Maidu language spoken by the Nisenan (or Southern Maidu, etc. as above) people of central California in the foothills of the Sierras, in the whole of the American, Bear and Yuba river drainages. Ethnologue states that there is only one speaker left. However, it is believed that there are a few other speakers left, although the number is not known. Most speakers also speak one or more of the different dialects. There has recently been a small effort at language revival. Most notably the release of the "Nisenan Workbook" (three volumes so far) put out by Alan Wallace, which can be found at the California State Indian Museum in Sacramento and the Maidu Interpretive Center in Roseville. As the Nisenan (like many of the Natives of central California) were not a single large tribe but a collection of independent "tribelets" (smaller tribes, as compared to Native groups in the east) which are grouped together primarily on linguistic similarity, there were many dialects to varying degrees of variation. This has led to some degree of inconsistency in the available linguistic data, primarily in regard to the phonemes (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nsz. Alternate Names: Neeshenam, Nishinam, Pujuni, Southern Maidu, Wapumni.

**1846:** see **10** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1926:** [IUW] *The valley Nisenan*, by A.L. Kroeber. Berkeley, Calif.; University of California Press, 1929. [253]-290 p.; 23 cm. University of California publications. American archaeology and ethnology v. 24, no. 4 "The Nisenan are the southern Maidu ... Strictly, Nisenan is not a specific tribal or group name."-- p. [253]-254. Appendix: Language [including vocabulary] p. 280-290. Includes bibliographical references.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Nisenan Texts and Dictionary*, by Hans Jørgen Uldall & William Shipley. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1966. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. 282 pp. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Volume 46. This copy with the ink ownership stamp of David W. Peri, author of studies on the Makahmo Pomo Indians of Sonoma County. Includes Nisenan-English, pp. 191-245, and English-Nisenan, pp. 247-282.

"Except for the material in the present work, very little linguistic data have been collected on any of the Nisenan dialects... Uldall had begun a dictionary, Nisenan-English, in the form of a hand-written slip file. These slips have also been reorthographed and checked against the texts, a procedure which has more than doubled the size of the original file. The present two-way dictionary has been made from this augmented slip file."

[**NIUE**] Niuean /nju:'eɪən/ (Niuean: ko e vagahau Niuē) is a Polynesian language, belonging to the Malayo-Polynesian subgroup of the Austronesian languages. It is most closely related to Tongan and slightly more distantly to other Polynesian languages such as Māori, Sāmoan, and Hawaiian. Together, Tongan and Niuean form the Tongic subgroup of the Polynesian languages. Niuean also has a number of influences from Samoan and Eastern Polynesian languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: niu. Alternate Names: Niuean, "Niuefekai" (pej.).

**1907:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary and grammar of the Niue dialect of the Polynesian language Part I. A grammar of Niue. Part II. Niue-English. Part III. English-Niue*, by Edward Tregear [1846-1931] & S[tephenson] Percy Smith [1840-1922]. Wellington: John Mackay, Government Printer, 1907. Original tan wrappers with later tan paper spine, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-179 180. First edition. 1,000 copies. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Niue-English, pp. [13]-118, and English-Niue, pp. [119]-179. With the ink stamp of the New Zealand government on the verso of the second unnumbered leaf. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"[The] Niue-English vocabulary [is] based on one drawn up by the Rev. F. E. Lawes, to which additions have been made by S. Percy Smith, who resided on the island for four months in 1902, and by Edgar Tregear, who searched through the Scriptures, and collected most of the Niue words to be found therein" (Preface).

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *Niue Dictionary*, by J. M. McEwen. Wellington, N.Z.: Department of Maori and Island Affairs, 1970. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. i-vii viii-xxiv xxv-xxvi, 1 2-386 387-388 [2]. First edition. Includes Niue-English, pp. [1]-886. The only prior dictionary was published in Wellington in 1907 by Tregear and Smith, "but it was both inaccurate and inadequate" (Introduction).

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Tohi Vagahau Nieu. Nieu Language Dictionary. Niuean-English with English-Niuean Finderlist*, ed. by Wolfgang B. Sperlich. [Honolulu]: Government of Niue & University of Hawaii, 1997. Original blue cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold; dust jacket blue and yellow, lettered in yellow and black. Pp. i-v vi-viii, 1 2-595 596-600. First edition. Includes Niue-English, pp. [41]-358, and English-Niue, pp. [359]-[596]. Most complete dictionary of the language of its time.

"*Tohi Vagahau Niue*, a significant new dictionary detailing the Polynesian language of Niue, will benefit Niuean studies for years to come.... With some 10,000 Niuean word entries, the present dictionary s a significant expansion on an earlier work by J. M.

McEwen (1970), which featured some 4,000 Niuean entries. In addition, the English-Niuean finderlist, with some 4,000 English headwords, serves as an index to the riches of the Niuean language. ... With this dictionary Niuean lexicography comes of age and thus joins the other great Polynesian dictionaries" (from front inner flap). "It is acknowledged that McEwen's dictionary served as the basis of the present one. While originally envisaged as a revision of McEwen, the present dictionary has grown far beyond that, more than doubling the number of entries, as well as providing an exhaustive English-Niuean finderlist" p. 30).

[**NIVACLÉ**] Nivaclé is a Matacoan language spoken in Paraguay and by a couple hundred in Argentina. It is also known as Chulupí and Ashluslay, and in older sources has been called Ashuslé, Suhin, Sujín, Chunupí, Churupí, Choropí, and other variant spellings of these names. Nivaclé speakers are found in the Chaco, in Paraguay in Presidente Hayes Department, and Boquerón Department, and in Argentina in Salta Province (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cag. Alternate Names: Ashlushlay, Axluslay, Axluxlay, "Chulupe" (pej.), "Chulupí" (pej.), "Chulupie" (pej.), "Churupí" (pej.), Nivaklé.

**1980:** [LILLY] *Diccionario nivaclé-castellano*, by José Seelwische. Mariscal Estigarribia, Chaco [Paraguay: s.n.], 1980. Original range and white decorated wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. First dictionary of the language.

[**NJEBI**] Nzebi (Njabi) is a Bantu language spoken in Gabon and the Republic of Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nzb. Alternate Names: Bandzabi, Injebi, Inzebi, Ndjabi, Ndjevi, Njabi, Nzebi, Yinjebi, Yinzebi.

**1989:** [IUW] *Petit dictionnaire bantou du Gabon: français/ndjabi, ndjabi/français*, by Jean-Marc Muron. Paris: Editions L'Harmattan, 1989. 207 p.: port.; 24 cm. Author's portrait on back cover.

[**NKANGALA**] One of the mutually-intelligible languages of Angola in the subgroup Ngangela.

Ethnologue: nkn. Alternate Names: Cangala, Ngangala.

**1902:** [LILLY] *Mo vengia kulilongença iputu: Pequeño methodo de aprender portuguez para o oso dos povos Ganguellas e Amboellas*, pelo Padre Ernesto Lecomte. Caconda: Typographia da Missão, 1902. [34 pp. unnumbered]. 21.5 cm. Cf. Hendrix 992 (under Luimbi, listing a dictionary of 1939 by the same author and J. Sutter). Includes 47 numbered sections of Portuguese-Nkangala/Ndonga words and phrases, intended to aid the Ganguella and Amboelle tribes learn Portuguese. Consists solely of vocabulary, without any prefatory or explanatory material. Appears to be the earliest extensive vocabulary of one of the Ngangela subgroup of languages.

[**NKEM-NKUM**] Isibiri [former designation in Ethnologue] is an Ekoid language of Nigeria. There are two somewhat distinct dialects, Nkem and Nkum (Wiki).

Ethnologue: isi. Dialects; Nkem (Adagom, Ishibori, Nkim, Ogboja), Nkum (Alladim, Ibil, Igordori, Ikangdangha, Ishiaya, Ishindede, Nkum-Iborr).

**1965:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**NOMLAKI**] Nomlaki (Noamlakee), or Wintun, is a moribund Wintuan language of Northern California. It was not extensively documented, however, some recordings exist of speaker Andrew Freeman and Sylvester Simmons. There is at least one partial speaker left per Golla (2011) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nol. Alternate Names: Central Wintun, Wintu, Wintun.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**NOOKSACK**] The Nooksack language (Lhéchalosem) is a Coast Salish language spoken by the Nooksack people of northwestern Washington State in the United States, centered in Whatcom County. The Nooksack language belongs to the Coast Salishan family of languages, and has one fluent speaker as of 2010. Nooksack is most closely related to Squamish, Sháshíshálhem (Sechelt) and Halkomelem, which are all spoken in nearby parts of British Columbia, Canada. In the 1970s, the Salishan linguist Brent Galloway worked closely with the last remaining native speaker, Sindick Jimmy, who died in 1988. He was compiling a dictionary of the language, and his book, Nooksack place names: geography, culture, and language, appeared in 2011. The Nooksack tribe has offered classes in the language. As of 2010, one fluent speaker remained, a Nooksack tribal member who is part of the Lhéchalosem Teacher Training Language Immersion Project (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nok. Alternate Names: Lhéchelesem, Nootsack.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**NORTHERN EUROPEAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**]

**2008:** [IUW] *Northern Europe: 10 essential languages for city breaks*. Footscray, Vic.; London: Lonely Planet, 2008. 127 p.: ill., maps; 15 cm. Series; Small talk (Lonely Planet Publications (Firm)) Includes index. English, Danish, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, Greenlandic, Icelandic, Latvian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Swedish.

[**NSAMBAAN**] Nsambaan is a Bantu language spoken in the vicinity of Kikwit Town, District, Democratic Republic of the Congo. It is said to be closely related to both Ngong [Ngongo] and Nsong [Songo]. A project is currently under way with DOBES (Documentation of Endangered Languages) to provide systematic documentation of all three languages. Nsambaan is described as "nearly totally undocumented". Guthrie lists Tsambaan as one of six varieties of Yansi.

Ethnologue does not list Nsambaan.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**NSENGA**] Nsenga, also known as Senga, is a Bantu language of Zambia and Mozambique, occupying an area on the plateau that forms the watershed between the Zambezi and Luangwa river systems. The urban form of Nyanja spoken in the Zambian capital Lusaka has many features of Nsenga.

Ethnologue: nse. Alternate Names: Chinsenga, Cinsenga, Senga.

**1905:** [LILLYbm] *Senga handbook: a short introduction to the Senga dialect as spoken on the lower Luangwa North-Eastern Rhodesia*, A[rthur] C[ornwallis] Madan [ b. 1846]. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1905. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-3 4-100. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1226. Includes English-Nsenga, pp. [59]-100, and extensive alphabetically-arranged lists of nouns, verbs, etc. Nsenga-English. First published vocabulary of this language. This copy with the ownership signature in pencil of F. Madan and his ink Oxford B.N.C. stamp. This may be the "F.M." at Oxford who added a PS to the Preface to Madan's *Wisa Handbook* of 1906, and may be a relation. There is also the later ink ownership stamp of Harry Wells Langworthy, author of *Zambia before 1890: aspects of pre-colonial history* (Longman, 1972) and *Africa for the African: the life of Joseph Booth* (Christian Literature Association in Malawi, 1996).

"By Senga is here meant the particular selection of Bantu forms and words used by the Senga people in British territory on the Lower Luangwa.... Hitherto Senga appears to have been entirely unwritten, and it is not even mentioned by Torrend...or by Last. A short vocabulary of Northern Senga by Sir H. H. Johnston agrees closely with the present one. The Sengas are a weak tribe (although they may number some 50,000 altogether) raided hitherto by stronger neighbours, Womba, Angoni, and Portuguese, without enterprise or important arts, and their dialect does not appear likely to spread or even to hold its own as a separate one.... These contents were compiled mainly from the evidence of an intelligent young Senga, who has travelled but little, and does not know familiarly any dialect but that of his home on the Luangwa....The Senga call themselves Angsenga, their country as a whole Unsenga, and their language Chinsenga....The separate list of Nouns, Verbs, &c., will supply in some degree the place of a Senga-English supplement to the English-Senga Vocabulary at the end" (Preface).

[**NTOMBA**] Ntomba and Lia (Bolia) are closely related Bantu languages of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, close enough to be considered dialects of a single Lia-Ntomba language. The related Mongo language also has varieties called Ntomba or Ntumba (Wiki)]

Ethnologue: nto. Alternate Names: Lontomba, Luntumba, Ntomba-Bolia, Ntumba.

**1928:** [LILLYbm] *Grammaire synthétique du Lontomba, suivi d'un vocabulaire*, by L[ouis] [Octave] Gilliard. Brussels: Éditions de l'Essorial, 1928. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 304 pp. First edition. Bibliothèque Congo, No. 20. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1228. This copy with ink stamp indicating it was a duplicate from the Library of Congress. French-Ntomba vocabulary, pp. 55-136; Ntomba-French vocabulary, pp. 137-304. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"The Ntomba are a rather important tribe stretching from the equator along Lake Ntumba, to Lake Leopold II [in present-day Zaire]. .. The language of the Ntomba tribe is called Lontomba."

**1955:** [IUW] *La langue ntomba telle qu'elle est parlée au Lac Tumba et dans la région avoisinante (Afrique centrale)*, by M. Mamet. [Anvers, De Sikkel] 1955. 377 p. 27 cm. Hendrix 1230.

[**NUBIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Nubian languages (Arabic: لغات نوبية) are the indigenous languages of Nubia, along the Nile in southern Egypt and northern Sudan. In the 1973 Arab–Israeli War Egypt employed Nubian-speaking Nubian people as codetalkers. Bechhaus-Gerst (1996) finds the following varieties:

Nobiin, the largest Nubian language. Previously known by the geographic terms Mahas and Fadicca/Fiadicca. Midob (Meidob) in and around the Malha volcanic crater in North Darfur. Kenzi and Dongolawi. No longer considered a single language. May be closest to Birgid. Birgid. Spoken north of Nyala around Menawashei until the 1970s. The last surviving aged speakers were interviewed by Thelwall at this time. Some equally aged speakers on Gezira Aba just north of Kosti on the Nile south of Khartoum were interviewed by Thelwall in 1980. Hill Nubian – a group of closely related dialects spoken in various villages in the northern Nuba Mountains – in particular Dilling, Debri, and Kadaru. An additional language, Haraza, is known only from a few dozen words recalled by village elders in 1923 (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists 12 separate languages under Nubian.

**1819:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1829:** [LILLY] *Reisen in Nubien, Kordofan, und dem Peträischen Arabien, vorzüglich in geographisch-statistischer Hinsicht*, von Dr. Eduard Rüppell. Mit acht Kupfern und vier Karten. Frankfurt am Main, F. Wilmans, 1829. xxvi, 388, [2] p., maps(fold.), plates (fold.) 22 cm. In contemporary quarter green morocco and boards. "Vokabularien von sieben Nuba-Sprachen, die in Kordofan und am Bahher Abbiad im Gebrauch sind," vocabulary of seven Nubian languages spoken in Kurdufan and on the Bahher-Abbiad [the White Nile], German-Dafur [unclear: there are at least eleven separate languages spoken in Dafur]-Schabun [unidentified]-Ferlit [unidentified]-Dgnke [unidentified]-Takele [Tegali]-Schilluk [Shilluk]-Koldagi [Kadaru], pp. 370-373. "Druckfehler," [1] p. at end. This copy with the ownership signature in ink of the Austrian general Furst Dietrichstein (1813-1871), who served for two years as Foreign Minister of Austria.

**1879:** [LILLYbm] *Die Nuba-Sprache*, by Leo Reinisch. 2 vols. Vienna: Wilhelm Braumüller, 1879. Vol. I: "Erster Theil. Grammatik und Texte." Vol. II: "Zweiter Theil. Nubisch-Deutsches und Deutsch-Nubisches Wörterbuch." Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Vol. I: pp. I-V VI-VII VIII-X, I 2-308; Vol. II; pp. [4], I-3 4-240. First edition. Sprachen von Nord-Ost-Afrika, Band 2-3. Includes Vol. II: Nubian-German, pp. [1]-187, and German-Nubian, pp. [191]-238. Zaunmüller, col. 289, incorrectly listing series title and dates for first three volumes, which includes a first volume on the Barea language. Hendrix 1239. This is the first dictionary of the general language.

"It is a strange situation that while a significant number of languages of the tribes of Africa have been the subject of published studies, Nubian, the tribal language of the oldest empire of Napata, from which at present numerous hieroglyphics and demotic memorial inscriptions are still preserved, has been until now largely ignored... The contents of the following pages are primarily the result of my most recent expedition to East Africa, in the years 1875/76" ("Vorwort," Vol. I, tr: BM).

Reprinted **1972:** see under **NARA**.

**1911:** [LILLY] *Die sprachliche Stellung des Nuba*, by Leon Reinisch. Wien: In Kommission bei A. Hölder, 1911. vi, 177 p.; 21 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in

black.Schriften (Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien. Kommission zur Erforschung von Illiteraten Sprachen Aussereuropäischer Völker); Bd. 3. Includes a comparative vocabulary of Nubian and Chamito-Semitic languages (including, as abbreviated, A., Agm., Amh., Ar., Barea, Bed., Bil., Cha., De., G., Ga., Gur, Haus., Kab., Kabyl., Kaf., Kopt.,Ku., Masch., Mehr., Qu., Sa., Siwa, So.,Soq., Ti., and Ty.): Nubian-German-Chamito-Semitic languages, pp. 91-121; and a comparative vocabulary of Nubian and Nilotic languages: Nubian-German-Dinka-Nilotic languages, pp. 161-168. The latter vocabulary includes equivalents from Bari, Bagirmi, Bongo, Dinka, Dyur, Golo, Kundschara, Kredschesch, Latuka, Masai, Nuer, Schaibun, Schilluk, Schulli, and Tegele. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamp on the front wrapper. Second copy: IUW, in library binding.

**1923:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Nubian Comparative Dictionary*, by G.W. Murray. London: Oxford University Press, 1923. Original brown half-cloth and tan paper over boards, with a tan paper label on the spine, lettered in brown. 195 pp. First edition. Harvard African Studies, Volume IV. Nubian-English only. Zauhmüller, col. 289. Hendrix 1238.

"Nubian is a language spoken on the Nile, between the first and fourth cataracts, by a people calling themselves the Nubi, although... to the world in general they are better known as the Barbara (sing. Berberi)." "Except for Griffith's work on the texts of the Christian period, this is the first English-Nubian vocabulary to appear in print [preceded by four or five German-language vocabularies]."

[**NUER**] The Nuer language (Naath) is a Nilo-Saharan language of the Western Nilotic group. It is spoken by the Nuer people of South Sudan and in western Ethiopia (region of Gambela). Nuer is one of eastern and central Africa's most widely spoken languages, along with the Dinka language. The language is very similar to the languages of Jieng and Chollo. Nuer language has a Latin-based alphabet. There are also several dialects of Nuer, although all have one written standard. For example, final /k/ is pronounced in the Jikany dialect, but is dropped in other dialects despite being indicated in Nuer orthography (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nus. Alternate Names: Naadh, Naath.

**1923:** [LILLYbm] *A Nuer-English Vocabulary*, compiled by C. H. Stigand. London: Cambridge University Press, 1923. Original cloth boards, without d.j. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 290; Murphy 18: 176; Hendrix 1248. Earliest Nuer-English vocabulary.

**1929:** [LILLYbm] *Nuer-English Dictionary*, by Ray Huffman. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), 1929. Original limp maroon cloth, lettered in black. Pp. 1-5 6-63 64. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 290. Hendrix 1245. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill. Lanyon-Orgill was for some years the editor of the *Journal of Austronesian Studies*, and published dictionaries of such languages as Raluana, Eddystone Island, and Mailu. Includes Nuer-English, pp. [5]-53. First true dictionary of Nuer. Huffman published an English-Nuer dictionary in 1931.

"The words tabulated here have been collected from every source to which I have had access during the four and one-half years I have spent in Nuerland.... The Nuer tribe is large and various estimates are made as to their number. At the Rejaf Language Conference in 1928, their number was given as 430,000. They occupy a large area in the

southern part of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, along the Sobat river in the Nasser and Abwong districts and on the Zeraf island and along the Nile river. Little has been published about this pagan tribe by those who have lived among them for any time....There are several dialects but the differences are slight. This language is rich in folklore. The words given here are but a small portion of what one may hope to find" (Foreword).

[**NUGUNU**] Nukunu (or Nugunu; many other names: see below) is a moribund Australian Aboriginal language spoken by Nukunu people on Yorke Peninsula, South Australia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nnv. Alternate Names: Doora, Njuguna, Nokunna, Noocoona, Nookoona, Nuguna, Nukana, Nukuna, Nukunnu, Nukunu, Pukunna, Tjura, Tyura, Wallaroo, Warra, Wongaidya.

**1917:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES...**

### **POLYGLOT.**

**1992:** [LILLY] *A Nukunu dictionary*, by Luise Hercus. Canberra: L.A. Hercus, 1992. 51 p.: ill.; 30 cm. Available from Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Acton ACT 2601; and from Aboriginal Heritage Unit, Dept. of Environment & Planning, PO Box 667, Adelaide SA 5001. Includes bibliographical references (p. 50-51). In original red illustrated wrappers, miscased, spine title on lower wrapper. First dictionary of this language.

[**NUKUORO**] The Nukuoro language is a Polynesian language, spoken by about 860 people on the Nukuoro atoll and on Pohnpei in Micronesia.... In 1965 there were approximately 400 speakers. 260 of these speakers resided on the atoll, 125 lived on Ponape, the District Center, and a few others were spread out on the other islands in the District (Carroll 1965). The current population is estimated to be at about 1000 speakers. The Nukuoro people are very dependent on the sea. They have a strong respect for the marine culture, and are very well known for their skillfully created wooden sculptures. These often are carved to represent marine animals (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nkr. Alternate Names: Nuguor, Nukoro.

**1923:** [LILLYbm] *Nukuoro Lexicon*, by Vern Carroll & Tobias Soulik. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii, 1973. Original white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in violet. Pp. [2] *i-viii* ix-xxvi, 1-2 3-833 834-836. First edition. Series: PALI Language Texts: Polynesia. Includes Nukuoro-English, pp. 3-351, English-Nukuoro, pp. 355-481, and a root-list, Nukuoro-English, pp. 485-796, with a bibliography of previous work on the language, pp. 832-833. This is the first true dictionary of the language. A Nukuoro vocabulary was published in 1898 in the *Journal of the Polynesian Society* 7, by F. W. Christian. Samuel H. Elbert published a word list of Kapingamarangi and Nukuoro in 1946 with the U.S. Navy Department in mimeograph.

"The Nukuoro Lexicon is a virtually complete presentation...of a hitherto unstudied Polynesian Outlier language. Designed principally for linguists, the volume contains about 15,000 entries" (from the rear cover).

[**NUNGGUBUYU**] Nunggubuyu, Wubuy or Yingkwira is an Australian Aboriginal language, the traditional language of the Nunggubuyu people. It is the primary language of the community of Numbulwar in the Northern Territory (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nuy. Alternate Names: Nunggubuju, Wubuy, Yingkwira.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Nunggubuyu-English Dictionary: Part I A-M. Part II: N-Y*, 2 vols., by E[arl] J. Hughes. Sydney: University of Sydney, 1971. Original blue quarter-cloth and light blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [vol. 1] [4] i-xxxii, 1 2-145 146; [vol. 2] [2] 146-318 319 [rectos carry even page numbers in second volume]. First edition. Series: Oceania linguistic Monographs, no. 14. Includes Nunggubuyu-English, pp. [1]-318. This is the first Nunggubuyu-English dictionary. An apparently unpublished English-Nunggubuyu dictionary was compiled in 1965.

"Most of the 400 speakers (approximate) of Nunggubuyu are now settled at the Numbulwar Mission.... Most of those at the Roper River Mission have lost the ability to use their own mother tongue, especially the younger generation, but this is not the case for those living at the Angurugu and Numbular Missions, where the vernacular is widely used... The basic contents in this dictionary are from the English-Nunggubuyu Dictionary produced in 1965 for use of the Missionary staff at Numbulwar Mission" (Introduction).

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Nunggubuyu dictionary*, by Jeffrey Heath. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1982. Original green, purple, and blue wrappers, lettered in white. 399 pp. First edition. Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies new series No. 36. Includes Nunggubuyu-English dictionary and English-Nunggubuyu alphabetical index.

"The Nunggubuyu language [is] spoken by a few hundred Aboriginals in Numbulwar Mission and nearby settlements in the southeastern part of the Arnhem Land Reserve in the Northern Territory of Australia." This dictionary ("clearly needed, for several reasons") was preceded only by one published in 1971 by Rev. Earl Hughes [see above]. It contains a "considerable amount of new lexical material."

[**NUPE**] Nupe language is spoken primarily by the Nupe people (Nufawa, Nupeci, Nupecidji, Nupenchi, Nupencizi) of the Middle Belt region of Nigeria; its geographical distribution is limited to the west-central portion of this region and maintains pre-eminence in Niger State. Nupe Language is a tonal language, a common trait of most African languages which use all sorts of speeches for effective and efficient communication.... Nupe has a number of varieties and is also surrounded by very interesting and friendly neighbors who have been living together as family for centuries. Nupe dialects are the "Basanges", "Dibos", "Gana-ganas", "Kakandas", Kurpa etc. Found in Niger, Kogi, Kwara and the Federal Capital Territory, though in most cases each of such dialects is treated as an independent language and the similarity and slight differences as regards to the languages, customs and traditions reveal more of how strongly connected the dialects are to their parent language - the Nupe language (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists six separate languages under the Nupe family of languages.

**1914:** [LILLY] *Dictionary of the Nupe Language: Volume I, Nupe-English*, by A.W. Banfield. Shonga, N. Nigeria, W. Africa: The Niger Press, 1914. 256 pp. interleaved with blank leaves. Original green cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. Hendrix 1249 (based on Gregg reprint of 1969, held in IUW). Includes Nupe-English, pp.

[21;“xxi”]-256. A-K only. A second volume was presumably published with the remainder of the alphabet. An English-Nupe Dictionary by the same author appeared in 1916.

**1915:** [LILLYbm] *A Grammar of the Nupe Language, together with a Vocabulary*, by A.W. Banfield & J.L. Macintyre. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1915. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 186 pp. First edition. Hendrix 1250. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the bookplates of both H.L. Mencken and Carleton Hodge. The authors were Mennonite Brethren in the Christ Missionary Society.

"The Nupe language is probably, next to Hausa, the most useful language in N. Nigeria, and, although not nearly so widely spread, yet it is spoken and understood over a considerable area, chiefly along the course of the river Niger...As the Nupes are great canoemen, their settlements may be found on the Niger from Burutu upwards, as well as at such places as Garua, Yola, Ibi, Loko, etc., on the Binue...All the crews of the Government steamers are Nupes...half a million is a liberal estimate of the number of those who speak Nupe... Nupe is quite unlike Hausa, but belongs to the same family as Yoruba, Ibo, Jukon and other West African languages in which the meaning of a word varies according to the *tone* upon which it is pronounced."

[**NUSA LAUT**] Nusa Laut is an Austronesian language spoken on the island of the same name in the Moluccas in eastern Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nul. Alternate Names: Nusalaut. Ethnologue classifies Nusa Laut as one of two separate languages under the Elpaputi group.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**NUU-CHAH-NULTH**] Nuu-chah-nulth (Nuučaanul), also called Nootka /'nu:tkə/, is a Wakashan language spoken in the Pacific Northwest of North America, on the west coast of Vancouver Island from Barkley Sound to Quatsino Sound in British Columbia, by the Nuu-chah-nulth peoples. Nuu-chah-nulth is a Southern Wakashan language related to Nitinaht and Makah. The provenance of the term "Nuu-chah-nulth", meaning "along the outside [of Vancouver Island]" dates from the 1970s, when the various groups of speakers of this language joined together, disliking the incorrect term "Nootka" (which means "go around" and was mistakenly understood to be the name of the place, which was actually called Yuquot). The name given by earlier sources for this language is Tahkaht; that name was used also to refer to themselves (the root aht means "people"). It is the first language of the indigenous peoples of the Pacific Northwest Coast to have documentary written materials describing it. In the 1780s Captains Vancouver, Quadra, and other European explorers and traders frequented Nootka Sound and the other Nuu-chah-nulth communities, making reports of their voyages. From 1803–1805 John R. Jewitt, an English blacksmith, was held captive by chief Maquinna at Nootka Sound. He made an effort to learn the language, and in 1815 published a memoir with a brief glossary of its terms [see below] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nuk. Alternate Names: Aht, Nootka, Nootkans, Nutka, Nuučaan'ul, Quuquu'aca, T'aat'aaqsapa, West Coast.

**1815** [LILLY] *A narrative of the adventures and sufferings, of John R. Jewitt; only survivor of the crew of the ship Boston, during a captivity of nearly three years*

*among the savages of Nootka sound: with an account of the manners, mode of living, and religious opinions of the natives. Embellished with a plate, representing the ship in possession of the savages ...* Middletown [Conn.] Printed by Loomis & Richards, 1815. 203 p. [i.e. 204 p.]; pl., ill.; 17 cm. Ellison, Robert Spurrier, former owner. Imperfect: plate wanting. "Written by ... Richard Alsop ... [who] drew from Jewett his story, during repeated interviews." cf. *Hist. mag.*, v. 4, 1860, p. 91. Includes "A list of Words in the Nootkian Language, the most in use," Nootka [Nuu-chah-nulth]-English, double-column, p. [4]. First printed vocabulary of the language.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 11 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1913:** [LILLYbm] *Noticias de Nutka, diccionario de la lengua de los Nutkeses, y Descripcion del volcan de Tuxtla*, by José Mariano Moziño & Alberto Maria Carreño. Mexico: Imprenta y Fototopia de la Secretaria de fomento, 1913. Original white wrappers, lettered and decorated in white; lower strip of unprinted rear wrapper excised. Pp. *I-V VI-CIX CX, 1-5 6-117 118-120*. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. At head of title: Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica. From a manuscript preserved in the library of the Sociedad Mexicana de Geografia y Estadistica. Includes Spanish-Nootka vocabulary, pp. [81]-100.

[**NYAKYUSA-NGONDE**] Nyakyusa, or Nyakyusa-Ngonde, is a Bantu language of Tanzania and Malawi spoken by the Nyakyusa people around the northern end of Lake Malawi. There is no single name for the language as a whole; dialects are Nyakyusa, Ngonde (Konde), Kukwe, Mwamba (Lungulu), and Selya (Salya, Seria) of Tanzania. Disregarding the Bantu language prefixes Iki- and Ki-, the language is also known as Konde ~ Nkhonde, Mombe, Nyekyosa ~ Nyikyusa, and Sochile ~ Sokili. Sukwa is often listed as another dialect, but according to Nurse (1988) and Fourshey (2002) it is a dialect of Lambya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nyy. Alternate Names: Ikingonde, Ikinyakyusa, Ikinyikiusa, Ikinyikyusa, Kinyakyusa, Kinyakyusa-Ngonde, Konde, Kukwe, Mombe, Ngonde, Nkonde, Nyakusa, Nyakyusa, Nyekyosa, Nyikyusa, Sochile, Sokile, Sokili.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Nyakyusa-English-Swahili and English-Nyakyusa Dictionary*, compiled by Knut Felberg. Dar es Salaam: Mkuki na Nyota, 1996. Original blue, dark blue and maroon paper over boards, lettered in white, with full color photos of native woven mats on front and rear covers. Pp. *i-iv v-xxii, 1 2-222*. First edition. Includes Nyakyusa-English-Swahili, pp. 2-134, and English-Nyakyusa, pp. 136-222. This is the first dictionary of Nyakyusa.

"... it is important to view languages like Nyakyusa As they really are. They are building blocks of the national language, and they are the backbone of local culture in their respective areas. In this respect it is important to have these languages, their literature and cultural wisdom recorded both in book form and in other media. And it is important that this is done with as little political or religious bias as possible. To record a culture with the ulterior motive of changing it, is to destroy rather than to build up and preserve. It is my hope that this first edition of the Nyakyusa dictionary will become one of the building blocks for preserving Nyakyusa and Tanzanian culture" (Preface).

"Nyakyusa (called Ngone in Malawi) is spoken by approximately one million people and

stretches geographically from the North Rukuru river near Karonga in Malawi to Mbeya town in Tanzania. The majority of the speakers live in Tanzania" (p. x).

[**NYAMBO**] The Nyambo, or Ragwe, are a Bantu ethnic and linguistic group based in the Karagwe District of Kagera Region in far northwestern Tanzania. In 2003 the Nyambo population was estimated to number 400,000 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: now. Alternate Names: Ekinyambo, Karagwe, Kinyambo, Ragwe, Rukaragwe, Runyambo, Ururagwe.

**2002:** [IUW] *Orunyambo: msamiati wa Runyambo-Kiswahili-Kiingereza na Kiingereza-Runyambo-Kiswahili = Runyambo-Kiswahili-English and English-Runyambo-Kiswahili lexicon*, by Josephat M. Rugemalira. Dar es Salaam: Languages of Tanzania Project, University of Dar es Salaam, 2002. x, 253 p.; 23 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 1 Includes bibliographical references. in Nyambo, English and Swahili.

[**NYAMWEZI**] Nyamwezi is a major Bantu language of central Tanzania. It forms a dialect continuum with Sukuma, but is more distinct from other neighboring languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nym. Alternate Names: Kinyamuesi, Kinyamwesi, Kinyamwezi, Manjamuesi, Mwezi, Namwezi, Nyamwesi, Nyawezi.

**ca. 1872:** [LILLY] *Collections for a handbook of the Nyamwezi language, as spoken at Unyanyembe*. by Edward Steere (1828-1882). London: Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, [ca. 1872]. Original brown cloth, lettered in gold. Libraries Worldwide: 19. Second copy: IUW. Hendrix 1254 (giving date as 1882, the year of Steere's death). Although BL and others give [1885] as the date, the introduction by Steere indicates the booklet was published during his lifetime; this copy is n.d., with an ink ownership inscription dated 1872. DNB 18:1029 gives 1871 as date. Earliest known attempt of a guide to the Nyamwezi language.

**1901:** [LILLYbm] *Grammatik des Kinyamuesi: der Sprache der Wanyamuesi in Deutsch-Ostafrika, speciell des Dialektes von Unyanyembe, nebst einem Wortverzeichnis Kinyamuesi-Deutsch und Deutsch-Kinyamuesi*, by C[arl] Velten [1862-?]. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck und Ruprecht, 1901. vii, 302 p., fold. leaf; 20 cm. Original [?] dark blue unprinted cloth. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1256. Includes Kinyamuesi [Nyamwezi]-German, pp. [88]-190, and German-Kinyameusi, pp. 191-302.

**1915:** [LILLYbm] *Nyamwesi-Wörterbuch*, by Edmund Dahl. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen, 1915. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VII VIII-XV XVI, 1 2-696 697-700. First edition. Abhandlungen des Hamburgischen Kolonial Instituts, Bd. 25, Reihe B, Band 15. Zaunmüller, col. 290. Hendrix 1253. Includes Nyamwezi-German, pp. [1]-342, and German-Nyamwezi, pp. [345]-696. Dahl was a missionary who studied with Carl Meinhof, to whom the dictionary is dedicated.

"My missionary colleague Konrad Meier and I were the first two missionaries of the evangelical fraternal order sent to the Nyamwezi, whose language no one in Europe was capable of teaching us, because no one knew it... After long searching, I found the first and only linguistic handhold in D. Steere's *Collections for a Handbook of the Nyamwezi Language* (London, n.d. S.P.C.K.) I owe this small, slim little book a great deal, in spite of its errors and omissions... I arrived in Kilimani Urambo on 2 January

1898, after a difficult two-month journey by caravan, whereas it is now possible to arrive in three days on the German-East African railroad which has been completed as far as Tabora... The completion of this dictionary was greatly delayed, among other things, because if I wished to clarify our Nyamwezi vocabulary, I had to draw sharp distinctions between the various dialects and loan-words within it. In order to accomplish this I had to gain at least a fleeting feel for the neighboring Bantu languages (Tusi, Ganda, Gogo, Hehe and Konde [Nyakyusa], not to mention Swahili); moreover the Mission wished me to take into account the vocabulary of the Nyamwezi New Testament that had appeared in 1909..." (Foreword, tr: BM).

[**NYANEKA**] Nyaneka is a Bantu language of Angola. The Ngambwe "dialect" is now considered a distinct language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nyk. Alternate Names: Lunyaneka, Nhaneca, Nhaneka, Olunyaneka.

**1906:** [LILLY] *Ensaio de grammatica nyaneka: idioma fallado no districto de Huilla provincia d'Angola*, by Affonso Maria Lang. Lisboa: Minerva Lusitana, 1906. 119 p.; 23 cm. Original tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black, with unpainted dark brown cloth spine. First edition. Includes "Vocabulario e guia de conversação," (Vocabulary and guide to conversation [Portuguese-Nyaneka]), pp. [99]-114. With the ownership label of John Lawson.

**1966:** [IUW] *Dicionário português-nhaneca*, pelo Pe. António Joaquim da Silva. Lisboa: Instituto de Investigação Científica de Angola, 1966. xi, 630 p.; 25 cm.

[**NYANGBO**] The Nyangbo-Tafi language is spoken in the Volta Region of Ghana. It is considered one of the Ghana–Togo Mountain languages of the Kwa family. It consists of two distinct varieties which Ethnologue treats as separate languages, Nyangbo (Tutrugbu) and Tafi (Tegbo). The differences are reported to be only phonological (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nyb. Alternate Names: Tutrugbu.

**1910:** see under **AVATIME**.

**ca. 1920:** [LILLYbm] "Vocabulary of English Words and Sentences translated into Nyangbo." 8 ff. Typescript with basic English vocabulary., approximately 300 words, and equivalents in Nyangbo. No author or date, but c. 1920. Insect damage with some loss of text.

[**NYANKORE**] Nkore (also called Nyankore, Nyankole, Nkole, Orunyankore, Orunyankole, Runyankore, and Runyankole) is a Bantu language spoken by the Nkore (Banyankore) and Hima peoples of Southwestern Uganda in the former province of Ankole. There are approximately 2,330,000 native speakers, mainly found in the Mbarara, Bushenyi, Ntungamo, Kiruhura, Ibanda, Isingiro, and Rukungiri districts. Runyankole is part of an East and central African language variously spoken by the Nkore, Kiga, Nyoro, and Tooro people in Uganda; the Nyambo, Ha and Haya in Tanzania; as well as some ethnic groups in the Congo region, Burundi and Rwanda. They were part of the Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom of the 14-16th centuries. There is a brief description and teaching guide for this language, written by Charles Taylor in the 1950s, and an adequate dictionary in print. Whilst this language is spoken by almost all the Ugandans in the region, most also speak English, especially in the towns. English is the official language, and the language taught in schools.

Ethnologue: nyn. Alternate Names: Nkole, Nyankole, Olunyankole, Runyankole, Ulunyankole, Ulunyankore.

**1938:** see under **NYORO**.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *A simplified Runyankore-Rukiga-English and English-Runyankore-Rukiga dictionary: in the 1955 revised orthography with tone-markings and full entries under prefixes*, compiled by C. Taylor. Kampala: The Eagle Press, East African Literature Bureau, 1959. First edition. Includes Runyankore [Nyankore]-Rukiga-English, pp. 3-143, and English-Runyankore-Rukiga, pp. 147-199.

[**NYEMBA**] One of a group of mutually-intelligible languages of Angola in the subgroup Ngangela (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nba. Alternate Names: Gangela, Ganguela, Ganguella, Ngangela, Nhemba.

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *Dicionário Ganguela-Português: Lingua falada nas regiões Cubango, Nhemba e Luchaze, Provincia de Angola*, by Domingo Vieira Baião. Lisbon: Centro de Estudos Filológicos, 1940. Original white and multi-colored illustrated wrappers, lettered in black. 120 pp. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 992 (listed under Luimbi (as separate language) as "Ngangela (Luimbi D.)", dated 1939). First dictionary of the language. This copy inscribed by the author and dated Lisbon, 18 January, 1941. Second copy: IUW.

[**NYIHA, TANZANIA**] Nyiha (Nyixa, Nyika) is a Bantu language primarily spoken in Tanzania and Zambia. The language of the 10,000 speakers in Malawi is different enough to sometimes be considered a distinct language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nih. Alternate Names: Ishinyiha, Isinyixa, Kinyiha, Nyika, Nyixa, Shinyiha. Ethnologue considers Malawi Nyiha as a separate language (nyr: alternate names: Kinyiha, Shinyiha).

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Die Sprache der Nyiha in Ostafrika*, by Joseph Busse. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1960. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-34-160. First edition. Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, Institut für Orientforschung, Veröffentlichung, Nr. 41. Hendrix 1280. Includes Nyiha-German vocabulary, p. [144]-160, triple-columned.

"In the present work the language dealt with is that of the Nyiha spoken in the area of Mbozi" (Foreword). "The Nyiha live between Nyasa Lake and Ruka Lake [in East Africa]. Their land borders Northern Rhodesia on the south. The tribe is also known as the Nyika and Nika. They should not be confused with the Nika who live in the hinterlands of Mombasa, nor with the Nyika (Manyika) who live in Southern Rhodesia... The number of the Nyiha according to the census of 1948-more recent figures were not yet available from the government-is 63,998. Few Nyiha live outside the country... In 1896 the Herrnhuter Mission founded Mbozi. For twenty years the Missionary Traugott Bachmann's work there was blessed. He also published the translation of the New Testament and a summary of the Old Testament stories. A dictionary he had prepared was unfortunately lost in war... In spite of intensive contact with the white planters and gold miners and the heavy immigration of the Nyakyusa and Ndali, the Nyiha have remained strikingly cohesive. They are only rarely to be found among the wage earners on the European plantations. And very few of them leave their

country to seek work there. They remain at home and diligently tend their fields" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**NYINDROU**] The Nyindrou language is a West Manus language spoken by approximately 4200 people in the westernmost part of Manus Island, Manus Province of Papua New Guinea. It has SVO word order (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lid. Alternate Names: Lindau, Lindrou, Nyada, Salien.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**NYISHI**] Nishi (also known as Nyishi, Nisi, Nishing, Nissi, Nyising, Bangni, Dafla, Daphla, Lel) is a Sino-Tibetan language of the Tani branch spoken in lower Subansiri and East Kameng districts of Arunachal Pradesh and Darrang District of Assam in India. According to 1991 census of India the population of the Nishi speakers is 173,791. The total population of Nishi speakers as per 1997 database is 261,000 including 37,300 Tagins. Though there are plenty of variations across regions, the dialects of Nishi, such as Tagin, are easily mutually intelligible. 'Nisi' is sometimes used as a cover term for western Tani languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: njz. Alternate Names: Bangni, Dafla, Daphla, Lel, Nil, Nishi, Nisi, Nissi, Nyising. Ethnologue lists Tagin as a dialect of Nyishi.

**1976:** [LILLY] *Hill Miri language guide*, by Ivan Martin Simon [1921- ].

Shillong: Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1976. xvi, 79 p.; 23 cm. Original brown and white wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English-Hill Miri (Roman and Devanagari) vocabulary, pp. 15-50, and Hill Miri-English, pp. 51-78.

“The vocabulary is not necessarily a large one, but it is strikingly utilitarian” (p. ii).

"Hill Miri or Sarak is a member of the Tani branch of the Sino-Tibetan languages and is considered a dialect of the Nishi language. It is spoken by 9,000 people in the northern regions of India by the Hill Miri people. It is threatened because the younger generation is slowly breaking away from their people's tradition and language. The term "Hill Miri" is an exonym, as the Hill Miri people identify themselves simply as Nyishi. Many audiobooks of gospel narratives in the Hill Miri language have been collected" (Wiki).

**1983:** [LILLY] *An outline on Tagin language*, by Kamallesh Das Gupta [1923- ].

Shillong: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1983. 8, 60 p.; 23 cm. Original pink and white wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English-Tagin glossary, pp. [21]-54.

**1990:** [LILLY] *Nishi phrase book*, by Aduk Tayeng. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1990. 60 p.; 23 cm. Original light green wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English Nisi (Roman and Devanagari). "Words,": pp. 13-47. This is the first printed vocabulary of the language.

“The Nishis are one of the major tribes of Arunachal Pradesh. The Nishis have a number of dialects which are little different from each other. ... This phrase book dealt with the dialects of the Nishis of Seijosa, Balijan, Kimin and Dolmukh area of East Kameng and Lower Subansiri dialects. I am indebted to the villagers for their help and co-operation rendered to me while collecting field material for this phrase book” (Preface).

[**NYORO**] The Nyoro language (autonym: Runyoro) is a local language of the Nyoro people of Uganda. It belongs to the Niger–Congo family, Benue–Congo subgroup, Bantu branch (Nyoro–Ganda group). It probably has two dialects: Orunyoro (Nyoro proper) and Rutagwenda. A standardized orthography was established in 1947 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nyo. Alternate Names: Kyopi, Lunyoro, Orunyoro, Runyoro.

**1902:** [LILLY] *An elementary Lunyoro grammar*, by H[enry] E[ward] Maddox. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1902. Original green cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Not in Zauhmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes Lunyoro [Nyoro]-English, pp. [82]-120, and English-Lunyoro[Nyoro], pp. 121-158. This copy with the bookplate of the Royal Commonwealth Society of London, and the Humphrey Winterton bookplate. With scattered manuscripts additions to the vocabulary and a few slips loosely inserted with additional words, all in a single unknown hand and apparently contemporary. First printed vocabulary of Nyoro?

**1938:** [LILLYbm] *A Lunyoro-Lunyankole-English and English-Lunyoro-Lunyankole Dictionary*, by M[argaret] B[eatrice] Davis. Kampala; London: Uganda Book Shop; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1938. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv v-xi xii, 1* 2-332. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 290. Hendrix 1287. Includes Lunyoro [Nyoro]-Lunyankole [Nyankore]-English, pp. [1]-185, and English-Lunyoro [Nyoro]-Lunyankole [Nyankore], pp. 187-332. First dictionary of Nyoro. With ownership signature of W. M. Jones.

"It must always be remembered that very few Lunyoro words can be rendered by an exact equivalent in English... and the true force of the words can only be learnt by familiarity with the idiom of the language and understanding of the thought of the people who speak it" (Compiler's Note).

Reprinted **1952:** [Lilly] *A Lunyoro-Lunyankole-English and English-Lunyoro-Lunyankole Dictionary*, by M[argaret] B[eatrice] Davis. Kampala; London: Uganda Book Shop; Macmillan & Co., 1952. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv v-xi xii, 1* 2-332. Text unchanged. With the ownership label of John Lawson, and the ink ownership signature of Hamo Sassoon.

[**NYUNGAR**] Nyungar (Nyunga), or Noongar, is an Australian Aboriginal language, or language complex, primarily spoken by the Noongar people who live in the southwest corner of Western Australia. The 1996 census recorded 157 speakers, but that number increased to 232 by 2006. The word Noongar means "male" in the language, 'Yorgah' is the reference for the female. Noongar was first recorded in 1801 by Matthew Flinders, who made a number of word lists (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists eight languages under the Nyungar language family.

**1988:** [IUW] *Nyungar anew: phonology, text samples and etymological and historical 1500-word vocabulary of an artificially re-created Aboriginal language in the south-west of Australia* / C.G. von Brandenstein. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1988. xxiv, 180, 27 p.; 25 cm. Pacific linguistics, Series C, no. 99.

[**NYUNGWE**] Nyungwe (Cinyungwe or Nhungue) is a Bantu language of Mozambique. It is used as a trade language throughout Tete Province (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nyu. Alternate Names: Chinyungwe, Chinyungwi, Cinyungwe, Nyongwe, Teta, Tete, Yungwe.

**1882:** see **1882a** under **GANDA**.

[**NZADI**] Nzadi is a Bantu language spoken in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, "from Kwamuntu to Ilebo along the north side of the Kasai River in Bandundu Province." The number of speakers of Nzadi is not known, but is estimated to be in the thousands. The Nzadi language has three dialects, Ngiemba, Lensibun, and Ndzé Ntaa (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list Nzadi.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**NZAKARA**] Nzakara (Ansakara, N'sakara, Sakara, Zakara) is a Zande language spoken in eastern Central African Republic, spilling over into the Democratic Republic of the Congo. It may be intelligible with Zande proper, at least for some speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nzk. Alternate Names: Ansakara, N'sakara, Sakara, Zakara.

**1912:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire français-sakara et sakara-français, dressé d'après les renseignements fournis par M. Block*. Bruxelles: Impr. Veuve Monnom, 1912. [3], 2-26 p.; 18 cm. Cover title. Original printed tan wrappers. First edition. Hendrix [enter].

[**NZEMA**] Nzema (Nzima), also known as Appolo, is a Central Tano language spoken by the Nzema people of southwestern Ghana and southeast Ivory Coast. It shares 60% intelligibility with Jwira-Pepesa and is close to Baoule (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nzi. Alternate Names: Appolo, Nzima.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Nzema Nee Nrelenza Edwebohile Buluku / Nzema-English, English-Nzema Dictionary*, by P.A. Kwesi Aboagye. Kelevole: P.A. Kwesi Aboagye, 1965. Original wrappers. First edition. First dictionary of this language, spoken in Ghana.

[**OBISPEÑO**] Obispeño (also known as Northern Chumash) was one of the Chumash Native American languages previously spoken along the coastal areas of Southern California. The primary source of documentation on the language is from the work of linguist J. P. Harrington (Wiki).

Ethnologue: obi.

**1952, 1955:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The approximately 450 Oceanic languages are a well-established family of Austronesian languages. The area occupied by speakers of these languages includes Polynesia, as well as much of Melanesia and Micronesia. Though covering a vast area, Oceanic languages are spoken by only two million people. The largest individual Oceanic languages are Eastern Fijian with over 600,000 speakers, and Samoan with an estimated 400,000 speakers. The Kiribati (Gilbertese), Tongan, Tahitian, Māori, Western Fijian and Kuanua (Tolai) languages each have over 100,000 speakers. The common ancestor which is reconstructed for this group of languages is called Proto-Oceanic (abbr. POc) (Wiki).

**1867:** [LILLY] *Reis naar de zuidoostereilanden: gedaan in 1865 op last der regering van Nederlandsch-Indie*, by Carl Benjamin Hermann, Baron von Rosenberg (1817-1888). 's-Gravenhage: M. Nijhoff, 1867. Original wrappers. Includes a Comparative vocabulary of eight languages of Indonesia (Maluka), including Geser-Goram, Kur, Tarangan, and Watubela, pp. 108-114. One of the earliest works including sample vocabularies from these languages.

**1899:** [LILLY] *Etude sur les dialects néo-calédoniens, australiens et autres*, by Julien Bernier. Nouméa: Impr. calédonienne, 1899. viii, 210 p.; 22 cm. Contemporary quarter-calf and marbled paper over boards, spine lettered in gold on black panels, original front wrapper preserved. First edition. Bound with: *Les voyages des Javanais à Madagascar*, by Gabriel Ferrand. Paris: Impr. Nationale, 1910. 52 pp. Extract from *Journal Asiatique*; Mars-avril, 1910, pp. [281]-330. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes comparative vocabulary, thematically arranged and discussed, of various "dialects" [languages] of New Caledonia, including Canala [Xârâcùù], Houailou [Ajie], Wagap [Cemuhî], Gomen [Yuanga], Maré [Nengone], and several others, pp. [7]-196.

**1903:** [LILLY] *Zwei jahre unter den kannibalen der Salomo-inseln: Reiseerlebnisse und schilderungen von land und leuten*, by Carl Ribbe & Heinrich Kalbfus. Dresden-Blasewitz: H. Beyer, 1903. Original red cloth decorated in black and lettered in silver. vii, 352 p. incl. illus., plates. plates (part fold.) 3 fold. maps. 26 cm. "Sprache der Shortlands-Insulaner, kleines vokabularium in sechs dialekten der nördlichen Salomo-inseln und 68 wörter in 34 verschiedenen sprachen und dialekten der Süd-see, der papuanischen und der malayischen inseln": p. [181]-212. Includes comparative vocabulary of Shortlands (Mono)-Gieta Bougainville [Naasioi], Wella-La-Wella [unidentified: BM], Renonga [unidentified: BM], Simbo and Rubiana [Roviana], pp. 187-193, followed by 68 words in 34 different languages and dialects of the South Sea, Papua, and Malay Islands, as follow: Shortland Island (Mono), Gieta Bougainville [Naasioi], Wella-La-Wella [unidentified: BM], Renonga [unidentified: BM], Simbo, Rubiana [Roviana], Sekar, Karufa [Baruwai], Nufoor [Biak], Andai, Hattam [Hatam], Humboldbai [Tobati], Wamma [Wamma River area?; unidentified: BM], Wanumbai (Seltutti) [Seltutti is one of the Aru Islands; language unidentified, possibly Manombai: BM], Trangan [East or West Tarangan], Kei Island (Evar Island) [Kei], Goram [Geser-Gorom], Watubella [Watubela], Koor [Kur], Tijoor [probably Teor], Kilmuri [Kilmeri], Elpaputti [Elpaputi: two languages—Amahai and Nusa Laut], Batu Assa [language listed as on Seram Island; may be Bati], Atiao [unidentified: BM], Wahai [Saleman], Gorontalo, Tongan, Buru, Ternate, Sahu, Gamkonora, Gaane [Gane]/Kajoa [dialect of East Makian], Makian [probably East Makian], Malay, pp. 196-212.

[**ODUAL**] Onu Odual (the Odual language) is a poorly studied Central Delta language spoken by the Odual community in the Abua–Odual Local Government Area of Rivers State, Nigeria. Comson (1987: viii), citing the Rivers State of Nigeria Ministry of Economic Development and planning (1983), puts the population of Odual at 30,028. Speakers of the Odual language call themselves Ikpetemonu Odual, meaning "speakers of the Odual language". A speaker of this language is called Okpetemonu Odual. Odual is coordinate with other Central Delta languages such as Abuan, Kugbo, Mini, Obulom, Ogbia, Ogbogolo and Ogbroonuagum (Faraclas 1989:381) (WIKI).

Ethnologue: odu.

**1969:** see **1969a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**OGBIA**] Ogbia (AgBeya or Abaya) is the most popular language of the Central Delta languages of Nigeria, with over a quarter million speakers. Biblical Ma'gag. See also Babylonian/Shummerian kings list; Aga of Kish (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ogb. Alternate Names: Ogbinya.

**1969:** see **1969a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**OHLONE LANGUAGES**] The Ohlone languages, also known as Costanoan, are a small family of languages of the San Francisco Bay Area spoken by the Ohlone people. Along with the Miwok languages, they are members of the Utian language family. Costanoan comprises eight attested varieties: Awaswas, Chalon, Chochenyo (aka Chocheño), Karkin, Mutsun, Ramaytush, Rumsen, and Tamyen. The Costanoan languages were all extinct by the 1950s. However, today Mutsun, Chochenyo and Rumsen are being "revitalized" (relearned from saved records). Regarding the eight Costanoan branches, sources differ on if they were eight language dialects, or eight separate languages.

Ethnologue lists eight languages under the Miwok-Costanoan group.

[**OHLONE, NORTHERN**] See description for **OHLONE LANGUAGES.**

Ethnologue: cst. Alternate Names: "Costanoan" (pej.).

**1846:** see **10** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1952, 1955:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**OHLONE, SOUTHERN**] See description for **OHLONE LANGUAGES.**

Ethnologue: css. Alternate Names: "Costanoan" (pej.). Ethnologue considers Mutsun a dialect of Southern Ohlone.

**1862:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary or phrase book of the Mutsun language of Alta California*, by Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1862. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Vii, [9]-96 pp. First edition. Shea's Library of American Linguistics VIII. 100 copies printed (cf Sabin). Zaunmüller, col. 275. Includes Mutsun-Spanish vocabulary, edited from a manuscript of 1815. This copy with "Philological Society" inscribed in ink on the front cover. With small stamp indicating it was withdrawn from the library of King's College, London, inside front cover. First dictionary of Mutsun.

**1916:** [LILLYbm] [cover title] *The Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan based on the Vocabulary of De la Cuesta*, by J[ohn] Alden Mason. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1916. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [399]-472 [2]. First edition. Series: University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 11, No.7, March 9, 1916. Includes classified Mutsun-English list of stems (animals, plants, body parts, etc), pp. 427-440, Mutsun-English verbs, pp. 441-461, Mutsun-English adjectives, pp. 461-466, and others to p. 472.

"The [original] phrase book [of 1862] is at present almost inaccessible to the modern student, due to its faulty arrangement...Several years ago Dr. Kroeber had the majority of the phrases comprising the more important of the sentences copied to a card-index. I

have recently spent some time in working over the material thus secured, arranging cards according to stems... Since not all of the phrases were transferred to cards, this does not entirely exhaust all those in the original phrase-book. These are appended ... as reference for the examples" (Introduction).

"Mutsun (also known as San Juan Bautista Costanoan) is an Utian language that was spoken in Northern California. It was the primary language of a division of the Ohlone people living in the Mission San Juan Bautista area. Ascencion Solorsano amassed large amounts of language and cultural data specific to the Mutsun. The Spanish Franciscan missionary and linguist Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta wrote extensively about the language's grammar, and linguist John Peabody Harrington made very extensive notes on the language from Solorsano. Harrington's field notes formed the basis of the grammar of Mutsun written by Marc Okrand as a University of California dissertation in 1977, which to this day remains the only grammar ever written of any Costanoan language. Scholars from the U.S., Germany and the Netherlands have discussed methods that could facilitate the revitalization of Mutsun" (Wiki).

Reprinted **2012**: [IUW] *The Mutsun dialect of Costanoan based on the vocabulary of de la Cuesta*, by J. Alden Mason. Muenchen; Lincom Europa, 2012. pages 400-479; 24 cm. LINCOM Americana; 11. Includes index. Originally published 1916, in the series "American Archeology and Ethnology", vol. 11, no. 7, University of California Publications.

**1952, 1955**: see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**OJIBWA**] Ojibwe /ou'dzi:bwei/ (Ojibwa, Ojibway), also known as Chippewa or Otchipwe, is an Indigenous language of North America of the Algonquian language family. Ojibwe is characterized by a series of dialects that have local names and frequently local writing systems. There is no single dialect that is considered the most prestigious or most prominent, and no standard writing system that covers all dialects. The relative autonomy of the regional dialects of Ojibwe is associated with an absence of linguistic or political unity among Ojibwe-speaking groups.... While there is some variation in the classification of Ojibwe dialects, at a minimum the following are recognized, proceeding east to west: Algonquin, Eastern Ojibwe, Ottawa (Odawa), Western Ojibwe (Saulteaux), Oji-Cree (Severn Ojibwe), Northwestern Ojibwe, and Southwestern Ojibwe (Chippewa). The aggregated dialects of Ojibwe comprise the second most commonly spoken First Nations language in Canada (after Cree), and the fourth most widely spoken in the United States or Canada behind Navajo, the Inuit languages and Cree. Ojibwe is a relatively healthy indigenous language.... Because the dialects of Ojibwe are at least partly mutually intelligible, Ojibwe is usually considered to be a single language with a number of dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Ojibwa as a macro-language including seven separate languages: 1) Central Ojibwa [ojc]; 2) Chippewa [ciw] (United States); 3) Eastern Ojibwa [ojg]; 4) Northwestern Ojibwa [obj]; 5) Ottawa [otw]; 6) Severn Ojibwa [ojs]; 7) Western Ojibwa [ojw].

**1791**: see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1827:** [LILLYbm] *Sketches of a tour to the lakes, of the character and customs of the Chippeway Indians, and of incidents connected with the Treaty of Fond du Lac.* By Thomas L[orraine] McKenney [1785-1859].... Also, a vocabulary of the Algic, or Chippeway language, formed in part, and as far as it goes, upon the basis of one furnished by the Hon. Albert Gallatin. Baltimore: Fielding Lucas, jun'r., 1827.

Contemporary brown half-leather and marbled paper over boards, rebacked, with raised bands and red leather label, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] i-vii viii 9 10-493 494-496 with 29 plates. First edition. Includes English-Chippeway, pp. [487]-495. This copy with the bookplate of Anna L. Ward, dated in ink 1886. Anna L. Ward was co-author of *The cyclopaedia of practical quotations. English and Latin with an appendix* (Funk and Wagnalls, 1885).

"A classic work by the noted Indian commissioner, describing his travels among the Chippewa on the Great Lakes in 1826. "The author was for many years superintendent of Indian affairs at Washington, and was brought in constant association with the principal men of the nations and tribes which sent representatives to the seat of government. In this tour he formed a more intimate association with the great mass of the Indian population, and was able to present much valuable information regarding it" - Field. As a joint commissioner with Lewis Cass, McKenney negotiated a treaty at Fond du Lac with the Chippewa, Menominee and Winnebago tribes, which is described in this book. HOWES M132. SABIN 43407. FIELD 994. PILLING 2383." (William Reese Company description).

**1834:** [LILLYbm] *Sketch of grammar of the Chippeway language: to which is added a vocabulary of some of the most common words,* by John Summerfield, "alias Sahgahjew Agahbahweh.". Cazenovia [N.Y.]: J.F. Fairchild, 1834. Contemporary (original?) unprinted pink wrappers, hand-lettered in ink: "Chippeway | Grammar | 1834". Pp. [2] 1-3 4-35 36-38. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Ojibwa-English, pp. 25-35. First grammar and systematic vocabulary of the Ojibwa language.

"The following pages were written as an exercise for my leisure hours while attending the Oneida Conference Seminary during the past winter. As it is the first attempt that, to my knowledge, has ever been made to reduce the Chippeway language to any system, it cannot be expected to be otherwise than imperfect.... It has been printed at the request of my friends, by a fellow student, at his own suggestion and expense" (Advertisement).

**1853:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Otchipwe language, explained in English: this language is spoken by the Chippewa Indians, as also by the Ottawas, Potawatamis and Algonquins, with little difference, for the use of missionaries, and other persons living among the above mentioned Indians,* by the Rev. Frederic Baraga [1797-1868].

Cincinnati: Printed for Jos. A. Hemann, 1853. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 291(listing only second edition of 1878-1880). The Siebert copy. Presentation copy. Original cloth.

Second edition of part I of dictionary **1878:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *A Grammar and Dictionary of the Otchipwe Language,* by [Frederic] Baraga. Montreal: Beauchemin & Valois, 1879. Two volumes bound in one: *A Theoretical and Practical Grammar of the Otchipwe Language for the use of Missionaries and other persons living among the Indians,* by [Frederic] Baraga, A Second Edition, by a Missionary of the Oblates. Montreal: Beauchemin & Valois, 1878; and *A Dictionary of the Otchipwe Language explained in English. Part I. English-Otchipwe,* by [Frederic] Baraga, A

New Edition, by a Missionary of the Oblates. Montreal: Beauchemin & Valois, 1878. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] I-VII VIII-XI XII, 1-2 3-422 [8] 1 2-301 302. Second edition. Zaubmüller, col. 291. Spine with price of \$3.00. Rear cover states: "Notice to Subscribers concerning the second part of the Otchipwe Dictionary, that is, the 'Otchipwe-English.' We hope that will be able to publish it next winter, and send it to the subscribers.-In the meantime, we give presently all that is ready, 'the Grammar and English-Otchipwe Dictionary.' The Publishers. Montreal, June 1879." Zaubmüller, col. 291. The first edition of the grammar was published in Detroit in 1850; the dictionary was first published in Cincinnati in 1853.

"Our primary intention...in publishing this second edition of Bishop Baraga's Grammar and Dictionary, is to be of use to our Missionaries, especially those in Manitoba and Kiwatin, who are asking earnestly for those books, the first edition of which is completely out of print...Although this edition is a mere reprint of Bishop Baraga's work, without any pretension of correcting or enlarging it, nevertheless we have thought it proper to make a few alternations in it in order to save printing expenses" ("Remarks on this Second Edition"). "The Otchipwe language is spoken by a tribe of Indians called *Chippewa Indians*, which was once a numerous and powerful tribe. It is now reduced to the small number of about 15,000 individuals, who are scattered around Lake Superior, and far round in the inland, over a large tract of land" (Introduction).

First edition of part II of dictionary **1880**: [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Otchipwe language, explained in English. Part II. Otchipwe-English*, by R. R. Bishop [Frederic] Baraga [1797-1868]. A new edition, by a missionary of the Oblates [probably Père Albert Lacombe]. Montreal: Beauchemin & Valois, 1880. Zaubmüller 291. Pilling, Algonquin, p. 28. Includes Ojibwe-English, pp. [1]-422.

First copy: [LILLY] Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI-VIII, 1 2-422 [2]. Dated 1881 on front and spine of wrappers.

Second copy:[LILLY] Contemporary brown quarter-leather and maroon finely pebbled cloth over boards, lettered in gold on spine [partially detached], with pale orange endpapers. Pp. [4] I-V VI-VIII, 1 2-422 [4]. This is an ex-library copy, with an ink stamp on the title page from the "O[blates] M[issionary] I[nstitute?] Scolasticat St.-Joseph, Ottawa Est". A presentation copy from Père Albert Lacombe, who was probably the missionary who prepared this second edition, with his printed presentation slip glued to the half title: "Hommage | du | Rév. Père Alb. Lacombe, Ptre, O.M.I." and inscribed twice on the title page in ink: "Hommage du P.A. Lacombe" and "Hommage du P.A. Lacombe, O.M.I."

**1903**: [LILLYbm] *A Concise dictionary of the Ojibway Indian language compiled and abridged from larger editions by English and French authors. [Cover title] A cheap and concise dictionary of the Ojibway and English languages compiled for the use of the Ojibway Indians in two parts. Part I. English and Ojibway*. Toronto, Canada:

International Colportage Mission, 1903. Original purple wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-5 6-115 116. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Objjway, pp. [5]-115.

"This concise, cheap and simple Dictionary is prepared by the International Colportage Mission, to facilitate its work among the Ojibway Indians, who inhabit a wide stretch of territory extending about a thousand miles in a north-westerly direction from Windsor and Detroit. This is the sixth edition in various forms published by the above Mission for the benefit of the Ojibway Indians, designed to assist them in acquiring a better understanding of the English language and the Holy Scriptures" (Preface, dated 1903). "There have been previously five other editions of instructive books published for the use of the Ojibway Indians by the Colportage Mission. It is thought that this dictionary will be found as effectual for good as any of those formerly published. Their titles will be found in the list at the back" (inner front cover). The list indicates that none of the prior "editions" were dictionaries.

Second edition **1912**: [LILLYbm] *A cheap and concise dictionary in two parts Ojibway Indian language. Part I. English and Ojibway. Second Edition. Second Thousand. compiled and abridged from larger Editions by English and French authors.* Toronto, Ontario; Rochester, NY: International Colportage Mission, 1912. Original red wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-5 6-115 116. Second edition, second thousand. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Objjway, pp. [5]-115. Identical to previous edition, but with new cover and title page. Inner front cover now refers to "seven other editions of instructive books".

**1907**: [LILLY] *A cheap and concise dictionary in two parts Ojibway Indian language, second part Ojibway-English, compiled and abridged from larger Editions by English and French authors.* Toronto, Ontario; Rochester, NY: International Colportage Mission, 1907. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-5 6-177 178. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. "This is the seventh edition in various forms [NB: not dictionaries] published by the above Mission for the benefit of the Ojibway Indians, designed to assist them in acquiring a better understanding of the English language and the Holy Scriptures...Published in two parts, English-Ojibway and Ojibway-English. Price 60 cents per copy, mailing 2 cents extra" (Preface, dated 1907). "It is thought this dictionary will be found more effectual for good than those formerly published" (inner front cover).

**1907-1930**: see Vol. 18 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**OJIBWA, EASTERN**] Eastern Ojibwe (also known as Ojibway, Ojibwa) is a dialect of the Ojibwe language spoken north of Lake Ontario and east of Georgian Bay in Ontario, Canada. Eastern Ojibwe-speaking communities include Rama and Curve Lake. Ojibwe is an Algonquian language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ojg. Alternate Names: Ojibway, Ojibwe. Ethnologue considers Eastern Ojibwa a separate language.

**1957**: [LILLYbm] *Eastern Ojibwa. Grammatical Sketch, Text & Word List*, by Leonard Bloomfield. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, [1957]. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in copper; dust jacket reddish-brown, lettered in black. Pp. i-v vi-x xi-xii, 1-3 4-271 272. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Ojibwe-English,

pp. [231]-268. "The words, phrases and texts which are here described and presented were dictated for writing or recorded on phonograph disks during the summer of 1938 by Mr. Andrew Medler, of Walpole Island, Ontario. Mr. Medler was employed as informant by the University of Michigan in co-operation with the Linguistic Institute of the Linguistic Society of America.... Mr. Medler's dialect represents the southern and eastern type of Ojibwa.... Our record of the dialect is of course fragmentary" (Preface).

**1985:** [IUW] *Eastern Ojibwa-Chippewa-Ottawa dictionary*, by Richard A. Rhodes. Berlin; New York: Mouton, c1985 .liii, 623, 1 p.; 24 cm.

[**OKANAGAN**] Okanagan, or Colville-Okanagan, is a Salish language which arose among the indigenous peoples of the southern Interior Plateau region based primarily in the Okanagan River Basin and the Columbia River Basin in pre-colonial times in Canada and the United States. Following British, American, and Canadian colonization during the 1800s and the subsequent repression of all Salishan languages, the use of Colville-Okanagan declined drastically. Colville-Okanagan is highly endangered and is rarely learned as either a first or second language. There are about 150 deeply fluent speakers of Colville-Okanagan Salish, the majority of whom live in British Columbia. The language is currently moribund and has no deeply fluent speakers younger than 50 years of age. Colville-Okanagan is the second most spoken Salish language after Shuswap (Wiki).

Ethnologue: oka. Alternate Names: Colville-Okanagan, Nsyilxcen, Okanagan-Colville, Okanagon, Okanogan.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 7 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**OKINAWAN, CENTRAL**] Central Okinawan, or simply the Okinawan language (沖縄口/ウチナーグチ Uchinaaguchi [ʔuteina:gu̯t̚si]), is a Northern Ryukyuan language spoken primarily in the southern half of the island of Okinawa, as well as in the surrounding islands of Kerama, Kumejima, Tonaki, Aguni, and a number of smaller peripheral islands. Central Okinawan distinguishes itself from the speech of Northern Okinawa, which is classified independently as the Kunigami language. Both languages have been designated as endangered by the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger since its launch in February 2009. Though Okinawan encompasses a number of local dialects, the Shuri-Naha variant is generally recognized as the de facto standard, as it had been used as the official language of the Ryūkyū Kingdom since the reign of King Shō Shin (1477–1526). Within Japan, Okinawan is often not seen as a language unto itself but is referred to as the Okinawan dialect (沖縄方言 Okinawa hōgen?) or more specifically the Central and Southern Okinawan dialects (沖縄中南部諸方言 Okinawa Chūnanbu Sho hōgen?). Okinawan speakers are undergoing language shift as they switch to Japanese. Language use in Okinawa today is far from stable. Okinawans are assimilating to standard Japanese due to the similarity of the two languages, standardized education system, the expanding media, and expanding contact with mainlanders. Okinawan is still spoken by many older people. It is also kept alive in theaters featuring a local drama called uchinaa shibai, which depict local customs and manners (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ryu. Alternate Names: Luchu, Okinawan.

**1818:** [LILLY] *Account of a voyage of discovery to the west coast of Corea, and the great Loo-Choo Island; with an appendix, containing charts, and various hydrographical and scientific notices / by Captain Basil Hall; and A vocabulary of the Loo-Choo language /by H. J. Clifford.* London, J. Murray, 1818. xv, 222, cxxx, [72] p.: ill. (some col.), maps; 28 cm. Charles Boxer copy. Presentation copy from the author. Contemporary half-leather and marbled paper over boards.

**1895:** [LILLYby] *Essay in aid of a grammar and dictionary of the Luchuan language*, by Basil Hall Chamberlain. Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore: Kelly & Walsh; Tokyo: Z. P. Maryua & Co.; London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1895. Original tan wrappers lettered in black (rear wrapper lacking, front wrapper detached and chipped without loss of text, spine perished). Pp. [4] 1 2-272. First edition. Published by the Asiatic Society of Japan as a Supplement to Vol. XXIII of its Transactions. Zaunmüller, col. 262. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Includes Luchuan-English, pp. 121-267.

"A short vocabulary appended to Capt. Basil Hall's 'Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea and the great Loo-Choo Island' gave to the outer world the first sample of Luchuan speech. This was in 1818. But the seed thus sown fell on stony ground, and nothing further has been published on the subject in any European language during the seventy-seven years that have since elapsed. The only more recent work is a Japanese-Luchuan conversation book ... published...in 1880 by the prefectural authorities, with a view to aiding Luchuans in the acquisition of the speech of their Japanese masters. Its style, however, is universally condemned as stilted and incorrect. No grammar of Luchuan has been published in any language...Except possibly by some stray missionary, Luchuan is as little likely to be studied by persons unacquainted with Japanese as is Assyrian by any but professed Hebraists" (Introductory Remarks). First and only English dictionary of this language. Japanese-Ryukyu dictionaries have appeared in the twentieth century. Hall was Professor of Japanese and Philology at the Imperial University of Japan.

Ryukyu, also known as Luchuan, is the language spoken on the Ryukyu archipelago, a long chain of islands to the south of, and belonging to, Japan. "Luchu is noted for the production of particularly durable vermilion-coloured lacquer, which is much esteemed for table utensils in Japan... Professor Chamberlain states that the Luchuan language resembles the Japanese in about the same degree as Italian resembles French [and postulates that both Luchuan and modern Japanese descended from a common language]" (Encyclopedia Britannica, 13<sup>th</sup> ed.).

[**OKO-JUWOI**] The Juwoi language, Oko-Juwoi (also Junoi), is an extinct Great Andamanese language, of the Central group. It was spoken in the west central and southwest interior of Middle Andaman (Wiki),

Ethnologue: okj. Alternate Names: Junoi, Juwoi, Oku-Juwoi.

**1898:** see under **ANDAMANESE LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**OLD JAVANESE**] Old Javanese is the oldest phase of the Javanese language that was spoken in areas in what is now the eastern part of Central Java and the whole of East Java. While evidence of writing in Java dates to the Sanskrit "Tarumanegara inscription" of 450, the oldest example written entirely in Javanese, called the "Sukabumi

inscription", is dated March 25, 804. This inscription, located in the district of Pare in the Kediri Regency of East Java, is actually a copy of the original, dated some 120 years earlier; only this copy has been preserved. Its contents concern the construction of a dam for an irrigation canal near the river Śrī Hariñjing (nowadays Srinjing). This inscription is the last of its kind to be written using Pallava script; all consequent examples are written using Javanese script (Wiki).

Old Javanese is not included in Ethnologue.

**1923:** [LILLYbm] *Oudjavaansch-Nederlandsche Wordenlijst*, by H[endrik] H[erman] Juynboll. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1923. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. I-V VI-XI XII, I 2-685 686 [2]. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 233. Includes Kawi-Dutch, pp. [1]-680.

**1982:** [IUW] *Old Javanese-English dictionary*, by P.J. Zoetmulder with the collaboration of S.O. Robson. 's-Gravenhage: M. Nijhoff, 1982. 2 v. (xxxii, 2368 p.); 25 cm. At head of title: Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde. Bibliography: p. [xxiii]-xxxii.

[**OMATI**] Omati, or Mini, is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. The two varieties, Barikewa and Mouwase, are quite divergent (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Barikewa and Mouwase separate languages, and as of 2017 has retired Omati as a language name.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**ONA**] Ona (Aona), also known as Selk'nam (Shelknam), is a language that is spoken by the Selk'nam people in Isla Grande de Tierra del Fuego in southernmost South America. Part of the Chonan languages of Patagonia, Selk'nam is almost extinct, due both to the late 19th-century Selk'nam genocide by European immigrants, high fatalities due to disease, and disruption of traditional society. One source states that the last fluent native speakers died in the 1980s, but another claims that two speakers had survived into 2014 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ona. Alternate Names: Aona, Choon, Selknam, Shelknam.

**1915:** [IUW] *Los shelknam, indígenas de la Tierra del Fuego, sus tradiciones, costumbres y lengua por los misioneros salesianos*, by José María Beauvoir. Buenos Aires, Talleres gráficos de la compañía general de Fosforos, 1915. 1 p. l., [v]-x, 228 p. illus., plates, ports. 25 cm. Title vignette (portrait) Notes: Shelknam is the vernacular term by which the Onas call themselves. cf. p. [201] "Diccionario shelknam-castellano; Frasario shelknam, espécimen de 1400 frases con su versión castellana; Diccionario castellano-shelknam": p. [19]-167. "Gramatiquilla shelknam": p. [1]-17. "Vocabulario o catálogo de algunas voces de la lengua thehuelche [Tehuelche]": p. [183]-193. "Apuntes etnológicos-Onas": p. [201]-225.

[**ONGOTA**] Ongota (also known as Birale, Birayle) is a moribund language of southwest Ethiopia. UNESCO reported in 2012 that out of a total ethnic population of 115, only 12 elderly native speakers remained, the rest of their small village on the west bank of the Weito River having adopted the Tsamai language instead. The default word order is

subject–object–verb. The classification of the language is obscure (Sava & Tosco 2015) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bxe. Alternate Names: “Birale” (pej.), “Birelle” (pej.), Ifa, “Shanqilla” (pej.).

**2006:** [IUW] *Ongota; a decisive language in African prehistory*, by Harold C. Fleming. Wiesbaden; Harrassowitz, 2006. 214 p.; ill.; 25 cm. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Äthiopistische Forschungen; Bd. 64. "Appendix: English-Ongota Lexicon," pp. [173]-203. Includes bibliographical references (p. [205]-214). Includes extensive preliminary material relating to the history of the language.

[**ONOBASULU**] Onobasulu is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. Half of speakers are monolingual (Wiki).

Ethnologue: onn. Alternate Names: Onabasulu.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**ONTONG JAVA**] The Ontong Java language is a Polynesian language, spoken by about 2,400 people on Ontong Java Atoll (Luangiua Atoll) in the Solomon Islands (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ojev. Alternate Names: Leuangiua, Lord Howe, Luangiua, Luaniua.

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *A study of the Leuangiua Language*, by P[eter] A. Lanyon-Orgill. London: Luzac & Co., 1944. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-4 5-24. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Leuangiua [Ontong Java]-English, pp. 13-18, double-columned. This is the first separately published vocabulary of the language.

"The Leuangiua language is spoken in a large coral atoll lying to the north-east of the Solomon Islands.... 'It is made up of about one hundred small islands which surround a circular lagoon some forty miles long by twenty broad' [H. Ian Hogbin]. of this large number of islands only two are regularly inhabited, Leuangiua in the south-east and Pelau in the north-west... In 1893 the islands were incorporated into the German Empire but Woodford proclaimed them a British Protectorate in 1900....Leuangiua...has been subjected to a series of intense sociological and anthropological investigations. In contrast, its language has been all but ignored" (Introduction). Includes a detailed overview of all previous brief published wordlists.

[**ONIYON**] Basari, or Oniyan (Onian, Onëyan, Ayan, Biyan, Wo), is a Senegambian language of Senegal and Guinea spoken by traditional hunter-gatherers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bsc. Alternate Names: Ayan, Basari, Bassari, Biyan, Onëyan, Onian, Tenda Basari, Wo.

**1991:** see **1991d** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**OPAO**] Opao is a Trans–New Guinea language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: opo.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**ORANG SELETAR**] Orang Seletar (Slitar) is a language of sea nomads of the south coast of the Malay Peninsula. It is very close to Malay, and may be counted as a dialect of that language. The speaking population is unknown, but is likely in the range of a few thousand (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ors. Alternate Names: Orang Laut. "May be better considered a dialect of Malay [zlm]. Named after Seletar Island in Singapore from which they were removed in 1986."

**1960:** see under **SEKAK**.

[**ORIYA**] Odia /ə'di:ə/ or Oriya /ɒ'ri:ə/, is a language spoken by 3.2% of India's population. It is an Indo-Aryan language that is spoken mostly in eastern India, with around 40 million native speakers as of the year 2016 from the state of Odisha, adjoining regions of its neighboring states and by the largely migrated Odia population across India. It is the predominant language of the Indian state of Odisha, where native speakers make up 80% of the population, and also is spoken in parts of West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. Odia is one of the many official languages of India; it is the official language of Odisha and the second official language of Jharkhand. The language is also spoken by a sizable population of at least 10 million people in Chhattisgarh. Odia is the sixth Indian language to be designated a Classical Language in India on the basis of having a long literary history and not having borrowed extensively from other languages. The earliest known inscription in Odia dates back to the 10th century AD. (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Oriya a macro-language consisting of nine separate languages: 1) Bhatia [bgw]; 2) Bhunjia [bhu]; 3) Bodo Parja [bdv]; 4) Desiya [dso]; 5) Kupia [key]; 6) Odia [ory]; 7) Oriya, Adivasi [ort]; 8) Reli [rei]; 9) Sambalpuri [spv].

**1841-1842:** [LILLYbm] *An Oriya dictionary in three volumes. Vol. I, embracing an introductory grammar, and English and Oriya dictionary, and a list of official terms. Vol. II. An Oriya dictionary, with Oriya synonyms*, compiled by Amos Sutton & Bhobananund Niaya Alankar. Cuttack: Orissa Mission Press, 1841-42. Vol. I in original pebble-grain blue cloth over boards, paper label printed in black on spine; Vol. II in original brown muslin, spine mostly perished, label not preserved. pp. [2], 4, [2], 40, 248, 32; [2], ii, [300]. First and only edition. Vol. I contains the English-Oriya dictionary. Dictionary in Vol. II is in Oriya throughout. 2 copies in NUC; Zaubmüller, col. 292; not in Vancil.

**1873-1874:** [LILLY] *An English and Oriya dictionary, especially adapted to the use of European and native students and schools*, by Rev. William Miller. Calcutta: printed at the Orissa Mission Press, 1873. Bound with: *An Oriya and English dictionary, designed for the use of European and native students and schools*. Cattuch, 1874. First edition. 260 pp. Original dark blue cloth with printed paper label reading "Anglo-Oriya dictionary". Issued separately but often found together. Not in Vancil (but in the Cordell Collection). Not in Zaubmüller. No preface in either title.

**1963:** [LILLYbm] *The new dictionary (English-Oriya-English)*, by Satrugna Nath, revised by Girija Sankar Roy. Balubazar; Cuttack, [India]: Cuttack Trading Co., 1963. Original unlettered red cloth over boards. Pp. [4] 1 2-668. First edition. Includes English-Oriya-English, pp. [1]-668.

"With the new importance being attached to the study of English and the growing importance of our regional language, a dictionary which would place the common usages of both the languages before the students would be found really useful" (Foreword).

[**ORIIYA, ADIVASI**] Wiki redirects Adivasi Oriya to Odia, its preferred spelling for Oriya (see under Oriya for description).

Ethnologue: ort. Alternate Names: Adivasi, Adiwasi Oriya, Desiya, Kotia, Kotia Oriya, Kotiya, Tribal Oriya.

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Adiwasi Oriya Vocabulary*, compiled by Uwe Gustafsson. Madras: Summer Institute of Linguistics, South Asia, 1987. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in white. Pp. *i-iv v-xi xii*, 1-189 190. First edition. Summer Institute of Linguistics, South Asia, Publication No. 1. 1,000 copies printed. Includes English-Adiwasi Oriya, pp. 1-[190]. The author published an earlier dictionary, *An English-Kotia Oriya, Kotia Oriya-English glossary*, University Press, Tribhuvan University, 1974, which is also Adiwasi Oriya.

"The *English-Adiwasi Oriya Vocabulary* is a part of the *Adiwasi Oriya-Telugu-English Dictionary* which is due to be published in 1988. This Vocabulary has been published as a separate volume for wider distribution. It will be of value to government officials and officers, development workers and others who work among the tribals in Visakhapatnam District, A.P., India.... This Vocabulary contains over 9,000 entries. By no means are all the words and phrases of the Adiwasi Oriya language presented here. We have left out most of the flora and fauna words, as well as culturally-bound words....Our research on the Adiwasi Oriya language began in 1970, and so, too, the collection of words and phrases....The Adiwasi Oriya-speaking tribal people of India live in the border areas of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa states....This language is the tribal form of Oriya, the state language of Orissa. Formal Oriya, as taught in Orissa schools, and Adiwasi Oriya are not mutually intelligible. Adiwasi Oriya is an Indo-Aryan language and is the *lingua franca* of all the tribal people in several Blocks in Visakhapatnam District. In 1986 we conducted a survey of the entire language area and found that there are 100,000 mother tongue speakers of Adiwasi Oriya in Andhra Pradesh. There are almost certainly more than this number in Orissa. The dialect recorded here in that of Araku Valley, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh" (Introduction).

[**OROCH**] The Oroch language is spoken by the Oroch people in Siberia. It is a member of the northern group of the Tungusic languages and is closely related to the Nanai language and Udege language. It is spoken in the Khabarovsk Krai (Komsomolsky, Sovetskaya Gavan, and Ulchsky districts). The language is split into three dialects: Tuminsky, Khadinsky, and Hungarisky. At the beginning of the 21st century, a written form of the language was created (Wiki).

Ethnologue: oac. Alternate Names: Orochi.

**1978:** [IUW] *Orochskie teksty i slovar'* / [avtory-sostaviteli] V. A. Avrorinu. P. Lebedeva ; Akademiia nauk SSSR, Institut iazykoznaniiia. Leningrad : "Nauka," Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1978. 263 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in white and decorated in red. Text in Oroch with Russian translations. Includes Oroch-Russian dictionary, pp. 158-259. Bibliography: p. 260-[261].

**2008:** [IUW] Русско-орочский словарь : материалы по языку и традиционной культуре удэгейцев / В.К. Арсеньев. *Russko-orochskii slovar' : materialy po iazyku i traditsionnoi kul'ture udėgeitsev* / V.K. Arsen'ev. [Санкт-Петербург]: Филологический факультет Санкт-Петербургского гос. университета, 2008. [Sankt-Peterburg] : Filologicheskii fakul'tet Sankt-Peterburgskogo gos. universiteta, 2008. 492 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 260-[261]) and index. Russian-Oroch, Oroch-Russuab dictionary.

**2013:** [IUW] Лексика уйльта как историко-этнографический источник / Л.И. Миссонова. *Leksika uil'ta kak istoriko-ėtnograficheskii istochnik* / L.I. Missonova. Москва : Наука, 2013. Moskva : Nauka, 2013. 333 pages, 24 unnumbered pages of plates : illustrations (some color), maps ; 25 cm. Oroch-Russian dictionary.

[**OROKAIVA**] Orokaiva is a Papuan language spoken in the "tail" of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: okv. Alternate Names: Ehija, Etija.

**1930:** [IUW] *Orokaiva Society*, by Francis Edgar Williams. With an introduction by Sir Hubert Murray. London: Oxford university press, H. Milford, 1930. xxiii, 335 p. front., illus., xxxvi pl., fold. map. 23 cm. Library binding. Uniform series: Anthropology series; report no. 10. Notes: "The tenth published report of the Papuan government on anthropology" Includes brief Orokaiva-English "glossary", pp. [337]-340.

[**OROKO**] Oroko, also Bakundu-Balue or Balundu-Bima, is a poorly known Bantu dialect cluster spoken in Cameroon. Varieties are Kundu/Nkundu (Lokundu, Bakundu), Lue (Lolue, Balue), Mbonge, Ekombe, Londo (Londo ba Nanga; cf Londo), Londo ba Diko, Ngolo (Longolo; cf Ngolo dialect), Bima, Tanga (Lotanga, Batanga), and Koko (Lokoko, Bakoko: distinct from Bakoko language). Maho (2009) treats these as ten distinct languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bdu. Alternate Names: Bakundu, Bakundu-Balue, Oroko-East, Oroko-West.

**1971:** [IUW] *Sprichwörter der Kundu. (Kamerun)*, by Johannes Ittmann. Berlin, Akademie-Verl., 1971. 301 p. Original tan wrappers, lettered in red and black. 24 cm. Hendrix 997. Kunde [Oroko]-German, pp. 143-253, with German index, pp. 255-286.

"The material presented here was given to the staff of the Institute for African Studies in the year 1958. The author, Johannes Ittmann, who lived for many years as a missionary among the Bakundu, died in 1963 while working on his project. As a result, many open questions remained unclarified, and some mistakes or inconsistencies could not be avoided" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *The Londo Word: Its Phonological and Morphological Structure*, by Juliana Kuperus. Tervuren, Belgium: Musee Royal, 1985. Original wrappers. First edition. Pp. 239-276 is a Londo-English word list; pp. 277-318 is an English-Londo word list. Londo is a dialect of Oroko, a Bantu language of Cameroon.

[**OROKOLO**] Orokolo is a Trans-New Guinea language spoken in Papua New Guinea by about 50,000 people (2010) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: oro. Alternate Names: Bailala, Haira, Kaipi, Kairu-Kaura, Muro, Muro, Vailala, West Elema.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1986:** [IUW] *A comparative dictionary of Oroko, Gulf of Papua*, by Herbert A. Brown; with line illustrations by the author. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1986. xxi, 254 p.: ill., map, music; 25 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C, 0078-754X; no. 84.

[**OROMO, BORANA-ARSI-GUJI**] Borana, or Southern Oromo, is a variety of Oromo spoken in Southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya by the Borana people. Günther Schlee also notes that it is the native language of a number of related peoples, such as the Sakuye. Dialects are Borana proper (Boran, Borena), possibly Arsi (Arussi, Arusi), and Guji (Gujji, Jemjem) in Ethiopia, and in Kenya Karayu, Salale (Selale), Gabra (Gabbra, Gebra), and possibly Orma and Waata. The language is locally and commonly known as "afaan borana" i.e. the "borana language" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gax. Alternate Names: Afan Oromo, "Galla" (pej.), "Galligna" (pej.), "Gallinya" (pej.), Southern Oromo.

**1840:** [LILLY] *An imperfect outline of the elements of the Galla language*, by J. L. Krapf, preceded by a few remarks concerning the nation of the Gallas, and an evangelical mission among them, by C. W. Isenberg. London: Church Missionary Society, 1840. XIV, 16 pp. Later plain paper wrappers. First edition. With the bookplate of John Lawson. Includes scattered lists with vocabulary with English-Galla [Oromo].

1842: [LILLY] *Vocabulary of the Galla language*, by J[ohann] L[Ludwig]. Krapf (1810-1881). London: Church missionary society, 1842. 1 p. l., ii, 42 p. 18 cm. Contemporary brown unprinted cloth. Hendrix 619, Includes English-Galla vocabulary, pp. [1]-42, double column. The Humphrey Winterton copy with his bookplate.

**1844:** [LILLY] *Lexicon der Galla Sprache*, by Karl Tutschek (1815-1843), ed. By Lorenz Tutschek. München,: 1844. v. 23 cm. Hendrix 627 (vol. 1 only of the two volumes Hendrix indicates). This copy is the ownership signature of Edward Parker and inscribed: "To Mr E. Parker | from his | sincere admirer | L. Krapf | New Rabbai | Mombaz 4 March 1847." Ludwig Krapf was author of *Vocabulary of the Galla Language* (1842) (see above) and many other works.

**1845:** [LILLY] Tutschek, Charles. *A grammar of the Galla language [Translated from the German by M.J. Smead.] Edited by Lawrence Tutschek, M.D.* Munich: [Franz Wild], 1845.

**1892:** [LILLY] *Grammatica e dizionario della lingua oromonica (galla)*, by Ettore Viterbo (1852-1932). Milano: U. Hoepli, 1892. Two volumes. Original red cloth. First edition. Hendrix 630. Not in Zaunmüller. Presentation copy from the author to Professor Frank Praetorius. The Humphrey Winterton copy with his bookplate.

**1913:** [LILLYbm] *A Galla-English, English-Galla dictionary*, by E[dwin] C. Foot. Cambridge: the University Press, 1913. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold, with original cellophane wrapper. Pp. i-vi vii viii, 1 2-118 119-120. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 155 (listing New York edition of 1914). Hendrix 618. Reprinted by Gregg in 1968. Includes Galla-English, pp. [1]-58, and English-Galla, pp. [59]-115. This copy with the blind stamp of the Munger Africana Library on the title page.

"A book of this nature has been a long-felt want in the interest of travellers and others to facilitate direct dealings with the Gallas and to enable supervision to be kept over interpreters when made use of" (Note, John L. Harrington).

"When I first went to Abyssinia in 1907, my duties made it desirable that I should learn the Galla language. Dr. Krapf's Vocabulary, published in 1842, was out of print. I therefore began collecting from the natives such words as I could for my own use, till, in course of time, the work has assumed its present form.... I hope... to facilitate the better understanding of a most industrious, pastoral and agricultural people, who are also keen traders" (Preface). Second copy: LILLY, contemporary red quarter-leather, interleaved. This copy belonged to A. Werner of Newham College, with scatted annotations and additions in manuscript.

**1936:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabolario della lingua Oromonica (lingua Galla) in due parti, italiano-galla e galla-italiano. Seconde edizione*, by E[ttore]Viterbo. Milan: Ulrico Hoepli, 1936. Original dark red paper, lettered in black. Pp. [6] 1 2-105 106; <sup>2</sup> [2] 1 2-136 137-138. Second edition. Hendrix 631. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Italian-Galla, pp. [1]-105, and Galla-Italian, pp. <sup>2</sup> [1]-136. The first edition of this work was entitled *Gramatica e dizionario della lingua oromonica (galla)* (Milan, 1892). Edwin Foot published a Galla-English and English-Galla dictionary (Cambridge University Press, 1913) and New York 1914. Karl Tutschek published an English-German-Galla dictionary in Munich in 1844-45, two vols.

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *Boran vocabulary*, by G. H. Webb. Nairobi: Literacy Centre of Kenya, 1969. Original white wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-50 51-52. First edition. "For limited distribution only." Borana-English, thematically arranged, pp. 4-50.

"This vocabulary is a reprint of a mimeographed copy, dated August 1960, and has been made available for the purpose of research, criticism, review and private use only. It is sincerely regretted that our repeated efforts over a number of years, to trace Mr. C. A. Webb's whereabouts remained unrewarded....By making this vocabulary available to students, the Literacy Centre of Kenya has no other interests than to give a tribute to the author and a service to humanity" (Note, J. J. Dames). "Boran, which is basically the same language as the Gallinya spoken all over Ethiopia, is in common use without much variation all over the Northern Frontier District, where it is a truer lingua franca than Somali. No useful vocabulary seems to exist—a deficiency which I here attempt to remedy. This list of words was compiled in the first half of 1959, and had I gone on with it to the present [1960] I might have doubled its size, since Boran is an elaborate and richly-endowed language" (Introduction). Webb was District Commissioner, Moyale.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Dizionario Italiano-Borana*, by Bartolomeo Venturino. Marsabit, Kenya: Catholic Mission, 1976. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black, spine strengthened by Library of Congress with red quarter-cloth. 164 pp. First edition. Hendix 628. The author indicates in the preface that this volume is intended to be used together with his earlier Borana-Italian dictionary published in Bologna in 1973. An English dictionary of Borana was published in 1995 by Leus in Ethiopia.

"As a whole the dictionary is a unique mind of cultural and linguistic information about the little-known southern-most variety of Oromo" (Gragg, p. xv: see below).

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Oromo dictionary*, by Gene B. Gragg, with Terfa Kumsa and other Oromos. East Lansing, Mich.: African Studies Center, Michigan State University, in cooperation with Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, 1982. Original stiff red

wrappers, lettered in black, with black and red stylized outline of Africa on front cover. Pp. *i-iv* v-xxx, 1-462 463-466. First edition. Series: Monograph / Committee on Northeast African Studies 12. Includes Oromo-English, pp. 1-408, with "systematic index" classified Oromo-English, pp. [409]-462, with detailed bibliography of previous Oromo lexical material, pp. xxix-xxx. Includes a thorough discussion of this material, pp. xiv-xv, and a description of the construction of the present dictionary, pp. xvii-xviii.

"Both in terms of number of speakers and geographic extent, Oromo is certainly one of the five or six most important languages of Africa. More importantly, it is at this time probably the African language most deserving of a lengthy and solidly researched dictionary such as this one. Political developments since 1974 have resulted in the increasing use of Oromo in publishing and broadcasting in Ethiopia, a change in status for the language symbolized by the replacement of the misnomer 'Galla' by the self-name of speakers of the language, 'Oromo.'" It is not well known that speakers of this language occupy about a quarter of the territory of Kenya... and a large area of Somalia as well... This is a thorough and accurate dictionary.... There are approximately three thousand main entries. Sub-entries bring the total to well over six thousand words." (Foreword, "G.H.").

**1996:** [IUW] *Oromo newspaper reader, grammar sketch, and lexicon* / Yigazu Tucho, R. David Zorc, and Eleanor C. Barna. Kensington, MD; Dunwoody Press, 1996. xx, 386 p.; 24 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Includes bibliographical references (p. xi-xii). Includes 32 short texts in Oromo with English translations. "Oromo Lexicon," Oromo-English, pp. 178-386.

"This reader provides an intermediate student of Oromo with a variety of newspaper selections, complete with all grammatical and lexical information. It is intended for self study, but could as well be used in a classroom situation" (Preface).

[OSAGE] Osage /'ousədʒ/, /'ouserdʒ/ (Osage:Wazhazhe ie) is a Siouan language spoken by the Osage people of Oklahoma. The last native speaker, Lucille Roubedeaux, died in 2005. Osage is written using the Latin alphabet with diacritics. In 2006 the new Osage alphabet was created for it, which was included in Unicode version 9.0 in June 2016 in the Osage block (Wiki).

Ethnologue: osa. Alternate Names: Wazhazhe.

**1844:** [LILLY] *Voyage aux prairies osages, Louisiane et Missouri, 1839-40* / par Victor Tixier. Clermont-Ferrand: Perol; Paris: Roret, 1844. 260, [4] p., [4] leaves of plates: ill., music, ports.; 24 cm. "Glossaire Osage": p. [261-262]; "Air Osage" (1 plate of music) bound at end. References: Wagner-Camp (4th ed.), 114 Presentation copy from the author. Original worn wrappers.

**1932:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Osage Language*, by Francis La Flesche. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1932. Original wrappers. First edition. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology, Bulletin 109. Zauhmüller, col. 292.

"The author was the son of a former head chief of the Omaha tribe and, after being educated at a mission school, went to Washington D.C. and worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. In 1910, he became an ethnologist and worked for the Bureau of American Ethnology until he died, the year this dictionary was published" (bookseller's description: Ken Lopez). The Osage Indians lived originally in Missouri, but in 1812

were settled on the Osage Reservation in northeastern Oklahoma. The Osage language is of the Siouuan family. Only a few hundred speakers remain today.

[**OSHIWAMBO**] The Ovambo language or Oshiwambo is a dialect cluster spoken by the Ovambo people in Angola and northern Namibia, of which the written standards are Kwanyama and Ndonga. The native name for the language is Oshiwambo (also written "Oshivambo"), which is also used specifically for the Kwanyama and Ndonga dialects. Over half of the people in Namibia speak Oshiwambo, particularly the Ovambo people. The language is closely related to that of the Hereros and Himba, the Herero language (Otjiherero) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kua. Alternate Names: Cuanhama, Humba, Kuanjama, Kwancama, Kwanjama, Kwanyama, Ochikwanyama, Oshikuanjama, Oshikwanyama, Ovambo, Oxikuanyama, Wambo.

**1902:** [LILLY] *Elongifo loputu: Penqueño methodo de apprender Portuguez para o uso dos povos do Quanhama*, by Ernesto Lecomte. Cacando: Typographia da Missão, 1902. [34 pp. unnumbered]. 21.5 m. Original stapled wrappers [front wrapper lacking]. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Cf. Hendrix 909 (under Kwanyama, listing only second edition of 1935). Includes Portuguese-Oshiwambo in 46 numbered sections of words and phrases. First printed vocabulary of this language with Portuguese.

**1910:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der Ovambo-Sprache. Osikuanjama-Deutsch*, by Hermann Tönjes. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1910. Later blue quarter-cloth and blue paper over boards; spine with light blue paper label lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI-VII VIII-X, 1 2-271 272. First edition. Series: Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin Seminar für orientalischen Sprachen. Lehrbücher, Bd. 25. Zaubmüller, col. 293. Hendrix 913. Includes Ovambo [Oshiwambo]-German, pp. [1]-271. [Note: this volume has the feel of an unidentified reprint... but there is absolutely no printed indication of this, nor any list of a reprint on OCLC].

"The present Dictionary appears as a supplement to the recently published *Lehrbuch der Ovambosprache*. It was at first intended to issue the two together in one volume, but for various reasons this did not happen. Primarily it was the thought of the relatively high price that such a volume would cost that made issuing them separately seem preferable" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *English-Kwanyama Dictionary*, compiled by G. W. R. Tobias & B. H. C. Turvey. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1965. Hendrix 912. Hardbound without d.j. First edition.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *Kwanyama-English Dictionary*, compiled by B. H. C. Turvey. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1977. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Hendrix 915. These two volumes constitute the first English bi-lingual dictionary of this language (a German-Oshiwambo dictionary was published in 1910, see above).

**1992:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**OSSETIC**] Ossetian, also known as Ossete and Ossetic (endonym: Ирон æвзаг, Iron ævzag), is an Eastern Iranian language spoken in Ossetia, a region on the northern slopes of the Caucasus Mountains. It is a direct descendant of the Scythian, Sarmatian and Alanic languages. The Ossete area in Russia is known as North Ossetia-Alania, while the

area south of the border is referred to as South Ossetia, recognized by Russia, Nicaragua, Venezuela and Nauru as an independent state but by most of the rest of the international community as part of Georgia. Ossetian speakers number about 577,450, with 451,000 speakers in the Russian Federation recorded in the 2010 census... The first printed book in Ossetian appeared in 1798. The first newspaper, Iron Gazet, appeared on July 23, 1906 in Vladikavkaz. While Ossetian is the official language in both South and North Ossetia (along with Russian), its official use is limited to publishing new laws in Ossetian newspapers. There is a monthly magazine Max dug (Max дуг, "Our era"), mostly devoted to contemporary Ossetian fiction and poetry. Ossetian is taught in secondary schools for all pupils. Native Ossetian speakers also take courses in Ossetian literature. The first Ossetian language bible was published in 2010 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: oss. Alternate Names: Osetin, Ossetian.

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *Osetinsko-russkii slovar: 20000 slov*, by A.M. Kasaev.

Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1952. Original dark green cloth over boards, decorated and lettered in blind and gold. 540 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 292. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge, with original invoice for the book loosely inserted, giving Hodge's address as the Foreign Services Institute, Dept. of State, Washington, D,C. This is the first true dictionary of Ossetic-Russian. There was a Russian-Ossetic dictionary published by the same author in Moscow in 1950, preceded by a two-way Russian vocabulary by Shegren in 1844 (also published in German). There does not appear to be a dictionary of this language in English.

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Istoriko-etimologicheskii slovar osetinskogo iazyka. Tom. 1: A-K*, by V. I. Abaev. Moscow: Izd. Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in blind and gold. Pp. 1-5 6-655 656, with errata sheet tipped in at end. First edition. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. The full dictionary consists of four volumes, with publication completed in 1989.

[**OTOMACO**] Otomaco is an extinct language of the Amazon (Wiki)

Ethnologue does not include this extinct languages.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**OTOMI LANGUAGES**] Otomi (/ˌoʊtəˈmiː/; Spanish: Otomí Spanish: [otoˈmi]) is a group of closely related indigenous languages of Mexico, spoken by approximately 240,000 indigenous Otomi people in the central altiplano region of Mexico. It belongs to the Oto-Pamean branch of the Oto-Manguean language family. It is a dialect continuum of closely related languages, because many of the varieties are not mutually intelligible. The word Hñähñu [hɲãhɲú] has been proposed as an endonym, but since it represents the usage of a single dialect it has not gained wide currency. Linguists have classified the modern dialects into three dialect areas: the Northwestern dialects spoken in Querétaro, Hidalgo and Guanajuato; the Southwestern dialects spoken in the State of Mexico; and the Eastern dialects spoken in the highlands of Veracruz, Puebla, and eastern Hidalgo and in villages in Tlaxcala and Mexico states.... After the Spanish conquest Otomi became a written language when friars taught the Otomi to write the language using the Latin script; the written language of the colonial period is often called Classical Otomi. Several codices and grammars were composed in Classical Otomi. A negative stereotype of the

Otomi promoted by the Nahuas and perpetuated by the Spanish resulted in a loss of status for the Otomi, who began to abandon their language in favor of Spanish. The attitude of the larger world toward the Otomi language began to change in 2003 when Otomi was granted recognition as a national language under Mexican law together with 61 other indigenous languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Otomi a macro-language including the following nine separate languages: 1) Otomi, Eastern Highland [otm]; 2) Otomí, Estado de México [ots]; 3) Otomi, Ixtenco [otz]; 4) Otomi, Mezquital [ote]; 5) Otomi, Querétaro [otq]; 6) Otomi, Temoaya [ott]; 7) Otomi, Tenango [otn]; 8) Otomi, Texcatepec [otx]; 9) Otomi, Tilapa [otl].

**1767:** [LILLY] *Reglas de orthographia, diccionario, y arte del idioma othomi*, by Luis Neve y Molina. Mexico: Impr. de la Bibliotheca mexicana, 1767. 12 p. l., 160 p. front. 15 cm. 19<sup>th</sup>-century half-leather and marbled paper over boards. First edition. Includes Spanish-Othomi [Otomi] “dictionary,” pp. 13-96.

Second edition **1863:** [LILLY] *Reglas de ortografia, diccionario y arte del idioma othomi: breve instruccion para los principiantes*, by Luis Neve y Molina. Mexico: Tip. de M. Villanueva, 1863. 254, [2] p. 14 cm.

Twentieth-century red cloth, library binding. Second edition, re-set.

Includes Spanish-Othomi [Otomi] “dictionary,” pp. 45-154. This copy was a duplicate from the Newberry.

**1826:** [LILLY] *Catecismo y declaracion de la doctrina cristiana en lengua otomí, con un vocabulario del mismo idioma*, by Joaquín López Yepes. Mexico [Mexico]: Impreso en la oficina de A. Valdés, 1826. 254, [2] p. 20 cm. Contemporary vellum over light boards. Includes Spanish-Otomi vocabulary, pp. 93-254. Zaubmüller 293.

**1841:** [LILLY] *Grammatica ragionata della lingua otomí con un vocabolario spanuolo-italinao-otomí*, del Conte Enea Silvio Vincenzo Piccolomini. Roma: Nella Tipografia di Propaganda Fide, 1841. 82, [1] p.; 21 cm. From the library of Breon Mitchell. In printed wrappers, with edges untrimmed.

**1893:** [LILLY] *Luces del otomi ó, Gramática del idioma que hablan los indios otomíes en la Republica Mexicana*, by Eustquio Buelna [1830-1907]. Mexico: Imprenta del Gobierno Federal, 1893. ix, [1], 303 p. Later simple brown cloth lettered on spine in gold. Title page loose. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes copious lists, Spanish-Otomi and Otomi-Spanish.

[**OTOMI, IXTENCO**] Ixtenco Otomi, also known as Tlaxcala Otomi, is a native American language spoken in the town of San Juan Bautista Ixtenco in the state of Tlaxcala, Mexico. It has been classified as Eastern Otomi by Lastra (2006). Lastra considers Ixtenco Otomí to be a very conservative dialect. In Tlaxcala, Otomí was also formerly spoken in nearby Huamantla, located to the north (Carrasco 1950). To the east, it was spoken in Nopaluca, San Salvador el Seco, and Cuapiaxtla. Some families from Ixtenco have migrated to Máximo Serdán in Rafael Lara Grajales, Puebla (Lastra 1998) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: otz. Alternate Names: Otomí de Ixtenco, Southeastern Otomí, Yühmu.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *El otomi de Ixtenco*, by Yolanda Lastra. Mexico, D.F.: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas,

1997. Original green wrappers, lettered in black, with colored illustration on front cover. Pp. 1-9 10-452 453-454. First edition. 500 copies. Spanish-Otomi, pp. [271]-403, and Otomi-Spanish, pp. 405-439.

"The Otomi of Ixtenco is an isolate Otomi, spoken only in this village of Tlaxcala, around which there are no other Otomi speakers, with the exception of Maximo Serdan, in the municipality of Rafael Lara Grajales, Puebla, which has a few families that have emigrated from Ixtenco" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**[OTOMI, MEZQUITAL]** Mezquital Otomi (Otomí del Valle del Mezquital). The autonym is Hñahñu. It is spoken in the state of Hidalgo, especially in the Mezquital Valley, by 100,000 people. There are also some migrant worker expatriates in the United States in the states of Texas (270), Oklahoma (230), and North Carolina (100). A dictionary and grammar of the language have been published (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ote. Alternate Names: Hñahñu, Otomí del Valle del Mezquital.

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Castellano-Otomi - Otomi-Castellano*.

Itzmiquilpan, Mexico: Ediciones del Patrimonio Indígena del Valle del Mezquital y del Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1956. Original cream-colored wrappers, lettered and illustrated in brown. 286 pp. First edition. Cuadernos del Valle del Mezquital, Vol. 1, No. 1.

**[OTTAWA]** Ottawa (or Odawa) is a dialect of the Ojibwe language, spoken by the Ottawa people in southern Ontario in Canada, and northern Michigan in the United States. Descendants of migrant Ottawa speakers live in Kansas and Oklahoma. The first recorded meeting of Ottawa speakers and Europeans occurred in 1615 when a party of Ottawas encountered explorer Samuel de Champlain on the north shore of Georgian Bay. Ottawa is written in an alphabetic system using Latin letters, and is known to its speakers as Nishnaabemwin "speaking the native language" or Daawaamwin "speaking Ottawa"... Ottawa speakers are concerned that their language is endangered as the use of English increases and the number of fluent speakers declines. Language revitalization efforts include second language learning in primary and secondary schools (Wiki).

Ethnologue: otw. Alternate Names: Odawa, Ojibway, Ojibwe. Ethnologue considers Ottawa a separate language.

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary English-Ottawa Ottawa-English*, by Charles E. Dawes. Oklahoma: Charles E. Dawes, 1982. Original gold paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [3] a-e, 1-70 71-72. First edition. Includes English-Ottawa, pp. 1-33, and Ottawa-English, pp. 35-65. This copy signed on the title page by the author, including his Indian name.

"This book is a compilation of words spoken by the Ottawa Indians of Oklahoma. No other claim is made for it. Source data included the original handwritten list of words with notes and the Ottawa naming book left to me by the late Clarence E. King, Sr. who, at the time of his death, was the Chief of the Ottawa Tribe. Other sources were letters and notes, by the author, gathered from conversations with various tribal elders.... Conversational tests have also been made with the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians and the Cross River Band of Ottawas in Northern Michigan. Although conversation is possible there is some difficulty due in large part to geographical

influences much the same as the Northern and Southern dialects in spoken English" (Foreword).

**1985:** see under **OJIBWA, EASTERN**.

[**PAAKANTYI**] The Paakantyi language... is part of the Pama–Nyungan languages Sprachbund, and one of the three major Aboriginal language groups for the Aboriginal people of present-day Broken Hill Region [of Australia]. The name of the language refers to the Paaka (Darling River), with the suffix -ntyi, meaning 'belonging to'. The name Paakantyi therefore simply means the River People. Etymologically the suffix -kali has been attributed as meaning 'people', and is incorporated in numerous group names in the nearby area, including Pantyikali (Creek people), Bulali (Hill people) and Thangkakali (Wiki).

Ethnologue: drl. Alternate Names: Baagandji, Bagandji, Darling, Kula, Paakanti, Paakintyi, Southern Baagandji.

**1993:** [LILLY] *Paakantyi dictionary*, by Luise A. Hercus. Canberra: [the author], c1993. [5], 2-146 p., [11] leaves of plates: ill., map; 29 cm. In original blue illustrated wrappers.. Notes: "Produced with the assistance of the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies"--t.p., verso. First dictionary of this language.

[**PACOH**] The Pacoh language is a member of the Katuic language group, a part of the Eastern Mon–Khmer linguistic branch. Most Pacoh speakers live in central Laos and central Vietnam. Pacoh is undergoing substantial change, influenced by the Vietnamese. Alternative names are Paco, Pokoh, Bo River Van Kieu. Its dialects are Pahi (Ba-Hi). They are officially classified by the Vietnamese government as Ta'Oï (Tà Ôi) people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pac. Alternate Names: Bo River Van Kieu, Paco, Pokoh.

An on-line dictionary of Pacoh may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1996:** see under **KATUIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**PÁEZ**] Páez (also Paez, Paes; the autonym Nasa Yuwe 'Nasa language' is becoming increasingly used) is a language isolate of Colombia spoken by the Páez people. Ethnologue estimates 71,400 to 83,300 speakers, including 40,000 monolingual, out of an ethnic population of 140,000. It is spoken by the second largest Colombian indigenous community, the Páez, in the north of the Cauca Department, in southwestern Colombia. However, the people had to move to other departments of Colombia like Huila, Tolima and Valle del Cauca (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pbb. Alternate Names: Nasa Yuwe, Paes.

**1877:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario Paez-Castellano, catecismo, nociones gramaticales i dos platicas...cura de Talaga, con adiciones, correcciones i un Vocabulario Castellano-Paez por Ezequiel Uricoechea*. Eugenio del Castillo I Orosco. Paris: Maisonneuve, 1877. First edition, 8vo, pp. xxiv, 123, [1]; original brown paper wrappers. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with Newberry release stamp on inside front cover. Issued as no. 2 in the publisher's Collection Linguistique Americaine series. Palau 48352. Spanish-Páez, pp. [1]-36, Páez-Spanish, pp. [37]-89.

[**PADOE**] Padoe is an Austronesian language of the Celebic branch. It was traditionally spoken in the rolling plains south of Lake Matano in South Sulawesi province. In the 1950s a portion of the Padoe-speaking population fled to Central Sulawesi to escape the ravages of the Darul Islam / Tentara Islam Indonesia (DI/TII) revolt. In 1991 it was estimated there were 5,000 speakers of Padoe in all locations (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pdo. Alternate Names: Alalao, Mori, Pado-e, Padoé, South Mori.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**PAGU**] Pagu, named after one of its dialects, is a Papuan Halmahera language of Indonesia. Kao dialect is divergent (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pgu. Alternate Names: Pago, Pagoe.

**1916:** [LILLY] *Woordenlijst van het Pagoe op Noord-Halmahera*, by G. J. Ellen. 's-Gravenhage: Býdr. TLV., 1916. p. 67-232; 24 cm. Offprint in publisher's original wrappers with later [?] red cloth spine. Pagu-Dutch-Tobelo vocabulary, pp. 67-102; separate title page for Modòle vocabulary, PModòle-Dutch-Tobelo, pp. 105-139.

[**PAIUTE, NORTHERN**] Northern Paiute /'pa:u:t/, also known as Numu and Paviotso, is a Western Numic language of the Uto-Aztecan family, which according to Marianne Mithun had around 500 fluent speakers in 1994. Ethnologue reported the number of speakers in 1999 as 1,631. It is closely related to the Mono language. In 2005, the Northwest Indian Language Institute of the University of Oregon formed a partnership to teach Northern Paiute and Kiksht in the Warm Springs Indian Reservation schools. In 2013, Washoe County, Nevada became the first school district in Nevada to offer Northern Paiute classes, offering an elective course in the language at Spanish Springs High School. Classes have also been taught at Reed High School in Sparks, Nevada. Elder Ralph Burns of the Pyramid Lake Paiute Reservation worked with University of Nevada, Reno linguist Catherine Fowler to help develop a spelling system. The alphabet uses 19 letters. They have also developed "a language-learning book, "Numa Yadooape," and a series of computer disks of language lessons (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pao. Alternate Names: Paviotso.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 15 under **IDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**PAIWAN**] Paiwan is a native language of Taiwan, spoken by the Paiwan people, one tribe of the Taiwanese aborigines. Paiwan is a Formosan language of the Austronesian language family. The number of speakers is estimated to be 66,000 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pwn. Alternate Names: Butanglu, Kadas, Kale-Whan, Kapiangan, Katausan, Li-Li-Sha, Paiuan, Payowan, Samobi, Samohai, Saprek, Stimul, Tamari.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1982:** [IUW] *Paiwan dictionary*, by Raleigh Ferrell. Canberra, Australia: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1982. x, 503 p.; 26 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C; no. 73

[**PAK-TONG**] Pak-Tong (or Tong-Pak) is an Oceanic language of the Pak and Tong islands of Manus Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pkg. Alternate Names: Tong-Pak.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**PALAIHNIHAN LANGUAGES**] Palaihnihan (also Palaihnih) is a language family of northeastern California. It consists of two closely related languages: Atsugewi (†) and Achumawi (also known as Achomawi, Pit River Indian) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: Achumawi: acv, Atsugewi: atw.

[**PALAUAN**] Palauan (a tekoi er a Belau) is one of the two official languages of the Republic of Palau, the other being English. It is a member of the Austronesian family of languages, and is one of only two indigenous languages in Micronesia that is not part of the Oceanic branch of that family, the other being Chamorro (see Dempwolff 1934, Blust 1977, Jackson 1986, and Zobel 2002). Most researchers agree that Palauan and Chamorro are instead outliers on the Sunda-Sulawesi branch of the Austronesian language family, though it has been claimed that Palauan constitutes a possibly independent branch of the Malayo-Polynesian languages (Dyen 1965). The Palauan language is widely used in day-to-day life in Palau (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pau. Alternate Names: Belauan, Palau.

**1788:** [LILLYbm] *An account of the Pelew Islands, situated in the Western part of the Pacific Ocean, composed from the journals and communications of Captain Henry Wilson and some of his officers who, in August 1783, were there shipwrecked in the Antelope, a packet belonging to the honourable East India Company*, by George Keate. London: Printed for W. Nicoll, 1788. Pp. ii-v vi-xxvii xxviii, 1 2-378 379-380; frontispiece portrait, folding map, and one other folding plate, & 14 other engravings. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. With pencil ownership signature of Aubrey J. Toppin on rear inner cover, with his pencilled notes identifying some members of the voyage. Toppin wrote the chapters on British pottery and porcelain for the National Museum of Ireland's *General guide to the art collections. Part 7. Pottery and porcelain* (Dublin: H.M. Stationery Office, 1904,1907). Includes Palauan-English vocabulary, pp. 365-378. Deals with the Pacific Pelew islands (Palau), culture, people, architecture, weaponry, domestic implements, religion, ceremonies, and contains the first published vocabulary of the language.

French translation **1788a:** [LILLYbm] *Relation des îles Pelew, situées dans la partie occidentale de l'océan Pacifique, composée sur les journaux et les communications du capitaine Henri Wilson et de quelques-uns de ses officiers, qui, en août mil sept cent quatre-vingt-trois, y ont fait naufrage sur l'Antelope, paquebot de la Compagnie des Indes orientales*, by George Keate, trans. from the English. Two vols. Paris: Le Jay; Maradan, 1788. Contemporary (original?) paper over boards, with handwritten ink labels (worn and chipped). Pp. [Vol. 1] [4] 1 2-280 281-282; [Vol. 2] [4] 1 2-274 275-280, front., several folding plates, ports., fold. map. First French edition. Includes Palau-French, pp. [251]-269 (translated from the Palau-English of the original). "The French translation has been attributed to Mirabeau." - Dictionary of National Biography. "In 1792 a French translation, varying but slightly from this edition, was published at Utrecht with title: *Relation de séjour des Anglais ... aux îles Pelew.*" First

published vocabulary of Palau in French. The first Spanish language edition of the work appeared in 1805 in Madrid, but did not include the vocabulary.

**1980:** [IUW] *Words of the lagoon: fishing and marine lore in the Palau District of Micronesia*, by R. E. Johannes. Berkeley: University of California Press, c1981. xiv, 245 p., [4] leaves of plates: ill.; 26 cm. Contains glossaries of Palauan and Tobian words. Includes index. Bibliography: p. 207-223.

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *New Palauan-English Dictionary*, by Lewis S. Josephs. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1990. Original tan cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in green. Pp. [2] *i-iv v-li lii, 1-2 3-497 498*. First edition. Series: PALI Languages Texts: Micronesia. Includes Palauan-English, pp. 3-350, and an English-Palauan finder list, pp. 353-497. This is the first true dictionary of Palauan.

"The work upon which the present dictionary is based is Fr. Edwin McManus' "Word List and Grammar Notes-Palauan-English and English-Palauan." It first appeared in 1955 in Koror, Palau, where it was mimeographed and distributed on a very limited scale. The 1955 edition incorporated revisions solicited through several preliminary versions shown to interested Palauans and Americans. [Further details on preliminary versions are given]" (Preface).

[**PALAUNG**] Palaung, or in Chinese De'ang, is a Mon–Khmer dialect cluster spoken by over half a million people in Burma (Shan State) and neighboring countries. The Palaung people are divided into Palé, Rumai, and Shwe, and each of these has their own language. The Riang languages are reported to be unintelligible or only understood with great difficulty by native speakers of the other Palaung languages. A total number of speakers is uncertain; there were 150,000 Shwe speakers in 1982, 272,000 Ruching (Palé) speakers in 2000, and 139,000 Rumai speakers at an unrecorded date (Wiki).

Ethnologue list three separate languages under the heading Palaung: 1) Palaung, Ruching [pce]; 2) Palaung, Rumai [rbb]; 3) Palaung, Shwe [pll].

**1931:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of English-Palaung and Palaung-English*, by Mrs. Leslie [Mary Lewis Harper] Milne. Rangoon: Government Printing and Stationery, Burma, 1931. Original tan cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [6] *i ii-x, [English-Palaung] 1 2-383 384; [Palaung-English] i-iii iv-v vi, [1]-290*. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Milne had previously published *An Elementary Palaung Grammar* (Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1921). First dictionary of the language.

"This dictionary is the first printed word-book of the Palaung language. The words were gathered from the speech of the Palaungs of Namhsan, the capital of Tawngpeng, in the Northern Shan States of Burma, and the sentences from actual conversation and from their folk-tales" (Introduction).

[**PALULA**] Palula (also spelled Phalura, Palola, Phalulo, and also known as Ashreti (Acharêta') or Dangarikwar, the name used by Khowar speakers), is a Dardic language spoken by approximately 10,000 people in the valleys of Ashret and Biori, as well as in the village Puri (also Purigal) in the Shishi valley, and at least by a portion of the population in the village Kalkatak, in the Chitral District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. A related variety of this language is spoken in the village Sau in Afghanistan, and another closely related variety in the village Khalkot in Dir District.

Palula is pronounced as /paaluulaá/, with three long vowels and a rising pitch on the final syllable. The Palula language has been documented by George Morgenstierne (1926, 1941), Kendall Decker (1992), Henrik Liljegren (2008, 2009, 2010), and Henrik Liljegren & Naseem Haider (2009, 2011). It is classified as a Dardic Language but this is more of a geographical classification than a linguistic one. In 2004, Anjuman-e-taraqqi-e-Palula, the Society for the promotion of Palula, was founded by people in the Palula community to promote the continued use of their language and to encourage research and documentation of their language, history and culture (Wiki).

Ethnologue: phl. Alternate Names: Biyori, Dangarikwar, Palola, Phalulo, Phalura.

**1941:** [LILLYbm] *Notes on Phalāra, an unknown Dardic language of Chitral*, by Georg Morgenstierne. Oslo: Jacob Dybwad, 1941. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-7 8-53 54 [2]. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. *Skrifter utgitt av det Norske Videnskaps-Akademi i Oslo. II, Hist.-Filos. Klasse*; 1940, no. 5. Includes Phalura-English vocabulary, pp. 26-53. This is the first published vocabulary of the language.

"Lower Chitral is one of the most polyglott regions in Asia. Here, within an area of some 3000 square kilometres, no less than ten distinct languages are spoken. About most of them we possess some information, but two Dardic dialects, Phalura and Dameli, were until recently completely unknown... No specimen of [Phalura] is ...given in the LSI, and during my stay in Chitral in 1929 I therefore endeavored to collect some information about it.... The number of speakers of Phalura in Chitral scarcely exceeds 800-1000.... Although Phalura is closely related to, and probably an offshoot of, Shina, it must, however, have branched off at a considerably earlier date" (Introduction).

**[PAME, NORTHERN]** The Pame language is an indigenous language of Mexico spoken by around 10,000 Pame people in the state of San Luis Potosí. The Pame language belongs to the Oto-Pamean branch of the Oto-manguanean language family. The Ethnologue counts two living varieties of Pame both spoken in the state of San Luis Potosí: Central Pame spoken in the town of Santa María Acapulco, and Northern Pame spoken in communities from the north of Río Verde to the border with Tamaulipas. The third variety, Southern Pame, was last described in the mid 20th century, is assumed to be extinct, and is very sparsely documented. It was spoken in Jiliapan, Hidalgo and Pacula, Querétaro.

Ethnologue: pmq. Alternate Names: Pame del Norte, Xi'iuy.

**1951:** see under **CHICHIMECA, JONAZ**.

**[PAME, SOUTHERN]** The Pame language is an indigenous language of Mexico spoken by around 10,000 Pame people in the state of San Luis Potosí. The Pame language belongs to the Oto-Pamean branch of the Oto-manguanean language family. The Ethnologue counts two living varieties of Pame both spoken in the state of San Luis Potosí: Central Pame spoken in the town of Santa María Acapulco, and Northern Pame spoken in communities from the north of Río Verde to the border with Tamaulipas. The third variety, Southern Pame, was last described in the mid 20th century, is assumed to be extinct, and is very sparsely documented. It was spoken in Jiliapan, Hidalgo and Pacula, Querétaro.

Ethnologue: pmz.

**1951:** see under **CHICHIMECA, JONAZ.**

[**PAMONA**] Pamona (also Poso or Baree) is a language spoken in Central and South Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is part of the northern group of the Kaili–Pamona languages. Dialects; Laiwonu (Iba), Pamona (Poso), Rapangkaka (Aria), Taa (Topotaa, Wana), Tobau (Bare'e, Tobalo, Tobao), Tokondindi, Tomoni, Topada (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pmf. Alternate Names: Baree, Bare'e, Poso.

**1894:** [LILLYbm] *Woordenlijst van de Bareë-Taal, gesproken door de Alfoeren van Centraal Celebes beoosten de rivier van Poso, benevens de Topebato-Alfoeren bewesten genoemde rivier*, by Alb[ertus] C[hristiaan]Kruyt. 'S-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1894. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1 2-122 123-124. Cover title only. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Baree-Dutch, pp. 5-87, and Dutch-Baree, pp. [89]-117. First published vocabulary of the language. A full-length Baree-Dutch dictionary was published in 1928 by Nicolaus Adriana (see following entry).

**1928:** [LILLYbm] *Bare'e-Nederlandsch woordenboek:met Nederlandsch-Bare'e register*, by N[icolaus] Adriani [1865-1926]. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1928. Original black cloth over boards, decorated in blind, with spine lettered in gold. (Upper right-hand corner of free endpaper excised). Pp. I-VII VIII-XV XVI, 1 2-1074 1075-1076. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. "Uitgegeven door het Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen." Includes Baree-Dutch, pp. [1]-984, additions and corrections, pp. [285]-994, and a Dutch-Baree index, pp. [995]-1074. First full dictionary of the language. The printed dedication of the book is to "Dr. Alb. C. Kruyt [see entry above], missionary-teacher of the N.Z.G. in Middle Celebes, the first man to declare Evangelism in the Baree language, in friendship and gratitude".

[**PAMPANGAN**] The Pampangan language or Kapampangan /kɑ:pəm'pɑ:ŋən, kəpəm'pæŋən/ is one of the major languages of the Philippines. It is the language spoken in the province of Pampanga, most parts of the province of Tarlac, and some parts of Bataan, Bulacan and Nueva Ecija. Kapampangan is also understood in some municipalities of Bulacan and Nueva Ecija and by the Aitas or Aeta of Zambales. The language is also called Pampango, and honorifically in the Kapampangan language: Amánung Sísuan, meaning "breastfed/nurtured language" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pam. Alternate Names: Kapampangan, Pampango, Pampangueño.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Kapampangan Dictionary*, by Michael L. Forman. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1971. Original stiff green wrappers, lettered in shades of green, white and gray. 246 pp. First edition. PALI Language Texts: Philippines. Kapampangan-English only. This is the "first approximation of a Kapampangan lexicon." "Kapampangan is an Austronesian language of the Philippine type, spoken by some 900,000 people [1971] in the Pampanga-Tarlac area of the central plain of Luzon, Republic of the Philippines."

[**PANA (Gur)**] Pana is a Gur language of Burkina Faso and Mali (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pnq. Alternate Names: Sama.

**2006:** [IUW] *La langue pana (Burkina Faso et Mali): description linguistique, lexicque, textes*, by Klaus Beyer. Köln: Köppe, c2006. viii, 223 p.: ill., map; 24 cm. Gur monographs; v. 7. Includes bibliographical references (p. [220]-223).

[**PANGASINAN**] The Pangasinan language or Salitan Pangasinan is one of the major languages of the Philippines. It is the language spoken in the province of Pangasinan, on the west-central seaboard of the island of Luzon along the Lingayen Gulf, the northern portion of Tarlac and southwestern La Union, most of whom belong to the Pangasinan ethnic group. Pangasinan is also understood in some municipalities in Benguet and Nueva Ecija and by the Aitas or Aeta of Zambales. The language is also called as Pangasinense, which is taken from the Spanish language. In 2012, Pangasinan is one of the major languages of the Philippines that is being taught and studied formally in schools and universities (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pag.

**1971:** [IUW] *Pangasinan dictionary*, by Richard A. Benton. Honolulu, University of Hawaii Press, 1971. xvi, 313 p. 23 cm. Library binding. PALI language texts. Pangasinan-English, pp. 3-184, English-Pangasinan, pp. 187-313.

"This forms one of a series of three volumes written to assist English-speaking persons to learn the Pangasinan languages. While each volume has been designed to be useful in itself, the three form an integrated whole, each one supplementing and completing the others. The companion volumes for this dictionary are *Pangasinan Reference Grammar*, and *Spoken Pangasinan*.... All three works are by the same author.... This dictionary lists some 3,000 word roots, from which a much greater number of words can be formed" (Introduction).

[**PANJABI**] Punjabi /pʌnˈdʒɑːbi/ (Shahmukhi: پنجاب panjābī; Gurmukhi: ਪੰਜਾਬੀ pañjābī) is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by over 100 million native speakers worldwide, making it the 10th most widely spoken language (2015) in the world. It is the native language of the Punjabi people who inhabit the historical Punjab region of Pakistan and India. Among the Indo-European languages it is unusual in being a tonal language. The Punjabi language is written in the Shahmukhi and Gurumukhi scripts, making it one of the relatively few languages written in more than one script (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists eight languages under the classification Panjabi, including Eastern Panjabi (pan), spoken in India, Western Punjabi (pnb), spoken in Pakistan, and six other related languages.

[**PANJABI, EASTERN**] Eastern Punjabi are the eastern dialects of Punjabi in Indian Punjab (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pan. Alternate Names: Eastern Panjabi, Gurmukhi, Gurumukhi, Punjabi.

**1849:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary, English and Punjabee, outlines of grammar, also dialogues, English and Punjabee, with grammar and explanatory notes*, by Captain [Samuel Cross] Starkey. Calcutta: printed by d'Rozario and Co., 1849. Later black cloth over boards, with green leather label lettered in gold. Pp. [6] 1 2-286 [2], i-iii iv-xxxvi, <sup>2</sup>1-5 6-116. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with an ownership inscription in ink on the title page: "Edward F. K. Fortescue | A. D. C. | Government House | [date

illegible]". Edward Francis Knottesford Fortescue was the author of *The Armenian Church, founded by St. Gregory the Illuminator, being a sketch of the history, liturgy, doctrine, and ceremonies of this ancient national church* (London, 1872), a standard church history reprinted by AMS Press in 1970. This is the earliest dictionary of Punjabi listed in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and appears to be the first dictionary of the language.

**1919:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Panjabi Vocabulary of 5800 Words*, by T[homas] Grahame Bailey. Calcutta: printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published by the author, 1919. Original light green quarter-linen and pale green paper pasted to boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xvi, 1 2-159 160. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller,

"This book has been issued primarily to meet the need of those Europeans who use Panjabi in their intercourse with the people of the country, and secondarily to enable Panjabis, schoolboys and others, to ascertain the meanings of the commoner English words which they daily come across. No English-Panjabi dictionary at present exists.... What appeared to be required was a volume, which, while containing a large selection of words likely to be useful, would be small enough to be easily handled, and cheap enough to be within the reach of all. The price has been increased by the war, but it has been kept as low as possible, and no attempt has been made to do more than cover expenses.... The idea of this work was suggested by Col. D. C. Phillott's excellent 'English-Hindustani Vocabulary.'... Panjabi may be divided into two main dialects, the northern or western, and southern or eastern. The former is spoken west and north of Amritsar and is used throughout in this Vocabulary. It is commonly called northern Panjabi to distinguish it from the southern dialect" (Introduction).

**1961:** [LILLYbm] *Pandzhabsko-russkii slovar. oloko 35000 slov*, by Izrail Savelevich Rabinovich. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1961. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in white. Pp. 1-5 6-1039 1040. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 295 ("in preparation"). Includes Punjabi-Russian, pp. [13]-947. First Russian dictionary of Punjabi.

[**PAPIAMENTU**] Papiamentu (English /ˌpɑːpiəˈmentuː, ˌpæp-/) or Papiamento (English pronunciation: /ˌpɑːpiəˈmentu, ˌpæp-/) is the most-widely spoken language on the Caribbean ABC islands, having official status in Aruba and Curaçao. The language is also recognised on Bonaire by the Dutch government. Papiamentu is a language derived from African and Portuguese languages with some influences from American Indian languages, English, Dutch and Spanish (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pap. Alternate Names: Curaçoleño, Curassese, Papiamen, Papiamento, Papiamentoe.

**1918:** [LILLYbm] *Woordenlijst en samenspraak, Hollandsch-Papiamentsch-Spaansch*, compiled by W.M. Hoyer. [Willmestad], Curacao: A. Bethencourt e hijos, 1918. Contemporary marbled paper over boards, with original rose-colored wrappers mounted on front and rear covers. Pp. 1-3 4-72 73-74. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 36.405. Includes English-Papiamento-Spanish vocabulary arranged thematically and by parts of speech, pp.[7]-53. This is the basic material for numerous later editions throughout the twentieth century.

**1936:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary and Dialogues: English - Papiamento - Dutch*, compiled by W. M. Hoyer. [Willemstad], Curaçao: Hollandsche Boekhandel, 1936.

Original red wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-112 113-114. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 36.413. Includes Includes English-Papiamentu-Dutch vocabulary arranged thematically and by parts of speech, pp.17-76. This work is simply a rearranged version of Hoyer's 1918 Dutch-Papiamentu-Spanish vocabulary and dialogues with English replacing Spanish. It appears to be the earliest Papiamentu vocabulary with English equivalents. The first true English-Papiamentu dictionary appears to have been compiled in 1991 by Jossy Mansur.

"Second edition" **1948**: [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary and Dialogues: English / Papiamentu / Dutch*, compiled by W. M. Hoyer. Willemstad, Curaçao: Hollandsche Boekhandel N.V., 1948. Original wrappers. 112 pp. ?Second edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 36.413 (indicating first edition as 1936, second edition 1937, another "second edition" 1948).

[Third edition] **1949**: [LILLYbm] *A little Guide. English-Papiamentu-Netheland* [sic], compiled by W. M. Hoyer. Curaçao: Boekhandel Bethencourt, 1949. Original red wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-99 100-104. A later [?third] edition. Reinecke 36.422 (not seen by Reinecke, and thus not recognized as a later edition of 36.413). Includes English-Papiamentu-Dutch vocabulary arranged thematically and by parts of speech, pp.[14]-67.

**1981**: [LILLYbm] *Erór- i omishonnan di dikshonario papiamentu-ulandes, ulandes-papiamentu, skirbi pa Mario Dijkhoff / ku koperashon di Magalis Vos de Jesus, 1980 de Walburg Pers.* Korsou: Boekhandel Salas, 1981. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-2 3-44. First edition. Includes Papiamentu-Dutch, pp. 3-15, and Dutch-Papiamentu, pp. 17-44. This volume of errors and omissions is meant to supplement Dijkhoff's Dutch-Papiamentu dictionary of 1980.

**1992**: [LILLYbm] *English / Papiamentu bilingual dictionary*, by Betty Ratzlaff. Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles: The TWR Dictionary Foundation, 1992. Issued with individual title pages and inverted paging. Title on added t.p.: *Papiamentu, Ingles dikshonario bilingual*. Original maroon imitation leather over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [English-Papiamentu portion] *i-ii iii-xxv, 1 2-423 424*; pp. [inverted Papiamentu-English portion] *[1] i-ii iii-xxi* [versos paginated with odd numbers rather than even], *1 2-284*. First edition. Includes English-Papiamentu, pp. [1]-423, and (inverted), Papiamentu-English, pp. [1]-284. Most complete English Papiamentu dictionary to that date.

"Because the meaning, pronunciation and spelling of many Papiamentu words is still controversial, my word equivalents were often painstakingly arrived at after lengthy deliberations and consultation. I therefore advise that what is printed as an equivalent represents compromise and consensus of opinion....This dictionary has a Papiamentu vocabulary of about 17,000 entries" (Preface/What is Papiamentu).

Papiamentu is the native, though unofficial, language of the southern islands of the Netherlands Antilles - Curaçao, Aruba, and Bonaire. A Creole language with Spanish as its base, it contains numerous words from Dutch, English, Portuguese, French, and many other languages. There are about 200,000 speakers.

[**PAPUMA**] Papuma is an Eastern Malayo-Polynesian language spoken in Papua Province of Western New Guinea, northeastern Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ppm.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**PARE**] Pa, also known as Pare or Akium-Pare, is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ppt. Alternate Names: Akium-Pare, Pa.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**PARECÍS**] Paresí (Parecí) is an Arawakan language spoken in Brazil. Dialects are Caxinití, Waimaré, Kozaríní, Uariteré (Wiki).

Ethnologue list two languages under Paresí: 1) Parecís: pab. Alternate Names: Arití, Haliti, Paressí, Paresí, Pareás; and 2) Saraveca: sar.

**1894:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**PÄRI**] Päri, or Lokoro, is a Luo language of South Sudan. Päri has been claimed to have ergative alignment, which is rare-to-nonexistent in African languages, although recent descriptions of the language have instead described the case system as marked nominative (nominative–absolutive) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lkr. Alternate Names: Lokoro.

**1976:** [IUW] *Päri, a Luo language of southern Sudan: small grammar and vocabulary*, by Antonio Simeoni; edited by Stefano Santandrea. Bologna (Italy): E.M.I., 1978. 119 p.: map; 21 cm. Library binding, preserving original cream wrappers, lettered in black. Museum Combonianum 34. English-Päri vocabulary, pp. 95-114.

"Scholars, and even simply amateurs, will probably ask how the publication on a language spoken by such a small minority (c. 8,000 people) is justified.... The peculiar position of the Päre, not far from the Acoli of the Sudan, renders the difference from the latter's language and great similarity with the Jɛ-Luo's still more remarkable: a feature that may stimulate linguistics to further research on the matter" (Introduction).

[**PASHTO**] Pashto (English pronunciation: /'pʌʃtoʊ/, rarely /'pæʃtoʊ/; Pashto: پښتو Paṣṭō [ˈpəʃtɔː]), also known in older literature as Afghānī ([افغانی13]) or Paṭhānī, is the South-Central Asian language of the Pashtuns. Its speakers are called Pashtuns or Pukhtuns and sometimes Afghans or Pathans. It is an Eastern Iranian language, belonging to the Indo-European family. Pashto is one of the two official languages of Afghanistan, and it is the second-largest regional language of Pakistan, mainly spoken in the west and northwest of the country. Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are almost 100% Pashto-speaking, while it is the majority language of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the northern districts of Balochistan. Pashto is the main language among the Pashtun diaspora around the world. The total number of Pashto-speakers is estimated to be 45–60 million people worldwide. Pashto belongs to the Northeastern Iranian group of the Indo-Iranian branch, but Ethnologue lists it as Southeastern Iranian. Pashto has two main dialect groups, “soft” and “hard”, the latter known as Pakhto (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists four separate languages under Pashto: 1) Pashto, Central [pst]; 2) Pashto, Northern [pbu]; 3) Pashto, Southern [pbt]; 4) Waneci [wne].

**1854-1855:** [LILLY] *A grammar and vocabulary of the Pooshtoo language (as spoken the the Trans-Indus territories under British rule, &c. &c.)*. by Captain John L[uther]Vaughan, [Sir, 1820-1911]. Calcutta: Thacker, Spink and Co. [etc.], 1854 [-1855]. Contemporary full brown leather, unlettered, with original front wrappers preserved. Pp. *i-v vi-xii xiii-xvi, I 2-104 105-106, i-iii<sup>2</sup>, iv<sup>2</sup>, 3 4-148<sup>2</sup>, I<sup>3</sup> 2-7<sup>3</sup> 8<sup>3</sup>*. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. There was a second edition in 1901. First grammar and vocabulary of the language. This copy annotated in English and Pushtu by various owners; ownership signature on title page dated 1875.

**1867:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Pukkhito or Pukshito language, in which the words are traced to their sources in the Indian and Persian languages*, by H[enry] W[alter] Bellew (1834-1892). London: Thacker & Co., 1867. xi, [1], 355 p.; 26 x 20 cm. Contemporary dark brown half-leather and brown pebbled cloth, lettered in gold with raised bands. Bound uniformly with the Grammar of that same year. First edition. Zaubmüller 316. The copy is interleaved, with ink inscription on first blank page "The author's own copy", with the bookplate of H.W. Bellew and a printed presentation: "This Book / was presented to the Library of the Royal Empire Society by [in ink] Mrs. Turnbull & Miss Bellew in memory of Surgeon-General H.W. Bellew, C.S.I. October, 1943." The copy is extensively annotated throughout with notes and additions in the author's hand, presumably for a later edition. However, the second edition (see below) appears not to have incorporated any of this material.

Second edition **1901:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Pukkhito or Pukshito language, in which the words are traced to their sources in the Indian and Persian languages*, by H[enry] W[alter] Bellew. Lahore: Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh, 1901. Original brown cloth lettered and gold, with library markings in white and black on spine, front hinge split. Pp. *i-vii viii-xi xii, I 2-355 356*. Second edition. Zaubmüller, col. 316. This copy with withdrawal stamps from the Ministry of Defense. The first edition appeared in London in 1867. Includes Pushtu-English, pp. [1]-182, and English-Pushtu, [185]-355. Appears to simply reprint the first edition.

"This new edition is brought out by Rai Sahib M. Gulab Singh & Sons to meet the demand, and at the special request of Mrs. Bellew" (Note to the Second Edition).

Reprint edition **1980's:** *A Dictionary of the Pukkhito or Pushtu Language in which the Words are Traced to their Sources in the Indian and Persian Languages*, by Henry Walter Bellew. Peshawar Cantt: Saeed Book Bank, n.d. [c. 1980's]. Hardbound without d.j. 355 pp. Reprint of original edition of 1867.

**1867:** [LILLY] *A grammar of the Pukkhito or Pukshito language: on a new and improved system, combining brevity with practical utility, and including exercises and dialogues, intended to facilitate the acquisition of the colloquial*, by H. W. Bellew (1834-1892). London: Thacker & Co, 1867. xii, 155 p; 27 cm. First edition. Contemporary dark brown half-leather and brown pebbled cloth, lettered in gold with raised bands. Bound uniformly with the Dictionary of that same year. First edition. The copy is interleaved, with ink inscription on first blank page "The author's own copy", with the bookplate of H.W. Bellew and a printed presentation: "This Book / was presented to the Library of the Royal Empire Society by [in ink] Mrs. Turnbull & Miss Bellew in memory of Surgeon-

General H.W. Bellew, C.S.I. October, 1943.” In sharp distinction from the author’s copy of the dictionary (see above), this copy is not annotated at all.

**1905:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Pushtu Vocabulary for Lower and Higher Standard Examinations in Pushtu*, by Mirza Said Muhammad. Rawalpindi: Printed at the 'Frontier Exchange' Press, 1905. Contemporary green cloth over boards, without lettering. Pp. [4] 1 2-510. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Pashto only.

"I have been induced to offer this vocabulary of Pushtu ... by the fact that no such work has been attempted by any munshi [native speaker?] up to the present time... An English Pushtu dictionary undoubtedly does exist but it possesses this fault in common with most dictionaries, that it is difficult to pick out from it the expression which turns the English phrase exactly; this difficulty I have endeavored to obviate by giving the one word which best expresses the English equivalent, or in some cases, when two or more words exist expressing precisely the same meaning, I have given the alternative words" (Preface). Two ownership signatures: Terence Phillips ("Tochi Scouts" 1939) and John B. Avery, 1990.

**1932:** [LILLYbm] *The Pakkhto idiom: a dictionary [A-L] M-Z*, 2 vols., by George Waters Gilbertson, assisted by Arif Ullah, Yusufzai, Makhmud, Afridi, Ali Akbar Khan, Qandahari. Hertford: Published by the Author, 1932. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind and gold. Pp. [Vol. I] *i-vii* viii-xv *xvi*, 1-496; [Vol. II][4] 497-964 (two illustrations precede title page in Vol. I). First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 316. Includes English-Pashto, pp. 1-952, with extensive bibliography, pp. 955-959.

"Afghanistan is to India what Scotland is to England... The two can never be thought of apart... It behooves every one of us to try to cement and increase the friendship and comradeship between the two peoples... Most of our 'highbrows' waste their time in trying to find out *who* the Afghans are. Make it your business to find out *what* they are, and what their justifiable ambitions are. It would suffice the ordinary practical British citizen that the Afghan is there, that he is a virile person, and, probably, the greatest patriot in the world. He is not the puny individual who may safely be left out of the reckoning. His good will is worth millions to us, his ill will, his mistrust of us ... Nay, we are no prophets of good or evil... Even in the best of dictionaries we often find ourselves in search of a missing word or sentence, and... heartily curse the compiler for his lack of erudition. Comfort yourself. In the *New English-Pakkhto Conversational Dictionary* you will find all that you require... insha'allah. It will be available shortly. It covers the eastern and western dialects. The present work deals with the former only" (Foreword).

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *Kratkii afgansko-russkii slovar. Okolo 12000 slov*, by P.B. Zudin. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1950. Original green cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. 1-3 4-568. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 316. Includes Pashto-Russian, pp. [11]-557. Zudin published a Russian-Pushto dictionary in 1955. This copy with the ownership signature "Penzl" in ink on the title page, undoubtedly Herbert Penzl, the noted linguist and author of works on Pashto, early German dialects, and phonology. This is the first Russian Pashto dictionary.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *Russko-afganskii slovar: okolo 21000 slov*, by P.B. Zudin. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1955. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold and blind. Pp. 1-3 4-1176. First edition.

Zaunmüller, col. 316. Includes Russian-Pashto, pp. [9]-1034. Together with the 1950 Pashto-Russian dictionary, this represents the first complete two-way Russian Pashto dictionary.

**1961:** [LILLYbm] *Karmannyi russko-afganskii slovar. 7000 slov*, by K[onstantin] A[leksandrovich] Lebedev. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1961. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-752. First edition. Includes Russian-Pashto, pp. 15-752. First Russian pocket dictionary of Pashto.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Afgansko-russkii slovar (Pushto). 50 000 slov*, M[artiros] G[rigorevich] Aslanov. Moscow: Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia", 1966. Original brownish-orange cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in silver and black. Pp. 1-5 6-994 995-996. First edition. Pashto-Russian only. A major dictionary of the language. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

[**PASIGRAPHY**] A pasigraphy (from Greek *pasi* 'to all' and *graph* 'write') is a writing system where each written symbol represents a concept (rather than a word or sound or series of sounds in a spoken language). The aim (as with ordinary numerals 1, 2, 3, etc.) is to be intelligible to persons of all languages. The term was first applied to a system proposed in 1796, though a number of pasigraphies had been devised prior to that; Leopold Einstein reviews 60 attempts at creating an international auxiliary language, the majority of the 17th-18th century projects being pasigraphies of one kind or another, and several pasigraphies and auxiliary languages, including some sample texts, are also reviewed in Arika Okrent's book on constructed languages. Leibniz wrote about the alphabet of human thought and Alexander von Humboldt corresponded with Peter Stephen Du Ponceau (1760-1844) who proposed a universal phonetic alphabet. Examples of pasigraphies include Blissymbols and Real Character (Wiki).

"Although several other schemes of universal language were to appear in the course of the 1790's, none aroused more than a fraction of the interest that greeted the Pasigraphic" (Knowlson, *Universal Language Schemes*, p. 153).

Artificial language not listed in Ethnologue.

**1871:** [LILLYbm] *Pasigraphical dictionary and grammar*, by Anton Bachmaier. London: Trübner, 1871 [on wrappers]; Augsburg: printed by A. Volkhart, 1870 [on title page]. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI-VIII, 1 2-25 26, [4]<sup>2</sup> 1 2-187 188 [4]<sup>3</sup> 1 2-169 170. First edition. Includes English-numerical equivalents, pp. <sup>2</sup>[1]-187, and numerical equivalents-English, pp. <sup>3</sup>[1]-169. Anton Bachmaier was president of the Central Pasigraphical Institute of Munich. The truly universal form of "I love you" is "1605, 1895, 709." French and German pasigraphical dictionaries by the same author appeared in 1868.

"Pasigraphy teaches people to communicate with one another in writing by means of numbers, which convey the same ideas in all languages; and thus it reunites people whom languages separate. ... The number of words that might be employed is infinite. We have chosen for this dictionary 4334 conceptions and confined ourselves to that number because we believe, that out of these, one may find the necessary words to serve his given purpose" (Introduction). "The English, German and French Pasigraphical Dictionaries having appeared, a direct pasigraphical intercourse is now established between these three nations" (rear wrapper).

[**PATWIN**] Patwin (Patween) is a critically endangered Wintuan language of Northern California. As of 2011, there was "at least one first language speaker of Patwin." As of 2010, Patwin language classes were taught at the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation (formerly Rumsey Rancheria) tribal school (Dubin 2010). Patwin has two (excl. Southern Patwin) or three (incl. Southern Patwin) dialects: "River Patwin (or Valley Patwin) was traditionally spoken along the Sacramento River in Colusa County ... Hill Patwin, was spoken in the plains and foothills to the west." Southern Patwin became extinct shortly after contact. It is very poorly attested, and may be a separate Southern Wintuan language (Mithun 1999). As of 2012, the Tewe Kewe Cultural Center of the Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation has "a California Indian Library Collection and an extensive Patwin language and history research section" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pwi. Alternate Names: Southern Wintun, Wintu.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**PAUMARÍ**] Paumarí (also Paumari, Purupuru, Kurukuru, Pamari, Purupurú, Pammari, Curucuru, Palmari) is an Arauan language spoken in Brazil by about 300 older adults out of an ethnic population of 900. It is spoken by the Paumari Indians, who call their language "Pamoari". The word "Pamoari" has several different meanings in the Paumarí language: 'man,' 'people,' 'human being,' and 'client. Increasingly, speakers of Arawan languages, particularly Paumarí (who have had the most contact with non-natives) are beginning to speak Portuguese. The result, for many of the speakers in Paumarí, is a hybrid of Portuguese and Paumarí, incorporating vocabulary from both languages while retaining the syntax of neither (Chapman, a researcher from the Summer Institute of Linguistics, claims that, at the time of her arrival in 1964, all Paumarí spoke a mixture of Paumarí and Portuguese). Out of the Paumarí group that inhabits the Tapauá River, the youth, which makes up nearly a majority of the population, spoke only Portuguese in 1964. This 'linguistic Creole' tendency in the Paumarí language highlights exactly why languages such as Paumarí are endangered (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pad. Alternate Names: Purupurú.

**1894:** see under **APURINÁ.**

[**PAWAIA**] Pawaia, also known as Sira, Tudahwe, Yasa, is a Trans–New Guinea language that forms a tentative independent branch of that family in the classification of Malcolm Ross (2005). Although Pawaia has proto-Trans–New Guinea vocabulary, Ross considers its inclusion questionable on available evidence (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pwa. Alternate Names: Aurama, Pavaia, Pawaian, Sira, Tudahwe, Yasa.

**1969:** see under **KUMAN.**

[**PENGO**] Pengo is a South-Central Dravidian language spoken in Odisha. Most speakers are fluent in Oriya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: peg. Alternate Names: Hengo, Pengu.

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *The Pengo Language: Grammar, Texts, and Vocabulary*, by T. Burrow & S. Bhattacharya. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1970. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. purple and white, lettered in white, pale purple, and

purple. 234 pp. First edition. Includes Pengo-English vocabulary, pp. 193-233. First published vocabulary of the language.

"Pengo is a tribal Dravidian language spoken in the Koraput district of Orissa [in eastern India], and in the adjoining district of Kalhandi. Hitherto unknown to scholarship, it was investigated by the authors at various periods between 1957-1966...The number of speakers of this language is declining rapidly as the language is replaced by the local form of Oriya."

**[PERSIAN LANGUAGES AND DIALECTS: POLYGLOT]** There are three modern varieties of standard Persian: 1) Western Persian (Persian, Iranian Persian, or Farsi) is spoken in Iran, and by minorities in Iraq and the Persian Gulf states; 2) Dari (Dari Persian, Afghan Persian, or Dari) is spoken in Afghanistan; 3) Tajiki (Tajik Persian) is spoken in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. It is written in the Cyrillic script. All these three varieties are based on the classic Persian literature and its literary tradition. There are also several local dialects from Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan which slightly differ from the standard Persian. The Hazaragi dialect (in Central Afghanistan and Pakistan), Herati (in Western Afghanistan), Darwazi (in Afghanistan and Tajikistan), and the Tehrani accent (in Iran, the basis of standard Iranian Persian) are examples of these dialects. Persian-speaking peoples of Iran, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan can understand one another with a relatively high degree of mutual intelligibility. The following are some languages closely related to Persian, or in some cases are considered dialects: 1) Luri (or Lori), spoken mainly in the southwestern Iranian provinces of Lorestan, Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province, some western parts of Fars Province and some parts of Khuzestan Province; 2) Lari (in southern Iran); 3) Tat, spoken in parts of Azerbaijan, Russia, and Transcaucasia. It is classified as a variety of Persian; 4) Judeo-Tat. Part of the Tat Persian continuum, and spoken in Azerbaijan, Russia, as well as notably by immigrant communities in Israel and New York (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Persian as a macro-language, including the following nine languages: 1) Aimaq [aiq]; 2) Bukharic [bhh]; 3) Dari [prs]; 4) Dehwari [deh]; 5) Dzhidi [jpr]; 6) Hazaragi [haz]; 7) Pahlavani [phv]; 8) Persian, Iranian [pes]; 9) Tajiki [tgk].

**1922:** [LILLYbm] *The Phonology of the Bakhtiari, Badakhshani, and Madaglashti Dialects of Modern Persian, with Vocabularies*, by D[avid] L[ockhart] R[obinson] Lorimer. London: Royal Asiatic Society, 1922. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 206 pp. First edition. Prize Publication Fund, Vol. VI. Includes vocabularies with English equivalents for Bakhtiari (pp. [101]-126), Badakhshani (pp. 174-190), and Madaglashti [Dari] (pp. 190-205). These are the first published vocabularies of these dialects/languages.

"This book will not appeal to a large public; it is, I fear, totally lacking in all the attractions of a popular novel....The present work is too small to contain anything like complete vocabularies of the three dialects, but it may be claimed that the vocabularies given include, especially in the case of Bakhtiari, the commonest and most important words in daily use." From the library of Carleton T. Hodge, with his ownership signature. Second copy: IUW.

**1938:** [LILLYbm] *Three Persian Dialects*, by Ann K.S. Lambton. London: The Royal Asiatic Society, 1938. Original dark green paper over boards, lettered in black. Library sticker on spine. 92 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes vocabularies

with English equivalents for Meime (pp. 35-40), Jawshaqan (pp. 71-76), and Velatru (pp. 86-92). All three are from what Christensen has designated as the central group of Persian dialects spoken in an area that corresponds roughly to the ancient Medea. These are the first published vocabularies of these dialects.

**1983:** [LILLY] *Russko-pushtu-dari slovar': okolo 20,000 slov*, by K.A. Lebedev, L.S. ĪĀtsevich, M.A. Konarovskii. Moskva: "Russkiĭ ĭazyk", 1983. 767, [1] p.; 21 cm. Bound in brown cloth, spine and front cover stamped in silver, front cover blind stamped. Second copy: IUW.

**2011:** [IUW] *Kontinuität und Wandel: eine Untersuchung über Basic Words des Neupersischen (Dari, Fārsi, Tadschiki, Klassisch-Neupersisch)*, Mir Kamal Kazzazi. Muenchen: LINCOM Europa, 2011. iv, 367 pages: illustrations; 21 cm. Series: Lincom:studies in semantics, 05.

[**PERSIAN: pre-1750**] Persian (/ˈpɜːrʒən/ or /ˈpɜːrʃən/), also known by its endonym Farsi (فارسی fārsi [fɒːrˈsiː] (listen)), the predominant modern descendant of Old Persian, is one of the Western Iranian languages within the Indo-Iranian branch of the Indo-European language family. It is primarily spoken in Iran, Afghanistan (officially known as Dari since 1958 for political reasons), and Tajikistan (officially known as Tajiki since the Soviet era for political reasons), and some other regions which historically were Persianate societies. The Persian language is classified as a continuation of Middle Persian, the official religious and literary language of the Sasanian Empire, itself a continuation of Old Persian, the language of the Achaemenid Empire. Persian is a pluricentric language and its grammar is similar to that of many contemporary European languages. Persian gets its name from its origin at the capital of the Achaemenid Empire, Persis, modern-day Fars Province, hence the name Persian (Farsi). A Persian-speaking person may be referred to as Persophone. There are approximately 110 million Persian speakers worldwide, with the language holding official status in Iran, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan. For centuries, Persian has also been a prestigious cultural language in other regions of Western Asia, Central Asia, and South Asia by the various empires based in the regions (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Persian a macro-language.

See Malay **1634** [Herbert], which includes an English-Persian vocabulary under the heading "Language of the Persians," pp. 170-181.

"And as I have in some order given you the description of these people and Countries. It will not offend all (in that usefull to some) if I adde a little of their language in most familiar Dialogues, the *English*, and *Persian* explaining one the other, in these agreeing sequences" (p. 170).

[**PERSIAN, IRANIAN**] Western Persian or Iranian Persian is the most widely spoken dialect of Persian. [Ethnologue considers Iranian Persian a separate language within the macro-language Persian]. It is spoken in Iran and by minorities in Iraq and the Persian Gulf states. It is one of three major dialects of Persian. Western Persian is also known as Iranian Persian, Farsi, Western Farsi, or simply Persian.

Ethnologue: pes. Alternate Names: Farsi, New Persian, Parsi, Persian, West Persian, Western Farsi.

**1957:** [LILLYbm] *Farhang-i Kirmani, girdavarandah*, by Manuchihr Sutudah. Tihran: [Chapkhaan-i Rangin], 1957. 6, 213 p. Original reddish-brown half-leather and green cloth over boards; spine lettered in Persian in gold. Series: Intisharat-i farhang-i Iran zamin 4; Variation: Intisharat-i farhang-i Iran zamin 4. Note(s): Added t.-p. in English: Farhang-e Kermani, by Manoochehr Sotoodeh. Tehran, 1957. (A publication of Farhang-e Iran Zamin, 4). A Western Farsi-Kermani dictionary. (Columbia). From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Ethnologue lists Kermani as a dialect of Western Persian [Iranian Persian].

[PÉVÉ] Pévé, also called Lamé after its chief dialect, is an Afro-Asiatic language of Chad and Cameroon. Zime is a generic name, and Lamé is also used for a dialect of the related Ngeté-Herdé language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lme. Alternate Names: “Kado” (pej.), Ka’do Pevé, Lamé, Zime

**1982:** [IUW] *Le lamé (Nord-Cameroun)*, by Michka Sachnine. Paris: Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France: Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, 1982. 2 v. (557 p.): ill.; 24 cm. Series: Langues et cultures africaines,; 1; Contents: 1. Le Lamé (vùn-dzèpàò), un par.ler zimé du Nord-Cameroun (langue tchadique): phonologie, grammaire. 2. Dictionnaire lamé-français, lexique français-lamé.

**1984:** [IUW] *Lexique zime-français: vùn tàrì parler de dari Mayo-Kebbi (Tchad)*, by Koye Nadji Cooper; adaptation du lexique en vùn dzèpàò de Michka Sachnine. Sarh, Tchad: Centre d'etude linguistiques , 1984. vi, 31 [16] p.: ill.; 30 cm. Original pale orange wrappers, lettered in black. Includes Zime [Pévé]-French, pp. 1-31, with illustrations of animals, birds, fish, daily activities of natives, with bilingual captions, Pévé-French, plates 1-15. Reproduced from typescript and drawings.

[PHENDE] Pende (Phende) is a Bantu language of the Congo. Giphende is spoken in Bandundu Province, in Gungu and Idiofa districts. The Bapende used to call themselves Akwa Nzumba (in Kasai), Akwa Thunda (in Gungu), or Akwa Mbongo (in Idiofa) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pem. Alternate Name: sGipende, Giphende, Kipende, Pende, Pheende, Pindi, Pinji.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT] There are some 120 to 175 dialects in the Philippines, depending on the method of classification. Four others are no longer spoken. Almost all are Malayo-Polynesian languages, whereas one, Chavacano, is a creole derived from a Romance language. Two are official (English and Filipino), while (As of 2017) nineteen are official auxiliary languages. Including second-language speakers, there are more speakers of Filipino than English in the Philippines .The Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino enumerated 135 Philippine languages present in the country through its Atlas Filipinas map published in 2014.

The indigenous scripts of the Philippines (Kulitan, Baybayin, Tagbanwa and others) are rarely used; instead, Filipino languages are today written in the Latin script because of the Spanish and American colonial experience. The Arabic script is also used in Muslim areas in some areas in southern Philippines.

**1937:** [IUW] *Some undescribed languages of Luzon*, by Morice Vanoverbergh. Nijmegen, Dekker & van de Vegt, n. v., 1937. 200 p. fold. maps. 25 cm. Library binding. Publications (Permanent International Committee of Linguists. Committee for Linguistic Inquiry); no. 3. "A Short Vocabulary of CN-English," Casiguran Negrito-English, pp. 5769; "English & Fifteen Luzon Languages," [313 numbered words] English-Tagalog-Casiguran-Casiguran Negrito-Baler Negrito-Rizal Negrito-Cagayan Negrito-Ibanag-Isneg-Iloko-Kakkanay-Bontok Igorot-Ifugaw-Kalinga-Ibaloy-Ilongot, pp. 98-193.

"The following pages contain a comparatively intensive study of Casiguan Negrito: grammatical notes a vocabulary, and several texts. To this I have appended a list of over three hundred words and expressions, a comparative study of fifteen of the languages that are at present spoken in northern Luzon. Four of these are Negrito dialects, all of which are practically unknown to linguists; two other ones, the Casiguran and Ilongot, have never been investigated before; and a couple of others, Isneg and Kalina, have been studied only very recently and still mostly very imperfectly. I conclude my paper with a note on the method of counting in use among the Ilongot" (Introduction).

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *A Composite Vocabulary of Philippine Languages*, by The Institute of National Language. Manila: Institute of National Language, 1953. Original tan stapled wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] i-ii iii-vii viii, 1-139 140 [2]. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. This copy with an ink inscription on the fly-leaf indicating it was a gift from Rufino Alejandro (Secretary and Executive Officer of the Institute of National Language), dated 1955. "The Institute of National Language has adopted the policy that...terms used in any of the Philippines languages shall be given preference of adoption over their equivalents in English, Spanish, or other foreign languages, without prejudice, of course, to such English and other foreign words which have found their way into the local dialects and are already in current usage. The two-fold purpose is to avoid the coinage of words and to facilitate the propagation of the National Language. In view of this, it was decided to compile from the different languages and dialects terms which may be adopted and later made current through propagation and use. Work on the composite vocabulary was started in 1949" (Foreword). Includes a list of 1,110 common English words, arranged thematically, followed by equivalents in twenty-one Philippine languages: Bikol, Bukidnon, Butuanon, Hiligaynon, Ibanag, Iloko, Itawes, Ivatan, Kinaray-a, Kuyunon, Magindanaw, Maranaw, Masbate, Pampangan, Pangasinan, Samar-Leyte Bisayan, Sambal, Sebu, Surigaonon, Tagalog, and Tausog, pp. 1-139.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Philippine Minor Languages: Word Lists and Phonologies*, ed. by Lawrence A[ndrew] Reid. [Honolulu]: University of Hawaii Press, 1971. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 242 pp. First edition. Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication No. 8. "In the Philippines more than 80 indigenous languages are spoken. Of these, eight are usually labelled major, being ranked by number of mother-tongue speakers. They are Cebuano, Tagalog, Hiligaynon, Ilokano, Bikolano, Waray, Kapampangan and Pangasinan. The other languages are generally known as minor languages...Very little lexical material from the minor languages is available...The purpose of this listing...is to make available from the unpublished materials a brief sampling of forms having a fairly high degree of reliability in lexical equivalence with the English glosses, and reasonably accurate phonemic representation."

372 common words are listed alphabetically with their equivalents in 43 different minor Philippine languages.

**1994:** [IUW] *La medicina en las lenguas americanas y filipinas prehispánicas*, by Carmen Sánchez Téllez. [Guadalajara, Spain]: Universidad de Alcalá de Henares, Servicio de Publicaciones, [1994] 202 p.: ill., map; 24 cm. Notes: Includes glossaries of Spanish words and phrases and their equivalents in Araucanian, Aymara, Bikol, Chibcha, Guarani, Latin, Mayan, Nahautl, Pampanga, Quechua, Tagalog and Visaya.

[PHUIE] Puguli or Phuie (Pwĩẽ) is the language of the Phuo people. It is spoken in Burkina Faso (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pug. Alternate Names: Buguli, Buguri, Phuien, Phuó, Pougouli, Puguli, Pwa, Pwe, Pwie, Pwien, Pwo.

**1958:** see under **DYAN**.

[PIAME] Piamé is a Sepik language of northern Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pin. Alternate Names: Biamei.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[PIAPOCO] Piapoco is an Arawakan language of Colombia and Venezuela. A "Ponares" language is inferred from surnames, and may have been Piapoco or Achagua (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pio. Alternate Names: Wenewika.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1889:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[PIAROA] Piaroa (also called Guagua ~ Kuakua ~ Quaqua, Adole ~ Ature, Wo'tihev) is an indigenous language of Colombia and Venezuela, native to the Piaroa people. A Wirö language (commonly called Maco) is sometimes listed separately, or left unclassified. It is very poorly attested, but the few words which are known are enough to show it is a dialect of Piaroa, or at least very closely related (Hammarström 2010) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pid. Alternate Names: Amorua, Deá'ru'wa, Dearwa, Deruwa, Uhothha, Uwotjüja, Wöthüha, Wo'tihev.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1889:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Manuel Glotológico del Idioma Wo'tihev*, by Pedro J[uan] Krisologo B. Caracas: Centro de Lenguas Indígenas, Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad Católica "Andrés Bello", 1976. Original brown and white wrappers with photographic illustration, lettered in black. 1-8 9-170 171-172. First edition. Serie: "Lenguas Indígenas de Venezuela," 16. Includes Spanish-Wo'tihev "diccionario," pp. 24-94. Bibliography, pp. 160-167. "We know little about the Piaroa language [also known of Wo'tihev]; or at any rate very little has been published about it. But this study, which includes a grammar and a dictionary with a large part of the Piaroa

lexicon, surpasses all previous publications in both areas... According to the last National Census, there are 1,736 speakers, although Wilbert... estimates there are 4,000, and Grolier... speaks of 4,000 to 5,000 Piaroas. These natives live in a vast area of the Federal Amazon Territory [in Venezuela], between the Parguaza, Orinoco, Ventuari, Manapiare, and Guaviarete Rivers" (tr: BM). First extensive vocabulary of this language.

**[PIDGIN, CAMEROON]** Cameroonian Pidgin English, or Cameroonian Creole, is a language variety of Cameroon. It is also known as Kamtok (from 'Cameroon-talk'). Five varieties are currently recognized. The terms "Cameroonian Pidgin", "Cameroonian Pidgin English", "Cameroonian Creole" and "Kamtok" are synonyms for what Cameroonians call Cameroon Pidgin English. Many speakers are unaware that this language is different from English proper. It is a variety of West African Pidgin Englishes spoken along the coast from Ghana to Cameroon. It is a vehicular language that has been in active use in the country for over 200 years. It came into being in the Slave Trade Years (1440 to early 1800s). It preceded English in Cameroon: the first Baptist missionaries who arrived Cameroon in 1845 and introduced formal education in English, had to learn Pidgin. A few decades later during the German annexation period (1884–1914), Pidgin resisted a German ban. It took flight when it became a makeshift language used in German plantations and undertakings by forced labourers who were drawn from the hinterland and who spoke different indigenous languages. With time, it invaded the market place and was adopted by Baptist missionaries as the language of their evangelical crusade. For many years, it has been used on school playgrounds and campuses and in political campaigns, and today, it is forcing its way into the spoken media scene. (For a comprehensive description of its linguistic features and its place in the language ecology of Cameroon, see amongst others, Kouega 2007 and 2008) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wes. Alternate Names: Cameroon Creole English, Wes Cos.

**1960:** [LILLY] *Cameroons Creole dictionary: first draft*, by Gilbert D. Schneider. Bamenda Settlement, Southern Cameroons: G.D. Schneider, 1960. 254 p.; 29 cm. Mimeographed. Original wrappers. Note(s): "A thesis submitted to the faculty of the Council for Advanced Studies of the Hartford Seminary Foundation in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Linguistics." Includes Cameroon Pidgin and English, pp. 25-258. This copy in original mailing wrapper as well, address to Dr. G. I. Jones in Cambridge, England, with a t.l.s. from the author about the draft and soliciting comments.

**1965a:** [LILLYbm] *A Preliminary Glossary: English>Pidgin-English (Wes-Kos)* by Gilbert D. Schneider. Athens, Ohio: Center for International Studies, 1965. Original wrappers, mimeographed. 69 pp. Wes-Kos "is the most common name given to the *lingua franca* spoken throughout West Africa since the eighteenth century." First edition. Reinecke 63.141 ("Pidgin English of West Cameroon and eastern Nigeria. Glosses of ca. 4400 English words, but Pidgin English lexicon is incomplete").

**1965b:** [LILLYbm] *Wes-Kos [Pidgin-English] Glossary: [Preliminary copy] English >Pidgin-English*, compiled and edited by G. D. Schneider. Mimeographed manuscript prepared for the Peace Corps, dated Summer 1965. Not in Reinecke.

**1965c:** [LILLYbm] *Wes-Kos [Pidgin-English] proverbs, idioms, names*, compiled by Gilbert D. Schneider. [Athens, Ohio: Center for International Studies], 1965. Original stapled orange wrappers, lettered and decorated in purple. Mimeographed. Ff. [2] 1-72.

First edition. Reinecke 63.140 ("An expanded version of Pidgin English Proverbs [also 1965]"). Includes Pidgin names with English meanings, ff. 64-70.

"What's in a name? A great deal in many parts of West Africa. Every man who leaves his traditional setting and family is given or takes on a new name when he travels or works away from home. The 110 listed here are not definitive for the West Coast, but represent names I have put down for the Cameroon and Eastern Nigeria only" (f. 64)

**1967:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *An Introduction to West African Pidgin English*, by David [J.] Dwyer, supervised by Davis Smith. [East Lansing]: Produced for the United States Peace Corps by the African Studies Center, Michigan State University, n.d. [1967]. Original white wrappers, lettered in green, with metal fasteners. Pp. [2] i ii-vi, 1-572 573 [reproduced from typescript; p. v did not print; the addition of p. 135a results in even-numbered pages printed thereafter on rectos]. First edition. Reinecke 63.53. Includes Pidgin English-English glossary, pp. 512-572.

"Although widely used as an important lingua franca over much of West Africa's coastal region for several centuries, Pidgin English has only recently received serious attention by competent linguists and been offered as a foreign language at the university level.... Its importance to Peace Corps volunteers working in Cameroun and southern Nigeria has prompted the production of this grammar." (Introduction). "This glossary contains a list of words which are commonly used in West African Pidgin English (Cameroun and Nigeria). ... Following each word is a letter which states where the word is commonly used: A-All or both Cameroun and Nigeria, C-Cameroun only, F-the forest and coastal areas of Cameroun only, E-East Cameroun only, N-Nigeria only... The words found here are sufficient to allow communication in most situations" (p. 512).

**[PIDGIN ENGLISH]** Pidgin English is a non-specific name used to refer to any of the many pidgin languages derived from English. Pidgins that are spoken as first languages become creoles (Wiki).

**1943:** [LILLYbm] *Pidgin English for Italian Prisoners of War*. Australia. Department of the Army. [Sydney?]: L.H.Q. Press, 1943. 20 pp. 13.7 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. "Pidgin English" seems here to mean very basic English. "This publication is to be issued on loat to selected Italian Prisoners of War working on farms, etc." on the front cover.

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *Pidgin English*, by Edgar Sheppard Sayer. Toronto, Canada: E. S. Sayer, 1944. Original brown cloth spine and green wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Ff. [15] 1 2-70, 70a-70b, 71 72-117 118-119. Third edition, with new Anglo-Indian Vocabulary. Zaunmüller, col. 114. Reinecke 62.32 ("An unscientific hodgepodge of information on, texts of, and condescending attitudes toward several English-based pidgins. Of some value for its early interest in Australian Aboriginal Pidgin English")/87.391 ("Contains considerable material on New Guinea Pidgin, badly arranged and understood")/89.34 ("The most useful parts of this haphazard book deal with Aboriginal Pidgin English, which the author knew at first hand. A psalm in Pidgin English is Sayer's own translation."). Includes English-Australian Aboriginal Pidgin English, ff. [47]-70, English-Chinese Pidgin English, ff. [71]-77, English-West African Pidgin English, ff. 81-83, English-"Native and Negro English", ff. 84-89, English-Papua New Guinea Pidgin English, ff. 91-101, Anglo-Indian and "Babu"-English, ff. 103-117. This copy with extensive manuscript additions to the Chinese Pidgin English section. This copy

additionally bears the ink inscription "Third | Edition | Autographed Copy | Edgar s. Sayer."

"The second edition published in October 1943 was all sold out in July 1944. As with former editions, sales were made all over the world. This edition has an enlarged Australian and Pacific Islands Vocabulary, and contains twelve pictures of natives of different parts of the world, as well as two additional sketch maps. In have included in this third edition... my data collected over twenty years upon Anglo-Indian English.... This book, as with the second edition, is still a war time product, and has a war-time format. Ample space has been left for readers to write notes on the alternate pages" (Preface to the Third Edition).

**1999:** [IUW] *Pidgin phrasebook* / Trevor Balzer. 1999 2nd ed. 172 p.: ill., maps (some col.); 14 cm. Hawthorn, Vic.; London: Lonely Planet,; ISBN: 0864425872 . Original illustrated wrappers.

[PIJE] Pije (Pinje) is a Kanak language of New Caledonia, in the commune of Hienghène (Wiki).

Ethnologue: piz

**1982:** see under **MELANESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[PIJIN] Pijin (Solomons Pidgin or Neo-Solomonic) is a language spoken in Solomon Islands. It is closely related to Tok Pisin of Papua New Guinea and Bislama of Vanuatu; these might be considered dialects of a single language. It is also related to Torres Strait Creole of Torres Strait, though more distantly. In 1999 there were 307,000-second- or third-language speakers with a literacy rate in first language of 60%, a literacy rate in second language of 50% (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pis. Alternate Names: Neo-Solomonic, Solomons Pidgin.

**1943a:** see **1943a** under **MELANESIAN PIDGIN.**

**1943b:** see **1943b** under **MELANESIAN PIDGIN.**

[PIMA BAJO] Pima Bajo (Mountain Pima, Lowland Pima, Nevome) is a Mexican indigenous language of the Piman branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, spoken by around 1,000 speakers in northern Mexico. The language is called O'ob No'ok by its speakers. The closest related languages are the O'odham (Pima and Papago) and the O'othams. There are three major communities in the Oob No'ok region (Yepachic, Maycoba and Yécora) but many of the people live in small outlying hamlets and on isolated family ranches rather than the larger towns (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pia. Alternate Names: Lower Piman, Mountain Pima, Névome, Oob No'ok.

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *The Pima Bajo of Central Sonora, Mexico*, by Campbell W. Pennington. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, [1980]. 2 vols. Vol. I: The Material Culture; Vol. II: Vocabulario en la lengua Nevome. Original tan cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in brown; d.j. Vol. I, cream, lettered and decorated in brown; d.j. Vol. II, cream, lettered and decorated in black. Vol. I: pp. *i* ii-xvii xviii-xx, *l* 2-410 411-412; Vol. II: pp. *i* ii-xxix xxx, *l* 2-129 130. First edition. Vol. II includes, pp. [3]-129, a Spanish-Pima Bajo vocabulary. First published vocabulary of this language.

"Based on summer fieldwork in Mexico from 1968 to 1971, [Vol. I] presents a detailed account of surviving Pima Bajo material culture as it exists along the middle course in the Rio Yaqui in Sonora, [Mexico]" (from rear cover of d.j.). "Less than 100 Pima Bajo survive as descendants of the Névome who lived along the middle reaches of the Rio Sonora and the Rio Yaqui and their tributary streams during the colonial period, and most of these people are in Onavas" (Introduction). "This vocabulary of the language spoken by the Pima Bajo (Névome) of Central Sonora, Mexico, is an edited version of a seventeenth-century manuscript compiled by a[n anonymous] Jesuit missionary" (from rear cover of d.j.).

**1994:** [LILLYbm] "A Sketch of the Structure of Oob No'ok (Mountain Pima)," by David Leedom Shaul, in: *Anthropological Linguistics*, Vol. 36, No. 3 (Fall 1994), pp. 277-365. "This paper sketches of salient features of the morphosyntax of Oob No'ok (Mountain Pima), a Uto-Aztecan language of northern Mexico previously undocumented in the published literature. The purpose is to facilitate comparative study within the Tepiman subfamily of Uto-Aztecan, to which Oob No'ok belongs" (Abstract). Includes an English-Mountain Pima word list, pp. 318-344, and a Mountain Pima-English index, pp. 345-363. Bibliography, pp. 364-365.

[**PINAI-HAGAHAI**] Hagahai, also known as Pinai, is one of two languages of the Piawi family of New Guinea. Speakers in Enga Province use the name Pinai for all Pinai-Hagahai speakers. Those in Madang use Hagahai, at least for themselves. Exonyms include Wapi and Miamia in Enga and Aramo in Haruai. Dialects are divergent, but speakers have a common identity (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pnn. Alternate Names: Aramo, Hagahai, Miamia, Pinai, Pinaye, Wapi.

**1976:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**PINGILAPESE**] The Pingelapese language is a Micronesian language native to Pingelap, an atoll belonging to the state of Pohnpei in the Federated States of Micronesia. This atoll is the homeland to the Pingelapese people, consisting of a three-square mile range of inhabited small coral islets, Daekae and Sukora, and the uninhabited islet, Pingelap. These islands partially make up the Caroline Islands. For various reasons, including natural disasters and emigration consequent to European and U.S. influence, the current overall population of the Pingelapese people remains relatively small, at around 2,000 people worldwide. Although the official language of the Pohnpei State is English, 200 of the 250 Pingelap atoll residents and 1,200 Pohnpei residents speak Pingelapese. Fortunately, the Pingelapese language is still used today during face-to-face communication amongst speakers of all ages and it maintains its classification as a vigorous language. With the help of linguists like Leilani Welley-Biza sharing knowledge from her elders, significant cultural/historical connections bound to the Pingelapese language can be more thoroughly documented and preserved, to be passed down between generations (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pif. Alternate Names: Pingelap, Pingilapese.

**1989:** [IUW] "A Preliminary grammar sketch, text and vocabulary of Pingilapese," in: *Papers in Kosraean and Ponapeic* / Elaine M. Good, Weldis Welley. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies,

Australian National University, 1989. v, 196 p.; 25 cm. Library binding, incorporating original pea-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pacific linguistics. Series C; no. 112. Vocabulary, Pingilapese-English, pp. 58-114, including notes. Includes bibliographical references (p. 193-196).

"The grammr sketch, word list and text of Pingilapese is the first published general material on this Ponapeic language. Weldis Welley, from Pongilap, was the souce of all the data in these papers. It provides a general palce to begin for further research" (Introduction to volume).

[**PINTUPI-LURITJA**] Pintupi (/ˈpɪnˈəpi/ or /ˈpɪnˈəbi/) is an Australian Aboriginal language. It is one of the Wati languages of the large Pama–Nyungan family. It is one of the varieties of the Western Desert Language (WDL). Pintupi is the name commonly used to refer to a variety of the Western Desert Language spoken by indigenous people whose traditional lands are in the area xbetween Lake MacDonal and Lake Mackay, stretching from Mount Liebig in the Northern Territory to Jupiter Well (west of Pollock Hills) in Western Australia. Luritja is a generic name applied to peoples speaking several dialects of the Indigenous Australian Western Desert Language, and thereby also to the dialects themselves (Wiki).

Ethnologue: piu. Alternate Names: Binddibu, Loridja, Pintubi, Pintupi.

**1974:** [LILLY] *Pintupi dictionary*, by K.C. & L.E. Hansen. Darwin [Australia]: Summer Institute of Linguistics, Australian Aborigines Branch, 1974. 451 p.; 26 cm. Original light brown wrappers, lettered in black, with black tape spine. First edition. First dictionary of the language. Pintupi-English, pp. 1-316, English-Pintupi, pp. 317-451.

"This dictionary, containing approximately 4,000 entries, includes much of the vocabulary used in everyday speech by speakers of the Pintupi dialect of the Western Desert Language. As Pintupi and Luritja are very closely related, much of this vocabulary is also used by Luritja speakers.... Some kinship and ceremonial terminology is included in this volume. Any vocabulary, however, that is used only by men has not been included because it would offend the Pintupi people if such items were seen by Aboriginal women and children.... Pintupi is spoken by approximately 1,000 Aborigines" (Preface).

Second edition **1977:** [LILLY] *Pintupi/Luritja dictionary*, by K.C. & L.E.

Hansen. Alice Springs, N.T.: Institute for Aboriginal Development, 1977. 278 p.; 22 cm. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black, with tan tape spine."2<sup>nd</sup>

Edition" on title page. Pintupi/Lurtija-English, pp. 13-195, English-Pintupi/Lurotja, pp. 199-277.

Third edition **1992:** [LILLY] *Pintupi/Luritja dictionary*, by K.C. & L.E.

Hansen. Alice Springs, N.T.: Institute for Aboriginal Development, 1992. 267 p.; 22 cm. Original multicolored wrappers. Pintupi/Lurtija-English, pp. 1-208,

English-Pintupi/Luritja finder, pp. 209-267. Over 8,100 entries.

[**PIPIL**] Pipil (natively Nawat) is a Uto-Aztecan language which is similar to Nahuatl, and which was spoken in several parts of present-day Central America before the Spanish conquest. Although it has been on the verge of extinction in western El Salvador and has already gone extinct elsewhere in Central America, as of 2012, new second language speakers are starting to appear. In El Salvador, Nawat was the language of several tribes: Nonualcos, Cuscatlecos, Mazahuas, and Izalcos. The name Pipil for this language is used

by the international scholarly community, chiefly to differentiate it more clearly from Nahuatl (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ppl. Alternate Names: Nahuat, Nawat, Nicarao.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Nawat-English Toponymic Lexicon*, by Arden E. M. du Boi. San José, Costa Rica: Editorial Texto, 1976. Original green illustrated wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-6 7-75 76-78. First edition. "A handy guide for those interested in knowing the meaning of most non-Spanish Central American place names" (from the title page). This is a presentation copy inscribed by the author on the free endpaper: "For Arnold | with sincere | best wishes. | Arden | Sept. 1976".

"This little handbook is concerned with the area that now comprises eastern and southern Guatemala, all of El Salvador, and most of Honduras. Here Nawat was spoken and, in isolated mountain communities, still is. This Nawat-speaking area, loosely organized politically where tribal warfare was a frequent occurrence, was then called Kuskatlán (Land of Precious Things) by the natives. They called themselves Pipil (children) because they considered themselves to be the chosen children of the gods. The Nawat language, sometimes called Pipil, may properly be described as a close dialect of Nahuatl" (Introduction)

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *The Pipil Language of El Salvador*, by Lyle Campbell. Berlin, New York, Amsterdam: Mouton Publishers, [1985]. Original dull red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-IX X-XIV, 1 2-957 958. First edition. Mouton Grammar Library 1. Bibliography, pp. [943]-957. This appears to be the first extensive dictionary of the language.

"The native language of Western El Salvador... is known in the linguistic literature as Pipil, although its speakers call it *na:wat* in the language itself and *Nahuate* in Spanish... Chapter 5 contains the Pipil-Spanish-English dictionary [pp. 148-594] representing the two main dialects, Ciushanhat (C) and Santa Domingo de Guzmán (SD), with occasional forms from other dialects. Chapter six is the Spanish-Pipil dictionary [pp. [594]-865]... The fieldwork, collection of data, and analysis upon which this work is based were done during several stays in Pipil territory in the years from 1970 to 1976... The work was completed, it should be pointed out, before the recent upsurge in violence and political turmoil, and should therefore have no political consequences. Nevertheless, given the sensitivities on all sides of the conflict and the potential for misunderstanding, it seems wisest for the sake of all who worked with me to present no more specific information about speakers, but rather in its place to offer the deepest hope for improved conditions and an end to violence... Today Pipil is little used, spoken by only a few, elderly people in a small number of towns... The exact number of speakers is unknown, since many are reluctant to be identified as speakers. This is due to distrust conditioned by Pipil experience in recent history, not the least of which was the so-called 'matanza' or massacre of Indians in 1932 coupled with the government decree that Indian languages could no longer legally be spoken. Thus only very rough estimates of the number of speakers are available. In most villages only two or three elderly individuals still speak the language... In any case, the language is quite moribund, with no fully fluent younger speakers. While census and other official reports sometimes place the number as high as 2,000, my own guess is that it is much lower, perhaps as low as 200. Formerly, Pipil was spoken in a wide area including scattered locations from Guatemala to Panama... It is now extinct everywhere except for these few places in El Salvador."

**[PITCAIRN-NORFOLK]** Pitkern (also Pitcairnese) is a creole language based on an 18th-century dialect of English and Tahitian. It is a primary language of Pitcairn Island, though it has more speakers on Norfolk Island. Unusually, although spoken on Pacific Ocean islands, it has been described as an Atlantic Creole. Following the Mutiny on the *Bounty*, the British mutineers stopped at Tahiti and took eighteen Polynesians, mostly women, to remote Pitcairn Island and settled there. Initially, the Tahitians spoke little English, and the *Bounty* crewmen knew even less Tahitian. Isolated from the rest of the world, they had to communicate with each other, and, over time, they formed a unique new language that blended a simplified English with Tahitian words and speech patterns. In the mid-19th century, the people of Pitcairn resettled on Norfolk Island; later some moved back. Most speakers of Pitkern today are the descendants of those who stayed. Pitkern and Norfuk dialects are mutually intelligible (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pih. Alternate Names: Norfolkese, Pitcairn English.

**1964:** [LILLYbm] *The Pitcairnese language*, by A[lan] S[trode] C[ampbell] Ross. London: Andre Deutsch, 1964. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered in gold; violet and white d.j., lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-6 7-269 270. First edition. Includes Pitcairnese-Norfolk-English, pp. 212-269.

"In 1790 the mutineers of the *Bounty*, with their Polynesian companions, who were mostly Tahitian arrived on the uninhabited island of Pitcairn in the general South-Pacific Ocean, and settled there. In 1856 the island's entire population was evacuated to Norfolk Island, roughly a thousand miles east of Brisbane. ...On both islands the Pitcairnese languages, a mixture of English and Tahitian, has survived, although in slightly different forms, which may be distinguished as *Pitcairnese* and *Norfolk*. ... [Pitcairnese offers a unique case in the field of General Linguistics because] since Pitcairn was uninhabited when the settlers arrived, the actual birth of a language can be witnessed and its history followed through to the present day.... A few collections of stray Pitcairnese and Norfolkese words have been published., but this book is the first serious linguistic study of the two languages" (from the jacket copy).

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Norfolk Words and Usages*, compiled by Beryl Nobbs. [Norfolk Island: Beryl Nobbs, printed by Photopress International, 1986]. Original stiff white wrappers, lettered and decorated in green and black, with a photo of the author on the rear cover. Pp. [4] i-iii iv, 1 2-53 54-56. First edition, This copy signed by the author beneath the dedication. Includes Norfolk-English, pp. [1]-52.

"The Norfolk Islanders (and their Pitcairn ancestors before them) have spoken English, of a good and proper style, for generations. But among themselves, and with others they like or trust, their language is a glorious patois: a made-up language, compiled from pieces of English and Tahitian and from natural responses to the natural surrounding they live in. The Norfolk Language - or the Pitcairnese Language, or 'Norfolk', or 'Pitcairn', or 'deep Norfolk', whatever it may be called - is a living language with subtlety, precision, wit, and power. Until this splendid, years-long effort by Beryl Nobbs, no serious work has ever been published that proposed spellings for Norfolk words....Her work may be the foundation-stone of a written Norfolk Language at last" (Foreword, Ed Howard). "The Norfolk Island patois, which originates from the mutineers of H.M.S. 'Bounty' and their Tahitian wives, is freely spoken among us, their descendants....Apart from our patois, we also have a number of local dishes, some of

which I have mentioned. All of these recipes and more may be found in the Norfolk Island Cookery Book, published by the Sunshine Club...to raise money for the aged and needy" (p. ii). A Pitcairn word-list by Anders Kallgard was published by in Sweden in 1991 by the University of Goteborg (58 pp.)

Second edition **1992**: *A Dictionary of Norfolk Words and Usages plus English-Norfolk Appendix. Second edition.* [Norfolk Island: Beryl Nobbs, printed by Photopress International, 1992]. Original stiff white wrappers, lettered in green and black, with a photo of the author on the rear cover. Pp. [4] i-iii iv, 1-68. Second edition. Includes Norfolk-English, pp. 1-52, and a new English-Norfolk appendix, pp. 56-67. This copy inscribed on the title page: "Best Wishes / Beryl Nobbs Palmer." With a t.l.s. from the author loosely inserted, discussing how Thanksgiving came to be celebrated on Norfolk Island.

**[PLAINS INDIAN SIGN LANGUAGE]** Plains Indian Sign Language (PISL), also known as Plains Sign Talk, Plains Sign Language and First Nation Sign Language, is a trade language (or international auxiliary language), formerly trade pidgin, that was once the lingua franca across central Canada, central and western United States and northern Mexico, used among the various Plains Nations. It was also used for story-telling, oratory, various ceremonies, and by deaf people for ordinary daily use. It is falsely believed to be a manually coded language or languages, however there is not substantive evidence establishing a connection between any spoken language and Plains Sign Talk. The name 'Plains Sign Talk' is preferred in Canada, with 'Indian' being considered pejorative by many. Hence, publications and reports on the language vary in naming conventions according to origin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: psd. Alternate Names: Hand Talk, Indian Language of Signs, Indian Sign Language, NAISL, North. American Indian Sign Language, PISL, Plains Sign Language, Plains Sign Talk, PST, Sign Talk.

**1880**: [LILLYbm] *A collection of gesture-signs and signals of the North American Indians, with some comparisons*, by Garrick Mallery [1831-1894]. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880. Contemporary dark green half-leather and dark green pebbled cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold with raised bands. Pp. 1 2-329 330. First edition. Bureau of Ethnology, Miscellaneous Papers, No. 1. Not in Zauhmüller. Reinecke 115.50. Includes "c. 3000 signs, [pp. [17]-329] well described and fully accredited to source...*By far the best published source for sign language lexicon*" (La Mont West, *The Sign Language*, unpub. Ph.D. dissertation, Indiana University, 1960). "Distributed only to Collaborators". One of 250 copies. This copy in the binding of the National Museum Library of the Smithsonian Institution, with their original accession stamp on title page, dated May 12, 1885, and a subsequent withdrawal stamp.

**1880**: [LILLYbm] *Introduction to the study of sign language among the North American Indians as illustrating the gesture speech of mankind*, Garrick Mallery [1831-1894]. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1880. Contemporary dark green half-leather and dark green pebbled cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold with raised bands. Pp. I-IV, 1 2-71 72. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Reinecke 115.51. Includes list of words with description of equivalent signs, pp. 18-37.

This copy in the binding of the National Museum Library of the Smithsonian Institution, with their original accession stamp on title page, dated May 12, 1886, a tipped-in printed slip reading: "With the Compliments of | Garrick Mallery, | Bureau of Ethnology, | Washington, D. C. | Please acknowledge", and a subsequent withdrawal stamp. Together with the preceding entry, this formed the basis for Mallery's full combined description of Plain Indian sign language in the *First Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology..1879-1880* (see below).

**1881:** [LILLYbm] "Sign Language among North American Indians compared with that among other peoples and deaf-mutes," by Garrick Mallery, in: *First Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1879-'80*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1881, pp. 263-552. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in gold, and decorated in blind. Pp. [2] I-IV V-XXXIII XXXIV-XXXVI, 1-2 3-603 604 + final blank leaf. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 115.54. Incorporates two earlier separately published studies by the same author.

"Mallery's knowledge was abundant and of good quality, his interest was intense, but his day scarcely permitted him to weld his data into a systematized, configured description: he ran off into free associations instead of persisting in analysis" (Kroeber, *IJAL*, 24, 1958).

**1885:** [LILLYbm] *The Indian sign language, with brief explanatory notes of the gestures taught deaf-mutes in our institutions for their instruction and a description of some of the peculiar laws, customs, myths, superstitions, ways of living, code of peace and war signals of our aborigines*, by W[illiam] P[hilo] Clark [1845?-1884]. Philadelphia: L.R. Hamersly & Co., 1885. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [2] 1-4 5-443 444 + 4 pp. adverts. and a final blank leaf. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 115.10 ("By far the most authoritative work' according to Tomkins, but another writer says Indian informants told Clark 'just anything to get him off their necks'"). Includes a dictionary of English words followed by a detailed description of the gestures necessary to the sign, as well as much ethnological material, pp. 21-410, an Appendix of Proper Names with their signs, pp. 411-424, and an Index of words with synonyms, pp. 425-443. With a detailed introduction giving the history of the origin of the dictionary.

"[T]he necessity for intercommunication between tribes having different vocal speech developed gesture speech, the sign language I have described, so that the many-tongued hordes of the vast sea-like prairies can at least be credited with perfecting and beautifying the language, which...formed the vehicle for the expression of the budding thoughts of primitive man on this continent.... Even in my comparatively short experience with the Indians, I have observed the birth, growth, and death of many gestures.... Could this work have been illustrated, it would have added greatly to the facility of understanding and making the gestures, for it is extremely difficult to describe the most simple movements of the hands in space, so that a person who had never seen the movements would, by following the descriptions, make the correct motions" (Introductory)

"By far the most authoritative work on Indian Sign Language was by Captain Wm. Philo Clark, U. S. Army. He was with the army in the Indian country from 1875 to 1880, and made a deep study of sign, with the result that in 1880 he was detailed by his

commanding general to devote his time exclusively to the production of a book on same. He worked steadily on its preparation until 1884, when he died. The work was published in 1885, a small edition, and is now out of print and extremely difficult to obtain. It was not illustrated. This being America's leading authority on Indian sign, and differentiating as to the true Indian and deaf and dumb codes, the author has consulted it extensively..." (from Tomkins' "Introductory Notes" to his 1926 book on Indian Sign Language).

**1926:** [LILLYbm] *Universal Indian sign language of the Plains Indians of North America together with a dictionary of synonyms covering the basic words represented; also, a codification of pictographic symbols of the Ojibway and Sioux nations*, William Tomkins. San Diego, Calif.: William Tomkins, 1926. Original brown wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-77 78-80. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 115.81. Includes English words with description of how to make the signs, pp. 7-58, with numerous illustrations on facing pages, and an alphabetical list with synonyms, pp. 60-65, for which the same sign may be used. With a brief history of previous published studies of Plains Indian Sign Language on p. [3]. Also issued in buckram and in limp leather.

"When a boy, from 1884 to 1889, the author lived on the edge of the Sioux Indian Reservation in Dakota Territory...He worked on a cow range and associated continuously with Indians. He learned some of the Sioux language, and made a study of sign. Since then, for many years, the interest has continued, and all known authorities on sign have been studied, as well as continued investigation with Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Sioux, Arrapahoe, and other Indians of recognized sign-talking ability. Of later years this effort has been inspired by the fact that there does not exist today any publication in print...covering exclusively the so-called Universal Indian Sign Language of the Plains Indians of North America... It is probably the first American language...It may be the first universal language produced by any people...It has a beauty and imagery possessed by few, if any, other languages" (Introductory Notes).

"[Tomkins' work] is compendious, concise, contains over 400 line drawings, and being written for schoolboys is simple and clear and avoids speculations in favor of information... [A]s an introduction I have found it effective and more useful than any of the earlier but less complete books... His work seems centered on the Western Dakota" (Kroeber, *IJAL*, 24, 1958).

**1930:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *How to talk in the Indian sign language*, by Buffalo Child Long Lance [1890-1932]. Akron, Ohio: B.F. Goodrich Rubber Co., 1930. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black, with sepia photo of Long Lance on front and rear cover. Pp. [1-32] unnumbered. First edition. Reinecke 115.21 (listed under Goodrich Rubber Company, not seen by compiler, incorrectly indicates 21 pp., does not list title or author). Includes vocabulary of 83 signs with explanations and photographs, pp. [10-30], and a signed testimonial by Jim Thorpe, with picture, for the canvas rubber-soled shoes designed by Chief Long Lance. This pamphlet, which sold for 10 cents, was used to advertise the shoes.

"The booklet is published by the Goodrich Rubber Company for the entertainment and instruction of American boys. Even in its modest size it is probably the most comprehensive attempt ever made to describe and illustrate the fascinating Indian sign language" (Editor's Introduction).

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *How: sign talk in pictures*, by Iron Eyes Cody [1904- ] assisted by Ye-Was, illustrated by Clarence Ellsworth, posed by Iron Eyes and Ye-Was. Cover title: *How: Indian Sign Talk in Pictures*. Hollywood, Calif.: Published as a Boelter Classic by Homer H. Boelter Lithography, 1952. Original stiff red and yellow illustrated wrappers, lettered in black and white, with a color photo of Iron Eyes Cody on front cover, and a color illustration on rear cover. Pp. [1-64] unpaginated. First edition (stated on verso of title page). Reinecke 115.13 ("187 signs described and illustrated by excellent photographs").

Second, enlarged and revised edition **1970:** [LILLYbm] *Indian talk: hand signals of the American Indians*, by Iron Eyes Cody, illustrated by Ken Mansker, Flathead Indian Artist, and posed by Iron Eyes, Yeawas, Robert and Arthur. Healdsburg, Calif.: Naturegraph Publishers, 1970. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in white and black, with a color photo of Iron Eyes Cody in front cover. Pp. [1]-112. [Second, enlarged and revised edition]. Reinecke 115.14. Includes 246 signs described and newly illustrated with photographs, including ones posed by Cody's sons Robert and Arthur.

**n.d.:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *Indian Dictionary*, by M[argaret] M. Browne. Casper, Wyoming: S.E. Boyer, n.d. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [8]. First edition. Not in Reinecke. Introduction signed in ink by the author, Margaret M. Browne. Includes a "dictionary" of five pages of Indian ideographs with their meanings, and a photograph of "Indian Sign Writing on Upper Dinwoody." This copy with the dried skin of a small animal (chipmunk?) loosely inserted.

[**POGOLO**] The Pogoro (also Pogolo) are an ethnic and linguistic peoples based in Iringa Region and Morogoro Region, Tanzania (Wiki).

Ethnologue: poy. Alternate Names: Chipogolo, Chipogoro, Cipogolo, Pogolu, Pogora, Pogoro, Shipogolu.

**1907:** [LILLYbm] *Die Sprache der Wapogoro (Deutsch-Ostafrika) nebst einem deutsch-chipogoro und chipogoro-deutschen Wörterbuche*, by P. J. Hendle. Berlin: Kommissionsverlag von Georg Reimer, 1907. Bound with three further volumes in the series, in dark-green quarter cloth and marbled paper over boards stamped "Bibliothek der Reichs-Kolonialamts"; spine lettered in gold; original wrappers bound in. Pp. I-V VI-VII VIII, [2] 1-3 4-171 172. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 298. Hendrix 1308. Series: Archiv für das Studium deutscher Kolonialsprachen, Bd. VI. Includes German-Chipogoro [Pogolo], pp. [73]-130, and Chipogoro [Pogolo]-German, pp. [131]-171. First dictionary of Pogolo.

"The present Grammar of the language of the Wapogoro, along with tales and a German-Pogolo and Pogolo-German Dictionary, is the result of four years of work. Anyone who has ever attempted to record a hitherto unwritten language is well aware of the difficulty of such a task, and what enormous patience is required to draw forth from untutored minds unaccustomed to abstract thought and reflection, the rich treasure of their concepts, words and forms. Moreover the native does not so easily reveal his language to what seems to him a profane foreigner. Like all his customs and habits, including those negative customs and habits, the language of his fathers is something holy, which he conceals to himself and only reluctantly reveals to the researcher.... The

Chipogoro reproduced here is the dialect spoken in Vigoi and Issongo, for almost every valley has its one peculiarities" (Foreword, tr: BM)

[**POHNPEIAN**] Pohnpeian or Ponapean is a Micronesian language spoken as the indigenous language of the island of Pohnpei in the Caroline Islands. Pohnpeian has about 29,000 speakers, the vast majority of whom live in Pohnpei and its outlying atolls and islands. It is the second most widely spoken native language of the Federated States of Micronesia. Pohnpeian features a "high language" including some specialized vocabulary, used in speaking about people of high rank (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pon. Alternate Names: Ponapean.

**1881:** [LILLY] *Quelques mots de la langue de Puynipet (Ile de l'Ascension) dans l'archipel des Carolines, recueillis par les Prêtres des Missions Etrangères de Milan et mis en ordre par le p. A.C[olomb]*. [N.p., 1881]. (2) p. [15]-56, 113-116. 22.5 cm. Plain wrappers. Includes: [Pt. 1] Vocabulaire Puynipet-francaise-italien, pp. [15]- 36; [Pt. 2] Vocabulaire francais-Puynipet anglais, pp. [37]-56, 113-116. Caption title./ P. 18-56 numbered in manuscript: p. 74-112. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller.

**1892:** [LILLY] *Diccionario hispano-kanaka ó sea, modesta colección de las voces más usuales y conocidas de esta lengua de la Ascensión ó Ponapé é islas inmediatas (Carolinas orientales) va precedido de algunas reglas gramaticales...*, by Agustin de Ariñez. Tambobong [Luzon, Philippines]: Pequeña Impr. del Asilo de Heurfanos de Nuestra Señora de Consolación, 1892. 8vo, pp. 184, [4]; original printed wrappers bound in; contemporary full blind-stamped calf. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with a Newberry release stamp on the presentation bookplate of Edward Everett Ayer on the front pastedown. This is a dictionary and grammar of Spanish– Kanaka (a dialect of the Western Caroline Islands, particularly in Ponapé or Ascension), by a Capuchin friar of the province of Castille of the Sacred Heart. It is the same province in charge of Capuchin missions in Spanish colonies in Ultramar, including the Philippines; (bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller). Includes Spanish-Kanaka [Pohnpeian], pp. [39]-152.

[**POLCI**] Polci (Pəlci, Posə) is an Afro-Asiatic language of Nigeria. It is part of the Barawa cluster, which is in turn part of the West Chadic language family. The Polci language is one of six dialect clusters of the Zaar subgroup of the Barawa branch of the Chadic languages. The Polci dialects are Zul, Baram, Dir, Buli, Nyamzak/Langas, and Polci proper. An extinct dialect called Luri was possibly dialect of Polci as well, but it is not well attested (Wiki).

Ethnologue: plj. Alternate Names: Palchi, Palci, Polchi.

**1999:** see **1999a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Polynesian languages are a language family spoken in geographical Polynesia and on a patchwork of "Outliers" from south central Micronesia, to small islands off the northeast of the larger islands of the Southeast Solomon Islands and sprinkled through Vanuatu. They are classified as part of the Austronesian family, belonging to the Oceanic branch of that family. Polynesians share many unique cultural traits that resulted from about 1000 years of common development, including common linguistic development, in the Tonga and Sāmoa area

through most of the first millennium BC. There are approximately forty Polynesian languages. The most prominent of these are Tahitian, Sāmoan, Tongan, Māori and Hawaiian. Because the Polynesian islands were settled relatively recently and because internal linguistic diversification only began around 2,000 years ago, their languages retain strong commonalities. There are still many cognate words across the different islands e.g. tapu, ariki, motu, kava (Kava culture), and tapa as well as Hawaiki, the mythical homeland for some of the cultures (Wiki).

**1979:** [LILLYbm] *Captain Cook's South Sea Island vocabularies*, by Peter A. Lanyon-Orgill. London: published by the author, 1979. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv v-xv xvi*, 1-287 288. First edition, with list of original subscribers. Includes scores of early, partially unpublished, word lists, generally English based, of South Sea Island vocabularies. This is an original subscription copy.

"The early printed editions of Captain Cook's voyages contain an extensive Tahitian vocabulary and a few words collected from other Pacific islands by William Anderson, the surgeon's mate, but these published record form only a small part of the linguistic remains preserved in manuscripts... Apart from the Tahitian vocabulary those from other islands—Easter Island, the Marquesas, Tonga, Malekula, Tanna, New Caledonia and contains not only a complete critical version of the Cook vocabularies, but also... includes edited copies of the other contemporary records, especially of Tahitian, made by the French and Spanish explorers. A vast corpus of valuable linguistic material, much of it in manuscript and hitherto virtually unknown, as well as many rare printed sources, is brought together for the first time" (from advertising leaflet loosely inserted in book, inviting subscriptions to the first edition).

[**POM**] Pom is an Eastern Malayo-Polynesian language spoken on Miosnum Island in Cenderawasih Bay west of Serui Island, in Papua Province of Western New Guinea, northeastern Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pmo.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**POMO, CENTRAL**] Central Pomo is one of the seven Pomoan languages spoken in Northern California. It is currently an endangered language, with fewer than 10 speakers. Pre-contact speakers of all the Pomoan languages have been estimated at 8,000 altogether. This estimation was from the American anthropologist Alfred Kroeber. "The Central Pomo language was traditionally spoken from the Russian River southwest of Clear Lake to the Pacific coast. There were settlements along the Russian River (in the southern Ukiah Valley, in Hopland Valley, and further south near the Sonoma County line), in the coastal region (at Manchester, Point Arena, and at the mouth of the Gualala River), and in the region between the two (around Yorkville and in Anderson Valley)" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: poo. Alternate Names: Ballo-Kai-Pomo, Cabanapo, Habenapo, H'hana, Kábinapek, Khabenapo, Khana, Kulanapan, Kulanapo, Venaambakaia, Venambakaia, Yokaia.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**POMO, EASTERN**] Eastern Pomo, also known as Clear Lake Pomo, is a nearly extinct Pomoan language spoken around Clear Lake in Lake County, California by one of the Pomo peoples. It is not mutually intelligible with the other Pomoan languages. Prior to contact with Europeans, it was spoken along the northern and southern shores of Clear Lake to the north of San Francisco, and in the coast mountains west of Sacramento Valley. Eastern Pomo shared borders in the north with the Patwin and the Yuki languages, in the south with the Lake Wappo, the Wappo, the Southeastern Pomo, the Southern Pomo, the Central Pomo, the Northern Pomo, and the Lake Miwok. They also shared a border to the west with the Northern Pomo. The southern and northern areas in which Eastern Pomo was spoken were geographically separate, and apparently represented differing dialects, split by certain lexical and phonological differences. Contemporary Eastern Pomo speakers refer to the north shore dialect area as Upper Lake, and the south shore dialect area as Big Valley (Wiki).

Ethnologue: peb. Alternate Names: Clear Lake Pomo.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**POMO, NORTHERN**] Northern Pomo is an extinct Pomoan language formerly spoken around Clear Lake in Lake County, California by the Habematolel Pomo of Upper Lake, one of the several Pomo peoples. The Northern Pomo language became extinct in 2005 with the death of Elenor Stevenson Gonzales.

Ethnologue: pej.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**PONAM**] Ponam is an Austronesian language spoken on Ponam Island, just off Manus Island in Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ncc.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**POPOLOCA**] Popoloca is an indigenous Mexican cluster of languages of the Popolocan branch of the Oto-Manguean language family, closely related to Mazatec. They are spoken by 18,000 in Puebla state, Mexico, near Tehuacán (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Popoloca as a macro-language including seven separate languages as follow: 1) Popoloca, Coyotepec [pbf]; 2) Popoloca, Mezontla [pbe]; 3) Popoloca, San Felipe Otlaltepec [pow]; 4) Popoloca, San Juan Atzingo [poe]; 5) Popoloca, San Luís Temalacayuca [pps]; 6) Popoloca, San Marcos Tlacoyalco [pls]; 7) Popoloca, Santa Inés Ahuatempan [pca].

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**POPOLOCA DE SAN JUAN ATZINGO**] Southern Popoloca is an indigenous language of Puebla state, Mexico. There are two principal varieties, sometimes counted as distinct languages,

1) San Juan Atzingo Popoloca (aka Atzingo, San Juan); and 2) Metzontla Popoloca (aka Los Reyes Metzontla Popoloca) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: poe. Alternate Names: Atzingo Popoloca, Eastern Popoloca, Ngiba, Ngigua, Ngiwa, Popoloca de San Juan Atzingo, Popoloca del Oriente, Southern Popoloca.

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario popoloca de San Juan Atzingo Puebla*, by Jeanne Austin Krumholz, Marjorie Kalstrom Dolson & Miguel Hernandez Ayuso. Sucursal en Tucson, Az, E.U.A.: Instituto Linguistico de Verano, 1995. Original white wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. Pp. *i-iv v-xx, 1-2 3-435 436*. With maps and illustrations. First edition. 500 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indigenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves"; no. 33 Includes Popoloca-Spanish, pp. 3-203, and Spanish-Popoloca, pp. 207-281.

"Popoloca, like Mazateco, Misteco and other tonal languages, is one of the languages of the Oto-Manguean family. There are various dialects of Popoloca. This dictionary is based on the Popoloca of San Juan Atzingo, in the municipality of San Gabriel Chilac, in the district of Tehuacán, Puebla. There are approximately 5000 inhabitants in this city and almost all of them speak Popoloca" (Introduction).

[**POPOLUCA DE OLUTA**] Oluta Popoloca also called Olutec is a moribund Mixe–Zoquean language of the Mixean branch spoken by a few elderly people in the town of Oluta in Southern Veracruz, Mexico (Wiki).

Ethnologue: plo. Alternate Names: Oluta, Oluta Mijejan, Olutec, Popoloca de Oluta.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario popoloca de Oluta: popoloca-espanol, espanol-popoloca*, by Lawrence E. Clark [1929- ]. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Linguistico de Verano, 1981. Original white wrappers, lettered and decorated in orange. Pp. *i-ii iii-xvii xviii, 1-2 3-162*, with errata slip pasted inside rear wrapper. Maps and Illustrations. First edition. 1000 copies. Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indigenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 25. Includes Popoloca-Spanish, pp. 3-67, and Spanish-Popoloca, pp. 71-103.

"The present dictionary of Popoloca of Oluta is more extensive than the vocabulary of Popoloca of Sayula published in 1960, which is a simple compilation of the most common words of the language presented in the form of a list... At the end of the present dictionary there are appendices which should be of great linguistic value. Appendix A includes a concordance of the words referring to the flora and fauna of the region" (The Purpose of this Dictionary, tr: BM).

[**POPOLUCA, SAYULA**] Sayula Popoloca, also called Sayultec, is a Mixe language spoken by around 4,000 indigenous people in and around the town of Sayula de Alemán in the southern part of the state of Veracruz, Mexico. Almost all published research on the language has been the work of Lawrence E. Clark of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. More recent studies of Sayula Popoloca have been conducted by Dennis Holt (lexico-semantics) and Richard A. Rhodes (morphology and syntax), but few of their findings have been published. 'Popoloca' is the Castilian alteration of the Nahuatl word *popoloca*, meaning 'barbarians' or 'people speaking a foreign language'. In Mexico, the name 'Popoloca' is a traditional name for various Mixe-Zoquean languages, and the name 'Popoloca' is a traditional name for a totally unrelated language belonging to the Oto-

Manguean languages. Natively it is known as yamay ajw 'local language' or tucmay-ajw 'language of the home' (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pos.

**1912:** see under **CHOCHOLTEC**.

[**POQOMAM**] Poqomam is a Mayan language, closely related to Poqomchi'. It is spoken by 50,000 or so people in several small pockets in Guatemala, the largest of which is in Jalapa department (Wiki).

Ethnologue: poc. Alternate Names: Pocomán, Pokomam, Qaq'oral.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1959:** see under **K'ICHE'**.

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario pocomam y español*, edited by Carolina de McArthur & Ricardo McArthur. [Guatemala]: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano de Centroamérica, 1995. Original tan wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [2] *i-xv* xvi-xxiv xxv-xxvi, 1 2-234 [2]. First edition. Includes Poqomam-Spanish, pp. [1]-180, and Spanish-Poqomam, pp. [183]-234.

"This work is based on the efforts of the linguist Raymond Zinn, who lived in San Luis Jilotepeque between 1964 and 1968" (Acknowledgements, tr: BM). "The dictionary reflects the Pokomam language as spoken in the city of San Luis Jilotepeque, in the east of the state of Jalapa.... There are approximately 8,000 Pokomams in the municipality of San Luis Jilotepeque" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**POQOMCHI'**] Poqomchi' (Pokomchi, Poqomchii') is a Mayan language spoken by the Poqomchi' Maya of Guatemala, and is very closely related to Poqomam. Its two main dialects, eastern and western, were spoken by 90,000 or so people in the year 2000, in Purulhá, Baja Verapaz, and in the following municipalities of Alta Verapaz: Santa Cruz Verapaz, San Cristóbal Verapaz, Tactic, Tamahú and Tukurú. It is also the predominant language in the municipality of Chicamán (El Quiché), which borders Alta Verapaz (Wiki).

Ethnologue: poh. Alternate Names: Pocomchí, Poconchí, Pokomchí, Pokonchí, Tactic Pokomchí.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1997:** [IUW] *Qatijej k'iq'orb'al aj-Poqon / Alfonso Buc Choc, Marcelo Dobbels*. [Tamahú?: The authors, 1997.] 252 p.; 28 cm. Library binding incorporating original dark rose wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Grammatical lessons, tables, model sentences, voc-abularies. Includes Poqomchi'-Spanish, pp. 161-171, Spanish-Poqomchi', pp. 172-183, Poqomchi'-Spanish list of verbs, pp. 184-212, Spanish-Poqomchi' list of verbs, pp. 213-247.

**2010:** [IUW] *Poqomchi' tusajlb'al = Manual de matemática maya poqomchi'*. 1. ed. Guatemala [City]: ALMG: Comunidad Lingüística Poqomchi', 2010. iv, 187 p.: ill.; 28 cm. Original green, red and dark green wrappers, decorated in several colors, lettered in white, black and green. Includes bibliographical references (p. 187-[188]). Includes Maya-Poqomchi'-Arabic numbers, pp. 45-156.

**[PROTO-MINAHASAN]** The Minahasan languages are a group of languages spoken by the Minahasa people in northern Sulawesi. These languages are distinct from the Manado Malay language (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list Proto-Minahasan, but includes five languages under the family Minahasan [see list below for **1978**].

**1978:** [LILLYbm] *Proto-Minahasan. Phonology, Morphology and Wordlist*, by J[ames] N. Sneddon. Canberra: Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1978. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-iv v-ix x*, 1-204, *l 2-16* [2]. First edition. Series: Pacific Linguistics, Series B, No. 54. Includes Proto-Minahasan wordlist, with English equivalents, pp. 120-183. This copy inscribed in ink by the author on the fly-leaf: "To Dr. Capell / with regards / J. Sneddon." Arthur Capell is the author, among many others, of *The New Fijian Dictionary* (1941), *The Changing Status of Melasian Pidgin* (1969), *A Survey of New Guinea Languages* (1969), *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of Sonsorol-Tobi* (1969), and the *Futuna-Aniwa Dictionary* (1984).

"The aim of the present study is to carry out a detailed comparative analysis of a small group of Austro-Indonesian languages with the intention of reconstructing as much as possible of their exclusively shared parent language. The five languages involved in the study [Tondano, Tonse, Tombulu, Tontemboan, and Tonsawang] are spoken in the Minahasa region of North Celebes, Indonesia. The reconstructed parent language is called Proto-Minahasan" (Introduction).

**[PROTO-POLYNESIAN]** Proto-Polynesian (abbreviated PPN) is the hypothetical proto-language from which all the modern Polynesian languages descend. Historical linguists have reconstructed the language using the comparative method, in much the same manner as with Proto-Indo-European and Proto-Uralic. This same method has also been used to support the archaeological and ethnographic evidence which indicates that the ancestral homeland of the people who spoke Proto-Polynesian was in the vicinity of Tonga, Samoa, and nearby islands (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list Proto-Polynesian.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Proto-Polynesian word list I*, by David S. Walsh. Auckland: Linguistic Society of New Zealand, 1966. Original tan wrappers lettered and decorated in red, with maroon cloth spine. Pp. [2] *i-ii iii-xv xvi*, 1-133 *134*. First edition. Series: Te reo monographs. Includes Proto-Polynesian-English, pp. 1-133, with corrigenda and addenda, p. xii-xv. This copy with the ownership signature of W. W. Elmendorf, author of *Structure of Twana culture*, New York, Garland, 1974.

**[PUELICHE]** Puelche is an extinct language formerly spoken by the Puelche people in the Pampas region of Argentina. The language is also known as Günuna Küne, Gennaken (Guenaken), Northern Tehuelche, Günuna Yajich, Ranquelche, and Pampa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pue. Alternate Names: Gennaken, Günuna Küne, Northern Tehuelche, Pampa.

**1846:** see **12**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1879:** [LILLYbm] *Manual o vocabulario de la lengua pampa y del estilo familiar para el uso de los jefes y oficiales del ejercito, y de las familias a cuyo cargo estan los indigenas*, Federico Barbara [1828-1893]. Buenos Aires: Imprenta y Liberia de Mayo,

1879. Contemporary brown half-leather and marbled paper over boards, spine lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [2] 1-4 5-178 179-180. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. This copy with newspaper clipping from 1946 pasted in opposite title page claiming this work is in reality simply an amalgam of earlier works by Fabres, Ralkner and de la Cruz. These earlier sources and others are discussed by Barbara in the opening pages. Includes Spanish-Puelche, pp. [37]-91, Tehuelche-Spanish, pp. 91-97.

**1910-1911:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1947:** [LILLYbm] *Gramatica y Diccionario de la lengua pampa (pamparanquel-araucano) de Juan Manuel [Jose Domingo Ortiz] de Rosas*, ed. by Oscar R. Suarez Caviglia & Enrique Stieben. Buenos Aires: Editorial Albatros, 1947. Original green leather, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] 1-9 10-289 290-304. First edition. Includes Puelche-Spanish, pp. 61-74, Spanish-Puelche, pp. 77-88, 91-145, Spanish-Puelche/Ranquel, pp. 149-198, and Puelche/Ranquel-Spanish, pp. [201]-283. Publication of a late-19<sup>th</sup> century manuscript for the first time.

**2013:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[PULAAR] Pulaar is a Fula language spoken primarily as a first language by the Fula and Toucouleur peoples in the Senegal River valley area traditionally known as Futa Tooro and further south and east. Pulaar speakers, known as Haalpulaar'en live in Senegal, Mauritania, the Gambia, and western Mali. According to Ethnologue there are several dialect differences, but all are inherently intelligible. Pulaar is not to be confused with Pular, another variety of Fula spoken in Guinea (including the Fouta Djallon region). The Pulaar and Pular varieties of Fula are to some extent mutually intelligible, but require a separate literature. Pulaar is written in a Latin script, but historically was written in an Arabic script known as "Ajami script" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: [fuc](#). Alternate Names: Peul, Peulh, Pulaar Fulfulde.

**1968a:** [IUW] *Petit lexique peul-français de la faune et de la flore du Fouta Toro*, par Oumar Ba. Dakar: Centre de linguistique appliquée de Dakar, 1968. 45 leaves; 27 cm.

**1968b:** [IUW] *Petit vocabulaire de la langue peul parlée au Fouta Toro*, par Oumar Ba. [Dakar]: Centre de linguistique appliquée de Dakar, [1968] 56 leaves; 27 cm. Centre de linguistique appliquée de Dakar (Series); no 35.

**1970:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire peul-français*. Dakar, Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire, 1969 [i.e. 1970-] v. 25 cm. Catalogues et documents (Institut fondamental d'Afrique noire) 22. "Publication du fichier Gaden des manuscrits de l'I.F.A.N., enrichi par une équipe de chercheurs du Fuuta-Tooro et du Fuuta-Dyaloo."

**1975:** [IUW] *De la terminologie géographique poular (Sénégal-Mauritanie)*, par Oumar Ba. Dakar: Centre de linguistique appliquée, 1975. 111 leaves; 27 cm. Langues africaines au Sénégal. "No 58." Bibliography: p. leaf 2.

**1977:** [IUW] *Le Foûta Tôro au carrefour des cultures: [les Peuls de la Mauritanie et du Sénégal]* / Oumar Ba; préf. de P.-F. Lacroix. Paris: L'Harmattan, [1977]. 426 p.: map; 22 cm. Includes bibliographies.

**1981:** [IUW] *Gambian Fula-English dictionary (Firdu dialect)*, by David P. Gamble & Meri Ouma Baldeh. San Francisco: D.P. Gamble, 1981. iv, 142 leaves; 28 cm. Gambian studies no. 12.

[**PULAR**] Pular is a Fula language spoken primarily by the Fula people of Fouta Djallon, Guinea. It is also spoken in parts of Guinea-Bissau, Sierra Leone, and Senegal. There are a small number of speakers in Mali. Pular is spoken by 2.5 million Guineans, about 28% of the national population. This makes Pular the most widely spoken indigenous language in the country. Substantial numbers of Pular speakers have migrated to other countries in West Africa, notably Senegal. Pular is not to be confused with Pulaar, another Fula language spoken natively in Guinea, Senegal, Mauritania, and western Mali (including the Futa Tooro region). Pular is written in the Ajami script and the Latin script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: fuf. Alternate Names: Foula Fouta, Fouta Dyalon, Fulbe, Fulfulde Jalon, Fullo Fuuta, Futa Fula, Futa Jallon, Fuuta Jalon, Jalon.

An on-line dictionary of Pular may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1914 [196-?]:** [IUW] *Le poular: dialecte peul du Fouta sénégalais*. Farnborough: Gregg, 196-? v.; 23 cm. Collection de la Revue du monde musulman. Reprint of the 1914 ed. published by E. Leroux, Paris. v. 1. Etude morphologique. Textes.v. 2. Lexique poular-français.

[**PULUWATESE**] Puluwatese is a Micronesian language of the Federated States of Micronesia. It is spoken on Poluwat (Wiki).

Ethnologue: puw. Alternate Names: Puluwat.

**1972:** [IUW] *Puluwat dictionary*, by Samuel H. Elbert. [Canberra] Australian National University, Research School of Pacific Studies, Dept. of Linguistics [1972] viii, 400 p. 26 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C.

[**PUMÉ**] The Yaruro language (also spelled Llaruro or Yaruru; also called Yuapín or Pumé) is an indigenous language spoken by Yaruro people, along the Orinoco, Cinaruco, Meta, and Apure rivers of Venezuela. It is not well classified; it may be an isolate, or distantly related to the extinct Esmeralda language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yae. Alternate Names: Llaruro, Yaruro, Yaruru, Yuapín.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA:**

**POLYGLOT.**

**2000:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA:**

**POLYGLOT.**

[**PURÉPECHA**] Purépecha aka P'urhépecha [p<sup>h</sup>u'ɾepet̪ʃa] (Phorhé, Phorhépecha), more popularly known as Tarascan (Spanish: Tarasco), is a language isolate or small language family spoken by a quarter million Purépecha in the highlands of the Mexican state of Michoacán. Purépecha was the main language of the pre-Columbian Tarascan state and became widespread in northwestern Mexico during its heyday in the late post-classic period (ca. 1400–1521). Even though it is spoken within the boundaries of Mesoamerica, Purépecha does not share many of the traits defining the Mesoamerican language area (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tsz. Alternate Names: Eastern Lake Purepecha, P'orhe, P'orhépecha, P'urhe, P'urhépecha, Phorhépecha, Porhé, Purépecha de la Zona Lacustre, Tarascan, Tarasco.

**1559:** [LILLY] [*Vocabulario en lengua de Mechuacan*, by Maturino Gilberti (1498-1585). [Mexico, Juan Pablos Bressano], 1559. Cf. Zaunmüller 375. First dictionary of this language.

**1714:** [LILLY] *Arte de la lengua tarasca, dispuesto con nuevo estilo y claridad*, by Diego Basalenque (1577-1651). En Mexico, Por Francisco de Rivera Calderon. 1714. Contemporary vellum. 16 ll. 110 pp. Libraries Worldwide: 5 (Tulane (2), Gordon College, Johns Hopkins, SMU). Not in Zaunmüller.

Second edition **1886:** *Arte de la lengua tarasca, dispuesto con nuevo estilo y claridad por el r. p. m. fr. Diego Basalenque [1577-1651]... año de 1714.* Cover title: *Arte del idioma tarasco por el P. Fr. Diego Basalenque año de 1714.* Mexico City: Oficina tip. de la Secretaria de fomento. 1886. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black (uncut and unopened, unprinted spine partially perished, front cover detached). Pp. [2] I II-XXXII, 7 8-86, III IV-VI VII-VIII. Second edition, the first appeared in 1714. Includes Spanish-Tarasco vocabulary, pp. XXIX-XXXI.

**1896:** [LILLY] *Langue tarasque; grammaire, dictionnaire--textes traduits et analyses*, by Raoul de La Grasserie et Nicolas Léon. Paris, J. Maisonneuve, 1896. 2 p. ., 293, [1] p. 25 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black and red, with a drawing of the Tower of Babel on front wrappers; spine covered in later brown paper and lettered in ink by Lanyon-Orgill. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine. t. XIX. Vocabulary of "mots usuels" (common words), Tarasque [Purépecha]-French, pp. 76-88. Third part: Dictionary Tarasque-French, pp. 99-253. This copy from the library of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill, noted linguist, with his bookplate. Second copy: IUW.

**1978:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario de la lengua phorhepecha: español-phorhepecha, phorhepecha-español*, by Pablo Velásquez Gallardo. Mexico City: Fondo de Cultura Economica, 1978. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold; dust jacket blue, lettered in maroon. Pp. 1-6 7-226 227-332. First edition. Includes Spanish-Tarascan, pp. 13-102, and Tarascan-Spanish, pp. 105-226.

"In 1559, Fr. Maturino Gilberti published in the city of Mexico the only dictionary of the Tarascan language, entitled *Vocabulario en la lengua de Mehuacan*. This work was reedited in 1898 by Nicolas Leon. Three years later, in 1901, Antonio Peñafiel rushed to reprint this important work. Finally, in 1962, Ernesto Ramos Meza edited the dictionary in facsimile... The present work registers the language of the inhabitants of Charapan, Michoacan. To this basic material was added data from the following villages: Capacuáro, Angáhuán, Cumachuén, Hiuátzio and San Andrés Tziróndaro. In those cases where the Tarascan terms in those villages were the same as that in Charapan, they were omitted. There are 12,940 word from the Tarascan language included in this compilation" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1993:** [IUW] *Diccionario geográfico tarasco-náhuatl* / José Corona Núñez. 1a. ed. Morelia, Michoacán, México : Escuela de Historia de la Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, 1993. 94 p. ; 20 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 93-94).

[PURARI] Purari is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. Purari is also known as Koriki, Evorra, I'ai, Maipua, and Namau. "Namau" is a colonial term which means "deaf (lit.), inattentive, or stupid (Williams 1924: 4)." Today people of the Purari Delta find this

term offensive. F.E. Williams reports that the "[a]n interpreter suggests that by some misunderstanding the name had its origin in the despair of an early missionary, who, finding the natives turned a deaf ear to his teaching, dubbed them all 'Namau.'" (Williams 1924: 4). Koriki, I'ai, and Maipua refer to self-defining groups that make up the six groups that today compose the people who speak Purari. Along with the Baroi (formerly known as the Evorra, which was the name of a village site), Kaimari and the Vaimuru, these groups speak mutually intelligible dialects of Purari (Wiki).

Ethnologue: iar. Alternate Names: Evorra, Iai, Koriki, Maipua, Namau.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**PURISIMEÑO**] Purisimeño was one of the Chumashan languages traditionally spoken along the coastal areas of Southern California near Lompoc. It was also spoken at the La Purisima Mission. A vocabulary of "La Purissima or Kagimuswas (Purismeno Chumash)" was collected by Henry Wetherbee Henshaw in 1884. John P. Harrington also documented the language, and wrote a sketch of the grammar. Dr. Timothy Henry of the Western Institute for Endangered Language Documentation (WIELD) created [an on-line] dictionary of the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: puy.

**1952, 1955:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**PUROIK**] The Puroik language, also called Sulung, is a language spoken by the Puroik people of Arunachal Pradesh in India and of Lhünzê County, Tibet, in China. It is of uncertain affiliation (Wiki).

Ethnologue: suv. Alternate Names: "Sulung" (pej.).

**1990:** [LILLY] *Sulung language guide*, by Aduk Tayeng. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1990. iii, 64 p.; 23 cm. Original pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Includes English-Sulung (Roman and Devanagari) vocabulary, pp. [13]-49. This is the first printed vocabulary of Sulung.

"The Sulungs are a small group of tribal people of Arunachal Pradesh, who number about 4,288 according to the Census of 1981" (Introduction).

[**PUYUMA**] The Puyuma language or Pinuyumayan (Chinese: 卑南語 pinyin: Pēinán Yǔ) is the language of the Puyuma people, a tribe of indigenous people on Taiwan (see Taiwanese aborigines). It is a divergent Formosan language of the Austronesian family. Most speakers are older adults. Puyuma is one of the more divergent of the Austronesian languages, and falls outside reconstructions of Proto-Austronesian (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pyu. Alternate Names: Kadas, Panapanayan, Pelam, Pilam, Piyuma, Pyuma, Tipun.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1980:** [LILLY] 黒潮の民族文化言語/ Kuroshio no minzoku bunka gengo, by Shigeru Tsuchida; Kuroshio Bunka no Kai. 角川書店, Tōkyō: Kadokawa Shoten, 1980. Xerox of the portion of the book entitled "Puyuma (Tamalakaw Dialect) Vocabulary—with grammatical Notes and Texts," pp. 183-307, by Tsuchida Shigeru. Presentation

copy prepared by the author and inscribed by him to the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with Rahder annotations in ink. Puyuma-English classified vocabulary, pp. 219-292.

**[Q'ANJOB'AL]** Q'anjob'al (also Kanjobal) is a Mayan language spoken primarily in Guatemala and part of Mexico. According to 1998 estimates compiled by SIL International in Ethnologue, there were approximately 77,700 native speakers, primarily in the Huehuetenango Department of Guatemala. Municipalities where the Q'anjob'al language is spoken include San Juan Ixcoy (Yich K'ox), San Pedro Soloma (Tz'uluma' ), Santa Eulalia (Jolom Konob' ), Santa Cruz Barillas (Yalmotx), San Rafael La Independencia, and San Miguel Acatán (Pedro Mateo Pedro 2010). Q'anjob'al is taught in public schools through Guatemala's intercultural bilingual education programs (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kjb. Alternate Names: Conob, Eastern Kanjobal, Eastern Qanjobal, Kanhobal, Kanjobal, Qanjobal, Santa Eulalia Kanjobal.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario del idioma q'anjob'al*, by Diego de Diego Antonio, et al. La Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Linguistico Francisco Marroquin, 1996. Original purple illustrated wrappers, lettered in gray and white. Pp. 1-6 7-44, <sup>2</sup>1-396 397-400. First edition. 1,000 copies. Includes Q'anjob'al-Spanish, pp. <sup>2</sup>1-390. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"The existing Mayan culture in Guatemala includes 21 languages, one of which is Kanjobal, spoken by more than 125,000 people living in four towns in the north of the province of Huehuetenango: San Jan Ixcoy, San Pedro Soloma, Santa Eulalia and Santa Cruz Barillas. The Mayan languages have suffered deterioration in the past few decades, for which reason it is the task of the persons and institutions involved to revalorize and spread the development of Mayan culture" (Introduction).

**[QAWESQAR]** Kawésqar (Qawasqar), also known as Alacaluf, is a critically endangered language isolate spoken in southern Chile by the Kawésqar people. Originally part of a small family, only the northern language remains. Only a dozen speakers of remain, half of them on Wellington Island off the southwestern coast of Chile (Wiki).

Ethnologue: alc. Alternate Names: Alacalouf, Alacaluf, Alacalufe, Alaculoof, Alaculuf, Alakaluf, Alikaluf, Alikhoolip, Alikuluf, Alilkoolif, Alokolup, Alooculoof, Alookooloop, Alucaluf, Alukoeluf, Alukulup, Halakwulup, Kaweskar, Kawesqar.

**1917:** [LILLYbm] *Analytical and Critical Bibliography of the Tribes of Tierra del Fuego and adjacent Territory*, by John M[ontgomery] Cooper. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1917. Original olive cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [2] I-II III-IX X, 1 2-233 234 [2] + folding map. First edition. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 63. Includes English-Alacaluf [Qawesqar] thematically-arranged vocabulary, pp. 13-22, double-columned. This is the most extensive published vocabulary of the language.

"The western canoe-using Fuegians are the Alacaluf...In compiling the comparative glossary given below, 15 of the 17 extant vocabularies have been utilized, as have some stray words occurring in various narratives [the other two being still in manuscript and unavailable].... The comparative glossary given below contains all and only those words for which there is sufficient material available for purposes of comparative study. Where any reasonable ground exists for suspecting the presence of Yahgan, Onan, or

Tehuelchean intrusions in the Alacalufan vocabularies, the respective equivalents in these languages are given" (Linguistic Evidence and prefatory notes to Glossary, pp. 10-12).

**[Q'EQCHI']** The Q'eqchi' language, also spelled Kekchi, K'ekchi', or kekchí, is one of the Mayan languages, natively spoken within Q'eqchi' communities in Guatemala and Belize. At the time of the Spanish conquest of the Americas, Q'eqchi' was probably spoken by fewer people than neighboring languages such as Itza', Mopan, and Cholti', all of which are now moribund or extinct. The main evidence for this fact is not colonial documents, but the prevalence of loan words apparently stemming from these languages in Q'eqchi'. However, a number of factors made Q'eqchi' do better than the just-mentioned languages. One is the difficult mountainous terrain which is its home. Another is that, rather than simply being conquered, as the Cholti', or resisting conquest for an extended period, as the Itza' did for over 200 years, the Q'eqchi' came to a particular arrangement with the Spaniards, by which Dominican priests, led initially by Fray Bartolome de las Casas, were allowed to enter their territory and proselytize undisturbed, whereas no lay Spaniards were admitted. This led to their territory being renamed "Verapaz" (true peace) by the Spaniards, a name which continues today in the Guatemalan departments Alta Verapaz and Baja Verapaz. This relatively favorable early development allowed the people to spread, and even make war on neighboring Mayan groups. Although it was later followed by the brutal policies of the late-19th-century liberals and the late-20th century military governments, it largely explains the status of Q'eqchi' as the 3rd largest Mayan language in Guatemala and the 4th across the Mayan region. The relatively recent, postcolonial expansion is also the reason that Q'eqchi' is perhaps the most homogeneous of the larger Mayan languages. Q'eqchi is taught in public schools through Guatemala's intercultural bilingual education programs (Wiki)..

Ethnologue: kek. Alternate Names: Cacche', Kekchi', Kekchí, Ketchi', Quecc.

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *A Fragment of an Early K'ekchi' Vocabulary with Comments on the Cultural Content*, ed. By Ray A. Freeze. Columbia, Missouri: University of Missouri-Columbia, 1975. Original pale orange wrappers, lettered in black. 69 pp. First edition. University of Missouri Monographs in Anthropology Number Two. Studies in Mayan Linguistics Number one. K'ekchi'-Spanish only. The transcription of what is apparently an early 18<sup>th</sup>-century K'ekchi' [Maya]-Spanish manuscript by Friar Gongora, discovered in 1969 by Lawrence H. Feldman in the Archivo General de Centro America.

"This discovery felicitously changed the situation described by William Gates (1932): 'We have no surviving (nor even lost) early Kekchi dictionary, so that our difficulties in building up the vocabulary are greater than any other Mayance branch save the Mam.'" Gates published *An Outline Dictionary of Maya glyphs* (Baltimore, 1931).

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario q'eqchi'*, by Miguel Sam Juarez, Ernesto Chen Cao, Crisanto Xal Tec, Domingo Cuc Chen, & Pedro Tiul Pop. La Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Linguistico Francisco Marroquin: K'ulb'il Yol Twitz Paxil, 1997. Pp. [4] 1-6 7-55 56, <sup>2</sup>1-455 456-458. First edition. 2,500 copies. Includes Kekchi-Spanish, pp. <sup>2</sup>1-438.

**[QIMANT]** The Qimant language is a highly endangered language spoken by a small and elderly fraction of the Qemant people in northern Ethiopia, mainly in the Chilga woreda in Semien Gondar Zone between Gondar and Metemma. The language belongs to

the western branch of the Agaw or Central Cushitic languages. Other (extinct) members of this branch are Qwara and Kayla. Along with all other Cushitic languages, Qimant belongs to the Afro-Asiatic language family. Qimant is the original language of the Qemant people of Semien Gondar Zone and Ethiopia. Although the ethnic population of the Qemant was 172,327 at the 1994 census, only a very small fraction of these speak the language nowadays. All speakers live either in Chilga woreda or in Lay Armachiho woreda. The number of first-language speakers is 1625, the number of second language speakers 3450. All speakers of the language are older than 30 years, and more than 75% are older than 50 years. The language is no longer passed on to the next generation of speakers. Most ethnic Qemant people speak Amharic. Qimant is not spoken in public or even at house as a means of day communication any more, but is reduced to a secret code (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ahg. Alternate Names: Agaw, Kemant, Kimanteny, Qemant, Western Agaw.

**1885-1887:** [LILLY] *Die Quarasprache in Abessinien*, by Leo Reinisch. 3 vols. Wien: Carl Gerold's Sohn, 1885-1887. 23.5 cm. First edition. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Vol. 1 [grammar]: 120 p.; Vol. 2: 152 p. Vol. 3: 52 pp. Vol. 2: Quara [Qimant]-German dictionary, pp. 18-152. Vol. 3: German-Quara [Qimant] dictionary, pp. [3]-52. Also available on line. Lilly holds only vols. 2-3. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ink ownerships tatemps, and ink notations on the front wrappers.

**1912:** [IUW] *La langue des Kemant en Abyssinie*, by Carlo Conti Rossini. Wien, In Kommission bei A. Hölder, 1912. xii, 316 p. 21 cm. Library binding. Schriften (Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Sprachenkommission), Bd. 4. Hendrix 842 (Kemant; only entry for this language). Includes Kemant [Qimant]-French, pp. [157]-274, and French-Kemant [Qiment], pp. [277]-311.

"The material gathered here may be revised and completed some day. But for now it seems to me that this collection of two thousand two hundred or two thousand three hundred words is a quantity rich enough in grammatical forms to take an honorable place in the history of Agaw studies" (Note Préliminaire, tr: BM).

**2006:** see under **AGAW LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**QUECHAN**] Quechan or Kwtsaan, also known as Yuma, is the native language of the Quechan people of southeastern California and southwestern Arizona in the Lower Colorado River Valley and Sonoran Desert. Quechan belongs to the River branch of the Yuman language family, together with Mohave and Maricopa languages. Publications have documented Quechan grammar and texts. In 1980, it was estimated that there were fewer than 700 speakers of the language, including both the elderly and young. Hinton (1994:32) put a conservative estimate of the number of speakers at 150, and a liberal estimate at 400-500. As of 2009, 93 preschoolers were learning Quechan in the Quechan tribe's language preservation program, and the number of fluent speakers was estimated to be about 100. A Quechan dictionary was in progress. Quechan speakers participate in the Yuman Family Language Summit, held annually since 2001 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yum. Alternate Names: Kechan, Quecl, Yuma.

**1851:** [LILLYbm] *Report of the Secretary of War, communicating in answer to a resolution of the Senate: the report of Lieutenant Whipple's expedition from San Diego to*

*the Colorado*, by A[miel] W[EEKS] Whipple [1817?-1863]. [Washington]: 1851. 31st Congress, 2nd. session, Senate. Ex. doc. no. 19. Caption title. Original self-wrappers. Pp. [1]-28. First edition. Includes Yuma (Cuchan)-English vocabulary, pp. 23-28. First published vocabulary of this language.

"I will add a vocabulary of the Yuma (or rather Cuchan) language. Great pains have been taken to render it correct. We endeavored-and some of us succeeded to a certain extent-to converse with the Indians in their native tongue.... *Vocabulary of about 250 words in Yuma and English*" (p. 23).

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 2 under **IDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**QUECHUA**] Quechua /'kɛtʃwə/, also known as runa simi ("people's language"), is an indigenous language family, with variations spoken by the Quechua peoples, primarily living in the Andes and highlands of South America. Derived from a common ancestral language, it is the most widely spoken language family of indigenous peoples of the Americas, with a total of probably some 8–10 million speakers. It is perhaps most widely known for being the main language of the Inca Empire, and was disseminated by the colonizers throughout their reign.

Ethnologue lists Quechua as a macrolanguage, including 44 separate but related languages.

**1560:** [LILLY] [*Lexicon, o, Vocabulario de la lengua general del Peru*

Domingo, de Santo Tomás, fray, 1499-1570. por Francisco Fernandez de Cordoua, impresor de la M.R., 1560] Pages: [8], 179 leaves;

**1614:** [LILLY] *Arte, y vocabulario en la lengua general del Peru: llamada Quichua, y en la lengua Española. El mas copioso y elegante que hasta agora se ha impresso* Bárcena, Alonso, 1528-1598. Con Licencia del Excellentissimo Señor Marques de Montes Claros Virrey del Peru. Por Francisco del Canto, Año de M.DC.XIII. [1614] [4], 31 [i.e. 39], [1], [176] leaves.

**1853:** [LILLYbm] *Die Kechua-Sprache*, by J[ohann] J[akob] v[on] Tschudi. Vienna: Kaiserliche-königliche Hof- und Staatsdruckerei, 1853. Three vols. in two. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [Vol. 1] *I-III* IV, 1 2-268 169-270, <sup>2</sup>*I-III* IV, <sup>2</sup>*1* 2-110 *III-III*; [Vol. 2] *I-III* IV-VIII, 1 2-508 509-510. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 224. Volume 2 is entitled *III. Abtheilung. Wörterbuch*. Includes Chinchaysuyu-German-Quechua vocabulary, Vol. 1, pp. 252-262, and Quechua-German-Spanish, Vol. 2, pp. [1]-508, with errata, pp.[509-510]. This is the first German dictionary of Quechua.

"America offers the sad spectacle that native tribes disappear from the face of the earth without leaving the slightest trace of their previous existence. No monument of art, not even the crudest and simplest artifact, indicates they once lived. No burial mound decks the earthly remains of what was perhaps once a feared and powerful race. Wild animals pull the corpse of the last chief from the protective lap of the earth and his shattered and scattered bones are bleached by the sun and molder to dust and decay. The language of the tribe, even its name, are lost. A race has disappeared from the page of world history without leaving a trace, having cast only a shadow upon it, but unable to impress its likeness there; the past world scarcely knew it, the world to come will hardly realize it once existed. The powerful pressure of peoples from the East, with its blessings

and curses, has destroyed countless races in an incredibly short time, particularly in North America. But even more powerful nations, in spite of offering some resistance to the destructive force of that culture and its customs, will soon face a total transformation of their very nature, even if they have not yet been totally destroyed. Mexico, Central America and South America offer examples.... Languages, the greatest cultural treasure of nations, are particularly hard hit by these developments and hasten toward a sad decline. Although it is difficult to stem the tide of this dissolution, in most cases it is possible to erect a monument to such languages; of course, in order to be of value, since it is no longer possible to do so during the age in which the language fully bloomed, this must be undertaken before the language has totally faded. This I have attempted in the present work for the Kechuan language, the ancient language of Peru, based on all available material and upon years of study in living intercourse with the people" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1890:** [LILLY] *Worterbuch des Runa Simi oder der Keshua-sprache*, by E. W. Middendorf. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1890. Large 8vo, pp. x, 857, [1]; marbled paper boards backed in red cloth, gilt title direct on spine; bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate, with release stamp on front pastedown. *Die einheimischen Sprachen Perus*. Vol. 1. Middendorf's dictionary of Quechua (also known as Runa Simi - "people's language"), is an indigenous language family spoken primarily in the Andes of South America. This dictionary was issued the same year as his grammar (bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller). Quechua-German-Spanish dictionary, pp. [1]-857. Second copy: IUW, library binding, preserving original gray front wrapper, lettered in black.

**1892:** [LILLYbm] *Leyendas de los indios quichuas*, by Filiberto de Oliveira Cezar [1856-1910]. Buenos Aires: Imp. de R. Puig, 1892. Contemporary brown quarter-leather and blue marbled paper over boards; spine with red leather label lettered in gold. Bottom inch of spine perished. Pp. [2] 1-9 10-108 109-110. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Quechua-Spanish vocabulary [95]-100 and a Spanish-Quechua word list, pp. [101]-108.

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabularies of the general language of the Incas of Peru or Runa simi (called Quichua by the Spanish grammarians)*, by Sir Clements [Robert] Markham [1830-1916]. London: Williams & Norgate, 1908. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-7 8-251 252. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Quechua-English, pp. [31]-157, and English-Quechua, pp. [159]-244. Markham was also author of *Contributions towards a grammar and dictionary of Quichua, the language of the Yncas of Peru* (London, Trübner & Co., 1864).

"A complete dictionary of the general language of the Incas would fill a very large volume. The following vocabularies consist of carefully selected words, and are intended to be useful to mining engineers, prospectors, surveyors, settlers, and other English-speaking residents in Peru, to travelers, and also to students of history and philology.... I may mention... that in 1884 I published "Contributions towards a Grammar and a Dictionary of Quichua," long since out of print, and that during the last forty years I have been correcting and enlarging it" (Introduction).

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario trilingue: español-queshua (Quechua)-ingles: con un Apéndice de aforismos en lengua Inkayka*, by Faustino Espinoza Navarro. Cuzco: H.G. Rozas, 1956. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-7 8-99 100. First

edition. All copies of this edition were signed by the author. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Spanish-Quechua-English, pp. 20-76. Navarro was a native of Cuzco, Peru, and a founding member of the Academia de la Lengua Quechua.

"In Peru, some 60% of the population can be said to speak Quechua, in some cases in a hybridized form mixed with Spanish, and in others in a form retaining its purity and chastity. In short, Peruvians are bilingual, principally in Cuzco, Apurimac, Ayachucho, Puno, Madre de Dios, Ancas, Huánuco, La Libertad and other states of north, central and southern Peru. Scholars and students of the subject consider Quechua a language of elegant and rich expression, subtle and direct, sonorous, crisp and decisive" (p. 13, tr: BM).

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Gramática y diccionario qechua*, by A. Orlando Vela F. [Lima]: Ediciones Studium, [1965]. Original two-tone orange wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-2 3-76 77-80. First edition. Includes *Quechua-Spanish vocabulary*, arranged alphabetically, in short wordlists, throughout.

**1973:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario quechua del Pastaza*, by Peter Landerman. Yarinacocha, Peru: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1973. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in blue. Pp. 1-11 12-114 115-116. First edition. Serie Lingüística Peruana, no. 8. Includes Quechua-Spanish, pp. [11]-61, and Spanish-Quechua, pp. 63-102, double-columned.

"Inga, as it is called by those who speak it, is a dialect of Quechua that serves as the principal, and in some places sole, means of communication for communities situated along the length of the Pastaza River and some of its tributaries, such as the Huasaga River, in the state of Loreto [Peru]. As far as we know, this dialect has not been studied or mentioned before in the vast literature on Quechua that has accumulated from the times of the Spanish conquest up to the present" (Prologue, tr: BM).

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario español-quechua*, by Francisco [Javier] Carranza [Romero]. Seoul: Korea: Instituto de Estudios Iberoamericanos, Universidad Nacional de Seúl, Original blue wrappers, lettered in white. Pp. [6] i-vii viii, 1-131 132-134. First edition thus. It is not clear what the relationship between this edition published in Korea and the same author's Spanish-Quechua dictionary published in 1972 in Peru (second edition 1973). Includes Spanish-Quechua, pp. 1-131.

**1999:** [IUW] *Diccionario básico del idionma aymara*, by Donato Gómez Bacarreza. La Paz: Instituto de Estudios Bolivianos, 1999. Original illustrated wrappers.

**[QUECHUA, HUALLAGA]** Alto Pativilca–Alto Marañón–Alto Huallaga Quechua (abbreviated AP–AM–AH) is a dialect cluster of Quechua languages spoken in the Peruvian provinces of Huánuco, Lauricocha, Cajatambo and neighboring areas. The best-known dialect within the Huánuco cluster is Huallaga Quechua.

Ethnologue: qub. Alternate Names: Quechua, Huallaga Huánuco.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Rimaycuna: quechua de Huanuco: diccionario del quechua del Huallaga, con índices castellano e inglés*, by David John Weber et al. Lima, Peru: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1998. Original dark blue plastic, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-799 800. First edition. "Preliminary edition". Series: Serie Lingüística peruana, no. 48. Includes Quechua-Spanish-English, pp. 33-[628], a Spanish-Quechua index, pp. 649-735, and an English-Quechua index, pp. 737-799. First dictionary of this Quechuan language.

"This is a dictionary in Quechua, with definitions, synonyms, antonyms, and so forth, in Quechua. Equivalents, translations of illustrative sentences, and indexes are given in Spanish and English so that it will also be useful to speakers of those languages. This dictionary began twenty-seven years ago with the work of David Weber in Santiago de Llacón" (Preface). All preliminary material is also trilingual.

**[QUECHUA, HUAYLLA WANCA]** See description for **QUECHUA, WANKA**.

Ethnologue: qvw. Alternate Names: Huanca Huaylla Quechua, Southern Huancayo Quechua.

**1936-1968:** [IUW] *Literatura regional, Huancaínismos: vocabulario de posibles y auténticos voces wankas* / Miguel Suárez Osorio. 1a. ed., 1936-1968. Huancayo [Peru]: [s.n.], [1968?] (Hyo.: Imps. "Amauta") 38 p.; 23 cm.

**[QUECHUA, JAUJA WANCA]** See description for **QUECHUA, WANKA**.

Ethnologue: qxw. Alternate Names: Huanca Jauja Quechua, Shausha Wanka Quechua.

**2006:** [IUW] *Diccionario quechua de la Nación Wanka: variante hatun xauxa (shausha shimi)* / Santiago Vásquez de la Cruz. Jauja, Perú: S. Vásquez de la Cruz: Distribución en Jauja, El Reportero de Jauja, [2006] (Lima: Impr. Cristo Vive) .149, [2] p.: ill. (some col.); 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. [151]).

**[QUECHUA, SOUTHERN PASTAZA]**

Ethnologue: qup. Alternate Names: Inga.

**2002:** [IUW] *Shimikunata asirtachik killka: inka-kastellanu = Diccionario inga-castellano (Quechua del pastaza)* / recopiladores, Christa Tödter, William Waters, Charlotte Zahn. Lima, Perú: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 2002. 367 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in white and blue, with a color photo of a woman weaver on the front cover. Serie Lingüística peruana, no. 52. Inga [Southern Pastaza Quechua]-Spanish, pp. 73-274, Spanish-Inga [Southern Pastaza Quechua], pp. 277-366.

**[QUECHUA, WANKA]** Wanka [or Wanca] Quechua is a variety of the Quechua language, spoken in the southern part of Peruvian region of Junín by the Huancas. Wanka Quechua belongs to Quechua I, like Ancash Quechua. It has about 300,000 speakers and three main dialects: Waylla Wanka in Huancayo and Chupaca provinces, Waycha Wanka in Concepción and Shawsha Wanka in Jauja. Rodolfo Cerrón Palomino, a native Wanka speaker, published the first Wanka grammar and dictionary in 1977 [see below] (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Waycha Wanca Quechua a dialect of Huaylla Wanca Quechua, which it treats as separate language, along with Jauja Wanca Quechua.

**1973:** [LILLYbm] *Lexicón wanka-español* [por] Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino [y] Jorge Chacón Sihuay. [2. ed.] [Lima] Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Centro Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada [1973]. 97 p. 30 cm. Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos. Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada. Documento de trabajo no. 10. Includes bibliographical references. The first edition was published in 1973;

[**QUILEUTE**] Quileute /'kwilɨju:t/, also known as Quillayute /kwɪ'leɨju:t/, was the last Chimakuan language, spoken until the end of the 20th century by Quileute and Makah elders on the western coast of the Olympic peninsula south of Cape Flattery at La Push and the lower Hoh River in Washington State, United States. The name Quileute comes from kʷoʔlí·yot' [kʷoʔlé:jot'], the name of a village at La Push. Quileute is famous for its lack of nasal sounds, such as [m], [n], or nasal vowels, an areal feature of Puget Sound. Quileute is polysynthetic and words can be quite long. There were ten elderly speakers in 1977, and "a few" in 1999. The Quileute Nation is attempting to prevent the loss of the language by teaching it in the Quileute Tribal School, using books written for the students by the tribal elders (Wiki).

Ethnologue: qui.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**QUINAULT**] Quinault (Kʷínayɬ) is a member of the Tsamosan (Olympic) branch of the Coast Salish family of Salishan languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: qun.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**RABHA**] Rabha is a Sino-Tibetan language of India. The two dialects, Maituri and Rongdani, are divergent enough to cause problems in communication. According to U.V. Jose, there are three dialects, viz. Róngdani or Róngdania, Mayturi or Maytura and Songga or Kocha (page ix). Jose writes that "the Kocha dialect, spoken along the northern bank of the Brahmaputra, is highly divergent and is not intelligible to a Róngdani or Mayturi speaker" (page ix). Jose also writes that "[t]he dialect variations between Róngdani and Mayturi, both of which are spoken on the southern bank of the Brahmaputra, in the Goalpara district of Assam and belong to the northern slopes of Meghalaya, are minimal" (pages ix-x). Jose concludes the paragraph on dialectal variation with: "The Róngdani-Mayturi dialectal differences become gradually more marked as one moves further west" (page x). In 2007, U.V. Joseph published a grammar of Rabha with Brill in their series Languages of the Greater Himalayan Region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rah. Alternate Names: Rava.

**1909:** see under **GARO.**

**2007:** [IUW] *Rabha*, by U.V. Joseph. Leiden; Boston: Brill, 2007. xxx, 858 p.: ill., maps; 25 cm. Original yellow cloth over boards, lettered in black, with a colored photograph of Rabha tribal members on the front cover. Brill's Tibetan studies library v. 5/1. Languages of the greater Himalayan region. Rabha-English vocabulary, pp. [705]-843. Includes bibliographical references (p. [857]-858).

"The work is dual in nature. It is both descriptive and correlative. The descriptive part involves an analysis of Rabha, and the correlative part aims at a synoptic view of Rabha, Bodo and Garo, all of which belong to a close-knit group of Tibeto-Burman languages.... As there does not exist any comprehensive dictionary of word list of Rabha, it was felt that all the data that were collected should be included in the lexicon" (Introduction).

"The grammar and dictionary of Rabha is a reworked version of the author's doctoral dissertation, defended at Decan College in Pune on the 1<sup>st</sup> of November 1999. The Rabha language and people are mentioned by the earliest Western sources on the region. Yet this hefty volume is the first thorough description of this important but now endangered language of northeastern India" (Editorial Foreword).

[**RADE**] Rade (; Rade: klei Êđê; Vietnamese: tiếng Ê-đê or tiếng Ê Đê), is a Malayo-Polynesian language of southern Vietnam. There may be some speakers in Cambodia. Bih [considered a dialect of Rade as of 2016], which has about 1,000 speakers, may be a separate language. Tam Nguyen (2015) reported that there are only 10 speakers of Bih out of an ethnic population of about 400 people. A patrilineal Ede subgroup known as the Hmok or Hmok Pai is found in the Buôn Ma Thuột area (Phạm 2005:212) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rad. Alternate Names: De, E-De, Edeh, Raday, Rde, Rhade, Ê Đê.

**1964:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire Rhadé-Français*, par Benjamin Louison, Missions-Étrangères de Paris. Dalat Centre montagnard de Camly, 1964. 216 p. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black, with unprinted marbled paper spine. Reproduced from typescript. Rade-French, pp. 1-216. No preliminary material. "Tirage limité" on rear wrapper. From the library of noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamp. The French-Rade volume was issued in similar format in the same year as *Dictionnaire Français-Rhadé*, in light green wrappers, lettered in black, 216 p. with two page introduction by J. Davies Baudrit, Missionnaire de Bânméthuôt [seen by compiler but not held at Indiana].

"The early death of the greatly-missed P. Louison prevented him from carrying out all the corrections of this dictionary he desired, but we hope that his work, the fruit of five years of hard work, will, at the very least, be a useful instrument..." (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1978:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Rade Vocabulary*, by Soren Egerod. Stockholm: Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, 1978. Original red wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 49-104. First separate printing. Reprinted from The Museum of Far Eastern Antiquities, Bulletin No. 50. Includes English-Rade, pp. 54-99.

"Rade...or Ede... is an Austronesian language spoken by at least 100,000 people in the highlands of Southern Vietnam bordering on Cambodia, inland West of Nha Trang. (footnote: My work with Rade took place in Tokyo in 1977-78)" (p. 49).

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *A Rhade-English Dictionary with English-Rhade Finderlist*, by J[ames] A. Tharp & Y-Bham Buon-Ya. Canberra: Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, 1980. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold: dust jacket yellow-green, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] i-ii iii-ix x-xii, 1-271 272, 1 2-10 [2]. First edition. Pacific Linguistics Series C - No. 58. Includes Rhade-English, pp. 1-130, and an English-Rhade finder list, pp. 133-271; bibliography, p. ix. Second copy: IUW.

"Rhade is spoken by approximately 100,000 people in the Central highlands of Vietnam and is a member of the Chamic subgroup of the vast Austronesian Family of languages.... Previous lexicography has been limited to mimeographed dictionaries in French and some published wordlists. This work then is not only the first Rhade dictionary in English, but also the first published dictionary of Rhade" (front flap of dust jacket).

**1981:** [IUW] *Boh blũ Êđê-Yuan-Za pô nê = Tìr vụng Êđê-Việt-Nhật = Radego-Betonamugo-Nihongo* / Shintani Tadahiko. Tô-ki-ô: Viện Nghiên Cứu Ngôn Ngữ Và Văn Hóa á Phi, 1981. ix, 448 p.; 27 cm. Asian & African lexicon 12.  
Bibliography: p. ix.

[**RAHAMBUU**] Rahambuu is an Austronesian language of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Ethnologue: raz. Alternate Names: Lellewao, Lellewau, Noihe, Wiaoe, Wiau.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**RAMA**] Rama is one of the indigenous languages of the Chibchan family spoken by the Rama people on the island of Rama Cay and south of lake Bluefields on the Caribbean coast of Nicaragua. Other indigenous languages of this region include Miskito and Sumu (Craig 1992). Rama is one of the northernmost languages of the Chibchan family (Craig 1990:293). The Rama language is severely endangered. Their language was described as "dying quickly for lack of use" as early as the 1860s (Pim & Seemann 1869:280). By 1980, the Rama were noted as having "all but lost their original ethnic language", and had become speakers of a form of English creole instead (Craig 1990:293). In 1992, only approximately 36 fluent speakers could be found among an ethnic population of 649 individuals in 1992 (Craig 1992). The number of speakers on Rama Cay island was only 4 in 1992. There have been several language revitalization efforts. The fieldwork for the first dictionary of Rama [but see **1914** below] was done during this time by Robin Schneider, a graduate student from the University of Berlin (Rigby & Schneider 1989) [see below] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rma.

**1914:** [LILLYbm] *Vokabular der Rama-sprache nebst grammatischem Abriss*, by Walter Lehmann [1878- ]. Munich: Verlag der Bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1914. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1-124. First edition. Series: Munich. Abhandlungen der Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-philologische und historische Klasse, XXVIII, Band 2. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Rama-German, pp. 20-103, with a German index to the Rama, pp. 103-124. This is the first dictionary of the language. In 1987, a *Diccionario elemental Rama. rama-ingles-espanol, ingles-rama, espanol-rama* was published by the Centro de Investigacion y Documentacion de la Costa Atlantica.

"The expedition I undertook to Central America and Mexico in the years 1907-1909 under the general auspices of the Royal Museums in Berlin... was intended, in addition to archeological and ethnological studies, to rescue for scholarship certain languages, which, like Rama, Guatuso, Subtiaba, Matagalpa, Sumo, Cacaopera, Lenca and Chilanga, among others, face almost certain extinction in the near future. I spared no pains in penetrating to the most distant Indian tribes to record their speech....The most important result of my stay on Rama Island (in March 1909) was the observation that the Rama Indians are the closest living relatives of the Guatuso Indians on the Rio Frio (in Costa Rica) , whom they call 'wild Ramas', corresponding to the 'Valientes' of earlier authors....The Rama Indians, who since 1857 were baptized and taught English by the missionary J. P. Jürgensen, now number at most 250 souls on Rama Cay. On the shore opposite, near Punta Gorda, live around 15-20 heathen Ramas, and 10-15 live on Uirin

Cay, between Monkey Point (Punta Mico) and Hohn Sound on the inner shore of a lagoon and on the river of the same name (Rio Uirin)." (Introduction, tr: BM)

**1989:** [IUW] *"Speaking with the tiger"*, by Nora Rigby & Robin Schneider. Berlin: D. Reimer, c1989- v.; 24 cm. Other title: *Dictionary of the Rama language*. Includes bibliographical references (v. 2: p. 181-182). Incomplete contents: v. 2. Dictionary of the Rama language: Rama - English - Rama- Creole - Spanish / English - Rama.

[**RAPA NUI**] Rapa Nui or Rapanui (English /ræpə'nu:i/; locally: ['rapa 'nu.i]) also known as Pascuan /'pæskju:ən/, or Pascuense, is an Eastern Polynesian language spoken on the island of Rapa Nui, also known as Easter Island. The island is home to a population of just under 4,000 and is a special territory of Chile. According to census data, there are about 3,700 people on the island and on the Chilean mainland who identify as ethnically Rapa Nui. Census data do not exist on the primary known and spoken languages among these people and there are recent claims that the number of fluent speakers is as low as 800. Rapa Nui is a minority language and many of its adult speakers also speak Spanish; most Rapa Nui children now grow up speaking Spanish and those who do learn Rapa Nui begin learning it later in life (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rap. Alternate Names: Easter Island, Rapanui.

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario y gramatica de la lengua de la Isla de Pascua: pascuense-castellano, castellano-pascuense*, by Jordi Fuentes. [Santiago de Chile]: Editorial Andres Bello, 1960. Title on added title page: *Dictionary & grammar of the Easter Island language: Pascuense-English, English-Pascuense*. Brown leather over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. brown, blue and white, lettered in brown and white. Pp. 1-9 10-1082 1083-1086. First edition. Bilingual, with all material first presented in Spanish, then in English. Includes Pascuense [Rapa Nui]-Spanish, pp. 153-355, Spanish-Pascuense, pp. 359-589, Pascuense-English, pp. 689-879, and English-Pascuense, pp. 883-1082. With bibliography, pp. 148-149. First true dictionary of the language of Easter Island. Earlier vocabularies had appeared in Spanish editions in 1913 and 1917, and in French in 1908.

"4,300 words. As the author says, this dictionary 'lets us know a strange language which is unlike any other we may be accustomed to speak or hear spoken. We enter at once into a kind of magic world where ideas have been stimulated by reactions and experiences so different from ours that sometimes they tend to be diametrically opposed.' This work contains a brief grammar in order to understand the basic structure of the language" (from front flap of d.j.)

**1988:** [LILLY] *Mify i Legendy Ostrova Paskhi*. [Myths and Legends of Easter Island.], I. N. Fedorova. Akademii Nauk CCCP Institut Ethografii im. N. N. Miklukho-Maklay. Otvetstvenny redakov J. V. Knorozov. Leningrad: Nauka, 1988 8vo. 248pp. 2 plates, map, biblio. At page 105 a Easter Island-Russian dictionary commences, followed by a Russian-Easter Island dictionary. First Russian-Rapa Nui dictionary.

[**RATAGNON**] Ratagnon (also translated as Latagnon or Datagnon) is a regional language spoken by the Ratagnon people, an indigenous group from Occidental Mindoro. It is a part of the Visayan language family and is closely related to other Philippine

languages. Its speakers are shifting to Tagalog, and it is nearly extinct. Barbian (1977) provides lexical and phonological data for Ratagnon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: btn. Alternate Names: Aradigi, Datagnon, Lactan, Latagnun, Latan.

**1912:** see under **MANGYAN LANGUAGES**.

**[REJANG]** Rejangese (Rejangese: Baso Jang/Baso Həjang, pronounced as baso jaŋg/baso dzaŋg, baso həjaŋg/baso hədzaŋ ) is an Austronesian languages predominantly spoken by the Rejangese people in southwestern height of Sumatra (Bengkulu), Indonesia. There are five dialects, spread from mountainous region to the coastal region of Bengkulu, including the Cu'up dialect, the Lebong dialect, the Payang dialect, the Rawas dialect, and the Utara dialect (Pəsisia). Rejangese was written with the Rejang script for a long time. The script is thought to pre-date the introduction of Islam to the area in the 12th century CE, although the earliest attested document has been dated to the mid 18th century. It is traditionally written on bamboo, buffalo horn, bark or copper plates. It was only recently that the Latin alphabet was introduced as a way of writing the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rej. Alternate Names: Djang, Jang, Redjang.

**1984:** [IUW] *Materials for a Rejang-Indonesian-English dictionary* / collected by M.A. Jaspán; with a fragmentary sketch of the Rejang language by W. Aichele, and a preface and additional annotations by P. Voorhoeve. Canberra: Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1984. x, 162, 21 p.: map; 25 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series D; no. 58. Materials in languages of Indonesia; no. 27.

**[RENDILLE]** Rendille (also known as Rendile, Randile) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken by the Rendille people inhabiting northern Kenya. It is part of the family's Cushitic branch. The Ariaal sub-group of the Rendille, who are of mixed Nilotic and Cushitic descent, speak the Nilo-Saharan Samburu language of the Samburu Nilotes near whom they live (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rel. Alternate Names: Randile, Rendile.

**1982:** see under **SAMBURU**.

**[RENNELLESE SIGN LANGUAGE]** Rennellese Sign Language is an extinct form of home sign documented from Rennell Island in 1974. It was developed about 1915 by a deaf person named Kagobai and used by his hearing family and friends, but apparently died with him; he was the only deaf person on the island, and there never was an established, self-replicating community of signers. Accordingly, as of January 2016, its ISO 639-3 code has been proposed for retirement (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rsi. [retired in 2016]: "a home sign system, not a full language."

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *A lexicon of signs from a Polynesian outlier [sic] island: a description of 217 signs as developed and used by Kagobai, the only deaf-mute of Rennell Island*, by Rolf Kuschel. Copenhagen: Universitet, Psykologisk Laboratorium (Akademisk Forlag), 1974. Original blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-9 10-187 188-192. First edition. Series: Psykologisk skriftserie, nr. 8. Includes 217 signs arranged alphabetically, with photographic illustrations, pp. 42-167, an index of

Rennellese words referring to signs, pp. 169-173, an index of English words referring to signs, pp. 175-180, and bibliography, pp. 183-187.

This is a presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the title page: "Prof. Raymond Firth | with compliments | from Rolf Kuschel". Raymond William Firth [1901-], a noted social anthropologist, was the author of many works on ethnology and religion, including the *Tikopia-English Dictionary* (Oxford University Press, 1985).

"This publication is a presentation and discussion of 217 signs from a unique sign language created on Rennell, a Polynesian outlier island in the Solomon Islands. It is unique in that it was developed by the only deaf-mute on the island interacting effectively with his fellow islanders. According to oral traditions extending 24 generations back, the island has never before known deaf-borns or deaf-mutes, and until World War II the community had had but slight contact with the world outside, so the sign language must have arisen spontaneously, as the result of a suddenly emerged need for communication... As until 1957 Kagobai had not set foot outside of his native island and no other individual using sign language had visited the island, the Rennellese sign language has emerged and developed under no outside influence... The data were collected ...from 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> March 1972 and, again, from 3<sup>d</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> July 1972... A total of 217 words were recorded. However, I would estimate them to constitute only a modest portion of the deaf-mute's actual signs in stock" (Foreword).

[**RESÍGARO**] Resígaro is a moribund Arawakan language of Peru (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rgr. Alternate Names: Resígero.

**1951:** see under **CHICHIMECA-JONAZ**.

**1979:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario resígaro*, by Trevor R. Allin. [Lima]; [Yarinacocha, Peru]: Ministerio de Educación; Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1979. Original blue-gray stapled wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [8] 379-528 (the pages correspond to those of the author's thesis). First edition. Series: Documento de Trabajo N° 16. Includes Resígaro-Spanish-English, pp. 382-458, Spanish-Resígaro, pp. 459-492, a comparative list of Resígaro-Bora-Ocaina-Huitoto Muinane, pp. 495-527, and bibliography, p. 528. This is the first full vocabulary of Resígaro. The first brief vocabulary of the language was published in 1951 by Paul Rivet and Robert de Wavrin (see under Chichimeca-Jonaz).

"The vocabulary and the comparative lists on these pages constitute appendices I and II of the author's thesis entitled *A Grammar of Resigaro*... submitted for the Ph.D at St. Andrews University in Escocia in 1975" (Prologue, tr: BM). "Resígaro is a language spoken by a small group of people who live on the banks of a branch of the Amazon River in the north of Peru. In 1915, Whiffen calculated there were about 1,000 Resígaros living among [the other tribes]." (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**RÉUNION CREOLE FRENCH**] Réunion Creole or Reunionese Creole (Réunion creole: kréol rénioné, French: créole réunionnais) is a creole language spoken on Réunion. It is derived mainly from French and includes a number of terms from other languages (Malagasy, Hindi, Portuguese, Gujarati and Tamil). In recent years, some groups have tried to come up with a spelling dictionary and grammar rules but there is still no official version. Partly because of the lack of an official orthography but also because schools are taught in French, Réunion Creole is rarely written. Notably, two

Asterix translations into it have been published. Réunion Creole is the main vernacular of the island and is used in most colloquial and familiar settings. It is however in a state of diglossia with French as the high-language - that is to say, Réunion Creole is used in informal settings and conversations, while French is the language of writing, education, administration and more formal conversations (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rcf.

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Le lexique de la Réunion*, by Rémy Nativel. Saint-Joseph, Réunion: Impr. H. Ganowski, 1972. 89 p. illus. 25 cm. Original green and white wrappers, lettered in red, with photo of island and sea on front wrapper. First edition. Hendrix 897. Reinecke 49; in-p. 12. Creole-French, pp. [1]-[91].

**1974:** [LILLY] *Le lexique du parler créole de la Réunion*, by Robert Chaudenson. [Paris: H. Champion, 1974. 2 v. (xlix, 1249 p.) illus. 23 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Hendrix 896. Reinecke 50.4.

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *P'tit glossaire: le piment des mots créoles*, by Jean Albany. Paris: J. Albany, 1974. Original red illustrated wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1-4 5-115 116-118. First edition. Not in Reinecke. Includes Réunion Creole-French, pp. 7-115. Ten copies of this edition were published with etchings, hors commerce.

"Being neither an etymologist, a grammarian, or even a historian of language, I don't dream for an instant of giving a scientific character to the bouquet of words I call 'P'tit glossaire,' to this sheaf of souvenirs gleaned not from books, but from the sumptuous domain of my childhood memories, and those too of my best friends, folklorists of the heart who respect all that is Réunionnais. Having been called upon to give definitions for various creole words, to offer a key to certain expressions that mystified the European readers of my poems, I have desired, for some time now, to offer, in black on white, a lexicon of the Ile Bourbon" (p. 5, tr: BM).

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire creole reunionnais/français*, by Daniel Baggioni. [Réunion]: Université de la Réunion, Faculté des lettres et sciences humaines, 1990. Original dark blue paper over boards, lettered in pale green and decorated in white and pale green. Pp. [6] 1-6 7-376 377-378. Second, revised and enlarged edition. Includes Réunion Creole French-French, pp. 7-368. The first edition, which was the first true dictionary of Réunion Creole, appeared in 1987 under the title *Petit dictionnaire creole reunionnais/français*. This second edition is enlarged by approximately 25%. The first edition went out of print within two years, and the author notes in the preface to the second edition that many European libraries that desired the original edition could no longer obtain it. Hence this new edition.

[**RITARUNGO**] Ritharngu (Ritharngu, Ritarungo) is an Australian Aboriginal Yolngu language, spoken in Australia's Northern Territory. Dialects of the two moieties are (a) Ritharngu, and (b) Wagilak. Dhiyakuy has been claimed to be another name, but is not recognized. The Manggurra clan now speak Ritharngu, but apparently shifted from Nunggubuyu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rit. Alternate Names: Ridarngo, Ridharrngu, Ritarnugu, Ritharngu, Ritharrngu, Wagelak, Wawilag.

**1980:** [IUW] *Basic materials in Ritharngu: grammar, texts, and dictionary* / by Jeffrey Heath. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies,

Australian National University, 1980. viii, 249 p.: maps; 25 cm. Pacific linguistics: Series B; no. 62.

**[ROMANI LANGUAGES]** Romani (/ˈrɒməni/; also Romany, Gypsy, or Gipsy; Romani: romani čhib) is any of several languages of the Romani people belonging to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European language family. According to Ethnologue, seven varieties of Romani are divergent enough to be considered languages of their own. The largest of these are Vlax Romani (about 500,000 speakers), Balkan Romani (600,000), and Sinte Romani (300,000). Some Romani communities speak mixed languages based on the surrounding language with retained Romani-derived vocabulary – these are known by linguists as Para-Romani varieties, rather than dialects of the Romani language itself. The differences between various varieties can be as big as, for example, differences between various Slavic languages (Wiki).

**1807:** [LILLYbm] *Dissertation on the Gipseys: representing their manner of life, family economy, occupations & trades, sickness, death & burial, religion, language, marriages & education, sciences and arts, &c, &c, &c, with an historical enquiry concerning the origin & first appearance in Europe*, from the German of H. M. G. Grellmann. London: William Ballintine, 1807. Contemporary brown half-calf and marbled paper over boards, with red leather label lettered in gold on spine with five raised bands. Pp. [8] i ii-xiii xiv, 1 2-210. Second edition of the English translation (first edition 1787). Black 1724. Includes comparative Gypsy-Hindustani-English vocabulary in three columns, pp. 172-183, as part of an attempt to show that "The Gipseys come from Hindostan" (title of Chapter V).

"The following dissertation has already appear in English dress...some years since....The original work, and Mr. Raper's translation, are burdened with many notes...most of which, for obvious reasons, are omitted in the present edition; such only being retained as were thought indispensable or particularly interesting" (Advertisement).

**1844-1845:** [LILLYbm] *Die Zigeuner in Europa und Asien. Ethnographisch-linguistische Untersuchung, vornehmlich ihrer Herkunft und Sprache*, in 2 vols. by A[ugust] F[riedrich] Pott [1802-1887]. Halle: Ed. Heynemann, 1844, 1845. Contemporary brown half-cloth and marbled paper over boards; spine with red and green labels, lettered in gold. Pp. [Vol. 1] I-VII VIII-XVI, 1 2-476; [Vol. 2] I-III IV, 1 2-540. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 407. Black 3221. Includes [Vol. 2] Romani-English-Spanish-German, pp. 45-463. This copy with the bookplates in each volume of Jakob Wackernagel of Basel and includes his manuscript index for each volume on the endpapers, as well as annotations in pencil calling attention to the corrections noted at the end of Vol. 2. Wackernagel (1853-1928) was Rector of the University of Basel and a scholar of linguistics. His works included a study "Über den Ursprung des Brahmanismus. Vortrag, gehalten zu Basel am 17. November 1876," "Über die Geschichte des historischen Infinitivs," (Leipzig, B.G. Teubner, 1888), and *Das Dehnungsgesetz der griechischen Composita* (Basel, 1889).

The dictionary is compiled from a wide range of sources and includes the languages of those original sources, so that the Romani is sometimes followed by any combination of Latin, English, Spanish, German, etc. G. J. Ascoli's *Zigeunerisches* (1865, see below) was written as a supplement and response to Pott's work.

**1865:** [LILLYbm] *Zigeunerisches*, by G[raziadio] J[saia] Ascoli [1829- ]. Halle, London, Turin, Florenz: Ed. Heynemann; Williams & Norgate; H. Loescher, 1865. Contemporary black half-cloth and marbled paper over boards; spine lettered in gold. Pp. I-VII VIII IX-X, 1 2-178. First edition. "Besonders auch als nachtrag zu dem Pott'schen werke: 'Die Zigeuner in Europa und Asien'" [Particularly intended as well as a supplement to Pott's work "Die Zigeuner in Europa und Asien"]. Not in Zaunmüller. Black 123. Includes detailed supplemental material to the dictionary in Pott's work, arranged by word as "lexical material," pp. 4-72. This copy with the bookplate of the linguist Jakob Wackernagel of Basel (see **1844-1845** for details on Wackernagel).

**1887:** [LILLY]. *TSygary: nieskol'ko slov o narietshiiakh zakavkazskikh tsygan: bosha i Karachi*, by K. P. Patkanov (1833-1889). Sanktpeterburg, Tip. Imp. Akademii nauk, 1887. Original wrappers preserved with contemporary library binding. Libraries Worldwide: 12. A study of gypsy dialects with Russian-Gypsy word lists. With the bookplate of W.E.D. Allen.

**1920:** [LILLYbm] *Zigeuner-Arabisch. Wortschatz und Grammatik der arabischen Bestandteile in den morgenländischen Zigeunersprachen nebst einer Einleitung über das arabische Rotwälsch und die Namen der morgenländischen Zigeuner*, by Enno Littmann. Bonn-Leipzig: Kurt Schroeder Verlag, 1920. Contemporary tan quarter-cloth incorporating the original gray wrappers over boards, lettered in black. 148 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes a Gypsy Arabic-German vocabulary, pp. [41]-110. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge, with his signed bookplate.

[**ROMANI, BALKAN**] Balkan Romani is a group of dialects of the Romani language spoken in various Roma groups in the Balkans. This language is at risk with only 709,570 native speakers worldwide. The dialect is spoken by all generations of speakers and the transmission to children is normal. In addition, the dialect is used by all speakers in the private domain (basilectal function) and by the older generation and the female speakers in the semi-public domain (mesolectal function) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rmn.

**1868:** [LILLY] *Grammaire, dialogues et voabulaire de la langue des Bohémiens ou Cigains*, by J.-A. Vaillant (1804-1886). Paris: Maisonneuve, 1868. IU Library binding. Zaunmüller 408. Balkan Romani. Romani-French, pp. [91]-134. A reissue of his *Grammaire, dialogues et vocabulaire de la langue romane ou des sigans* (1861), with a new title-page. The introduction was never issued, hence pagination begins at 35. A scarce issue, the first issue is quite rare.

**1870:** [LILLYbm] *Études sur les Tchinghianés; ou, Bohémiens de l'Empire ottoman*, by Alexandre G. Paspatis [Alexandros Georgiou Paspates]. Constantinople: Imprimerie Antoine Koroméla, 1870. Original patterned maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-VII VIII-X XI-XII, 1 2-652. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 408. Black 3084. This copy with detailed annotations in pencil, mostly providing English equivalents for the vocabulary, and "words not in index", "extra words" and "words to be noted" on all endpapers. Includes Turkish Gypsy-French, pp. [127]-652.

"The first part of this work concerns the wandering, vagabond life of the gypsies, the misery, degradation and brutality of which is not met with in any other known nomadic race, and whom neither hunger, poverty, or lack of adequate clothing deter from this wandering life. The gypsies do not appear to feel hunger and pain to the same degree as

civilized people... In order to study their language I observed a group of sedentary gypsies whose tents I entered. On my first visit I was met with great distrust, but this soon dissipated. and I received easily the information I desired on all sides" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1916:** [LILLYbm] *Romani and Dard*. George Fraser Black. 6 p. New York, Public library, 1916. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black.

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique tsigane: dialecte des Erlides de Sofia*, by Georges Calvet, Georges. Paris: Publications orientalistes de France, 1982. 110 p.; 21 cm. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered in white and blue. First edition.

"The present lexicon is based on an analysis of the vocabulary of an extremely limited corpus: ten tales collected by Mr. Bernard Gilliat-Smith from a single informant, Mr. Pasi Suljoff, a Moslem gypsy living in Sofia. The tales were collected between 1909 and 1910 and published in the "Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society." This dialect belongs to a group of dialects of Balkan Romani....The external influences are essentially Turkish and Bulgarian" (Introduction: tr: BM).

**1988:** [LILLYbm] *A glossary of Greek Romany as spoken in Agia Varvara (Athens)*, by Gordon M. Messing. Columbus, Ohio: Slavica Publishers, 1988. Original white wrappers, lettered in blue. Pp. 1-5 6-175 176. First edition. Includes Greek Romany-English, pp. [39]-140, and an English-Greek Romany index, pp. [141]-175. First extensive vocabulary of this dialect of Balkan Romani.

"The glossary presented here incorporates words and phrases used by members of a community of Greek gypsies who live in Agia Varvara, a suburb of northwest Athens, roughly between Athens and Piraeus. These gypsies are rather sedentary, living in hovels or small apartments in what is rather a poor area of the city ... It is hard to estimate their numbers, but there are certainly several hundred families with a great many children....My research is based on three separate sojourns in Greece, beginning in 1973-4 and continued in 1978 and 1981" (Preface).

**1999:** [LILLYbm] *Gypsy-English / English-Gypsy Concise Dictionary*, by Atanas Slavov. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1999. Original stiff pink wrappers, lettered in black and gray, with a colored illustration on front cover. Pp. i-iv v vi, 1-229 230-234. First edition. Includes Gypsy-English, pp. 17-133, and English-Gypsy, pp. 135-229.

"The vocabulary of present day Romany, like other Balkan languages, is a symbiosis of original Romany words, and aspects of Turkish, Bulgarian and Greek. Different authors claim the existence of more than a dozen Gypsy dialects in Bulgaria. Bulgarian Gypsies speaking one dialect though are easily understood by Gypsies speaking other dialects as well as by Gypsies from all over the world. This dictionary reflects the vocabulary of two Bulgarian Gypsy dialects: the Sofia Erli dialect and the dialect of the Christian Gypsies of Sliven.... Aside from the well known academic works this dictionary has been compiled from several unwritten sources, the first one being the author's collection of Sophia street jargons and student slang from the 1940s which contains more than a 1,000 entries of Gypsy language origin" (Introduction).

[ROMANI, BALTIC] Baltic Romani is group of dialects of the Romani language spoken in the Baltic states and adjoining regions of Poland and Russia. Half of the speakers live in Poland (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rml. Alternate Names: Balt Romani, Balt Slavic Romani, Baltic Slavic Romani, Polish Romani.

**1936:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch des Zigeunerdialektes von Zakopane, mit Einleitung, Ergänzungen und Anmerkungen von Edward Klich = Słownik Cyganów z Zakopanego, 2 wstepem, uzupetnieniami i uwagami E. Klicha*, by Jan Michat Rozwadowski. Krakow: Naktadem Polskiej Akademiji Umiejetnosci, 1936. Pp. I-V VI-XXV XXVI, 1 2-91 92. First edition. Series: Polska Akademja Umiejetnosci. Krakow. Prace Komisja Orientalistycznej, Nr. 21. Mémoires de la Commission Orientaliste No. 21. Materiaux pour servir a l'étude de la langue des Tsiganes Polonais, 2. Zaunmüller, col. 407. Includes Gypsy Polish-German, pp. [1]-72. The author collected the material for this dictionary for the most part in the course of the year 1902. It was not published during his lifetime and is printed here for the first time.

[**ROMANI, CARPATHIAN**] Carpathian Romani, also known as Central Romani or Romungro Romani, is a group of dialects of the Romani language spoken from southern Poland to Hungary, and from eastern Austria to Ukraine. North Central Romani is one of a dozen of major dialect groups within Romani, an Indo-Aryan language of Europe. The North Central dialects of Romani are traditionally spoken by some subethnic groups of the Romani people (Gypsies) in Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia (with the exception of its southwestern and south-central regions), southeastern Poland, the Transcarpathia province of Ukraine, and parts of Romanian Transylvania. There are also established outmigrant communities of North Central Romani speakers in the United States, and recent outmigrant communities in the United Kingdom, Ireland, Belgium, and some other Western European countries (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rmc. Alternate Names: Bashaldo, Hungarian-Slovak Romani, Karpacki Roma, Romanes, Romungro, Sárвика Romá, Ungrike Romá.

**1821:** [LILLYbm] *Romani cib, das ist: Grammatik und wörterbuch der zigeuner sprache, nebst einigen fabeln in derselben. Dazu als Anhang die Hantyrka, oder die „echische Diebessprache*, by Anton Jaroslaw Puchmayer [1769-1820]. Prague: Gedruckt in der Fürst-erzbischöflichen Buchdruckerey, 1821. 19<sup>th</sup> century brown half-cloth and dark brown pebbled cloth over boards; spine lettered in gold. Pp. I-III IV-VIII, 9 10-88. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 408. Black 3266: "Very sound, and a totally independent work" (Pott, p. 20). Includes Romani-German, pp. 35-50, with additional Romani-German vocabulary from Grellman, pp. [50]-51. This copy with the French language bookplate of Charles Kheil, undoubtedly Karl Petr Kheil [1843-1908], author of *Neme...ko-...esky slovník* (Prague 1877), a German-Bohemian dictionary of commercial products, and an important historian of book-keeping. Puchmayer had himself co-authored a German-Bohemian dictionary in 1821.

"Towards the end of the year 1819 a band of gypsies numbering 17 people was detained in the village of Wranowitz, and because their papers looked suspicious the men were sent off to Pilsen to be interrogated, while their wives and children were held in Radnitz. The present modest volume exists thanks to ten weeks of interchanges with these people, among whom a small but intelligent boy about the age of twelve stood out" (Foreword, tr: BM).

[**ROMANI, SINTE**] Sinte Romani (also known as Sintenghero Tschib(en), Sintitikes or Romanes /'rɔmənɪs/) is the variety of Romani spoken by the Sinti people in Germany, France, Austria, some parts of northern Italy and other adjacent regions. It is characterized by significant German influence and is not mutually intelligible with other forms of Romani. Romani is sometimes written as Romany (often in English) but native speaking people use the word Romani for the language. The language is written in Latin script and is included in Indo-European, Indo-Aryan and Indo-Iranian language groups (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rmo. Alternate Names: Romanes, Sinte, Sinti, Sinto-Manush, Ziguener.

**1827:** [LILLY] *Deutsch-Zigeunerisches Wörterbuch*, by Ferdinand Bischoff. Ilmenau [Germany]: Voigt, 1827. Contemporary black paper over boards, spine lettered in gold: 'ZIG'. Pp. I-V VI-XII, I 2-112, First edition. Zaunmüller 408. Includes German-Romani, p. [23]-112. This copy with the ownership stamp of 'M<sup>is</sup> de la Roche'. [do further description]

**1835:** [LILLY] *Ueber die Sprache der Zigeuner: eine grammatische Skizze*, by Alfred Graffunder. Erfurt, F.W. Otto, 1835. Contemporary binding. Libraries Worldwide: 17. Note: this is a grammar only, without separate vocabulary.

**1841:** [LILLY] *Origine e vicende dei Zingari, con documenti intorno le speciali loro proprietà fisiche e morali, la loro religione, i loro usi e costumi, le loro arti e le attuali oro condizioni politiche e civili in Asia, Africa ed Europa*, by Francesco Predari (1809-1870). Milano: Tip. di P. Lampato, 1841. xii, 274 p., 1 l. front. (port.) plates. 22 cm. Contemporary quarter-leather and marbles papers over boards. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 408. Includes Romani-Italian vocabulary, pp. [260]-274.

**1863:** [LILLYbm] *Die Zigeuner in ihrem Wesen und in ihrer Sprache*, by Richard Liebich. Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1863. Contemporary (original?) dark green cloth over boards, decorated in blind, spine lettered in gold. Pp. I-VII VIII-XII, I-3 4-272. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 407. Black 2566, Macfie, p. 85, Phillips 293, Hohmann, p. 30. Includes Romani-German, pp. 125-168, and German-Romani, pp. 171-264. Liebich spent over thirty years dealing with crime and criminals in Germany, learning both thieves' cant and the language of the gypsies. He emphasized the fact that the gypsies spoke a true language of their own, and not simply a variant of thieves' jargon.

"With regard to the lexical material collected, the author has been equally careful. He refused to accept any authority, rejecting all verba magistri, and even Pott's comprehensive and all-encompassing work was read, and studied, only after the author had established a firm foundation for his research on the basis of his *own* observation. For the existence and validity of every word included in the dictionary, the author has at least three gypsy witnesses standing at his side, and any exception is clearly noted" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1884:** [LILLY] *Die sprache der transsilvanischen zigeuner; grammatik, wörterbuch*, by Heinrich von Wlislöcki (1856-1907). Leipzig: W. Friedrich, 1884. Contemporary half leather and cloth. Libraries Worldwide: 22. First edition. Zaunmüller 409. Includes Romani-German, pp. [69]-128.

**1898:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch des dialekts der deutschen Zigeuner*, by Rodolf von Sowa [1853-1900]. Leipzig: Brockhaus, 1898. Original pink wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI-XIV, I-3 4-128. First edition. Series: Abhandlungen für die Kunde des

Morgenlandes, Bd. 11, nr. 1 Zaunmüller, col. 407. Black 3755. Includes Romani-German, pp. 7-128, based on the Western dialect.

"In the present work I have attempted to arrange and record the entire lexical material of the German Gypsy dialect as collected by various compilers. In addition to completeness I have striven for accuracy... For every word that appears in Pott's dictionary or in Miklosich's I have given the relevant reference to the work in questions, since I felt it would be desirable to have my work serve in part as an alphabetical index to Pott and Miklosich, insofar as they treat the German Gypsy dialect. The newer material from Pischel is also indicated in this way. The German Gypsy dialect is divided into two types, based on their particular pronunciation—a western dialect and an eastern. The first of these is the most wide-spread, the German Gypsy dialect in the narrower sense" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *Einführung in die mitteleuropäische Zigeunersprache, mit Wörterverzeichnis*, by Eduard Hrkal. Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz, 1940. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-4 5-101 102-104. First edition. Zaunmüller 407. Includes German-Romani, pp. 33-100. This copy with note in pencil: 'Vom Verfasser' (From the author). With loosely inserted printed errata slip, with manuscript addition of one further correction, also entered by hand on p. 94, probably by the author.

"Up to now we have lacked a generally accessible introduction to the Gypsy language, which should be of interest not only to philologists, but also other professions (for example the police). This little book hopes to fill this gap. Of course we cannot include all the various Gypsy dialects (Miklosich identified 13 different European variants). On the other hand, the description of a single dialect would not fulfill the needs we are addressing... We want to take into account all the dialects spoken in the German linguistic area. This includes the Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Polish and Transylvanian Gypsies... [However], the German dialect is the primary basis [for the vocabulary] and only essential differences in other dialects are noted" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1942:** [LILLYbm] "Bosnian Romani: Vocabulary," by Rade Uhlik, ed. with annotations and etymologies by Frederick George Ackerley, in: *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, Third Series, Vol. XXI, Parts 1-2, January-April, 1942, pp. 24-55. Original dark green wrappers, lettered in black. Includes letters G-L (continuation from Vol. XX), Romani-English; AND "Bosnian Romani: Vocabulary," continuation in *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, Third Series, Vol. XXI, Parts 3-4, July-October, 1942, pp. 110-141. Original dark green wrappers, lettered in black. Includes letters M-R: AND "Bosnian Romani: Vocabulary," continuation in *Journal of the Gypsy Lore Society*, Third Series, Vol. XXII, Parts 1-2, January-April, 1943, pp. 38-47. Original dark orange wrappers, lettered in black. Includes letter S. This appears to be the English base of Uhlik's Serbo-Croatian Gypsy dictionary of 1947 (see below).

**1947:** [LILLYbm] *Srpskohrvaatsko-Ciganski Recnik (Romane Alava)*, by Rade Uhlik. Sarajevo: Svjetlost, 1947. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. 198 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 408. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge, with his ownership signature. Includes Serbo-Croatian-Gypsy dictionary, pp. 21-194.

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique tsigane: un dialecte tsigane parlé dans le sud de la France, dialecte sinto piémontais*, by Bernard Formoso [1957-] & Calvet, Georges. Paris: Publications orientalistes de France, 1987. Original white and blue wrappers, lettered in white and blue. 142 p.

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch Romani-Deutsch-Englisch für den südosteuropäischen Raum. Mit einer Grammatik der Dialektvarianten*, by Norbert Boretzky & Birgit Igl. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz Verlag, 1994. Original yellow paper over boards, lettered in red and black. Pp. I-IX X-XXI XXII, 1 2-418. First edition. Includes Romani-German-English, pp. [1]-[309], with a German-Romani index, pp. [339]-362.

"The present dictionary of Romani is not a collection of all the words and variants in the European dialects, but is limited to those of what one must now call the former Yugoslavia area, and in particular its eastern areas .... It was originally planned to produce a type of normative dictionary that could serve as a prelude to a yet to be created standard form of Romani in general. After careful consideration, however, the authors came to the conclusion that such a goal is difficult to realize at the present time. The standardization of the language is primarily a task for the Romani intellectuals themselves. Here outsiders can only create additional problems" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**[ROMANI, TAVRINGER]** Scandoromani (Swedish: romani, Norwegian: romani, Scandoromani: romani rakripa alt. tavringerens rakripa[6][7]), also known as Tavringer Romani and the Tattare language, is a North Germanic based Para-Romani. It is spoken by the Scandinavian Travellers, a Romani minority community, in Norway (ca. 100–150 elderly speakers), and formerly in Sweden and Denmark. "Scandoromani" is a term coined by academics. In Sweden, Scandoromani is referred to as resande rommani (Traveller Romani) or svensk rommani (Swedish Romani), while in Norway the same language is known as norsk romani (Norwegian Romani). Like Angloromani in Britain and Caló (Spanish Romani) in Spain, Scandoromani draws upon a (now extinct) vocabulary of inflected Romani. Much of the original Romani grammar, however, has been lost to the users, and they now communicate in Swedish or Norwegian grammar. There is no standardised form of Scandoromani, so variations exist in vocabulary, pronunciation, and usage, depending on the speaker. In print, Scandoromani words are often written with Swedish (S) or Norwegian (N) letters (ä, æ, ø, å) and letter combinations to represent Romani sounds, e.g., tj- (/tʃ/) or kj- (/ç/ alt. /tʃ/) to represent the Romani č /tʃ/ and čh /tʃʰ/ (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rmu. Alternate Names: Resande Romani, Rommani, Svensk Rommani, Traveller Swedish.

**1963:** [LILLY] *The language of the Swedish coppersmith gipsy, Johan Dimitri Taikon: grammar, texts, vocabulary, and English word-index*, by Johan Dimitri Taikon [1879-1949 or 1950]; Olof Gjerdmann; and Erik Ljungberg [1920- ]. Uppsala: A.-B. Lundequistska Bokhandeln; København: Ejnar Munksgaard, 1963. xxiii, 455 p.; 24 cm. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and red. Series: Acta Academiae regiae Gustavi Adolphi;; 40; Variation: Skrifter utgivna av Kungl. Gustav Adolfs akademien; 40. First edition. Includes Gipsy-English vocabulary, pp. [191]-396, and English index, pp. [397]-451. First substantial vocabulary of Tavringer Romani.

**[ROMANI, VLAX]** Vlax Romani is a dialect group of the Romani language. Vlax Romani varieties are spoken mainly in Southeastern Europe by Romani people. Vlax Romani can also be referred to as an independent language or as one dialect of the Romani language. Vlax Romani is the most widely spoken dialect subgroup of the

Romani language worldwide. Most Vlax Romani speakers live in Bosnia-Herzegovina (300,000) followed by Romania (241,617), Albania (60,000) and Colombia (4,850) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rmy. Alternate Names: Danubian, Gypsy, Rom, Roma, Romanese, Tsigene, Vlax Romany.

**[RONGA]** Ronga (XiRonga; sometimes ShiRonga or GiRonga) is a south-eastern Bantuaka language in the Tswa–Ronga family spoken just south of Maputo in Mozambique. It extends a little into South Africa. It has about 650,000 speakers in Mozambique and a further 90,000 in South Africa, with dialects including Konde, Putru and Kalanga. The Swiss philologist Henri Alexandre Junod seems to have been the first linguist to have studied it, in the late 19th century [see below] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rng. Alternate Names: Gironga, Rhonga, Shironga, Xironga.

**1896:** [LILLY] *Grammaire ronga, suivie d'un Manuel de conversation et d'un vocabulaire ronga-portugais-français-anglais pour exposer et illustrer les lois du ronga, langage parlé par les indigènes du district de Lourenço-Marquês*, by Henri Alexandre Junod, 1863-1934. Lausanne: Impr. G. Bridel, 1896. 218, 90 p. linguistic map in color as frontispiece. 21 cm. Contemporary black half-leather and marbles boards; spine with five raised bands, decorated and lettered in gold. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 1317 (listing dictionary separately) and 1318 (grammar + dictionary). Includes “Dictionnaire Ronga-Portugais-Français-Anglais”, pp. [65]-90 in second part of combined grammar/dictionary.

**1906:** [LILLY] *Dicionarios shironga-portuguez e portuguez-shironga, precedidos de uns breves elementos de grammatica do dialecto shironga, falado pelos indigenas de Lourenço Marques*, by Ernesto Torre do Valle. Lourenço Marques, Imprensa nacional, 1906. Modern half-leather preserving original wrappers. 324 pp. Henrix 1324. Not in Zauhmüller.

**1951:** [LILLYbm] *Dicionários Xironga-Português e Português-Xironga, precedidos de certas instruções necessárias à formação de grande número de palavras*, by José Luis Quintão. Lisbon: Agência geral das Colónias, Divisão de Publicações e Biblioteca, 1951. Library of Congress binding of unlettered maroon quarter-cloth and black paper over boards. 178 pp. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 1321. This copy with an ink stamp indicating it was a duplicate from the Library of Congress. There was a Portuguese dictionary of the language by Torre dl Vale in 1906.

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Dicionário Ronga-Português*, by Rodrigo de Sá Nogueira. Lisbon: Junta de Investigações do Ultramar, 1960. Original dark-blue paper over boards, with a red label stamped in gold on the spine; d.j. pale turquoise, lettered and decorated in brownish-red and blue. First edition. Hendrix 1322. Builds upon all previous dictionaries (bibliography, pp. XVIII-XIX).

**[ROTUMAN]** Rotuman, also referred to as Rotunan, Rutuman or Fäeag Rotuma, is an Austronesian language spoken by the indigenous people of the South Pacific island group of Rotuma, an island with a Polynesian-influenced culture that was incorporated as a dependency into the Colony of Fiji in 1881. Classification of Rotuman is difficult due to the large number of loan words from Samoan and Tongan, as a result of much cultural exchange over the history of the Pacific. Linguist Andrew Pawley groups the language with the West Fijian languages in a West Fijian – Rotuman branch of the Central Pacific

sub-group of Oceanic languages. The Rotuman language has sparked much interest with linguists because the language uses metathesis to invert the ultimate vowel in a word with the immediately preceding consonant, resulting in a vowel system characterized by umlaut, vowel shortening or extending and diphthongisation. Unlike its Pacific neighbours, Rotuman is typically considered an AVO (agent–verb–object) Language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rtm. Alternate Names: Rotuna, Rutuman.

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *Rotuman Grammar and Dictionary comprising Rotuman phonetics and grammar and a Rotuman-English dictionary*, C[lerk] Maxwell Churchward. [Sydney]: Printed by the Australasian Medical Publishing Company limited for the Methodist Church of Australasia, Department of Overseas Missions, 1940. Original light blue cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. 1-4 5-363 364. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 320. Includes Rotuman-English dictionary, pp. [171]-363, and bibliographical notes, pp. 169-170.

This copy inscribed in ink on the front free endpaper: "From the author / C. M. Churchward. / 20/9/40." Churchward was for sixteen years (1921-1937) a missionary in Fiji and Rotuma and translated the whole of the New Testament into Rotuman.

"Apart from the brief *Notes on Rotuman Grammar* published by the late Mr. A. M. Hocart in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* in 1919..., this is the first Grammar and Dictionary of the Rotuman language ever published; and for the good reason that no one else has been so qualified to do this work as Mr. Churchward, who had the advantage not only of a long residence on the island, but also of a sound linguistic training, as well as a natural aptitude for this class of work... The Dictionary... is not just a list of native words with the corresponding nearest English words... Thus, Mr. Churchward... has frequently to take us into the thought of the Rotumans or to refer briefly to some of their customs. For example, *fiu'aki*, to place in a canoe and send adrift, refers (he informs us) to the punishment formerly meted out to persons guilty of adultery" (Preface, A. P. Elkin, Editor of *Oceania*). "This treatise is the result of the writer's study of the language of Rotuma (a small island lying about 300 north of Fiji) during a period of over fourteen years (1922-1936), about six of which... were actually spent on the island" (Introduction). "The present Rotuman language appears to be the result of a fusion of several earlier languages. The writer's opinion is that it shows two Polynesian... strata, A Melanesian... stratum which antedates them both, a slight admixture of Micronesian... and some important elements which are peculiarly Rotuman and which it seems reasonable to ascribe to an earlier language still,... the Aboriginal... substratum" (Origin and History of the Language). This edition was reprinted by AMS in 1978.

[**ROVIANA**] Roviana is a member of the North West Solomonian branch of Oceanic languages. It is spoken around Roviana and Vonavona lagoons at the north central New Georgia in the Solomon Islands. It has 10,000 first-language speakers and an additional 16,000 people mostly over 30 years old speak it as a second language (Raymond 2005). In the past, Roviana was widely used as a trade language and further used as a lingua franca especially for church purposes in the Western Province but now it is being replaced by the Solomon Islands Pijin. Few published studies on Roviana language

include: Ray (1926), Waterhouse (1949) and Todd (1978) contain the syntax of Roviana language. Corston-Oliver (1996 & 2002) discuss about the ergativity in Roviana. Todd (2000) and Ross (1988) discuss the clause structure in Roviana (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rug. Alternate Names: Robiana, Rubiana, Ruviana.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1928:** [LILLYbm] *A Roviana and English dictionary with English-Roviana index and list of Natural history objects*, by J. H. L[awry] Waterhouse. Guadalcanar, British Solomon Islands: Printed at the Melanesian Mission Press, 1928. Original blue-gray linen pasted on boards, lettered in black. Pp. *I-iv v-xi xii*, 1-201 202 [2]. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Roviana-English, pp. 1-136, a descriptive list of natural history objects, pp. 137-170, addenda, pp. 172-173, and an English-Roviana index, pp. 175-201. This copy inscribed by the author: "Walter L. Waterhouse Ml.Bsc.Agr.D.J.C. / With the compiler's loloma. / 'bairnleith' / 21.10.28." Walter L. Waterhouse was the author of *The effect of superphosphate on the wheat yield in New South Wales*, Sydney, W.A. Gullick, government printer, 1913, and was presumably the author's brother.

"In preparing this useful Roviana-English Dictionary of some 3,600 words Mr. Waterhouse has done a useful work for the Western Districts of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate which will be of great assistance to Government Officials and others desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the Roviana language" (R. R. Kane, Resident Commissioner, British Solomon Islands). "The Zinama Roviana is the dialect of the Roviana Lagoon at the N.W. corner of New Georgia...Mainly perhaps, through the operations of the Methodist Mission, the dialect in question has now spread far beyond its original boundaries...[and] it is already in a fair way to become the *lingua franca* of the Western Solomons...Considerable attention has been devoted to the section at the end of the dictionary giving the names of Natural History objects...Perhaps one of the most deplorable features of modern native life is the disappearance of so much of the lore of bush and reef that added a zest to the daily round" (Preface). First dictionary of the language. It was revised and enlarged by L.M. Jones in 1949.

[**RUGA**] Ruga is an extinct Sino-Tibetan language that was spoken in East Garo Hills district, Meghalaya, India. The last speaker died in the late 2000s. Today, people who identify themselves as Ruga are all speakers of Garo (A'chik) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ruh.

**1909:** see under **GARO**.

[**RUKAI**] Rukai is a Formosan language spoken by the Rukai people in Taiwan. It is a member of the Austronesian language family. The Rukai language comprises six dialects, which are Budai, Labuan, Maga, Mantauran, Tanan, and Tona. The number of speakers of the six Rukai dialects is estimated to be about 10,000. Some of them are monolingual. There are varying degrees of mutual intelligibility among the Rukai dialects. Rukai is notable for its distinct grammatical voice system among the Formosan languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dru. Alternate Names: Banga, Bantalang, Bantaurang, Drukai, Drukay, Dukai, Dyokay, Kadas, Rutkai, Sarisen, Taloma, Tsalisen, Tsarisen.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**RUMU**] Rumu (Rumuwa), or Kairi (Kai-Iri), is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. Other names for it are Dumu (Tumu) and Kibiri (Wiki).

Ethnologue: klq. Alternate Names: Dumu, Kai-Iri, Kairi, Kibiri, Rumuwa, Tumu.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**RUNDI**] Kirundi, also known as Rundi, is a Bantu language spoken by nine million people in Burundi and adjacent parts of Tanzania and Congo-Kinshasa, as well as in Uganda. It is the official language of Burundi. Kirundi is mutually intelligible with Kinyarwanda, an official language of Rwanda, and the two form part of the wider dialect continuum known as Rwanda-Rundi. The inhabitants of Rwanda and Burundi belong to several different ethnic groups: Hutu including Bakiga and other related ethnicities (84%), Tutsi, including Hima (15%), and Twa (1%) (a pygmy people). The language naturally or natively belongs to the hutu, although the other ethnic groups present in the country such as Tutsi, Twa, and Hima among others have adopted the language. Neighboring dialects of Kirundi are mutually intelligible with Ha, a language spoken in western Tanzania. Kirundi is frequently cited as a language where Meeussen's rule, a rule describing a certain pattern of tonal change in Bantu languages, is active (Wiki).

Ethnologue: run. Alternate Names: Hima, Kirundi, Urundi.

[**2009:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire français-kirundi* / Thierry de Samie. 2e éd. Paris: Harmattan, c2009. 308 p.; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references.

[**RWA**] Wiki entry redirects Rwa to West Kilamajaro (West Chaga), and lists Rwa as a dialect of Chaga. Ethnologue considers Rwa a separate language.

Ethnologue: rwk. Alternate Names: Kimeru, Kirwa, Kirwo, Mero, Meru, Rwo.

**2008:** [IUW] *Kimeru: msamiati wa Kimeru-Kiswahili-Kiingereza na Kiingereza-Kimeru-Kiswahili = Meru-Swahili-English and English-Meru-Swahili lexicon*, by Yunus I. Rubanza. Dar-es-Salaam: Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project, University of Dar-es-Salaam, 2008. xviii, 147 p.; 24 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 17. Meru is an alternate name for Rwa.

[**SA'A**] Sa'a (also known as South Malaita and Apae'aa) is an Oceanic language spoken on Small Malaita and Ulawa Island in the Solomon Islands (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apb. Alternate Names: Apae'aa, Saa, South Malaita.

**1918:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary and Grammar of the Language of Sa'a and Ulawa, Solomon Islands*, by Walter G[eorge] Givens. Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1918. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-ii* iii-vii *viii*, 1-2 3-249. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Sa'a & Ulawa-English, pp. 3-115, English-Sa'a & Ulawa index, pp. 117-136, and the Lord's Prayer in nineteen different Melanesian languages, pp. 155-156.

"The two languages, Sa'a and Ulawa, ...belong to one of the Melanesian groups of the Oceanic family of languages. Ulawa is the language spoken in the ten villages of the small island of Ulawa, the Contrariété Island of the charts, in the southeast Solomons. Sa'a is spoken in its purity in the village of the same name, the last inhabited place on the southeast extremity of the large island of Malaita, which lies some thirty miles west of Ulawa....The two languages are evidently from a common stock and are so closely

allied that it has been found quite possible in the present work to adjust the various details to the same scheme of treatment, both as to grammar and vocabulary....The number of persons who live on Ulawa and who speak Ulawa is not more than 1,200 at the outside; ...Sa'a may be said to be the principal language of Little Malaita [with 4,000 or 5,000 speakers]....This is the first essay toward the dictionary of any Solomon Island language" (Preface).

[**SAAROA**] Saaroa or Hla'alua is a Southern Tsouic language is spoken by the Saaroa (Hla'alua) people, an indigenous people of Taiwan. It is a Formosan language of the Austronesian family. The Saaroa live in the two villages of Taoyuan and Kaochung in Taoyuan District (Taoyuan Township), Kaohsiung City, Taiwan (Zeitoun & Teng 2014). With fewer than 10 native speakers and an ethnic population of 400 people, Saaroa is considered critically endangered. Even among native speakers of the language, they use primarily Mandarin or Bunun in their daily lives. There is no longer an active speech community for Saaroa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sxr. Alternate Names: Hla'alua, La'alua, La'arua, Lha'alua, Pachien, Paichien, Rarua, Saarua, Saroa, Shishaban, Sisyaban.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**SAEK**] Saek (Sek; Thai: ภาษาเสก) is a Tai language spoken in at least ten villages in Khammouane Province, Laos, and at least four villages in Nakhon Phanom Province in northeastern Thailand, just across the Mekong River. It is spoken by the Saek people.

Ethnologue: skb. Alternate Names: Sek, Set, Tai Sek (Wiki).

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *William J. Gedney's The Saek Language: Glossaries, Texts, and Translations*, edited by Thomas John Hudak. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan, Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, 1993. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv v-xliv, 1-2 3-989 990-994*. First edition. Series: Michigan Papers on South and Southeast Asia, no. 41. Includes Saek-English, pp. 7-558. This is the first dictionary of the language. This copy with printed label pasted inside front cover: "This book compliments of | THE CENTER FOR SOUTH AND | SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES | of the | UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN".

"French travelers and researchers in Indochina first noted the Saek in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Largely impressionistic, their short word lists and brief grammars can be found in [list of five sources between 1895 and 1919]... Saek continues to be of great interest to specialists in Tai linguistics.... Gedney conducted research on Saek in a series of field trips in 1964, 1965, 1966, 1968, and 1976.... With the hegemony of the Thai and Lao language today, the status of the Saek language remains in doubt, most young speakers seeing greater opportunities, both economically and otherwise, in Thai and Lao. Saek has no native writing system" (Introduction).

[**SAFALIBA**] Safaliba is a Gur language of Ghana. A recent [2015] project has developed a writing system for the language in order to enable its use in early school instruction (Wiki).

Ethnologue: saf. Alternate Names: Safalaba, Safalba, Safali.

**2003:** [IUW] *Collected field reports on the phonology of Safaliba* / Paul Schaefer, Jennifer Schaefer. Legon, Ghana : Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana,

2003. ix, 46 p. : ill., map ; 30 cm. Library binding. Collected language notes ; no. 25. Swadesh 100 word list, English-Safaliba ("given in broad phonetic transcription"). Includes bibliographical references (p. 44-45).

"Safaliba is the language spoken by about 5000 people located mainly in the Bole district of Chana's Northern Region, near the border with Coté d'Ivoire.... Apart from the present work, there have been no published linguistic studies devoted solely to Safaliba. A Swadesh 200-wordlist was taken in 1976 which contributed to the recent genetic classification (Naden 1976) and the language has been mentioned in several places in connection with other languages.... Our fieldwork was done in Mandari... during several periods from March 1998 through June 2003" (Introduction).

[**SAFEYOKA**] Safeyoka, or Ampale, is an Angan language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: apz. Alternate Names: Ambari, Ampale, Ampeeli, Ampeeli-Wojokeso, Ampele.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**SAHAPTIN**] Sahaptin (also Shahaptin), Sháptənəxw, is a Plateau Penutian language of the Sahaptian branch spoken in a section of the northwestern plateau along the Columbia River and its tributaries in southern Washington, northern Oregon, and southwestern Idaho, in the United States. Many of the tribes that surrounded the land were skilled with horses and trading with one another. The Yakama tribal cultural resources program has been promoting the use of the traditional name of the language, Ichishkíin Sínwit, instead of Sahaptin, which means "stranger in the land." Sahaptin has four dialects in a dialect cluster:

Northern Sahaptin group

Northwest Sahaptin dialect cluster: Klickitat (Klikitat) (Yakama name: Xwálxwaypam or L'ataxat), Tainapam (Taidnapam / Táyt napam or Upper Cowlitz), Upper Nisqually (Meshal / Mashel or Mica'l, also known as Mishalpam), Yakima (Yakama) (Lower or Yakama proper, autonym: Mámachatpam), Kittitas (Upper Yakama, autonym: Pshwánapam or Pshwanpawam)

Northeast Sahaptin dialect cluster: Wanapum (Wanapam) (Wánapam), Palouse (Palus) (Yakama name: Pelúuspem), Lower Snake (Chamnapam, Wauyukma, and Naxiyampam), Walla Walla (Waluulapan)

Southern Sahaptin group (Columbia River cluster): Umatilla (Rock Creek Indians, Yakama name: Amatalamlama; Imatalamlama), Skin-pah (Sk'in tribe or Sawpaw, also known as Fall Bridge and Rock Creek people or K'milláma, a Tenino subtribe; perhaps another Yakama name for the Umatilla, who were known as Rock Creek Indians), Tenino (Tygh Valley dialect of the Tygh (Taih, Tyigh or Tayxłáma) or "Upper Deschutes", Celilo dialect of the Wyam (Wayámłáma) (Yakama name: Wayámpam) or "Lower Deschutes", also known as "Celilo Indians", Tenino dialect of the Dalles Tenino or "Tinainu (Tinaynułáma)"; John Day dialect of the Dock-Spus (Tukspush or Takspasłáma) or "John Day.") (Wiki).

Ethnologue divides Saphaptin into four separate languages: 1) Tenino: tqn, 2) Umatilla: uma, 3) Walla Walla: waa, and 4) Yakama: yak.

[SAHO] The Saho language (Tigrinya: ሳዕዳ) is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in Eritrea, Sudan and Ethiopia. It belongs to the family's Cushitic branch. Saho is spoken natively by the Saho people. They traditionally inhabit territory in Eritrea bounded by the bay of Erafayle in the east, the Laasi Ghedé valleys in the south, and the Eritrean highlands to the west (Akele Guzai, Shimejana). This speech area is bordered by other Afro-Asiatic-speaking communities, with Tigre speakers on the west and Afar speakers on the east. In Ethiopia, Saho or Assawort is primarily spoken in the Tigray Region. It has about 200,000 speakers in total and four main dialects: Asawurta, Toroa Minifero, Eda, Tabota Hazu Hasabat-ara and Irob. Saho is so closely related to the Cushitic Afar language, spoken as a mother tongue by the Afar people, that some linguists regard the two tongues as dialects of a single "Saho–Afar language" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ssy. Alternate Names: Sao, Shaho, Shiho, Shoho.

**1889-1890:** [LILLYbm] *Die Saho-Sprache, Erster Band. Texte der Saho-Sprache. Zweiter Band. Wörterbuch der Saho-Sprache*, by Leo Reinisch [1832-1919]. Vienna: Alfred Hölder, 1889, 1890. 2 vols. Original yellow-tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Each volume has separate title page. Pp. [vol. 1] I-V VI, 1 2-325 316; [vol.2] I-VII VIII, [2] 1 2-492. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 333. Hendrix 1342. Includes Saho-German, pp. [1]-380, and German-Saho, pp. [383]-491, with corrections and additions, p. 492. This is the first dictionary of Saho. An Italian-Saho dictionary appeared in 1914.

"The Dictionary of the Saho language is based almost exclusively on the texts I collected on my travels to the land of the Sahos and in Massaua from the mouths of native Sahos. . . . How much further we will have come in our research on African languages if the travelers who present the results of their linguistic research during their travels in Africa in the form of a word-list, would instead give us a few conversations or short tales from the natives along with precise translations. The scholar of linguistics can't gain much more from word-lists than would a botanist presented with a sack filled with leaves from trees and shrubs and so on from Africa in the belief that he would then have all he needed to determine with scientific precision the exact nature of the flora of the countries in which those travels had taken place" (Foreword, vol. 2, tr: BM).

[SAHU] Sahu (Sa'u, Sahu'u, Sau) is a Papuan Halmahera language. Use is vigorous; dialects are Pa'disua (Palisua), Tala'i, Waioli, and Gamkanora. A fifth dialect, Ibu, used to be spoken near the mouth of the Ibu River (Wiki).

Ethnologue: saj. Alternate Names: Sahu'u, Sau, Sa'u.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *Sahu-Indonesian-English dictionary and Sahu grammar sketch*, by L[eontien] E. Visser & C.L.Voorhoeve. Dordrecht, Holland; Providence, U.S.A.:Foris Publications, 1987. Original white wrappers, with color photo on front cover. Pp. I-V VI-XI XII-XIV, 1-3 4-258. First edition. Series: Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde; 126. Includes Sahu-Indonesian-English, pp. [85]-182, English-Sahu finder list, pp. [186]-226, and Indonesian-Sahu finder list, pp. [227]-256. This is the first dictionary of Sahu. Second copy: IUW.

"Sahu is a non-Austronesian language spoken on the island of Halmahera in the North Moluccas, Indonesia. . . . The present grammatical sketch and dictionary - the first of

its kind for the Sahu language - describes Sahu as it was still spoken by the older generation in the early 1980's." (rear cover).

[**SAISIYAT**] Saisiyat is the language of the Saisiyat, a Taiwanese indigenous people. It is a Formosan language of the Austronesian family. It has approximately 4,750 speakers. The language area of Saisiyat is small, situated in the northwest of the country between the Hakka Chinese and Atayal regions in the mountains (Wufeng-hsiang, Hsinchu, Nanchuang-hsiang, Miaoli). There are two main dialects: Ta'ai (North Saisiyat) and Tungho (South Saisiyat). Ta'ai is spoken in Miao-Li and Tungho is spoken in Hsinchu. Kulon, an extinct Formosan language, is closely related to Saisiyat but is considered by Taiwanese linguist Paul Jen-kuei Li to be a separate language. Today, one thousand Saisiyat people do not use the Saisiyat language. Many young people use Hakka or Atayal instead, and few children speak Saisiyat. Although Saisiyat has a relatively large number of speakers, the language is endangered (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xsy. Alternate Names: Amutoura, Bouiok, Saiset, Saisett, Saisiat, Saisiett, Saisirat, Saisyet, Saisyett, Seisirat.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**SAKA**] (Eastern) Saka or Sakan is a variety of Eastern Iranian languages, attested from the ancient Buddhist kingdoms of Khotan, Kashgar and Tumshuq in the Tarim Basin, in what is now southern Xinjiang, China. It is a Middle Iranian language. The two kingdoms differed in dialect, their speech known as Khotanese and Tumshuqese. Documents on wood and paper were written in modified Brahmi script with the addition of extra characters over time and unusual conjuncts such as ys for z. The documents date from the fourth to the eleventh century. Tumshuqese was more archaic than Khotanese, but it is much less understood because it appears in fewer manuscripts compared to Khotanese. Both dialects share features with modern Pashto and Wakhi. The language was known as "Hvatanai" in contemporary documents. Many Prakrit terms were borrowed from Khotanese into the Tocharian languages. The Saka language became extinct after invading Turkic Muslims conquered the Kingdom of Khotan in the Islamicisation and Turkicisation of Xinjiang (Wiki).

The extinct language Saka is not listed in Ethnologue.

**1932:** [LILLYbm] *Saka Studies*, by Sten Konow. Oslo: Oslo Ethnografiske Museum, 1932. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold; dust jacket green, lettered and decorated in black; gray cardpaper slipcase, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI VII-VIII, 1 2-198. First edition. Oslo Ethnografiske Museum Bulletin 5. Zauhmüller, col. 333. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. Includes Saka-English vocabulary, pp. [113]-198.

"Our knowledge of [Saka] is derived from numerous fragments of Buddhist literature, and from a series of documents. The latter, which seem to belong to the eighth century A.D., have not hitherto been satisfactorily interpreted....there are some indications to show that the language had begun to be used in writing in the second century A.D" (Introduction). The 13<sup>th</sup> edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica stated: "Nothing is known of the language or race of the Sakas."

[**SALEMAN**] Saleman is a language of Seram, Indonesia. The names Saleman and Sawai are villages where it is spoken (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sau. Alternate Names: Hatue, Sawai, Seleman, Wahai.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**SALIBA**] Saliba is an Oceanic language spoken on the islets off the southeastern tip of Papua New Guinea. There are approximately 2,500 speakers of Saliba. Significant documentation of the language was undertaken by the Saliba-Logea documentation project, and hundreds of audio-video resources can be found in the project archive (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sbe.

[I have not found any vocabulary or dictionary for this language. The Lincom book has no vocabulary as such.]

[**SALINAN**] Salinan was the indigenous language of the Salinan people of the central coast of California. It has been extinct since the death of the last speaker in 1958. The language is attested to some extent in colonial sources such as Sitjar (1860), but the principal published documentation is Mason (1918) [see below]. The main modern grammatical study, based on Mason's data and on the field notes of John Peabody Harrington and William H. Jacobsen, is Turner (1987), which also contains a complete bibliography of the primary sources and discussion of their orthography. Two dialects are recognized, Antoniaño and Migueleño, associated with the missions of San Antonio and San Miguel, respectively. Antoniaño is "sometimes also termed Sextapay, associated with the area of the Franciscan Mission of San Antonio de Padua in Monterey County." [2] There may have been a third, Playano dialect, as suggested by mention of such a subdivision of the people, but nothing is known of them linguistically. Salinan may be a part of the hypothetical Hokan family. Edward Sapir included it in a subfamily of Hokan, along with Chumash and Seri. This classification has found its way into more recent encyclopedias and presentations of language families, but serious supporting evidence for this subfamily has never been presented (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sln.

**1846:** see **10** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1861:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of the language of San Antonio Mission, California*, by Bonaventure Sitjar. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1861. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black (lacking rear wrapper, front wrapper present but detached). Xix p., [9]-53, + 2 pp. advertisements. First edition, with additional title page in Spanish. Shea's Library of American Linguistics VII. Not in Zaubmüller. Spanish-San Antonio Mission.

This copy with "Philological Society" in ink on upper right front wrapper, and an ink stamp inside front wrapper indicating it was withdrawn from the library of King's College, London. According to Sabin, one hundred copies were printed in octavo, and ten in quarto. First extensive printed vocabulary of Salinan.

"This volume is, like the Matsun grammar, printed from a manuscript forwarded to the Smithsonian Institution... The Mission of San Antonio de Padua was founded in 1771, in the sierra of Santa Lucia, twenty-five leagues south-southwest of Monterey, the Rev. Father Bonaverture Sitjar and Father Miguel Pieras, the authors of this vocabulary, being

the first missionaries. The name of the tribe is given by Duflot de Mofras and elsewhere, as Tatché or Telamé, though Mr. Taylor styles it Sextapay. As however he gives the same name San Antonio Sextapay in a list of the ranches of the Matsun mission of Soledad, I have hesitated to give any name whatever on the title page of this work... Less than fifty Indians still remain, although it is said they were once so numerous that the dialects amounted to twenty."

**1918:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *The Language of the Salinan Indians*, by J[ohn] Alden Mason. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1918. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 12-154 [2]. First edition. Series: University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology, Vol. 14, No. 1. Includes thematically-arranged Salinan-English vocabulary, pp. 121-154. Most complete vocabulary of the language published to date; reprinted by Kraus in 1964.

"This study of the dialects composing the Salinan linguistic group was begun in September, 1910, when I made a visit to the neighborhood of the old Mission of San Antonio in Monterey County, where live the few remaining members of this group... This collection was begun more than a century ago with the preparation of a vocabulary and phrase-book of the language of the Indians of Mission San Antonio by the founder of the Mission, Fray Buenaventura Sitjar. The manuscript was sent to Washington by the indefatigable A. S. Taylor and published by J. G. Shea [see above]. All [other] early vocabularies have been examined and compared, but with the exception of Sitjar's they are of small value.... The Salinan language comprises the two surviving dialects of the missions of San Antonio and San Miguel. These two dialects are mutually intelligible with little difficulty" (Introduction).

"The Salinan language has been adequately presented by J. A. Mason and there is little more that can be done with this language unless vocabularies of the long-extinct coastal dialects should unexpectedly turn up" (*The Mission Indian vocabularies of Alphonse Pinart*, edited by R. F. Heizer. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1952, p. 1).

**1952, 1955:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**SALISH LANGUAGES**] The Salishan (also Salish) languages are a group of languages of the Pacific Northwest in North America (the Canadian province of British Columbia and the American states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana). The Salishan languages are a geographically continuous block, with the exception of the Nuxalk (Bella Coola), in the Central Coast of British Columbia, and the extinct Tillamook language, to the south on the central coast of Oregon. The terms Salish and Salishan are used interchangeably by linguists and anthropologists studying Salishan, but this is confusing in regular English usage. The name Salish or Selisch is the endonym of the Flathead Nation. Linguists later applied the name Salish to related languages in the Pacific Northwest. Many of the peoples do not have self-designations (autonyms) in their languages; they frequently have specific names for local dialects, as the local group was more important culturally than larger tribal relations. All Salishan languages are considered critically endangered, some extremely so, with only three or four speakers left. Those languages considered extinct are often referred to as 'sleeping languages,' in that no speakers exist currently. In the early 21st century, few Salish languages have

more than 2,000 speakers. Fluent, daily speakers of almost all Salishan languages are generally over sixty years of age; many languages have only speakers over eighty (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists 26 different languages under the Salish family.

**2002:** [LILLY] *Salish etymological Dictionary*, by Aert H. Kuipers. Missoula, MT: University of Montana, 2002. First edition. x, 240 p. 23 cm. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black, with a map of the Northwest U.S. on the front cover. UM Occasional Papers in Linguistics, no. 16. Includes Salish-English etymological dictionary, pp. 15-231.

"Material for a Salish etymological dictionary has been collected by the author since the late 'sixties. Intensive study of a Coast Salish language (Squamish) and an Interior Salish one (Shuswap) created favorable conditions for such an enterprise... [continues to discuss in detail the various sources of material on Salish languages which provide the basis for this etymological dictionary]" (Introduction).

**[SALISH, SOUTHERN PUGET SOUND]** Southern Puget Sound Salish is listed on Wiki as one of two dialect clusters (along with Northern Puget Sound Salish) of Lushootseed.

Ethnologue: slh. Ethnologue lists four languages under the Lushootseed family: Lushootseed [proper], Southern Lushootseed, Skagit, and Snohomish.

**1877:** [LILLYbm] *Tribes of the extreme Northwest*, by W. H. Dall. *Tribes of western Washington and northwestern Oregon*, by George Gibbs. Washington, Govt. print. off., 1877. 2 p. l., 361 p. illus., pl., fold. maps. 30 1/2 cm. Contributions to North American ethnology, vol. 1. Contents: pt.I Tribes of the extreme Northwest: On the distribution and nomenclature of the native tribes of Alaska and the adjacent territory, with a map. On succession in the shell-heaps of the Aleutian islands. On the origin of the Inuit. Appendix: Notes on the natives of Alaska, by J. Furnhelm. Terms of relationship used by the Inuit, by W. H. Dall. Comparative vocabularies, by G. Gibbs and W. H. Dall.-pt.II. Tribes of western Washington and northwestern Oregon, with a map, by George Gibbs. Includes Nisqually [dialect of Southern Lushootseed]-English vocabulary. Second copy: IUW.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *Southern Puget Sound Salish: Texts, Place Names and Dictionary*, by Warren A. Snyder. Sacramento, Cal.: The Sacramento Anthropological Society, Sacramento State College, 1968. Original light brown wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [3] i-iii iv, [blank], v-vi, 1-199 200-202. First edition. Sacramento Anthropological Society Paper 9. Includes Salish-English, pp. 138-180, and English-Salish, pp. 181-197, with bibliography, pp. 198-199. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"I first began intensive field research on Southern Puget Sound Salish in the summer of 1953... Informants lived long distances from each other and it was seldom possible to bring two of them together... Information on Suquamish place names was collected in 1952 as part of the research sponsored and supported by the Suquamish tribe in support of their claims case against the Federal government. The bulk of the information was provided by John Adams who was about eighty years old in 1952... As a boy he hunted, fished, and camped throughout the area with older Suquamish men who told him the

names of the places and how the places had been used in earlier times... The dictionary contains only words that I have heard from my informants. More lexical material from Southern Puget Sound Salish may be found in ethnographic publications on Puget Sound Indians" (Introduction).

[**SALISH, STRAITS**] North Straits Salish [Straits Salish] is a Salish language which includes the dialects of: Lummi (aka Xwlemi'chosen, x<sup>w</sup>ləmiʔčósən) (†); Saanich (aka SENĆOTEN, səŋčáθən, séŋəčqən); Samish (aka Siʔneməš) (†); Semiahmoo (SEMYOME) (aka Tah-tu-lo) (†); T'sou-ke or Sooke (aka T'sou-ke, čawk) (†); Songhees (aka Lək<sup>w</sup>əŋíŋəŋ or Lekwungen or Songish), three speakers (2011). Although they are mutually intelligible, each dialect is traditionally referred to as if it were a separate language, and there is no native term to encompass them all. North Straits, along with Klallam, forms the Straits Salish branch of the Central Coast Salish languages. Klallam and North Straits are very closely related, but not mutually intelligible (Wiki).

Ethnologue: str. Alternate Names: Lkwungen, Malchosen, Northern Straits Salish, Senčoten, Straits, T'Sou-ke.

**1863:** see under **CLALLAM**.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *A Phonology, Morphology, and Classified Word List for the Samish Dialect of Straits Salish*, by Brent D. Galloway. Hull: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1990. Original pale lavender and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in lavender. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xii, 1-117 118-120. First edition. Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury Series Paper 116. Includes an English-Samish classified word list, pp. 62-99. Second copy: IUW.

"In December of 1983 I was... invited... to join in a discussion of the possibility of linguistic fieldwork with a speaker of the Samish dialect of Straits Salish. This was exciting news because the Samish dialect was thought to have become extinct 20 or even 30 years ago; no tapes were known to have been made of this dialect and only a small sample of words had been transcribed... The Straits language (or Straits Salish) was aboriginally spoken by peoples along the north shore of the Olympic Peninsula from Clallam Bay to Port Discovery... It was and is spoken in both the state of Washington and the province of British Columbia. It now comprises two languages: Northern Straits and Clallam (most consider these separate languages). Northern Straits includes the following dialects: Sooke, Songish, Saanich, Lummi, and Samish.... Samish speakers aboriginally 'dominated a cluster of islands around Samish and Guemes Islands'... Until 1983 linguists had thought that the last speakers of Samish were dead. Ken Hansen, chairman of the Samish Tribe, ... had learned of a man living in British Columbia who still spoke Samish fluently... He was indeed fluent and speaks both the Saanich dialect and the Samish dialect fluently at winter ceremonies and spirit dances. I was free to work with him until Sept. 1984" (Preface).

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *Saanich, North Straits Salish Classified Word List*, by Timothy Montler. Hull, Quebec: Canadian Museum of Civilization, 1991. Original pink, green, and pale green wrappers, lettered in green. 171 pp. First edition. Mercury Series,

Canadian Ethnology Service Paper No. 119. Includes both Saanich-English and English-Saanich indices. This is the first dictionary of this dialect. Second copy: IUW.

"A semantically classified list of over 2800 words in the Saanich dialect of North Straits Salish, an Amerindian language spoken on Vancouver Island in British Columbia." "There are now [1991] fewer than thirty fluent speakers of Saanich. The youngest is in his fifties."

[**SAM**] Sam, or Songum, is a Rai Coast language spoken in Madang Province, Papua New Guinea.n'Sam' is the word for 'language'. 'Songum' is a village name (Wiki).

Ethnologue: snx. Alternate Names: Songum.

**1909**:see under **BONGU**.

[**SAMA-BEJAW LANGUAGES**] The Sama–Bajaw languages are a well established group of languages spoken by the Bajau and Sama peoples of the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. They are mainly spoken on Borneo and the Sulu Archipelago between Borneo and Mindanao.

Grimes (2003) identifies nine Sama–Bajaw languages:

Balangingi (Bangingi'; Northern Sama)

Central Sama (Siasa Sama)

Southern Sama (Sinama)

Pangutaran Sama

Mapun (Kagayan)

Yakan

Abaknon (Inabaknon)

Indonesian Bajau

West Coast Bajau

The first seven are spoken in the Sulu region of the Southern Philippines. Indonesian Bajaw is spoken mainly in Sulawesi and West Coast Bajaw in Sabah, Borneo. Several dialects of the languages can be identified (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lists nine individual languages under Sama-Bejaw.

**1986**: [IUW] *The Sama/Bajau language in the Lesser Sunda Islands* / by Jilis A.J. Verheijen. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1986. viii, 209 p.: map; 25 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series D no. 70. Materials in languages of Indonesia no. 32. English, Indonesian, and Sama/Bajau. Bibliography: p. 207-209. Sama-Indonesian-English, pp. 60-122, Indonesian-Sama, pp. 122-156, English-Sama, pp. 136-195.

"Since Adriani's article in 1900 the study of the language of the Bajos in the Indonesian region hardly made any headway. The study was almost limited to a few small word lists. It is because of this scantiness that I venture to divulge my materials and remarks..... Although it was my first purpose to write about the Sama language, yet many not directly linguistic peculiarities are given, especially in the Notes. They are connected with the history, wanderings and customs of this people of fishermen and former pirates. These elements left clear imprints on the language in general and on the speech of different communities" (Preface).

[**SAMBA**] Samba is a Bantu language spoken in Kwilu District, Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Ethnologue: smx. Alternate Names: Shankadi, Tsaam, Tsamba, Usamba.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**SAMBURU**] Samburu is the Eastern Nilotic, North Maa language spoken by the Samburu in the highlands of northern Kenya. The Samburu number about 128,000 (or 147,000 including the Camus/Chamus). Samburu is closely related to Camus (88% to 94% lexical similarity; Camus is sometimes considered a Samburu dialect) and to the South Maa language Maasai (77% to 89% lexical similarity). The word Samburu itself derives from the old Maa word 'saamburr' for the leather bag the Samburu use (Wiki).

Ethnologue: saq. Alternate Names: Burkeneji, E Lokop, Lokop, Nkutuk, Sambur, Sampur.

**1982:** [IUW] *A check-list of botanical, Samburu and Rendile names of plants of the "IPAL" study area, Marsabit District, Kenya*, by J.O. Kokwaro and D.J. Herlocker. [Nairobi?]: Unesco, 1982. 164 p.: ill., maps; 30 cm. UNEP-MAB Integrated Project in Arid Lands. IPAL technical report; no. D-4 "September 1982." On p. [1] of cover: Man and the Biosphere Programme. Project 3: Impact of Human Activities and Land Use Practices on Grazing Lands. Includes bibliographical references (p. 131) and index. With glossary of plant names in Latin, Samburu and Rendille.

[**SAMO**] Samo, also known as Daba, Nomad, and Supei, is a Trans–New Guinea language of New Guinea, spoken in the plains east of the Strickland River in Western Province of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: smq. Alternate Names: Daba, Nomad, Supei.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**SAMOAN**] Samoan (Gagana fa'a Sāmoa or Gagana Sāmoa — IPA: [ŋa'ŋana 'sa:moa]) is the language of the Samoan Islands, comprising the Independent State of Samoa and the United States territory of American Samoa. It is an official language — alongside English — in both jurisdictions. Samoan, a Polynesian language, is the first language for most of the Samoa Islands' population of about 246,000 people. With many Samoan people living in other countries, the total number of speakers worldwide is estimated at 510,000 in 2015. It is the third most widely spoken language in New Zealand, where more than 2% of the population - 86,000 people - were able to speak it as of 2013. The language is notable for the phonological differences between formal and informal speech as well as a ceremonial form used in Samoan oratory (Wiki).

Ethnologue: smo. Alternate Names: Gagana Samoa.

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1862:** [LILLY] *A Samoan dictionary: English and Samoan, and Samoan and English; with a short grammar of the Samoan dialect*, by George Pratt [1817-1894]. Samoa: printed at the London Missionary Society's Press, 1862. iv p., 1 l., [5]-223 p. 22 cm. Original purple unlettered cloth, with original light yellow endleaves; Lilly copy with ink title on spine: "Samoan Lexicon." Zaunmüller 334 (listing only the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of 1911). First edition. Includes English-Samoan, pp. [25]-71, Samoan-English, pp. [75]-

220, Appendix of foreign words "more or less in use among the natives," pp. 221-223, and Samoan-English addenda, p. 23. First dictionary of the Samoan language.

"No Dictionary of the Samoan dialect having been hitherto published, the present will almost of necessity be found imperfect. It comprises, however, the substance of what has been gathered during more than twenty-one years, by attention to the language as spoken by the natives....At a meeting of the missionaries in 1859, a resolution was passed that the Work should be printed. In consequence of this, it has been again revised, and eighteen hundred words have been added to Part II; and, finally, it has been revised by the Rev. A. W. Murray" (Preface).

Second edition, **1878**: [LILLYbm] *A Grammar and Dictionary of the Samoan Language*, by George Pratt. London: Trübner & Co., 1878. Original reddish-brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii* iv-vi *vii-viii*, *1* 2-379 380. Second edition, edited by S.J. Whitmee. Zaunmüller lists only the fourth edition. Printed in double-column. Includes English-Samoan, pp. 43-95, and Samoan-English, pp. 97-378, with addenda, p. 379. Includes a "Note by the Editor," pp. [v]-vi, which indicates that additions have been made to the grammar and placed in brackets by Whitmee.

This copy inscribed on the title page: "M. Pinard / with the editor's compliments." The editor, S.J. Whitmee, was the author of *A missionary cruise in the South Pacific being the report of a voyage amongst the Tokelau, Ellice and Gilbert Islands, in the missionary barque "John Williams" during 1870* (Sydney, 1871).

"For my own amusement in 1875 I wrote out a syntax of the Samoan Grammar...Shortly afterwards the Rev. S.J. Whitmee asked me to contribute the Samoan part of a comparative Malayo-Polynesian dictionary. I at once, with the aid of pundits, commenced revising the first edition of my dictionary, which was printed at the Samoan Mission Press in 1862 [see above]...I have been enabled to add over four thousand new words or new meanings...Mr. Whitmee has filled up, as far as possible, the scientific names of the plants and animals. Many immodest words excluded from the first edition have been admitted into this. "Tis needful that the most immodest word / Be looked upon and learn'd; which, once attained, / Comes to no further use / But to be known and hated.'" (Preface to the Second Edition).

Third edition, revised, **1893**: [LILLYbm] *A Grammar and Dictionary of the Samoan Language, with English and Samoan Vocabulary*, by George Pratt. [London]: London Missionary Society, 1893. Original olive cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii* iv-vii, *1* 2-416. Third and revised edition. Zaunmüller lists only the fourth edition. Printed in double-column. Includes Samoan-English, pp. [53]-338, and English-Samoan, pp. 344-416.

"The former editions of this work having passed out of print, in compliance with the urgent suggestions of several friends...I have now prepared a revised and enlarged edition, and have also introduced into it valuable additions which will be found of great advantage to the student of the Samoan language... In this edition...I have added 550 words to the English and Samoan part of the Dictionary. About 1300 new words or new

meanings have been added, making a total of over 12,000 words" (Preface to the Third Edition). The English-Samoan vocabulary has been moved to the back "for the convenience of Samoan students learning English." S.J. Whitmee's additions to the grammar (see the second edition) are now incorporated into the text without further acknowledgment. J. E. Newell's enlarged edition of the English-Samoan vocabulary was also published separately in this same year.

Fourth edition, enlarged and revised, **1911**: [LILLYBM] *Pratt's Grammar and Dictionary of the Samoan Language. Fourth edition, enlarged and revised*, by J[ames] E[dward] Newell. Malua, Samoa: London Missionary Society, 1911. Original green half-cloth and maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [12] 1 2-131 132, 1 2-354 355-356, 1-2 3-158 159-160. Fourth edition, enlarged and revised. Zaunmüller, col. 334, listing only this edition. Samoan-English, pp. [1]-354; English-Samoan, pp. 3-158. "The late Rev. George Pratt was for upwards of forty years a Missionary of the London Missionary Society in Samoa. He was a very accomplished speaker in the vernacular, and possessed a full and remarkable knowledge of other Polynesian dialects, and was an ardent student of Hebrew and Arabic... In the present edition... I have added a considerable number of words. It is quite certain that some are not strictly Samoan in origin, but as they are now part of the spoken tongue, they have been included" (Preface).

**1879**: [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Samoa-Français-Anglais et Français-Samoa-Anglais précédé d'une grammaire de la langue Samoa*, by L. Violette. Paris: Maisonneuve, 1879. Later maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-VII VIII-XCII, 1 2-468. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 334. Includes Samoan-French-English, pp. [1]-332, and French-Samoan-English, pp. [333]-466, with errata, pp. 467-468. First French dictionary of Samoa.

"The population [of the islands of Samoa] must have been larger than it is today, if one is to judge by the traces of inhabitation disseminated throughout the interior.... The Samoan is well made, with a good figure and a nice bronze coloring. He ordinarily perfumes and colors his hair, which he fixes in very diverse fashions. He is hospitable and polite; his taste for ceremony and song corresponds to something deep in his nature. He is clam, dignified, eloquent in his public assemblies treating of affairs of the country, as well as in solemn receptions. The chiefs generally proved to be firm in their maintenance of the laws and customs.... Catholicism has already changed the mores of this archipelago greatly for the better. Unfortunately the government is rather poorly organized.... For several years the whites have fostered warfare [among the tribes], and as a result of divisions among the chiefs, they have purchased cheaply a large part of the land. Soon the face of these isles will be entirely changed. What will become, within a few years, or Samoa and its indigenous population? It will no longer possess anything but a mixed population, of which the language will only imperfectly recall that of the original primitive language. It is in order to conserve this language in its integrity that we publish today a very complete work by one of the oldest Catholic missionaries who, since 1845, continues to evangelize the tribes of the Samoan archipelago" (Introduction, signed C.A., tr: BM).

**1903:** [LILLYbm] *Grammatik der Samoanischen Sprache nebst Lesestücken und Wörterbuch*, by H. Neffgen. Vienna & Leipzig: A. Hartleben's Verlag, [1903]. Original gray paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-IV V-VIII, 1-167 168. First edition. Kunst der Polyglottie 79. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes German-Samoan, pp. 75-106, and Samoan-German, pp. 107-133. This work was translated into English and published in 1918. A German Samoan pocket dictionary was published by F. O. Sierich in Hamburg in 1890.

English translation **1918:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Samoan Language Together with Remarks on some of the Points of Similarity between the Samoan and Tahitian and Maori Languages*, by H. Neffgen, trans. from the German by Arnold B. Stock. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1918. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. i-iii iv, 1 2-155 156. Includes English-Samoan, pp. 100-124, and Samoan-English, pp. 124-145.

**1905:** [LILLYbm] *English and Samoan Vocabulary, (O le Faasologaupe Peritania ua Faa-Samoaina.) Being Part III. Of the Grammar and Dictionary of the Samoan Language*, by J[ames] E[dward]Newell. Malua, Samoa: London Missionary Society, 1905. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-158 159-160. Fourth edition, enlarged and revised. Not in Zauhmüller. First separate publication of this enlarged vocabulary, which was then incorporated in the fourth edition of *Pratt's Grammar and Dictionary of the Samoan Language* in 1911.

**1942:** [LILLY] *Everyday Samoan: Samoan grammar elucidated by the use of numerous examples from ordinary conversation in the Samoan language*, by E[velyn] A. Downs. Apia, Samoa: J.W. Liston, 1942. Original brown quarter-cloth and decorated paper over boards. Libraries Worldwide: 5. First edition. This copy with the ownership signature of Sidney M. Frantz, EM1/C, U.S.N.R. "Strawhat" Fale olo, Upolog, Western Samoa.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Samoan Dictionary: Samoan-English. English-Samoan*, by G[eorge] B[ertram] Milner. London: Oxford University Press, 1966. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. black and white, lettered in black, orange and white. Pp. i-vii viii-li lii, 1 2-464 465-466. First edition. Includes Samoan-English, pp. [1]-317, and English-Samoan, pp. [323]-[465]. This is a presentation copy inscribed by the author on the free endpaper: "To Professor Raymond Firth, | 'O le matua o faiva | from George Milner. K 24 January 1966." With a loosely inserted review of the dictionary by Samuel H. Elbert from the *Journal of Linguistics*. Raymond William Firth [1901- ], a noted social anthropologist, was the author of many works on ethnology and religion, including the *Tikopia-English Dictionary* (Oxford University Press, 1985). [Second copy with ink stamp: "Ex Libris Oxford University Press Canadian Branch", and ink ownership signature of William M. Mullerbeck.]

"It was evident that the Grammar and Dictionary of the Revd. Geroge Pratt (one of the pioneers of the London Missionary Society in Samoa), which had already passed through four editions (1862, 1878, 1893, and 1911), had been considerably overlaid with successive alterations and additions. After nearly a hundred years, the entire work had, moreover, both in its general plan and execution become obsolete. It was clear that something quite new and in keeping with the considerable developments which have taken place both in lexicography and gneral linguistics during the last hundred years was

ccalled for.... The task of gathering materials for this work began in Samoa in February 1955..." (Preface).

Interim edition, published in Manila, **1978**: [LILLYbm] *Samoaan Dictionary: Samoaan-English. English-Samoan*, by G[eorge] B[ertram] Milner. Manila: Samoaan Free Press, 1978. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-vii* viii-li *lii*, 1 2-465 466. Interim edition. "Owing to repeated requests by the citizens of Western Samoa and American Samoa for a readily available dictionary, this paper-back interim edition is presented to meet their immediate need" (dedication page). "This book contains the complete text of the original hardcover edition published by Oxford University Press" (verso of title page).

**1986**: [LILLYbm] *A Lexicon of Foreign Loan-Words in the Samoaan Language*, by Horst Cain. Cologne, Vienna: Böhlau Verlag, 1986. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in white. Pp. *I-VII* VIII-XXII, 1 2-233 234. First edition. Kölner Ethnologische Mitteilungen, 7. Includes Samoaan loan words-English, pp. [1]-225, with bibliography.

"The present lexicon of foreign loan-words is meant to help all those who work with or about the Samoaan language both at a scholarly level and in everyday life. At the same time, it may contribute to making the Samoaan people more aware of the possibilities of expressing many things and ideas, unknown to them before the European arrival, in their own mother tongue as opened up by the introduction and intrusion of these foreign words.... Another conscious effort [beyond that of the early missionaries] to introduce new words and expressions into Samoaan was made by the Mormon church. This vocabulary is contained in a special list.... It is questionable whether that vocabulary has the chance of becoming more generally accepted and used, but since it is there and appears in books and other printed matter, it has been incorporated into the present work [as well]" (Preface).

"Samoaan is spoken by about 150,000 people [1986] in Western Samoa (an independent island state) and by 25,000 in American Samoa (a U.S. territory) in the South Pacific Ocean. It is a member of the Polynesian branch of the Malayo-Polynesian family of languages. The Samoaan alphabet contains only fourteen letters." (Katzner)

[**SAMOYED LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Samoyedic (/ˌsæməˈjɛdɪk, -mɔɪ-/) or Samoyed languages (/ˌsæməˈjɛd, -mɔɪ-/) are spoken on both sides of the Ural mountains, in northernmost Eurasia, by approximately 25,000 people altogether. They derive from a common ancestral language called Proto-Samoyedic, and form a branch of the Uralic languages. Having separated perhaps in the last centuries BC, they are not a diverse group of languages, and are traditionally considered to be an outgroup, branching off first from the other Uralic languages (Wiki).

**1855**: [LILLY] *Wörterverzeichnisse aus den samojedischen Sprachen*, by M. Alexander Castrén (1813-1852).; Schiefner, Anton. St. Petersburg: Kaiserliche Akad. der Wissenschaften, 1855. Contemporary binding. Second copy: IUW.

**1881**: [LILLY] *The White Sea peninsula, a journey in Russian Lapland and Karelia*, by Edward Rae (b. 1847). London: J. Murray, 1881. 2 p. l., [vii]-xviii, 347 p. front., plates, map (in pocket) 22 cm. Original dark green cloth, lettered and decorated in gold. Includes English-Samoyede-Russian-Lapp-Russian vocabulary, pp. 328-347.

**1932:** [LILLYbm] *Samojedische Wörterverzeichnisse*, compiled and newly edited by Kai Donner [1888-1935]. Helsinki: Suomalais-ugrilainen seura, 1932. Original light green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, Pp. [2] I-III IV-VI, 1-2 3-171 172-176. First edition. Series: Suomalais-ugrilaisen seuran Toimituksia; Mémoires de la Société finno-ougrienne, LXIV. Zaunmüller, col. 334. Includes reprints of 17 previously published wordlists of the Samoyed languages, pp. [1]-171.

"Those who do research on the Samoyed languages have long been hampered by the fact that it has been difficult to find the Samoyed wordlists published in scattered lands at various times, some of which are extremely rare and others—for example those in Russian—hard to find under present conditions. Now the off-set techniques developed in recent years have made it possible to reproduce rare and difficult to obtain books in printed form. As far as I know, however, this technique has not previously been employed for the purposes it is here....For obvious reasons I have not included the lengthier vocabularies of Castren....I also hope at some point to collect and publish those Samoyed words published in various places which could not be effectively reproduced by the off-set method used here....The excerpts reproduced are from books in my own collection, with the exception of Mundy, Pallas and Erdmann, as well as those lists in the *Fundgruben des Orients*, for which I turned to the university library at Helsingfors" (Foreword, tr: BM).

[**SANDawe**] Sandawe is a click language spoken by about 60,000 Sandawe people in the Dodoma region of Tanzania. Language use is vigorous among both adults and children, with people in some areas monolingual. Sandawe had generally been classified as a member of the defunct Khoisan family since Albert Drexel in the 1920s, due to the presence of clicks in the language. Recent investigations however (Güldemann forthcoming) suggest that Sandawe may be related to the Khoe family regardless of the validity of Khoisan as a whole. Sandawe has two dialects, northwest and southeast. Differences include speaking speed, vowel dropping, some word taboo, and minor lexical and grammatical differences. Some Alagwa have shifted to Sandawe, and are considered a Sandawe clan. SIL International began work on Sandawe in 1996 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sad. Alternate Names: Kisandawe, Kissandau, Sandau, Sandaweeki, Sandawi, Sandawso, Sandwe.

**1916:** [LILLYbm] *Die Sandawe: linguistisches und ethnographisches Material aus Deutsch-Ostafrika*, by Otto Dempwolff. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen, 1916. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [8] 1 2-180, 181-184 (adverts). First edition. *Abhandlungen des Hamburgischen Kolonialinstituts*, Band XXXIV, Reihe B. *Völkerkunde, Kulturgeschichte und Sprachen*, Band 19. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Sandawe-German vocabulary, pp. 39-54, as well as comparative lists of Sandawe with various Bantu languages, primarily Swahili and East Bantu, Hamitic languages, and Hottentot languages, pp. 54-70. This is the earliest extensive treatment of Sandawe vocabulary and language. The first English vocabulary is Ryohei Kagaya's *A classified vocabulary of the Sandawe language* (Tokyo, 1993) (see below).

"The Sandawe ... are a tribe of approximately 20,000 people living in the Province of Kilimatinde in German East-Africa... The Sandawe speak a language which differs totally from that of their neighbors and is striking for its use of the click sound..." (Introduction, tr: BM). "As far as I know, only a few scanty samples of the Sandawe

language have been published; a 'Versuch eines Wörterbuches für Kissandau,' was published by Nigmann in the *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen*, (Jahrgang XII, Abteilung III, 1909)...I will not discuss what I find correct or incorrect in these materials" (Part I: On Linguistics, tr: BM).

**1920:** see **1920a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *A classified vocabulary of the Sandawe language*, by Ryohei Kagaya. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (ILCAA), 1993. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] i-x, [2] 1-144 *145-146*. First edition. Series: Asian & African lexicon, 26. Includes thematically arranged word lists, English-Sandawe, a Sandawe-English index, pp. 73-106, and an English-Sandawe index, pp. 109-144. This is the first English language dictionary of the language.

"The Sandawe language is spoken in Dodoma Region of Tanzania.... the number of speakers is estimated at 28,000 according to the census in 1957.... The data presented here were compiled for a linguistic research on Tanzanian languages, which was conducted during November 1987 - January 1988 and September 1989 - February 1990. The informant is Mr. Fredrick Duma.... Since this research was done within a short period, both data and analysis are incomplete. There may be errors in my hearing and analysis, but my hope is that this book will be a contribution to the linguistic study of the Sandawe language and to the people of Tanzania" (Preface)

**2004:** [IUW] *San dictionary: Thahli xanu, San - Afrikaans - English, English - San - Afrikaans, Afrikaans - San - English = San woordeboek*, by Ferdie Weich. Braamfontein, South Africa: Macmillan, 2004. xii, 377 p.; 30 cm. First edition.

[**SANGA** (Bantu)] Sanga, or Luba-Sanga, is a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is closely related to Luba-Katanga (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sng. Alternate Names: Garengaze, Kisanga, Luba-Garenganze, Luba-Sanga, Southern Luba.

**1938:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire Français-Kisanga*, by Hadelin Roland, Dom. Abbaye de Saint-André lez Bruges (Gembloux: Impr. de J. Duculot), 1938. vii, 150 p. (interleaved with blank pages). 17.3 cm. First edition. Original red wrappers, lettered in black. French-Sanga, pp. [1]-150. This copy from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with this ownership stamp and ink notations on the title page.

"Research on the traditional Sanga language always seemed to me something that would be of interest, and this book is, to a large extent, a result of that research.... To reduce the size of the volume I've omitted explications and examples. I've also left out numerous names of trees, plants, animals, occupations, magic, tattooing, etc. which more properly have their place in a Kisanga-French vocabulary" (Introducton, tr: BM).

[**SANGIR**] Sangirese, also known as Sangihé, Sangi, and Sangih, is an Austronesian language spoken on the islands linking northern Sulawesi, Indonesia, with Mindanao, Philippines by the Sangirese people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sxn. Alternate Names: Sangi, Sangih, Sangihé, Sangirese.

**ca. 1950's:** [LILLYbm] *Blanco Woordenlyst, uitgegeven op last der Regeering van Ned. Ind. ten behoeve van Taalvorschers in den Ned. Ind. Arch. Tagulandangsch.* N.p., n.d. [ca. 1950's]. Original paper wrappers stapled in later cardboard wrappers. Ff.

1-2 3-32, <sup>2</sup>1 2 3-5. Original typescript with manuscript revisions throughout. Includes Dutch-Tagulandang [dialect of Sangir] vocabulary, ff. 1-32 and a Dutch-Tagulandang phrase list, pp. <sup>2</sup>[1]-2.

This typescript word list compiled with the support of the Dutch government. May have served in part as material for the Sangir-Dutch dictionary published in 1959 (see below).

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Sangirees-Nederlands woordenboek met Nederlands-Sangirees register*, by K. G. F. Steller. 's-Gravenhage: Martin Nijhoff, 1959. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *I-V VI-XI XII-XVI*, 1-622 623-624 + folding map. First edition. Includes Sangir-Dutch, pp. 1-528, and Dutch-Sangir index, pp. 531-593, with illustrative drawings, pp. 597-622. First dictionary of the language.

"KITLV. - After the appearance of this thorough and comprehensive work all earlier Sangirese wordlists .. lost any value they had had. The dictionary primarily describes the dialect of the Manganitu district of Great Sangir Island, which through the literary activities of the missionaries had become the standard dialect of Sangirese, but also includes material from other dialects (Noorduyn, Languages of Sulawesi, p.11) (bookseller's description: Gert Jan Bestebreurtje).

[**SANGLECHI**] Sanglechi is an Iranian language spoken in two villages in the Zebak District of Afghanistan. It is also spoken in Tajikistan, where it is called Sanglich. The name comes from the Sanglech valley in which many of the people live; the name Warduji, after the Werdoge Valley is also used (Wiki). Wiki redirects "Zebaki dialect" to Sanglechi.

Ethnologue: sgy. Alternate Names: Dargi.

**1920:** see under **INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**SANGO**] Sango (also spelled: Sangho) is the primary language spoken in the Central African Republic. Some linguists, following William J. Samarin, classify it as a Ngbandi-based creole; however, others (like Marcel Diki-Kidiri, Charles H. Morrill) reject that classification and say that changes in Sango structures (both internally and externally) can be explained quite well without a creolization process. According to the creolization hypothesis, Sango is exceptional in that it is an African- rather than European-based creole. Although French has contributed numerous loanwords, Sango's structure is wholly African. A variety of Sango was used as a lingua franca along the Ubangi River before French colonization, in the late 1800s. The French army recruited Central Africans, causing them to increasingly use Sango as a means of interethnic communication. Throughout the 20th century, missionaries promoted Sango because of its wide usage. Originally used by river traders, Sango arose as a lingua franca based on the Northern Ngbandi dialect of the Sango tribe, part of the Ngbandi language cluster, with some French influence. The rapid growth of the city of Bangui since the 1960s has had significant implications for the development of Sango, with the creation, for the first time, of a population of first-language speakers (Wiki).

"Sango is the pidginized form of a non-Bantu ethnic languages (ca. 4500 speakers) closely related to Ngbandi whose speakers are located near Banzyville on the Ubangi River. It has become the lingua franca and virtually the national language of the Central African Republic... formerly Oubangui-Chari." (Reinecke, p. 691).

Ethnologue: sag. Alternate Names: Sangho.

**1885:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1911:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire Français-Sango et Sango-Français, Langue commerciale de l'Oubangui-Chari, précédé d'un abrégé grammatical*, by J. Calloc'h. Paris: Librairie Paul Geuthner, 1911. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 86 pp. First edition. French-Sango, pp. 28-60, Sango-French, pp. 62-86. Zaunmüller, col. 335. Hendrix 1350. Reinecke 105.30. This appears to be the first published vocabulary of the language.

"French Congo is divided into three trade languages, Low-Congo, spoken from the coast to Brazzaville; Bangala, spoken from Brazzaville to Bangui; and Sango, spoken from Bangui to the Sultanates and to the Upper Chari... This vocabulary is intended for civil servants dealing with natives, businessmen in their commercial dealings, in short, for all Europeans who for various reasons are not able to take up the more complicated study of the particular languages of the natives of this colony... We have published [this work] without any linguistic pretensions, happy simply to have contributed in some small way to the realization of the humanitarian projects, the civilizing ideas, and the true freedom of France in the Congo" (tr: BM).

**1918:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *Sango, langue véhiculaire de l'Oubangui-Chari*, by [Charles] Tisserant. Edited by the Vicariat Apostolique de Bangui. Issy-Les Moulineux (Seine): Les Presses missionnaires, 1950. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-4 5-271 272. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1354. Reinecke 105.98. Includes Sango-French, pp. 49-92 and French-Sango, pp. 93-271, double-columned. "By all odds the best existing list [of Sango words, prior to Taber's dictionary]" (Taber: *A Dictionary of Sango*, p. iv).

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Sango*, Charles R[ussell] Taber. Hartford, Ct: Hartford Seminary Foundation, 1965. Companion volume to "A Grammar of Sango" by William J. Samarin, Contract no. OE-4-14-003. Original stiff blue wrappers, lettered in black, bound in original stiff brown covers with metal brads. Pp. [2] i-xxi xxii, 1 2-337 338-340. First edition. Hendrix 1353. Reinecke 105.90. Includes Sango-English, pp. [1]-213, and English-Sango, pp. [215]-[338]. This copy with duplicate stamp of the Library of Congress. First true dictionary of the language.

"Since this work is being done under a contract with the United States Government, it is aimed primarily for use by speakers of English wishing to learn Sango. [The discussion of the manner in which the dictionary has been compiled underlines] the fact that it is ultimately not satisfactory to compile a dictionary away from the field... As a result, this dictionary is distinctly a preliminary effort. Every effort has been made to make accurate and reliable what has been included, but there are gaps which should be filled by further work" (Introduction).

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *A Grammar of Sango*, by William J. Samarin. The Hague: Mouton & Co., 1967. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black and white. 284 pp. Second edition. *Janua Linguarum, Series Practica XXXVIII*. Reinecke 105.82. Not in Hendrix. This volume had first appeared in 1963 published in Hartford by the Hartford Seminary Foundation in an edition of 100 copies. Includes a "Sango-English lexicon," pp. 259-267, and a French-English lexicon of words appearing in Sango, pp. [268]-271.

"Sango is the lingua-franca of the Central African Republic, one of the few indigenous lingua-francas in Africa. Arising out of the Ngbandi dialects at the upper Ubangi River, it has spread throughout the country and into neighboring areas. There is a growing awareness of and pride in Sango as a national language. Although Sango does not have official status, it is used by the government, both orally and in writing, for the popular dissemination of communications of all kinds...It has not been used in public education up to the present, but it serves as a tool for basic education (by the missions) and its use in general elementary and mass education in the future is still under discussion...There is now large group of children in the capital, Bangui, who are learning Sango as a first language...and another large group who are learning only Sango as a first language, and who are not learning tribal languages at all...The figure of one million speakers of Sango seems very conservative...This grammar...is the first attempt at a complete description of the Sango language. It stands also as one of the few descriptive grammars of a creolized language in the world." From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1978:** *Dictionnaire Sango-Français. Bākàri Sango-Fàránzì et Lexique Français-Sango. K ǀǀǀ Bākàri Fàránzì-Sango*, by Luc Bouquiaux. Paris: SELAF, 1978. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-7 8-663 664-668 + 22 pp. advert for SELAF publications. First edition. *Langues et civilisations a tradition orale*, no. 29. Hendrix 1348. Includes Sango-French, pp. [57]-402, French-Sango, pp. [405]-603, loan words from various languages, pp. 616, and addenda to all these sections, pp. [619]-[664].

"Sango, a language of the Ubangian group related to Ngbandi, is being spoken by ever larger numbers of people, as it has been chosen as the national language of Central Africa. It is already being used in towns as the language of primary education and will subsequently be employed in adult literacy programs. There are now more than a million Sango speakers, but a number of dialects persist owing to the lack of methodical, scientifically organized procedure of language spread. Its use as a language of relation has made it poor in technical, scientific (e.g., names of plants and animals) and sociological vocabulary... The author of this dictionary has, with the aid of his Central African collaborators, also proposed neologies for a certain number of terms" (English Resumé).

[SANGU (of Gabon)] Sangu (also spelled Chango, Isangu, Shango, Yisangou, and Yisangu) is a language spoken in Gabon by approximately 20,900 (2000) Masangu people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: snq. Alternate Names: Chango, Isangu, Shango, Yisangou, Yisangu.

**2006:** [IUW] *Parlons isangu: langue et culture des Bantu-Masangu du Gabon /* Daniel Franck Idiata; préface de Raymond Mayer. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2006. 213 p.: map; 21 cm. Collection "Parlons".

[SAN LANGUAGES] The San people (or Saan), also known as Bushmen or Basarwa, are members of various indigenous hunter-gatherer people of Southern Africa, whose territories span Botswana, Namibia, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. There is a significant linguistic difference between the northern people living between the Okavango River in Botswana and Etosha National Park in northwestern Namibia, extending up into southern Angola; the central people of most of Namibia and Botswana,

extending into Zambia and Zimbabwe; and the southern people in the central Kalahari towards the Molopo River, who are the last remnant of the previously extensive indigenous San of South Africa (Wiki).

**1929:** [LILLYbm] *Comparative vocabularies of Bushman languages*, by D[orothea] F[rances] Bleek (d. 1948). Cambridge: The University Press, 1929. Original (?) black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [8] + map, 1 2-94 [2]. First edition. Series: University of Cape Town. Publications of the School of African life and language. Zaunmüller, col. 334. Hendrix 427. Includes English-Bushman vocabularies, pp. [15]-94. This is the first substantial vocabulary of San languages.

"This vocabulary is an attempt to show the distribution, the likenesses and differences of the [eleven] languages spoken by the tribes called 'Bushman' and of one [the Nama] called 'Hottentot'.... The little map added shows the homes of the various tribes as far as I know them. The outlines must necessarily be vague" (Introduction).

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *A Bushman Dictionary* [including Bushman-English and English-Bushman] by Dorothea F[rances] Bleek (d. 1948). New Haven: American Oriental Society, 1956. Original wrappers. 773 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 334 ("Umfangreiches, vorzügliches Werk"). Hendrix 428. Preceded in English only by the same author's *Comparative Vocabularies of Bushmen Languages* of 1929. From George Fortune collection with his book-plate. Fortune was a noted African linguist. His numerous publications include *Elements of Shona* (1957), *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Languages* (1959), and *Conversational Shona* (1981). This is the first true dictionary of San languages.

[**SANIYO-HEYEWÉ**] Sanio, or more precisely Saniyo-Hiyewe, is a Sepik language of northern Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sny. Alternate Names: Sanio-Hiowe.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**SANSKRIT: pre-1850**] Sanskrit (English pronunciation:/'sænskɪt/; Sanskrit: संस्कृतम् written in Devanagari script; IAST: Saṃskṛtam; About this sound pronunciation; IPA: [s̩əskr̩t̪əm][a] or saṃskṛta, originally saṃskṛtā vāk, "refined speech") is the primary sacred language of Hinduism and Mahāyāna Buddhism, a philosophical language in Hinduism, Jainism, Buddhism and Sikhism. It was also a literary language that was in use as a lingua franca in ancient and medieval South Asia. It is a standardised dialect of Old Indo-Aryan, originating as Vedic Sanskrit and tracing its linguistic ancestry back to Proto-Indo-Iranian and Proto-Indo-European. Today it is listed as one of the 22 scheduled languages of India and is an official language of the state of Uttarakhand. As one of the oldest Indo-European languages for which substantial written documentation exists, Sanskrit holds a prominent position in Indo-European studies. The body of Sanskrit literature encompasses a rich tradition of poetry and drama as well as scientific, technical, philosophical and religious texts. Sanskrit continues to be widely used as a ceremonial language in Hindu religious rituals and Buddhist practice in the form of hymns and chants. Spoken Sanskrit has been revived in some villages with traditional institutions, and there are attempts to enhance its popularity (Wiki).

Ethnologue: san.

**1832:** [LILLY] *A Dictionary in Sanscrit and English*. Translated, amended, and enlarged from an Original Compilation, prepared by Learned Natives for the College of Fort William. By H. H. Wilson The Second Edition, Greatly Extended and Published under the Sanction of the General Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal. Calcutta: Printed at the Education Press, Circular Road. 1832. Pp. *i-vii* viii-x / 2-982 + manuscript leaf tipped in at end. 28 cm.

With the ownership signature of Fitzedward Hall on the title page, and "extensively annotated by him throughout in ink, offering additional definitions in English, additional Sanskrit words and their English equivalents, and variant usages in ancient Sanskrit literature, with references. Hall was the first American to edit a Sanskrit text (*Atmabodha* and *Tattvabodha*, in 1852. He subsequently edited and published at Calcutta between 1856 and 1865 a number of pioneering editions of Sanskrit texts)" (collector's description). Hall also re-edited and annotated Wilson's own translations of Sanskrit texts, and made major contributions to the OED (1888) and Wright's Dialect Dictionary.

"The extensive cultivation of Sanscrit, during later years in Europe, has occasioned a demand for the Dictionary of that language, published in 1819, greater than was anticipated, and greater than it perhaps deserved. Copies of it are in consequence procurable with difficulty. It was my intention to have delayed the publication of a second edition, until I was prepared to offer to those engaged in the study, comprehending men of mature intellect, and eminent amongst the most distinguished scholars of the age, a work constructed on an entirely different model, and one better adapted than a mere alphabetical compilation to learned and philosophical research. Other duties and occupations have prevented the accomplishment of this object, beyond the accumulation of materials.... From the frequent applications, also, that have been made to me for copies of the original Dictionary, I am encouraged to conclude, that a more prompt, though less efficient, compilation than that which I yet hope to accomplish, will not be unacceptable" (Preface), with further extensive remarks on this edition.

[**SANTHALI**] Santali is a language in the Munda subfamily of Austroasiatic languages, related to Ho and Mundari. It is spoken by around 6.2 million people in India, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal. Most of its speakers live in India, in the states of Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Tripura, Mizoram and West Bengal (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sat. Alternate Names: Har, Har Rar, Hor, Samtali, Sandal, Sangtal, Santal, Santali, Santhiali, Satar, Sentali, Sonthal.

**1906:** see **1903-1927**, Vol. IV, 1906 under **INDO-ARYAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1929-1936:** [LILLYbm] *A Santal Dictionary*, by P[aul] O[laf] Bodding. Oslo: I Kommissjon Hos Jacob Dybwad, 1929-1936. 5 vols. (Vol. I in three Parts). Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. I (A-C):1 (1929), 2 (1930), 3 (1932), 652 pp., + XV ("Preface"); II (D-Gh, 1934), 548 pp.; III (H-Kh, 1935), 752 pp.; IV (L-Ph, 1935), 750 pp.; V (R-Y, 1936), 704 pp. First edition. Santali-English only. Zaunmüller, col. 338.

"The Santal language, or Santali, as it is usually called by Anglo-Indians, is spoken by about three million people living in a strip of country to the south of the Ganges, comprising districts belong to Bengal and Bihar and Orissa in North-eastern India, and now also in northern Bengal districts up to Assam. The Santals are by far the most

numerous of the aboriginal peoples and tribes known generally as Kols, Kolarians or Mundas... The Santals first came to the parts now known as the Santal Parganas district some 150 years ago, having been called in by Paharia landlords to clear the jungle. About one hundred years ago, Europeans began to come in contact with them, missionaries being the first to take an interest in, and to study their language. The first to publish anything about... the Santal language, was... the Rev. J. Phillips, a Baptist missionary living in Orissa. In 1852 he published 'An Introduction to the Santal Language.' This work contains a grammar and a vocabulary... As a first attempt it is a creditable piece of work... In 1868, the Rev. E.L. Puxley, of the Church Missionary Society, edited 'A Vocabulary of the Santali Language.'... As far as the present writer knows, no [further] vocabulary or dictionary of the Santal language was published until Mr. Andrew Campbell's dictionary appeared in 1899.

[**SĂOTOMENSE**] Forro Creole, Săotomense or Santomense, is a Portuguese-based creole language spoken in São Tomé and Príncipe. It should not be confused with São Tomean Portuguese, the non-creolized form of Portuguese spoken in São Tomé and Príncipe. São Tomé is an island of the Gulf of Guinea, discovered by the Portuguese in the 15th century. It was uninhabited at the time, but Portuguese settlers used the island as a center of the slave trade, and there was a need for slaves in the island. Since both parties needed to communicate, a pidgin was formed. The substrate languages were from the Bantu and Kwa groups. This pidgin then became fixed (creolized) as it became the mother language of children born from Portuguese men and African women slaves. Mixed marriages were then encouraged by the Portuguese Crown, for the sake of settlement. Later because of Dutch and French pressure to gain the island, many Portuguese settlers left. Children of Portuguese and black women were, eventually, not considered African or slaves; some were considered full right Portuguese citizens. Those mixed-raced that did not have the status of Portuguese, those with darker skin, often gained a "forro" designation, because their Portuguese fathers did not want to enslave their children. The São Tomean Creole is mostly known as "Forro", the language of the freed slaves or Crioulo Santomense, not to be confused with São Tomean Portuguese (a variety and dialect of Portuguese in São Tomé and Príncipe). Portuguese is the main language for children until their early 20s, when they relearn Forro. The rich São Tomean culture also preserves a unique mixture of Portuguese and African cultures (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cri. Alternate Names: Forro, Santomense, São Tomense.

**1998:** see under **ANGOLAR**.

[**SAR**] Sar or Sara, also known as Madjingay and Sara Madjingay is a Bongo–Bagirmi language of southern Chad, and the lingua franca of regional capital of Sarh (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mwm. Alternate Names: Sara, Sara Madjingay.

**ca. 1928:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT**.

**1992:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire sar - français: Tchad* / Pierre Palayer. Paris: Librairie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner, c1992. 1041 p.: ill., maps; 24 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 35-37).

Subject headings

Sara language--Chad--Dictionaries--French.

[**SARAMACCAN**] Saramaccan (autonym: Saamáka) is a creole language spoken by about 58,000 ethnic African people near the Saramacca and upper Suriname Rivers, as well as in the capital Paramaribo, in Suriname (formerly also known as Dutch Guyana), 25,000 in French Guiana, and 8,000 in the Netherlands. It has three main dialects. The speakers are mostly descendants of fugitive slaves who were native to West and Central Africa; they form a group called Saamacca, also spelled Saramaka. Linguists consider Saramaccan notable because it is based on two European source languages, English (30%) and Portuguese (20%), and various west- and Central African languages (50%) but diverges considerably from all of these. The African component accounts for about 50% once ritual use is taken into account, the highest percentage in the Americas. African portions are derived from Niger-Congo languages of West Africa, especially Fon and other Gbe languages, Akan, and Central African languages such as KiKongo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: srm.

**1914:** [LILLY] *Die Sprache der Saramakkaneger in Surinam*, by Hugo Ernst Mario Schuchardt (1842-1927). Amsterdam: J. Muller, 1914. xxxv, 120 p. Series: Verhandelingen der Koninklijke Akademie van Wetenschappen te Amsterdam.; Afdeeling Letterkunde.; Nieuwe reeks.; deel 14, no. 6. Original wrappers, with later plain tape spine. First edition. Reinecke 81.43. Not in Zaunmüller. An English-based Creole. Contents: Die Apostel-Geschichte in die Saramakka-Neger-Sprache übers. durch Br. Wietz. -- Sprachproben aus dem Anfang der 80er Jahre des vorigens Jahrhs. -- Saramaccanisch Deutsches Wörter-Buch zusammen getragen von C.L. Schumann. Saramaccan-German, pp. 41-116.

**2012:** [IUW] *A grammar of Saramaccan Creole* / by John H. McWhorter, Jeff Good. Berlin: De Gruyter Mouton, c2012. xvii, 246 p.: 1 map; 25 cm. Original red paper over boards, lettered in yellow. Mouton grammar library; 56. Includes bibliographical references (p. [235]-238) and index. Contents include Introduction; Lexical variation; Word list, English-Saramaccan-"Source," pp. [226]-227.

[**SARSI**] Blitze (Sarsi), also Tsuut'ina (Tsuu T'ina, Tsu T'ina, Tsúùt'ínà) is a language spoken by the people of the Tsuu T'ina Nation band government whose reserve and community is near Calgary, Alberta. It belongs to the Athabaskan language family, which also include the Navajo and Chiricahua of the south, and the Dene Suline and Tł̥ch̥q̯ of the north. The name Tsuu T'ina comes from the Tsuu T'ina self designation Tsúùt'ínà which is translated variously as "many people", "nation tribe", or "people among the beavers" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: srs. Alternate Names: Sarcee, Tsuu T'ina.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 18 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**SASAK**] The Sasak language is spoken by the Sasak ethnic group, which make up the majority of the population of Lombok, Indonesia. It is closely related to the languages of adjacent Bali and the western half of Sumbawa. The language is divided into five dialects, which are not always mutually intelligible:

Kuto-Kute (North Sasak)

Nggeto-Nggete (Northeast Sasak)

Meno-Mene (Central Sasak)

Ngeno-Ngene (Central East Sasak, Central West Sasak)  
Meriaq-Meriku (Central South Sasak) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sas. Alternate Names: Lombok.

**1938:** [LILLYbm] *Beknopt Sasaksch-Nederlandsch woordenboek*, by R[oelof] Goris {1898-1965}. Singaradja (Bali): Kirtya Lieftrinck-van der Tuuk, 1938. Original brown half-cloth and tan paper lettered in brown, over boards. Pp. 1-3 4-352. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. A Dutch-Sasak dictionary was published in 1914 by G.K.B.. Agerbeek. Includes Sasak-Dutch, pp. 12-337, with a list of additions and corrections, pp. 342-352. List of sources, pp. [5]-6. First Sasak-Dutch dictionary.

[SAVI] Wiki redirects Savi to Shina, where Savi is listed as a related language.

Ethnologue: sdg. Alternate Names: Sau, Sauji, Sawi. Savi, Palula [phl], and Kalkoti [xka] form a cluster of closely related varieties within the Shina group.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Die Sprache von Sau in Ostafghanistan. Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Dardischen Phalāra*, by Georg Buddruss. Munich: Kitzinger in Kommission, 1967. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-4 5-150 151-154. First edition. Series: Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft, Beiheft M. Includes Savi-German, pp. 77-137, and German-Savi index, pp. 138-137, double columned. This copy with a presentation inscription in pencil: 'Mit herzlichem Dank! | Ihr G. Buddruss'. The unnamed recipient was Bernhard Forssmann, one of the editors of the series.

"The language of the village of Sau in central Kunar in East Afghanistan has not as yet been systematically described. The first information about this language, which is said to be spoken in about 100 homes, was conveyed by G. Morgenstierne [*Report on a Linguistic Mission to Northwestern India*, Oslo, 1932], to whom we owe the discovery and first, and thus far only, description of the closely related language Phalāra... The only European scholar to deal with Savi linguistically was W. Lentz. According to his report, he gathered a rich store of material during his work with the German Hindu-Kush expedition of 1935. Of this, however, to the best of my knowledge, only a short word list has been published ["Zeitrechnung in Nuristan und am Pamir", *Abhandlungen der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaft*, 1938, Nr. 7, Berlin, 1939)]. I therefore attempted to collect samples of the language during my participation in the German Hindu-Kush expedition of 1955/56.... My only source for the material collected here was a thirty year old man named Hazrat Omar. He came from Sau...and had two wives from his home village....With regard to the place of Savi among the Dardic languages, Morgenstierne had already suggested on the basis of his scanty linguistic material that Savi was a dialect of Phalāra, influenced by Gawar-Bati. The accuracy of this supposition is thoroughly confirmed by the material presented here" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[SAYA] Saya (Sayanci) is a Chadic dialect cluster of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: say. Alternate Names: Sayanci, Sayara, Sayawa, Seiyara, Seya, Seyawa, Vigzar, Vikzar, Zaar.

**1999:** see **1999a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[SEA ISLANDS CREOLE ENGLISH] Gullah (also called Sea Island Creole English and Geechee) is a creole language spoken by the Gullah people (also called "Geechees")

within the community), an African-American population living on the Sea Islands and in the coastal regions of the American States of South Carolina, Georgia and northeast Florida. Dialects of essentially the same language are spoken in the Bahamas. The Gullah language is based on English with strong influences from West and Central African languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gul. Alternate Names: Geechee, Gullah.

**1922:** [LILLYbm] *The Black Border. Gullah Stories of the Carolina Coast (With a Glossary)*, by Ambrose E[lliott] Gonzales. Columbia, S.C.: The State Company, 1922. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black; dust jacket white and red, lettered in black, with a map of South Carolina showing the "black border" on front cover. Pp. 1-6 7-348. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 173. Includes a Gullah-English glossary, pp. 287-340. In spite of the racism of the times, clearly evident in several remarks and turns of phrase in the foreword, this work is important as the first printed vocabulary of the Gullah language.

"None of the encyclopedias mentions the Gullah Negroes, nor does the name appear in the dictionaries.... This Gullah dialect is interesting, not merely for its richness, which falls upon the ear as opulently as the Irish brogue, but also for the quaint and homely similes in which it abounds and for the native wit and philosophy of its users" (Foreword). "The Glossary included in this volume, while making no pretense to absolute accuracy, is offered as a workable list of the words in common use by the Negroes of the South Carolina coast... The following list contains some seventeen hundred words. About this vocabulary two things are to be noted: First the Gullah is entirely a spoken, never a written language; Second, these 1700 and odd words are so extended and applied according to Gullah usage as to serve the purpose and scope of at least 5,000 English words."

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Gullah fuh oonuh (Gullah for you). A Guide to the Gullah Language*, by Virginia Mixson Geraty. Orangeburg, South Carolina: Sandlapper Publishing Co., 1997. Original orange, blue-green and white wrappers, lettered in blue-green and white. Pp. 1-6 7-109 110. First edition. Includes Gullah-English, pp. 1-108, with illustrative sentences for each word. This appears to be the first Gullah dictionary.

"Gullah is both the name of a people and the name of the language these people speak. This language attained creole status during the mid 1700s and was learned and used by the second generation of African Americans as their mother tongue.... *Gullah fuh oonuh* should prove to be a valuable tool for students and researchers by providing information and, at the same time, assuring them that Gullah is a legitimate creole language, and one that should be preserved as a significant part of our American heritage" (Introduction). Geraty "lived for more than fifty years in the Yonges Island area of the South Carolina lowcountry where she learned to speak and write the Gullah language" (rear cover).

[**SEDANG**] Sedang is an Austro-Asiatic language spoken in eastern Laos and Kon Tum Province in south central Vietnam. The Sedang language has the most speakers of any of the languages of the North Bahnaric language group, a group of languages known for their range of vowel phonations (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sed. Alternate Names: Cadong, Dang, Hadang, Hdang, Hotea, Hoteang, Kmrang, Rotea, Roteang, Tang, Xa, Xodang.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Ngu'-Vu'ng Sedang. Sedang Vocabulary*, by Kenneth D. Smith. Saigon: Bô Giáo-Dục, 1967. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 128 pp. First edition. Series: Tu Sách Ngõn-Ngu Dan-Tộc Thieu-So Việt-Nam. Cuốn 2. Phan 1. Includes vocabulary lists by groupings, as well as an Sedang-Vietnamese-English vocabulary, pp. 61-90, Vietnamese-Sedang, pp. 91-107, and English-Sedang, pp. 109-128.

"The Sedang language is spoken by the tribespeople living in DakTo and Tou-morong Districts of Kontum Province in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam. The population of the Sedang Tribe is estimated at between 25,000 and 40,000."

[SEIMAT] The Seimat language is one of three Western Admiralty Islands languages, the other two being Wuvulu-Aua and the extinct Kaniet. The language is spoken by approximately 1000 people on the Ninigo and the Anchorite Islands in western Manus Province of Papua New Guinea. It has SVO word order (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ssg. Alternate Names: Ninigo.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[SEKAK] The Orang Laut [Sekak] language or Loncong, is one of the Malayan languages. It is one of several native languages of Orang Laut ("Sea People") of the Bangka and Belitung islands in Indonesia, and may be two distinct languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lce. Alternate Names: Lonchong, Loncong, Lontjong, Orang Laut, Orang Sawang, Sawang, Seka, Sekah. Ethnologue lists Orang Seletar, Orang Kanak and Sekak as separate languages. Orang darat means "Land People".

**1960:** [IUW] *Ethnographische und linguistische Studien über die Orang darat, Orang akit, Orang laut und Orang utan im Riau-Archipel und auf den Inseln an der Ostküste von Sumatra*, by Hans Kähler. Berlin: D. Reimer, 1960. vi, 294 p.: ill.; 21 cm. Library binding preserving original light brown front and rear wrappers. Series: Veröffentlichungen des Seminars für Indonesische und Südseesprachen der Universität Hamburg; Bd. 2. Bibliography: p. 293-294. Includes Orang darat-German vocabulary, pp. 173-241, and a comparative vocabulary, German-Orang darat, Orang akit, Orang laut [alternate name for both Orang Seletar and Sekak], Orang utan 1, Orang utan 2, pp. 242-292.

[SEKAR] Sekar (Seka) is a minor Austronesian language of the north coast of the Bomberai Peninsula (Wiki).

Ethnologue: skz. Alternate Names: Seka.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[SELEPET] Selepet (Selepe) is a Papuan language spoken in Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: spl. Alternate Names: Selepe.

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *Selepet-English Dictionary*, by K.A. & N.A. McElhanon. Canberra: The Australian National University, 1970. Original blue quarter-cloth spine lettered in gold, over stiff blue paper, lettered in black. 144 pp. + 7 pp. First edition. Pacific Linguistics, Series C - No. 15. This is the first dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"The Selepet people live within the Morobe District, Territory of New Guinea. There are two dialects of the language... The Northern dialect is spoken by about 3,000 people [1970] living in ten villages... The Southern dialect is [spoken by] about 2,500 [in three villages]... The Selepet language is a non-Austronesian language belonging to the Huon Stock of languages within the Finisterrek-Huon Micro-phylum (see McElhanon, 1969)..."

[**SELKUP**] Selkup language is the language of the Selkups, belonging to the Samoyedic group of the Uralic language family. It is spoken by some 1,570 people (1994 est.) in the region between the Ob and Yenisei Rivers (in Siberia). The language name Selkup comes from the Russian "селькупский язык" (selkupsky yazyk), based on the native name used in the Taz dialect, шӧлькұмыт ӕты šöľqumyt ӕty, lit. forest-man language. Different dialects use different names. Selkup is fractured in an extensive dialect continuum whose ends are no longer mutually intelligible. The three main varieties are the Taz (Northern) dialect (тазовский диалект, tazovskiy dialekt), which became the basis of the Selkup written language in the 1930s, Tym (Central) dialect (тымский диалект, tymskiy dialekt), and Ket dialect (кетский диалект, ketskiy dialekt) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sel. Alternate Names: Central Selkups, Chumyl' Khumyt, Northern Selkups, Ostyak Samoyed, Shöl Khumyt, Shösh Gulla, Syusugulla.

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *Selkupisches Wörterverzeichnis. Tas-Dialekt*, by István Erdélyi. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University; Mouton & Co., 1970. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered in black; d.j. gray and white, lettered in red and black. Pp. 1-6 7-315 316. First edition. Includes Selkup-German, pp. 15-297, with German word index, pp. 299-[316]. This is the first dictionary of the language. The earliest dictionary of the Samoyed languages is M. A. Castren's, *Wörterverzeichnisse aus der samojedischen Sprachen*, Petersburg, 1855.

"The only representatives of the South Samoyeds still living are the Selkups, called Ostjak Selkups in pre-revolutionary literature. According to the Soviet census of 1959 the Selkups number 3,768, yet only 50.6% of them speak their mother tongue. They live in the Siberian part of the Soviet Union between the middle Ob River and the Jenissei and along their tributaries... The Selkup lexical material of Kai Donner... has not yet been published... The "Samjojedische Wörterverzeichnisse" of M. A. Castren... was published in 1855 in St. Petersburg... T. Lehtisalo published the Selkup portion separately on the basis of the original manuscript. Castren's work is still essential for present-day scholars of the Samoyed languages, but it is already outdated" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Selkup Texts with Phonetic Introduction and Vocabulary*, by László Szabó. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Publications, 1976. Original ocher wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. *i-iv v vi, 1* 2-62 [4]. First edition. Series: Uralic and Altaic series: volume 75. Stamped "Complimentary Copy" on the rear cover. Includes Selkup-English, pp. [49]-62. ). This is the first vocabulary of the Tym dialect of Selkup.

"I had to work with a dialect that was very little investigated. No texts, no vocabulary, and no grammar of this dialect were at my disposal" (Preface). "Selkup... are the only remaining representatives of the southern Samoyeds. They are also called 'Ostjak Samoyeds.' Peter Hajdu writes about them: 'Today the majority of the Selkup

who speak their mother tongue live along the Taz and its tributaries, as well as along the Turukhan and the Yelogy" (Preface)

[**SEMAI**] Semai is a Mon–Khmer language of Western Malaysia spoken by about 44,000 Semai people. It is perhaps the only Aslian language which is not endangered, and even has 2,000 monolingual speakers. One notable aspect of Semai phonology is its highly irregular pattern of expressive reduplication, showing discontinuous copying from just the edges of the reduplicant's base, thus forming a minor syllable (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sea. Alternate Names: “Central Sakai” (pej.), Sengoi, Seng’oi, Senoi.

**1915:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Central Sakai (Dialect of the Aboriginal Communities of the Gopeng Valley)*, by R[ichard] J[ames] Wilkinson. Kuala Lumpur: Printed by J. Brown at the Federated Malay States Government Press, 1915. Original tan stapled wrappers, lettered in black. 64 pp. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Not noted in Means' bibliography (see below). Includes English-Central Sakai only. This is the first extensive vocabulary of the language.

"In 1909 I was able to induce a Sakai from the Gopeng district to come down to Taiping for the purpose of teaching me his language. He was what is known as a 'tame' Sakai... I made notes on all that he told me...and worked them up (with the help of my wife) into this vocabulary. But I make no claim to speaking the language. No European, not even Cerruti, has gone as far as that... 'Central Sakai' is a name given by Blagden to the speech of the aboriginal communities who inhabit the Kledang hills, Bujang Malaka, and the main range of the Malay Peninsula from the Gopeng Valley in the north to Tanjong Malim in the south... All the Central Sakai speak substantially the same language and are mutually intelligible from end to end of their country. The language that they speak is said by experts to belong to the Môn-Khmer group and to be more akin to Môn than to Khmer... Central Sakai is only one of six Môn-Khmer dialects spoken in the Peninsula... The aboriginal tribes with their varying languages and customs are the one clue we have to the ancient history of the Peninsula. At present we know so little about them that the clue cannot be followed up."

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Sengoi-English, English-Sengoi dictionary*, by Nathalie Means & Paul B. Means, ed. by Gordon P. Means. [Toronto]: Joint Centre on Modern East Asia, University of Toronto, York University, 1986. Original maroon wrappers, lettered in white. Pp. [4] 1-191 192. First edition. Includes Sengoi-English, pp. [11]-101, English-Sengoi, pp. [103]-186, and bibliography, pp. 187-191. First true dictionary of the language.

"The Sengoi are the largest group of aboriginal people on the Malay peninsula. They inhabit the main mountain range in the states of Perak and Pahang... Some government officers and anthropologists have used the terms 'Semai' or 'Semai-Senoi' to refer to those using the language of this dictionary. While these terms are useful for ethnographic purposes, they are not terms that are generally recognized by the people themselves. Instead the people... refer to themselves as 'Sengoi'.... The preliminary work on this dictionary spans many years. In 1930 Rev. Paul Means of the Methodist Missionary began the first work among the Sengoi... The first school for the Sengoi was built in 1931... After [his] retirement in 1959... he... began intensive work on a Sengoi word list... It is the expectation of the editorial team that the [present] dictionary will help to stabilize written material in the language.... The dictionary will also provide for the

Sengoi a record of their language, including some Sengoi words that are gradually dying out... No dictionary can be complete and without error-especially so the first recording of a language" (Preface).

[**SEMNI**] Semnani (Semnani: fa Semani zefön) is one of the local languages of the Semnan Province of Iran. The language belongs to the Northwestern Branch of the Western Iranian languages, and it is a descendent of the now extinct Parthian language. The Semnani language is often mistakenly labeled as a "dialect" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: smy. Alternate Names: Simnani.

**1915:** [LILLY] *Le dialecte de Sämnan: essai d'une grammaire sämnanie, avec un vocabulaire et quelques textes suivi d'une notice sur les patois de Sängsar et de Lasgird*, by Arthur Christensen (1875-1945). København: A.F. Høst & Søn, 1915. 76 p. [also paginated [227]-300]. 27 cm. D. Kgl. danske vidensk. selsk. Skrifter, 7. række, Historisk og filosofisk; afd. II. 4. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Includes Semnani-Persian-French vocabulary, pp. 49-56.

**1958a:** [LILLYbm] "Notes on Sämnanii," by Georg Morgenstierne, in: *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap*, vol. 18, 1958, pp. [91]-117. Offprint in publisher's original printed wrappers. Includes Semnani vocabulary, pp. 108-113, enlarging on Arthur Christensen's *Le dialecte de Sämnan*.

**1958b:** [LILLYbm] "Additional Notes on Sämnanii," by Georg Morgenstierne, in: *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap*, vol. 18, 1958, pp. [162]-170. Offprint in publisher's original printed wrappers. Includes notes on vocabulary for a Semnani poem (printed with a Persian translation), with Persian or French translations of the words discussed.

[**SENA**] Sena is spoken in the four provinces of central Mozambique (Zambezi valley): Tete, Sofala, Zambezia and Manica. There were an estimated 900,000 native Sena speakers in Mozambique in 1997, with at least 1.5 million including those who speak it as second language. Sena is spoken in several dialects, of which Rue and Podzo are divergent. The Sena of Malawi may be a distinct language. Barwe (Chibarwe) has official recognition in Zimbabwe (Wiki).

Ethnologue: she. Alternate Names: Chisena, Cisena.

**1897:** [IUW] *An introductory grammar of the Sena language; spoken on the lower Zambesi*, by W. G. Anderson. London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1897. vi, [7]-61 p. 17cm. Includes 15-page vocabulary at the rear.

**1930:** [IUW] *Vocabulário do dialecto Chi-Sena*, by António A. Parreira. Lisboa: Agência Geral das Colónias, 1930. 38 p.; 22 cm. Notes: "Separata dos Nos. 62-63 do 'Boletim da Agência Geral das Colónias'".

**2004:** [IUW] *Dicionário Chisena-Português / [Dionísio Simbe]*. Maputo, Moçambique: Rádio Moçambique, 2004. 360 p.; 24 cm.

[**SENECA**] Seneca /'senɪkə/ (in Seneca, Onödowá'ga: or Onötowá'ka:) is the language of the Seneca people, one of the Six Nations of the Iroquois League. About 10,000 Seneca live in the United States and Canada, primarily on reservations in western New York, with others living in Oklahoma and near Brantford, Ontario. As of 2013, an active language revitalization program is underway (Wiki).

Ethnologue: see.

**1836:** [LILLY] *Diuhsáwahgwah gayádosah. Gówahas goyádoh. Sgaoyadih dówanandenyo*, [attributed to Asher Wright [1803-1875]. Wastók [Boston, Mass.] Nadigehjih shohoh [Crocker & Brewster], 1836. 42 p. illus. 19 cm. Contemporary marbled paper wrappers, with dark green linen spine, unprinted. First edition. Includes Seneca-English vocabulary, pp. [27]-42. Earliest printed vocabulary of Seneca. Elementary reading book in the Seneca language, including a section with Seneca and English vocabulary equivalents. Front. engraved by Abel Bowen./ "Crocker & Brewster ... printers ... Boston" --Colophon on final p.

**1842:** [LILLYbm] *Go wana gwaih sathah yon deyas dahgwah. A spelling-book in the Seneca language: with English definitions*, [by Asher Wright [1803-1875]]. Buffalo-Creek Reservation: Mission Press, 1842. Original unbound signatures. Pp. 1-3 4-112. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Seneca-English vocabulary lists arranged alphabetically as lessons, beginning with words of one syllable, then two, then three, then phrases, pp. 10-74. This is the earliest substantial vocabulary of Seneca. The Siebert copy.

"It is absolutely necessary for English readers to divest themselves of all the irregular and erroneous notions of spelling contracted by using the imperfect alphabet of the English language, and to remember that, in spelling Seneca, the same sound is uniformly associated with each character... the Hon. T. Pickering's mode of representing the vowel sounds, which, in the main, we have adopted, has been generally introduced among the Indians of the continent, wherever their languages have been reduced to writing... [O]ur earnest hope ...[is] to hasten forward the time when every Indian shall be fully able to express his own thoughts on paper, and derive his full measure of advantage from the written thoughts of others, and especially from the written Word of God.... To those who may be inclined to criticize the style of our printing, we would remark, that... to furnish ourselves with Italic, and another size of Roman... would require about \$150, before the type could be cast, and the whole expense would very little from \$400; for the want of which we are obliged to forego the advantages of beauty and variety in the style and executions of our work, and make the best we can of the facilities with which we are provided" (Explanation for English readers).

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Seneca Morphology and Dictionary*, by Wallace L. Chafe. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Press, 1967. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, Vol. 4. Includes Seneca-English, with an English index. First dictionary of the language.

**1983:** [LILLYbm] *Onödowa'ga.' Gawë:nö' Oiwa'shö'öh. Words of the Seneca Language*, prepared by Wallace Chafe. Salamanca, N.Y.: Seneca Bilingual Education Program, Salamanca City Central School District, 1983. Original white wrappers, lettered in black, with a full color illustration of a Seneca Indian by Carson Waterman on front cover. Pp. 1 2-164. First edition (as stated on title page). Includes English-Seneca, pp. 7-98, and Seneca-English, pp. 99-163. "Developed under a Curriculum Development Grant through Title VII of the Bilingual Education Act...for the use of the Seneca people."

[**SENHAJA BERBER**] Senhaja de Srair (Senhaja of Srair) is a Northern Berber language. It is spoken by the Sanhaja Berbers inhabiting the southern part of the Moroccan Rif, in the area known as "Little Sanhaja". Despite its speech area, the Sanhaja

language belongs to the Atlas branch of Berber. It has also been influenced by the neighboring Riffian language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sjs. Alternate Names: Senhaja de Srair, Senhajiya, Shilha, Shilha Barbarya, Shilha n Jbala, Tajebalit, Tamazight, Tamazight n Jbala, Tasenhajit.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario español-senhayi (dialecto bereber de Senhaya de Serair)*, by Esteban Ibañez. Madrid: Instituto de Estudios Africanos, 1959.

Contemporary tan quarter-leather and brown cloth over boards, with raised bands and red label lettered in gold. Pp. [2] I-IX X-XXV XXVI, I 2-382 + 28 pp. ads. + color folding linguistic map. First edition. Hendrix 366. Includes Spanish-Zenaga, pp. [1]-382. First dictionary of this language, now extinct. This copy with the blind embossed bookplate on the title page of David Alexander Griffin Griffin [1919- ], author of *Los mozarabismos del "Vocabulista" atribuido a Ramon Marti*, based on his thesis at the University of Chicago and published in Madrid in 1961.

[**SÉNOUFO, CEBAARA**] Cebaara (Tyebala), one of a cluster of languages called Senari, is a major Senufo language, spoken by a million people in Ivory Coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sef. Alternate Names: Senadi, Senari, Syenere, Tiebaara, Tyebala.

**1967:** [LILLY] *Dictionary Tyebara-English, English-Tyebara*. Korhogo (Côte d'Ivoire): Mission baptiste, 1967. 238 p.; 224 p.; 28 cm. Mimeographed. Original stiff light blue wrappers, lettered in black. With the exception of printing information on the verso of the front wrapper, there is no preliminary matter. Hendrix 1363 (listed under Senari [an alternate name for Cebaara Senoufo] as a dialect). Includes Tyebara [Cebaara Senoufo]-English, pp. 1-238, and English-Tyebara [ebaara Senoufo], pp. 1-224. First dictionary of this language.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *Essai de Phonologie du Tyembara (dialecte Sénoufo)*, by Paulette Roulon. [Paris]: [Société d'Études Linguistiques et Anthropologiques de France], 1968 [wrappers dated 1972]. Original green wrappers, lettered in black (with Stanford University library binding of quarter black plastic and clear plastic). 56 pp. First edition. Bulletin de la SELAF, No. 9. Ex-library copy from Stanford University. Includes, pp. 35-55, a lexicon of Tyembara-French and French-Tyembara. This is a study of Tyembara, one of approximately 25 dialects of the language Senufo, spoken in Korhogo in the Ivory Coast.

[**SÉNOUFO, DJIMINI**] Djimini (Jinmini) is a southern Senufo of Ivory Coast. Blacksmiths among the Djimini once spoke Tonjon, a Mande language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dyi. Alternate Names: Djimini, Dyimini, Jinmini.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**SÉNOUFO, MAMARA**] Minyanka (also known as Mamara, Miniyanka, Minya, Mianka, Minianka, or Tupiire) is a northern Senufo language spoken by about 750,000 people in southeastern Mali. It is closely related to Supyire. Minyanka is one of the national languages of Mali (Wiki).

Ethnologue: myk. Alternate Names: Bamaraga, Mamara, Mianka, Minianka, Miniyanka, Minya, Minyanka, Tupiire.

**1925:** [IUW] *Le dialecte sénoufo du minianka (grammaire, textes et lexiques)*, by Georges Chéron. Paris, Geuthner, 1925. 167 p. maps. 21 cm.

**2009a:** [IUW] *Mamaara kafilakaya kpuun: dictionnaire mamara: avec traductions en français, bambara et anglais*. Koutiala [Mali]: Association pour la promotion de la langue mamara, 2009. xv, 382 pages: illustrations (some color); 21 cm.

**2009b:** [IUW] *Shi jomō kafilakaya kpuun: Shōnhōrō/mamaara i Tubabukan/mamaara = Lexique bambara/mamara et lexique français/mamara en langue minyanka de la République du Mali*. Koutiala [Mali]: Association pour la promotion de la langue Mamara, [2009]. vii, 177 p.; 21 cm. Notes: "Mai 2009."

[**SÉNOUFO, SÛCITÉ**] Sucite is a Senufo language spoken in southwestern Burkina Faso by approximately 35,000 people. Sucite is a close neighbour of Supyire, spoken in southeastern Mali. Sucite is sometimes regarded as the northern extension of Supyire. The two dialects are, according to Garber (1987), 'quite mutually intelligible'. Sometimes speakers of Sucite will even refer to themselves as speaking Supyire. Another closely related lect is Mamara (also known as Minyanka). Some other Senufo groups refers to the Sùcité people as Tagba, because they live on the Tagouara plateau. There are various ways to spell the dialect names. Variants of Sùcité include Sicité, Sipiité, and Sicire (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sep. Alternate Names: Sucite, Siciré, Sicité, Sipiité, Tagba.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**SÉNOUFO, TAGWANA**] Tagwana (Tagbana) is a southern Senufo of Ivory Coast. It is closely related to Djimini (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tgw. Alternate Names: Tagbana, Tagouna, Tagwana.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**SERER-SINE**] Serer, sometimes called Serer-Sine "Serer proper" (Seereer-Siin, etc.) after its prestige dialect, is a language of the Senegambian branch of Niger–Congo spoken by 1.2 million people in Senegal and 30,000 in the Gambia. It is the principal language of the Serer people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: srr. Alternate Names; Seereer, Seex, Sereer, Serer, Sérère-Sine, Serer-Sin, Serrer, Sine-Saloum, Sine-Sine.

**1820:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**SERI**] Seri (Seri: cmiiq̄e iitom) is an indigenous language spoken by between 716 and 900 Seri people in Punta Chueca and El Desemboque, two villages on the coast of Sonora, Mexico. The language is generally considered an isolate, however, there have been attempts to include it in the theoretical Hokan language family. There is no concrete evidence for connections to other languages at this time. Seri has been concretely recorded by Westerners as early as 1692 but the population has remained fairly isolated. Extensive work on Seri began in 1951 by Edward and Mary Beck Moser with the Summer Institute of Linguistics. The language is viable within its community and is used freely in daily life. Exceptions include primary and secondary school, some parts of local church services, and communications with Spanish speakers outside of the Seri community. Most members of the community, including youth, are fluent in their language. However, the population of speakers is small and cultural knowledge is

dwindling as the traditional hunter-gatherer lifestyle becomes increasingly obsolete. For these reasons, Seri is listed as a vulnerable language by UNESCO (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sei. Alternate Names: Cmiique Iitom, Comcáac.

**2005:** [LILLYbm] *Comcáac quih yaza quih hant ihíip hac: cmiiqe iitom - coscar iitom - maricáana iitom = Diccionario seri - español – inglés*, by Mary Beck Moser & Stephen A. Marlett. México, D.F.: Plaza y Valdés, 2005. 944 pp. Original paper over boards with dust jacket. First full dictionary of the language. There were earlier partial publications as the dictionary was in progress.

[**SERUI-LAUT**] Serui-Laut, or Arui, is an Austronesian language spoken on Serui Island of the Ambai Islands, in Western New Guinea, Indonesia. Serui Island is located in Cenderawasih Bay of Papua Province. It is one of the Yapen languages, in the Halmahera–Cenderawasih languages group (Wiki).

Ethnologue: seu. Alternate Names: Arui.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**SHEKKACHO**] Shekkacho (also Mocha, Shakacho, Shekka) is an Afro-Asiatic Omotic language, spoken mainly in Sheka Zone at southwestern Ethiopia. It is closely related to Kafa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: moy. Alternate Names: Mocha, Shakacho, Shekka.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Mocha (Southwestern Ethiopia)*, by Wolf Leslau. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1959. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 18. Includes, pp. 15-59, a Mocha [Shekkacho]-English vocabulary, and, pp. 60-72, an English-Mocha [Shekkacho] vocabulary. First dictionary of the language.

"Mocha is a dialect of the Kafa cluster, in the southwest of Ethiopia... The language is called Sakka by the Mocha themselves; the term Mocha is used by the Galla and by the Europeans... Although there are several studies dealing with the morphology and vocabulary of Kafa, not a single study has been published on Mocha... Mocha is a tone language, the tones having phonemic value. None of the authors who described the Kafa morphology and vocabulary was aware that there were tones in the language."

[**SHAMBALA**] Shambala, also Kishambala, (ki)Sambaa, (ki)Shambaa is spoken by the Shambaa in the Usambara mountains in the Lushoto District and Muheza District, Tanga Region, of northern Tanzania. Some dialectal variation exists between the language as spoken in the area around Lushoto and the areas around Mlalo and Mtae, possibly also between the Shambaa of the Western Usambara Mountains and the Eastern Usambara Mountains (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ksb. Alternate Names: Kisambaa, Kishambaa, Kishambala, Sambaa, Sambala, Sambara, Schambala, Shambaa.

**1867:** [LILLY] *Collections for a handbook of the Shambala language*, by Edward Steere (1828-1882). Zanzibar: Central African Mission Press, 1867. [8], 80 p. Original binding (lower cover supplied?), with original printed paper label on front cover. First edition. With the bookplate of the Library of the Royal Colonial Institute, purchase date of March 1910. Hendrix 1373. Not in Zaunmüller.

**1885:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1921:** [LILLYbm] *Schambala-Wörterbuch*, by F. LangHeinrich. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen, 1921. Later brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold, with original wrappers bound in. Pp. [8] / 2-502. First edition. Abhandlungen des Hamburgischen Kolonialinstituts, Band XXXXIII, Reihe B, Völkerkunde, Kulturgeschichten und Sprachen, Band 23. Hendrix 1370. Zaunmüller, col. 339, with author as Heinrich F. Lang. This copy withdrawn from the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, with an ink stamp on the front wrapper to that effect.

"The Shambala, officially referred to as Washambas, are a tribe of around 70,000 people in East Africa. The name of the Usambara Mountains in which they live is only a variant in pronunciation of the same basic word; the natives themselves refer to their land as Shambalai. Their speech, which possessed no written form, was set down in writing as a church and school language by the Bethel Evangelical Missionaries of German East Africa, who have been working among them since 1891. This dictionary has arisen in response to a need to grasp, as far as possible, the Shambala language in its entirety and fix its vocabulary in written form. Up to now, young people have learned Shambala only orally from their elders, because the Shambala could neither read nor write; only the elders mastered the vocabulary of the language. The lack of an auxiliary language rendered it difficult to pin down the meaning of words. When asked the meaning of a word, a Shambala could only explain it in his native tongue. If there wasn't some way of making it understood through gestures it often took a long time to get at the basic sense of the word... I spent eleven years on the manuscript, up to 1906; then I had no time for linguistic work and the work remained unfinished. In 1914, shortly before the war, when I returned home on a leave, I took the whole manuscript along, and in 1915 Professor Meinhof asked me to prepare the dictionary for print. ...125 pages were lost while I was moving back and forth in 1918 and I had to fill them out again. That, along with the unrest in the Fatherland, held things up even further, and now in 1921 the book, God willing, will be finished" (Preface, tr: BM).

[SHAN] The Shan language... is the native language of Shan people and spoken mostly in Shan State, Burma. It is also spoken in pockets of Kachin State in Burma, in northern Thailand, and decreasingly in Assam. Shan is a member of the Tai-Kadai language family, and is related to Thai. It has five tones, which do not correspond exactly to Thai tones, plus a "sixth tone" used for emphasis. It is called Tai Yai, or Tai Long in the Tai languages. The number of Shan speakers is not known in part because the Shan population is unknown. Estimates of Shan people range from four million to 30 million, though the true number is somewhere around six million, with about half speaking the Shan language. In 2001 Patrick Johnstone and Jason Mandryk estimated 3.2 million Shan speakers in Myanmar; the Mahidol University Institute for Language and Culture gave the number of Shan speakers in Thailand as 95,000 in 2006. Many Shan speak local dialects as well as the language of their trading partners. Due to the civil war in Burma, few Shan today can read or write in Shan script, which was derived from the Burmese alphabet... Chinese Shan is also called (Tai) Mao, referring to the old Shan State of Mong Mao (Wiki).

Ethnologue: shn. Alternate Names: Burmese Shan, Great Thai, "Ngeo" (pej.), "Ngiao" (pej.), "Ngiaw" (pej.), "Ngio" (pej.), "Ngiow" (pej.), Sam, Sha, Shan Bama,

Shan Gyi, Tai Long, Tai Luang, Tai Shan, Tai Yai, Tai-Lon, Thai Yai. Ethnologue lists Tai Mao as a dialect of Shan.

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Shan Chrestomathy. An Introduction to Tai Mau Language and Literature*, by Linda Wai Ling Young. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1985. Original maroon wrappers, lettered and decorated in white. Pp. *i-ii* iii-viii, 1-316 [4]. First edition. Series: Center for South and Southeast Asia Studies, University of California, Monograph Series, no. 28. Includes Tai Mau [Tai Mao dialect of Shan]-English, pp. 185-268, and English-Standard Thai-Tai Mau [Tai Mao dialect of Shan], pp. 272-316.

"This is the first major collection of materials made in recent decades within an area which, in general, very little has been written.... The language here represented is Tai Mau, the speakers of which are also known as Chinese Shans. The Shans commonly make a distinction between speakers of Northern Shan and Southern Shan. The Tai Mau dialect of this collection comes from the Northern Shan group and is spoken on the frontiers of northeastern Burma and Yunnan Province in the People's Republic of China. This collection is the result of research conducted in Chiang Mai, Thailand, during the period from January to August 1976.... Glossary I is keyed to [the] texts, but also includes additional vocabulary elicited in the field. Glossary II has been compiled to allow for a comparison of certain Tai Mau words with their cognates in Standard Thai" (Introduction).

[SHARANAHUA] Wikipedia directs Sharanahua to Yaminawa (Yaminahua), listing Sharanawa [Sharanahua] as a dialect of that language.

Ethnologue: mcd. Ethnologue considers Sharahanua as a language of Peru, with reported similarities to Yaminawa.

**2004**[IUW] *Vocabulario sharanahua-castellano / recopilación*, Marie Scott. 1. ed. Lima: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 2004. 161 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Serie Lingüística peruana, no. 53. Spanish and Sharanahua. El idioma sharanahua pertenece a la familia lingüística pano y es hablado por unas 500 personas que viven en el sureste del Perú, a lo largo del río Purús.

[SHASTA] The Shasta language is an extinct Shastan language formerly spoken from northern California into southwestern Oregon. It was spoken in a number of dialects, possibly including Okwanuchu. By 1980, only two fluent speakers, both elderly, were alive. Today, all surviving Shasta people speak English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sht. Alternate Names: Sastean, Shastan.

**1846:** see **9**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 13 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[SHAWI] Chayahuita [Shawi] is an indigenous American language spoken by thousands of native Chayahuita people in South America. Spoken along the banks of the Paranapura, Cahuapanas, Sillay, and Shanusi rivers, it is also known as Chayawita, Shawi, Chawi, Tshaahui, Chayhuita, Chayabita, Shayabit, Balsapuertino, Paranapura, and Cahuapa. There is a 1-5% literacy rate, compared with 5-15% for Spanish, and a

dictionary since 1978. It can not be understood by Jebero speakers although there is some overlap in vocabulary, especially some Quechua terms (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cbt. Alternate Names: Balsapuertino, Cahuapa, Chawi, Chayabita, Chayahuita, Chayawita, Chayhuita, Paranapura, Shayabit, Tshaahui.

**1988:** [IUW] *Diccionario chayahuita-castellano = Canponanquë nisha nisha nonacaso'* / recopiladora, Helen Hart. 1a ed. [Lima, Perú]: Ministerio de Educación; Yarinacocha, Pucallpa, Perú: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1988. 495 p.: ill.; 23 cm. Serie Lingüística peruana; no. 29. "Notas gramaticales": p. [257]-295.

[**SHAWNEE**] The Shawnee language is a Central Algonquian language spoken in parts of central and northeastern Oklahoma by the Shawnee people. It was originally spoken in Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania. It is closely related to other Algonquian languages, such as Mesquakie-Sauk (Sac and Fox) and Kickapoo. Shawnee is severely threatened, with speakers shifting to English. The approximately 200 remaining speakers are older adults. The decline in usage of Shawnee is largely the result of reform schools for Native American children that forced an education in English, causing some Native Americans to cease teaching their languages to children. Of the 2,000 members of the Absentee Shawnee Tribe around Shawnee town, more than 100 are speakers; of the 1,500 members of the Eastern Shawnee Tribe in Ottawa County, there are only a few elderly speakers; of the 8,000 members of the Loyal Shawnee in the Cherokee region of Oklahoma around Whiteoak there are fewer than 12 speakers. All of these low figures, in addition to the fact that most speakers are older adults, make Shawnee an endangered language. Additionally, development outside of the home is limited; apart from a dictionary and portions of the Bible from 1842 to 1929, it appears that there is little literature or technology support for Shawnee.... Conversational Shawnee booklets and CDs, and a Learn Shawnee Language website are available (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sjw.

**1791:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1851-1857:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

Partial reprint **2001:** [IUW] *Cummings' vocabulary of Shawnee* / by Richard W. Cummings. Southampton, Pa.: Evolution Pub., c2001. 47 p.; 18 cm.

American language reprints; v. 21. Originally published in: *Information respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States* / Henry Schoolcraft. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo, 1852. Includes bibliographical references (p. 8-10).

**1859:** [IUW] *Military journal of Major Ebenezer Denny, an officer in the revolutionary and Indian wars. With an introductory memoir* [by W.H. Denny] Philadelphia, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1859. 288 p. 2 port. (incl. front.) 4 fold. plans. 25 cm. The journal extends from May 1, 1781, to May 31, 1795. Also published in *Memoirs of the Historical society of Pennsylvania*, v. 7, Philadelphia, 1860. A selection of letters written by General Josiah Harmar, January 19, 1784-December 27, 1796: p. 209-269. "Vocabulary of words in use with the Delaware and Shawnee Indians": p. 274-281.

Also published **1860**: [LILLY] *The record of the court at Upland: in Pennsylvania. 1676 to 1681. And a military journal, kept by Major E. Denny, 1781 to 1795*. Philadelphia: Lippincott for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1860. 498, [8] p.: ill., plates, ports.; (8vo). Bound in library buckram. *Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania*; v. 7. Record of Upland court: from the 14th of Nov., 1676 to the 14th of June, 1681 edited by Edward Armstrong. Upland, one of the early Swedish settlements on the Delaware river, is now the city of Chester, Pa. The Upland court had jurisdiction over a considerable territory known as Upland county. From the library of J.K. Lilly. Contents: Introduction to the record of Upland, by Edward Armstrong. The record of Upland court. Memoir of Major Ebenezer Denny. Letters of General Josiah Harmar and others. Vocabulary of the Delaware and Shawanese languages. Second copy: IUW.

**1890**: [LILLYbm] *Ten years of Upper Canada in Peace and War, 1805-1815: being the Ridout letters, with annotations by Matilda [Ridout]Edgar [1844-1910]; also an Appendix of the Narrative of the Captivity among the Shawanese Indians, in 1788, of Thos. Ridout, afterwards Surveyor-General of Upper Canada, and a Vocabulary, compiled by him, of the Shawanese Language*. Toronto: William Briggs, 1890. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated on gold. Pp. [8] 1-9 10-389 390-392. First edition. Includes Shawnee-English vocabulary list in random order, pp. 376-381. The captivity narrative and word list are published from an original manuscript in the possession of the family.

This copy inscribed in ink by the author: on the recto of the frontispiece leaf: "To Nadine | With love from the author | February 16<sup>th</sup> | 1909".

Partial reprint **2006**: [IUW] *Ridout's vocabulary of Shawnee* / by Thomas Ridout. Merchantville, N.J.: Evolution Pub., c2006. 51 p.; 18 cm. American language reprints, v. 35. "Reprinted from: Edgar, Matilda. 1890. Ten Years of Upper Canada in Peace and War, 1805-1815; being the Ridout letters with Annotations. Toronto:William Briggs"--T.p. verso. Includes bibliographical references (p. 6-7).

**1938-1940**: see under **MIAMI**.

**2011**: [LILLY] *Say it in Shawnee! Shawnee Dictionary Vol. 1*, by Smantha P. Holland: Kietakthutha. [Bellefontaine, Ohio]: Holland Publishing, 2011. 2 vols. Vol. 1: pp. [6], 1-533; Vol. 2: [continuous pagination, 533 repeated in pagination] pp. [6], 533-1109. 21 cm. Original black and white wrappers, with full color photos on front covers, lettered in black and white. Vol. 1: English-Shawnee (A-K), pp. 30-533; Vol. 2, English-Shawnee [L-Z], pp. 533-1109.

"My journey began with a desire to learn some Shawnee words, the language of my ancestor.... Today my database has over 14,7000 words. Over time, my understanding of the language has increased. I started a Shawnee language class and shared what I have learned. I have written and self published *Say it in Shawnee*, a series of seven Shawnee language Books with Audio CDs emphasizing conversational Shawnee.... I wrote this dictionary for the layman who wants to learn the Shawnee language. The study of language "linguistics" is very important and the technical understanding of the language is vital but it is also essential to take some of the information and make it understandable for those who just want to learn to speak Shawnee" (Introduction).

[**SHEHRI**] Shehri – frequently called Jibbali ("mountain" language) in Omani Arabic – is a Modern South Arabian language spoken by a minority native population in the coastal towns and in the mountains and wilderness areas upland from Salalah in Dhofar Province in the southwest of the Oman. It had an estimated 25,000 speakers in the 1993 census and is best known as the language of the Dhofari rebels during the Dhofar Rebellion along the country's border with Marxist South Yemen in the 1970s (Wiki).

Ethnologue: shv. Alternate Names: Ekhili, Geblet, Jibali, Jibbali, Qarawi, Sehri, Shahari, Sheret, South Arabian.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Jibbali Lexicon*, by T.M. Johnstone. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1981. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. olive green, lettered in white and black. 328 pp. First edition. "Jibbali is one of the Modern South Arabian languages spoken in South Arabia and Socotra. The other principal languages are Mehri and Socotri and the less important are Harsusi, Bathanri and Hobyot. ...Jibbali (or Shēri) is the language of Dhofar... This is the first lexicon of the language."

[**SHERBRO**] The Sherbro language (also known as Southern Bullom, Shiba, Amampa, Mampa, and Mampwa) is an endangered language of Sierra Leone. It belongs to the Mel branch of the Niger–Congo language family. While Sherbro has more speakers than the other Bullom languages, its use is declining among the Sherbro people, in favor of Krio and English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: bun. Alternate Names: Amampa, Mampa, Mampwa, Shiba, Southern Bullom.

**1921:** [LILLY] *A handbook of the Sherbro language*, by A.T. Sumner. Publication: London, Pub. by the Crown agents for the colonies, for the government of Sierra Leone, 1921. Original black quarter-cloth and tan paper over boards, lettered in black. Libraries Worldwide: 26 [copy also in IU main]. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1377. Sherbro-English, pp. 129-191. Withdrawn from the War Office, London. The first book devoted to the Sherbro language.

[**SHENG**] Sheng is a Swahili-based cant, perhaps a mixed language or creole, originating among the urban underclass of Nairobi, Kenya, and influenced by many of the languages spoken there. While primarily a language of urban youths, it has spread across social classes and geographically to neighbouring Tanzania and Uganda. A word "Sheng" is coined from the two languages that it is mainly derived from: Swahili and English. The "h" was included from the middle of "Swahili because "Seng" would have sounded unusual. Originating in the early 1950s in the Eastlands area of Nairobi (variously described as a "slum", "ghetto" or "suburb"), Sheng is now heard among matatu drivers/touts across the region, and in the popular media. Most of the Sheng words are introduced in various communities and schools and given wide exposure by music artists who include them in their lyrics, hence the rapid growth. It can be assumed to be the first language of many Kenyans in urban areas. Although the grammar, syntax, and much of the vocabulary are drawn from Swahili, Sheng borrows from English and from the languages of various ethnic groups in Kenya, including Luhya, Gĩkũyũ, Luo and Kamba. Words are also borrowed from languages that are neither a local language nor English –

such as the Sheng word morgen "morning" – a Sheng word used in some areas with a similar meaning in German (Wiki).

Ethnologue is currently (2016) under consideration for listing as a language of Kenya.

**2003:** [IUW] *Sheng-English dictionary: deciphering East Africa's underworld language*, by Ileri Mbaabu, Kipande Nzunga. Dar es Salaam: Chuo Kikuu, 2003. xiv, 39 p.; 21 cm. "Sheng" is a mixture of Kiswahili and English (KiShwaHili and ENGLISH)--Introduction.

[**SHERDUKPEN**] Sherdukpen (autonym: Mey) is a small language of India. It is one of the Kho-Bwa languages. There are two distinct varieties, Mey of Shergaon and Mey of Rupa. The name Sherdukpen comes from the words Shergaon and Tukpen (the Monpa name for Rupa) (Blench & Post 2011:3). The language is known to speakers as Mey nyuk (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sdp. Alternate Names: Ngnok.

**1988:** [LILLY] *A hand book on Sherdukpen language*, by Rinchin Dondrup. Itanagar: Directorate of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1988. 78 p.; 23 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English-Sherdukpen (Roman and Devanagari), pp. 36-78.

[**SHERPA**] Sherpa (EWTS: sher-pA, Nepali: शेर्पा भाषा; also Sharpa, Sharpa Bhotia, Xiaerba, Serwa; ISO 639-3: xsr) is a language spoken in Nepal and Sikkim mainly by the Sherpa community. About 200,000 speakers live in Nepal (2001 census), some 20,000 in Sikkim (1997), and some 800 in China (1994) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xsr. Alternate Names: Serwa, Sharpa, "Sharpa Bhotia" (pej.), Sherwi tamnye, Xiaerba.

**1989:** [LILLYbm] *Sherpa Nepali English: Conversation and Basic Words*, by Ang Phinjo Sherpa. Kathmandu: [Published by the author], n.d. [1989]. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in blue, red, and white. [12], 1-60. Second edition. Includes general English-Sherpa-Nepali vocabularies arranged thematically, pp. 1-18, English-Sherpa-Nepali conversational phrases, pp. 19-34, and English-Sherpa-Nepali "basic words," pp. 35-60. Nello Pace published a brief English-Sherpa-Tibetan vocabulary in Berkeley in 1960.

"The Sherpas known to mountaineers and trekkers around the world are not only mountain guides or mountaineers. They are an ethnic group from the northern part of Nepal, close to the mountains...It is said that the Sherpa language is derived from an old dialect of Tibetan. It is different from Nepali which is derived from Sanskrit... I hope that this small book will partially contribute to maintain the culture... I am happy to [have] worked on this book since this is the first Sherpa dictionary that has been written... Second edition note: This Second Edition remains much the same as the First Edition, except for some minor corrections in the original. I have changed the cover and binding of this Edition to look more attractive."

[**SHI**] Shi, or Nyabungu, is a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

The Nyindu variety is heavily influenced by Lega, and speakers consider it a dialect of Lega rather than Shi, as Shi speakers see it. Maho (2009) leaves it unclassified as JD.501 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: shr. Alternate Names: Mashi, Nyabungu.

**1978:** [IUW] *Lexique shi-français, suivi d'un index français-shi*, by Louise Polak-Bynon. Tervuren, Belgique: Musée royal de l'Afrique centrale, 1978. 112 p.; 27 cm. Hendrix 708, listed under Haavu; Ethnologue states: "Shi has about 70% lexical similarity with Havu. Havu learn Shi, but not vice-versa."

[**SHILLUK**] Shilluk or Dhøg Cøllø is a Nilotic language spoken by the Shilluk people of South Sudan and Sudan. It is closely related to Luo and other Nilotic peoples' languages. There are twenty-nine (29) alphabetic characters in Dhøg Cøllø; ten (10) vowels and 19 consonants (Wiki).

Ethnologue: shk. Alternate Names: Chulla, Colo, Dhocolo, Shulla.

An on-line dictionary of Cøllø Shilluk may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1829:** see under **NUBIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1933:** [LILLYbm] *Shilluk Grammar, with a Little Shilluk Dictionary*, by B[ernardo] Kohnen. Verona: Missione Africana, 1933. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black. 320 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 340. Hendrix 1381. Includes an extensive English-Shilluk dictionary, pp. [215]-317. The first dictionary of the language appears to be that of W. Banholzer and Bernard Kohnen, *Shilluk Wörterbuch*, Khartoum, 1922 (Shilluk-German).

**1937:** [LILLY] *English-Shilluk, Shilluk-English Dictionary*, compiled by Rev. J. A. Heasty. Dolieb Hill: American Mission, 1937. Original unprinted black quarter-cloth and tan paper over boards, lettered in black. 110 pp. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1379 (listing place of publication as Juba, Sudan Educational Office). This copy with the bookplate of John A. Haywood (probably the author by the same name of several works on Arabic lexicography, grammar and literature.)

Second printing **1974:** *English-Shilluk, Shilluk-English Dictionary*, compiled by Rev. J. A. Heasty. Dolieb Hill: American Mission 1974.

Original wrappers. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1380. Reprint of original 1937 edition.

[**SHINA**] Shina (Urdu: شینا *Šīnā*) is a language from the Dardic sub-group of the Indo-Aryan languages family spoken by the Shina people, a plurality of the people in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan, formerly known as the Northern Areas of Pakistan. The separate nature of the Dardic languages is still clear, however, from their close relationship with other Indo-Aryan languages, especially Punjabi. Dialects are Gilgiti (the prestige dialect), Astori, Chilasi Kohistani, Drasi, Gurezi, Jalkoti, Kolai, and Palasi. Related languages spoken by ethnic Shina are Brokskat (the Shina of Baltistan and Ladakh), Domaa, Kohistani Shina, Palula, Savi, and Ushojo. Shina is the language of 40% people of Gilgit Baltistan. The valleys in which it is spoken include Southern Hunza Astore, Chilas, Darel, Tangir, Gilgit, Ghizer, Gurez, Drass, Juglot Valley, Drotte Palas, Kolai, and Kohistan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: scl. Alternate Names: Brokpa, Shinaki, Sina.

**1924:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar of the Shina (Sina) Language, consisting of a full grammar, with texts and vocabularies of the main or Gilgiti Dialect and briefer grammars (with vocabularies and texts) of the Kohistani, Guresi and Drasi dialects*, by T. Grahame Bailey. London: The Royal Asiatic Society, 1924. Original red quarter cloth, lettered in gold, and pale green paper pasted on stiff boards, lettered in black. 286 pp. First edition. Printed at the Baptist Mission Press in Calcutta. Not in Zaunmüller. Schmidt, p. [26] ("Although the work is nearly sixty years old, it is still pertinent and useful. Bailey's observations are painstaking and accurate... Also of interest is his description of Shina dialect groups and their distribution"). With "Prize Publication Fund Vol. VIII" label pasted on title page and on front cover, and a RAS Prize Publication Fund bookplate. Includes, pp. 128-208, Shina-English and English-Shina vocabularies based on the Gilgiti dialect ("Gilgit is the real home of the Sina language, and there it is spoken with greatest purity"); pp. 252-272 is an English-Shina vocabulary based on the Kohistani and Guresi dialects; pp. 283-285 is a brief English-Shina vocabulary based on the Drasi dialect. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

"[Shina is] one of the most fascinating of languages. The Shina (Sina) country, though of considerable political importance, is not much visited by Europeans. Every summer a few go for a holiday into the lovely Gures valley, but not many venture further... an Assistant Resident is stationed alone in Cilas watching of the lawless country of Yagistan, which he must keep in order, but may not enter... Sina belongs to the Dard group of languages which includes also Kashmiri, Garvi and Maiya... [There may be] a total of 55,000 Sina speakers, excluding about 41, 000 in Kashmir or nearly 100,000 altogether."

[**SHINA, KOHISTANI**] Wiki redirects Kohistani Shina to Shina, where Kohistani is considered a dialect.

Ethnologue treats Kohistani Shina as a separate language (plk: alternate names: Kohistani, Kohistyo, Palasi-Kohistani).

**1924:** see under **SHINA**.

[**SHIPIBO-CONIBO**]: Shipibo (also Shipibo-Conibo, Shipibo-Konibo) is a Panoan language spoken in Peru and Brazil by approximately 26,000 speakers. Shipibo is an official language of Peru (Wiki).

Ethnologue: shp.

**1904:** [IUW] *Diccionario sipibo. Castellano-Deutsch-sipibo. Apuntes de gramática. Sipibo-castellano. Abdruck der handschrift eines Franziskaners, mit Beiträgen zur Kenntnis der Pano-Stämme am Ucayali*, hrsg. von Karl von den Steinen. Berlin, D. Reimer (E. Vohsen) 1904. 40\*, 128 p. 29 cm. Edition of a manuscript book found in 1884 by R. Payer near Puerto Mayro on the Rio Palcazu in Peru. It consists of a Sipibo-Spanish dictionary, compiled between 1810 and 1859, preceded by a Spanish-Sipibo dictionary, the reverse of the other part, compiled in 1877. cf. "Vorwort." "Hauptsächliche Literatur": p. 7\*-8\*. "Karten": p. 8\* "Das Londoner Vocabulario cunibo" (Brit. mus. Addit. ms. 25321): p. 30\*-32\*.

[**SHONA**] Shona /'ʃoʊnə/, or chiShona, is the most widely first spoken Bantu language, native to the Shona people of Zimbabwe. The term is also used to identify peoples who speak one of the Shona language dialects: Zezuru, Karanga, Manyika and Korekore, sometimes also Ndaou. Some researchers include Kalanga: others recognise it as a language in its own right. Desmond Dale's basic English–Shona and Shona–English dictionaries [see below] comprise special vocabulary of the Karanga, Korekore, Manyika and Zezuru dialects, but no Ndaou or Kalanga. Shona is a principal language of Zimbabwe, along with Ndebele and the official business language, English. Shona is spoken by a large percentage of the people in Zimbabwe. Other countries that host Shona language speakers include Botswana, Mozambique and of late South Africa due to influx of economical refugees fleeing the economic crisis in Zimbabwe. There are an estimated +/- 3 million Zimbabweans in South Africa of which more than half of them are Shona speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sna. Alternate Names: Chishona, “Swina” (pej.), Zezuru.

**1894:** [LILLY] *English-Mashona Dictionary with appendix of some phrases*, by The Rev. A. M. Hartmann, S.J. Cape Town: J.C. Juta & Co., 1894. Original maroon cloth (worn), lettered and decorated in blind. Pp. *i-iii* iv-vi 1 2-78. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1397 [English-Zezuru].

**1897:** see under **NDEBELE**.

**1915:** [IUW] *A manual of the Chikaranga language, with grammar, exercises, useful conversational sentences and vocabulary: English-Chikaranga and Chikaranga-English* / by C.S. Louw. Bulawayo [Rhodesia]: Philpott & Collins, 1915. x, 397 p.; 20 cm.

**1924:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary, with notes on the grammar of the Mashona language, commonly called Chiswina*, [by H. Buck]. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1924. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv* v-xliv, 45-206 207-208. Re-issue of the first edition of 1911. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1392 [attributing dictionary to H. Buck, listing dialect as Manyika, and noting only English-Manyika]. Includes English-[Chiswina] Shona, pp. 45-133, and Chiswina [Shona]-English, pp. 135-206. The first true dictionary of Shona is that of W. A. Elliott in 1897 (see above under Ndebele), but see above for Hartmann's small 1894 dictionary.

**1927:** [LILLYbm] *English-Chiswina Dictionary with an outline Chiswina Grammar*, originally compiled by E. Biehler, revised and published by the Jesuit Fathers. [Mariannhill, Natal]: The Jesuit Fathers, 1927. Original quarter blue cloth and tan paper over boards, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-428. Third, enlarged edition. Zaunmüller, col. 409 (listing only the 1950 reprint, with no indication it is not the original edition). Hendrix 1338. First edition of this dictionary printed in Africa (first two editions, 1903 and 1913, printed in Holland). This is the edition which was re-issued in 1950 in Cape Town. Includes English-Chiswina, pp. [65]-274, and Chiswina-English, pp. [275]-390, with appendices of vocabulary of familial relationships, animal, reptiles, fish, birds, trees, tools, sickness, native dress, ornaments and charms, fruit, vegetables, building a hut, making pottery, and the human body. Second copy: LILLYbm, in poor condition, spine persished, but with contemporary ownership signature of D. M. Close, dated Oct. 1932, and with numerous manuscript additions and notes throughout.

"Fourth edition," retitled reprint, **1950:** [LILLYbm] *A Shona Dictionary, with an outline Shona grammar*, originally compiled by E[dward] Biehler.

Cape Town: Longmans, Green and Co., 1950. Original tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-iv v-xi xii*, 1-337 338-340. "Fourth edition" [reprint of third edition]. Zaubmüller, col. 409. Hendrix 1390. Shona, pp. 39-228, and Shona-English, pp. 229-302, with a list of early vocabularies, p. vii. "This book is the fourth edition of a dictionary originally compiled by Fr. E. Biehler S.J. at Chishawasha in 1906... The first edition was printed in Holland by J.J. Romen and Sons, who printed the second edition as well, in 1913... The third edition was printed in 1927 at Mariannhill, in Natal, and was, again, an enlarged work... It is evident [on the basis of other early vocabularies discussed here] that there was, over these years, a great demand for dictionaries and vocabularies in every dialect-group. Today the demand seems to be no less, while dictionaries of every kind in Shona are out of print. In view of this demand it has been decided to re-issue Fr. Biehler's work as it appeared in 1927. That a very much fuller and up-to-date dictionary of Shona is urgently required is beyond doubt. Such a work is already being planned and much material has already been collected for it [see *Standard Shona Dictionary* below]. But as it will be some years before such a work can appear... it was decided to re-publish the present work unchanged" (Foreword, G[eorge] Fortune).

**1932:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of the Dialects of Mashonaland in the new Orthography*, by Bertram H[erbert] Barnes. London: The Sheldon Press, 1932. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] *i-iv v-ix x, 1 2-213 214* [2] (with 8 pp. inserted between pp. [ii]-[iii], Tables II and III). First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 410. Hendrix 1386. Includes Shona-English, pp. 1-148, and English-Shona, pp. 149-207.

"This little vocabulary is an aid to the unification of Shona Dialects undertaken at the desire of the Language Committee by one of their number. It aims at collating more or less the commoner words from the four or five chief dialects... It is, of course, written throughout in the new orthography without which unification is impossible. It is promised by the publishers that they will keep the type standing for two years from the date of publication in England, and it is proposed to bind up a good number of copies with blank pages interleaved [for comments and corrections by readers]... A number of Nda words are included at the express desire of the Missions working in that area... but ... there is much more difference of vocabulary and usage between Nda and the other dialects than there is between Karanga, Zezuru, and Manyika" (Preface). This copy with an ownership inscription in pencil: "Oril A. Penney / Matambara Mission / Matambara / Southern Rhodesia."

**1959:** [LILLY]: *Standard Shona Dictionary*, by M. Hannan, S.J. London; New York: Macmillan & Co.; St. Martin's Press, 1959. Distributed by the Southern Rhodesia African Literature Bureau. Presentation binding in full dark-blue leather by Sangorski & Sutcliffe.. With pasted-in presentation card in fine calligraphy: "Presented to His Excellency the Governor General of the Right Honourable the Earl of Dalhousie, B.B.E., M.C. by the Shona Language Committee, Southern Rhodesia, January, 1960. . Pp. *ii-vii viii-xxi xxii*, 1-825 826. First edition. Hendrix 1395 (with date as 1961). Shona-English, pp. 1-718, English-Shona index, pp. 719-825.

"When the Southern Rhodesia African Literature Bureau came to see that the higher cost of producing Shona books printed in an orthography which has six special symbols would slow down the growth of Shona literature... [it was decided to] replace Dr. Doke's orthography with one that would have no other letters than those in the English alphabet... Secondly, a new method of spelling Shona was devised... and labelled Standard Shona Spelling. Finally, the compilation of a Standard Shona Dictionary was projected."

Standard publisher's binding: *Standard Shona Dictionary*, by M. Hannan, S.J. London; New York: Macmillan & Co.; St. Martin's Press, 1959. Distributed by the Southern Rhodesia African Literature Bureau. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold.

Reprinted, with corrections **1961**: identical to above copy, but corrected reprint with 1961 date on title page.

**1975**: [IUW] *A basic English-Shona dictionary*, by Desmond Dale. Gwelo, Rhodesia: Mambo Press, 1975. xii, 212 p.: ill.; 19 cm.

**1981**: [IUW] *Duramazwi: a basic Shona-English dictionary*, by D. Dale. 1st ed. Gwelo, Zimbabwe: Mambo Press in association with the Literature Bureau, 1981. xii, 249 p.: ill.; 19 cm.

[**SHOSHONI**] Shoshoni, also written as Shoshoni-Gosiute, and Shoshone (/ʃoʊˈʃoʊni/ Shoshoni: Sosoni' daigwape, newe daigwape or neme taikwappeh) is a Native American language of the Uto-Aztecan family spoken by the Shoshone people. Shoshoni-speaking Native Americans occupy areas of Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho. Principal dialects of Shoshoni include Western Shoshoni in Nevada, Gosiute in western Utah, Northern Shoshoni in southern Idaho and northern Utah, and Eastern Shoshoni in Wyoming. The number of people who speak Shoshoni has been steadily dwindling since the late 20th century. In the early 21st century, fluent speakers number only several hundred to a few thousand people. An additional population of about 1,000 know it to some degree. (Wiki). Ethnologue lists Shoshoni as "threatened" as it notes that many of the speakers are 50 and older. UNESCO has classified the Shoshoni language as "severely endangered" in Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming. The language is still being taught to children in a small number of isolated locations. The tribes have a strong interest in revitalization but efforts to preserve the language are scattered, with little coordination. Literacy is increasing. Shoshoni dictionaries have been published and Bible portions translated in 1986 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: shh. Alternate Names: Shoshone.

**1846**: see **9**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1855**: see under **NEZ PERCE**.

**1872**: see under **UTE-SOUTHERN PAIUTE**.

**1877**: [LILLY] *Vocabulary of the Shoshone language*, by George W. Hill. Salt Lake City, Utah: Deseret news steam printing establishment, 1877. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-36. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Streeter or Graff. Ayer, *Indiana Linguistics* Shoshone 3; Jones 1590. Includes English-Shoshoni, pp. [1]-25, with English-Shoshoni phrases, pp. 25-33, proper names, pp. 33-34, number, pp. 34-36, and addenda, p. 36. The Siebert copy: Acquisition:

Goodspeed's 1975. In 2014, William Reese offered a copy in the "original green wrappers" for \$6,750. Second copy: LILLY, Ellison collection, disbound.

"It is but just to the public to say that, with the English alphabet, it is next to an impossibility to write the dialect of the Shoshones so that a stranger, unacquainted with its peculiarities, can pronounce it correctly. In this vocabulary the words are spelled as phonetically as the English alphabet will allow, and with it any person may learn to speak the dialect so that an Indian can understand him. If this is accomplished it is all I expect" (Notice).

**1907:** *Shoshonean dialects of California*, by A[lfred] L[ouis] Kroeber [1876-1960]. Berkeley: The University Press, 1907. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 65 66-165 166 + map. First edition. Series: University of California publications in American archaeology and ethnology, v.4, no. 3. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes comparative word lists of 19 Shoshonean dialects, pp. 71-89, pp. 93-96, and 15 dialects, pp. 159-161.

"In view of the fact that so many Shoshonean vocabularies are available, Gatschet alone having printed eighteen in the Seventh Report of Wheeler's Survey... the addition, to the undigested mass of already existing vocabularies of the dozen and a half new ones which are here presented and on which this paper is based, would be without value if this new material were not sufficient to definitely establish certain conclusions... [T]he value of these new vocabularies ... rests in the fact of their being the largest number hitherto secured by one observer, by which circumstance the confusing elements of individual method and of conflicting orthographies are avoided" (Introduction).

**1970:** [IUW] *Shoshone thesaurus*, Malinda Tidzump. [Grand Forks, N.D., 1970] vii, 52 l. 28 cm. "Published at the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota."

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Newe natekwinappéh: Shoshoni stories and dictionary*, by Wick R. Miller. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1972. Original brown illustrated wrappers, lettered in black and brown. Pp. i-vi vii viii, 1-2 3-172. First edition. Series: University of Utah Anthropological Papers, no. 94. Includes Shoshoni-English, pp. 105-151, and an English-Shoshoni index, pp. 155-172.

"My work with Shoshoni began in 1965 at Gosiute, a reservation located astride the Utah-Nevada border, about sixty miles south of Wendover. Most of my subsequent work has been at Gosiute, and therefore the dialect represented here is primarily Gosiute Shoshoni" (Introduction).

[SHUAR] Shuar, which literally means "People", also known by such (now derogatory) terms as Chiwaro, Jibaro, Jivaro, or Xivaro, is an indigenous language spoken in the Southeastern jungle of the Morona-Santiago Province and Pastaza Province in Ecuador.

Ethnologue: jiv. Alternate Names: Chiwaro, "Jibaro" (pej.), Jivaro, Shuar Chicham, Shuara, Siurra, Siwora, Xivaro.

**1904:** see under **COLORADO**.

**1938:** [LILLYbm] *Gramatica teorico-practica y vocabulario de la lengua jibara*, by Juan Ghinassi. Quito, Ecuador: Talleres graficos de educacion, 1938. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] 1-5 6-368, 1-3 4-135. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Vocabulary separately paginated at the end of the volume. Includes Spanish-Jivaro, pp. [3]-63, and Jivaro-Spanish, pp. [67]-137.

[**SHUGHNI**] Shughni is one of the Pamir languages of the Southeastern Iranian language group. Its distribution is in the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Region in Tajikistan and Badakhshan Province in Afghanistan. Shughni tends towards SOV word order, distinguishes a masculine and a feminine gender in nouns and some adjectives as well as the 3rd person singular of verbs. Shughni distinguishes between an absolutive and an oblique case in its system of pronouns. The Rushani dialect is noted for a typologically unusual 'double-oblique' construction, also called a 'transitive case', in the past tense (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sgh. Alternate Names: Khugnone, Shugnan-Rushan.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Rushanskie i Khufskie teksty i slovar*, by V[alentina] S[tepanovna] Sokolova. Moscow; Leningrad: Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959. Original tan quarter-leather and cream paper over boards, lettered in reddish-brown and gray. 336 pp. + errata slip. First edition. Includes both Rushan and Khuf dialects with Russian, pp. 107-[304], and Russian-Rushan / Khuf index, pp. 305-334. Rushan and Khuf are dialects of Shughni, spoken in Tajikistan. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Bartangskie teksty i slovar*, by V[alentina] S[tepanovna] Solokova. Moscow: Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960. Original tan and cream paper over boards, lettered in brown, with brown linen spine, lettered in pale green. Pp. 1-2 3-194 195-200, with a sheet of corrigenda pasted on recto of free fly leaf. First edition. At head of title: Akademiai nauk SSSR. Institut iazykoznanii. Includes Bartang-Russian, pp. 68-[181], and Russian-Bartang, pp. 182-[195], double-columned. This appears to be the only dictionary of Bartang, a dialect of Shughni, spoken in Tajikistan. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

[**SHUSWAP**] The Shuswap language (/ˈʃuːfwɑːp/; Shuswap: Secwepemctsin [ʃəxwəpəmxˈtʃɪn]) is the traditional language of the Shuswap people (Shuswap: Secwépemc [ʃəˈxwəpəmx]) of British Columbia. An endangered language, Shuswap is spoken mainly in the Central and Southern Interior of British Columbia between the Fraser River and the Rocky Mountains. According to the First Peoples' Cultural Council, 200 people speak Shuswap as a mother tongue, and there are 1,190 semi-speakers. Shuswap is the northernmost of the Interior Salish languages, which are spoken in Canada and the Pacific Northwest of the United States. Most of the material in this article is from Kuipers (1974) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: shs. Alternate Names: Secwepemc, Secwepemctsin.

**1846:** see **9** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1974:** [IUW] *The Shuswap language. Grammar, texts, dictionary*, by Aert H. Kuipers. The Hague: Mouton, 1974. Kuipers, Aert Hendrik. 298 p. 26 cm. Series: Janua linguarum. Series practica; 225.

**1975:** [IUW] *A classified English-Shuswap word-list*, by A. H. Kuipers. Lisse: Peter de Ridder Press, 1975. 35 p.; 24 cm. PdR Press publications on Salish languages; 3.

**1983:** [LILLYbm] *Shuswap-English dictionary*, A[ert] H[endrik] Kuipers. Leuven: Peeters, 1983. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [6] 1-5 6-119 120-122. First edition. Includes Shuswap-English, pp. 13-117.

"This dictionary contains ca. 6000 items and is intended to meet both practical and scholarly needs. It is much more complete than that in the author's *The Shuswap Language* (The Hague 1974)... The present material was collected mainly in the Cariboo area... in Enderby, and to a lesser extent in Deadman's Creek" (Foreword).

[**SIAR-LAK**] Siar, also known as Lak, Lamassa, or Likkilikki, is an Austronesian language spoken in New Ireland Province in the southern island point of Papua New Guinea. Lak is in the Patpatar-Tolai sub-group, which then falls under the New Ireland-Tolai group in the Western Oceanic language, a sub-group within the Austronesian family. The Siar people keep themselves sustained and nourished by fishing and gardening. The native people call their language *ep warfare anon dat*, which means "our language" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sjr. Alternate Names: Lak, Lamassa, Lambom, Siar.

**1909**: see under **BONGU**.

[**SIDAMO**] Sidaama or Sidaamu Afoo is an Afro-Asiatic language, belonging to the Highland East Cushitic branch of the Cushitic family. It is spoken in parts of southern Ethiopia by the Sidama people, particularly in the densely populated Sidama Zone. Sidaamu Afoo is the ethnic autonym for the language, while Sidaminya is its name in Amharic. Sidaama has over 100,000 L2 speakers. In terms of its writing, Sidaama used an Ethiopic script up until 1993, from which point forward it has used a Latin script. The term Sidamo has also been used by some authors to refer to larger groupings of East Cushitic and even Omotic languages (Wiki)

Ethnologue: sid. Alternate Names: Sidaama, Sidaamu Afoo, Sidaminya, Sidámo 'Afó.

**1936**: [IUW] *Studi etiopici II. La lingua de la storia dei Sidamo*, by Enrico Cerulli. Roma: Istituto per l'Oriente, 1936. First edition. 263 pp. 23.3 cm. Library binding. Includes Sidamo-Italian vocabulary, pp. [183]-225, Darasa [Gedeo]-Italian vocabulary, pp. 240-241, and an Italian index to both vocabularies, pp. 249-258.

[**SIE**] Erromangan, or Sie (Sye), is the primary language spoken on the island Erromango in the Tafea region of the Vanuatu islands. The other Erromanga languages are either moribund or extinct. Although the island is quite large (887 km<sup>2</sup>), the total number of speakers of Erromango is estimated at around 1900 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: erg. Alternate Names: Eromanga, Erramanga, Erromanga, Erromangan, Sye.

**1864**: [LILLY] *Netiyi ra nobum nisekont ravugeme su Eromaga*. Aneityum, [Vanuatu]: Mission Press, 1864. 8 p.; 20 cm. Original unbound state, uncut and unopened. "A basic primer, including bible selections, the Lord's Prayer, days of the weeks and months, in one of the Erromanga languages of southern Vanatu (New Hebrides)" [auction description]. One of several primers/catechisms issued by the Mission Press, the earliest extant seemingly of 1859 (Turnbull Library, Wellington, NZ).

[**SIERRA LEONE LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] Sierra Leone is a multilingual country, with 25 languages. English is the de facto official language, and Krio is the most widely spoken and is spoken in different countries. Other major languages include

Mende, which is spoken by 29.5% of the population as a mother tongue and as a lingua franca in southern Sierra Leone, and Temne, which is spoken by 37% as a mother tongue and also as a lingua franca in northern Sierra Leone and some part of the Capital and the Western Area. Other languages include Kono, Kissi, Kuranko, Limba, Fula (Pular) and Susu. Although English, as the official language, is spoken in schools, government administration and the media, Krio is spoken as a lingua franca in virtually all parts of Sierra Leone. Krio, an English-based creole language, is the mother tongue of 10.5% of the population but is spoken by 90% of Sierra Leoneans (Wiki).

**1916:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**SIKULE**] The Sikule language (also called Sibigo, Sigulai, Ageumeui, or Wali Banuah) is spoken on Simeulue island off the western coast of Sumatra in Indonesia. Sikule is spoken in Alafan district, on the western end of Simeulue island. It is apparently related to the Nias language. Ethnologue lists Lekon and Tapah as dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: skh. Alternate Names: Sichule, Sikhule, Wali Banuah.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Vergleichendes Wörterverzeichnis der Sichule-Sprache auf der Insel Simalur an der Westküste von Sumatra*, by Hans Kähler [1912- ]. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1959. Veröffentlichungen des Seminars für Indonesische und Südseesprachen der Universität Hamburg, Bd. 1. Original stiff tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] I II-III IV, 1-90. First edition. Includes Sikule-German, with equivalents where etymologically related from Nias and Simeulue, pp. 1-90. This copy with the ink stamps of the Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Karl-Marx-Universität and release stamp. Second copy: IUW.

"After the appearance of the "Sikhule-Texte"...and the comparative study "Die Sichule-Sprache auf der Insel Simalur an der Westküste von Sumatra"... I now add, to complete my investigations of Sikule, a vocabulary of the languages. I've arranged the vocabulary in a comparative fashion: the Sikule words are followed, insofar as possible, by etymological parallels in Nias and Simeulue and its dialects.... The correspondences from Nias and Simeulue...may also make clear the particular character of the Sikule language, namely that of a 'blend language' (Mischsprache)... This vocabulary is Volume 1 of the "Publications of the Seminar for Indonesian and South Sea Island Languages of the University of Hamburg" (foreword, tr: BM)

[**SIMBARI**] Simbari or Chimbari, is an Angan language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: smb. Alternate Names: Chimbari.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**SIMEULUE**] The Simeulue language is spoken by the Devayan people of Simeulue off the western coast of Sumatra, Indonesia. Simeulue is also called Mae o, which literally means 'Where are you going?' (Wiki).

Ethnologue: smr. Alternate Names: Long Bano, Simalur, Simeuloë, Simulul.

**190.4:** [LILLY] *Simaloersch woordenlijstje* / door L. C. Westenenk. ['s-Gravenhage?], [M. Nijhoff?], 1904. pages 302-310; 25 cm Offprint, from: Bijdragen tot de taal-, land- en volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. Zevende volgrees, deel 2, 1904.

Rebound into brown later wrappers, black label lettered in white mounted on upper cover. Includes Dutch-Simeulue, pp. 303-310.

**1961:** [IUW] *Simalur-deutsches Wörterbuch mit deutsch-simaluresischem Wörterverzeichnis*. Berlin, D. Reimer, 1961. ix, 281 p. 21 cm. Veröffentlichungen des Seminars für Indonesische und Südseesprachen der Universität Hamburg; Bd. 3.

[**SIMBO**] Simbo is an Oceanic language spoken by about 2,700 people on Simbo Island, Solomon Islands. Simbo is located in the Western Province. It was known to early Europeans as Eddystone Island. Simbo is actually two main islands, one small island called Nusa Simbo separated by a saltwater lagoon from a larger one. Collectively the islands are known to the local people as Mandegugusu, while in the rest of the Solomons the islands are referred to as Simbo. Simbo has an active volcano called Ove as well several saltwater lagoons and a freshwater lake (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sbb. Alternate Names: Madeggusu, Mandeghughusu, Sibó.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *The language of Eddystone Island (western Solomon Islands)*, by Peter A. Lanyon-Orgill. Stanley (Scotland): The Crichton Press, 1969. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [6] 1-204 [2]. First edition. Includes Eddystone [Simbo]-English vocabulary, pp. 61-148, and English-Eddystone [Simbo] Index, pp. 149-170. Also includes as appendices earlier vocabularies of Eddystone [Simbo] reprinted from Cheyne (1852) and Gabelentz (1873), Rore's Sibó [Simbo] vocabulary, pp. 183-184, and a vocabulary of the language of Qanoña (an island 5 miles NNE of Eddystone) [Ranongga, 15 miles NNE; the language spoken there is Ghanongga], pp. 198-203. The first extensive vocabularies of Simbo and Ghanongga.

"The present work is based primarily on the extensive vocabularies of the Eddystone Island language recorded by the late Captain A. M. Hocart. I prepared a tentative edition of the main vocabulary in 1942 but wartime restrictions and my own service duties prevented its publication in a permanent form and it was issued in a foolscap typescript edition limited to twenty copies in 1944. That year I announced a more orthodox edition of my *Dictionary of the Mailu Language*... but a delay of twenty-five years has intervened before publication could be realised" (Preface). "Eddystone Island... lies in the western part of the New Georgian Archipelago in the Gizo District of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate... Very little data on the population of Eddystone are available... In 1946 I recorded a figure of upwards of 650, while in 1960 Scheffler found 'a population well in excess of 800'."

[**SINAUGORO**] Sinaugoro is an Austronesian language of Papua New Guinea. It is closely related to Motu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: snc. Alternate Names: Sinagoro.

**1970:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**SINDHI**] Sindhi /'sindi/ (سِنڌي, सिन्धी, Sindhi) is an Indo-Aryan language of the historical Sindh region, spoken by the Sindhi people. It is the official language of the Pakistani province of Sindh. In India, Sindhi is one of the scheduled languages officially recognized by the federal government. Most Sindhi speakers are concentrated in Pakistan in the Sindh province, and in India, the Kutch region of the state of Gujarat and in the

Ulhasnagar region of the state of Maharashtra. The remaining speakers in India are composed of the Sindhi Hindus who migrated from Sindh, which became a part of Pakistan and settled in India after the independence of Pakistan in 1947 and the Sindhi diaspora worldwide. Sindhi language is spoken in Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab provinces of Pakistan as well as the states of Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat in India as well as immigrant communities in Hong Kong, Oman, Indonesia, Singapore, UAE, UK and the United States (Wiki).

Ethnologue: snd.

**1843:** [LILLYbm] "Vocabulary of the Scinde Language," by Capt. J. B. Eastwick, in: *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, no. CXXXIII, 1843, pp. [1]-22. Complete issue, original tan wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black, enclosed in modern gray unprinted wrappers. Includes English-Sindhi (dialect of "Lar" and dialect of "Sar"), pp. 2-19, followed by English-Sindhi vocabulary of "Names of Different Artificers and their Implements," pp. 20-22. The first published vocabulary of the language (see also introduction to Deepchandra, below).

"It is some months ago since we were favoured by the government of India with the copious Vocabulary which forms the subject of the present article... political events rendering the publication of the Vocabulary now of urgency, we have therefor lost no time in ... hurrying it through to the press. We should also state that in the MSS. each Scindee word is also written down in the native character, and having no fount of types of this, we have been compelled to omit what would otherwise have rendered it so much more complete. As it now stands, however, it is a noble foundation for a complete Dictionary of the language... and is another monument to those patient labours of which Englishmen have so honorably aided to build up and to consolidate the influence and power of their country in the East, while they advance the cause of civilization and the interests of humanity" (p. [1], signed "H. P.")

**1910:** [LILLY] *A Sindhi-English Dictionary*, compiled by Mr. Parmanand Mewaram, Editor, 'Jote'. 1<sup>st</sup> Edition. Hyderabad: Kaiseria Press, 1910. 664 p., xxvi. Contemporary brown half-leather and black cloth over boards, unlettered. Sindhi-English, pp. [1]-664, Addenda, Sindhi-English, pp. [I]-XXIV, Corrigenda, pp. [XXV]-XXVI. The introduction includes the story of a failed attempt, at that time, to publish an English-Sindhi dictionary by the same compiler.

"Under the circumstances, it was decided to issue meanwhile a reliable Sindhi-English Dictionary of somewhat *moderate* dimensions, but yet fairly full in its way. The need for such a book was being also keenly felt owing to Shirt's Dictionary being out of print. Such a compilation would, it was expected, be comparatively easy after the time and labour collaterally spent upon the English-Sindhi Dictionary and the projected comprehensive Sindhi-English Dictionary, while it would also serve to recompense the publishers for the outlay they had already incurred.... The materials for the present work have been largely drawn from the late Rev. Shirt's compilation, to which has been added a fairly large number of words collected by myself..."(Preface).

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Hindi-Inglisa-Sindhi sabda-kosa. Hindi-English-Sindhi dictionary*, by Deepchandra [Tilokchand][1909- ], Deva Dutta K. Sharma & Prabhudas Brahmachari. Ajmer: Sunder Sahitya Publishing House, 1962. Maroon paper over boards, lettered in gold: dust jacket pink, lettered in black. Pp. [2] i ii-viii, III IV-VIII, 1-1000 [in Hindi script]. First edition. Includes Hindi-English-Sindhi, pp. 1-1000, with a

detailed discussion of Sindhi lexicography, pp. iii-vi. The dictionary contains about 40,000 words.

"The Hindi-English-Sindhi Dictionary is one of the few trilingual lexicons which have seen the light of the day since Independence. That a trilingual dictionary should have been sponsored by the representatives of what is comparatively one of the smaller minorities of India speaks well of its spirit of enterprise and living interest in the field of letters....The history of Sindhi lexicography has a dim past. No recorded reference, earlier than the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, has so far become available which would indicate that there was any Sindhi dictionary anterior to that period...It is, however, only after the British conquest of Sindh (1843 AD) that dictionaries, in the modern sense, came to be compiled for the Sindhi language" (Introduction).

[**SINGPHO**] Singpho is a dialect of the Jingpho language spoken by the Singpho people of Arunachal Pradesh and Assam. It is spoken by at least 3,000 people. "Singpho" is the local pronunciation of "Jingpho".... Singpho is spoken the eastern extreme of northeastern India, such as Bordumsa Circle, Tirap District, Arunachal Pradesh, and also in nearby parts of Lohit District (Dasgupta 1979) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sgp. Alternate Names: Jingphaw, Kachin, Sing-Fo. Ethnologue states that Singpho (the language name it prefers over "Jingpho") shows with a 50% lexical similarity with Jingpho (kac) of Myanmar.

**1979:** [LILLY] *A phrase book in Singpho*, by Kamalesh Das Gupta [1923- ]. Shillong: Director of Information and Public Relation on behalf of Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, 1979. 96 p.; 23 cm. (Devanagari and Roman script). Original blue wrappers with white flaps, pasted over stiff paper, lettered in black. First edition. Includes English-Singpho vocabulary ("glossary"), pp. [57]-95.

[**SINHALA**] Sinhalese (/sɪnəˈliːz/), known natively as Sinhala (Sinhalese: සිංහල; singhala ['siŋhələ]), is the native language of the Sinhalese people, who make up the largest ethnic group in Sri Lanka, numbering about 16 million. Sinhalese is also spoken as a second language by other ethnic groups in Sri Lanka, totalling about four million. It belongs to the Indo-Aryan branch of the Indo-European languages. Sinhalese has its own writing system, the Sinhalese alphabet, which is one of the Brahmic scripts, a descendant of the ancient Indian Brahmi script closely related to the Kadamba alphabet. Sinhalese is one of the official and national languages of Sri Lanka. Sinhalese, along with Pali, played a major role in the development of Theravada Buddhist literature. The closest relative of Sinhalese is the language of the Maldives and Minicoy Island (India), the Maldivian language (Wiki)

Ethnologue: sin. Alternate Names: Cingalese, Singhala, Singhalese, Sinhalese.

**1818:** [LILLY] *A vocabulary, with useful phrases, and familiar dialogues, in the English, Portuguese, and Cingalese languages*, by John Callaway. Colombo, Printed at the Wesleyan mission press, 1818. x, 151 p. Original rose paper over boards, printed in black, unprinted spine (original?), repaired. With contemporary inscription in ink on title page, from Rev. John M'Kenny, presenting the book to a William [?] Marriatti, Esp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reb. John M'Kenny was sent to the Wesleyan Missionary Station at Caltura, 27 miles from Colombo, in 1817 from a posting in South Africa.

**1821:** [LILLYbm] *A School Dictionary: Part First: Cingalese & English; contains the Cingalese words in use only, rendered into English. Part Second: English and Cingalese; contains English primitive words and those of utility only, rendered into Cingalese. An Introduction is prefixed, containing observations on these languages, designed to assist in their acquirement, and an Appendix Is added, containing the Latin and the French Phrases which occur most frequently in English books*, by John Callaway. Colombo: Printed for the Author, at the Wesleyan Mission Press, 1821. Original wrappers with vellum spine, lettered and decorated in black. [i-iii], iv-xxii, [1]-92, [1]-156. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. "Why the language of the Cingalese has never been presented to the public in the form of a dictionary, the writer is unable to explain." A Cingalese and English Vocabulary by the same author was printed in Colombo in 1818 (see above), with a second edition published in 1820.

**1885-1888:** [LILLY] "Relics of Ancient Religions in Ceylon—the Kohomba Yakas and Rice Customs," in: *The Taprobanian: A Dravidian Journal of Oriental Studies in and around Ceylon, in Natural History, Archaeology, Philology, History, &c....* Bombay: Education Society Press, 1885-1888. Includes pp. 167-175, a "Glossary of Goyi Words" [farmer caste (Goyi) vocabulary of Sinhalese]. The Lilly's copy is from the library of mystical philosopher Charles Muses, with his handwritten notes, although none on this glossary.

**1899, 1901:** [LILLYbm] *A Pocket Dictionary Of The English And Sinhalese Languages*, by the Rev. James Nicholson, Wesleyan Missionary, revised and enlarged by the Rev. David de Silva, and revised again by the Rev. J. Simon de Silva. Colombo: Methodist Book Room, 1901; bound with: *A Sinhalese-English Dictionary abridged from Clough's Dictionary*, by Revs. T[homas] Moscrop & R. A. Mendis. Collupitiya: W. Methodist Book Room, 1899. Contemporary unlettered full brown leather. Pp. [2] i-iii iv-vi, 1 2-353 354; [4] <sup>2</sup>1-276 [2]. Fifth edition of first title; first edition of second title. Not in Zauhmüller (who lists only Clough's dictionary of 1892 in two volumes). Includes English-Sinhalese, pp. 1-353, and Sinhalese-English, pp. <sup>2</sup>1-276.

"This new edition has again been carefully revised...to make it as complete and accurate as possible. The Edition contains twenty additional pages of new words in current use" (Preface to the Fifth Edition). "For a long period a small Sinhalese Dictionary has not been available. Owing to its price Clough's Dictionary has not been in the hands of the village teacher and his scholars, nor of many others who need such help as a Dictionary can give. This edition is abridged from Clough; but alternations have been freely made to secure brevity and greater clearness" (Preface). This latter dictionary has been reprinted as recently as 1994.

**1924:** [LILLYbm] *A Sinhalese-English dictionary*, by the late Rev. Charles Carter. Colombo: Published by The Baptist Missionary Society, printed by The "Ceylon Observer" printing works, 1924. Contemporary red cloth over boards, with green leather label on spine, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] i-ii iii-x, 1-806. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 350. This copy with release stamp from the British Museum, in a BM binding with "British Museum" and crown in gold on front and rear covers, and "British Museum" stamped on top edge. Includes Sinhalese-English, pp. 1-806.

"The late Rev. Charles Carter, Compiler of this Dictionary, arrived in Ceylon, as a Missionary of the Baptist Missionary Society, on 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 1853. He set himself at once to acquire a knowledge of the language...and was able to preach his first sermon

in Sinhalese at Biyanwila four months after arrival. During his Missionary career he attained such a command of the language as has been rarely or ever equalled by Europeans. His English-Sinhalese Dictionary, printed at the Government Press, is the best of its kind and is in general use.... The author, who commenced [the present work] in 1892, has put into the compilation what would equal ten years' consecutive labour. The manuscript has been subjected to the scrutiny of competent Sinhalese scholars, who contributed valuable suggestions and corrected the work at the press" (Preface, John A. Ewing, Colombo, May, 1924).

Carter was a Baptist Missionary in Ceylon, "author of an English-Sinhalese Dictionary [first edition 1891; enlarged 1936], Sinhalese and English Lesson Books on Ollendorff's System, and translator of the Bible into Sinhalese, etc."

**1941:** [LILLYbm] *An Etymological Glossary of the Sinhalese Language*, by Wilhelm Geiger. Colombo: The Royal Asiatic Society Ceylon Branch, 1941. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. 196 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller, although the original German edition of 1898 is listed, as well as a Dictionary of the Sinhalese Language, with Don Yayatilaka, Colombo, 1935 ff. "Since the appearance in 1897 [sic] of Professor Wilhelm Geiger's *Etymologie des Singhalesischen* a large number of Sinhalese lithic records and many important classical texts have been carefully examined and edited by competent scholars. With the new materials thus made available...the author revised the above glossary and prepared the present enlarged edition. This, as well as his Sinhalese Grammar (1938), he considered as a part of his work on the Sinhalese Dictionary..."

**1970:** [LILLYbm] *Singalsko-russkii slovar: okolo 37 000 slov*, by A[leksandr] A[leksandrovich] Belkovich. Moscow: Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1970. Original blue-gray cloth over boards, lettered in white and blue. Pp. 1-5 6-824. First edition. Includes Sinhalese-Russian, pp. [11]-750. Belkovich also published a Russian-Sinhalese dictionary in 1983.

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Clough's Sinhala English Dictionary*, by B[enjamin] Clough. New Delhi: Asian Educational Services, 1982. Original shiny red cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. yellow, white, and black, lettered in red and black. 824 pp. A reprint of the second, new and enlarged edition originally published in 1892 in Colombo by the Wesleyan Mission Press. The first edition was published in 1830.

[**SIONA**] The Siona language (otherwise known as Sioni, Pioje, Pioche-Sioni, Ganteyabain, Ganteya, Ceona, Zeona, Koka, Kanú) is a Tucanoan language of Colombia and Ecuador. As of 2013, Siona is spoken by about 550 people. Teteté dialect (Eteteguaje) is extinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue: snn. Alternate Names: Ceona, Ganteya, Ganteyabain, Kanú, Koka, Pioche-Sioni, Pioje, Sioni, Zeona.

**1928:** see under **ACHAGUA**.

[**SIRIONÓ**] Sirionó (also Mbia Chee, Mbya, Siriono) is a Tupian (Tupi-Guarani, Subgroup II) language spoken by about 400 Sirionó people (50 are monolingual) and 120 Yuqui in eastern Bolivia (eastern Beni and northwestern Santa Cruz departments) in the village of Ibiato (Eviato) and along the Río Blanco in farms and ranches (Wiki).

Ethnologue: srq. Alternate Names: Mbia Chee, Mbya.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario castellano-sirionó*, by Anselmo E[bnr] Schemair {1902- }. Innsbruck: Innsbrucker Gesellschaft zur Pflege der Geisteswissenschaften, 1962. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [8] 1-406 407-408. First edition. Series: Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Kulturwissenschaft. Sonderheft 11. Includes Spanish-Sirionó, pp. 55-406. Schemair's *Vocabulario Sirionó-Castellano* appeared in 1958. Together the two volumes represent the first dictionary of Sirionó. Sirionó is spoken in Bolivia and is related to Tupi-Guarani.

"...Before the appearance of Father Schermair's work the language of the primitive Sirionó tribe was practically unknown... as a matter of fact, only short lists or glossaries with few words had been available" (Proem, in English).

[SIRMAURI] Sirmauri, or Himachali, is a pair of Western Pahari languages of northern India, Dharthi (Giriwari) and Giripari. Although considered dialects, intelligibility between them is difficult, and not much better than with neighboring languages. Since Kashmiri, Punjabi, Urdu and Hindi are spoken in a region that has witnessed significant ethnic and identity conflict, all have been exposed to the dialect-versus-language question. Each of these languages possesses a central standard on which its literature is based, and from which there are multiple dialectal variations. At various times, Gujri, Dogri and Himachali have been claimed to be dialects of Punjabi Language. Similarly, some Western Pahari languages (such as Rambani) have been claimed to be dialects of Kashmiri (Wiki).

Ethnologue: srx. Alternate Names: Himachali, Pahari, Sirmouri, Sirmuri.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Himachali Studies. I. Vocabulary*, by Hans Hendriksen. Copenhagen: Det Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskab, 1976. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI-XXIII XXIV, 1-227 228. First edition. Historisk-filosofiske Meddelelser 48, 1. Includes Himachali-English, pp. 1-227.

"This publication is the outcome of two tours to [Simla] India in 1952-53 and 1964. The term *Himachali* means the group of dialects generally called West Pahari. The dialect here called Kotgarhi, spoken in the Kotgarh and Thanedhar district, was the main object of the investigation, but *Kochi*, spoken east of Kotgarh, is also included to a lesser extent. The vocabulary, which contains a little under 4500 words, is to be followed by texts with translation (tales, proverbs, folksongs) and a grammar" (Synopsis).

[SISAALA, TUMULUNG] Sisaala (Sissala) is a Gur language cluster spoken in Ghana near the town of Tumu and in the neighbouring republic of Burkina Faso. Western Sisaala is intermediate between Burkina and Tumulung Sisaala. Paasaal is similar and also called (Southern) Sisaala (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sil. Alternate Names: Hissala, Isaalung, Issala, Sisai, Sisala Tumu.

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1958:** see under **DYAN**.

[SISAALA, WESTERN] Sisaala (Sissala) is a Gur language cluster spoken in Ghana near the town of Tumu and in the neighbouring republic of Burkina Faso. Western Sisaala is intermediate between Burkina and Tumulung Sisaala. Paasaal is similar and also called (Southern) Sisaala (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ssl. Alternate Names: Busillu Sisala, Hissala, Issala, Sisai.

**2008:** [IUW] *A grammatical sketch of Isaalo (Western Sisaala): a previously undocumented language of Northwestern Ghana*, Steven Moran. Saarbrücken, Germany: VDM Verlag Dr Muller, 2008. vi, 151 p.: maps; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 83-86). Includes first lexicon of this language.

"This work provides the first linguistic description of Isaalo (Western Sisaala [SSL]), a language spoken by less than 10,000 people in and around Lambussie, in the Upper West Region of Ghana. It presents a detailed phonological description and includes an orthography proposal for this previously unwritten language. Included is also an overview of Isaalo morphology, a 1200 word lexicon and a transcribed interlinear glossed text. This work establishes Isaalo as a distinct language within the Sisaala language complex and disambiguates it from closely related Sisaala languages spoken in Northern Ghana and Southwestern Burkina Faso."--P. [4] of cover.

[**SISSALA**] Sisaala (Sissala) is a Gur language cluster spoken in Ghana near the town of Tumu and in the neighbouring republic of Burkina Faso. Western Sisaala is intermediate between Burkina and Tumulung Sisaala. Paasaal is similar and also called (Southern) Sisaala (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sld. Alternate Names: Sisaali.

An on-line dictionary of Sisaala [Sissala] may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1958:** see under **DYAN**.

**1975:** [Lilly] *Sisaala-English English-Sisaala Dictionary*, by Regina Blass. Tamale, Ghana: Institute of Linguistics, [1975]. Original pale orange wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv* v-xviii, 1-2 3-242, 1-2, 3-60. First edition. Not in Hendrix. Includes Sisaala-English, pp. [1]-242, English-Sisaala, pp. [1]-47, illustrations and appendices, pp. [48]-50. First dictionary of the language.

"With more than 3,000 Sisaala entries (words, idioms, proverbs) we have covered the most common expressions of the language. It is based upon several years' research work by members of the Institute of Linguistics and many Sisaalas who helped us in the work. . . . We hope that the Sisaalas themselves will take the initiative to revise and extend this present edition. May this book become a daily guide for teachers in the various Sisaala schools. . . and an encouragement and challenge to many Sisaalas to learn to read their own language and to non-Sisallas to learn the Sisaala language" (Preface and Acknowledgements).

New edition **2002:** [IUW] *Sisaala-English dictionary*, by Regina Blass.

Tamale, Ghana: Ghana Institute of Linguistics, Literacy and Bible Translation, c1975 (2002 printing) xiv, 177, 54 p.; 30 cm. Cover title Sisaala-English, English-Sisaala dictionary. Library binding, incorporating original light gray front wrapper, with an illustration of a man reading a dictionary and the beginning entries from the letter A, and original blank rear cover.

"This edition is a revision of the original Sisaala Dictionary published by the Insitute of Linguistics in 1975. We hope that the Sisaalas themselves will take the initiative to revise and extend this present edition" (Preface).

[**SISSANO**] Sissano is an Austronesian language spoken by at most a few hundred people around Sissano in Aitape District, Sandaun Province, Papua New Guinea. 4,800

speakers were reported in 1990, but the 1998 tsunami wiped out most of the population (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sso. Alternate Names: Sinama, Sinano, Sisano.

**1916:** [IUW] *Sissano; movements of migration within and through Melanesia*, by William Churchill. Washington, The Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1916. 3 p. l., 181 p. fold. front. maps (part fold.) diagrs. 26 cm. Library binding incorporating original tan front wrapper, lettered and decorated in black. Carnegie Institution of Washington publication no. 244. "In this monograph we are to subject to intimate examination the discovery record of one new-found language ... Sissano."--p. 3. Bibliography: p. 7. Contents: Sources of Melanesian material. The Sissano community. Sissano words, including 120 word Sissano-English vocabulary, pp. 19-20; Melanesian annotations on the vocabulary. Indonesian annotations on the vocabulary. Geography of the migrations.

[**SITI**] Sitti (Sitigo) is a Gurunsi (Gur) language of Ghana. It has been mistaken for a dialect of Vagla (Wiki).

Not listed in Ethnologue.

**1921:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**SLAVEY, SOUTH**] South Slavey (ᑭᑦᑲᑦᑲᑦ Dene-thah, Dené Dháh or Dene Zhatié) is spoken by the Slavey (South Slavey) people, which were also known as Dehghaot'ine, Deh Cho, Etchareottine - "People Dwelling in the Shelter", in the region of Great Slave Lake, upper Mackenzie River (Deh Cho - "Big River") and its drainage, in the District of Mackenzie, northeast Alberta, northwest British Columbia. Speakers: 2,310 (2006 Statistics Canada). Some communities are bilingual, with the children learning Slavey at home and English when they enter school. Still other communities are monolingual in Slavey. Alternate names: Slavi, Slave, Dené, Mackenzian (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xsl. Alternate Names: Acha'otinne, Deh Gáh Ghotie Zhatie, Dene, Dené, Dene Tha', Denetha, Mackenzian, "Slave" (pej.), "Slavi" (pej.).

**1869?:** [LILLYbm] [cover title] *Slave Indians, Tenne*, [attributed to Robert Kennicott, 1835-1866]. [S.l.: s.n., n.d. [1869?]]. Original tan wrappers. ff 1-7. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Tenne [South Slavey] vocabulary, beginning with front wrapper, continuing through f. 7.

"Slave Indians of Liard River, through Fort Liard. They call themselves A-che-tó-e-tin'-ne, as distinguished from the other Tenne. 'A-ché-tó-e-tin'-ni' is 'People of the low lands.' or 'People living out of the wind.'-Kennicott".

[**SNOHOMISH**] Snohomish (Sdoh-doh-hohbsh) ([is spoken] around the Puget Sound area of Washington, north of Seattle) (Wiki). Wiki lists Snohomish as a dialect of Lushootseed. Ethnologue considers Snohomish a separate language.

Ethnologue: sno.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**SOGDIAN**] The Sogdian language (Sogdian swγdy'w) was an Eastern Iranian language spoken in the Central Asian region of Sogdia, located in modern-day Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan (capital: Samarkand; other chief cities: Panjakent, Fergana, Khujand and

Bukhara), as well as some Sogdian immigrant communities in ancient China. Sogdian is one of the most important Middle Iranian languages, along with Bactrian, Khotanese Saka, Middle Persian and Parthian. It possesses a large literary corpus. The Sogdian language is usually assigned to a Northeastern group of the Iranian languages, although this is a Sprachbund rather than a genetic group. No direct evidence of an earlier version of the language ("Old Sogdian") has been found, although mention of the area in the Old Persian inscriptions means that a separate and recognisable Sogdia existed at least since the Achaemenid Empire (559-323 BCE). The modern Eastern Iranian language Yaghnobi is the descendant of a dialect of Sogdian spoken around the 8th century in Ustrashana, a region to the south of Sogdia (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list Sogdian.

**1990:** [IUW] *Documents turco-sogdiens du IXe-Xe siècle de Touen-houang*, by par Nicholas Sims-Williams et James Hamilton. London: Published on behalf of Corpus Inscriptionum Iranicarum by School of Oriental and African Studies, 1990. 94 p. 47 p. of plates: ill.; 28 cm. Series: .Corpus inscriptionum Iranicarum pt. 2, v. 3, no. 3. Inscriptions of the Seleucid and Parthian periods and of Eastern Iran and Central Asia; v. 3, no. 3 Notes: Includes Sogdian-French glossary. Includes bibliographical references and index.

[**SOMALI**] Somali /sə'mɑ:li, sou-/ (Af-Soomaali [æf sɑ:mɑ:li]) is an Afroasiatic language belonging to the Cushitic branch. It is spoken as a mother tongue by Somalis in Greater Somalia and the Somali diaspora. Somali is an official language of Somalia, a national language in Djibouti, and a working language in the Somali Region of Ethiopia. .... Somali is the second most widely spoken Cushitic language after Oromo. As of 2006, there were approximately 16.6 million speakers of Somali, of which around 8.3 million resided in Somalia. The language is spoken by an estimated 95% of the country's inhabitants, and also by a majority of the population in Djibouti. Following the start of the Somali Civil War in the early 1990s, the Somali-speaking diaspora increased in size, with newer Somali speech communities forming in parts of the Middle East, North America and Europe. Constitutionally, Somali and Arabic are the two official languages of Somalia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: som. Alternate Names: Af-Maxaad Tiri, Af-Soomaali, Common Somali, Soomaaliga, Standard Somali.

**1897:** [LILLYbm] *Somali-English and English-Somali Dictionary*, by Evangeliste de Larajasse. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1897. Original dark brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. 303 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 356. Hendrix 1417. This copy from the library of Carleton T. Hodge, a gift from John M. Echols, with his signature. Echols was author, among other works, of *An Indonesian-English Dictionary* (Cornell University Press, 1961). First English dictionary of Somali.

"The few books in the Somali language being insufficient for anyone wishing to learn it, we, in order to have a basis for a further and thorough study of it, have committed to print this Somali-English and English-Somali Dictionary, although it is not yet perfect and complete."

**1903:** [LILLY] *Notes on the Somali language: with examples of phrases and conversational sentences*, by J[ohn] W[illiam] C[arnegie] Kirk [1878- ]. London; New York: Henry Frowde, 1903. xii, 83 p.; 15 cm. In original linen fold-over cover, lettered

in gold, all edges gilt. First edition. Hendrix 2178. Includes various short vocabularies by parts of speech.

**1964:** [LILLYbm] *Somali-English dictionary*, by R[oy] C[live] Abraham. London: University of London Press, 1964. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in green. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xviii, 1-332. First edition. Hendrix 1407 (listing first edition as 1962). Although the copyright is given as 1962, The Somali Republic, there is no evidence that an edition was printed in 1962; indeed the Preface, p. 8, makes clear how unlikely it is that the 1962 date represents an edition. Includes Somali-English, pp. x-332.

"The present burdensome cost of printing—at least five pounds per page for setting up by monotype—has necessitated my typing the whole work for production by photo-offset, a gigantic task on top of the enormous task of compiling the dictionary. If in a few places the print is defective, I must crave the indulgence of the user for an author seventy years of age and suffering from heart trouble" (Preface).

Second impression **1966:** [LILLYbm] *Somali-English Dictionary*, by R. C. Abraham. University of London Press, 1966. Hardbound in d.j. Second impression. Hendrix 1407 (listing first edition as 1962).

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Petit Lexique Somali-Français*, by Christophe Philibert. Paris: Librairie C. Klincksieck, 1976. Original red wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *1-6* 7-57 58-60. First edition. Hendrix 1423. With the ownership signature of John B. Avery. This is the first true French Somali dictionary. The only previous separately published French language vocabulary appeared in 1897 by L. Henry: *Essai de vocabularie pratique français-issa (somalies) avec prononciation figurée*.

"Somali is the official national language of the Democratic Republic of Somalia. Up to 1972, it was only a spoken language, no alphabet having been adopted for writing it at that date. The Latin alphabet was chosen in preference to the Arab alphabet by the Somalian authorities. The Latin alphabet has thus been retained in editing this lexicon" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1984a:** [LILLYbm] *The Modernisation of Somali Vocabulary, with Particular Reference to the Period from 1972 to the Present*, by John Charles Caney. Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag, 1984. Original blue and black wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. [2] *1-5* 6-389 390. First edition. Series: Hamburger Philologische Studien 50. Includes Somali-English vocabulary lists arranged thematically, pp. 45-308, with a Somali word index, pp. 344-389, and an extensive bibliography, pp. 327-342. "Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the University of London 1981."

"The aim of this thesis is to examine the lexical modernisation of the Somali language.... Although some vocabulary expansion took place on a limited and informal scale with the introduction in 1943 of radio broadcasts in the Somali language, it was not until 1972 that an official orthography was established—prior to which date no generally accepted written form had existed—and a co-ordinated government programme of vocabulary expansion initiated. It is this new Somali vocabulary which forms the basis of the present study" (Abstract).

**1984b:** [IUW] *A Somali newspaper reader* / Abdullahi A. Issa and John D. Murphy. 1st ed. Kensington, Md.: Dunwoody Press, 1984. iii, 186 p.; 24 cm. + 4 sound cassettes (1 7/8 ips). First edition. Original black imitation leather paper over boards, lettered in gold. Somali-English, pp. 137-186.

"The purpose of the present Reader is to provide the intermediate student of Somali with an abundance of current newspaper selections together with sufficient grammatical and lexical aids to make their comprehension possible" (Preface).

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *Somali-English Dictionary*, by Virginia Luling. Wheaton, Maryland: Dunwoody Press, 1987. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 606 pp. First edition.

"The purpose of this preliminary edition of the Somali-English Dictionary is to provide students of Somali with English definitions of the basic word stock of Standard Somali...The Somali language is still in a process of standardization. There are several dialects, with those of the central districts of southern Somalia being especially divergent from what is becoming 'Standard Somali'...This Dictionary contains approximately 18,500 entries. The primary source for these was *Qaamuuska Af-Soomaaliga* (A Dictionary of the Somali Language) by Yaasiin C. Keenadiid, Mogadisho, 1976."

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *English-Somali Somali-English Dictionary. Ingirisi Soomaali Qaamuus Soomaali Ingirisi*, compiled by Mohamud Korshel. New Delhi: Star Publications, 1994. Original blue imitation cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. two shades of blue, black, and white, lettered in black and white. 446 pp. First edition.

"In the recent times, many people from Somalia have settled in Europe and the America, due to which this language has gained extra-ordinary prominence in these advanced countries... However, this is a fact that there are very few dictionaries available in the market today... One of the dictionaries was produced in early seventies, but that was not complete in many respects. We feel pleasure to present this ... dictionary which has been compiled by a group of Somalian teachers in India."

[**SONGHAI LANGUAGES**] The Songhay or Songhai languages (pronounced [soŋaj], or [soŋoj]) are a group of closely related languages/dialects centered on the middle stretches of the Niger River in the west African countries of Mali, Niger, Benin, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria. In particular, they are spoken in the cities of Timbuktu and Gao. They have been widely used as a lingua franca in that region ever since the era of the Songhai Empire. In Mali, the government has officially adopted the dialect of Gao (east of Timbuktu) as the dialect to be used as a medium of primary education. As regards interintelligibility of Songhay languages, the dialect of Koyraboro Senni spoken in Gao is unintelligible to speakers of the Zarma dialect of Niger, according to the Ethnologue. For linguists, a major point of interest in the Songhay languages has been the difficulty of determining their genetic affiliation; they are commonly taken to be Nilo-Saharan, as defined by Greenberg in 1963, but this classification remains controversial. Linguist Gerrit Dimmendaal (2008) believes that for now it is best considered an independent language family. The name Songhay is historically neither an ethnic nor a linguistic designation, but a name for the ruling caste of the Songhai Empire. Under the influence of French language usage, speakers in Mali have increasingly been adopting it as an ethnic self-designation; however, other Songhay-speaking groups identify themselves with other ethnic terms, such as Zarma (Djerma) or Isawaghen. Songhay is currently written in the Latin script (Wiki).

Ethnologue includes nine languages in the Songhai family.

**1897:** [LILLYbm] *Manuel de la langue soŋgay parlée de Tombouctou à Say dans la boucle du Niger*, by [Augustin] Hacquard [1860-1901] & [Auguste] Dupuis[-

Yakouba] [b. 1865]. Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 1897. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] I II-IV, I 2-253 254-256. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1435. Includes French-Songhai, pp. 101-183, and Songhai-French, pp. 190-253. The authors were missionaries in Timbuktu.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique Songhoy*, by Sididié Oumar Traoré. [Bamako]: Institut des Sciences Humaines du Mali, 1976. Original gray wrappers lettered and decorated in black, with red tape spine. Pp. [2] I 2-91 92. First edition. Sankoré Special No. 7. At head of title page: Institut des Sciences Humaines du Mali. Institut National d'Alphabétisation Fonctionnelle et de Linguistique Appliquée.

"This lexicon was profoundly inspired by the work of M. Dupuis Yacouba [1917, not in Zaunmüller] [which, however, was marked by the presence of] a large number of words of Arabic origin, since M. Dupuis wrote it in the region of Timbuktu, influenced by two centuries of Moroccan colonization, which had injected a large number of Arabic words into the local language, and also by the presence of numerous words from Bambara and Soninke... due to Timbuktu's position as a market between South and North... [The present] lexicon, although incomplete and imperfect, constitutes the most thorough document of what we know about this language today, and it will be a very precious aid to those who are concerned with the study of Songhai" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1982:** see under **ZARMA**.

[**SONGE**] Songe, also known as Songye, Kisonge, Lusonge, Yembe, and Northeast Luba, is a Bantu language spoken in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Ethnologue notes that Songe is "related" to Mbagani, which they do not include in their database. Maho (2009) labels as "Mbagani (Binji)" one of the two geographic areas Ethnologue assigns to Songe, but says that it is closer to Lwalu; he says that it is a different language, Binji, that is close to Songe (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sop. Alternate Names: Kalebwe, Kisonge, Kisongi, Kisongye, Luba-Songi, Lusonge, Northeast Luba, Songye, Yembe.

**1894:** see **1894a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**ca. 1900:** see **ca. 1900a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1924?:** [IUW] *La langue kisonge: grammaire, vocabulaire, proverbes / par A. Samain*. Bruxelles: Goemaere, [1924?] Hexdrix 1429.152 p.; 26 cm. Bibliothèque Congo; 14.

[**SONGO**] Ethnologue lists Songo as a language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Wiki redirects Songo/Tsong/Nsong to the language Yansi, listing Songo as one of six varieties (Guthrie B.85.3).

Ethnologue: soo. Alternate Names: Itsong, Kisongo, Nsong, Ntsuo, Tsong.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**SONINKE**] The Soninke language (Soninke: Sooninkanxanne) is a Mande language spoken by the Soninke people of West Africa. The language has an estimated 1,096,795 speakers, primarily located in Mali, and also (in order of numerical importance of the communities) in Senegal, Ivory Coast, The Gambia, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea and Ghana. It enjoys the status of a national language in Mali, Senegal, The Gambia and

Mauritania. Linguistically, its nearest relatives is the Bozo language, which is centered on the Inner Niger Delta. It is possible that the language of the Imraguen people and the Nemadi dialect are dialects of Soninke (Wiki).

Ethnologue: snk. Alternate Names: Aswanek, Aswanik, Azer, Ceddo, Cheddo, Gangara, Genger, Kwara, Maraka, Marka, Markaajo, Markakan, Sarakole, Sarakolle, Sarakule, Sarakulle, Sarangkole, Sarangkolle, Saraxuli, Sebbe, Serahule, Serecole, Sooninke, Wakkore, Wankara. Autonym: Sooninkanxanne.

**1971:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**SONINKE**] The Soninke language (Soninke: Sooninkanxanne) is a Mande language spoken by the Soninke people of West Africa. The language has an estimated 1,096,795 speakers, primarily located in Mali, and also (in order of numerical importance of the communities) in Senegal, Ivory Coast, The Gambia, Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea and Ghana. It enjoys the status of a national language in Mali, Senegal, The Gambia and Mauritania. The language is relatively homogeneous, with only slight phonological, lexical, and grammatical variations. Linguistically, its nearest relatives is the Bozo language, which is centered on the Inner Niger Delta. It is possible that the language of the Imraguen people and the Nemadi dialect are dialects of Soninke. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: snk. Alternate Names: Aswanek, Aswanik, Azer, Ceddo, Cheddo, Gangara, Genger, Kwara, Maraka, Marka, Markaajo, Markakan, Sarakole, Sarakolle, Sarakule, Sarakulle, Sarangkole, Sarangkolle, Saraxuli, Sebbe, Serahule, Serecole, Sooninke, Wakkore, Wankara. Autonym: Sooninkanxanne.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**

[**SONSOROLESE**] The Sonsorolese language is a Micronesian language... mostly spoken in a small area called Palau, which is located in the Pacific Ocean near Micronesia. Sonsorolese is also spoken in Sonsorol, Pulo Anna, and the Merir Islands (ethnologue.com). The language is one of the two indigenous languages spoken in the area and is actually the most spoken in the area, especially in Palau (sonsol.com). There are about 360 speakers spread out within 60 islands (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sov. Alternate Names: Sonsorol.

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of Sonsorol-Tobi*, by A[rthur] Capell. Sydney: University of Sydney, 1969. Original light blue linen spine and powder blue paper wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [6] 1-224. Second edition. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, No. 12. Includes Sonsorol-English, pp. 107-182, and an English-Sonsorol index, pp. 183-224.

"This monograph was originally prepared in 1948 as the outcome of the author's participation in the Coordinated Investigation of Micronesian Anthropology (CIMA). The report in its original form was duplicated in 50 copies and distributed to the libraries and institutions all over the world that received the series of CIMA reports... The present Sonsorol-Tobi Grammar and Vocabulary were issued as CIMA Report No. 30. The Report has been out of print since its original issue in 1951, and it seemed to the author that its preservation in some more permanent form was desirable... No alterations have been undertaken, because informant study is not possible from Sydney and the author is not able to revisit Micronesia" (Foreword). "Sonsorol' is one of four dialects spoken on the four small islands commonly grouped as the Sonsorol Group, situated to the south-

west of the Palau Islands, in the south-western corner of Micronesia... The four islands are closely related, and bear a fairly close resemblance in language also to Ulithi, and rather less to Truk and the Central Carolines. The language of all these groups forms together one subgroup of the Micronesian languages. The four islands are...Sonsorol...Pul...Merir...Tobi... The populations are small, and apparently are still on the wane...The only work on these islands hitherto published is *Ergebnisse der Südsee Expedition, 1908-1910*, ed. by G. Thilenius and Anneliese Eilers ...Considerable bodies of vocabulary ...are given in these volumes...but there is no formal linguistic study... [In the present study] information was collected largely through the medium of Japanese, which the Sonsorol people at Koror speak fluently. Much use also was made of their knowledge of the Palau language [utilizing Bishop Walleser's *Palau Wörterbuch* of 1913]... Sonsorol has been a Roman Catholic Mission area for a considerable number of years, and the only published work in the language is a Catechism" (Introduction).

[**SORA**] Sora, or Savara (also Saora, Saonras, Shabari, Sabar, Saura, Sawaria, Swara, Sabara), is a Munda language of India, spoken by some 288,000 native speakers (1997) in South Odisha in eastern India. Sora is written in the Latin and Telugu scripts, as well as the Sorang Sompeng script devised for the language in 1936. Many Sora people have the family name or surname Savara. A supposed Dravidian language with the same name is evidently spurious. Juray is considered by some to be a dialect of Sora (Wiki).

Ethnologue: srb. Alternate Names: Sabar, Sabara, Saonras, Saora, Saura, Savara, Sawaria, Shabari, Soura, Swara.

**1933:** [LILLYbm] *English-Sora Dictionary*, compiled by G[idugu] V[enkata] Ramamutri. Madras: Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, 1933. Later plain quarter-maroon leather and black paper over boards. 258 pp. + 2 pp. ads. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller.

"This is the first attempt ever made to express in Sora the meanings of the words in the English dictionary. Neither English nor Sora is my mother tongue...but all that I know of Sora has been learnt directly from the persons speaking it...The dialect I have studied is that which is current among the rudest tribes living in the inaccessible hills in the western part of the Parlakimedi Agency...[quote from letter about Ramamurtri]: 'He has for years been spending his own small means and all his spare time toward assisting these people; and he had almost ruined his health over it. His knowledge of the language is probably unique and should not be lost...'. This is rather a vocabulary than a dictionary: about eleven thousand words and phrases have been selected for my purpose from an ordinary English dictionary."

**1938:** [LILLYbm] *Sora-English Dictionary*, by G[idugu] V[enkata] Ramamutri. Madras: Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press, 1938. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. 318 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller.

"The Government of Madras sanctioned in 1927 the publication of the English-Sora and the Sora-English Dictionaries and approved of my proposal to use the phonetic symbols to represent the sounds of the Sora language...It took me nearly two years to prepare the English-Sora Dictionary, which was printed and published in 1933. ...I have carefully selected the words that deserve a place in the dictionary...but it is certainly not a complete record of the words in the Sora language... 'One missionary reports that he waited so long to hear the word for "thanks" that he considered it did not exist but it came

out at last, under stress of circumstances.'... Sora is an uncultivated language, and has no recognized standard. It varies considerably not only between villages but also between individuals." This is the first Sora-English dictionary.

[**SORI-HARENGAN**] The Sori-Harengan language is a West Manus language spoken by approximately 570 people on the Sori and Harengan Islands, northwest off the coast of Manus Island, and on the northwestern coast Manus Island, Papua New Guinea. It has SVO word order (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sbh.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**SOTHO, NORTHERN**] Northern Sotho (Sesotho sa Leboa, also known by the name of its standardised dialect Sepedi or Pedi) is a Bantu language spoken primarily in South Africa, where it is one of the 11 official languages. According to the 2011 census it was the first language of 4,618,576 people in South Africa, principally in the provinces of Limpopo, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. Urban varieties of Northern Sotho, such as Pretoria Sotho (actually a derivative of Tswana), have acquired clicks in an ongoing process of such sounds spreading from Nguni languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nso. Alternate Names: Pedi, Sepedi, Sesotho sa Leboa, Transvaal Sotho.

**1920:** [LILLY] *A handbook of the Pedi-Transvaal Suto language; practical grammar with exercises, phrases, dialogues and vocabularies*, by G Beyer. 99 p. Morija: Sesuto Book Depot, 1920. Original brown cloth, lettered in black. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Not in Hendrix. This copy with the ownership signature of Edward J. Pulsford (1878-1952) dated August 1924, author among other tracts of *Rationalists should be Christians*, London: New Church Missionary and Tract Society, 1938.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Noord-Sotho. Northern-Sotho. Terminologie en spelreëls No. 2. Terminology and Orthography No. 2.* The Department of Bantu Education. Pretoria: Staatsdrukker; The Government Printer, 1962. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1 2-164. Second edition. Includes tri-lingual English-Afrikaans-Northern Sotho dictionary, pp. 36-164.

**1969:** [IUW] *Klein Noord-Sotho Woordeboek. N.-Sotho-Afrikaans-English; Afrikaans-N. Sotho; English [by] D. Ziervogel [and] P.C. Mokgokong.* Pretoria, J.L. Van Schaik, 1969. 272 p. Second edition.

Third edition **1979 (1981):** [IUW] *Klein Noord-Sotho woordeboek: N.-Sotho-Afrikaans-English, Aprikaans [sic]--N.-Sotho, English-N.-Sotho*, by D. Ziervogel, P.C. Mokgokong. Pretoria: J.L. Van Schaik, 1979 (1981 printing). xviii, 298 p.; 15 cm. Third edition.

**1975:** [IUW] *Groot Noord-Sotho-woordeboek: Noord-Sotho Afrikaans/Engels-Comprehensive Northern Sotho dictionary: Northern Sotho Afrikaans/English*, compiled by D. Ziervogel, P. C. Mokgokong. Pretoria: J. L. van Schaik, 1975. 128, 1536 p.; 24 cm.

Second, improved edition **1985:** [IUW] *Groot Noord-Sotho-woordeboek: Noord-Sotho, Afrikaans/Engels / saamgestel deur D. Ziervogel, P.C. Mokgokong = Comprehensive Northern Sotho dictionary: Northern Sotho,*

*Afrikaans/English*, compiled by D. Ziervogel, P.C. Mokgokong. Pretoria: J.L. Van Schaik, 1985. 1536 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Second, improved edition.

**1977:** [IUW] *Pukuntšu = Woordeboek: Noord-Sotho--Afrikaans, Afrikaans--Noord-Sotho*, by T. J. Kriel. Pretoria: J. L. van Schaik, 1977. 473 p.; 22 cm. Second, revised and enlarged edition.

**1981?:** [IUW] *N Sotho woordeboek = N Sotho dictionary*. Goodwood: Oudiovista-Produksies: Verspreiding, Nasboek, [1981?] 77 p.; 26 cm. Afrikaans, English, and Northern Sotho.

**1991:** [IUW] *The concise trilingual pocket dictionary: English, Northern Sotho, Afrikaans = Die kort drietalige sakwoordeboek: Afrikaans, Noord-Sotho, English*, by G.M. Grobler. Johannesburg: Ad Donker Publisher, 1991. 111, 107 p.; 18 cm.

**1992:** [IUW] *Sediba: practical list of words and expressions in Northern Sotho: Northern Sotho-Afrikaans-English, English-Northern Sotho = Sediba: praktiese lys van woorde en uitdrukkings in Noord-Sotho: Noord-Sotho-Afrikaans-Engels-Afrikaans-Noord-Sotho*, by D.P. Lombard, R. Barnard, G.M.M. Grobler. Pretoria: Via Afrika, [1992]. 167 p.; 22 cm. First edition.

**[SOtho, Southern]** The Sotho language, Sesotho (/ˈsuːtuː/, also known as Southern Sotho, or Southern Sesotho) is a Southern Bantu language of the Sotho-Tswana (S.30) group, spoken primarily in South Africa, where it is one of the 11 official languages, and in Lesotho, where it is the national language. Like all Bantu languages, Sesotho is an agglutinative language, which uses numerous affixes and derivational and inflexional rules to build complete words (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sot. Alternate Names: Sesotho, Sisutho, Souto, Suthu, Suto.

**1876:** [LILLY] *Versuch einer Grammatik des Sotho*, by Karl Endemann. Berlin: Wilhelm Hertz, 1876. 4 p. l., 201 p., 1 l. 23 cm. Contemporary brown pebbled cloth, lettered in gold on spine. This copy stamped in red ink: "Editorial Library, B.F. B.S. [British and Foreign Bible Society], 146 Queen Victoria Str., Londond, E.C." and with the ownership signature "A. Werner" on the front free endpaper and the title page, as well as the pencilled note "Purchased from Dr. Werner's Estate, Aug. 1935." With annotations scattered throughout in ink and pencil, and a loosely-inserted review by "Miss Werner" of Carl Meinhof's *Study of African Languages* in a Capetown newspaper. Alice Werner (1859-1935) was one of the original members of the London School of Oriental Studies, which she joined in 1917. She also taught at Oxford, Cambridge and the University of London. Her publications include *The Language Families of Africa* (1915), *Introductory Sketch of the Bantu Languages* (1919) and *Structure and Relationship of African Languages* (1930).

**1876:** [LILLY] *Sesuto-English vocabulary. Mantsue a Sesotho le tlalasetso ea 'ona ka sEnglish*. [Moriya]: Khatiso ea Moria, 1876. Pp. 1-3 4-158. 17.7 x 12.2 cm. In contemporary (possibly original) unprinted black cloth. First edition. A copy at the NYPL is "a gift of Wilberforce Eames," giving F. H. Kruger as author). Hendrix 1457 (listing A. Mabile as author).

Second copy: LILLY, untrimmed, pp. 1-3 4-158. 19 x 13 cm. Later brown quarter-cloth and gray paper over boards, lettered in gold. This copy with the blind stamp of the Munger Africana Library. It is interleaved throughout, with copious manuscript additions and revisions in ink in a contemporary hand, most likely that of Adolphe

Mabille. These additions clearly served as a basis for the 1893 second edition.. A third edition with the same title, also published in Morija in 1904, has 258 pages. This is the first dictionary of the language.

Second, enlarged edition **1893**: [LILLYbm] *Se-Suto-English and English-Se-Suto vocabulary. Mantsue a se-Sotho le se-English le hlaloso ea 'ona, with an elementary sketch of se-Suto grammar by E. Jacottet*, by A[dolphe] Mabille [1836-1894]. Morija: Khatiso, 1893. Original orange-brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. [2] *i-vii* iiiiv [viii], <sup>2</sup>*i-iii* iv 5-487 488. Second edition. Hendrix 1458. This copy with YMCA World Alliance library stamps on title page and first leaf and stamp of Bibliothèque des Missions, Genève.

"Although this book is in its second edition, it is still incomplete. We have added about a thousand words, but we suppose there are still some two or three thousand omitted. We are afraid that, as civilization advances and old customs fade, many words will go out of use and be forgotten and lost, which would be a great pity. We shall be glad to get any word which we have forgotten sent to us, so that, when a third edition becomes necessary, it may be worthy of the name of Dictionary" (Preface).

Fifth edition **1924**: [LILLYbm] *Sesuto-English Dictionary*, compiled by A. Mabille & H. Dieterlen. Morija: Sesuto Book Depot, 1924. Tan cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 535 pp. Fifth edition, with an introduction dated 1917. This edition not noted in Hendrix. The first edition was issued in 1876. Today Sesuto is referred to as Southern Sotho, to distinguish it from Northern or Transvaal Sotho.

New, revised and enlarged, re-titled edition **1950**: [LILLY bm] *Southern Sotho-English Dictionary*, by A. Mabille & H. Dieterlen, reclassified, revised and enlarged by R. A. Paroz. Morija, Basutoland: Morija Sesuto Book Depot, 1950. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in brown. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xvi, *I* 2-445 [2]. First revised and enlarged edition, published under this title for the first time in order to distinguish the earlier "Sesuto" from Northern or Transvaal Sotho. Zaubmüller, col. 357. Hendrix 1451 (listing only 1961 edition). This copy with the ownership signature of the noted Australian linguist A[rthur] Capell, dated 28.10.57. Capell is the author, among many others, of *The New Fijian Dictionary* (1941), *The Changing Status of Melasian Pidgin* (1969), *A Survey of New Guinea Languages* (1969), *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of Sonsorol-Tobi* (1969), and the *Futuna-Aniwa Dictionary* (1984).

First printing of the 1950 edition in the new orthography **1961**: *Southern Sotho-English Dictionary*, by A. Mabille & H. Dieterlen, reclassified, revised and enlarged by R. A. Paroz. Morija, Basutoland: Morija Sesuto Book Depot, 1961. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. 598 pp. First printing of the revised and enlarged edition in the new (1959) Republic of South Africa orthography. Hendrix 1451.

**1883**: [LILLYbm] *Steps to learn the Sesuto language comprising an elementary grammar, graduated exercises, and a short vocabulary, Second Edition*, [by F. Hermann Kruger]. Morija, Basutoland: A. Mabille, 1883. Later gray quarter-linen and gray paper

over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] *I-III IV-VII VIII, 1 2-98*. Second edition. First edition was 1878, according to the preface, which is signed F. Hermann Kruger and dated 1883. English-Sotho vocabulary, pp. 93-98.

"The 230 words of the vocabulary...are some of the principal bones with which it is indispensable that the learner should become thoroughly acquainted. Sinews and muscles to move the figure must be acquired by constant oral practice and intercourse with the natives" (Preface [to the second edition]).

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *A Practical Method to learn Sesuto with exercises and a short vocabulary*, by Eduoard Jaccotet. Morija: Sesuto Book Depot, 1906. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *I-V VI-XII, 1 2-225 226*. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Not in Hendrix. Duplicate from the LOC with their ink stamp. Includes Sesuto-English vocabulary, pp. 198-225. This copy with pencil ownership signature of A.T. Ward, author of a historical study of Kingsgate Chapel, published in London in 1912. Jaccotet had already provided "an elementary sketch of seSotho grammar" for Adolphe Mabilie's *SeSuto-English and English-SeSuto Vocabulary* of 1893 (see above).

"The wish has often been expressed that a practical Sesuto Grammar should be written for the benefit of the numerous Europeans who wish to learn the language. It is this want which the writer endeavours to supply in this little treatise" (Preface).

**1932:** [LILLYbm] *English-Sesuto vocabulary*, by A. Casalis. Morija: Sesuto Book Depot, 1932. 6<sup>th</sup> Edition. Original gray cloth, lettered and decorated in black. 204 pp. 17.8 cm. Cf Hendrix 1447 (this edition not noted). First edition was c. 1905 (second edition in that year, preface reprinted in this 6<sup>th</sup> edition).

Seventh edition **1937:** [LILLYbm] *English-Sesuto vocabulary*, by A. Casalis. Morija: Sesuto Book Depot, 1937. "7th Edition" on title page.. Original gray cloth, lettered and decorated in black. 204 pp. 17.8 cm. Cf Hendrix 1447 (this edition not noted). This copy from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamps.

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *Everyday Sesotho Grammar*, by M. R. L. Sharpe. Morija: Morija Sesuto Book Depot, 1952. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i ii-vi, 1-158*. First edition. Includes Sotho-English classified vocabularies, pp. 113-129, Sotho-English, pp. 133-141, English-Sotho, pp. 145-156.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Suid-Sotho / Southern Sotho. Terminologie en Spelreëls No. 2. Terminology [sic] and Spelling No. 2*. Department of Bantu Education. Pretoria: Staatsdrukker; The Government Printer, 1962. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *1 2-164*. Second edition. Date of first edition unknown. Includes tri-lingual dictionary, English-Afrikaans-Southern Sotho, pp. 36-164. A third edition of 226 pp. was published in 1972. "The terms included in the lists are intended in the first place for use in the primary classes and the majority have been taken from the syllabuses concerned. Further, the list is supplemented with terms taken from the school handbooks and also terms which teachers would normally be expected to know and to use, though not necessarily to teach to their pupils.... [This is an extensive vocabulary which excludes] words in common usage which can be found in the dictionaries.... Some words...have...been included because a comprehensive dictionary does not, as yet, exist" (Preface).

**197-?:** [IUW] *Bukantswe ya maleme-pedi, Sesotho-Seafrikanse = Tweetalige woordeboek, Afrikaans-Suid-Sotho*, by J. A. Du Plessis, J. G. Gildenhuys, J. J. Moilola. Kaapstad: Via Afrika, [197-?] 269 p.; 22 cm. First edition.

**1978:** [IUW] *Skoolwoordeboek, Suid-Sotho-Afrikaans, Afrikaans-Suid-Sotho*, compiled by C. R. Kok en L. C. Botha. Kaapstad: Juta, 1978. 226 p.; 21 cm.

**1981?:** [IUW] *S Sotho woordeboek = S Sotho dictionary*, compiled by P-D. Beuchat en D.F. Gowlett]. Goodwood: Oudiovista-Produksies: Verspreiding, Nasboek, [1981?]. 100 p.; 26 cm. Afrikaans, English, and Southern Sotho.

**1991:** [IUW] *The concise trilingual pocket dictionary: English, Southern Sotho, Afrikaans = Die kort drietalige sakwoordeboek: Afrikaans, Suid-Sotho, English*, by R.H. Moeketsi. Johannesburg: Ad Donker Publisher, 1991. 122, 123 p.; 18 cm.

[**SOUTHERN LUSHOOTSEED**] Wiki treats Southern Lushootseed as a dialect group of Lushootseed. Ethnologue considers it a separate language.

Ethnologue: slh. Alternate Names: Southern Puget Sound Salish.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

[**SOWANDA**] Sowanda is a Papuan language of Sandaun Province, Papua New Guinea, with a couple hundred speakers in Indonesian Papua. There are two divergent varieties, Waina and Punda-Umeda, which may be distinct languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sow. Alternate Names: Waina, Wanja, Wanya, Wina.

**1985:** see under **IMOGEN**.

[**SPOKANE**] Wiki includes Spokane under the heading Salish-Spokane-Kalispel. Ethnologue considers Spokane a separate language.

Ethnologue: spo. Alternate Names: Spokane.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 7 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1989:** IUW] *Spokane dictionary*, by Barry F. Carlson. Missoula, Mont.: University of Montana, [1989], c1986. Description: vii, 306 p.; 22 cm. Other contributors: Carlson, Barry F. Other contributors: Flett, Pauline. Other contributors: Sherwood, Margaret. Series: University of Montana occasional papers in linguistics; no. 6, 1989 Uniform series: Occasional papers in linguistics (Missoula, Mont.); no. 6. Notes: Bibliography: p. vi.

[**SQUAMISH**] Squamish /'skwɔ:mɪʃ/[3] (Squamish Sk̓w̓x̓w̓ú7mesh sníchim [sqʷχʷoʔməʃ snetʃim], sníchim meaning "language") is a Coast Salish language spoken by the Squamish people of southwestern British Columbia, Canada, centred on their reserve communities in Squamish, North Vancouver, and West Vancouver. An archaic historical rendering of the native "Sk̓w̓x̓w̓ú7mesh" is "Sko-ko-mish" but this should not be confused with the name of the Skokomish people of Washington state. Squamish is most closely related to the Sechelt, Halkomelem, and Nooksack languages. Because the /ʔ/ (glottal stop) character glyph is not found on typewriters and did not exist in most fonts until the widespread adoption of Unicode, the Squamish orthography still conventionally represents the glottal stop with the number symbol "7"; of course, the same character glyph is also used as a digit to represent the number seven (Wiki).

Ethnologue: squ. Alternate Names: Skwxwú7mesh sníchim, Skwxwu'mesh snichim.

**1967-1969:** [IWU] *The Squamish language. Grammar, texts, dictionary*, by Aert Hendrik Kuipers. The Hague: Mouton, 1967-69. 2 v. 26 cm. Series: Janua linguarum. Series practica; 73.

[SRANAN] Sranan (also Sranan Tongo or Sranantongo "Surinamese tongue", Surinaams, Surinamese, Suriname Creole, Taki Taki) is a creole language spoken as a lingua franca by approximately 500,000 people in Suriname. Since the language is shared between the Dutch, Javanese, Hindustani, and Chinese-speaking communities, most Surinamese speak it as a lingua franca among both the Surinamese in Suriname, a former Dutch colony, and the immigrants of Surinamese origin in the Netherlands (Wiki).

Ethnologue: srn. Alternate Names: Sranan Tongo, Surinaams, Suriname Creole English, Surinamese, Taki-Taki.

**1844:** [LILLY] *Proeve eener handleiding, om het Neger-Engelsch, zoo als hetzelve over het algemeen binnen de kolonie Suriname gesproken wordt, gedurende de reis derwaarts te leeren verstaan en spreken; onmisbaar voor elken Nederlander, die zich met der woon aldaar denkt te vestigen, en zamengesteld ten dienste van jonge zeevarenden, kolonisten en van het Zendelingshuis te Rotterdam*, by A. Helmig van der Vegt. Amsterdam: P.N. van Kampen, 1844. 56 p. 19 cm. 20<sup>th</sup> century brown cloth and marbled boards, with label on spine lettered in gold, with original printed back wrapper preserved. Reinecke. Voorhoeve & Donicie 156 ("Concise manual in irregular spelling but dependable vocabulary"). First edition. Includes brief Dutch-Sranan vocabulary lists throughout.

**1846:** [LILLY] "Woordenboek der Neger-engelsche Taal, door Mr. H. C. Focke" [a manuscript copy in two vols, covering letters A-N (partial), made by W. Boekhoudt in 1846.] Contemporary patterned wrappers. Focke's dictionary was not published until 1855 (cf. Reinecke 80.135 and Voorhoeve & Donicie 99), so this was no doubt a copy from Focke's manuscript. See Voorhoeve & Donicie 91 for full description of this item, then in the possession of Mme Van Eijck-Benjamins. For Boekhoudt see Voorhoeve & Donicie 265, and also Reinecke 80.58: "contains a sermon preached by the author in Sranan in 1846...". With the printed paper label of John Lawson.

[ST. LUCIAN CREOLE] It is a sub-variety of Antillean Creole, which is spoken in other islands of the Lesser Antilles and is very closely related to the varieties spoken in Martinique, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Grenada and Trinidad and Tobago. The intelligibility rate with speakers of other varieties of Antillean Creole is almost 100%. Its syntactic, grammatical and lexical features are virtually identical to that of Martinican Creole, though, like its Dominican counterpart, it includes more English loanwords than the Martinican variety. Like the other Caribbean Creoles, Saint Lucian French Creole combines syntax of African and Carib origin with a primarily French-derived vocabulary. In addition, many expressions reflect the presence of an English Creole and Spanish influences are also present in the language. The language is not considered to be mutually intelligible with standard French, but is intelligible with the other French creoles of the Lesser Antilles, and is related to Haitian Creole which has a number of distinctive features, but nonetheless are both mutually intelligible. It is still widely spoken in Saint

Lucia, though the actual number of speakers appear to have declined in the past decades. In the mid 19th century it was exported to Panama, where it is now moribund (Wiki).

Ethnologue: acf. Alternate Names: Grenadian Creole French, Kwéyòl, Lesser Antillean Creole French, Patois, Patwa.

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of St. Lucian Creole. Part 1: Kwéyòl-English. Part 2: English-Kwéyòl*, compiled by Jones E. Mondesir, edited by Lawrence D. Carrington. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter, 1992. Original brown and tan cloth over boards, lettered in white and black, issued without d.j. 621 pp. + 2. First edition. Trends in Linguistics Documentation 7. "St. Lucian Creole (Kwéyòl) is a variety of Caribbean French-lexicon Creole. It is spoken by a significant majority of the population of the state of St. Lucia in the Windward group of the Lesser Antilles." First dictionary of the language.

[**SUBA-SIMBITI**] Suba-Simbiti (Kisuba, Kisimbiti) is a Bantu language of Tanzania (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ssc. Alternate Names: Kisimbiti, Kisuba, Simbiti.

**2008:** [IUW] *Kisimbiti: msamiati wa Kisimbiti-Kiingereza-Kiswahili na Kiingereza-Kisimbiti-Kiswahili = Simbiti-English-Swahili and English-Simbiti-Swahili lexicon*, by Abel Y. Mreta. Dar-es-Salaam: Languages of Tanzania Project, University of Dar-es-Salaam, 2008. xv, 106 p.; 25 cm. Original multi-colored wrappers, lettered in black, red and purple. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 7. Includes Simbiti-English-Swahili, pp. 1-62, and English-Simbiti-Swahili, pp. 65-106. Includes bibliographical references (p. xv).

[**SUBINHA**] A language of Central America, now presumably extinct. "A tribe of the linguistic stock believed to have been related to the Jacalteco. All that is known of their language is contained in a vocabulary in the *Lenguas indigenas de Centro America en el siglo XVIII* (Fernández, 1892)" (*The Indian Tribes of North America*, John Reed Swanton, 1952, p. 634).

Not listed in Wiki or Ethnologue.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**SUDEST**] Sudest ('Southeast'), also known as Tagula, is an Oceanic language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tgo. Alternate Names: Sud-Est, Tagula, Vanatina, Vanga.

**1990:** [IUW] *Sudest field notes* / Mike Anderson; edited by David Michael Snyder. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1990. x, 133 p.; 21 cm. Dictionaries in Papua New Guinea; v. 11.

[**SUKU**] Suku is a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. There is some debate about its classification. Nurse & Philippson (2003) accept its traditional classification in the Yaka branch of Bantu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sub. Alternate Names: Kisuku.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**SUKUMA**] Sukuma is a Bantu language of Tanzania, spoken in an area south east of Victoria Nyanza in a country between Mwanza, Shinyanga, Lake Eyasi and 2 degrees 20

minutes south, 55 degrees east. In an orthography using roman script without special letters, and resembling that used for Swahili, it has been used in Bible translation and in religious literature. Dialects (KimunaSukuma in the west, GmunaNtuzu/GmaNtuzu in the northeast, Jinàkìyâ/JimunaKinyâ in the southeast) are easily mutually intelligible (Wiki).

Ethnologue: suk. Alternate Names: Kisukuma.

**1885:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1894:** [LILLY] *Zum Victoria Nyanza: eine Antisklaverei-Expedition und Forschungsreise*, by C. Waldemar Werther. Berlin: Gergonne, 1894.: 303, 18 p: 70 illustrations, six plates, map loosely inserted in rear, and an appendix: "Das Kisukuma, grammatische Skizze und Vokabular," von A. Seidel. Original illustrated gray cloth over boards, lettered in red and black. First edition. Includes Kisukuma [Sukuma]-German, pp. 10-16, and German-Kisukuma [Sukuma], pp. 16-18. The appendix by Seidel was also issued separately as a "Sonderdruck."

**1897:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary of Sukuma*, compiled by I[rvine] Richardson, ed. by W.M. Mann. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1967. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1 2-79 80-82. First edition. Collected Papers in Oriental and African Studies. African Language Studies VII Offprint. Sukuma-English only, pp. 12-77, double-columned.

"While at the School of Oriental and African Studies, Professor Richardson worked for several years on Sukuma (F.21 in Guthrie's classification, spoken in the Lake Province of Tanzania)...One outcome of this work was Richardson's published thesis *The Role of Tone in the Structure of Sukuma* (1959). Another was the present vocabulary, which Richardson was unable to finalize because of other commitments" (W.M. Mann, p. [1]).

[**SUMBWA**] Sumbwa is a Bantu language of Tanzania. It was once thought to be close to Sukuma, but that now appears to be a regional effect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: suw. Alternate Names: Kisumbwa, Shisumbwa, Shumbwa.

**2008:** [IUW] *Sisumbwa: kamusi ya Kisumbwa-Kiingereza-Kiswahili na Kiingereza-Kisumbwa-Kiswahili = Sumbwa-English-Swahili and English-Sumbwa-Swahili dictionary*, by Kulikoyela K. Kahigi. Dar es Salaam: Languages of Tanzania (LO)T Project, University of Dar es Salaam, 2008. xxxvii, 289 p.; 25 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 11. Includes bibliographical references (p. xviii). In Sumbwa, English, and Swahili.

[**SUMA LANGUAGES**] Sumo (also known as Sumu) is the collective name for a group of Misumalpan languages spoken in Nicaragua and Honduras. Hale & Salamanca (2001) classify the Sumu languages into a northern Mayangna, composed of the Twahka and Panamahka dialects, and southern Ulwa. Sumu specialist Ken Hale considers the differences between Ulwa and Mayangna in both vocabulary and morphology to be so considerable that he prefers to speak of Ulwa as a language distinct from the northern Sumu varieties [see **ULWA**].

[**SUNDA**] Sundanese /sʌndə'ni:z/[4] (Basa Sunda /basa sʌnda/, literally "language of Sunda") is the language of about 39 million people from the western third of Java or about 15% of the Indonesian population. Sundanese appears to be most closely related to Madurese and Malay, and more distantly related to Javanese. It has several dialects, conventionally described according to the locations of the people. Priangan, which covers the largest area of Sunda (Tatar Pasundan in Sundanese), is the most widely spoken type of Sundanese language, taught in elementary till senior-high schools (equivalent to twelfth-year school grade) in West Java and Banten Province (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sun. Alternate Names: Priangan, Sundanese.

**1879:** [LILLYbm] *Soendasch-Nederduitsch Woordenboek*, in three parts., by H. J. Oosting. Batavia: Ogilvie and Co., 1879. Contemporary green cloth over boards with maroon leather label on spine, lettered in gold. Pp. [part 1] I-III IV-XII, I 2-288I [part 2] I-III IV-XVI, 289-584; [PART 3] [2] I-III IV-XL, 585-874. First edition. Zaubmüller. col. 371. "Printed in double columns. Author's preface, table of abbreviations, errata and supplementary notes in dutch and sundanese script. Uhlenbeck, p. 12. Sunda-Dutch nineteenth century dictionary. A massive and still very important dictionary, compiled by command of the Dutch East Indies Government" (bookseller's description: Gemilang).

**1882:** [LILLYbm] *Supplement door H.J. Oosting op het door hem, op last van het gouvernement van Ned.-Indie, zamengestelde Soendasch-Nederduitsch woordenboek*, by H. J. Oosting. Amsterdam: Johannes Muller, 1882. Original gray paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] I 2-206, I II-XXII XXIII-XXIV. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes Sunda-Dutch, pp. I-206, errata, pp. I II-XXII.

**1884:** [IUW] *Soendaneesch-Hollandsch woordenboek / door S. Coolsma*. Te Leiden: A. W. Sijthoff, [pref. May 1884]. xxxiv, 422 p.; 25 cm. First edition. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black, and on spine in gold. Sunda-Dutch, pp.[1]-422. Includes a detailed introduction discussing previous dictionaries of Sunda. A second edition appeared in 1913.

Third edition **1930:** [LILLY] *Soendaneesch-Hollandsch Woordenboek*, door S. Coolsma. Derde Druik. Leiden: Sijthoff's, [1930]. xxxvi, 729 p. 19.2 cm. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and ruled in black. Sunda-Dutch, pp. [1]-723.

**1887:** [LILLYbm] *Nederduitsch-Soendasch Woordenboek*, by H. J. Oosting. Amsterdam: Johannes Muller, 1887. Original black quarter-leather and blue paper lettered and decorated in black, over boards. Pp. [4], I 2-390. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. This appears to be the first Dutch-Sundanese dictionary.

**1931:** [LILLY] *Lezer's Soendasch Woordenboek. Soendasch-Nederlandsch / Nederlandsch-Soetdaasch*, by Leo A. Lezer. Bandoeng: Boekenverzendhuis L.A. Lezer, 1931. Pp. I-VII VIII-LIV, [2], I 2-167 168-171 172-350 351-352. 20 cm. Original beige cloth, lettered in black. Includes Sunda-Dutch, pp. [1]-167, and Dutch-Sunda, pp. [171]-350.

"This dictionary is the fruit of a twenty-year practice, not just in the study of the Sunda language, but also as the compiler and editor of language textbooks for the study of European languages to Sunda and Sunda to Dutch. Over all those years I felt the lack of a short Sunda dictionary in which only those words were included that were necessary for everyday use" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1977:** [IUW] *Le triomphe de Sri en pays soundanais: étude ethno-philologique des techniques et rites agraires et des structures socio-culturelles*, par Viviane Sukanda-Tessier. Paris: École française d'Extrême-Orient, 1977. xii, 468 p., [12] leaves of plates: ill.; 29 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Publications de l'École française d'Extrême-Orient v. 101. Includes glossary and indexes. Bibliography: p. [271]-279. Includes Sundanese-French vocabulary, pp. [287]-377, with topical indexes, pp. [379]-407.

"With the exception of words followed by their precise origin: such as Sanskrit, Javanese Kawi, this glossary consists solely of common Sundanese words transliterated according to the orthography in *askara* noted by Oosting..." (p. [287], tr: BM).

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *Soendaas-Nederlands woordenboek*, by F. S. Eringa [d. 1983]. Dordrecht; Cinnaminson, U.S.A.: Cinnaminson, N.J., U.S.A.: Foris Publications Holland; Sole distributor for the U.S.A. and Canada, Foris Publications U.S.A, 1984. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. I-VII VIII-XV XVI, 1 2-846 847-848. First edition. Includes Sunda-Dutch, pp. [1]-846.

[SUSU] The Susu language (endonym Sosoxui; French: Soussou) is the language of the Susu or Soso people of Guinea and Sierra Leone, West Africa. It is in the Mande language family. It is one of the national languages of Guinea and spoken mainly in the coastal region of the country (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sus. Alternate Names: Sose, Soso, Soussou, Susoo.

**1802:** [LILLY] *A grammar and vocabulary of the Susoo language: to which are added the names of some of the Susoo towns near the banks of the Rio Pongas, a small catalogue of Arabic books, and a list of the names of some of the learned men of the Mandinga and Foulah countries, with whom an useful correspondence could be opened up in the Arabic language*, [by John Kemp, 1745-1805 (or Henry Brunton? See Hendrix)]. Edinburgh: Printed by J. Ritchie, Blackfriars Wynd, 1802. Contemporary full calf with red leather label on spine, lettered in gold. From the Baptist Missionary Society Library with their bookplate. PL8695.B911G7 1802. First edition. Hendrix 1474 (listing Henry Brunton as compiler).

**1923:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire français-soso et soso-français*, by [Jean Baptiste] Raimbault. 2. Édition. Rome: Mission Catholique de Conakry, 1923. Original maroon leather over thin boards, lettered in white. Pp. [8] 1 2-164 165-166. Second edition. Cf. Zaunmüller, col. 357 and Hendrix 1476. Includes French-Soso, pp. [49]-112, and Soso-French, pp. [113]-162. The first edition was published in 1885. This copy with a presentation inscription in ink on the verso of the title page: "Cadeau du Père supérieur de la | Congrégation du Saint-Esprit, | Conakry (Guinée-Française), le | 7 décembre 1926." and the ink ownership stamp and signature of G[eorges] Cerbelaud Salagnac. Salagnac wrote adventure novels in French (*Dynamite Jack* (1961), *Aux mains des Iroquois* (1947)), a history of the province of Limousine (1996),

"The first edition of the French-Soso Dictionary goes back to the Rev. Father Raimbault, who founded the Catholic Mission at Conakry. Since that edition is completely out of print, we wanted to offer to the colonials of French Guinea a complete manual of the native language. Toward this end, the late lamented Father Sage had collected precious material to publish a work more in tune with the phonetic rules and colloquialisms discovered through a more in-depth knowledge of the Soso race. As we

know, death brought to a close the linguistic work of this good and valiant missionary. While awaiting the successful completion of Father Sage's work, we are republishing Father Raimbault's lexicon. Its practical side, its clarity and precision will make this second edition of value" (Foreword to the Second Edition, tr: BM).

[**SUYÁ**] Suyá is a Ge language of Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: suy. Alternate Names: Kisêdjê.

**1886:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**SVAN**] The Svan language (Svan: ლუშნუ ნინ lušnu nin; Georgian: სვანური ენა svanuri ena) is a Kartvelian language spoken in the western Georgian region of Svaneti primarily by the Svan people. With its speakers variously estimated to be between 30,000 and 80,000, the UNESCO designates Svan as a "definitely endangered language".

Ethnologue: sva. Alternate Names: Lushnu, Svanuri.

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Svan-English dictionary*, compiled by Chato Gudjedjiani and Letis Palmaitis, ed. by B. George Hewitt. Delmar, N.Y.: Caravan Books, 1985. Original orange cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [4] i ii-vii viii, 1-369 370-372. First edition. Includes Svan-English, pp. 1-321, and English-Svan index, pp. 322-369.

"Svan is a member of the South Caucasian (Kartvelian) language family, whose other members are Georgian, Megrelian... and Laz, sometimes called Chan.... This dictionary presents Upper Svan material, particularly that of the Upper Bal dialect" (Preface).

**1994:** [IUW] *Svanur-k'art'uli lek'sikoni: č'oluruli kilo*, by Aslan Liparteliani. T'bilisi: [s.n.], 1994. xlvii, 379 p.: port.; 23 cm. Includes bibliographical references. Svan-Georgian dictionary.

[**SWAHILI**] Swahili, also known as Kiswahili, is a Bantu language and the first language of the Swahili people. It is a lingua franca of the African Great Lakes region and other parts of eastern and southeastern Africa, including Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The closely related Comorian language, spoken in the Comoros Islands, is sometimes considered a dialect. Although only around 2 million (2003) to 15 million people speak Swahili as their first language, it is used as a lingua franca in much of Southeast Africa. Estimates of the total number of Swahili speakers vary widely, from 50 million to over 100 million. Swahili serves as a national language of three nations: Tanzania, Kenya, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Shikomor, the official language in Comoros and also spoken in Mayotte (Shimaore), is related to Swahili. Swahili is also one of the working languages of the African Union and officially recognised as a lingua franca of the East African Community (Wiki).

Ethnologue: swh. Alternate Names: Bajun, Kisuaheli, Kiswahili.

**1850:** [LILLY] Krapf, J.L. *Outline of the elements of the Kisuaheli language, with special reference to the Kinika dialect*. Tübingen: Printed by Lud. Fried. Fues, 1850.

**1870:** [LILLY] *A handbook of the Swahili language as spoken at Zanzibar*, by Edward Steere (1828-1882). London: Bell & Daldy, 1870. xvi, 232, 188 p.: folded chart; 19 cm. Original brown cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. First edition.

Hendrix 1565; Not in Zaunmüller. This copy bears a presentation inscription from H. Spalding to George A. Cheney, dated 1870 in Zanzibar. George Arthur Cheney (1828-1901), was an American who spent ten years of his life in Zanzibar as an agent for his father-in-law, Rufus Greene, a prominent ivory trader in Providence, R.I.

Second edition **1875**: [LILLY] *A handbook of the Swahili language as spoken at Zanzibar*, edited for the Central African Mission by Edward Steere, Second Edition. London: George Bell and sons, York Street, Covent Garden, 1875. xvi, 423 p., [1] fold. Leaf + 24 pp. catalogue of Bell's publications; 19 cm. 20<sup>th</sup> century cloth with brown label printed in gold. Second Edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with the bookplate of Humphrey Winterton, noted collector of Africana.

Third edition **1882 [1885]**: [LILLY] *A handbook of the Swahili language as spoken at Zanzibar*, edited for the Central African Mission by Edward Steere, third edition, revised and enlarged by A[rthus] C[ornwallis] Madan. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1885. xxii, 458 p., [1] fold. Leaf. Original dark olive cloth. Not in Zaunmüller. The "Advertisement to the Third Edition" is dated Zanzibar 1882.

Third edition **1882 [1890]**: [LILLY] *A handbook of the Swahili language, as spoken at Zanzibar*, by Edward Steere (1828-1882). London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1890. 458 p.: folded table; 19 cm. This copy with the ownership label of John Lawson, the ink stamp of the Cape Town Diocesan Library, and an ink gift inscription to the library from Reginald Sparke Barker.

Fourth edition **1894**: [LILLYbm] *A Handbook of the Swahili Language as Spoken at Zanzibar*, edited for the universities' mission to Central Africa by the late Edward Steere, fourth edition, revised and enlarged by A[rthus] C[ornwallis] Madan. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1894. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated and lettered in black. 458 pp. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. This edition not in Hendrix. This copy with the ownership inscription of Susie Calhoun, Penn. Bible Institute, 1896. Includes as Part II a Swahili-English Vocabulary, pp. [239]-421. Not in Zaunmüller, who lists only Madan's Swahili-English dictionary (giving 1931 printing in place of actual first edition date of 1903). The preface to the first edition of Steere's handbook is dated 1870, to that of the second, 1875; the advertisement to the third edition, edited by Madan, is dated 1882. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

Fifth edition **1901**: [LILLY] *A Handbook of the Swahili Language as Spoken at Zanzibar*, edited for the universities' mission to Central Africa by the late Edward Steere, fourth edition, revised and enlarged by A[rthus] C[ornwallis] Madan. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1901. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated and lettered in black. 458 pp. Fifth edition. This edition not in Hendrix. Not in Zaunmüller, who lists only Madan's Swahili-English dictionary (giving 1931 printing in place of actual first edition date of 1903).

Reprint of a prior edition **1919**: [LILLYbm] *A Handbook of the Swahili Language as Spoken at Zanzibar*, edited for the universities' mission to Central Africa by the late Edward Steere, revised and enlarged by A[rthus] C[ornwallis] Madan. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1919. Original green cloth over boards, decorated and lettered in black. "First published (third edition) by S.P.C.K. 1884 | Number reprinted since (to February, 1919) 14,000 copies." on verso of title page. This edition not in Hendrix. Not in Zauhmüller, who lists only Madan's Swahili-English dictionary (giving 1931 printing in place of actual first edition date of 1903).

**1878**: [LILLY] *Swahili exercises*, [by Edward Steere]. Zanzibar:Universities' Mission Press, 1878.: XI, 134 S. 8". Original self-wrappers. With several Swahili-English word lists throughout.

**1881**: [LILLY] *Manuel de conversation den Kiswahili par les pères de la congregation deu Satin-Esprit et du Saint Coeur de Marie*. Notre Dame de Bagamoyo: Imprimerie de la Mission, 1881. Contemporary pebbled cloth spine, marbled paper boards. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Not in Hendrix. French-Swahili phrase book and vocabulary. No preface.

**1882**: [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Suahili Language*, compiled by J[ohann] L[udwig] Krapf. London: Trübner & Co., 1882. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in gold and blind. Pp. *i-iv v-xxxix xl, 1 2-433 434* [2], with engraved frontispiece of the author. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 370. Hendrix 1517. This copy with the pencilled ownership inscription and note on purchase dated August, 1927, by S. Victor Constant, no doubt Samuel Victor Constant (b. 1894), author of *Chinese military terms English-Chinese, Chinese-English* (Peking: China Booksellers, 1927), and *Calls, sounds & merchandise of the Peking street peddlers* (1936). Includes Swahili-English, pp. [1]-433. First true dictionary of Swahili.

"While a few sheets [of the dictionary] remained in the press, the venerable compiler fell into his last sleep, leaving the great work of his holy and useful life incompletd... The Committee [of the Church Missionary Society] assumed as a solemn duty the task of completing the work" (Introduction, Robert Cust). "Unfortunately [my dictionary manuscript of English, Kiswahili, and Kinika]... was destroyed by white ants... When Mr. Rebman and I were at work in Africa, there was no such demand for Kiswahili books as would justify a large expenditure in printing works of the magnitude of this Dictionary. Since then, however, a great change has taken place. The Church Missionary Society has greatly enlarged the area of its work.... The scientific and commercial enterprise of Europe has also found a large opening for activity in the land. So, now, the linguistic work that was prepared with so much labour and care in other days, can no longer be withheld from the public" (Preface).

"[This dictionary is] Krapf's magnum opus.... Krapf's name will stand in East African annals, not only as a great missionary and a great explorer, but for his great contribution to our knowledge of African languages" (C.M. Doke, "Bantu Language Pioneers of the Nineteenth Century" in *Contributions to the History of Bantu Linguistics*).

Second edition, revised **1925**: *Swahili-English dictionary: being Dr. Krapf's original Swahili-English dictionary revised and re-arranged* by Rev. [H. K.] Binns. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1925.

Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-vi vii viii, 1 2-301 302-304*. Second edition. Zaunmüller, col. 370. Includes Swahili-English, pp. [1]-301. H. K. Binns had served the church in East Africa since 1876.

"I was asked by the Governing Body of the East African Mission of the C.M.S. to revise the spelling in Dr. Krapf's 'Swahili-English Dictionary' in the Mombasi-Swahili dialect. ... In doing this work I have been astonished at the number of words which one never hears used, and it is a marvel how Dr. Krapf got hold of so many of these. I should think that nearly half of the words in this dictionary one hardly ever hears, certainly not outside the coast towns. I thought at one time that it would be well to have the words more generally used printed in another type, but felt that this would add too much to the cost of production" (Preface, H.K. Binns).

**1890:** [LILLYbm] *Praktische Grammatik der Suaheli-Sprache, auch für den Selbstunterricht. Mit Uebungstücken, einem Lesebuche und einem Deutsch-Kiswaheli-Wörterbuch*, by A[ugust] Seidel. Vienna; Pest; Leipzig: A. Hartleben's Verlag, [1890]. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *I-VII VIII, 1 2-192 193-194*. First edition. *Die Kunst der Polyglottie*, 32. Not in Zaunmüller (who lists the same author's dictionary of Swahili of 1902). Hendrix 1561. Includes German-Swahili, pp. [133]-182.

"Within the past few years European, and particular German and English, interest in East Africa has increased to the point that calls increasingly for practical means of learning Kiswahili, the *lingua franca* of that area. The valuable publications of Steere, Krapf and others provide rare material, gathered with great circumspection, but for several reasons they are unsuited to the practical purpose of learning a language. The present book is intended to fill that gap. It focuses on the Zanzibar dialect as most likely to achieve linguistic dominance... The author hopes in particular that the German-Kiswahili dictionary, which contains over 4000 words, will fulfill an urgent need" (Foreword, tr: BM). "Kiswahili is spoken on the east coast of Africa... The total number of Waswahili may approach 500,000... Their basic characteristics are evident in the following description [paraphrasing R.B. Burton's work on Zanzibar, 1872]:... From the Arabs [the Waswahili] have inherited their malicious way of thinking and the art of hiding their thoughts. They welcome you politely and in their hearts they have already decided to kill you... They are clever but short-sighted in business... To their African origins they owe their relatively high tolerance for other religions; African as well is their lively distrust and the cleverness of the slave... they hardly even know the words for truth and honest... they are naturally optimistic... The primary occupation of the Kiswahili is farming, and to a lesser extent raising cattle, and handicrafts" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1891:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire français-swahili*, by Ch[arles] Sacleux. Zanzibar: Mission des P. P. du St. Esprit, 1891. Original green cloth over boards, decorated in blind, with contemporary black leather spine lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [2] *I-VII VIII-XIX XX, 1 2-989 990-992, 2 I II-XXXVI, a b-d*. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 370. Hendrix 1558. Includes French-Swahili, pp. [1]-989, with additions and corrections, pp. [a]-d. This is a presentation copy, with the bookplate of Victor Henry, inscribed on the half-title: "A Monsieur Victor Henry | professeur à la Sorbonne | Hommage respectueux | Ch. Sacleux". Victor Henry was a noted linguist of the time, author of several works including *Esquisses morphologiques* (1882), *Etudes afghanes* (1882), *A Short*

*comparative grammar of Greek and Latin for schools and colleges* (London: 1890), *Precis de grammaire palie* (1904), and lexicographical studies of Breton and Colmar dialects. Charles Sacleux was a former Apostolic Missionary to Zanzibar. First French dictionary of Swahili.

"...the Dictionnaire Français-Swahili was based on the Zanzibar dialect rather than that of Mombassa, which, although generally spoken more correctly than the Zanzibar dialect, is not in reality the purest. This work is without precedence of its kind. [There follows a detailed description of the making of the dictionary, listing manuscript sources]. The dictionary concludes with an Appendix of native and scientific names of 1520 plants, of which 780 are found on the island of Zanzibar" (Preface, tr: BM).

"European students of Swahili will find in Père Sacleux's 'Dictionnaire Français-Swahili', 1891... a complete and masterly representation of the language by one who has had the opportunity of devoting many years to its study" (Preface to Madan's *English-Swahili Dictionary*, 1894).

Second edition, revised and enlarged, **1959 [c. 1949]**: *Dictionnaire français-swahili, deuxième édition, revue et augmentée*, by Ch[arles] Sacleux. Paris: Institut d'ethnologie, 1959 (c. 1949). Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] 1 2-753 754-762. First printing (in spite of 1949 copyright) of this second edition, reviewed and enlarged. Series: Université de Paris. Travaux et mémoires de l'Institut d'ethnologie, 54. Cf. Zaunmüller, col. 370 (first edition 1891). Hendrix 1559 (dated 1949). Includes French-Swahili, pp. [1]-[755].

**1894**: [LILLYbm] *English-Swahili dictionary compiled for the use of the Universities' mission to Central Africa*, by [A]rthur [C]ornwallis Madan [b. 1846]. Oxford; London: Clarendon Press; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1894. Original brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind; spine lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. *i-v vi vii-viii*, 1 2-415 416, <sup>2</sup>1 2-8 (adverts). First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1530. Includes English-Swahili, pp. [1]-415.

"This Dictionary has been compiled in the first instance as a help to the Swahili student of English.... The present compiler has availed himself freely of [Sacleux's French Swahili Dictionary] and other collections of Swahili words, such as Krapf's Swahili Dictionary and the late Bishop Steere's writings (the latter forming the basis of the whole work), which making such a selection from them as suited his plan and accorded with the experience of eleven years' residence in Zanzibar" (Preface).

Second edition, revised **1902**: *English-Swahili dictionary. Second edition, revised*, by A[rthur] C[ornwallis] Madan [b. 1846]. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1902. Original red quarter-leather and brown paper over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii iv-xvi*, 1 2-462 463-464, + <sup>1</sup>1-8 adverts. Second edition, revised. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1531. Includes English-Swahili, pp. [1]-462.

"This book was originally compiled for the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, with a view to the difficulties of its scholars to understand English books.... Practical usefulness rather than scientific completeness has been the object in view throughout" (Preface to the Second Edition).

**1900**: [LILLYbm] *English-Swahili Vocabulary. Compiled from the Works of the Late Bishop Steere and from other Sources*, by A[rthur] C[ornwallis] Madan. London:

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1900. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 56 pp. No edition indicated. Not in Hendrix. This copy with ownership inscription of Theodore Pelthi [?], Mombasa, August, 1905. Not in Zauhmüller, who lists only the same author's Swahili-English dictionary (giving 1931 impression in place of actual first edition date of 1903).

New edition, revised orthography **1937**: *English-Swahili vocabulary: compiled from the works of the late Bishop Steere and from other sources*, by A[rthur] [Cornwallis] Madan [b. 1846]. London: Sheldon Press, 1937. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [8] 1-53 54-56 + 4 pp. adverts. New edition. Includes English-Swahili, pp. 1-[54].

"Orthography revised by the Inter-Territorial Language Committee, 1937" (Advertisement).

**1910**: [LILLY] *Swahili grammar and vocabulary*, drawn up by Mrs. F. Burt. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1910. Original green cloth lettered in black. 252 p. Not in Zauhmüller. See Hendrix 1487, which lists only second edition of 1917; Hendrix 1488 lists 1919 SPCK edition, reprinted by McBlain Books.

**1911**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1926**: [LILLYbm] *Elementary Kiswaheli Grammar or Introduction into the East African Negro Language and Life*, by A. Reichart & M. Küsters. Heidelberg: Julius Groos, 1926. Original blue paper over boards, lettered in black. 350 pp. With a separately printed *Key to the Elementary Kiswaheli Grammar*, 64 pp., original blue wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes a "Dictionary. (Kiswaheli-English)" pp. 297-341. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

**1929**: [LILLY] *A glossary of some scientific terms used in sanitary practice by Swahili-speaking Africans*, by Ralph Roylance Scott [1893- ]. Dar es Salaam: Government Print., 1929. 68 p. ill. Original stiff brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix. Includes English-Swahili, pp. [1]-55, with scientific illustrations and diagrams. This copy with ink ownership inscription dated October, 1937, and with a few penciled marginal annotations and additions.

"This little work has been written particularly...for the use of Native Sanitary Inspectors in the Tanganyika Territory. It is intended to be used by Swahili-speaking Africans who meet an English or technical word in the course of their work, or reading of English text books, whose meaning they would not be likely to know" (Introduction).

**1942**: [LILLYbm] *Swahili Exercises for the Soldier, Settler, Miner, Merchant, and their Wives and all who deal with Up-Country Native without Interpreters*, by F. H. La Breton. Kitale: LeBreton, 1942. Original wrappers. Fifth edition. First edition 1936.

**1939-1941**: [LILLY] [Book] *Dictionnaire swahili-français*, by Ch. Sacleux. Paris: Institut d'ethnologie, 1939-1941. Two volumes. Vol. one in original green cloth, lettered in gold; vol. two in original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Hendrix 1560 (dated 1939-49). Zauhmüller, 370 (dated 1940. 1949). First editions.

**1939**: [LILLYbm] *A standard English-Swahili dictionary (founded on Madan's English-Swahili dictionary)*, by the Inter-territorial Language (Swahili) Committee to the East African Dependencies, under the direction of the late Frederick Johnson. London: Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, 1939. Original brown cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold. Pp. [2] i-viii ix x, l 2-635 636. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 370. Hendrix 1510. Includes English-Swahili, pp. [1]-635.

"To Krapf, Madan and Steere, whose work for the Swahili language should never be forgotten" (Dedication). "This dictionary is founded on Madan's *Swahili Dictionaries*, and like them, is intended to be an aid to the African in his study of English as well as to the European in this study of Swahili... Many definitions and examples contained in this work are identical with those in Madan's dictionaries, but others have been revised, and both the English vocabulary and the Swahili equivalents and definitions have been considerably augmented. The arrangement adopted differs from that of Madan's dictionary... The need for a revision of Madan's works, or for new dictionaries, was first seriously suggested at an Education Conference held at Dar-es-Salaam, Tanganyika Territory, in 1925... [but] the real work was not begun until the middle of 1933" (Preface). "*The compiler died in February 1937 soon after the complete material for this dictionary had been handed to the Publisher*" (note to Preface).

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *A New English-Swahili Phrase Book*, by B. J. Ratcliffe & Howard Elphinstone. Nairobi: East African Standard, [1952]. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-72. Front wrapper sole title page. Later printing, with date of 1952 in adverts. on verso of front wrapper. Preface dated 1932. Includes English-Swahili vocabulary, pp. 43-72.

"The authors hope... that [this little booklet] may be found helpful by those who intend to make a more thorough study of the official language of the Colony by giving them the correct expression and so encourage the effort to avoid the jargon with which so many are content to 'scrounge along.' It is not intended to be a substitute for but a first step in the attempt to master the language now ranked as the seventh in the most universally spoken languages of the world."

**1944:** [LILLY] *A Ki-Swahili instruction book for the East Africa Command / East African Army Education Corps*. Entebbe, Uganda: Government Printer, 1944. 2nd ed. ii, 141 p.; 19 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Includes Swahili-English, pp. 116-128, and English-Swahili, pp. 129-141. With a few grammar notes in manuscript at the end. With the stamp on the title page of the "Coast Battery Defense King's African Rifles" and the ownership initials: "V.A.F."

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *Swahili pocket dictionary*, by Margaret [Arminel] Bryan. Nairobi; London: Highway Press; Longmans, Green, 1955. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in red. Pp. *i-iv* v-vi, 1-56 57-58. Reprint. "First published in 1948, reprinted by photolithography in 1951, reprinted 1955" on verso of title page. Includes English-Swahili, pp. 1-56.

"This Pocket Dictionary is intended to provide a handy collection of useful everyday words, arranged according to subject... The use of a full dictionary is recommended for more detailed study" (Bibliography).

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *A Concise English-Swahili Dictionary. Kamusi ya Kiingereza-Kiswahili*, by R.A. Snoxall. London: Oxford University Press, 1958. Original light green cloth over boards, lettered in black. 326 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1563. This edition was also published in Nairobi by Oxford University Press in the same year.

**1961:** [LILLYbm] [In Cyrillic script] *Suakhili-russkii slovar*, ed. by D[mitrii] A[alekseevich] Oldgerogge. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1961. Original red cloth over boards, stamped in blind and lettered in black. 560 pp. + fold-out and errata slip. First edition. Published under the auspices of the Russian

Academy of Sciences. Hendrix 1545: "Designed for translators and students interested in folklore, literature, ethnography, and social science." This copy has a bookplate of the Library of Congress and an ink stamp indicating it was a duplicate. This appears to be **the** first Russian-Swahili dictionary.

"This Swahili-Russian Dictionary contains nearly 18,000 words and is intended for translators and students who are studying African languages. It can serve as a text-book for the reading of contemporary social-political and artistic literature, the press, folklore, and texts having ethnographic contents" (translated slip loosely inserted in book, presumably from a librarian).

**1965a:** [LILLYbm] *The E.U.P Concise Swahili and English Dictionary, together with students' notes and a short grammar*, by D.V. Perrott. London: The English Universities Press, Ltd., 1965. Original blue cloth over boards, decorated in blind, with a black stamped label on the spine, lettered in gold; d.j. yellow and blue, lettered in yellow and black. Pp. [8] 1 2-184. First edition. Hendrix 1522. Includes Swahili-English, pp. 23-78, and English-Swahili, pp. 84-184.

"Although it is a Concise Dictionary, its Swahili section contains all the words the compiler heard during thirty years' residence in East Africa, together with a selection of those taken for her own use from the dictionaries of Krapf, Sacleux, and Madan and the writings of Swahili authors, and a few present-day words not yet in any dictionary" (Preface).

**1965b:** [LILLYbm] *Kratkii suakhili-russkii i russko-suakhili slovar*, by A[leksandr] I[vanovich] Kutuzov & Ali Juma Zidikher. Moscow: Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1965. Added title page: *Kamusi fupi ya kiswahili-kirusi na kirusi-kiswahili*. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in red, silver and black. Pp. 1-6 7-442 443-444. First edition. Hendrix 1522. Includes Swahili-Russian, pp. [13]-194, and Russian-Swahili, pp. [211]-435.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Swahili-English Dictionary*, by Charles W[illiam] Rechenbach. [Washington, D.C.]: The Catholic University of America Press, 1967. Original light green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. i-iv v-xi xii, 1-641 642-644. First edition. Hendrix 1556 (dated 1968).

"The compilers of this Swahili-English dictionary, the first new lexical work for English speakers in many years, hope that they are offering to students and translators a more reliable and certainly a more up-to-date working tool than any previously available...In the long view, the future of Swahili is difficult to predict; but, for the present, its position appears to be more stable than that of any other African language...Swahili can no longer be considered in the category of the 'rarer' languages...Like all subsequent publications, [this volume] builds gratefully upon the *Standard Swahili-English* and *English-Swahili Dictionary* in two volumes...published by the Oxford University Press in 1939. The present dictionary has critically reappraised the entire word-stock of the language, modernizing and augmenting from many sources. It brings the vocabulary up to date, including the fantastic developments since World War II" (Introduction).

**1970:** [LILLY] *A Swahili nautical dictionary*, by A. H. J. Prins. Dar es Salaam: Chuo cha Uchunguzi wa Lugha ya Kiswahili, 1970. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Hendrix 2078. Second copy: IUW.

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *Afrikan language dictionary: Swahili-English and English-Swahili*, by D. W. Kabithe. Toledo, Ohio: Swahili Understanding International, 1980. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. I-VI, 1-411 412-418. First edition. Includes Swahili-English, pp. 1-148, and English-Swahili, pp. 150-411.

"It took six years to compose this dictionary.... The most unique aspect of this dictionary is that words that originate from the same root are grouped together, in spite of their alphabetical order. This helps to cut down on the time and labor involved in looking up the words. In previously-published dictionaries, it is common to look up a given words like *upendo* under *u*, only to be directed to the root word *penda* under *p*. Sometimes it is possible to have to search for the meaning of one word over several pages. In this dictionary the problem has been overcome" (Introduction).

**1984:** [IUW] *An intermediate Swahili newspaper reader* / John B.K. Rutayuga and John D. Murphy. 1st ed. Kensington, Md.: Dunwoody Press, 1984. xix, 259 p.; 24 cm. Original black imitation leather paper over boards, lettered in gold. General glossary, Swahili-English, pp. 195-259.

"The objective of the present Reader is to make available to the intermediate student of written Swahili a broad variety of current newspaper selections together with sufficient grammatical aids to facilitate a rapid comprehension of them" (Introduction).

**1985:** [IUW] *An elementary Swahili newspaper reader* / by Agnes Musyoki and John D. Murphy. 1st ed. Kensington, Md.: Dunwoody Press, 1985. viii, 201 p.; 24 cm. Repaired library binding, now lacking the original spine, which bore the title: Elementary Swahili reader. Binding incorporates the original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Includes twenty selections from the newspaper Uhuru published in 1980. General glossary, Swahili-English, pp. 153-201.

"The present volume is intended to provide the elementary student of Swahili with a broad selection of newspaper selections together with the necessary lexical and grammatical aids" (Preface).

**2009:** see under **GOGO**.

**2013:** see under **DHOLUO**.

[**SWAHILI, CONGO**] Both Congo Swahili and Kingwana are redirected to the general article on Swahili in Wikipedia. Neither is mentioned specifically.

Ethnologue: swc. Alternate Names: Zaïre Swahili. Kingwana is listed as a dialect of Congo Swahili.

**1928:** [LILLYbm] *Manuel de kingwana: le dialecte occidental de swahili*, by John Whitehead & L.F. Whitehead. Wayika, Congo Belge: La Mission de et a Wayika, 1928. Original red cloth over boards lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iii* iv-x, 1 2-492. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Not in Hendrix. Reinecke 104.221 (not seen by compilers). Includes Kingwana-French-English vocabulary, pp. 84-210, a French-Kingwana vocabulary, pp. 211-289, an English-Kingwana vocabulary, pp. 290-381, with additions and corrections to the Kingwana-French-English vocabulary, pp. 429-468, to the French-Kingwana vocabulary, pp. 468-486, and to the English-Kingwana vocabulary, pp. 486-492. With list of previous works consulted on p. [iii]. Preliminary matter in both French and English throughout. Whitehead was also the author of the dictionary of Bobangi published in 1899. With the ownership inscription of G. R. M. Stephens.

"To meet the need at Stanleyville for a small Handbook of the Swahili in local use, the Rev. W. Millman issued in 1917 a *Petit vocabulaire de français-english-swahili* [not in Zaunmüller]. On their return from England in 1919, the authors of the present book undertook to revise and enlarge Mr. Millman's work... The actual task... was begun in 1922... The present work is the first and unique effort made to grapple with the whole question of the universal *Lingua franca* Swahili under its *lingua franca* name Kingwana... A mere glance at the contents of this book will be sufficient to convince anyone of the high possibilities for the most ignorant types of the Congo natives to attain a high degree of culture, for every line and every page has been composed and printed by native boys, trained during the past nine years at Wayika. The issue of the present book is entirely unauthorized, it is issued on the sole responsibility of the authors... They regret the great delay in the production of the book... due not alone to standard missionary duties, but as well to] mental and spiritual struggles due to misconceptions, insinuations, the withdrawal of practical sympathy, the withholding of supplies of paper, etc. and the official refusal to sanction the production of this book" (Preface).

[**SWAZI**] The Swazi or Swati language (Swazi: siSwati [siswat'i]) is a Bantu language of the Nguni group spoken in Swaziland and South Africa by the Swazi people. The number of speakers is estimated to be in the region of 3 million. Swazi is an official language of Swaziland (along with English), and is also one of the eleven official languages of South Africa. Although the preferred term is "Swati" among native speakers, in English it is generally referred to as Swazi (Wiki).

Ethnologue: (Swati) ssw. Alternate Names: Isiswazi, Ngwane, Phuthi, Siswati, Swazi, Tekela, Tekeza.

**1980:** [IUW] *Siswati/Swazi = iThemnoloji nemisetvo yesispelengi YesiSwati = Swazi orthography terminology and spelling rules = Swazi terminologie, ortografie en spelreëls*. Pretoria: The Government Printer = Die Staatsdrukker, 1980.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Concise SiSwati Dictionary. SiSwati-English / English-SiSwati*, compiled by D[avid] K. Rycroft ("Mkhosi"). Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik, 1981. Original orange and black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in orange, black and white. Pp. i-vi vii-xxix xxx-xxxii, 1 2-189 190-192. First edition. With the ownership signature of Keith Fenwich. Includes siSwati-English, pp. [1]-111, and English-siSwati, pp. [115]-188.

"The siSwati language (sometimes called Swazi, from the Zulu form of the name) is a Bantu language of the Nguni group, closely related to Zulu. It is the national language of Swaziland (or kaNgwane) and is widely spoken also in the Eastern Transvaal province of the Republic of South Africa. Since 1968 when Swaziland became an Independent sovereign State, siSwati has steadily been replacing Zulu in education, administration and public life and its use as a written medium has grown rapidly. This dictionary... reflects 'standard siSwati,' based on the so-called 'royal dialect' spoken mainly in and around Mbabane, Lobamba and Manzini" (Introduction).

[**TAABWA**] Taabwa (Ichitaabwa), or Rungu (Malungu), is a Bantu language of Congo and Zambia spoken by half a million or so people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tap. Alternate Names: Ichitaabwa, Rungu, Taabua, Tabwa.

**1907:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire kitabwa-français et français-kitabwa*, by August van Acker. Brussels: [Spineux et cie], 1907. Original tan printed paper folder enclosing unbound gatherings. Pp. 1-9 10-170 171-172. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 1585. Series: Annales du Musée du Congo. Ethnographie. Série V. Linguistique. Includes Taabwa-French, pp. [15]-75, and French-Taabwa, pp. [77]-170. First dictionary of Taabwa.

"The first thought of this Dictionary was due to Reverend Father Gustave Debeerst, who founded and served as the first leader of the Mission St.-Jacques at Lusaka (Marungu). Called as his successor (1898), I was charged by my apostolic Vicar Monsignor Roelens with completing this work and delivering it to the printers. If this modest work has any merit, it should be attributed to this scholar and zealous missionary, taken too soon from his beloved mission" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**TABO**] Waia (Waya) or Tabo is a language of the proposed Trans-Fly – Bulaka River family in the Western Province of Papua New Guinea, just north of the Fly River delta. The language has also been known as Hiwi or Hibaradai (Wiki).

Ethnologue: knv. Alternate Names: Waya.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**TACHAWIT**] Shawiya Berber, also spelled Chaouiia (native form: Tacawit [θafawiθ]), is an Afroasiatic language of the Berber branch. It is a variety of the Zenati languages spoken in Algeria by the Shawiya people. The language's primary speech area is the Awras Mountains in eastern Algeria and the surrounding areas, including Batna, Khenchela, Sétif, Oum El Bouaghi, Souk Ahras, Tébessa, and the northern part of Biskra. The Shawiya people call their language Tacawit (Thashawith), which is also known as Numidian Berber (IPA: [θfawiθ] or [hfawiθ]). Estimates of number of speakers range from 1.4 to 3 million speakers. The French spelling of Chaouiia is commonly seen, due to the influence of French conventions on Algeria. Other spellings are "Chaoui", "Shawia", "Tachawit", "Thachawith", "Tachaouith", and "Thchèwith". Shawiya Berber was, until recently, an unwritten language and rarely taught at school. Recently the Shawiya language, together with Kabylean Berber, has begun to achieve some cultural and media prominence thanks to the Berber cultural and political movements in Algeria, and to the introduction of Berber language education in some public schools (Wiki).

Ethnologue: shy. Alternate Names: Aurès, Awras, Chaouia, Chawi, Shawia, Shawiya, Tacawit.

**1906:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire Français-Chaouia*, par Le P. G. Huyghe. Alger: Adolphe Jourdan, 1906. viii, 750 p. 21.5 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black, lacking top 4 cm. of spine wrappers. French-Tachawit, pp. [1]-750. Entire text printed by lithography from hand-written manuscript. Includes a substantial preface about the language. First dictionary of w. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ink ownership stamps and ink annotations on title page.

[**TACHELHIT**] Shilha /'ʃilħə/ is a Berber language native to Shilha people. It is spoken by around 4 million people in western Morocco. The endonym is Tašlḥiyt /taʃlħijt/, and in recent English publications the language is often rendered Tashelhiyt or Tashelhit. In

Moroccan Arabic the language is called Šəlḥa, from which the alternative English name Shilha is derived. In French sources the language is called tachelhit, chelha or chleuh. Shilha is spoken in an area covering c. 100,000 square kilometres, comprising the western part of the High Atlas mountains and the regions to the south up to the Draa River, including the Anti-Atlas and the alluvial basin of the Sous River. The largest urban centres in the area are the coastal city of Agadir (population over 400,000) and the towns of Guelmim, Taroudannt, Oulad Teima, Tiznit and Ouarzazate. Shilha possesses a distinct and substantial literary tradition that can be traced back several centuries before the colonial era. Many texts, written in Arabic script and dating from the late 16th century to the present, are preserved in manuscripts. A modern printed literature in Shilha has developed since the 1970s (Wiki).

Ethnologue: shi. Alternate Names: Shilha, Soussiya, Southern Shilha, Susiya, Tachilhit, Tashelheyt, Tashelhit, Tashilheet, Tashlhiyt, Tasoussit.

**1907:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire français-tachelhit et tamazir't (dialectes berbères du Maroc)*, by S. Cid Kaoui, Officier interprète de 1<sup>re</sup> classe. Paris, E. Leroux, 1907. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [8] 1-5 6-248 249-250. First edition. Zaunmüller 30. Henrix 346. Includes French-Tachelhit/Tamazirt, pp. [23]-248. Appears to be first dictionary of this Berber dialect.

**1938:** [LILLYbm] *Étude sur laTachelit du Soûs: vocabulaire Français-Berbère*, by E[dmund] Destaing [1872-1940]. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1938. Original brown wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [2] I-V VI-XII XIII-XIV, 1 2-300 301-304. Second edition? Series: Bibliothèque de l'École des langues orientales vivantes, 7. Zaunmüller, col. 29. Although there is no indication in this edition, the work was first published in 1920 in Paris by the Imprimerie Nationale. Includes French-Tachelhit, pp. [1]-300. Destaing was also the author of *Dictionnaire Français-Berbère (Dialecte des Beni-Snous)* in 1914. This dialect is that spoken in Algeria.

"The words that comprise the present vocabulary are those of approximately twenty tribes living in the mountains in north-east Ilir (Iliy)... We have only indicated the most common words.... It goes without saying that the *Dictionnaire français-tachelhit et tamazir't* Cid Kaoui, and the *Manuel* by M. H. Stumme (*Handbuch des Schilhischen von Tazerwalt*) [have been utilized]" (Note, tr: BM).

**1954:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario español-baamarani (dialecto bereber de Ifni)*, by Esteban Ibañez. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, Instituto de Estudios Africanos, 1954. Contemporary full brown leather over boards, spine with raised bands and green label lettered in gold. Pp. [2] I-IX X-XXXV XXXVI, 1 2-335 336-342. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 29. Hendrix 365. Includes Spanish-Baamarani [Tachelhit], pp. [1]-335. This dictionary is of the dialect spoken on the coast of Morocco. This copy with the blind embossed bookplate on the title page of David Alexander Griffin Griffin [1919- ], author of *Los mozarabismos del "Vocabulista" atribuido a Ramon Marti*, based on his thesis at the University of Chicago and published in Madrid in 1961.

[**TADO**] Tado, a language of Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, is considered by some a dialect of Moma. Ethnologue considers it a separate language, but notes its close similarity to Moma. Wiki redirects Tado to Moma.

Ethnologue: klw. Alternate Names: Lindoe, Lindu, Linduan. Autonym: Tado.

**1939:** see under **KOLA**.

[**TAE'**] Tae' is a language spoken in Tana Luwu (Land of Luwu). It is an Austronesian language of Sulawesi, Indonesia, and one of the languages of the ten tribes that inhabit Tana Luwu, South Sulawesi. The Tae' language is used by most of the inhabitants of the four districts of Tana Luwu: Luwu, North Luwu, Luwu Timur, and Palopo town. Tae' is part of the South Sulawesi group of languages, related to Toraja, Mandar, Massenrengpulu, and Mamuju. Tae' is used as a lingua franca from south of the border with Buriko Kabupaten Wajo to Malili East Luwu regency, as well as in Tana Toraja and Massenrempulu. Tae' is a dialect cluster consisting of 12 ethnic dialects used by the people who were in the area of Tana Toraja. Since Islam as the official religion in official United Luwu, Luwu Government has made Buginese the language of introduction and Tae' is the language in everyday situations (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rob. Alternate Names: East Toraja, Luwu', Luwu-Rongkong, Rongkong, Rongkong-Luwu, Tae' Tae', Taea, "Toala", Toraja Timur, Toware.

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *Tae' (Zuid-Toradjasch)-Nederlandsch Woordenboek met Register Nederlandsch-Tae'*, by H. Van der Veen. 's-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1940. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black (lacks rear wrapper). Pp. I-VI-XXIII XXIV, [2] 1 2-930 931-932. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Tae'-Dutch, pp. [1]-768, Dutch-Tae' index, pp. [769]-924, with additions and corrections to the Dutch-Tae' index, pp. [927]-930. ). Second copy: LILLYbm: this copy misbound by the publisher; it duplicates the first gathering of the book and lacks an initial gathering of the Tae-Dutch dictionary, starting on p. 17 with the Tae word "ampoe" and continues through p. 786.

"The first dictionary to appear in this Sulawesi dialect, before a grammar had been published." (bookseller's descriptor: Smitskamp).

[**TAFI**] The Nyangbo-Tafi language is spoken in the Volta Region of Ghana. It is considered one of the Ghana–Togo Mountain languages of the Kwa family. It consists of two distinct varieties which Ethnologue treats as separate languages, Nyangbo (Tutrugbu) and Tafi (Tegbo). The differences are reported to be only phonological (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tcd. Alternate Names: Tegbo.

**1952:** see **1952b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**TAGALOG**] Tagalog (/tə'ɡɑ:lɔɡ/; [6] Tagalog pronunciation: [tə'ɡɑ:lɔɡ]) is an Austronesian language spoken as a first language by a quarter of the population of the Philippines and as a second language by the majority. Its standardized form, officially named Filipino, is officially the national language, along with English. It is related to other Philippine languages, such as the Bikol languages, Ilocano, the Visayan languages, Kapampangan and Pangasinan, and more distantly to other Austronesian languages, such as the Formosan languages, Indonesian and Malay, Hawaiian, Malagasy and Māori....

The first substantial dictionary of Tagalog language was written by the Czech Jesuit missionary Pablo Clain in the beginning of the 18th century. Clain spoke Tagalog and used it actively in several of his books. He wrote the first dictionary, which he later passed over to Francisco Jansens and José Hernandez. Further compilation of his substantial work was prepared by P. Juan de Noceda and P. Pedro de Sanlucar and

published as *Vocabulario de la Lengua Tagala* in Manila in 1754 and then repeatedly reedited, with the last edition being in 2013 in Manila (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tgl.

**1803:** [LILLY] *Ueber die tagalische sprache*, by Franz Carl Alter [1749-1804]. Vienna: Gedruckt bei J.T. Edl. v. Trattner, 1803. x, [11]-80 p. 18 cm. Contemporary (original?) gray-blue wrappers, unprinted. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes earliest vocabulary of Tagalog in German. The earliest Tagalog-English dictionary appears to be that of Charles Nigg, published in Manila in 1904.

**1860:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario de la lengua Tagala, compuesto por varios religiosos doctos y graves... por varios religiosos de la Orden de Agustinos calzados*, by Juan de Noceda & Pedro de Saniucar. Manila: Ramirez y Giraudier, 1860. Folio, pp. [18], 642; text in double columns, contemporary limp vellum; hinges split, pastedowns torn, pencil marks throughout preliminaries, occasional light worming through the text, owner's signature and ex-Libreria de Colon stamp on title page. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate, with their label on rear pastedown, and release stamp on flyleaf. The first incomplete vocabulary of Tagalog was published in 1613. It was later enlarged by Noceda and Sanlucar, with their first revised edition appearing in 1754 and undergoing repeated revisions up to 2013. This is the third edition under their editorship. The Biblioteca Filipina describes this dictionary as "difficult to find, because the book is valued like gold by those who have it." Biblioteca Filipina 1825, Palau 192021

**1883:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario Tagalo-Castellano*, by D. E. Fernandez. Manila: Esteban Balbas, 1883. First edition, 16mo, pp. 118, [2]; paper wrappers; spine chipped, one inch closed tear at the top of upper joint, a few pages creased at the bottom corner, small stain to fore-edge, in a custom stiff library folder. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate with release stamp on verso of the title page. Subsequent editions appeared in 1890, 1893 and 1894. Tagalog-Spanish, pp. [3]-64, Tagalog-Spanish verbs, pp. 76-84. Includes Tagalog-Spanish phrases, pp. 85-118. No preliminary material.

**1903:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the [Native] Plant Names of the Philippine Islands*, by Elmer D[rew] Merrill. Manila: Bureau of public printing, 1903. Contemporary brown half-leather and green cloth over boards, red leather label on spine, lettered in gold, raised bands. Pp. 3-193 (lacking title page and interleaved throughout with blank leaves). Series: Philippine Islands. Bureau of government laboratories. [Publications] no. 8, 1903.

"The present paper enumerates about 5,000 plants names used by the natives of the Philippines, and has been compiled chiefly from the publications of the various Spanish botanists who have worked on the flora of the Archipelago.... By far the greater number of names in the present enumeration are those of the Tagalog language, while of many of the dialects spoken in the Archipelago not a single plant name has ever been recorded... Most of the names recorded here are from perhaps 12 or 15 of the 70 or 80 dialects spoken by the various peoples of the Archipelago... Previously but two attempts have been made to compile any extensive lists of the plant names used by the natives of the Archipelago. The first was Vigil's 'Diccionario,' a pamphlet of 50 pages published in the year 1879, which enumerates about 2,400 names... The second list is that given by Vidal in Appendix II to his 'Sinopsis,' where he enumerates about 1,800 names of tree species, giving the generic identifications only" (Introduction). This copy with the ownership stamp of O.W. Pflueger, with his extensive annotations, both manuscript and typed.

Literally scores of additional plant names (both scientific and native terms) have been added. Otto Wilhelm Pflueger was the author of *Elementary forest measurements*, Mont Alto, Pa., 1940.

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *A Tagalog-English vocabulary*, Institute of National Language (Philippines). Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1940. Original gray-blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [4] 1 2-180 181-182. First edition. Includes Tagalog-English, pp. 35-180.

"The present work is an abridged Tagalog-English dictionary, almost a vocabulary. Its publication seeks to fulfill one of the major provisions of the organic law creating the Institute of National Language, that is, the publication of a dictionary of the Tagalog language" (Preface).

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *Tagalog. The basis of the national language of the Philippines*. [Cover title] *A guide to the Tagalog dialect in the Philippines*. Brisbane: H. Pole & Co., 1944. Original brown stapled wrappers, lettered in black and shaded white. Pp. 1-5 6-51. First edition. United States. Army. 14th Anti-Aircraft command. Information and education section. Includes thematically arranged word lists, pp. 4-51. With a cartoon of a paratrooper parachuting down with an umbrella as he reads the Tagalog book.

**ca. 1947:** [LILLYbm] (*Draft*) *Tesaurong Ingles-Tagalog*, by Consuelo Torres Panganiban, Jose Ma. Panganiban, & Jose Villa Panganiban. S.l: n. p., n.d. [ca. 1947]. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1 2-388 [2]. First edition. A-G only. Not in Zaunmüller. English-Tagalog only. This is probably the early draft version referred to in the government dictionary published in 1960 (see below), which states: "Begun in 1947, this dictionary, still in draft form, went through several revisions...".

**1948:** [LILLYbm] *Pocket Dictionary Tagalog-English / English-Tagalog* by Andrea Amor Tablan. Manila: Abiva Publishing House, 1948. Original wrappers. 208 pp. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller.

**1949:** [LILLYbm] *Pocket Dictionary. Talatingang Pambulsa. English-Tagalog Tagalog-English Vocabulary*, by P[ablo] Jacobo Enriquez & Maria Odulio Guzman. Manila: Philippine Book Company, [1949]. Original orange, green and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, white, and orange. Pp. [6] 1-170 171-174. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller.

"The authors have compiled in this dictionary around 16,000 most common English words [most commonly used by students of the elementary and secondary schools] based on fundamental word lists compiled by educators from well-known universities in the United States like New York, Oxford, Columbia, and Chicago, with additions taken from dictionaries of Serrano-Laktaw, Eusebio T. Daluz [*Filipino-English vocabulary: with practical example of Filipino and English grammars*, Manila: [s.n.], 1915] and Sofronio Calderon [*Tagalog-English vocabulary and manual of conversation*, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Manila, 1947], as well as those taken from the Institute of National Language vocabulary" (Preface).

**1954-1955:** [LILLYbm] Publications of the Institute of National Language, Nos. 1-9. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1954-55. Not in Zaunmüller. A set of specialized English-Tagalog vocabularies as follow:

No. 1: *Vocabulary lists for teaching various subjects in the Filipino languages*, by R[ufino] Alejandro, T[eodora] A. Agoncillo, & P. R.

Glorioso. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1954. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-12. First edition. Publications of the Institute of National Language, Paper No. 1. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Tagalog vocabulary on various school subjects, including biology and math, pp. 7-12. "This bulletin contains vocabulary lists for teaching various subjects in the Filipino language. Many of the terms in these lists have not perhaps been translated before... [T]he equivalents in the Filipino language of the terms in English are merely suggestive and are therefore to be regarded as tentative" (Foreword).

No.2: *Economic and allied terms (Mga katawagáng pangkabuhayan at mga kauri)*, by V[ito] C. Santos and others. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1954. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-23 24. First edition. Publications of the Institute of National Language, Paper No. 2. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Tagalog economic terms, pp. 5-23. Foreword similar to first volume in series.

No. 3: *Legal terms (Mga katawangang pambatas)*, by P[onciano] B. P[eralta] Pineda and others. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1954. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-31 32. First edition. Publications of the Institute of National Language, Paper No. 3. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Tagalog legal terms, pp. 5-31. Foreword similar to first volume in series.

No. 4: *Parliamentary terms and usages (Mga katawagan at pananalitang gamit sa kapulungan)*, by P[onciano] B. P[eralta] Pineda and others. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1954. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-16. First edition. Publications of the Institute of National Language, Paper No. 4. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Tagalog parliamentary terms, pp. 5-16. Foreword similar to first volume in series.

No. 5: *Arithmetical and geometrical terms (Mga katawagang pang-aritmetika at pangheometriya)*, by V[ito] C. Santos and others. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1954. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-11 12. First edition. Publications of the Institute of National Language, Paper No. 5. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Tagalog arithmetical and geometrical terms, pp. 5-11. Foreword similar to first volume in series.

No. 6: *Geographical terms (Mga katawagang pangheograpiya)*, by V[ito] C. Santos and others. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1954. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-10 [2]. First edition. Publications of the Institute of National Language, Paper No. 6. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Tagalog geographical terms, pp. 5-10. Foreword similar to first volume in series.

No. 7: *Traffic signs and terms (Mga babala at katawagang pantrapiko)*, by V[ito] C. Santos and others. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1954. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-7 8. First edition. Publications of the Institute of National Language, Paper No. 7.

Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Tagalog traffic signs and terms, pp. 5-7. Foreword similar to first volume in series.

No. 8: *Mga katawagan sa pagsasaka (farming terms)*, by P[onciano] B. P[eralta] Pineda. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1954. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-12. First edition. Publications of the Institute of National Language, Paper No. 8. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Tagalog farming terms, pp. 5-16.

No. 9: *Vocabulary of identical Tagalog and Ilocano words with identical meanings translated into English*, by Catalino D. Garduque. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1955. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-23 24. First edition. Publications of the Institute of National Language, Paper No. 9. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with pencilled note on title page: "from Rufus Alejandro | [illegible initials] | 20-1-56". Alejandro was Secretary and Executive Office of the Institute of National Languages and the author of the first vocabulary in this series. Includes Tagalog-Ilocano-English vocabulary, pp. 5-23. "This vocabulary was prepared...to disprove the contentions of some school men and women that the Filipino Language had been adopted from 'Tagalog alone', and as such, it is a 'foreign language to Ilocanos'...When an Ilocano child enters grade one, he practically does not know a word of English. In contrast to this situation, he has a ready vocabulary of around 575 Filipino Language words,-a fact which the child and perhaps the teachers do not know. The 575 words in this vocabulary prove the truth. This list is not conclusive. There are some more words" (letter printed as foreword).

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Tagalog Dictionary*. Manila: Institute of National Language, Republic of the Philippines, Bureau of Printing, 1960. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 412 pp. First edition. Bibliography, p. [xvii]. "Begun in 1947, this dictionary, still in draft form, went through several revisions both as to word and phrase entries and as to their meanings...This dictionary is a trial edition." The dictionary was evidently compiled by the Institute of National Language under government directive. The language became the official language of The Philippines in 1962, and its name was changed to Pilipino.

**1961:** [LILLYbm] *Pilipino-English English-Pilipino Dictionary*, compiled by Andrea A. Tablan & Carmen B. Mallari. New York: Washington Square Press, Inc., 1961. Original stiff red, white and blue wrappers, lettered in yellow, black and blue. Pp. i-iv v-xvii xviii, 1 2-213 214-222. First edition. Includes Pilipino-English, pp. 3-60, and English-Pilipino, pp. 63-213. "For students, teachers, laymen, professionals and foreigners. Words and terminologies that are pure, derived, colloquial or slang. Modern, to the point" (from the title page). Mass paperback dictionary.

**1966:** [LILLY] *An English-Tagalog and Tagalog-English dictionary*, by Mariá Odulio de Guzmán. Manila: G.O.T. 1966. xxxix, 668, xl-xlix p. 17 cm. Original black, red and yellow wrappers, lettered in black and white. Revised edition, first printing, November 1966. Numbered and signed by the author. The first edition was issued in May of 1966. Includes English-Tagalog, pp. 4-402, and Tagalog-English, pp. 405-668.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Tagalog Dictionary*, by Teresita V. Ramos. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1971. Original blue-green wrappers, lettered in white, shades

of green and gray. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xliii *xliv*, 1 2-330. First edition. "This dictionary is a compilation of about 4,000 Tagalog roots, affixes, stems... and a few compounds and idioms" (Introduction). "The work reported herein was performed pursuant to a contract with the Peace Corps" (verso of title page).

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Pilipino-English / English-Pilipino Concise Dictionary* by Sam & Angelina Bickford. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1985. Original wrappers.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary English-Tagalog (Pilipino)*, compiled & edited by Ricardo Benedikto. New Delhi: Star Publications, 1997. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in white; d.j. orange, black, pale orange and white, lettered and decorated in black, white, red, and gold. Pp. 1-8 9-287 288. First edition. Includes English-Tagalog only.

"According to an estimate about 10 million people speak and write this language. Though originated from an area called LUZON near Manila (Philippines), this language is today spoken and written by a large number of people settled in United States, Canada, Europe and almost the whole of Philippines. Tagalog is a part of Malayo-Polynesians family of languages, and is strongly influenced by Spanish language because of Spanish domination in Philippines for about 300 years" (Publisher's Note).

[TAHITIAN] Tahitian (autonym Reo Tahiti, part of Reo Mā'ohi, languages of French Polynesia) is a Polynesian language, spoken mainly in the Society Islands in French Polynesia. It belongs to the Eastern Polynesian group. Tahitian was first transcribed from the oral spoken language into writing by missionaries of the London Missionary Society in the early 19th century. When Europeans first arrived in Tahiti at the end of the 18th century, there was no writing system and Tahitian was only a spoken language. In 1797, Protestant missionaries arrived in Tahiti on a British ship called Duff, captained by James Wilson. Among the missionaries was Henry Nott (1774–1844) who learned the Tahitian language and worked with Pōmare II, a Tahitian king, to translate the English Bible into Tahitian. A system of 5 vowels and 9 consonants was adopted for the Tahitian Bible which would become the key text by which many Polynesians would learn to read and write (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tah. Alternate Names: Reo Tahiti.

[insert Lilly copy of Bougainville's Voyage (both French and English editions) with Tahitian vocabulary).]

**1823:** [LILLY] [John Davies] *A grammar of the Tahitian dialect of the Polynesian language*. Tahiti: printed at the Mission Press, Burder's Point, 1823.

**1843:** [LILLYbm] *Aperçu de la langue des îles Marquises et de la langue taitienne, précédé d'une introduction sur l'histoire et la géographie de l'archipel des Marquises, accompagné d'un vocabulaire inédit de la langue taitienne par le baron Guillaume de Humboldt*, by J[ohann] Ch. Éd[uard] Buschmann [1805-1880]. Berlin: C.G. Luderitz, 1843. Contemporary brown half-leather and gray paper over boards; blue paper label with manuscript abbreviated title in ink. Top ½ inch of spine missing. Title page torn and remounted with loss of last two letters in Aperçu and a few letters from place of publication (Berlin) and publisher's address. Ex-library with small stamps. Pp. 1-3 4-197 198-200. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 374. Earliest vocabulary of Tahitian listed in Zaunmüller. Wolf 838. Includes Marquesan-French vocabulary, pp. [69]-79, French-Marquesan, pp. [81]-89, (earliest vocabulary of Marquesan, along with

Mosblech) Tahitian-French, pp. 102-140, an appendix of Tahitian-French vocabulary from other sources, pp. 140-149, and a comparative table of over a dozen Malay languages, pp. 152-165.

"My Marquesan vocabulary is based on a manuscript vocabulary by Johann Reinhold Forster in the Royal Library in Berlin... The small collection of words Forster published in his 'Observations' is only a extract, and another extract was offered by Captain Cook in the report of his second voyage. These extracts were reproduced in the large vocabulary ... edited by Pallas, and in the polyglot works of Hervas and Marsden. To Forster's vocabulary I have added the fine collection of words found in Marchand's voyage... The work of Mr. John Williams on the Polynesian missions formed a small supplement to my collection... After Forster and Marchand a vocabulary of M. de Langsdorff forms an important part of my Marquesan vocabulary [taken from *Bemerkungen auf einer Reise um die Welt in den Jahren 1803 bis 1807*] (Vocabulaire Marquesan, pp. 62-64, tr: BM).

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1851:** [LILLYbm] *A Tahitian and English Dictionary, with introductory remarks on the Polynesian language, and a short grammar of the Tahitian dialect: with an appendix containing a list of foreign words used in the Tahitian Bible, in commerce, etc. with the sources from whence they have been derived*, [by Herbert John Davies]. Tahiti: printed at the London Missionary Society's press, 1851. Original tan wrappers, printed and decorated in black, preserved in later quarter black leather over marbled boards. pp. [2], vi, 40, 314, 7. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 374; Trubner Catalogue, p. 153; not in the Astor Catalogue; not in Vancil; not in Collison, *Dictionaries of English and Foreign Languages*" (Rulon-Miller). Reissued several times in the second half of the twentieth century, including a 1978 AMS reprint. With an inscription: "A monsieur le gouverneur Julien Sourein" dated Papeete, 16 July, 1918, and three pages of loosely inserted notes in an unknown hand. This is "the first Tahitian-English dictionary, the first such book of its kind printed in Tahiti, and only the third dictionary printed in the Pacific... The compiler, John Davies, was a pioneer missionary in the Pacific, and he had compiled a grammar of Tahitian which was printed on the mission's press in 1823.

**1861:** [LILLYbm] *Grammaire et dictionnaire de la langue maori; dialecte tahitien*, by [Tepano Jaussen]. [Saint-Germaine; Saint-Cloud]: Impr. de L. Toinon et Ce; Impr. De Mme Ve Belin], [1861]. Contemporary unlettered brown quarter-cloth and brown marbled paper over boards. Pp. *i-iii* iv v, [vocabulaire français-tahitien] 5 6-56, [dictionnaire abrégé tahitien-français] 1 2-96, 1 2-78. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. The present copy contains the complete dictionary, but does not include the separately-paginated 115 page dual-language printing (French-Tahitian) of Mark.

"We owe a great of the Tahitian-French dictionary to the works of Mm. Carré, Noury, Orsmond; above all to the excellent Tahitian-English dictionary published in Tahiti by the press of the Society of London [Davies, 1851], and to the Tahitian-French dictionary that Mr. Ribourt sent to us in 1850. The French-Tahitian dictionary is our work. We had hoped to attach to these essays the story of Tobias and the Machabees. But unforeseen circumstances have forced us to take the story of Joseph and the Book of Mark... This book is in no way a speculative venture. Anyone who publishes for such a small audience will always lose money. But it is time the schools and our compatriots had a work of this type" (Author's note, tr: BM).

Second edition **1898**: [LILLYbm] *Grammaire et dictionnaire de la langue maori; dialecte tahitien*, by Tepano Jaussen. Paris: Neia i te nenei raa no Belin, 1898. Original heavily worn blue cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. 1-5 6-388. Although not identified as such, this is the second edition, with a substantially enlarged dictionary. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Tahitian-French, pp. 83-172, and French-Tahitian, pp. [175]-381, double-columned. In addition to an illegible ownership signature and the date "September 1899" in ink on the fly-leaf, this copy bears an inscription from Eug. Amiot dated 22 August 1931, at Uturoa on the island of Raiatea in the Society Islands, presenting the book to "our friend Bill," and with the bookplate of William Emil Belanske. Belanske was an artist who accompanied William K. Vanderbilt on three expeditions, including the "Alva" World Expedition of 1931-1932. His watercolors of tropical fish made from live specimens caught on the cruise of 1926 were published in: *To Galapagos on the Ara* ([New York], 1927). The originals of these as well as those executed in 1931-32 are in the permanent collection of American Museum of Natural History.

**1919**: [LILLY] *A new grammar of the Tahitian dialect of the Polynesian language, together with brief reading exercises*, by Ernest G. Rossiter. Papeete, Tahiti, 1919. 2 p. l., 290, [4] p. [errata], one typed page inserted at end. 17.1 cm. Original cloth, lettered and ruled in black. This copy with the presentation inscription of J. Frank Stimson as the "author", revised and corrected throughout in his hand (see Rossiter's Preface:

"We feel that this work may be fully relied upon as we have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. J. Frank Stimson, formerly of Yale University, whose technical studies of the Tahitian, as well as of other Polynesian Dialects, have been of great assistance in completing the present grammar"). With numerous short Tahitian-English vocabularies throughout. The recipient was James Lyle Young, an Irishman who was born in 1849. He went to Australia in the mid-1850s. From 1870 to 1876, he worked on Fiji and Samoa. In May 1876, he came to Ebon to trade for Thomas Farrell. In November 1877, he went to Majuro as a trader. At the end of 1879, he moved to Jaluit to become business manager for Capelle & Co., Young travelled throughout Micronesia by ship. In October, 1881, he quit working for Capelle and went to Tahiti as manager of a company. Later he became owner of Herderson & Macfarlane of Auckland. He died in 1929 in Canberra. [information from internet].

**1923**: [LILLYbm] *A vocabulary of English - French - Tahitian, with explanatory remarks on Tahitian dialect*, by J[ohn] Frank Stimson [1883- ], Orovini, Papeete, Tahiti: Published by O.B. Peterson for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1924. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in orange. Pp. [26] 1 2-60 61-70. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. O'Reilly & Reitman 5776. This copy with the bookplate of Burton M. Doolittle and the ink inscription "Papeete, | June 1925". Includes thematically arranged English-French-Tahitian lists, pp. [1]-60, and errata, pp. [61-62]. With a manuscript list of thirty-one Tahitian names with English meanings in two columns on p. [63] and a few further manuscript additions on p. [65].

"This Vocabulary...is written for the purpose of assisting...those who are desirous of acquiring a working knowledge of the Tahitian language in the shortest possible

time....This is not a dictionary, and consequently no effort has been made to give lengthy definitions, or to list the words in any particular way so as to find them readily; but it is a vocabulary and a lesson book, and the idea of the author has been largely to group the words according to their relationship or parts of speech" (Preface).

**1930:** [LILLYbm] *A New grammar of the Tahitian dialect of the Polynesian language, and combined with a vocabulary of English, French, Tahitian, Second Edition*, arranged and published by Geo. W. Burbidge for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. [n.p.], 1930. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-334. Second edition. Includes English-French-Tahitian vocabularies, pp. [267]-334, arranged in 64 "lessons."

"Due to the great need of a good reliable Grammar with which to enable English speaking people to acquire a knowledge of Tahitian, Ernest C. Rossiter, in 1919, published, 'The Tahitian Grammar'. This publication was followed later by a vocabulary of English, French, and Tahitian, published by O. B. Peterson, in 1924. The supply of these two books has become exhausted; therefore, with a few slight corrections and alterations, we have combined them in this book" (Preface).

**1938:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *Grammaire Tahitienne suivie d'un vocabulaire pratique*, by Marcel Sénac. With woodcut illustrations by Roger Parry. Toulouse: Imprimerie Régionale, n.d. [c. 1938]. Original gray wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. First edition. Series: Bibliothèque d'Études Polynésiennes. Not in Zaunmüller. Printed dedication to André Gide. Includes a thematically-arranged French-Tahitian vocabulary, pp. [89]-127.

"It is the quasi-impossibility of finding the classic grammar of M. Tepano Jaussen, which appeared in 1898 and has long since disappeared from commerce, which has led us to publish this work today. Thus we hope to spare tourists, future colonists, sailors, and French of French-speaking functionaries, the difficulties we have had" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *A comparative dictionary of the Tahitian language: Tahitian-English with an English-Tahitian finding list*, by Edmund Andrews [1892-1941] & Irene [Geene] D[w] Andrews [1892- ]. Chicago: Chicago Academy of Sciences, 1944. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. i-iv v-xvi, 1-253 254-256. First edition. Special publication, Chicago Academy of Sciences, no. 6. Reproduced from type-written copy. Zaunmüller, col. 373. Includes Tahitian-English, pp. 1-195, and English-Tahitian, pp. 197-253. Andrews was surgeon whose grandfather was one of the founders and first secretary of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. He and his wife compiled this dictionary while in Tahiti.

"This work is not the product of the authors' knowledge but of their desire to learn the Tahitian languages. It was the result of our months in Tahiti without any available dictionary....It is indeed anomalous that there is not today available any dictionary of the language which is spoke in the capital of French Oceania. Previous works, first of Bounty fame, later by the Protestant Missions, and finally the authoritative one of Msgr. Jaussen are utterly unobtainable now. The only copy of any of them in America of which the authors have knowledge is one of the latter in the Library of Congress. One can buy today in Tahiti a 'Tahitian Grammar' published by the Mormon Church. This volume unfortunately was never completed by its author, and was brought out, we have heard, without his consent from the half finished manuscript. There is no alphabetically

arranged vocabulary...and the diacritical marks are scattered through it in a reckless, haphazard manner...[A]s a aid to learning the languages...one soon realizes its total uselessness. Thus it is that the *lingua franca* of the South Seas is without even a word list.... One of us was interested in the unusual medical vocabulary of the race and the other in the remarkably poetic legends....If the work proves too top-heavy with words bearing in those fields, it is therefore quite natural. for other shortcomings we can only repeat the famous excuse of Dr. Johnson, when questioned by a lady regarding an error in his Dictionary: 'Pure ignorance, Madame.'" (Preface).

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Tahitian-English English-Tahitian Dictionary*, compiled by Leonard Clairmont in collaboration with Mauu Ariiteuira Teriitahi. Hollywood, CA: Leonard Clairmont, n.d. [1958]. 68 pp., ill. 17.6 cm. Original tan and dark brown illustrated wrappers, lettered in brown.*First edition*. Introduction dated Papeete, Tahiti, 1958:

"This unpretentious book is by no means a complete dictionary to the Tahitian language, but is intended merely to serve as a guide to the traveller, or the casual student."

Second edition, revised, **n.d.:** [LILLYbm] *Tahitian-English English-Tahitian Dictionary*, compiled by Leonard Clairmont in collaboration with Mauu Ariiteuira Teriitahi. Hollywood, CA: Leonard Clairmont, n.d. [1960's]. Original tan and dark brown illustrated wrappers, lettered in brown. 68 pp., ill.

Third edition, revised, **n.d.:** [LILLYbm] *Say It In Tahitian. Tahitian-English English-Tahitian Dictionary. Useful Phrases and Conversation. Third Edition Revised*, compiled by Leonard Clairmont in collaboration with Mauu Ariiteuira Teriitahi. Los Angeles: Tahiti Musique, n.d. Original illustrated wrappers (sail boat and island), lettered in yellow, light blue and black, with advertisements for Tahiti Records, Papeete, Tahiti on the rear cover. Pp. [2] 1 2-69 70. Third edition, revised. Includes "Tahiti Hit Parade" list with illustrations of record covers, pp. 68-[70] and rear cover, with address "P.O. Box 478, Papeete, Tahiti."

**1973:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire moderne tahitien-français et français-tahitien*, by Mai-Arii Cadousteau & Jacques Anisson de Perron. Papeete (Tahiti): Stepolde, 1973. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-11 12-366 367-368. First edition. Includes Tahitian-French, pp. [11]-113, and French-Tahitian, pp. [117]-366.

"The present dictionary, while not pretending to be exhaustive, nevertheless contains almost all words utilized in present-day Tahitian. Although words which have fallen out of use have been rigorously omitted, a certain number of older terms have been retained because they remain of historic interest or occur frequently in the Tahitian Bible, upon which most linguistic exercises in Tahitian are still based" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1964:** [LILLY] *A revised study guide and dictionary: the Tahitian dialect of the Polynesian language*, by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Papeete: Arranged and published by Thomas R. Stone for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1964. 203 p. 28 cm. Original blue cloth, lettered in yellow.

"[This book] represents a revision and enlargement of the original 'Study Guide and Dictionary,' published in 1958, and should be considered as an introduction to the more

comprehensive ‘Tahitian Grammar and vocabulary’ first published by the church in 1930 [see above]” (from the Preface).

**1973:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique du tahitien contemporain: tahitien-français, français-tahitien*, by Yves Lemaitre. Pref. de A. G. Haudricourt. Paris: Office de la recherche scientifique et technique outremer, 1973. Original orange cloth over boards, lettered in green: dust jacket orange, black and white, lettered in black and orange. Pp. 1-9 10-201 202 + 9 blank leaves. First edition. Includes Tahitian-French, pp. [29]-139, and French-Tahitian, pp. [141]-201.

"The Tahitian dictionary offered us by Yves Lemaitre is the first dictionary in which Tahitian is correctly noted. In the recent reediting of Jaussen's dictionary [this may refer to the dictionary published in 1973 in Tahiti by Mai-Arii Cadousteau & Jacques Anisson de Perron, see above], the length of the vowels is not noted except for certain disyllabic words" (Preface). "This dictionary attempts to respond to a double demand: to present what is indeed a limited vocabulary, but one which is actually in use today, and to present this vocabulary in a coherent and precise transcription (phonetic)" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**TAI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Tai or Zhuang–Tai languages (Thai: **ภาษาไทย** or **ภาษาไต**, transliteration: phāśāthay or phāśātay) are a branch of the Tai–Kadai language family. The Tai languages include the most widely spoken of the Tai–Kadai languages, including standard Thai or Siamese, the national language of Thailand; Lao or Laotian, the national language of Laos; Burma's Shan language; and Zhuang, a major language in the southern Chinese province of Guangxi (Wiki).

**1923:** [IUW] *The Tai race, elder brother of the Chinese : results of experience, exploration and research of William Clifton Dodd, D.D.* / Compiled and edited by his wife. Cedar Rapids, Iowa : Torch, 1923. xxi, [2], 353 p. : ill. ; 23 cm. Original dark greenclothover boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Comparative Tai vocabulary: English-Siamese-Laos of Yun including Kün and Lü-Western Shan or Ngio of Burma-Tai Nüa of Muang Baw Yünnan-Tai Dam of Tongking-Tai Li Yünnan-Tai Nam or Water Tai of Yünnan-Tai To of Tongking-Tai Yoi of Kwanguan Yünnan-To-jen of Nanningfu Kwangsi-Pu Tai of Yünnan-Chin Tai on thee Yangtze, pp. xiv-xxi. Includes bibliographical references.

"The present treatise is... the pioneer in treatment of a large part of the Tai field and people, viz., those outside of Siam, and of the Tai Race as a whole" (Foreword).

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *William J. Gedney's Southwestern Tai Dialects: Glossaries, Texts, and Translations*, edited by Thomas John Hudak. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan, Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, 1994. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. i-vi vii-xviii, 1-2 3-1117 1118. First edition. Series: Michigan Papers on South and Southeast Asia, no. 42. Includes White Tai-English, pp. 9-137, Black Tai-English, pp. 167-322, Red Tai I-English, pp. 327-436, Red Tai II-English, pp. 441-507, Red Tai III-English, pp. 513-596, Hsi Paw Shan-English, pp. 601-705, Tai Maaw Shan-English, pp. 763-770, Che Fang Shan-English, pp. 781-828, Muong Khawn Shan-English, pp. 833-871, Keng Tung Shan-English, pp. 877-974, Klang Muong Khuen-English, pp. 981-1020, Baan Veng Khuen-English, pp. 1025-1055, Yong-English, pp. 1061-1100.

"White Tai is found in the extreme north-western part of Vietnam... White Tai speakers call themselves and their language tay don because of the white blouses worn by the women.... One of the most comprehensive dictionaries is Diêu and Donaldson [(White) Tai-Vietnamese-English vocabulary, Saigon, 1971].... The chief center of Black Tai is at Son La in northwestern Vietnam and to the south of the White Tai speaking area... A large group of speakers live in the state of Iowa in the United States..... Scholars generally attribute the name of the group to the fact that the women wear distinctive black blouses or because the group has resided in the area of the Black River... Red Tai is located in northwest Vietnam to the south of the White Tai and Black Tai areas... Some speakers claim that the Red Tai originally came from a town called Red town... Shan is the general term for the language spoken at the western end of the Southwestern Tai dialect continuum.... Shan is often divided into Southern Shan, Shan spoken primarily in Burma, and Northern Shan, those dialects spoken around the Burma-China border. Northern Shan is also referred to as Chinese Shan (see the dialects from Che Fang, Tai Maaw, and Muong Khawn). Dialects of both Southern and Northern Shan are often indicated by place names, as in His Paw Shan. The origin of the term Shan is obscure, although it is thought to be a variant of the same word as 'Siam'." (from the introductions to the various glossaries).

[**TAI DÓN**] ai Dón, also known as Tai Khao or White Tai, is a Tai language of northern Vietnam, Laos and China (Wiki).

Ethnologue: twh. Alternate Names: Tai Blanc, Tai Kao, Tai Lai, Táy Khao, Thái Tráng, White Tai.

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire tay blanc français avec transcription latine*, by Georges Minot, in: *Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient*, Vol. XL, fasc. 1, Hanoi, 1940, pp. [1]-237 238-240. Includes White Thai [White Hmong]-French only, pp. 11-237. The dictionary makes up the entire issue. Minot published a French-White Thai [White Hmong] dictionary, together with an elementary grammar, in 1949. White Hmong belongs to the Tai group of languages. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

"One is accustomed to say that the Thai language is a poor one, and easy to learn... But its poverty must not be exaggerated. If, at times, it reveals itself as insufficient to translate modern ideas or describe the things that we have imported and of which the Tai knew nothing not many years ago, it is on the contrary in its common use both very complete and quite precise" (Foreword, tr: BM).

[**TAI NŨA**] Tai Nüa (Tai Nüa) (also called Tai Nua, Dehong Dai, or Chinese Shan; own name: Tai<sup>2</sup> Lə6, which means "upper Tai" or "northern Tai", or [tai tau xoŋ]; Chinese: Dǎinǎyǔ 傣哪语 or Déhóng Dǎiyǔ 德宏傣语; pronounced [p<sup>h</sup>ā:sǎ: t<sup>h</sup>āj nŭa] or ภาษาไทไตคอง, pronounced [p<sup>h</sup>ā:sǎ: t<sup>h</sup>āj tāj.k<sup>h</sup>ōŋ]) is one of the languages spoken by the Dai people in China, especially in the Dehong Dai and Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture in the southwest of Yunnan province. It is closely related to the other Tai languages. Speakers of this language across the border in Myanmar are known as Shan. It should not be confused with Tai Lü (Xishuangbanna Dai). There are also Tai Nüa speakers in Thailand (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tdd. Alternate Names: Chinese Shan, Chinese Tai, Dai Kong, Dai Na, Dai Nuea, Daide, Dehong, Dehong Dai, Shan, Tai Dehong, Tai Le, Tai Mao, Tai Neua, Tai nö, Tai Nü, Tai Nue, Tai taü, Tai-Kong, Tai-Le, Yunannese Shan, Yunnan Shant'ou.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of Dehong, Southwest China*, by Yongxian Luo [1954- ]. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, 1998. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and white. Pp. [2] *i-vi* vii-xl, 1-298 299-302 with linguistic map. First edition. Series: Pacific linguistics, Series C, 145. Includes Dehong-English, pp. 1-252, and an English-Dehong finderlist, pp. 253-298. First English dictionary of this language. Second copy: IUW.

"Dehong Tai, also referred to as Chinese Shan, is the language of a minority group in the western part of Yunnan Province in the Sino-Burmese border area of Southwest China. ... Dehong Tai has a distinctive Indic-based script, recently reformed by the Chinese authorities.... The dialect under consideration is spoken in Mangshi [and]... is chosen as representative of Dehong Tai by Chinese linguists on account of its homogeneity. The text of the dictionary is compiled from the following sources: 'A Dehong Tai-Chinese lexicon' (MS, prepared by the Central Institute of Nationalities, Beijing, 1984), *A comparative lexicon of the Zhuang-Dong (Kam-Tai) languages* (compiled by the Fifth Research Group, Language Research Centre, Central Institute of Nationalities, 1985) and *A Chinese Dehong Tai dictionary* (Meng & Fang, 1991)" (Introduction) .

[**TAINAE**] Tainae is an Angan language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ago. Alternate Names: Ivori.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**TAINO**] Taíno is a language historically spoken by the Taíno people of the Caribbean. At the time of Spanish colonization, it was the principal language throughout the Caribbean. Classic Taíno (Taíno proper) was the native language of the northern Leeward Islands, Puerto Rico, the Turks and Caicos Islands, and most of Hispaniola, and was expanding into Cuba. Ciboney is essentially unattested, but colonial sources suggest it was a dialect of Taíno. It was the language of westernmost Hispaniola, the Bahamas, Jamaica, and most of Cuba. By the late 15th century, Taíno/Ciboney had displaced earlier languages except for western Cuba and pockets in Hispaniola. Taíno declined after Spanish colonization began with the language being displaced by Spanish and other European languages. The language continued to be spoken in isolated pockets in the Caribbean until the late 19th century. As the first native language encountered by Europeans in the New World, it was a major source of new words borrowed into European languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tnq. Alternate Names: Taino.

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Gaztamibde taíno-español/español-taíno*, by Carlos Gaztambide Arrillaga. Puerto Rico, U.S.A.: C. Gaztambide Arrillaga, 1992. xiii, 109 p.; 21 cm. Series: Serie Gaztambide Arrillaga de historia y lingüística;; t. 23; Variation: Gaztambide Arrillaga, Carlos,; 1914-; Serie Gaztambide Arrillaga de historia y lingüística;; t. 23. Original illustrated colored wrappers. First edition.

[**TAIRUMA**] Tairuma, also known as Uaripi after its location, is a Trans–New Guinea language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: uar. Alternate Names: Kerema, Tairuma'a, Uaripi.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**TAJIKI**] Tajik or Tajiki (Tajik: забони тоҷикӣ, [za' bōni tōdʒi'ki], also called Tajiki Persian (Tajik: форсии тоҷикӣ, [fər'siji tōdʒi'ki])) is the variety of Persian spoken in Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. It is closely related to Dari Persian. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, Tajik has been considered by a number of writers and researchers to be a variety of Persian (Halimov 1974: 30–31, Oafforov 1979: 33). The popularity of this conception of Tajik as a variety of Persian was such that, during the period in which Tajik intellectuals were trying to establish Tajik as a language separate from Persian, Sadriddin Ayni, who was a prominent intellectual and educator, had to make a statement that Tajik was not a bastardized dialect of Persian. The issue of whether Tajik and Persian are to be considered two dialects of a single language or two discrete languages has political sides to it (see Perry 1996). Today Tajik is recognized as a West-Iranian language. Tajik is the official language of Tajikistan. In Afghanistan (where Tajiks make up a large part of the population), this language is less influenced by Turkic languages, is called Dari, and has co-official language status. Tajik has diverged from Persian as spoken in Afghanistan and Iran due to political borders, geographical isolation, the standardization process, and the influence of Russian and neighboring Turkic languages. The standard language is based on the northwestern dialects of Tajik (region of old major city of Samarqand), which have been somewhat influenced by the neighboring Uzbek language as a result of geographical proximity. Tajik also retains numerous archaic elements in its vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar that have been lost elsewhere in the Persophone world, in part due to its relative isolation in the mountains of Central Asia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tgk. Alternate Names: Galcha, Tadzhiq, Tajik, Tajiki Persian, Tojiki.

**1954:** [LILLYbm] *Tadzhiksko-russkii slovar: 40 000 slov*, edited by E[vgenii] E[duardovich] Bertels. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1954. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-7 8-789 790-792. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 373. Tajiki-Russian only, pp. [15]-521. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

[**TALINGA-BWISI**] Talinga or Bwisi is a language spoken in the Uganda–Congo border region. It is called Talinga (Kitalinga) in DRC and Bwisi (Lubwisi, Olubwisi) in Uganda (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tlj. Alternate Names: Bwisi, Bwissi, Kitalinga, Lubwisi, Lubwissi, Mawissi, Olubwisi.

An on-line dictionary of Lubwisi [Talinga-Bwisi] may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**2011:** [IUW] *Ntotoli ya Lubwisi = Lubwisi dictionary*, compiled and edited by Charles Musinguzi, Martin Diprose, Waller C. Tabb Jr. First edition. Bundibugyo, Uganda: Kwamba Lubwisi Development Association in conjunction with SIL International, 2011. 155 pages; 21 cm "September 2011." In English and Lubwisi.

[**TALISE**] Talise is a Southeast Solomonic language of Guadalcanal (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tlr. Alternate Names: Talisi, Tolo.

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Tolo dictionary* / by Susan Smith Crowley. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1986. xi, 107 p.; 25 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C, 0078-7558; no. 91.

[**TAKWANE**] Wiki redirects Takwane to Makhuwa, listing it as a subdialect of that language. Ethnologue considers Takwane a separate language.

Ethnologue: tke. Alternate Names: Thakwani.

**1846:** see **13**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

[**TALOKI**] Taloki is an Austronesian language (one of the Celebic languages) of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia.

Ethnologue: tlk. Alternate Names: Talloki, Taluki.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**TAMA (Chad)**] Tama, or Damut, is the primary language spoken by the Tama people in eastern Chad and in western Sudan. It is a member of the Taman language family. Miisiirii is often considered a dialect, though it is not particularly close (Wiki). Tama is also the name of a language of Columbia.

Ethnologue: tma. Alternate Names: Miisiirii, Tamok, Tamongobo, Tamot.

**1989:** [IUW] *A Masalit grammar: with notes on other languages of Darfur and Wadai* / John Edgar. Berlin: D. Reimer, 1989. 121 p.: ill., 1 map; 25 cm. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Sprache und Oralität in Afrika; Bd. 3. Vocabulary: Miisiirii [Tama]-Erenga [dialect of Tama]-Tama [also the name of a dialect of Tama], pp. 106-110. Includes bibliographical references (p. 119-120). Contents: Masalit grammar; Oral traditions of the Masalit; Notes on the Miisiirii language; Notes on the terms Maba, Borgu, Wadai and Salih.

"In view of the scarcity of any accessible data on the Tama group I give here a short and very patchy comparative list of Miisiirii/Mileri, Erenga and Tama. The Miisiirii and Erenga material is first-hand..." (p. 106).

[**TAMAHAQ, TARAGGART**] Tamahaq is the only known Northern Tuareg language spoken in Algeria, western Libya, and northern Niger. It varies little from the southern languages of Ayr, Azawagh and Adagh. The differences mostly being substitution of sounds, such as Tamahaq instead of Tamajaq or Tamasheq (Wiki).

Ethnologue: thv. Alternate Names: Tamachek, Tamahaq, Tamashekin, Tomachek, Touareg, Tourage, Tuareg.

**1862:** [LILLY] *A grammatical sketch of the Temahuq or Towarek language*, by Henry Stanhope Freeman. London: Harrison, 1862. Original blue cloth decorated in blind and lettered in gold. 47 pp. + adverts. Libraries Worldwide: 6 (only 2 in US: NYPL and South Carolina). Includes Tamahaq-English vocabulary, pp. 39-47, double column. "First attempt to reduce to any sort of rule this important language" from the Preface.

**1894:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Français-Tamâheq (langue des Touareg), contenant: 1° tous les mots de la langue française traduisibles en Tamâheq soit*

*directement, soit par des phrases, 2° la traduction en Tamâheq de tous ces mots avec la prononciation figurée en caractères français et en caractères tifinar'; 3° les différentes acceptions des mots avec de nombreux exemples, dictons, proverbes, traits de mœurs des imouhar', etc., etc.*, by S. Cid Kaoui. Alger: Adolphe Jourdan, 1894. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] I-VII VIII-XI XII-XVI, 1 2-894, 1-3. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 30. Hendrix 345. Lithographed throughout in the author's hand, reproducing the rare Tifinagh script along with the roman script of the French. Includes a table of the Tifinagh script. With the bookplate of W. Marçais. William Marçais was a noted Arabic philologist born in 1872 and author of *Le Dialect arabe parlé à Tlemcen* (Paris, 1902), *Textes arabes de Tanger* (Paris, 1911), and *Textes arabes de Takrouna: contribution à l'étude du vocabulaire arabe*, 8 vols. (Paris: CNRS, 1961), among others. S. Cid Kaoui, himself a Berber by birth, was a military interpreter for the French, posted to Ouargla, Algeria in 1887. He worked first on a French-Kayble dictionary, then on the French-Tamahaq dictionary, for which he developed his own transcription system.

"Up to the present, there exists no complete French-Tamahaq dictionary, and at a time when the trans-Saharan question exercises such a lively hold on the public mind, and at a time of colonial expansion projects, an exact and precise knowledge of the language of the people one is dealing with is clearly mandatory. The Tuaregs, who inhabit an area which extends into the southern parts of our Algerian possessions, remain isolated and avoid contact with us; we have need of them to carry out the grandiose plans of our civilization; they must therefore be the constant object of our studies and considerations. Only by means of a thorough knowledge of their language, their customs and their aspirations will we be able to make ourselves known to them, will we be able to remove the horror they have of our mores and our institutions and thus make our way among them" (tr: BM).

**1900:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire pratique Tamâheq-Français (langue des Touareg) contenant 1° plus de six mille mots de la langue Tamâheq; la traduction en français de tous ces mots avec la prononciation figurée en caractères français et en caractères tifinar'; leurs différentes acceptions, avec de nombreux exemples, dictons, proverbes, traits de mœurs des Imouhar', etc.; 2° l'indication du genre, du nombre des noms; les formes verbales, etc.*, by S. Cid Kaoui (see notes for previous entry). Alger: Adolphe Jourdan, 1900. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-VII VIII, I-IV, 1-2 3-441, I II III. First edition. Zaubmüller, col. 30. Hendrix 344. With the book plate of William Marçais (see notes for previous entry). Includes, pp. I-IV, a table of the Tifinagh script. Together with the French-Tamahaq dictionary of 1894, this constitutes the first complete dictionary of the language. A Tamahaq-English vocabulary was appended to a grammar in 1862 (see above).

"The Tamahaq-French dictionary published today is the indispensable complement to the French-Tamahaq dictionary edited in 1894, of which it is, unfortunately, merely an extract. Obligated for reasons of health to distance myself from the Saharan regions, deprived of any means of information or cross-checking, I have not been able to enlarge the present work as I had wished... The Tamashaq language is still little known; it was therefore necessary to place in the hands of those who study the language a practical dictionary that would allow them to find the word they were searching for" (tr: BM).

**1909:** [LILLY] *Etude sur le dialecte de Ghat*, by Mohammad Nehlil. Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1909. xii, 215, 3 p.; 26 cm. Series: Algiers. Ecole des lettres. Publications. Bulletin de correspondance africaine, 38. Original red cloth, lettered in gold. Not in Hendrix. With bookplate of Kensington Public Library. Includes as "Troisième Partie," French-"Berbère" [Ghat dialect], pp. 122-215.

**1918-1929:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire abrégé touareg-français (dialecte de l'Ahaggar)*, 2 vols., by [Charles] de Foucauld {1858-1916}, ed. by René [Marie Joseph] Basset [1855-1924]. Alger: Bastide-Jourdan, 1918-1920. Original red wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [Vol. I] I-V VI-VII VIII, 1 2-652 653-654; [Vol. II] [6] 1 2-791 792. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 30. Hendrix 358. Includes Tamahaq-French, pp. [Vol. I] 13-649, with additions, pp. [651]-652; [Vol. II] [1]-736. This set with the ink stamp of the "Commune Mixte de Fort National, Dept. d'Alger". The full, four-volume dictionary appeared in 1951-1952.

"On his last voyage to French (1913) Father Foucauld passed on to me the manuscript of the Hoggar-French dictionary that appears today. The publication of the work was delayed by the outbreak of the war in 1914... it should be noted that the dictionary published here is only a small part of the manuscripts Father Foucauld passed on to me... A volume uniting an essay on the grammar and a French-Tamahaq vocabulary appeared in 1908, under the auspices of the governor-general of Algeria" (Preface, tr: BM). Father Foucauld's manuscripts included prose texts, poetry, dialogues, grammatical notes, and a 2,000 page encyclopedic dictionary of Hoggar, published in 1951-52 (see below).

**1858-1916:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire touareg-français, dialecte de l'Ahaggar*, by Charles de Foucauld [1858-1916]. 4 vols. [Paris]: Imprimerie nationale de France, 1951-1952. Original natural linen over boards, spines lettered in red, all four volumes uniformly bound. Pp. [Vol. I] I-X XI-XII XIII-XIV, [2] 1 2-495 [1] + large folding map in pocket; [Vol. II] [13] 496-971 [3]; [Vol. III] [9] 972 973-1547 [3]; [Vol. IV] [9] 1548 1549-2028 [2]. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 30. Hendrix 356. Entire text reproduced from Foucauld's manuscript. Includes Tamahaq-French, pp. 13-2028 through four volumes. Monumental dictionary of the language.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *Lexique français-touareg dialecte de l'Ahaggar*, by Jean Marie Cortade with the collaboration of Mouloud Mammeri. Paris: arts et métiers graphiques, 1967. Original light brown cloth over boards, lettered in red. Pp. [4] 1-4 5-511 512-516. First edition. Series: Travaux du Centre de recherches anthropologiques, préhistoriques et ethnographiques, Alger. Hendrix 347. Includes French-Tamahaq, pp. 5-511 (manuscript text reproduced in facsimile). This copy with the ink stamp: "Bibliothèque Claude Lévi-Strauss."

"Father Foucauld didn't have time to produce a French-Tamahaq dictionary. He only left us a Tamahaq-French dictionary. A first abridged two-volume edition was published by René Basset [see above], and the complete four-volume edition was published by the Imprimerie nationale de France in 1951 [see above]. It was in order to make use of that dictionary that we have produced the present French-Tamahaq dictionary.... We thought it would be worthwhile to include certain words not in the Father's dictionary that appeared in the small lexicon of Motylinski in 1908. We have also picked up, or others have brought to our attention, several present-day Touareg

words that do not appear in the Father's dictionary, or appear there in a different sense" (Foreword, tr: BM).

[**TAMASHEQ**] Tamasheq is a variety of the Tuareg languages. It is spoken by the Tuareg people, principally in the Timbuktu area. There are two divergent dialects: Timbuktu (Tombouctou, Tanaslamt) and Tadghaq (Kidal) in Mali. Tamasheq as spoken in northeastern Burkina Faso is similar. The name Tamasheq is sometimes applied to the Tuareg languages in general (Wiki).

Ethnologue: taq. Alternate Names: Kidal, Kidal Tamasheq, Tamachen, Tamashekin, Timbuktu, Tomacheck, "Tuareg" (pej.).

**1826:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1890:** see under **BERBER LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**2001:** [IUW] *The Tamasheq of North-East Burkina Faso: notes on grammar and syntax including a key vocabulary*, by David Sudlow. Köln: Köppe, c2001. 358 p.: map; 24 cm. Berber studies, v. 1 Includes bibliographical references (p. 358).

[**TAMAZIGHT, CENTRAL ATLAS**] Central Atlas Tamazight language (also known as Central Morocco Tamazight, Middle Atlas Tamazight, Tamazight, Central Shilha, and, rarely, Braber; native name: Tamazight [tæmæ'ziyt], [θæmæ'ziyθ]) is a Berber language of the Afro-Asiatic language family, spoken by 3 to 5 million people in the Atlas mountains of Central Morocco, as well as by smaller emigrant communities in France and elsewhere. Central Atlas Tamazight is one of the most-spoken Berber languages, along with Kabyle, Shilha, Riff, and Shawiya, and in Morocco it rivals Shilha as the most-spoken. All five languages may be referred to as 'Tamazight', but Central Atlas speakers are the only ones who use the term exclusively.

Central Atlas Tamazight (unlike neighbouring Tashelhit) had no known significant writing tradition until the 20th century. It is now officially written in the Tifinagh script for instruction in Moroccan schools, while descriptive linguistic literature commonly uses the Latin alphabet, and the Arabic alphabet has also been used (Wiki)..

Ethnologue: tzm. Alternate Names: Central Shilha, Middle Atlas Berber, Moroccan Amazigh, Shilha, Tachelhit.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Computerized Lexicon of Tamazight, Berber Dialect of Ayt Seghrouchen*, by Ernest T. Abdel-Massih. Ann Arbor: Center for Near Eastern and North African Studies, University of Michigan, 1971. Original tan and yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] *i-iv v-lxviii lxix-lxx, 1-2 3-398 399-400*. First edition. Hendrix 332. Includes Tamazight-English, pp. 3-153, English-Tamazight, pp. 157-234, as well as cultural and a linguistic lexica.

"The language of this book is Tamazight, a dialect of Berber spoken in the middle Atlas Mountains of Morocco. Berber is spoken mainly in North Africa (Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco) and in Siwa (UAR). It is also spoken by the Tuareg groups in Mauritania and the countries of the Sahara (Mali, Niger and Chad). Berber, a branch of the Afro-Asiatic family of languages is an unwritten language. It is divided into some three hundred or more local dialects. The number of speakers of Berber has been estimated between 5,000,000 and 7,000,000...the speakers of Tamazight ... number approximately 2,000,000...The Ayt Seghrouchen live by farming and sheep herding. They live either in tents or in mud-brick houses" (Introduction). This appears to be the

first English language dictionary of Tamazight. In 1907 S. Cid Kaoui published a French dictionary that included Tamazight. A French Tamazight lexicon was also published by Taifi in Paris in 1992.

**2009:** [IUW] *Vocabulaire des médias: Français-Amazighe-Anglais-Arabe*, [auteurs, Meftaha Ameer ... [et al.]; avec la collaboration de Khalid Ansar, Mohamed Elmedlaoui; editeur by Institut royal de la culture amazighe]. Rabat: Institut royal de la culture amazighe, c2009. 255 p.; 22 cm. Series: Publications de l'Institut royal de la culture amazighe. Série: lexiques; no 3. "UER-Lexique; Centre de l'aménagement linguistique." Includes bibliographical references (p. 254-255). In French with Berber, English and Arabic. "Dans le champ de la terminologie amazighe, le Vocabulaire des médias fait suite au Vocabulaire de la langue amazighe 1 (2006) et répond à un besoin de dénomination de réalités nouvelles par les professionnels des médias marocains (presse, radio et télévision)"--P. 7.

**2012:** [IUW] مصطلحية الاتصال السمعي البصري / المؤلفون مفتاحة اعمر، نورة الازرق، عائشة بو حجر، خالد عنسر *Muṣṭalaḥīyat al-ittiṣāl al-sama'ī al-baṣarī = Terminologie amazighe de l'audiovisuel*, al-mu'allifūn Miftāḥah A'mar, Nūrah al-Azraq, 'Ā'ishah Bū Ḥajar, Khālīd 'Ansar. 2012. الرباط: مركز التهيئة اللغوية، 2012. al-Rabāt: Markaz al-Tahī'ah al-Lughawīyah, 2012. 120 pages; 25 cm. Institut royal de la culture amazighe. Series: منشورات المعهد الملكي للثقافة: Manshūrāt al-Ma'had al-Malakī lil-Thaqāfah al-Amāzīghīyah, Markaz al-Tahī'ah al-Lughawīyah, Silsilat al-ma'ājim; raqm 9. Text in Arabic, French, English and Tamazight (Tighinagh script). Arabic-French-English-Tamazight dictionary of audiovisual terms. Includes bibliographical references (pages 118-120).

[**TAMIL**] Tamil (English pronunciation: /'tæmɪl/; Tamil; [t̪ɐmɪɻ]) is a Dravidian language predominantly spoken by the Tamil people of India and Sri Lanka, and also by the Tamil diaspora, Sri Lankan Moors, Burghers, Douglas, and Chindians. Tamil is an official language of two countries, Singapore and Sri Lanka. It has official status in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu and the Indian Union Territory of Puducherry. It is one of the 22 scheduled languages of India. Tamil is one of the longest-surviving classical languages in the world. It has been described as "the only language of contemporary India which is recognizably continuous with a classical past." The variety and quality of classical Tamil literature has led to it being described as "one of the great classical traditions and literatures of the world". In 1578, Portuguese Christian missionaries published a Tamil prayer book in old Tamil script named 'Thambiraan Vanakkam,' thus making Tamil the first Indian language to be printed and published. The Tamil Lexicon, published by the University of Madras, was one of the earliest dictionaries published in the Indian languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tam. Alternate Names: Damulian, Tamal, Tamalsan, Tambul, Tamili.

**1716:** [LILLY] *Grammatica damulica, quae per varia paradigmata, regulas & necessarium vocabulorum apparatus, viam brevissimam monstrat, qua lingua damulica seu malabarica, quae inter Indos Orientales in usu est, & hucusque in Europa incognita fuit, facile disci possit: in usum eorum qui hoc tempore gentes illas ab idololatria ad cultum veri Dei, salutemque aeternam evangelio Christi perducere cupiunt*, by Bartholomaeus Ziegenbalg [1683-1719]. Halae Saxonum: litteria & impensis Orphanotropei, 1716. Pp. [16] 1 2-128. Nineteenth-century black quarter-leather and

black marbled paper over boards. This copy with the bookplate of Cornelius Hauck on the front paste-down, and the stamp of the Evang. Missions-Gesellschaft in Basel on the title page. Includes several Tamil-Latin word lists under the various grammatical categories. One of the earliest bilingual sources of lexical material for Tamil. According to Shanmuganar, Ziegenbalg compiled a Tamil-Tamil dictionary in 1712 that was never published. The first bilingual Tamil dictionary (with Portuguese) was compiled by A. de Provenza and published in 1679.

Second copy: LILLY: nineteenth-century black quarter-leather, lettered in gold, and blue marbled paper over boards. Third copy: LILLY: rebound in modern quarter-vellum and marbled paper over boards.

"The German missionary B. Ziegenbalg was the first to make the study of Tamil possible in Europe by the publication of his *Grammatica Damulica*, which appeared at Halle in 1716" (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 13<sup>th</sup> ed.).

**1834-1841:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary, of the Tamil and English Languages*, by J.P. Rottler. In four parts. Madras: Printed at the Vepery Mission Press, 1834-1841. Late-19<sup>th</sup> century brown half-leather and green paper over boards, lettered in blind. "Vol. I Part I" (1834): 300 pp.; "Vol. I. Part II" (1836-7), 410 pp. + x pp.; "Part III" (1839, "Revised by Rev. W[illiam] Taylor, and T. Vencatachala Moodelly"): 456 pp.; "Part IV" (1841, "Revised by Rev. W[illiam] Taylor, and T. Vencatachala Moodelly"): 248 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 374. Shanmuganar 16.

Note from Part II: "The revision, conducted by the Author, up to the period of his lamented decease, comes down to page 204. Of this part the further revision, with the same native assistance, was confided to the Reverend William Taylor in May 1836...the copy right by the Author's will, having been bequested to the Vepery Mission Press."

Note from Part III: "To any one unacquainted with the extent, and re-iteration, of labor connected with the revisal and publication of this dictionary, the issue may appear to be slow. The revisal, and printing, of the first part, containing 298 pages, occupied six years; the second part...engaged [the original compiler's] attention for nearly two years...and ...in the hands of the present reviser, [was] completed in one [further] year. The revisal of the entire third part, of 455 pages, has been finished in two years; the arrears of printing requiring another half year...The object of this brief notice is to shew, that cause of delay exists rather in the subject-matter, than in the mode of operation."

Prefatory remarks to Part IV: "It was once the intention of the writer of this notice...to have devoted some attention and labor to the production of a preface to the whole work. But the rich and full experience of unforeseen peculiarities, consequent to the task a little incautiously commenced, rather took off the keen edge of literary appetite; and induces him now to offer little other than the results of disgust and satiety... [Be that as it may] the deficiency which [Humboldt] a few years since expressly lamented, that is, the want of a good Tamil and English Dictionary, is by the present one very adequately supplied.... The Tamil language [is] one of the most copious, refined, and languages spoken by man." Shanmuganar lists Fabricus's Tamil-English dictionary of 1779, published in Madras, and including Malayalam as the only prior Tamil-English dictionary.

**1835-1836:** [LILLY] *First Lessons in English and Tamul: Designed to assist Tamul Youth in the study of the English Language*. I. Press of the American Mission, Manepy: 1835. Pp. 1-3 4-64. Separate title page: *First Lessons in English and Tamul:*

*Designed to assist Tamul Youth in the study of the English Language.* II. [Price—Four Pence.] Press of the American Mission, Manepy: 1836. Pp. 1-3 4-76. Bound in modern brown patterned paper over boards. With brief English-Tamil vocabulary lists throughout. With the bookplate of John Lawson.

**1846:** [LILLY] *Dictionarium Latino-Gallico-Tamulicum. Dictionnaire Latin-Français-Tamoul.* [title in Tamil script]. Auctoribus duobus Missionariis Apostolicis Congregationis Missionum ad Exteros. Pudicherii, e typographio Missionariorum vi-Episcopo Drusiparensi V. A. concessâ. Pp. iii-v vi-x xi xi-xviii 1 2-1427 1428-1429 1430. 22 cm. Contemporary full calf, decorated in gold, with a red leather label on spine, lettered in gold. Includes Latin-French-Tamil dictionary, pp. [1]-1427, with addendum and errata, pp. [1428]-1430. The Latin preface states that there has long been a need for a Latin-Tamil dictionary in order to facilitate religious instruction, and that the present volume fulfills that need. French is included to make the dictionary even more useful.

**1852:** [LILLYbm] *English and Tamil Dictionary; containing all the more important words in Dr. Webster's Dictionary of the English language. Second edition, enlarged and revised.* Jaffna: American Mission Press, 1852. Contemporary brown half-leather and brown cloth over boards, with black leather label on spine, lettered in gold. Pp. [8] 1-970 971-972. Second edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Revision of Shanmuganar 19. This copy with the bookplate and withdrawal stamp of the Theological Library of the Luther Theological Seminar at Gettysburg, Pa. With the pencil ownership signature of Rev. G. Maltby, dated 21 October 1862 [possibly the brother of T. J. Maltby, author of *A practical handbook of the Uriya or Odiya language* (1874)]. Revision of an earlier work [1844] by Joseph Knight and Levi Spaulding. Preface signed: L. S. [i.e. Levi Spaulding]. Includes English-Tamil, pp. 1-970.

"In preparing this second edition of the English and Tamil Dictionary, all the words in Dr. Webster's complete work, which are thought to be of practical utility to missionaries or civilians among the Tamil people, or to Tamil youth who are studying the English language, have been most carefully added to the old edition... This edition contains thirty-six thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven English words, being an enlargement of eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-four over the first edition.... Not only as to enlargement, but in respect to accuracy of definition, division, and arrangement of the different significations, this edition is believed to be a great improvement upon the previous one" (Preface).

**1862:** [LILLYbm] *A comprehensive Tamil and English dictionary of high and low Tamil assisted by competent native scholars in part from manuscript materials of the late Rev. Joseph Knight and others,* by Miron Winslow. Madras: P.R. Hunt, 1862. Twentieth-century unlettered red floral quarter cloth and brown marbled paper over boards. Pp. i-v vi-ix x-xiv 1-976. First edition. Zaunmüller col. 374. Shanmuganar 27 (indicating Tamil-English-Tamil). Includes Tamil-English, pp. 1-976.

"In one respect the Tamil has an advantage over the other vernaculars of India. It has a greater amount of Christian literature... It will be seen... that a Lexicon which will enable a student to read their books in poetry, as well as prose, is very necessary. Hitherto the Dictionary of Dr. Rottler has been the only one professing to give any aid to the student in reading Narive books... and that, though very valuable, was too limited in its vocabulary, and deficient in Astrological, Mythological and Scientific terms, fully to answer the purpose. It is very much confined to the Tamil of the Continent, not

embracing much that is in good use in Ceylon" (Preface). With history of the long-delayed publication of this work, including the story of the two earlier English-Tamil editions prepared by Knight and Spaulding from the same materials. This dictionary is thus a companion to the English-Tamil dictionary of 1852 (second edition) and with it forms a complete two-way dictionary superceding Rottler's. A list of subscribers and donors is given on pp. [xiii-xiv]. "This dictionary contains more than 67,000 words, and Rottler's nearly 37,000" (note on final page of dictionary).

**1872:** [LILLY] *The planters' colloquial Tamil guide in Tamil and Roman characters, or, The art of speaking, reading and writing Tamil without a teacher*, by A. Joseph. Madras, printed at the Scottish Press, by Graves, Cookson, and Co., 1872. xii, 223, xcv p.; 21 cm. Original gray half-cloth and blue paper over boards, with original printed paper label on spine. First edition. Appendix III consists of an English-Tamil "glossary," arranged thematically, pp. xxiv-xcv. Lilly copy lacks free endpaper.

**1875:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire français-tamoul = Pirañcu tamil akarati*. Pondichéry: 1875. 6, 1250 pp. "Composé par 2 missionnaires apostoliques de la Congrégation des Missions-Etrangères." Contemporary full leather with gold lettering on spine (top of spine damaged). First edition. Not in Zauhmüller (but see Zauhmüller 374 for Tamil-French). First French-Tamil dictionary. "We have long desired to procure a French-Tamil dictionary for evangelists working for the good of the souls of this country" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1915:** [LILLYbm] *Cooly Tamil as understood by labourers on tea & rubber estates, specially arranged for planters and planting students*, by W.G.B. Wells. Colombo: The Ceylon Observer, 1915. Original gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 174 pp. + v index. First edition. Includes English-[Cooly] Tamil vocabulary, pp. [89]-130, and [Cooly]Tamil-English vocabulary, pp. [131]-167. Includes introduction. Not in Zauhmüller, who lists the same author's Tamil-English and English-Tamil pronouncing dictionary of 1932. The book has continued to be reprinted. Post-1950 editions are entitled "Colloquial Tamil."

Second edition **1920:** [LILLYbm] *Cooly Tamil as understood by labourers on tea & rubber estates, specially arranged for planters and planting students*, by W.G.B. Wells. Second edition. Colombo: The Ceylon Observer, 1920. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 200 pp. + iv index. Not in Zauhmüller, who lists the same author's Tamil-English and English-Tamil pronouncing dictionary of 1932.

Third edition **1921:** [LILLYbm] *Cooly Tamil as understood by labourers on tea & rubber estates, specially arranged for planters and planting students*, by W.G.B. Wells. Third edition. Colombo: The Ceylon Observer, 1921. Original reddish-brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 194 pp. + v index. Not in Zauhmüller, who lists the same author's Tamil-English and English-Tamil pronouncing dictionary of 1932.

Fourth edition **1927:** [LILLYbm] *Cooly Tamil as understood by labourers on tea & rubber estates, specially arranged for planters and planting students*, by W.G.B. Wells. Fourth edition. Colombo: The Ceylon Observer, 1927. Original smooth gray cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 208 pp. + v index + 7 pp. "memorandum." Includes English-[Cooly] Tamil vocabulary, pp. [97]-152, and [Cooly]Tamil-English

vocabulary, pp. [153]-202. Not in Zaunmüller, who lists the same author's Tamil-English and English-Tamil pronouncing dictionary of 1932. "In issuing this (4<sup>th</sup>) edition, I have endeavoured to express my gratification at the continual demand for 'Cooly Tamil,' and also my thanks to those who have written me letters of appreciation, by revising the whole work, removing ambiguities and errors as well as considerably augmenting the Vocabularies."

**1919-1920-1917:** [LILLYbm] *English and Tamil Vocabulary. Part I, Part II. Part III* (3 vols). Madras, Allahabad, Calcutta, Rangoon, Colombo: The Christian Literature Society for India, 1919-1920-1917. Pp. [Part I] 1-3 4-32 [Part II] 1 2-32 [Part III] 1-3 4-54. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Later editions. These pamphlets appear to have been reprinted many times since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Not in Zaunmüller.

**1933:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary Tamil and English based on Johann Philip Fabricius's 'Malabar-English Dictionary'. Third edition, revised and enlarged* by Purushotma, and edited by D. Bexell. Tranquebar: Evangelical Lutheran Mission Publishing House, 1933. Original brown half-leather and pebbled green cloth over boards; spine with original paper label printed in black. Pp. [2] I-III IV-VII VIII, 1 2-910. Third edition. Zaunmüller, col. 374. This copy with Library of Congress duplicate stamps. Includes Tamil-English, pp. [1]-910 [4]. "The first Tamil and English Lexicon was published in 1779 and reprinted in 1809 under the title "A Malabar and English Dictionary".... [It was] enlarged and much improved [by H. Beisenherz in 1897]" (Preface to the First Edition). The second edition appeared in 1910. "This new and enlarged edition of the "Tranquebar Dictionary" has been prepared and completed during periodic intervals of ordinary missionary work.... This third edition has been slightly revised as regards English rendering of Tamil words. The volume has been largely increased by adding new words and phrases from *Winslow's Dictionary*, from the *Madras University Lexicon*, as far as it was published up to the year 1932, and from recent *text-books* and other *literature*" (Preface to the Third Edition, dated 24 August, 1933).

**1938-1942:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire tamoul-français. Dictionnaire français-tamoul. Troisième édition.*, two vols., by [Louis Marie] Mousset & [Louis Savinien] Dupuis. Pondichery: Imprimerie de la Mission, 1938/1942 (two vols. in one, with two separate title pages) and 1952. [Vol. 1] Contemporary green half-leather and green cloth over boards, lettered in gold with raised bands. Pp. 1-5 6-592, <sup>2</sup>1-2 3-809 810. [Vol. 2] Contemporary tan half-leather and green cloth over boards, lettered in black, with raised bands. Pp. 1-5 6-864, <sup>2</sup>1 2-5 6. Third edition. Zaunmüller, col. 374 (citing first edition as 1855-1862). Includes Tamil-French, [Vol. 1] [part 1] pp. [31]-592, [part 2] pp. 3-809; [Vol. 2] pp. [9]-964.

**1938:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of English and Tamil, revised edition*, compiled by P[eter] Percival. Madras: The Madras School Book and Literature Society, 1938. Original blue cloth over boards, with white paper label on spine, lettered in black. Pp. 1-3 4-441 442. Revised edition, reprinted several times in the twentieth century without indication of printing, sometimes with slight variations in title. OCLC lists an edition as early as 1905. Zaunmüller, col. 374, lists only the 1935 Madras edition, without any indication of earlier printings. Includes English-Tamil only, pp. [3]-441.

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Tamilsko-russkii slovar, okolo 38000 slov*, by A[leksandr] M[oiseevich] Piatigorskii & S[emen] G[esselovich] Rudin. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1960. Additional title page in Tamil. Original orange cloth over boards, decorated in black and blind and lettered in black and orange. Pp. 1-7 8-1384. First edition. Includes Tamil-Russian, pp. [13]-1287. First Russian dictionary of Tamil. This copy with the ink ownership stamps of Egon Fouquet (and date July 1961) and Prof. Dr. John. Schröpfer. Fouquet was author of the Russian textbook *Übersicht über die russische Sprache*, Berlin, 1958, and *Wortbetonung und Verbalaspekt, zwei Hauptprobleme des modernen Russisch*, Munich, n.d. A Festschrift for the noted linguist Johann Schröpfer was published in Munich in 1991, along with a complete bibliography of his writings, including his *Wörterbuch der vergleichenden Bezeichnungslehre: Onomasiologie*, Heidelberg, 1979.

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *Descriptive Grammar of Cilappatikaaram*, by S. V. Subramanian. Madras: Paari Nilayam, [1965]. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [12] i ii-vi, 1-3 4-88, [4] 1 2-308, 1 2-8. First edition. This copy inscribed by the author to the noted linguist Carl Voegelin: "With kind regards to Prof. Voegelin, | Indiana University | S. V. Subramanian." Includes Tamil-English dictionary, based on the Cilappatikaaram, pp. [1]-308. "Cilappatikaaram is one of the two ancient epics in Tamil...It is considered by many to belong to the second century A.D...This date has been questioned seriously by Sri S. Vaiyapuri Pillai, who has assigned this epic to the 8<sup>th</sup> century A. D. on internal evidence" (Introduction). From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

[TAMPULMA] The Tamprusi language, Tampilma, is a Gur language of Ghana (Wiki).  
Ethnologue: tpm. Alternate Names: Tampele, Tamplima, Tampole, Tampolem, Tampilense, Tamprusi.

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[TANAINA] Dena'ina /dɛ'namə/, also Tanaina, is the Athabaskan language of the region surrounding Cook Inlet. It is geographically unique in Alaska as the only Alaska Athabaskan language to include territory which borders salt water. Four dialects are usually distinguished: [1] Upper Inlet, spoken in Eklutna, Knik, Susitna, Tyonek; [2] Outer Inlet, spoken in Kenai, Kustatan, Seldovia; [3] Iliamna, spoken in Pedro Bay, Old Iliamna, Lake Iliamna area; [4] Inland, spoken in Nondalton, Lime Village. Of the total Dena'ina population of about 900 people, only 75–95 members still speak Dena'ina. James Kari has done extensive work on the language since 1972, including his edition with Alan Boraas of the collected writings of Peter Kalifornsky in 1991. Joan M. Tenenbaum also conducted extensive field research on the language in the 1970s (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tfn. Alternate Names: Dena'ina, Kinayskiy.

**1874:** [LILLYbm] *Leopold Radloff's Wörterbuch der Kinai-Sprache*, ed. by A[nton] Schiefner [1817-1879]. St. Petersburg: Académie Impériale des Sciences, 1874. Series: Mémoires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences de St.-Petersbourg, VIIe serie, Tome XXI, No. 8. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black (lacking rear wrapper). Pp. [2] I II-X, 1 2-33 34. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes German-Kinai, pp. [1]-33. First dictionary of this language, identified as an Athapaskan language spoken in Alaska, almost certainly present-day Tanaina, as spoken in Kenai, Alaska. It is

discussed here along with references to Ahtna around Copper River in South Central Alaska, which is known today by only a few native speakers (see **AHTENA**).

"The city of Kenai is named after the local Dena'ina (Tanaina) word 'ken' or 'kena', which means 'flat, meadow, open area with few trees; base, low ridge', according to the Dena'ina Topical Dictionary by James Kari, Ph.D., published in 2007. This describes the area along the mouth and portion of the Kenai River near the City of Kenai. Before the arrival of the Russians, Kenai was a Dena'ina village called Shk'ituk't, meaning "where we slide down." When Russian fur traders first arrived in 1741, about 1,000 Dena'ina lived in the village. The traders called the people "Kenaitze", which is a Russian term for "people of the flats", or "Kenai people". This name was later adopted when they were incorporated as the Kenaitze Indian Tribe in the early 1970s" (Wiki).

The original manuscript material for the Kinai [Tanaina] dictionary was gathered by Leopold Radloff, who died before it could be published. Schiefner eventually took over the task of editing the material, including word lists from other sources, as discussed in the preface. This copy with the ink ownership stamp of Wilhelm Grube, author of the *Goldisch-Deutsches Wörterverzeichnis*, St. Petersburg, 1900, the first dictionary of Nanai.

"Vocabularies such as one finds at the end of travel books are often quite extensive,--but what guarantee do we have of their accuracy? The linguist should accept such lists with thanks since they open new paths, but also with caution, for the paths they open are often slippery'. Although we share these sentiments, and find them supported even in the material offered here, we still must hope, in the interest of linguistic research and ethnography, that future travelers do not tire of assembling wherever possible extensive and comprehensive vocabularies that reflect when possible the entire life and activities, the whole world of ideas, of individual tribes, even if they are not granted the opportunity to devote themselves to a truly thorough study of the languages" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *Dena'ina noun dictionary*, by James [M.] Kari. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, 1977. Original black plastic spiral binding and brown wrappers lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1-355 (with the number 220 omitted in the pagination). First edition. 400 copies. Includes English-Tanaina vocabulary, thematically arranged, pp. 23-285, with Tanaina-English index, pp. 286-353. Second copy: IUW.

"The name 'Tanaina' is the anglicized version of 'Dena'ina', which means 'the people'. The spelling and pronunciation 'Dena'ina' is strongly preferred by the people, especially those who read and write their language" (note to Preface).

"This is a dictionary of nouns for the Dena'ina...language of Alaska's Cook Inlet Basin... The dictionary contains...about 5,500 Dena'ina entries. It has been cross-checked in all four Dena'ina language areas... Many of the sections are considerably more detailed than are similar wordlists for other Athabaskan languages. The bird list, with 122 bird names, and the plant list with 259 items, are particularly noteworthy. Dena'ina vocabulary is very colorful and distinctive. Many Dena'ina words are found nowhere else in Athabaskan... The dictionary also contains many obscure and fascinating items of Dena'ina life that have not been noted before for an Athabaskan people" (Preface).

[**TANGALE**] Tangale (Tangle) is a West Chadic language spoken in Northern region of Nigeria. The vast majority of the native speakers are found across Akko, Billiri, Kaltungo and Shongom Local Government Area of Gombe State Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tan. Alternate Names: Tangle.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Tangale language: (Kaltungo, Northern Nigeria)*, by Hermann Jungraithmayr. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1991. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-7 8-218 219-220 with linguistic map. First edition. Series: Sprache und Oralität in Afrika, vol. 12. Includes Tangale-English, pp. 65-171, and English-Tangale, pp. 175-217, double columns. First dictionary of Tangale. The author wrote his doctoral dissertation on the Tangale language in 1956 with Johannes Lukas at Hamburg University. Second copy: LILLYbm, in wrappers: original green wrappers lettered in green.

"Tangale country lies some 30-40 miles south of Gombe...in a hilly landscape the outstanding landmark of which is the Tangale Peak (ca. 1300 m). It forms part of the former Tangale-Waja District in Bauchi State, North-eastern Nigeria... The main division linguistically as well as politically within the Tangale speaking area, which comprises some 30 villages with a total population of approximately 70,000 people, is between Billiri (Biliri) in the northwest and Kaltungo in the southeast."

**2004:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**TAUSUG**] Tausug (Tausug: Bahasa Sūg, Malay: Bahasa Suluk, Filipino: Wikang Tausug) is a regional language spoken in the province of Sulu in the Philippines, in the eastern area of the state of Sabah, Malaysia, and in North Kalimantan, Indonesia by the Tausūg people. It is widely spoken in the Sulu Archipelago (Basilan, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi), Zamboanga Peninsula (Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga Sibugay, Zamboanga del Sur, and Zamboanga City), Southern Palawan, Malaysia (eastern Sabah) and Indonesia (North Kalimantan). Tausug and Chavacano are the only Philippine languages spoken on the island of Borneo. The Tausug language is very closely related to the Surigaonon language of the provinces Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur and Agusan del Sur, and to the Butuanon language of northeastern Mindanao (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tsg. Alternate Names: Bahasa Sug, Jolohano, Moro Joloano, Sinug, Sinug Tausug, Sulu, Suluk, Tausog, Taw Sug.

**1893:** [LILLY] *English-Sulu-Malay vocabulary with useful sentences, tables, &c.*, by Andson Cowie, edited by Wm. Clark Cowie. London: Printed for the Editor by T. May, 1893. Original dark brown cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. I-IX X-XLVIII, 1 2-288. First edition. Only ed. cited in NUC pre-56 125:494 and BM 45:209. Not in Zaunmüller. Presentation copy from the author dated 1893 to a member of parliament. Extensively annotated in black ink. Folded ms. sheet "Comparative vocabulary of the languages of British North Borneo," [3] p., pasted to back endpaper. With the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill. Appears to be first English dictionary of the language.

"The whole of the Sulu portion of this work is original. It is the result of the labour of my late brother Andson, who devoted much time to the study of several native dialects during the thirteen years he resided in the Island of Sulu and various parts of Malaya...The author's object in adding Malay, to what he originally designed as a Sulu work only, was to accelerate the further fusion of two dialects which have so much

affinity and which will make the language of North Borneo the English of the farther East" (Preface). "The Sulu people are a bold, fearless race, and up to a very recent date, were most notorious pirates. In their lovely isles they lived comparatively contented until their ancient enemies the Spaniards gained a footing amongst them. Now all is changed! Spanish rule is hateful to them and many are leaving the Sulu archipelago for British North Borneo. In time they should make valuable subjects to the Chartered Company, but, whilst taming, they will require very careful treatment" (Introduction).

Second copy: LILLYbm. This copy with several ink stamps of former owner Francis R. Eastlake (name struck through), ownership signature and stamp of Sam Van Leer, and subsequent illegible ownership signatures.

[**TANZANIAN SIGN LANGUAGE**] Seven or so Tanzanian sign languages were developed independently among deaf students in separate Tanzanian schools for the Deaf starting in 1963, though use of several is forbidden by their schools. In 1984, a standardized Tanzanian Sign Language was proposed by the Tanzania Association for the Deaf, using common or similar signs where these exist in the schools which allowed research, but it has not been officially implemented, and there remains little influence between the languages. A dictionary has been produced [see below]. The common Swahili name in Tanzania for these languages is *Lugha ya Alama*. (The name *Lugha ya Bubu* is also used, but is reported by Ethnologue to be pejorative) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tza. Alternate Names: *Lugha ya Alama ya Tanzania*.

**2004:** [IUW] *Kamusi ya Lugha ya Alama ya Tanzania (LAT) = Tanzanian Sign Language (TSL) dictionary: Kiswahili-TSL-English*, edited by H.R.T. Muzale. *Toleo la pili* = 2nd ed. Dar es Salaam: Languages of Tanzania Project, University of Dar es Salaam, 2004. xxii, 249 p.: chiefly ill.; 24 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 2. Includes index. In Swahili and English.

[**TARAHUMARA**] The Tarahumara language (native name *Rarámuri/Ralámuli ra'ícha* "people language") is a Mexican indigenous language of the Uto-Aztecan language family spoken by around 70,000 Tarahumara (*Rarámuri/Ralámuli*) people in the state of Chihuahua, according to an estimate by the government of Mexico. There is no consensus among specialists on the number of dialects: competing proposals include two (Western and Eastern); four (Western, Northern, Southern, Eastern); and five, according to field surveys conducted in the 1990s by linguists working for the Mexican government and Ethnologue. Mexican researchers emphasize that the knowledge of *Rarámuri* dialects is still patchy, and they say there is a possibility that there are many more than five dialects. The five divisions tentatively recognized by the Mexican government are not the same ones proposed by Ethnologue (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists five separate languages under the heading *Tarahumara*: 1) Central *Tarahumara* [tar]; 2) Northern *Tarahumara* [thh]; 3) Southeastern *Tarahumara* [tcu]; 4) Southwestern *Tarahumara* [twr]; and 5) Western *Tarahumara* [tac].

**1920:** [IUW] *Pequeña gramática y diccionario de la lengua tarahumara*, por el H. Jose Ferrero. Mexico: Imprenta dirigida por J. Aguilar Vera, 1920. 228 p.; 17 cm. "Edición costada por las alumnas del Colegio del Sagrado Corazón de esta ciudad."

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *Tarahumara-English English Tarahumara Dictionary and an Introduction to Tarahumara Grammar*, by I. Thord-Gray. Coral Gables, Florida:

University of Miami Press, 1955. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-14 15-1170 1171-172. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 375. Bartholomew B.4.2. Includes: Tarahumara-English, pp. 59-501, and English-Tarahumara, pp. 505-1144. This copy inscribed in ink on the free endpaper: "To Mrs. Marjory Stoneman Douglas / With my compliments / I. Thord-Gray." Douglas was author of novels, short stories and other works including *The Everglades: river of grass* (1947), *Alligator crossing* (1959), and *Nine Florida stories* (1990). This is the first English dictionary of the language and by far the most complete. Second copy: IUW.

"This lexicon is an attempt to provide an approach to an understanding of the Tarahumara, one of the more important North American tribal groups that have, to an extent, survived the civilizing of their conquerors.... Rapid changes are taking place among these people. In a few years it may be difficult to distinguish the old from the new... The Tarahumara is apparently not very closely related linguistically to any other culture, except perhaps, to the Varohio..., but lexically the language belongs to the Uto-Aztec group, which consists of widely scattered tribes and languages" (Preface). "The Indians known as the Tarahumara... live in the most mountainous region of the Sierra Madre, in the West and Southwest area of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico.... Barring the Nahuatl... the Tarahumara appear to be the largest tribe North of Mexico City. Their total population is now only about forty to forty-five thousand. But at one time... they must have been in vast numbers, perhaps somewhere near a million. Their legends say that they were more numerous than the grass on the mesa" (Introduction).

"It is readily evident that this dictionary is much more than a vocabulary but a compilation of anthropological and linguistic data as well" (Bartholomew).

**1959:** [IUW] *Tarahumara y español*, compilado por K. Simon Hilton con colaboración de Ramón López B. y Emiliano Carrasco T. Mexico, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en cooperación con la Dirección General de Asuntos Indígenas de la Secretaría de Educación Pública, 1959. xvi, 216 p. illus. 21 cm. Serie de vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves; no. 1. Cover title: Vocabulario tarahumara.

**1972:** [IUW] *Los elementos de la lengua tarahumara*, by Andrés' Lionnet. [1. ed.]. México, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, 1972. 104 p. map. 23 cm. Serie antropologica (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Sección de Antropología); no. 13. Bibliography: p. 32-33.

**1993:** [IUW] *Diccionario tarahumara de Samachique, Chihuahua, México*, por K. Simón Hilton. Ed. especial corr. y actual. Tucson, AZ: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1993. viii, 146 p.; 22 cm. Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves" núm. 101. Includes bibliographical references (p. 144-146).

**2005:** [IUW] *Traductor rarámuri al español = Español al tarahumara*, by Germán Palma Holguín. 1a. ed. Chihuahua.: Autor, 2005. 552 p.; 22 cm. Original title: Traductor tatamuri-español, español-inverso.

Reprinted **2010:** [IUW] *Traductor: rarámuri = español*, by Germán Palma Holguín. Chihuahua, Chih., Mexico: Universidad Autonoma de Chihuahua, 2010. 552 p.; 21 cm.

[**TARANGAN**] Tarangan is one of the Aru languages, spoken by inhabitants of the Aru Islands. East and West Tarangan are divergent, perhaps no closer than they are to

Manombai, also spoken in the Arus. West Tarangan is a trade language of the southern islands (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists East and West Tarangan as separate languages. East Tarangan: tre. Alternate Names: East Trangan, Tarangan Timur; West Tarangan: txn. Alternate Names: Tarangan Barat, West Trangan.

**1867:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**TARIFIT**] Riffian, Rif Berber, or Riffian Berber (native name: Tarifit) is a Northern Zenata variety of the Berber language spoken by about 2.5 million Moroccans, mainly in the Rif provinces Al Hoceima, Nador, Driouch, Berkane, a minority language in Tangier, Oujda, Tetouan, and among Riffian migrant communities in western Europe (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rif. Alternate Names: Arrif, Northern Shilha, Rif, Rif Berber, Rifeño, Riff, Rifa, Rifiya, Ruafa, Shilha, Tamazight, Tamazight n Arrif, Tarifiyt, Tarifyt Berber.

**1898:** [LILLY] *Notice sur le dialecte berbère des Bini Iznacen*, by René Bassset. Florence: Stabilimento Tipografico Fiorentino, 1898. 14 pp. Original printed gray wrappers. Presentation copy from the author to Gustav Mercier, author of several important scholarly works on Algeria. Includes pp. French-Bini Izancen [Iznasen (alternate name: Beni Snassen), a dialect of Tarifit], pp. 5-13.

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario español-rifeño*, by Esteban Ibáñez. Madrid: [Imprenta de la viuda de E. Maestre], 1944. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in red and black. Pp. III-IX X-XXXI XXXII, 1 2---440 441-442 + four-color folding linguistic map. First edition. 1,000 copies. Zaubmüller, col. 29. Hendrx 363. Series: Ediciones de la revista "Verdad y vida." Seccion VI: Filologia, num. 1. Includes Spanish-Rif [Tarifit], pp. [1]-440. This copy with the pencil ownership signature "Cortes," dated Beirut, 1962, possibly Julio Cortes, author of *Diccionario de arabe culto moderno: arabe-espanol* (Madrid, 1996).

**1949:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario rifeño-español (etimologico)*, by Esteban Ibáñez. Madrid: Instituto de Estudios Africanos, 1949. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and red. Pp. I-IX X-LXXIII LXXIV-LXXVI, 1 2-336 337-338. First edition. 1,200 copies. Zaubmüller, col. 29. Hendrix 364. Includes Rif-Spanish, pp. [1]-331, with a detailed bibliography of works on the Berber language, pp. [LV]-LXXIII. This copy with the blind ex-libris stamp of David Alexander Griffin on the front wrapper and title page. Griffin was author of *Los mozarabismos del "Vocabulista" atribuido a Ramon Marti* (Madrid, 1961). Together with the previous volume, this constitutes the first complete dictionary of Tarifit.

"There are two major goals in publishing this Rif-Spanish dictionary. First to provide for the studios a new means of learning the Rif Berber dialect... Secondly to offer to the native speakers a vehicle that will allow them to gain a complete command of the Spanish language...[The present dictionary] is a complement to our previously published *Diccionario Español-Rifeño* [see above]... With the publication of this first Rif-Spanish dictionary, we believe we have brought to fruition a project begun with such hopes for the future by Father Pedro Hilarión Sarrionandia" (Introduction, tr: BM)

Rif is one of three major dialects of the Berber language, spoken in the mountainous Rif region of Morocco. "Whatever these dialects be called, the Kabyle, the Shilha, the Zenati, the Tuareg or Tamashak, the Berber language is still essentially one, and the

similarity between the forms current in Morocco, Algeria, the Sahara and the far-distant oasis of Siwa is much more marked than between the Norse and English in the sub-Aryan Teutonic group" (Encyclopedia Britannica, 13<sup>th</sup> ed.)

[**TAROK**] Tarok is a regionally important Plateau language of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yer. Alternate Names: Appa, Yergam, Yergum.

**1982:** [LILLYbm] "Tarok-Erzählungen," by Leo Sibomana, in: *Afrika und Übersee: Sprachen. Kulturen*, Vol. 64, no.2 (15 November 1982), pp. 249-279. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. Includes Tarok-German vocabulary, pp. 262-271, and German-Tarok, pp. 271-279.

[**TAROKO**] Seediq (pronounced [se'edæq]) is an Atayalic language spoken in the mountains of Northern Taiwan by the Seediq and Truku people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: trv. Alternate Names: Bu-Hwan, Che-Hwan, Daiya-Ataiyal, Hogo, Iboho, Paran, Saediq, Sazek, Sedek, Sedeq, Sediakk, Sedik, Seedek, Seedeq, Seedik, Seediq, Sejiq, Shedekka, Taruku, Toda, Toroko, Truku. Autonym: Sediq Taroko.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**TATAR**] The Tatar language (Tatar: татар теле; татарча, tatar tele, tatarça; تاتار تلي or [3ار تيلي]طاط) is a Turkic language spoken by Volga Tatars mainly located in modern Tatarstan, Bashkortostan and Nizhny Novgorod Oblast. It should not be confused with the Crimean Tatar language, to which it is remotely related but with which it is not mutually intelligible (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tat. Alternate Names: Kazan Tatar, Tartar.

**1836:** [LILLY] *Versuch über die tatarischen sprachen*, by Wilhelm Schott (1807-1889). Berlin: Veit & comp., 1836. 1 p. l., 81, [1] p. 27 x 21 cm. Contemporary (?) unprinted blue-gray wrappers. This is the author's copy, heavily annotated and revised throughout for what would appear to be a later edition. There is no evidence this later edition ever appeared. A grammar with no formal vocabulary as such, but included here for its possible interest.

**1994:** [LILLYbm] *Tatar-English English-Tatar Dictionary*, by Sergey Shakhmayev. New York: Hippocrene Books, [1994]. Original pale pink wrappers, lettered in white, blue, and black. Pp. [8] 1-197 198-200. First edition. Tatar-English, pp. 1-91, and English-Tatar, pp. 84-194.

"Over 8,000 entries...Tatar, also called Tartar, is a Turkic tongue spoken by 6 million people throughout the former Soviet Union. Many speakers of Tatar can be found in European Russia as well as Siberia" (from the rear cover).

[**TAT, MUSLIM**] The Tat language or Tat/Tati Persian or Tati (Tat: zuhun tati) is a Southwestern Iranian language related to, but mutually unintelligible with Persian and spoken by the Tats in Azerbaijan and Russia. Its written form is related to Middle Persian Pahlavi. There is also an Iranian language called Judeo-Tat spoken by Jews of Caucasus. The Tats are an indigenous Iranian people in the Caucasus who trace their origin to the Sassanid-period migrants from Iran (ca. fifth century AD). Tat is endangered, classified as "severely endangered" by UNESCO's Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger. Most scholars divide Tat into two general varieties: Jewish and Muslim, with religious

differences correlating with linguistics differences. Another, almost extinct variety of Tat is spoken by Christians of Armenian origin, who are called Armeno-Tats. According to the 1989 Soviet census, 30,000 Tats lived in the Soviet Union, of which 10,000 were in Azerbaijan. The adults in most of the mountain and foothill communities reported they use Tat as their main language of interaction. They speak Tat with each other, but speak Azerbaijani with their children so that they will learn the language before beginning school. If the wife in the family is non-Tat speaking, however, the family is most likely to use Azerbaijani in the home. In the villages of Lahıc and Zəyvə, women who marry in are reported to learn Tat (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ttt. Alternate Names: Muslim Tat, Mussulman Tati, Tati.

**1984:** [IUW] *Farhang-i Tātī va Tālashī*, [‘Alī ‘Abdulī] Chāp-i 1. Tihṛān: Intishārāt-i Dihkhudā, 1363 [1984] 12, [162] p.; 24 cm. Title on added t.p.: *Tālešy and Tāty Dictionary*. Includes bibliographical references. Tat language--Dictionaries--Persian. Talysh language--Dictionaries--Persian.

**2011-2012:** [IUW] فرهنگ تاتی تاجکستان: تات، تاتی / مؤلف، رضا رحمانی. *Farhang-i Tātī-i Tākistān: Tākistān, Tāt, Tātī / mu’allif, Rizā Raḥmānī*. چاپ 1. Chāp-i 1. First edition. 1390 [2011 or 2012]. Qazvīn: Intishārāt-i Sāl, 1390 [2011 or 2012] 3, 235 p.; 22 cm. Title on p. [4] of cover: *Dictionary of Tati language of Takestan* Includes bibliographical references (p. 231-235). In Persian, dialect words given in roman form. Dictionary of Tat language, dialects from Tākistān (Iran) in Persian language. Tat language--Dictionaries--Persian. Persian language--Dialects--Iran--Tākistān--Dictionaries. Persian-Tat dictionary.

**2012-2013:** [IUW] محمدی املشی، حسن غلامی فرهنگ واژگان تاتی (شالی) / نصر الله پور. *Farhang-i vāzhagān-i Tātī (Shālī) / Naṣr Allāh Pūr-muḥammadī Amlashī, Ḥusayn Ghulāmī*. چاپ اول. Chāp-i avval. 1391 [2012 or 2013]. Tihṛān: Rasānīsh, 1391 [2012 or 2013]. ©1390 [2011 or 2012]. 376 pages: illustrations, maps; 22 cm. Tātī-Persian dictionary. Includes bibliographical references (pages 375-376). In Tātī (Arabic script and roman) and Persian.

[TASMANIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT] The Tasmanian or Palawa languages were the languages indigenous to the island of Tasmania. The languages were last used for daily communication in the 1830s. The last full-blooded Tasmanian died on Flinders Island in 1888, but a Tasmanian lingua franca continued to be used until 1905, with the death of the last known speaker, Fanny Cochrane Smith. Tasmanian Aborigines today speak English. Tasmanian languages are attested by three dozen word lists, the most extensive being those of Joseph Milligan [see below **1857** and **1866**] and George Augustus Robinson. All these show a poor grasp of the sounds of Tasmanian, which appear to have been fairly typical of Australian languages in this parameter. Plomley (1976) [see below] presents all the lexical data available to him in 1976. Crowley and Dixon (1981) summarise what little is known of Tasmanian phonology and grammar. Bown (2012) teases apart the mixture of languages in many of the lists and attempts to classify them into language families (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not include Tasmanian languages.

**1857:** [LILLY] *Vocabulary of Dialects of Aboriginal Tribes of Tasmania*, by Joseph Milligan. Tasmania: James Barnard, Government Printer, 1857. Original self-wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. [Cover title] *1856. Tasmania. Vocabulary of the*

*Aborigines of Tasmania*. Return to address to His Excellency the Governor; and ordered by the Council to be printed, 23 February, 1857. 20 pp. One of a series of reports (this No. 7) by Joseph Milligan to the Tasmanian parliament. May be earliest printed vocabulary of Tasmanian aboriginal dialects.

**1866:** [LILLY] *Vocabulary of the dialects of some of the aboriginal tribes of Tasmania*, by Joseph Milligan. Hobart Town, Tasmania: J. Barnard, Government Printer, 1866. 36. pp. Later half-leather binding by Bayntun. This vocabulary was first published in 1859 in the *Papers and Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania*, Vol. 3, Pt. 2. It was then issued by the Government Printer in Tasmania in this separate edition in 1866 of 36 pages. Includes English-Tasmanian (3 different groups of tribes identified by geographical area), pp. 16-52, with "short sentences in the native language, pp. 53-55, place names, pp. 56-57, names of aborigines, pp. 58-59, and an appendix of a list of words used by natives of the Oyster Bay tribe copies from the 1826 manuscript of Thomas Scott, p. 60. This copy belonged to E.M. Curr and has his penciled annotations and a note on p. 35. The memoirs of Edward Micklethwaite Curr [1820-1889], *Recollections of squatting in Victoria, then called the Port Phillip District, from 1841 to 1851*, were reprinted by Cambridge University Press in 1965.

"The day is not far distant when, according to the ordinary course of nature, the last of the surviving remnant of the aboriginal inhabitants of Tasmania, now maintained at a Government establishment, and little more than a dozen in number, must be removed by death, and a distinct people cease to exist.... [U]nder such circumstances, every scrap of authentic information regarding the aborigines of Van Diemen's Land may be regarded as of some value" (pp. [5], 7).

Second separate edition **1890:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of the dialects of some of the aboriginal tribes of Tasmania*, by Joseph Milligan. Hobart, Tasmania: William Thomas Strutt, Government Printer, 1890. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. [Second separate edition]. Zaunmüller, col. 375 (listing first printing of 1859 in the Journals of the Royal Society). It was reprinted as well in H. Ling Roth's *The Aborigines of Tasmania* (1890), see below.

**1890:** [LILLYbm] *The Aborigines of Tasmania*, by H. Ling Roth. Assisted by Marion E. Butler, with a Chapter on the Osteology by J. G. Garson, M.D., Vice-President Anthropological Institute, and Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy at Charing Cross Hospital; and a Preface by Edward B. Tylor, Esq. D.C.I., F. R.S. [etc.]. With Numerous Autotype Plates, from Original Drawings made by Edith May Roth. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1890. Original red cloth over boards (damp and mold damage on front cover), lettered in gold, and decorated in blind. Pp. *i-v* vi-xxvii xxviii, *1* 2-224, <sup>2</sup>*i* ii-cx. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 375 (listing only the second edition of 1899). Includes English-Tasmanian vocabularies, pp. <sup>2</sup>[i]-lxvi.

This copy with ink presentation inscription: "To the Editor | The Academy | From the Author". Edition limited to 200 numbered copies, initialled by the editor, for subscribers only. Ferguson 15111; Greenway 8121. "Henry Ling Roth (1855-1925) was the brother of Walter Edmund Roth (1861-1933), both distinguished anthropologists who contributed substantially to Australian anthropology. Henry Ling Roth also wrote several other books of note including *Great Benin* (1903), *The Yorkshire Coiners* (1906),

*Oriental Silverwork* (1910), all of which are much sought after" (Gaston Renard bookseller's description).

"In the present work, the recorded knowledge as to the extinct native race of Tasmania has been brought together with, I think, an approach to absolute completeness" (Preface).

"The disappearance of the Tasmanian race is a unique instance of the pathos and the mystery of human destiny. Everybody, we suppose, has read that the Tasmanians were exterminated, not only in regular warfare, but also in the sport of civilized Europeans out for a day's shooting. And it is quite true that, between 1825, when the war against the blacks began, to 1834, when the last starved remnants of the race were removed to Flinders Island, parties of Christian whites would go larking forth into the forest on the chance of bagging niggers... But the story has its humane side, although, as shown by Mr. Roth, the humanity was fatally misdirected" (from a review of 1899 in the *Daily News*, loosely inserted in the book).

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *A Word-List of the Tasmanian Aboriginal Languages*, by N.J.B. Plomley. [Launceton: Australia]: The Author in association with the Government of Tasmania, 1976. Gray cloth over boards, lettered in brown: d.j. shades of brown and tan, illustrated, and lettered in white and dark brown. 486 pp. First edition, one of 1000 numbered and signed copies [no. 412, not signed]. This first, full-scale word list of Tasmanian is compiled from both published and unpublished previous vocabularies.

[TÀY] Tày or Tho (a name shared with Cuoi and with various Zhuang languages of China) is the major Tai language of Vietnam, in the northeast near the Chinese border. Tày Bảo Lạc is spoken in Bảo Lạc District, western Cao Bang province. Tày Trùng Khánh is spoken in Trùng Khánh District, northeastern Cao Bang province. The Dai Zhuang varieties should perhaps be considered the same language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tyz. Alternate Names: Ngan, Phen, T'ò, Tai Tho, Thu Lao, "Thô" (pej.).

**1997:** [IUW] "The Sound System of the Tày Language of Cao Bang Province, Vietnam," by Hoàng Văn Ma, in: *Comparative Kadai: the Tai branch* / Jerold A. Edmondson and David B. Solnit, editors. Dallas, TX: Summer Institute of Linguistics; [Arlington]: University of Texas at Arlington, 1997. vi, 382 p.: ill., maps; 23 cm. Library binding, incorporating original white wrappers, lettered in green with brown and green illustration of a Tai home on the front cover. Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington publications in linguistics; publication 124. Includes Swadesh (200) word list in Tày of Cao Bang Province, Tày-English, pp. 230-231. Includes bibliographical references and indexes.

[TBOLI] Tboli (roughly /tʰbɔː'li/), also Tagabili or T'boli, is an Austronesian language spoken in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, mainly in the province of South Cotabato but also in the neighboring provinces of Sultan Kudarat and Sarangani. According to the Philippine Census from 2000, close to 100,000 Filipinos identified T'boli or Tagabili as their native language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tbl. Alternate Names: "Tagabili" (pej.), T'boli, Tiboli.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *Tagabili vocabulary*, by Vivian Forsberg & Alice Lindquist. Manila: Published by the Summer Inst. of Linguistics in cooperation with the Bureau of

Public Schools and the Institute of National Language of the Department of Education, 1955. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [4] 1-160. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Tagabili-English, pp. 1-95, and English-Tagabili-Tagalog, pp. 97-159. This copy with the ownership signature in ink on front cover of Fred Eggan. Eggan was author, among others, of *Historical changes in the Choctaw kinship system*, 1936, *The kinship system of the Hopi Indians*, 1936, *Social organization of the western pueblos*, 1950, and *Selected bibliography of the Philippines, topically arranged and annotated*, 1956. First dictionary of the language.

"Tagabili is a dialect spoken by an estimated 20,000 people living in southern Catabato, Philippines.... They are almost entirely monolingual, though a few, through contacts with the settlers, have learned some Hiligaynon.... The authors lived, during the years 1953-55, in the barrio of Sinolon, in the Alah Valley, where the material for this vocabulary has been obtained" (Introduction).

[**TEDAGA**] The Teda language, also known as Tedaga, is a Nilo-Saharan language spoken by the Teda people in southern Libya, northern Chad, and eastern Niger. Along with the southern dialect of Daza, the northern Teda dialect constitutes one of the two varieties of Tebu. However, Teda is also sometimes used for Tebu in general (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tuq. Alternate Names: Tebou, Tebu, Teda, Tibbu, Toda, Todaga, Todga, Toubou, Tubu, Tuda, Tudaga.

**1950:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire ethnographique téda, précédé d'un lexique français-téda*, by Charles Le Coeur. Paris: Librairie Larose, 1950. Original cream and orange-brown wrappers, lettered in black and orange-brown. Pp. 1-5 6-211 212-214, 2 folding maps, [3], [19], [3] p., [40] p. of plates. First edition. *Memoires de l'Institut française d'Afrique noire*, no. 9. Zaunmüller, col. 376 (giving Dakar as place of publication). Includes French-Teda [Tedaga] lexicon, pp. [11]-52, and a Teda [Tedaga]-French dictionary, pp. [55]-211. First dictionary of Tedaga.

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *Die Sprache der Tubu in der zentralen Sahara*, by Johannes Lukas, [1901- ] Berlin: Akademie-Verlag, 1953. 206 p. 30 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Series: Deutsche Akademie der Wissenschaften su Berlin. Institut für Orientforschung, Veröffentlichung,; Nr. 14; Variation: Veröffentlichung (Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin. Institut für Orientforschung); Nr. 14. Includes German-Tubu [Tedaga], pp. [183]-206. Second copy: IUW.

[**TÉÉN**] Lorhon, or Teen, is a Niger–Congo language of Ivory Coast and across the border in Burkina Faso. As with Doghose, there are spelling variants to accommodate the sound [ɣ]: Loghon, Lorhon, Loron. Other names are Nabe, Tegesie, Ténhé, and Tuni (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lor. Alternate Names: Loghon, Lorhon, Loron, Nabe, Tegesie, Ténhé.

**1921:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**TEGALI**] Tegali (also spelled Tagale, Tegele, Tekele, Togole) is a Kordofanian language in the Rashad family, which belongs to the larger Niger–Congo phylum. (Greenberg 1963, Schadeberg 1981, Williamson & Blench 2000).[1] It is spoken in South Kordofan state, Sudan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ras. Alternate Names: Orig, Tagale, Tegele, Tekele, Togole, Turjok.

**1829:** see under **NUBIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**TEHUELCHÉ**] Tehuelche (Aoniken, Inaquen, Gunua-Kena, Gununa-Kena) is a Chon language of Patagonia. Its speakers were nomadic hunters who occupied territory in present-day Chile, north of Tierra del Fuego and south of the Mapuche people. It is also known as Aonikenk or Aonek'o 'ajen. The decline of the language started with the Araucanization of Patagonia, when many Tehuelche tribes adopted Mapudungun as their main language. While being quite separate from each other, the Tehuelche were considerably influenced by these two other languages and cultures. This allowed the transference of morpho-syntactical elements into Tehuelche. During the 19th and 20th centuries, Spanish became the dominant language as Argentina and Chile gained independence, and Spanish-speaking settlers took possession of Patagonia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: the. Alternate Names: Aoniken, Gunua-Kena, Gününa Küne, Gününa Yajich, Gununa-Kena, Inaquen.

**1536:** see under **GUARNI, PARAGUAYAN.**

**1910-1911:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1915:** see under **ONA.**

[**TEKE, IBALI**] East Teke is a member of the Teke dialect continuum of the Congolese plateau. The dialects Mosieno and Dee (Esingee) may constitute a separate language from Tio (Teo, Tyo) also known as Bali (Ibali) (Teke proper) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tek. Alternate Names: Bali, Eastern Teke, Ibali, Kiteke, Teke-Ibali.

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**TEKE-EBOO**] Central Teke is a member of the Teke languages dialect continuum of the Congolese plateau. Central Teke dialects are Ngungwel and Mpu (Mpumpum), Boo (Boma, Eboo – cf. Boma language), and Nzikou (Njyunjyu/Ndzindziu). They are spoken in the Malebo Pool region of the Republic of Congo, with an unknown number of Boo speakers in DRC (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ebo. Alternate Names: Aboo, Bamboma, Boma, Boo, Boõ, Central Teke, Eboo Teke, Eboom, Iboo, Teke-Boma.

**2002:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**TEKE-FUUMU**] Fuumu is a member of the Teke languages dialect continuum of the Congolese plateau. The two dialects, Fuumu (Ifuumu) and Wuumu (Iwuumu), are sometimes considered separate languages. They are sometimes considered part of South Teke (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ifm. Alternate Names: Fumu, Fuumu, Kiteke, South Central Teke, Teke du Pool.

**1886:** [**LILLY**] *A vocabulary of the Kiteke: as spoken by the Bateke (Batio) and kindred tribes on the upper Congo*, by A. Sims. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1886. xii, 190 p.; 16 cm. "English-Kiteke." -- t. p. Cover-title: Kiteke vocabulary. Lilly Library copy with former ownership markings on front cover, at front and ms. Notations throughout. Bound in gray printed boards and brown cloth spine. NUC pre-1956, 547:409.

**1911:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire français-ifumu (batéké), précédé d'éléments de grammaire*, by J. Calloc'h. Paris: Paul Geuthner, 1911. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-III IV, folding chart, 1-3 4-346. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1593 (“Southern Teke D.”) Includes French-Teke-Fuumu, pp. [113]-346. Second copy: IUW.

"Ifumu, Isi-bana and Itéo are three principal dialects of the language spoken by the Batékés in the French Congo, from Brazzaville to Alima. The Batékés of the Belgian Congo speak exclusively Itéo, from Leopoldville to Bolobo....The Ifumu dialect seems to hold primary sway and a practical knowledge of it leads quickly to a knowledge of the two others. Therefore it has been adopted for this first effort" (Introduction, tr: BM)

[**TEKE-TEGE**] North Teke, or Tεε (Tege, Teghe, Itege), is a member of the Teke languages dialect continuum of the Congolese plateau (Wiki).

Ethnologue: teg. Alternate Names: Itege, Katege, Keteghe, Ketego, Latege, Northern Teke, Tege-Kali, Teghe, Teke.

An on-line dictionary of Latege [Teke-Tege] may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1886:** [LILLY] *A vocabulary of the Kiteke as spoken by the Bateke '(Batio)' and Kindred tribes on the Upper Congo. English-Kiteke*, by A. Sims. London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1886. xii, 190 pp. Original gray paper over boards, lettered in black, with (original?) unprinted brown cloth spine. First edition. A Kiteke-English volume by Sims appeared with the same publishers in 1888. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1594 (“Northern Teke D.”). Includes Kiteke [Teke-Kege]-English, pp. [1]-190. Lilly copy with the ink ownership stamp of “R. Glennie” and copious additions of Bissa vocabulary in pencil by him in the margins. Rev. Robert Glennie served in Bolobo, Congo as a Baptist missionary in the 1890’s and is listed as having received a set of meteorological instruments from the Committee on Climatological and Hydrographical Conditions in Tropical Africa in 1895. He is referred to in a letter of H.H. Johnston as one of the members of the “great Baptist Mission on the Congo” whose “accumulation of ethnographical and linguistic material has been placed in my hands” (*The Geographical Journal*, Vol. 31, 1908, p. 612). Glennie was the author of *The Congo and Its People: a Handbook* (Carey Press, 1925).

[**TEKTITEKO**] The Tektitek language (Tectiteco, Teco, or B'a'aj) is a member of the Quichean–Mamean branch of the Mayan language family. It is very closely related to the Mam language. Tektitek is spoken by the Tektitek people, which are primarily settled in the municipality of Tectitán, department of Huehuetenango. A number of Tektitek speakers have settled in Mexico (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ttc. Alternate Names: B’a’aj, K’onti’l, Maya-Tekiteko, Qyool, Teco, Tectitán Mam, Tectitec, Tectiteco, “Teko” (pej.), Tujqyol.

**2012:** [IUW] *Pujb'il qyol b'a'aj = Diccionario bilingüe tektiteko-español / investigadores, Cayetano Pérez, Maucelio López González, Floridelio Leonel Trigueros Morales. [Guatemala, Guatemala]: ALMG, Academia de las Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, 2012. 316 pages; 21 cm. "K'ub'il Yol Twitz B'a'aj, Comunidad Lingüística Tektiteka"--Cover. Page numbering also in Mayan glyphs. Tectiteco-Spanish dictionary.*

[**TELEFOL**] Telefol is a language spoken by the Telefol people in Papua New Guinea, notable for possessing a base-27 numeral system (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tlf. Alternate Names: Teleefool, Telefolmin, Telefomin.

**1977:** [IUW] *Telefol dictionary*, by Phyllis and Alan Healey. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1977. xvii, 358 p.; 26 cm. Pacific linguistics: Series C; no. 46. Bibliography: p. 357-358.

[**TELUGU**] Telugu (English pronunciation: /'telʊɡu:/) is a Dravidian language native to India. It stands alongside Hindi, English, and Bengali as one of the few languages with official status in more than one Indian state; it is the primary language in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and in the town of Yanam, Puducherry. It is one of six languages designated a classical language of India by the Government of India. Telugu ranks third by the number of native speakers in India (74 million, 2001 census), fifteenth in the Ethnologue list of most-spoken languages worldwide and is the most widely spoken Dravidian language. It is one of the twenty-two scheduled languages of the Republic of India (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tel. Alternate Names: Andhra, Gentoo, Tailangi, Telangire, Telegu, Telgi, Tengu, Terangi, Tolangan.

**1821:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of the Teloogoo language, commonly termed the Gentoo, peculiar to the Hindoos of the north eastern provinces of the Indian Peninsula*, by A[lexander] D[uncan] Campbell [d. 1857]. Madras: Printed at the College Press, 1821. Modern brown half-leather and marbled paper over boards; spine with raised bands, lettered in gold. Pp. [12] 1 2-601 602, i ii-v vi. First edition. Zauhmüller, col.377. Includes Telugu-English, pp. [1]-601, with errata, pp. [i]-v. "First printed dictionary of the Telugu language. 'It appears that the beginnings of printing in Kannada and Telugu languages took place in the city of Madras in the press of the College of Fort St. George' (Anant Kakba Priolkar, *The Printing Press in Indian* (Bombay 1958), pp. 47-48." (bookseller's description: Löwendahl).

"The following Dictionary was commenced soon after the publication of the Author's Teloogoo Grammar; and, the copyright of it having been purchased by the Madras Government, they have directed it to be printed at the College Press... Composed, as this work has been, at intervals, and often in the midst of all the bustle of a Collector and Magistrate's Office, the Author begs to crave for it some indulgence from the public"(Advertisement). Includes a detailed discussion of two manuscript Telugu dictionaries utilized by the author, as well as "the excellent Sanskrit Dictionary published by Mr. Wilson at Calcutta [1819]".

**1835-1839:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary, English and Teloogoo*, by J.C. Morris. Two volumes. Madras: Printed at the Asylum Herald Press, 1835, 1839. Early twentieth-century quarter-leather and tan paper over boards, with hand written paper label on spine (Vol. I) and contemporary full heavily worn calf (Vol. II). 586 pp.; 532 pp. First edition. Vol. I: A-K; Vol. II: L-Z. Zauhmüller, col. 377, giving "Madras 1835" with no indication the work is in two volumes. With the ownership signature H. Figulla, dated 1910, on each title page. Heinrich Hugo Figulla was author of scholarly works on the Near East, including *Altbabylonische Verträge* (Leipzig, 1914) and *Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazkoi* (Leipzig, 1916), both published by J.C. Hinrichs. According to information from OCLC, *The Madras Herald* with its alternate title the *Madras Male Asylum Herald* was

published in the 1830's by G. Calder twice weekly in Madras, beginning in 1833. First English-Telugu dictionary. The first Telugu-English dictionary was published by A.D. Campbell in Madras in 1821 (see above).

"The following dictionary was compiled under the auspices of the Board for the College and Public Instruction, and was, at their recommendation purchased by the Government of Fort St. George, on account of the East India Company, to whom the copyright has been assigned. A Dictionary English and Teloogoo, has been long required, not only for the purpose of assisting Europeans in the study of Teloogoo, but also to aid Natives of this Country in the acquirement of English...It has been intended that the Dictionary should embrace every English word of ordinary occurrence, with the exception of terms of science, or the names of trees, fruit, instruments &c. peculiar to Europe and unknown in India...It was at first contemplated to support the use of Teloogoo words of uncommon acceptation by quotations from Authors in that language and the plan was actually adopted in the first few pages of the Dictionary, as however it was feared that it would unnecessarily increase the bulk of the Work, the attempt was abandoned."

**1862:** [LILLY] *Telugu-English Dictionary, with the Telugu Words printed in the Roman, as well as in the Telugu Character: intended for the use of European Officers, Soldiers and others employed in the several Executive Department under the Government of Madras*, by the Rev. P. Percival. Prepared by order of His Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan, late Governor of Madras. Madras: Public Instruction Press, 1862.

Contemporary unlettered maroon half-leather and gray cloth over boards, spine decorated in gold. Ex-library copy (Theological Seminary, Bucknell Library). Pp. [4] 1 2-484. First edition.

**1890:** [LILLYbm] *English and Telugu Grammatical Vocabulary. Useful Words and Idiomatic Sentences. Series of Vocabularies, No. III. Second Edition*. Madras: The Christian Vernacular Education Society, 1890. Original orange quarter-cloth and green paper pasted to card paper, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1-3 4-80 81-82. Second edition. 2,000 copies (total copies 4,000). Includes English-Telugu phrases and sentences, pp. [3]-80. In spite of the title, this is a phrase book only.

**1935:** [LILLYbm] *Galletti's Telugu Dictionary: a Dictionary of Current Telugu*, by A. Galletti di Cadilhac. London: Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford, 1935. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. 424 pp. + foldout map. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 376.

"Though speech may have been given to express our thoughts, writing was intended, according to the Telugu practice, to obscure them... The pedantry of 'grammatical' Telugu is tragically absurd... Now it may be a pity, but it is a fact, that...the educated Telugu learns to think and to express himself not in Telugu, but in English...the Telugu graduate write[s] dog-Telugu [like dog-Latin] because his thought was born in English and resists transmigration. When he tries to reincarnate it in a language not his own, that is in the Sanskritized and obsolescent dialect of the pundits, the infant becomes a monster...It does not follow that English is in any way likely to oust Telugu. Telugu is a living language because millions speak it in the villages, and the Telugu of the villages will go its own course in spite of the graduates...Should the period of English dominance end to-morrow and the Andhras form their own government, they must make an attempt to conduct their affairs in their own language... The author of this dictionary has

compiled words in common use from Cocanada to Bezwada. In so defining his limits and purging his language he has taken one step towards the King's Telugu...[This dictionary thus attempts to] establish...a norm and encourag[e] [Telugu] men of genius to use the tools most fitted for their work." From the library of Carleton T. Hodge, with his signature dated November, 1955, Madras, India.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Merolu Telugu*, by D.B. Polkam. Poona: Deccan College, 1971. Original pale blue wrappers, decorated and lettered in black. 106 pp. First edition. Linguistic Survey of India Series: 4.

"Merolu is an interesting Telugu dialect spoken by about a thousand individuals who are tailors by profession and who must have migrated to Maharashtra from the old State of Hyderabad about three hundred years ago. They have settled mainly in cities such as Poona (Kirkee), Bombay (Kamathipura), Sholapur (Sadar Bazaar) and Ahmednagar. They are all bilinguals and have their education etc. in Marathi only."

[**TEM**] Tem (Temba), or Kotokoli (Cotocoli), is a Gur language spoken in Togo, Ghana, and Benin. It is used by neighboring peoples (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kdh. Alternate Names: Cotocoli, Kotokoli, Temba, Tim, Timu.

**1983a-b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**TEMBÉ**] Tenetehára is a Tupi–Guarani language of Brazil. Sociolinguistically, it is two languages, Guajajara (Guazazzara) and Tembe, though these are mutually intelligible. Tembe was spoken by less than a quarter of its ethnic population of 820 in 2000; Guajajara, on the other hand, is more robust, being spoken by two thirds of its 20,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tqb. Alternate Names: Tenetehara.

**1966:** see under **GUAJAJÁRA.**

[**TEMIAR**] Temiar is an Aslian language, part of Austro-Asiatic languages spoken in northwestern Malaysia by the Temiar people, mostly in Pahang, Kelantan and Perak. The Temiar are one of the larger Aslian peoples, but it is not known how many of them still speak their language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tea. Alternate Names: Northern Sakai, Pie, Seroq, Temer.

**1961:** [IUW] *Tengleq kui Serok; a study of the Temiar language, with an ethnographical summary*, by Iskandar Carey. [1st ed.] Kuala Lumpur, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 1961. 195 p. illus. 19 cm. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Siri pengetahuan bahasa dan sastera DBP, bil. 1. Includes, Part Three, Vocabulary: English-Temiark-Malay, thematically arranged, pp. 86-134.

"According to the latest figures, the total number of Temiar is now about 8,500. Almost all of them live in the deep jungle areas of Perak and Kelantan, with the exception of a small group now settled in Pahang. The Temiar practice a form of shifting agriculture that implies an only partly settled form of economic existence... In the more accessible areas, the majority of Temiar men speak Malay as a second language, but this is much less true of their women... There can be no doubt that Temiar is not a Malay dialect, but an active and vigorous language in its own right" (Introduction).

"This word list was collected in Temiar Settlements on the Upper Nenggiri River, Kelantan, during April and May 1958. For easy comparison, Malay equivalents are given

in the right had column of each page... Stress in Temiar words is always on the second syllable" (p. 86).

[**TEOR**] Teor and Kur are two varieties of Austronesian (geographically Central–Eastern Malayo-Polynesian) spoken near Kei Island, Indonesia. They are reportedly mutually intelligible (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tev. Alternate Names: Tio'or.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**TERA**] Tera is a Chadic dialect cluster spoken in north-eastern Nigeria in the north and eastern parts of Gombe State and Borno State. Blench (2006) believes Pidlimdi (Hinna) dialect is a separate language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ttr.

**2015:** [IUW] *Modern Tera-English-Hausa dictionary*, by Mohammed Aminu Mu'azu & Maimuna Adamu Magaji. Second edition. Muenchen: LINCOM EUROPA, 2015. xii, 160 pages; 22 cm. First edition published as: *Modern Tera dictionary*. English, Tera and Hausa.

[**TERIBE**] Teribe is a language spoken by the Naso or Teribe Indians; it is used primarily in the Bocas del Toro Province of northwestern Panama and in the southern part of Costa Rica's Puntarenas Province, but is almost extinct in the latter. It is part of the Chibchan language family, in the Talamanca branch. There are currently about 3,000 speakers, nearly all of whom speak Spanish as well (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tfr. Alternate Names: Naso, Nortenyo, Quequexque, Terraba, Tiribi, Tirribi.

**1882:** see under **CHIBCHAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1892a:** see **1892** under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1892b:** [LILLY] *Ensayo lexicográfico sobre la lengua de térraba*, by H[enri] Pittier [1957-1950] & C[arlos] Gagini [1865-1925]. San José de Costa Rica: Tipografía nacional, 1892. Contemporary quarter-leather. 2 p. l. 86 p. 21 cm. Includes Spanish-Teribe, pp. [21]-71, including phrases, and an appendix of further information on vocabulary, pp. [73]-86. This copy also has several blank pages of a different paper bound in at end.

**2007:** [IUW] *La lengua de Térraba: esbozo fonológico y gramatical, y pequeño diccionario*, Adolfo Constenla Umaña. San José: Editorial UCR, 2007. 283 p.: ill.; 26 cm. First edition. Includes bibliographical references (p. [141]-143). An introduction to the grammar and vocabulary of the more than 600 Terrabas living on the indigenous reserve in Puntarenas. Written by Costa Rica's leading authority on indigenous languages, this is the first book on the Terraba in over 100 years (publisher's statement).

[**TERNATE**] Ternate of eastern Indonesia is a language centered on the island of Ternate but also spoken in neighboring areas such as Kayoa, Bacan, Halmahera and other areas in North Maluku. It is used by Sultanate of Ternate, famous for its role in spice trade. A Papuan language, Ternate is unlike the languages spoken the most in Indonesia, which belong to the Austronesian language family. It appears to be related to languages spoken in Bird's Head peninsula in Papua. It is closely related to the Tidore language, which

spoken in its southern neighboring island of the same name. This language is distinct from Ternate Malay, which is a variation of Malay language. Most inhabitants of Ternate use Ternate language as first language but will use Ternate Malay for inter-ethnic or trade communication (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tft.

**1890:** [LILLY] *Bijdragen tot de kennis der residentie Ternate*, by F. S. A. Clercq. Met platen en schetsen. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1890. xxi, 359 p. 23 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. 5 leaves, colored plates (four following p. x, one following p. 350), maps in text and folding. Ternate-Dutch vocabulary, pp. ]245]-318. First substantial vocabulary of Ternate.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**TESO**] Ateso (from Teso) is an Eastern Nilotic language spoken by the Iteso people of Uganda and Kenya. It is part of the Teso–Turkana language cluster. According to the 2002 Uganda population and housing census, over 1.57 million people (6.7% of the total Uganda population) in Uganda spoke Ateso. Also an estimated 279,000 people in Kenya speak it. The Ateso language comes from an area called Teso (Wiki).

Ethnologue: teo. Alternate Names: Ateso, Bakedi, Bakidi, Elgumi, Etossio, Ikumama, Iteso, Wamia.

**1915:** [LILLYbm] *A Handbook of the Ateso Language*, by A[rthur] L[eonard] Kitching. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1915. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv v-ix x*, 11-144. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Ateso-English, pp. 53-89, and English-Ateso, pp. 90-125. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"The Ateso dialect is spoken by a tribe of some 300,000 people living between Lake Kioga and Mt. Elgon in the Eastern Province of the Uganda Protectorate. The Teso are a cheerful, industrious people, amenable to control and eminently teachable. Although now for some six years only in contact with civilization, the tribe has made phenomenally rapid progress in the arts of peace; the cultivation of cotton and labour on the construction of metalled roads has provided even the poorest peasants with abundant cash, and European articles, from cigarettes to bicycles, are in eager demand. Yet the name of this tribe does not appear, so far as the author is aware, in any of the works on the peoples of the Uganda Protectorate. The Teso appear to belong to the same Nilotic group as the Nandi, Turkana and Karamojo tribes, and the language has affinities with Masai. The dialect is given by Sir H.H. Johnson, in his work *The Uganda Protectorate*, as Elgumi..." (Introduction).

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Ateso and Ateso-English Vocabulary*, by J.H. Hilders & J.C.D. Lawrance. Nairobi, Kampala, Dar-es-Salaam: The Eagle Press, 1958. Original pale red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv v-xv xvi*, 1-58 59-60. First edition. Hendrix 1601. This copy with the ownership signature of the noted Australian linguist A[rthur] Capell, dated 31.8.60. Capell is the author, among many others, of *The New Fijian Dictionary* (1941), *The Changing Status of Melasian Pidgin* (1969), *A Survey of New Guinea Languages* (1969), *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Language of Sonsorol-Tobi* (1969), and the *Futuna-Aniwa Dictionary* (1984).

"Father Hilders spent many years amongst the Iteso and is now near Tororo in Bukedi District, but in an area inhabited by Iteso. Mr. Lawrance, who was for more than

five years District Commissioner, Teso... is Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Land Tenure in Entebbe" (Foreword, by T.R.F. Cox, Chairman of the Languages Board, Uganda). "We hope that this vocabulary will meet a widespread want. Bishop Kitching's vocabulary [London, 1915], which contains in two sections a total of some 4,700 words, has long been out of print. Father Kiggen has recently published the English-Ateso volume of his dictionary [Mill Hill Mission, 1953], which 'embraces a translation of 18,000 English words and over 12,000 English derivations and English expressions of common usage.' There are no other lexicographical works in Ateso, a language spoken by more than half a million people, and we believe there is a general need for a vocabulary with both English-Ateso and Ateso-English under one cover, of a size between the two works mentioned, and produced at a price which is within the pocket of most Ateso" (Preface by the Authors).

[**TETUN**] Tetum /'tɛtɒm/, also Tetun, is an Austronesian language spoken on the island of Timor. It is spoken in Belu Regency in Indonesian West Timor, and across the border in East Timor, where it is one of the two official languages. In East Timor a creolized form, Tetun Dili, is widely spoken fluently as a second language; without previous contact, Tetum and Tetun Dili are not mutually intelligible. Besides the grammatical simplification involved in creolization, Tetun Dili has been greatly influenced by the vocabulary of Portuguese, the other official language of East Timor (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tet. Alternate Names: Belo, Belu, Fehan, Teto, Tettum, Tetu, Tetum, Tetun Belu, Tetung.

**1889:** [LILLY] *Diccionario de Portuguez-Tétum*, by Apparicio da Silva, P. Sebastião Maria. Macau, Typographia do Seminario, 1889. (1, 1 blank l.), viii, 41 pp., (1 l. errata), 431 pp. 8, quarter cloth, original wrappers pasted on boards; worn, pp. 425-6 loose. Corner torn off blank leaf following t.p., which bears the inscription of Pe. B. [?] Silva, 23-4-98. Not in Zaunmüller. Dictionary of Portuguese and Tetum, the language spoken in Timor. The prologue includes conventions and abbreviations used in the text. The author, a Portuguese missionary at the Real Collegio das Missões Ultramarinas, was director of the seminary in Macau for two years, starting in 1875, and returned there in 1891 before taking a position at the seminary at Timor. Innocencio XIX, 355: without collation. Not in Gomes, *Bibliografia macaense*, which lists the author's *Catecismo*, Macau 1885.

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *Tettum-Hollandsche Woordenlijst met beknopte spraakkunst*, by A. Mathijssen. 's Hage; Batavia: Martin Nijhoff; Albrecht & Co., 1906. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black, laid on near-contemporary stiff paper with unlettered spine. Pp. [139]-145 [list of errata bound in front] 146, [2] I II-XIV, 1 2-138 [2]. First edition. *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van kunsten en wetenschappen*, d. 56, 2. stuk. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Tetun-Dutch, pp. [1]-130, with an appendix of Dutch-Tetun phrases. Mathijssen was a missionary in Fialaran in Dutch Timor. Dutch Timor historically had an area of a little over 8,000 sq. miles.

"Kupan, the chief town of the residency, contains some 8000 inhabitants, of whom 145 are Europeans living in well-built houses, 394 Chinese, and 43 Arabs.... Dutch Timor [also includes] the small adjacent islands, Rotti, Peman, &c., the Savu islands, Sumba or Sandalwood island, the Solor and Allor group of islands and the eastern half of Flores" (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 13<sup>th</sup> ed.). The first dictionary of the major language of

Timor appeared in 1889 (see above); a far shorter Dutch-Malay-Rotti-Timorese vocabulary had appeared in an academic periodical in 1894 (see under **MALAY**).

**1907:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Teto-Português*, by Raphael Das Dores. Lisbon: Imprensa Nacional, 1907. Original cream-colored wrappers, lettered and decorated in black; front wrapper detached. 248 pp. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller Includes Teto-Portuguese (pp. 77-204) and a vocabulary "Teto, Português e Malaio" (pp. 209-247). Portuguese Timor historically included the neighboring isle of Pulo Kambing and had an area of about 7450 sq. miles, with population estimates at the time varying from 300,000 to half a million.

"The natives, still mainly independent of their nominal Dutch and Portuguese rulers, are divided into many hostile tribes, speaking as many as forty distinct Papuan and Malayan languages or dialects. Some are addicted to headhunting, at least during war, and other barbarous practices" (*Encyclopedia Britannica*, 13<sup>th</sup> ed.).

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *Tetun-English Dictionary*, by Cliff Morris. Canberra: The Australian National University, 1984. Original yellow-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-iv* v-xx, 1-194, [1]-21 22 (list of publications). First edition. Pacific Linguistics, Series C, No. 83. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary is a welcome addition to the growing body of literature, in English, on Timor. It is also appropriate that the first substantial dictionary to English of any Timorese language should be Tetun, since Tetun has for centuries been an historically influential language throughout the island...Both historical and ethnographic evidence suggests that Tetun was already of great importance at the time of the arrival of the First Portuguese in the 16<sup>th</sup> century...the number of people who speak Tetun as the first language range from 300,000 to 400,000. The fact that Tetun was adapted as a lingua franca in east Timor means, however, that many more Timorese understand Tetun and can use it as a second language. The usefulness of a Tetun-English dictionary is thus unquestionable" (Preface, James J. Fox). "Tetun is spoken over the whole of the island of Timor in varying degrees of expertise and in a number of regional dialects. As a soldier in East Timor during the second world war I learnt Tetun-Los, and it is this dialect of Tetun which forms the basis of this dictionary...The biggest concentration of natural speakers occurs in the central south coast of Timor, from Alas in the west, to Luka in the east" (Introduction). First English dictionary of the major language of Timor.

[**TEWA**] Tewa is a Tanoan language spoken by Pueblo people, mostly in the Rio Grande valley in New Mexico north of Santa Fe, and in Arizona. It is also known as Tano, or (archaic) Téé-wah. The 1980 census counted 1,298 speakers, almost all of whom are bilingual in English. Each pueblo or reservation where it is spoken has a dialect. As of 2012, Tewa is defined as "definitely endangered" in Arizona and "severely endangered" in New Mexico by UNESCO. The written form of the language is not as ubiquitous as in languages such as Cherokee or Navajo, because some Tewa speakers feel that the language should be passed on through the oral tradition. The Tewa language was a spoken language through the 1960s; digital language documentation efforts were underway as of 1995 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tew.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 17 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1914:** [LILLYbm] *Ethnozoology of the Tewa Indians*, by Junius Henderson & John Peabody Harrington. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1914. Original olive cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [2] I-II III-X, I 2-76 [4]. First edition. Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 56. Includes detailed Tewa-English annotated vocabulary of animals, birds, reptiles, insects, etc., pp. 9-68.

"Much of the work hitherto done in obtaining the names of plants and animals has been worthless, because no attempt was made to discover and record with certainty the kind of plants and animals to which the names are applied... The best way certainly is to get the information in the field, so far as possible by showing the Indian informants the animal in its natural environment. Specimens thus identified and discussed should then be scientifically identified and preserved for future reference" (p. 9).

**1916:** [LILLYbm] *Ethnobotany of the Tewa Indians*, by Wilfred William Robbins, John Peabody Harrington & Barbara Freire-Marreco. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1916. Original olive cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [2] I-II III-XII, 1-118-- + folding map. First edition. Includes detailed Tewa-English vocabulary of plants and flowers, pp. 8-118.

"Ethnobotany is virtually a new field of research... The ethnobotany of one tribe should be compared with similar studies of other tribes.... Conceptions of plant life differ among different peoples: a particular plant here does not react in the same way upon one people as it does upon another; it has a different name and probably a different usage; while different ideas are held concerning it.... Attempt should ultimately be made to investigate the causes and extent of these variations" (pp. 1-2).

[**THAI**] Thai, also known as Siamese or Central Thai, is the national and official language of Thailand and the native language of the Thai people and the vast majority of Thai Chinese. Thai is a member of the Tai group of the Tai-Kadai language family. Over half of the words in Thai are borrowed from Pali, Sanskrit and Old Khmer. It is a tonal and analytic language. Thai also has a complex orthography and relational markers. Spoken Thai is mutually intelligible with Laotian (Language of Laos; the two languages are written with slightly different scripts, but are linguistically similar).

Ethnologue: tha. Alternate Names: Bangkok Thai, Central Thai, Siamese, Standard Thai, Thai Klang, Thaiklang.

**1854:** [LILLY] *Dictionarium linguae Thai: sive Siamensis interpretatione Latina, Gallica et Anglica illustratum* / auctore D.J.B. Pallegoix. Parisiis: Jussi imperatoris impressum, in typographeo imperatorio, M DCCC LIV. [8: two blank leaves followed by half-title and title page], 897 p., [2: a single blank leaf]. Original blue-green wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Thai-Phonetic-Latin-French-English dictionary in five columns, pp. [1]-897. No preliminary material. This copy from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamps and a few notations.

Jean-Baptiste Pallegoix, 1805 – 1862, arrived in Bangkok in 1830, and was appointed vicar apostolic of Eastern Siam in 1841. He became close to King Mongkut and was influential in establishing political and commercial relations between Thailand and France. His main claim to fame was in the development of printing in Thailand. He received his first press in 1838, and published his first primer, in romanized Thai, in September that year. A number of tracts and school books were printed in the following years in Thai, Annamese, Cochinese, and Malay, but all in roman characters. Pallegoix

was able to use Thai type acquired from the American Protestant missionaries in Bangkok. Winship, Michael: *Early Thai Printing to 1851*. (Crossroads, Volume 3, Number1).

Reprinted **1972**: [IUW] *Dictionarium linguae Thai: sive Siamensis interpretatione Latina, Gallica et Anglica illustratum* / auctore D.J.B. Pallegoix. Farnborough, Eng.: Gregg, 1972. 897 p.; 31 cm. At head of t.p. title in Thai script. Reprint. Originally published: Parisii: Jussu imperatoris impressum in Typographeo Imperatorio, 1854.

**1892**: [LILLYbm] *Lehr- und Lesebuch der Siamesischen Sprache und Deutsch-Siamesisches Wörterbuch. Zum Selbststudium mit phonetischer Aussprachebezeichnung, Übungsaufgaben und Lesebuch*, by F[rantz] J[oseph] Wershoven. Vienna. Pest. Leipzig: A. Hartleben's Verlag, [1892]. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black, rear cover in blind. Pp. I-V VI VII-VIII, 1 2-181 182-184. No edition indicated. Die Kunst der Polyglottie 38. Zaunmüller, col. 348. This copy with the contemporary ownership signature of James Platt, Jr., possibly the son of the prolific Victorian essayist. This is the first German Thai dictionary.

"Aids to the study of the Siamese language are sparse... Of the available dictionaries, the large one by Pallegoix [Paris, 1854]... is hard to come by, Bradley's (Bangkok, 1873) is written entirely in Siamese and therefore only useful to those who know the language well; the Siamese-English dictionary of E[dward] B. Mitchell (Bangkok, 1892) is useful but incomplete... and the English-Siamese one by McFarland (Bangkok, 1886) is to be used with caution. There is no German-Siamese dictionary available... Given these circumstances, I expect a friendly reception [for this work, which includes] a German-Siamese dictionary of approximately 2500 words... It deals with the colloquial speech of everyday life; the elevated style, the speech of the court and the priests with their vocabulary borrowed from Sanskrit and Pali, requires separate study" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1900**: [IUW] *An English-Siamese pronouncing hand-book. 2d ed., containing vocabulary--familiar phrases--forms of address and reply on every day topics. Map of Bangkok appended*. Prepared from the manuscript of the late W.H. McFarland, by the late E.H. McFarland. Rev. and enl. by Geo. B. McFarland ... Bangkok, Printed at the "American Presbyterian mission press," 1900. 1 p. 1., xx [2], [323] p. front., illus., plates, fold. map. 21 cm. English and Siamese on opposite pages; paged in part in duplicate, with Siamese characters.

**1903**: [LILLYbm] *Essai de dictionnaire Français-Siamois*, by M[arie]-J[ospeh] Çuaz. Bangkok: Imprimerie de la Mission Catholique, 1903. Later purple cloth over boards, with black paper label lettered in gold. Pp. (3)-(4) (5)-(28) (29)-(32), 1 2-1012 1013-1014. May be lacking a half-title or a preliminary blank leaf [pp. (1)-(2)]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 349. Pages arranged in three columns: French, Romanized Siamese, and Siamese script. Çuaz was Bishop of Hermopolis and Apostolic Vicar to Laos. First French-Thai dictionary. Edward B. Mitchell produced a Siamese-English dictionary in Bangkok in 1892. A German-Siamese dictionary was published by F. J. Wershoven in Vienna in that same year (see above).

"The goal of this work is to fill a regrettable lacuna, the absence of any French-Siamese dictionary or lexicon. It is entitled ESSAI DE DICTIONNAIRE because of its imperfections, which are however inevitable in any work that is the first of its genre. The

works that have been of the greatest aid in compiling it have been, without doubt, the DICTIONNAIRE SIAMOIS-FRANÇAIS-ANGLAIS of Mr. Pallegoix..., and the DICTIONARY OF THE SIAMESE LANGUAGE by P. B. Bradley (Bangkok, 1873) [not in Zaubmüller]" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1907:** [LILLY] *A Siamese-English dictionary*, by B.O. Cartwright [1877-1928]. Bangkok: Printed at "The American Presby. mission press," 1907. 5 p. 1., 4, [2], [6]-20 [1], 731 p. 19 cm. Original red half-calf and purple cloth over boards, lettered in gold. First edition. Zaubmüller 349. With alphabet tabs. Includes Siamese-English, pp. [1]-7311.

"In this volume, an attempt has been made to produce a handy Siamese English Dictionary at a moderate price. Hitherto only two Siamese English Dictionaries have been published: namely the large work of Bishop Pallegoix, and the smaller one of Mitchell, the latter having now been out of print for a considerable time. The present work differs from both of the above in the following particulars: A. The arrangement of the words...B. The scope and compass of the work...While not possessing the wealth of detail of Pallegoix; the compass of the present work is considerably greater than that of Mitchell's.... [etc. ]" (Preface).

**1917:** [LILLYbm] *English-French-Siamese word and phrase book. Petit livre de conversation anglais-français-siamois*, by B[asil] O[sborn] Cartwright. Bangkok: The American Presbyterian Mission Press, 1917. Original olive green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. [12] (advertisements); [4] ii-iii, 1 2-239 240; [20] (advertisements). First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes thematically-arranged English-French-Siamese vocabularies, pp. 33-162. This copy stamped "Complimentary copy" on the front free endpaper, and "With the author's compliments / B. O. Cartwright" in ink on the title page. Cartwright was also author of *A Siamese-English Dictionary* (1907) (see above).

**1930:** [LILLY] *Siamese Self-Taught: The students' Manual of the Siamese Language*. Revised edition. Bangkok: The Subh Pakya Press, 1930. Pp. [12] 1 2-355 356. 18.5 cm. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Includes brief Thai-English and English-Thai vocabularies throughout, English-Thai medical terms, pp. 307-325, English-Thai legal terms, pp. 325-336, and English-Thai technical terms, pp. 337-355. The Table of Contents [which is printed in an unfinished state] indicates that a final general vocabulary, English-Thai and Thai-English, may have been intended. The first edition appeared in 1915. This copy with the ink stamp "Bibliotheca John Stokes."

"Nine years have now elapsed since the author's publication of a previous work under the title of "An Elementary Hand-book of the Siamese Language," and with increased experience... he came to the conclusion that from the point of view of the Student, several grave objections could be raised against the said book as a rapid method for the study of the Siamese language. The author therefore decided that as soon as a demand arose for a new edition, it would be better to write an entirely new book, rather than to make a revised edition of the old. The present work is the outcome" (Author's Preface [to the First Edition]).

"Cartwright's Student Manual has proved its value as a textbook to English speaking students of the Siamese language. There is a constant demand for this work, but it has been out of print since 1928. Standardized Siamese spelling which has been introduced recently makes the book out-of-date... I have found it necessary, therefore, to extend the

3rd Part of the book, apart from bringing other Parts up to date, and correct the Siamese spelling" (Preface to the Revised Edition).

**1932:** [LILLYbm] "Siamesische-deutsches Wörterverzeichnis juristischer Fachausdrücke," by Walter Trittel. Berlin: Reichsdruckerei, 1932. Original green wrappers, lettered in black. *Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen zu Berlin*, vol. 35, Sect. 1, Ostasiatische Studien, 1932. Includes Thai-German legal terms, pp. 136-211.

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *Thai-English dictionary*, by George Bradley McFarland [1866-1942]. Stanford University, Calif.; London: Stanford University Press; H. Milford, Oxford University Press, 1944. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. light gray, lettered and decorated in brown. Pp. [4] i ii-xxi xxii, 1 2-1019 1020, [2] <sup>2</sup>1 2-39 40. Second issue of the first edition, reprinted photographically. Zauhmüller, col. 349. Includes Thai-English, pp. [1]-1019, and Latin (scientific names)-Thai lists of the names of bird, fishes, flora, shells and snakes, pp. <sup>2</sup>7-39.

"The first edition of the McFarland *Thai-English Dictionary* came from the press in Bangkok just five months before Pearl Harbor. A few copies reached the United States before communication ceased. Since then it has been impossible to secure additional copies for use outside Thailand... To secure this specific need the present edition has been printed.... The page-size of this edition is reduced somewhat, making a handier volume than the original. Otherwise there is no change" (Preface to the Second Edition, Bertha Blount McFarland).

**1947:** [LILLYbm] *Phonetic Dictionary of the Thai Language. Part I: Thai-English. Part II: English-Thai*, by Mary R. Haas. 2 vols. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1947. Original brown wrappers, with tan (Vol. I) and red (Vol. II) quarter-linen spine, lettered in black. 387 leaves; 276 leaves. Oblong format. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 349, lists the 1945 edition prepared for army classes.

"This dictionary was originally prepared as one of the teaching aids for the Thai course of the Army Specialized Training Program, University of California, in 1943-44. At that time only enough copies were run off to meet the needs of that group of students. To supply an increasing need for a practical dictionary of Thai on the part of civilian students the dictionary is now being reprinted under the auspices of the University of California Press."

**1964:** [LILLYbm] *Taisko-russkii slovar*, by L[ev] N[ikolaevich] Morev. Moscow: Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1964. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in yellow. Pp. 1-5 6-985 986-992. First edition. Includes Thai-Russian, pp. [15]-920. Earliest Russian Thai dictionary.

**1968a:** [LILLYbm] *English-Thai & Thai-English Dictionary*, by M.L. Manich Jumsai. Chalermint Press, 1968. Original red leather, lettered and decorated in gold. 610 pp.; 780 pp. Later edition; first appeared in pocket format in two volumes in 1954-55 (see Zauhmüller, col. 348). This may be first one-volume edition. Uses English and Thai script.

**1968b:** [LILLYbm] *Modern Thai Pronunciation Dictionary*, by Master John. Bangkok: Woothisarn, 1968. Original dark blue cloth over stiff paper, lettered in gold. 358 pp. + 22 pp. for notes. First edition. This copy with the signature of Gwenda Lynn. This is possibly the Gwenda Lynn who published *Private Diary of HRH Prince Chula*, a work of fiction, in 1991.

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *Robertson's Practical English-Thai Dictionary*, by Richard G. Robertson. Bangkok: Asian Books, n.d. [c. Charles E. Tuttle 1969]. Original red plastic, lettered in gold; yellow d.j., lettered in red and blue. Pp. *i-iv v-xii xiii-xiv*, 1-319 320-322. No edition or printing indicated: "This edition is published by Asia Books... by arrangement with the Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc." "Includes English-Thai, pp. 1-293.

"...a quick and easy reference guide containing 5,000 Thai words and phrases based on nearly 2,500 English entries. Young Americans, would you like to know the Thai words for 'love' or 'lovely'? They are listed here in clear and easily pronounced phonetics" (copy from d.j.).

**1983:** [LILLYbm] *E-Saan-Central Thai Dictionary. Revised Edition*, by Sutthiya Sueppha, Karuna Kitkhayan, & Chotima Juengsawat. Thailand: U.S. Peace Corps, [1983]. Original orange wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [1-64] (paginated in Thai, pp. [9]-[63]). Revised edition.

"This E-Saan to Central Thai Dictionary is a revised edition of the "Central to E-Saan Thai Dictionary" developed in 1981. The revision was based on the feedback we received from the Peace Corps Volunteers who used the first edition. Both format and content of the first edition have been changed: for one thing, the script is larger. An English column has been added and each entry starts with E-Saan Thai instead of Central Thai. So, on each page, there are four columns: the E-Saan Thai word, the Central Thai equivalent, the English equivalent, and sample usages... Since E-Saan Thai has no written script, the Central Thai alphabet and tone rules have been used to represent E-Saan Thai sounds... Our problems are further complicated by the existence of another tone - 'high falling.' It is close to falling tone but starts at a higher level. So, in E-Saan there are six addition of the English equivalents, this becomes this first English dictionary of E-Saan.

**n.d.:** [LILLYbm] *English Thai / Thai English Dictionary* by Chalermint. Brooklyn, N.Y.: Saphrograph Corp., [n.d.]. Hardbound without d.j. 153 pp.

[**THEMNE**] Temne (also Themne, Timne) is a language of the Mel branch of Niger–Congo, spoken in Sierra Leone by about 2 million speakers. One of the country's most widely spoken languages, it is spoken by 30% of the country's population. It also serves as a lingua franca for an additional 1,500,000 people living in areas near the Temne people. It is closely related to the neighboring Kissi language. Temne speakers can also be found in all 12 districts of Sierra Leone. Temne people can be found in a number of other West African countries as well, including Guinea and The Gambia. Some Temnes have also migrated beyond West Africa seeking educational and professional opportunities, especially in Great Britain, the United States, and Egypt. Temnes are mostly scholars, business people, farmers, and coastal fishermen; and most are Muslims (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tem. Alternate Names: Temen, Temne, Timene, Timmanee, Time.

**1861:** [LILLYbm] *A collection of Temne traditions: fables and proverbs, with an English translation: as also some specimens of the author's own Temne compositions and translations: to which is appended a Temne-English vocabulary*, by Rev. C[hristian] F[rederick] Schlenker. London: Printed for the Church Missionary Society, 1861. Original brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind, spine lettered in gold. Pp. *I-III IV-XXII, 1* 2-298. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller (who lists only the author's English-Temne Dictionary of 1880). Hendrix 1598. Includes Temne-English, pp.[139]-238. First

substantial published vocabulary of the language. This copy with the bookplate and ink ownership signature of Rev. R. A. West, dated 22 September 1890.

"The collection of Temne Traditions, etc.... was received by the author from one of the oldest Temne men living at Port-Loke about twelve years ago, who has since died. These Traditions, etc. were of course delivered orally not in writing.... The translation of these Traditions... was made somewhat free; which the author thought himself justified to do; as there is a full Vocabulary appended for this Collection of Temne literature, by which the literal translation may be made" (Preface).

**ca. 1920:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1922:** [LILLYbm] *A Hand-book of the Temne language*, by A. T. Sumner. Freetown: Government Printing Office, 1922. Original black quarter-leather and gary paper over boards, lettered in black. Pp. *i-vii* viii-xvi, 1 2-157 158-160. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Not in Hendrix. Includes Themne-English, pp. [118]-139, and English-Themne, pp. 140-157.

**1916:** [IUW] *Anthropological report on Sierre Leone*. By Northcote W. Thomas. London, Harrison and sons, 1916. 3 v. front. (map) XX pl., 3 fold. tab. 22 cm. Pt. I. Law and custom of the Timne and other tribes.--pt. II. Timne-English dictionary.--pt. III. Timne grammar and stories.

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Temne names and proverbs*, Abou Bai-Sharka. Freetown: People's Educational Association of Sierra Leone, 1986. Original pea green wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-4 5-138 (pagination continues onto inner rear wrapper). First edition. Series: PEA Stories and Songs from Sierra Leone 19. Not in Hendrix. Reproduced from typescript. Includes lists of place names in Themne with English equivalents, pp. 13-96.

"Dr. Abou Bai-Sharka is a French and Linguistic Lecturer in the...University of Sierra Leone. He is a Temne and hails from Karene, Port Loko District. During the 1984/85 academic year he conducted a research into the origin and meaning of names and proverbs in Temne" (p. [2]).

[**THOMPSON**] The Thompson language, properly known as Nlaka'pamučsin a.k.a. the Nlaka'pamux ('Nthlakampx') language, is an Interior Salishan language spoken in the Fraser Canyon, Thompson Canyon, Nicola Country of the Canadian province of British Columbia, and also (historically) in the North Cascades region of Whatcom and Chelan counties of the state of Washington in the United States. A dialect distinct to the Nicola Valley is called Scw'exmx, which is the name of the subgroup of the Nlaka'pamux who live there (Wiki).

Ethnologue: thp. Alternate Names: Nklapmx, Nle'kepmxcín, Ntlakapamux, Ntlakapmuk.

**1880:** [LILLYbm] *A Vocabulary and Outlines of Grammar of the Ntlakapamuk or Thompson Tongue, (The Indian Language Spoken between Yale, Lillooet, Cache Creek and Nicola Lake.) together with a Phonetic Chinook dictionary Adapted for use in the Province of British Columbia*, by J[ohn] B[ooth] Good. Victoria, [B.C.]: St. Paul's Mission Press, Collegiate School, 1880. Contemporary brown half-leather and marbled paper over boards, lettered in gold, preserving original blue wrappers, printed in black. 46 pp. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Pilling, Chinookan bibliography, p. 36 (Eames copy listed among those seen). Pilling proofsheets 1569. Lowther 575. Reinecke 113.91

("825 words in English-Chinook Jargon section; no Chinook Jargon-English section"). Includes English-Chinook vocabulary on even-numbered pages [8]-30, and English-Nitlakapamuk vocabulary on the odd-numbered pages, 9-29. With a loosely inserted 4-page autograph letter in folio from J.R. Good to Wilberforce Eames, inquiring as to his interest in this publication, and discussing his work with Indian languages. First substantial published vocabulary of this language. Second copy: LILLY, lacking original wrappers, but remaining spine fragments indicate wrappers were pink.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Thompson River Salish dictionary: nle?kepmxcin*, by Laurence C. Thompson. Missoula, MT: University of Montana, 1996. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] *i-ii iii-xxvii xxviii*, [2] *1 2-1412 1413-1416*. First edition. Series: UM occasional papers in linguistics; no. 12. Includes Thompson-English, pp. [1]-482, bibliography, pp. 556-561, and English-Thompson, pp. 565-1412. First true dictionary of the language.

"The Thompson... Salish Indians of southern British Columbia in pre-White times occupied the lower part of the Thompson River Gorge (hence their English name), much of the adjoining Fraser River Canyon and the Nicola River Valley. The name Ntlakapmuk (and others spellings attempting to render *n»e?képmx*) has sometimes been used, but that name actually designated the people of the central part of the territory, around the present time of Lytton.... Thompson is one of 23 Salishan languages, and a member of the Northern Interior subgroup of the Interior Branch of the family. Its closest relatives are its northerly neighbors Shuswap and Lillooet.... The material in this dictionary is based on information collected over a long period of time, from a number of people many of whom are now deceased..." (Introduction).

[**THURAWAL**] Tharawal (Thurawal, Dharawal, Wodi-Wodi) is an extinct Australian Aboriginal language of New South Wales (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tbn. Alternate Names: Dharawaal, Dharawal, Turrubul.

**1875:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES...**

**POLYGLOT.**

**1990:** see under **DHARUK.**

[**TIBETAN, AMDO**] The Amdo language (Tibetan: Wylie: A-mdo skad, Lhasa dialect IPA: [ámtokeʔ]; also called Am kā) is the Tibetic language spoken by the majority of Amdo Tibetans, mainly in Qinghai and some parts of Sichuan (Ngawa Tibetan and Qiang Autonomous Prefecture) and Gansu (Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture). Amdo is one of the four main spoken Tibetic languages, the other three being Central Tibetan, Khams Tibetan, and Ladakhi. These four related languages share a common written script but their spoken pronunciations, vocabularies and grammars are different (Wiki).

Ethnologue: adx. Alternate Names: Amdo, Anduo, Ngambo, Panang.

**1993:** [IUW] *Bod Rgya śan sbyar gyi A-mdo 'i kha skad tshig mdzod = Anduo Zang yu kou yu ci dian*, by Hua Kan, Long Bojia bian zhu. First edition. 兰州:

甘肃民族出版社, [1993]. Lanzhou: Gansu min zu chu ban she, [1993]. 13, 642 p.; 21 cm. In Tibetan and Chinese; synopsis in English. Tibetan-Amdo-Chinese dictionary.

**2007:** [IUW] *A-mdo 'i kha skad tshig mdzod = 安多藏语口语词典: Bod Ryga Dbyin gsum śan sbyar*, by Ken-žan-tsuñ dañ Li-cun-yiñ, Lhun-grub-rdo-rje bcas kyiś

rtsom sgrig byas. [Lanzhou]: Kan-su'u Mi-rigs Dpe-skrun-khañ, 2007. [17] p., 927 p., [1] folded sheet; 21 cm. First edition. Cover title: Amdo Tibetan spoken language dictionary. Series: 青海民族学院术系列丛书; 25. Qinghai Minzu Xueyuan shu ji lie cong shu; 25. In Tibetan, Chinese, and English.

[**TIBETAN, CENTRAL**] Central Tibetan, also known as Dbus a.k.a. Ü or Ü-Tsang, is the most widely spoken Tibetic language and the basis of Standard Tibetan. Dbus and Ü are forms of the same name. Dbus is a transliteration of the name in Tibetan script, whereas Ü is the pronunciation of the same in Lhasa dialect, [wyʼʔ] (or [yʼʔ]). That is, in Tibetan, the name is spelled Dbus and pronounced Ü. All of these names are frequently applied specifically to the prestige dialect of Lhasa. There are many mutually intelligible Central Tibetan dialects besides that of Lhasa, with particular diversity along the border and in Nepal: Limi (Limirong), Mugum, Dolpo (Dolkha), Mustang (Lowa, Lokä), Humla, Nubri, Lhomi, Dhrogpai Gola, Walungchung Gola (Walungge/Halungge), Tseku, Basum. Ethnologue reports that Walungge is highly intelligible with Thudam, Glottolog that Thudam is not a distinct variety. Tournadre (2013) classifies Tseku with Khams (Wiki). Ethnologue: bod. Alternate Names: Bhotia, Dbus, Dbusgtsang, Phoke, Tibetan, U, Wei, Weizang, Zang.

**1773:** [LILLY] *Alphabetum tangutanum sive tibetanum*. Cassiano,; Amaduzzi, Giovanni Cristoforo. Romae, typis Sac. congreg. .de propag. fide, 1773. [complete description to be added]

**1834:** [LILLY] *Essay towards a dictionary, Tibetan and English / prepared, with the assistance of Band'e Sangs-rgyas Phun-tshogs, a learned L'ama of Zangsk'ar, by Alexander Csoma de Körös, during a residence at Kanam, in the Him'alaya Mountains, on the confines of India and Tibet, 1827-1830*, by Csoma de Körös. Calcutta: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, 1834. pp. xxii, 351, [1] p.; 27 cm. First Tibetan-English dictionary.

**1838 [1993?]:** [IUW] *Brda' yig miñ don gsal bar byed pa'i zla ba'i 'od snañ zes bya ba bžugs so = Ner-e udq-a-yi todudqağci saran-u gegen gerel kemegdeki dokiyau-bicig orosiba* / [A-la-śa Lha-rams-pa Ñag-dbañ-bstan-dar]; khèvlèld bèltgèsèn B. Miagmarsürèn, L. Tèrbish. [Ulaanbaatar: s.n., 1993?] 387 columns: facsim.; 24 cm. Reproduction of po-thi ms. dated 1838. Tibetan and Mongolian (Mongolian script); prefatory matter in Mongolian (Cyrillic script). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

**1839:** [LILLY] *Grammatik der tibetischen Sprache*, by Isaak Jakob Schmidt (1779-1847). St. Petersburg: W. Gräff; [etc., etc.] 1839. Contemporary binding. Libraries Worldwide: 25 Second copy: IUW.

**1843:** [LILLYbm] *Tibetsko-russkii slovar', s' prisovokupleniem' al'favitnago spiska*, by Iakov Ivanovich Shmidt [1779-1847]. St. Petersburg: Izd. Imp. Akademiei nauk", 1843. Contemporary brown-half leather and brown marbled paper over boards, with black leather labels lettered in gold. Pp. I-V V-VIII, I 2-632, X-XI XII, 633 634-765 766. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller (cf. Zaunmüller, col. 378). Includes Tibetan-Russian, pp. [1]-632, and a Russian-Tibetan index, pp. [633]-765 in three columns. This copy with the ink ownership inscription of Arthur Hamilton on the front free endpaper: "Arthur de Chatterhault Hamilton | United States of America | Department of State | Mission on Agriculture to Russia | c/o American Consul | Vladistock, Siberia | May 9,

1920"., and his printed sticker and California address on the front paste-down endpaper. This appears to be a Russian parallel to Schmidt's *Tibetisch-deutsches wörterbuch, nebst deutschem wortregister* (St. Petersburg, 1841). This is the first Tibetan-Russian dictionary.

**1859 [1980]:** [IUW] *Mahāvvyutpatti. Sanskrit, Tibetan & Mongolian. Selections. Buddhistische Triglotte (a Sanskrit-Tibetan-Mongolian glossary): a xylographic print from Mongolia preserved in the Baron Schilling Yon [sic] Canstadt collection.* Delhi: Sri Satguru Publications, 1980. 79 p.: ill.; 14 x 37 cm. In Sanskrit (Tibetan script), Tibetan, and Mongolian; foreword in German. Includes a reproduction of the original t.p.: *Buddhistische Triglotte, d.h., Sanskrit-tibetisch-mongolisches Wörterverzeichnis, gedruckt mit den aus dem Nachlass des Barons Schilling von Canstadt stammenden Holztafeln und mit einem kurzen Vorwort versehen von A. Schiefner.* St. Petersburg, 1859.

**1881:** [LILLYbm] *A Tibetan-English dictionary, with special reference to the prevailing dialects. To which is added an English-Tibetan vocabulary,* by H[einrich] A[ugust] Jäschke [1817-1883], London: [Berlin, Printed by Unger brothers (T. Grimm)], 1881. Original brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. Pp. I-III IV-XXII, [2] I 2-671 672. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 377. Prepared and published at the charge of the secretary of state for India in council. Includes Tibetan-English, pp. [1]-608, an English-Tibetan vocabulary, pp. [611]-668, corrections, pp. [669]-671, and a detailed discussion of previous Tibetan lexicography, pp. V-VI.. This copy with an ink presentation inscription in Danish dated 1942 to the leader of the Danish Central Asiatic Expeditions of 1938-1939.

"This work represents a new and thoroughly revised edition of a Tibetan-German dictionary, which appeared in a lithographed form between the years 1871-1876. During a residence, which commenced in 1857 and extended over a number of years, on the borders of Tibet and among Tibetan tribes, I and my colleagues gathered the materials for this Dictionary. We had to take primarily into account the needs of missionaries entering upon new regions.... The chief motive of all our exertions lay always in the desire to facilitate and to hasten the spread of the Christian religion and of Christian civilization, among the millions of Buddhists, who inhabit Central Asia, and who speak and read in Tibetan dialect. A yet more definite object influenced my own personal linguistic researches, in as much as I had undertaken to make preparations for the translation of the Holy Scriptures into the Tibetan speech" (Preface).

**1902:** [LILLY] *A Tibetan-English dictionary with Sanskrit synonyms,* by Sarat Chandra Das (1849-1917). Calcutta: Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, 1902. 1353 p.; 27 cm. Original green cloth, lettered in gold. First edition. Zaunmüller 378. Includes preface.

**1903:** [LILLY] *Tibetan Manual,* compiled by Vincent C. Henderson, Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs. Revised by Edward Amundsen, British and Foreign Bible Society. Calcutta: Printed at the Baptist Mission Press and published by the Inspector General of Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, 1903. [6] vi 118, 129. Includes thematically-arranged English-Tibetan vocabulary lists, pp. [45]-118, and a English-Tibetan vocabulary, pp. [1]-129. This copy with ownership signature of Vincent Nesfield on the free end-paper, and two pages of loosely-inserted notes in pencil and a page of manuscript in Tibetan.. The copy is annotated throughout with notes in pencil.

"Throughout my study of Tibetan, I felt greatly the want of an English-Tibetan vocabulary. I have carefully compiled this vocabulary with the object of saving the student much of the devious and laborious search after words which I experienced... My thanks are due to many Tibetans who patiently taught me under difficulties, and particularly to Wang Chug Tsering, Tibetan clerk in the Custom House, Yatung, Tibet, who assisted me greatly in my work. The whole work has been thoroughly revised by Mr. Edward Amundsen of the British and Foreign Bible Society—a gentleman of great linguistic attainments, probably the most erudite Tibetan scholar in India" (Preface, Vincent C. Henderson).

"The Vocabulary, forming Part Two, has occupied the author's attention most and gives to the book its special value" (Reviser's Preface, Edward Amundsen).

**1909a:** see **1909** under **GARO**.

**1909b:** [LILLYbm] *Tibetan-English-Hindi guide, containing colloquial Tibetan, with equivalents in Hindi-Tibetan, Hindi, English-Tibetan, English and romanized Tibetan*, by Tashi Wangdi. Calcutta: Printed at The Baptist Mission Press, 1909. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-ii* iii-viii, *1* 2-263 264-266. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. With the ink ownership inscription of the anthropologist J[ames] N. Spuhler, "Calcutta, 1943." Spuhler edited *Symposium on the Evolution of Man's Capacity for Culture* (1965), *Genetic diversity and human behavior* (1967) and was author of *The evolution of apes and humans: genes, molecules, chromosomes, anatomy, and behaviour* (Douglas Ormonde Butler memorial lecture, 1985).

"It is hoped that [this book] may be found useful to Officers of both the Tibet and India Governments, Traders, Pilgrims, etc. It has been compiled at the instruction of His Excellency Chang Yin Tang, late High Commissioner Imperial Chinese Mission to India, and His Excellency Tsarong Sha-pe, Minister of Tibet, on the occasion of their visit to India in reference to the British-Tibet Treaty of 1908" (Preface). The author was "Holder of Button of the Fifth Rank with Peacock Feather, Chinese-Tibet Government."

**1910-1916-1944:** [LILLY] [Parts I and II] *Sanskrit-Tibetan-English vocabulary: being an edition and translation of the Mahāvvyutpatti, by Alexander Csoma de Körös*, ed. by E. Denison Ross. Calcutta: The Asiatic Society, 1910, 1916. *Memoirs of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*; v. 4, no. 1-2. Part I: pp. *i* ii-ix *x*, *1* 2-127 *128*; Part II: pp. 129-251. 30 cm. Modern brown quarter-cloth and marbled paper over boards, spine lettered in gold, preserving the original wrappers for both parts. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Sanskrit-Tibetan-English vocabulary arranged by thematic and conceptual categories, pp. [1]-251. The editor's Introduction, pp. [i]-v, gives a detailed account of the original manuscript and its subsequent editing. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Hopkirk (1930–2014) an award-winning British journalist, author and historian who wrote six books about the British Empire, Russia and Central Asia. Second copy (Part I only): Lillybm, contemporary decorated paper boards preserving the original wrappers.

[Part III] *Sanskrit-Tibetan-English vocabulary: being an edition and translation of the Mahāvvyutpatti, by Alexander Csoma de Körös*, ed. by Durga Charan Chatterjee. Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, The Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, 1944. *Memoirs of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*; v. 4, no. 3. Part III: *i* i-vii *viii*, *i* ii-iii *iv* (second pagination), 253-386 387 388-390. 33 cm. First edition. Original ochre wrappers, lettered in black. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Sanskrit-Tibetan-English vocabulary arranged by

thematic and conceptual categories, Sanskrit-Tibetan-English, pp. 253-365. This copy from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamps. The work is complete in three parts.

**1919:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Tibetan Dictionary, containing a Vocabulary oapproximately 20,000 Words with their Tibetan Equivalent*s, by Lama Dawsamdub Kazi [Zla-ba Bsam'Grub]. Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, published by the University, 1919. Original dark-brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind, and lettered in gold. 990 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 378. This is the first substantial English-Tibetan dictionary, which draws upon previous Tibetan-English dictionaries by Csoma de Körös (1834; see above), Jäschke (1881; see above) and Das (1902). In 1920, Bell published an English-Tibetan colloquial dictionary, which has been described as the "first practical dictionary of the spoken language to appear in English" by Stuart Buck (see below), who refers to Kazi's dictionary, which preceded it by a year, as "for students of the written rather than the spoken language... In most instances the Tibetan 'definition' is an explanation in Tibetan of the English word or phrase rather than an equivalent meaning" (from Buck's Introduction to his own dictionary of 1969).

**1920:** [LILLY] *English-Tibetan Colloquial Dictionary*, by C. A. Bell, C. M. G., C. I. E., Indian Civil Service, Retired; Political Officer in Sikkim; Author of "Grammar of Colloquial Tibetan." Second Edition. Calcutta: The Bengal Secretariat Book Depot, Writers' Buildings, 1920. Price Rs. 4. Pp. *i-iii iv v vi-viii ix-xi xii-xiv xv xvi-xxxvi / 2-562*. 18.3 cm. Original gray-green cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in black. "Calcutta: Baptist Mission Press, 41, Lower Circular Road. 1920." on verso of title page. Includes English-Tibetan, pp. [1]-562. Reprints Preface to the First Edition, dated 1905.

"In the first edition this dictionary was published as the second part of a 'Manual of Colloquial Tibetan,' the first part consisting of a Grammar of Colloquial Tibetan. In this second edition both parts have not only been revised, but have also been considerably enlarged... Some two thousand fresh words have been added in this edition, which now contains between eleven and twelve thousand words.... [A] second edition was called for owing to the first edition being sold out—a rare occurrence among books on Tibet" (Preface to the Second Edition).

**1956:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire français-tibétain. Tibet oriental*, by [Pierre Philippe Giraudeau] [1850- ] & Francis Goré. Paris: Adrien-Maisonneuve, 1956. Original full red leather ober boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [8]1 2-310, <sup>2</sup>1 2-24 25-26. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 377. Includes French-Tibetan, pp. [1]-310, and a Tibetan-French glossary of historical and geographical names, pp. <sup>2</sup>[1]-24. Second copy: LILLYbm, bound in maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold, otherwise identical.

"This first French-Tibetan dictionary is the fruit of a long stay in the Chinese-Tibetan frontier and the collaboration of Monsignor Giraudeau and Father Goré. Mgr. Giraudeau apostolic vicar to the Tibet Mission, spent 63 years in the Tibetan area, and is well known for his works on the Tibetan language, ... having collaborated on the Tibetan-French dictionary...published in 1890, and ...the Latin-Tibetan dictionary. In the course of these works he collected the information published here. Father Goré spent twelve years in the Chinese region of the Tibet Mission.... He compared his linguistic notes with dictionaries, grammars and manuals that had appeared up to that time in English, French, Latin and Chinese... There was a thought of publishing his work in 1939, by circumstances prevented this. He was expelled from the area in 1952 by the

Chinese communists. Gathering his papers together in Hong Kong, he returned to Europe and prepared this work, adding an index of the principal geographic, Buddhist and historical terms not found in the lexicon itself. Thanks to the collaboration of Fathers Le Corre and Pecoraro who studied Tibetan under his guidance, it has been possible to publish this first of two volumes: the French-Tibetan dictionary of 310 pages in two columns and the Method of the Tibetan language (style and language) of 200 pages, which will follow soon" (Prefatory note, tr: BM).

**1959a:** [IUW] *Bod Hor gyi brda yig miñ tshig Don gsum gsal bar byed pa'i mun sel sgron me = Töbed Monggöl-un dokiyan-u bicig; ner-e üge udq-a gurban-i todurağulun qaranggui-yi arilgagci jula / Su-ma-ti-ratna*. Ulaanbaatar: Ulsyn Khévlél, 1959. 2 v.; 30 cm. Corpus scriptorum Mongolorum Instituti Linguae et Litterarum Comitetti Scientiarum et Educationis Altae Reipublicae Populi Mongoli; tomus 6-7. In Tibetan and Mongolian scripts; pref. in French. Tibetan-Mongolian.

**1959b:** [IUW] *Bod-skad-kyi-brdah-gsar-rñin-dkah-ba Sog-skad-du-kah-li-sum-cuhi-rim-pas gtan-la-pheb-pahi-brdah-yig-mk[h]as-pa-rgya-mcho-blo-gsal-mgul-rgyan ces bya-ba-bžugs-so*. Ulaanbaatar: Ulsyn khevleliin gazar, 1959. 935, 5 p.; 30 cm. Corpus scriptorum Mongolorum tomus 4. Includes index. In Tibetan and Mongolian (Tibetan script); pref. in Mongolian (Cyrillic script). Tibetan-Mongolian dictionary

**1961:** [LILLY] *A Sino-Tibetan Glossary from Tun-huang*, by Li Fang-kuei. Offprint in original tan wrappers, lettered in black, from *Toung Pao*, Vol. XLIX, Livr. 4-5, 1961. Pp. [233]-356, with eleven plates. Chinese-Tibetan glosses, pp. 246-325, Tibetan index, pp. 325-356. The plates reproduce the original manuscript. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his manuscript title on the front cover, and an inscription in ink: "compliments of the author."

"... we may assume that the glossary was written, perhaps in the middle or late ninth century, roughly two hundred years after Hsuan-tsang's translation of the *Yogācāryabhūmi* (647-648), and only a comparatively short time after the Tibetan translation by Ye shes sde, who is supposed to have lived about the time of the Tibetan king Khri srong Ide brtsan (755-797)" (p. 237).

**post-1962:** [LILLY] *English-Tibetan dictionary*, by Robert Poczik and Lobsang Tenzin Rikha; drawings by Jean Anderson. Delhi: Printed in India by K.L. Sachdeva at Skylark Printers, [after 1962]. Pp. 308, 18 cm. Pictorial dictionary for children including including some grammar and writing lessons.

**1963:** [LILLYbm] *Kratkii tibetsko-russkii slovar, 21000 slovar*, by B[oris] V[ladimirovich] Semichov, IU[rii] M[ikhailovich] Parfionovich, & B[idia] D[andarovich] Dandaron. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1963. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in white and gold and decorated in white and blind. Pp. 1-3 4-581 582-584. First edition. This copy with the ownership stamp of Johannes Rahder, with some underlining in red ink in the preface. Rahder was author of *Glossary of the Sanskrit, Tibetan, Mongolian and Chinese versions of the Dasabhumikasutra* (Paris, 1928), and *Etymological vocabulary of Chinese, Japanese, Korean and Ainu* (Louvain, 1963), among others. The first Tibetan-Russian dictionary appeared in St. Petersburg in 1843 (see above).

**1964:** [LILLYbm] *Der kleine Tibeter [Deutsch-Tibetsches Wörterbuchlein]*, by Hans Huggenberger. Basel: printed by H. Weiss, 1964. Original green cloth over

boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [6] 1-55 56-58. First edition. Includes thematically arranged German-Tibetan vocabulary, pp. 1-38.

"The present little book is a response to the wishes of many [Swiss] parents for a language teaching aid for their adopted Tibetan children. The intention was to preserve or develop a limited vocabulary for children. This little book allows the parents to learn the correct pronunciation and how the words are written. Each German word is followed by an indication of its pronunciation in Tibetan, the printed Tibetan form, and the written Tibetan" (Foreword, tr: BM). There are estimated to be more than 200 Tibetan speakers in Switzerland.

**1965:** see under **JANGSHUNG**.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Tibetisch-deutsches Wörterbuch*, by Eberhardt Richter. Leipzig: Verlag Enzyklopadie, 1966. Original yellow and brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-7 8-444. First edition. Includes Tibetan-German, pp. [23]-444. This copy with the ownership signature of Ch. Hoog, and annotated throughout in ink. This East German dictionary was printed in Russia and is based largely on material published in China.

"Both the form and the content of the Tibetan language has been substantially transformed in the new Tibet of post-1951. Its task was and remains to mobilize the *entire* Tibetan people for their great constructive work... Since the appearance of [the earlier classical Tibetan dictionaries] the Tibetan language has continued to develop, and its vocabulary has been substantially enriched, so that they are only of limited use in translating texts in modern languages. The present short *Tibetan-German Dictionary* of the modern language is intended to fill this significant gap and to offer the user an aid in reading the new Tibetan literature" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1967?:** [IUW] *Dbyin-ji Hin-di Bod Sam-skrita rnam kyī tshig mdzod Rin chen spuñ pa bžugs so*. [Ldi-li: s.n., 1967?]. 631 p. in various pagings; 14 cm. Gem collected English-Tibetan-Hindi-Sanskrit dictionary. In Tibetan, English, Sanskrit and Hindi. Includes sections from Vidhushekhara Bhattacharya's *Bhoṭa-prakāśa* and the text of Tharchin's *Dbyin Bod Hin gsum śan sbyar*.

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *Tibetan-English Dictionary with Supplement*, by Stuart H.. Washington, D.C.: The Catholic University of America Press, 1969. Original orange cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. i-iv v-xviii, 1-833 834-846 (left blank for "Notes"). First edition. Includes a history of Tibetan lexicography, pp. x-xv.

"Since the Red Chinese conquest of Tibet, a flood of new political, administrative, industrial, and technical terms has appeared in Tibetan language newspapers and periodicals published by the Communist Party... The primary purpose of the present dictionary is to provide full and accurate definitions of the vocabulary used in current publications in the Tibetan language, especially those appearing in Communist China. This does not mean, however, that either the colloquial language or the special vocabulary of the Tibetan classics will be ignored... On the other hand thousands of terms listed in the older dictionaries and glossaries have been omitted as being too obscure or impractical for our purposes" (Introduction).

**ca. 1950's:** [LILLY] *English-Tibetan Dictionary*, by Robert Poczik and Lobsang Tenzin Rikha. Delhi: K.L. Satcheva at Skylark Printers, n.d. [ca. 1950's-60's]. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-6 7-308. First edition. Drawings by Jean Anderson.

"The printing of this dictionary and its distribution free of charge to 5000 Tibetan refugee school children has been made possible entirely through a most generous grant from Swiss Aid to Tibetans of Lucerne, Switzerland" (verso of title page).

**1972:** [IUW] *Tibetan newspaper reader*, by Kamil Sedláček. Leipzig, Verlag Enzyklopädie [1972]. 2 vols. 22 cm. v. 1, vol. 1: 368 p.; vol. 2: 520 p. Original light brown cloth over boards, lettered in red and white. Vol. 1 grammatical notes and texts; vol. 2, Tibetan-English Glossary, pp. [9]-520. Bibliography p. [20]-22.

"The main part of this 'Tibetan Newspaper Reader'... is a selection of 63 articles from the Tibetan text of the pictorial... known as 'China Pictorial' to our readers and published in Peking.... Part IV—'A Tibetan-English Glossary' contains about 15 000 words and phrases occurring in the texts of our Newspaper Reader" (Preface to Vol. 1).

**1973:** [LILLYbm] [transliteration] *Dbyin Bod san sbyar gyi tshig mdzod snan ba gsar pa. The New light English-Tibetan dictionary*, by T.G. Dhongthog. Dharmasala: Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, 1973. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in white. Pp. *i-vi* vii-xix xx, 1 2-523 524. First edition. English-Tibetan only.

"Thus there is the pronounced need for a comprehensive, standard English-Tibetan dictionary that would enable its readers to use correctly, in their speech and writing, the thousands of instances of modern terminology found in the English language. Unfortunately, dictionaries of such description are sadly lacking.... We find that today there is a vast difference between what is spoken and what is written in Tibetan. Moreover, standard, accepted phrases and words for newly invented and discovered objects, phenomena and services are conspicuously absent" (preface). "I am deeply indebted to H.H. the Fourteenth Dalai Lama for his peerless advice, encouragement and sacred blessings, without which this dictionary would never have seen the light of day... *Concluding Prayer* / Born as a Tibetan in the land of Snows, / This body and mind grew up / Cultivating the internal and external culture; In return thereof, / I give this New Light dictionary. // With the moon radiance emerging from this work, / May the desires of all me be assuaged, / And, dispelling the heat of unsatisfactoriness, ' May shade be given to all sentient beings." (T.G. Dhongthog, Acknowledgment).

**1982:** [IUW] *Four Tibetan-Mongolian lexicons*. New Delhi: Sharada Rani, 1982. 2 v.; 28 x 38 cm. Śata-piṭaka series v. 289-290. In Tibetan and Mongolian; pref. in English. "Reproduced by Lokesh Chandra from the collection of Prof. Raghuvira." v. 1. Dag yig chuñ ñu gdul bya'i sñiñ mun sel byed / Kun-dga'-rgya-mtsho. Brda yig miñ don gsal bar byed pa'i Zla ba'i 'od snañ / A-lag-śa Ñag-dbañ-bstan-dar. Brda yig miñ don gsal ba'i sgron me. v. 2. Bod Hor gyi brda yig Miñ tshig don gsum gsal byed / Kīrtivajra.

**1983:** [LILLYbm] *Tsang Han tui chao La-sa kou yu tzu tien = [Bod Rgya san sbyar gyi Lha sa'i kha skad tshig mdzod]*, by Tao-chuan Yu & Chia-chang Fu. Pei-ching: Min tsu chu pan she: Hsin hua shu tien fa hsing, 1983. Original red cloth lettered in gold and blind. Pp. [2] 1-25 26, <sup>2</sup>1-1077 1078. First edition. Includes Tibetan-Chinese, pp. 1-1066, with additions, pp. 1067-1072. This is a Tibetan-Chinese dictionary of the Lhasa Colloquial, published in Beijing by the People's Publishing House.

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *English-Tibetan Dictionary of Modern Tibetan*, compiled by Melvyn C. Goldstein with Mgawangthondup Narkyid. Berkeley: University of California Press, [1984]. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. red and white, lettered in black, white, and red. Pp. *i-v* vi-xxvi, 1-485 486. First edition.

"The liberalization of political and intellectual life in China and the rise of Tibetan exile communities throughout the world have produced a resurgence of spoken and written Tibetan... The first scholarly English-Tibetan dictionary... this work specifies the Tibetan terms that correspond to the submeaning of a single English term. Containing roughly 16,000 main entries... the dictionary treats a total of 45,000 lexical items" (from the d.j. copy on inner front flap). "This dictionary was compiled during a thirty-month period beginning in the Summer of 1980... Although we consulted older Tibetan dictionaries, including a re-alphabetized version of my own, large *Tibetan-English Dictionary of Modern Tibetan* (...Katmandu, 1975), in the end our decisions regarding equivalent terms were based on our own knowledge of modern Tibetan" (Introduction). Second copy: LILLYbm, bound in brown cloth over boards, otherwise identical, except that the presence of a tipped-in corrigenda sheet at the front, which may indicate this is a second issue binding.

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *New English-Tibetan dictionary = Dbyin Bod san sbyar gyi tshig mdzod gsar bsgrigs*, by Norbu Chopel. Dharamsala, India: Norbu Chopel, 1985. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. [8] 1-206 207-208. First edition. Includes English-Tibetan, pp. 1-206. Introductory note in Tibetan. A second edition appeared in 1987, reprinted in 1993.

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *Conversational English-Tibetan dictionary*, by Anil Gupta [1958- ]. Delhi, India: Sri Satguru Publications, 1992. Original red, white, blue and green wrappers, lettered in blue, green, red and white. Pp. [4] 1 2-131 132. First edition. Series: Bibliotheca Indo Buddhica series, no. 115. Includes English-Tibetan, pp. [1]-131. No preliminary material.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *A Tibetan-Newari Lexicon cum Phrase Book with Illustrations*, by Christoph Cüppers, Kashinath Tamot & Philip Pierce. Bonn: VGH Wissenschaftsverlag, 1996. Original orange cloth over boards, lettered in black, without d.j. (as issued). Pp. 1-4 5-256. First edition. Series: Nepalica, 10. Includes thematically arranged Tibetan-Newari-English word lists and phrases, pp. 19-145, with indices to Tibetan, Newari and English, pp. 151-190, followed by a photographic facsimile of the entire manuscript, pp. 192-235, numerous photographs, pp. 238-252, and a bibliography (including dictionaries and word lists), pp. 253-256. "...an edition, translation and English translation of a Tibetan-Newari lexicon and phrase book probably dating to the end of the last of the beginning of the present century" (Preface).

**2000:** see **2000c** under **MONGOLIAN**.

**2001a:** [IUW] *Bod Hor gyi brda yig = Tövд Mongol tol' / Dorzhsürengiin Bürnée, Dambīzhantsangiin Ēnkhtör; khīanan tokhiolduulsan Zh. Zunduizhamts, Sh. Choīmaa. Ulaanbaatar: "T̄Sēel Ērdēnē" KhKhK, 2001. 533 p.; 25 cm. Title on t.p. verso: Tibetan-Mongolian dictionary. Includes bibliographical references (p. 5-6). Tibetan and Mongolian; Cyrillic script.*

**2001b:** [IUW] *Bod Hor gyi brda yig blo gsar mthoñ pa dga' byed me loñ = Tövд Mongol dokhiony bichig shinēkhēn oīuuntan kharaad baiāsagch tol' / L. Tērbish. Ulaanbaatar: [Mongol Ulsyn Ikh Surguul?], 2001. 2 v. (9, 825 p.); 21 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 821-823). From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society. Tibetan-Mongolian dictionary of Buddhism.*

**2001c:** [IUW] *Bod Sog Rgya gsum gyi śan sbyar tshig mdzod chen mo = Töbed Monggöl Kitad qaricağuluğsan yeke toli = Zang Meng Han dui zhao da ci dian* / [rtsom sgrig pa gtso bo, Thu-mur-chi-tur, Kang-co-rig, Kung-men-chi-meg]. 第1版. Di 1 ban.

First edition. 沈阳市: 辽宁民族出版社, 2001. Shenyang Shi: Liaoning min zu chu ban she, 2001. 12, 3, 1788 p.; 27 cm. Includes bibliographical references (p. 1781-1788). Tibetan-Mongolian (Mongol script)-Chinese dictionary.

**2003:** [IUW] *Bod Hor mñon brjod kyī brda yig = Tövd-Mongol ilt ögiülèkh neriin tol'* / [compiled by] Dorzhsürèngiin Bürnèè, Dambiūzhantsangiin Ènkhtör; khīanasan, T. Bulgan, G. Pürèvsürèn. Ulaanbaatar: "TŚèl-Èrdènè" KhKhK, 2003. 502 p.; 25 cm. Added title page: *Tibetan Mongolian dictionary of synonyms, with commentary*. Includes bibliographical references (p. 8-9).

**2004:** [IUW] *Ñag sgron = Vāk pradīpa: Bhoṭī-Hindī śabdakośa*, mdzad pa po: tsa ba, Dpal-khañ Lo-tsa-ba; tshig gsal, Khu-nu Bla-ma Bstan-'dzin-rgyal-mtshan; anuvādaka, Rośana Lāla Negī Bishṭa. Sarnath, Varanasi: Kargyud Relief and Protection Committee, Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies, 2004. [21], 218, 51 p.; 23 cm. In Tibetan, with definitions in Tibetan and Hindi.

**2008:** see under **JANGSHUNG**.

**2010:** see under **JANGSHUNG**.

[**TIBETO-BURMAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Tibeto-Burman languages are the non-Sinitic members of the Sino-Tibetan language family, over 400 of which are spoken throughout the highlands of Southeast Asia as well as certain parts of East Asia and South Asia. The name derives from the most widely spoken of these languages, namely Burmese (over 32 million speakers) and the Tibetic languages (over 8 million). These languages also have extensive literary traditions, dating from the 12th and 7th centuries respectively. Most of the other languages are spoken by much smaller communities, and many of them have not been described in detail. Some taxonomies divide Sino-Tibetan into Sinitic and Tibeto-Burman branches (e.g. Benedict, Matisoff). However, other scholars deny that Tibeto-Burman comprises a monophyletic group. Van Driem argues that the Sino-Tibetan family should be called "Tibeto-Burman", but this usage has not been widely adopted. Others exclude a relationship with Chinese altogether (e.g. Beckwith, R. A. Miller) (Wiki).

**1970:** [IUW] *Tone systems of Tibeto-Burman languages of Nepal*, edited by F. K. Lehman. Urbana: Dept. of Linguistics, University of Illinois, 1970- v.; 29 cm. Occasional papers of the Wolfenden Society on Tibeto-Burman Linguistics; v. 3. "Research ... performed pursuant to contract OEC-0-9-097721-2778(014) with the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, through the Summer Institute of Linguistics."

Incomplete contents

Part I. Hale, A. and Pike, K. L. Studies on tone and phonological segments.

Part II. Lexical lists and comparative studies.

Part III. Texts I. Glover, W. Gurung texts. Taylor, D. Tamang texts. Hari, A. and Maibaum, A. Thakali texts.

Part IV, Texts II. Caughley, R. and Caughley, K. Chepang texts. Hale, A. and Hale, M. Newari texts. Bieri, D. and Schulze, M. Sunwar texts. Gordon, K. and Gordon, S. Sherpa texts.

[**TICUNA**] Ticuna, or Tikuna, is a language spoken by approximately 40,000 people in Brazil, Peru, and Colombia. It is the native language of the Ticuna people. Ticuna is generally classified as a language isolate, but may be related to the extinct Yuri language. (See Ticuna-Yuri.) It is a tonal language, and therefore the meaning of words with the same phonemes can vary greatly simply by changing the tone used to pronounce them. Ticuna is also known as Magta, Maguta, Tucuna/Tukuna, and Tukna (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tca. Alternate Names: Magüta, Tikuna, Tukuna.

**1958:** [IUW] *Vocabulario breve del idionma Ticuna*, by Lambert Anderson.

Offprint from *Tradicion: Revista Pewruana de Cultura*, Año VIII, 1958, No. 21. 24.7 cm. Original cream and brown stapled wrappers, lettered in black. 24.7 cm. Spanish-Ticuna, pp. 4-18. This copy with the ownership stamp of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his title notes on the cover and a few scattered notes in ink.

"The Ticuna Indians live in the Peruvian border with Brazil and Columbia.

Professor Lambert Anderson,, presents us with a vocabulary of their language, that he has studied for many years" (Summary).

[**TIDORE**] Tidore of eastern Indonesia is a language centered on the island of Tidore but also spoken in neighboring Halmahera. A Papuan language, it is unlike most languages in Indonesia which belong to the Austronesian language family. It, and the similar Ternate language, appear to be related to languages of the Bird's Head peninsula in Papua. It is closely related to Ternate (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tvo.

**1536:** see under **GUARNI, PARAGUAYAN.**

[**TIGRÉ**] Tigre (Ge'ez: ተግረ tigre or ተግራ tigrē), better known in Eritrea by its autonym Tigrayit ተግራይት, and also known by speakers in Sudan as Xasa (Arabic: الخصابية ḥāṣiyah), is an Afroasiatic language spoken in Northeast Africa. It belongs to the North Ethiopic subdivision of the family's South Semitic branch and is primarily spoken by the Tigre people in Eritrea. Along with Tigrinya, it is believed to be the most closely related living language to Ge'ez language, which is still in use as the liturgical language of the Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church and Eritrean Orthodox Tewahedo Church. As of 1997, Tigre was spoken by approximately 800,000 Tigre people in Eritrea. The Tigre mainly inhabit western Eritrea, though they also reside in the northern highlands of Eritrea and its extension into the adjacent part of Sudan, as well as Eritrea's Red Sea coast north of Zula. The Tigre people are not to be confused with their neighbors to the south, the Tigrayans of Ethiopia and Biher Tigrinya in Eritrea. The northern Ethiopian province which is now named the Tigray Region is a territory of the Tigrayans. Tigrinya is also derived from the parent Ge'ez tongue, but is quite distinct from Tigre despite the similarity in name (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tig. Alternate Names: Khasa, Xasa.

**1814:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1865:** see under **GEEZ.**

**1868a:** [LILLY] *Glossar der Tigré-Sprache... bearbeitet und mit einer grammatischen Skizze und einem Lebensabriss des Sammlers*, by Moritz von Beurmann [1835-1863], ed. by Adalbert Merx [1838-1909]. Leipzig: Fr. Nies'sche Buchdr. (Carl B. Lorck), 1868. p. [33]-111; 22 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Cf. Zaunmüller, col. 378 (English language edition). Hendrix 1611. Includes English-German-Tigre, pp. [33]-72, followed by grammar, and life of Beurmann, pp. 87-111. Separately published reprint from the sixth "Jahresbericht des Vereins von Freunden der erdkunde zu Leipzig."

**1868b:** [LILLY] *Vocabulary of the Tigre language, written down by [Karl] Moritz von Beurmann [1835-1863], published with a grammatical sketch*, by Dr. A[dalbert] Merx [1838-1909]. Halle; London: Buchhandlung des Waisenhauses, Trübner & Comp., 1868. Pp. I-V VI-VIII, 1 2-78. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 378. Wolf 494. Hendrix 1610. "Glossar der Tigrésprache" (p. [33]-72) reprints the first part of his work of the same title (Leipzig, 1868—see above), English-German-Tigre, pp. [33]-72, with an English index to the German-Tigre, pp. [73]-78. Other than the glossary, the material differs substantially from the German edition above. Second copy: LILLY, later blue quarter-linen and blue paper over boards, with paper label lettered in ink.

The preface gives the history of the publication of the work in detail, pointing out that it was the first study of the Tigre language, "of which at that time nothing was known in Europe," although during the six year delay in publication, other vocabularies of the language appeared in French (Munziger, 1865) and Latin (Dillman, 1865). The vocabulary itself was gathered by Beurmann who, before it could be published, was "finally murdered by one of those, whose gradual civilization was the primary object of all his exertions... it is uncertain whether by a direct order of the Sultan of Wadai or by the private cruelty of an avaricious Governor. His noble zeal [had] brought him a second time into the interior of Africa and here he fell, one more German sacrifice for science and civilization" (from a sketch of the Beurmann's life by Merx, p. [1]).

**1887:** see under **BILEN**.

**1894:** [LILLYbm] *Manuale tigre-italiano, con due dizionarietti italiano-tigre e tigre-italiano e cartina dimostrativa degli idiomi parlati in Eritrea*, by Manfredo Camperio [1826-1899]. Milano: Ulrico Hoepli, 1894. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-7 8-177 178-180 + 32 pp. + color linguistic map. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1612. Includes Italian-Tigre, pp. [77]-124, and Tigre-Italian, pp. [127]-177. First Italian-Tigre dictionary.

**1936:** see under **AMHARIC**.

**1956-1962:** [LILLYbm] *Wörterbuch der Tigre-Sprache. Tigre-Deutsch-Englisch*, by Enno Littmann & Maria Höfner. Wiesbaden: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1956-1962. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Issued in eight parts; loosely inserted in publisher's original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold, for later binding. Pp. [Part 1, 1956] 1 2-96 (with loosely inserted provisional list of abbreviations, pp. I II-IV); [Part 2, 1957] 97-192; [Part 3, 1958] 193-288; [Part 4, 1958] 289-384; [Part 5, 1960] 385-480; [Part 6, 1960] 481-576; [Part 7, 1962] 577-672; [Part 8, 1962] I-V VI-XVI (title page, introduction, notes on using the dictionary), 673-744. First edition. Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur: Veröffentlichungen der Orientalischen Kommission, Band XI. Zaunmüller, col. 378 (while still in progress, when 10 installments had been

planned). Hendrix 1613. The dictionary is tri-lingual, Tigre-German-English. First true dictionary of the language.

"The authors' primary goal in compiling this Tigre dictionary was to fill a gap in the series of previous lexica of Semitic languages; a gap that was even more regrettable due to the fact that this language is just as important as any other African-Semitic language for general and comparative Semitic Studies... The English translations were added to the German to render the dictionary of this still-current language useful to as wide a circle as possible. The fact that the Tigre words are not transcribed, but given in Ethiopian script, however, indicates in itself that the primary purpose of the dictionary is an academic one" (tr: BM). (Preface).

[**TIGRIGNA**] Tigrinya (properly Tigrigna; /tɪ'gri:njə/[3] (ትግርኛ təgrāñña) is an Afroasiatic language of the Semitic branch. It is mainly spoken in Eritrea and northern Ethiopia in the Horn of Africa, with around 6,915,000 total speakers. Tigrinya speakers in Ethiopia (known as Tigrayans; Tigrawot; feminine Tigrāweyti, male Tigraway, plural Tegarū) number around 4,320,000 individuals, and are centered in the northern Tigray Region. The Tigrinya speakers in Eritrea (Tigrinyas) total roughly 2,540,000, and are concentrated in the southern and central areas. Tigrinya is also spoken by emigrants from these regions, including some Beta Israel. Tigrinya should not be confused with the related Tigre language. The latter is spoken by the Tigre people, who inhabit the lowland regions of Eritrea to the north and west of the Tigrinya speech area.

Ethnologue: tir. Alternate Names: Beta Israel, Tigray, Tigrinya.

**1887-1893:** [LILLY] *Manuel de la langue Tigräi parlée au centre et dans le nord de l'Abyssinie*, by Jules Schreiber. Vienna: Hoelder, 1887-1893.: Bd. 1.2 VII, 227 S; 8'. [Bd.] 1 Petite grammaire systématique.[Bd.] 2 Textes et vocabulaire. Later paper over boards, with printed label on spine; bound in one volume with original wrappers of each volume preserved. Hendrix 1639. Tigre-French vocabulary, pp. 198-224. With ink ownership signature of noted scholar Oscar Lofgren (1898-1992), author of several works on the Ethopic language. With bookplate of Humphrey Winterton.

**1903:** see under **AMHARIC**.

**1915:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire de la langue tigräi*, by P. S. Coulbeaux and J. Schreiber. Wien: In Kommission bei A. Hölder, 1915. [2], 504 p.; 22 cm. Series: Schriften der Sprachenkommission; Bd. 6. Notes: Cover title. Issued without a title page or conclusion due to war conditions (see p. [1]); the planned conclusion was never published. In original tan printed wrappers, lettered and decorated in black, edges untrimmed. Zaunmüller 378. Hendrix 1630.

**1935:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1957:** [LILLYbm] *Mazgaba qalat:Tegreña-Amhareña = Ethiopian dictionary: Tigrigna-Amharic*, by Yohanes Gabra-Egziabhér. Asmara: Bét mahetam arti grafika Éritraya, 1957. 855 p., [2] leaves of plates: facsim., port.; 24 cm. Original tan wrapped lettered and decorated in dark blue. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1643.

**1963:** see under **AMHARIC**.

**1987:** [IUW] *Concise English-Tigrinya dictionary*, by Tuquabo Aressi. Asmara: Ethiopian Studies Centre, 1987. 191 p.; 20 cm. Title also in Tigrinya.

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *English-Tigrigna Dictionary. [in Tigrigna script] 'Englizena-Tegrena Mazgaba-Qalat*, compiled by Board of Scholars. New Delhi: Languages-of-the-

World Publications, 1992. Original maroon imitation leather over boards, lettered in gray; d.j. red, black and white, lettered in red, black and white. Pp. 1-5 6-722. First edition. English-Tigrigna, pp. [5]-722. Tigre script.

"Tigrigna is a prominent language of Northern Ethiopia, and is also known as Tigri. It is spoken and written in some other parts of Africa also" (verso of title page). "We have planned to bring out a series of dictionaries compiled by prominent scholars in different languages of the world. This Dictionary is one in that series, and we hope readers will find it useful. This is our contribution in bringing various languages of the world together, and closer to English" (From the Publishers).

[**TII**] Tii is a Central Malayo-Polynesian language of Roti Island, off Timor, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: txq. Alternate Names: Rote, Rote Barat, Roti, Rotinese, Thie, Ti, Western Rote.

**1894:** see **1894a** under **MALAY**.

**1906:** [LILLYbm] *Rottineesch-Hollandsch Woordenboek*, by J[ohann] C[hristoph] G[erhard] Jonker. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1906. Original tan paper over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI-XII, 1 2-806 [2]. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Roti-Dutch, pp. [1]-806. A Malay-Dutch-Roti-Timorese vocabulary was published in 1894 in the *Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde*, Vol. 37 (see entry under **MALAY**). This is the first dictionary of the language.

[**TIKOPIA**] The Tikopia language is a Polynesian Outlier language from the island of Tikopia in the Solomon Islands. It is closely related to the Anuta language of the neighboring island of Anuta. Tikopian is also spoken by the Polynesian minority on Vanikoro, who long ago migrated from Tikopia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tkp. Alternate Names: Fakatikopia.

**1926:** [LILLYbm] *A Tikopian vocabulary, compiled mainly from materials collected by the Rev. W. J. Durrad, of the Melanesian mission*, ed. by Herbert W[illiam] Williams [1860-1937]. [Wellington, N.Z.?]: [Journal of the Polynesian Society], [1926]. Original pale pink wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 267-289 290, <sup>2</sup>1-117 118; also separately paginated 1-63 64 at bottom of each page. First edition. "Extracts from Vols. 35 and 36, Journal of the Polynesian Society" printed on front wrapper. Includes Tikopia-English, pp. 3-63. The only previous published vocabulary of Tikopia consisted of some seven or eight hundred words published in Volume 22 of the *Journal of the Polynesian Society*.

"The inhabitants [of Tikopia] are Polynesians, formerly cannibals, but now very mild mannered. Murder is hardly known on the island, but sometimes a person guilty of serious offence may be cast adrift in a canoe.... The total results of [all previous vocabularies collected] are here presented in the form of a Tikopia-English vocabulary" (Introduction).

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Tikopia-English dictionary. Taranga fakatikopia ma taranga fakainglisi*, by Raymond William Firth. [Auckland]: [S.I.]: Auckland University Press; Oxford University Press, 1985. Original powder blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in blue. Pp. [8] i-xlvii xlviii, 1-615 616. First edition. This copy with the ink ownership

stamp of James N. Spuhler, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. Spuhler edited *Symposium on the Evolution of Man's Capacity for Culture* (1965), *Genetic diversity and human behavior* (1967) and was author of *The evolution of apes and humans: genes, molecules, chromosomes, anatomy, and behaviour* (Douglas Ormonde Butler memorial lecture, 1985). Includes Tikopia-English, pp. 1-603, appendix of loan words, pp. 604-612, and bibliography: p. xxi-xiii. Includes discussion of "Antecedents of the Dictionary," pp. iv-vi. ). This is the first dictionary of the language, preceded by a brief vocabulary or two, and a 3,000-4,000 word list in the *Journal of the Polynesian Society* (1926-27) edited by Herbert Williams (see above).

"I have included in this dictionary a considerable amount of traditional material...Some of the words refer to customs which Tikopia no longer practice - such as the ritual of the *kava*...Not all modern Tikopia may want to know about these words and ideas from the past, but the evidence should be available to them...It may well be that in some future generation [they may] with their richness of cultural association and subtle figurative symbolic meaning...come to be prized as part of the whole Tikopia cultural achievement" (Introduction).

"This Tikopia word-book has taken more than ten years to produce, but its origins go back more than fifty years, to my first field expedition of 1928-29...At that time the culture of Tikopia had received only very fleeting study...I took part in a great range of Tikopia activities, from just sitting around in houses, talking and eating, to dancing, fishing, attending initiations, marriages, funerals and religious rites...I tried to get a selection of all kinds of utterance, from formulae recited as a religious offering was made to instructions shouted about a package of food or a canoe, or an angry expostulation when someone made a wrong move..." (Assembling the Dictionary).

[**TILLAMOOK**] Tillamook is an extinct Salishan language, formerly spoken by the Tillamook people in northwestern Oregon, United States. The last fluent speaker was Minnie Scovell who died in 1972. In an effort to prevent the language from being lost, a group of researchers from the University of Hawaii interviewed the few remaining Tillamook-speakers and created a 120-page dictionary (unpublished as of 2017) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: til.

**1846:** see **9**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

[**TIMBISHA**] Timbisha (Tümpisa; also called Panamint or Koso) is the language of the Native American people who have inhabited the region in and around Death Valley, California and the southern Owens Valley since late prehistoric times. There are a few elderly individuals who can speak the language in California and Nevada, but none are monolingual and all use English regularly in their daily lives. Until the last decade of the twentieth century, the people called themselves and their language "Shoshone". The tribe then achieved Federal recognition under the name Death Valley Timbisha Shoshone Band of California. This is an Anglicized spelling of the native name of Death Valley, tümpisa, pronounced [timbiʃa], which means "rock paint" and refers to the rich sources of red ochre in the valley. Timbisha is also the language of the so-called "Shoshone" groups at Bishop, Big Pine, Darwin, Independence, and Lone Pine communities in California and the Beatty community in Nevada. It was also the language spoken at the former Indian Ranch reservation in Panamint Valley (Wiki).

Ethnologue: par. Alternate Names: Coso, Koso, Koso Shoshone, Panamint, Panamint Shoshone, Tümpisa Shoshoni.

**1989:** [LILLYbm] *Tümpisa (Panamint) Shoshone Dictionary*, by Jon P. Dayley. Berkeley: University of California Press, [1989]. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. 516 pp. First edition. University of California Publications, Linguistics Volume 116. Includes Tümpisa Shoshone-English dictionary, pp. 1-416, and an English-Tümpisa Shoshone Glossary, pp. 419-513. Bibliography, pp. 515-516.

"In aboriginal times and even well into this century, Panamint was spoken by small bands of people living in southeastern California and extreme southwestern Nevada in the valleys and mountain ranges east of the Sierra Nevada...Panamint is closely related to Shoshone proper, spoken immediately to the northeast of it, and to Comanche, spoken now in Oklahoma but formerly in the central and southern Great Plains. Together these three closely related languages comprise the Central Numic branch of the Numic family of the Uto-Aztecan stock of American Indian languages...No one really questions that Panamint and Shoshone are distinct languages...In this dictionary I have adopted the term Tümpisa Shoshone to refer to the variety of the language spoken by the people native to Death Valley, California, and vicinity. *Tümpisa*" and [other] variants...are well-known names for Death Valley in the language... There never were many Tümpisa Shoshone, at most never more than a few hundred even in aboriginal times... When I worked in the area in the early 1970s, only some 35-40 people spoke the language fluently and used it on a day-to-day basis. Today there are fewer than half a dozen people who speak the language fluently, and they are all in their 80s...I present the lexical material in this dictionary, then, knowing that it is incomplete, but also knowing that it is the most there is, perhaps the most there will ever be in monograph form." This is the first dictionary of the language.

[**TIMOTE**] Timote, also known as Cuica or Timote–Cuica, is the language of the Timote–Cuica state in the Venezuelan Andes, around the present city of Mérida and south of Lake Maracaibo. The language is reported to have gone extinct in the early to mid 20th century. However, in 1977 it was reported that the indigenous village of Mutús, in the heart of the old Timote state, still spoke an indigenous language, which would presumably be Timote. The name is apparently Timote, as 'Timote' itself derives from *ti-moti* 'Mutú speakers', and *mutú* or *mukú* is a common toponym in the region. This lead had not been followed up as of Adelaar (2004) (Wiki).

Ethnologue no longer lists this language (previously cited as Mutús: muf). It was removed between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> editions, since "no solid evidence can be found that the named language ever existed."

**1927:** [LILLYbm] "La famille linguistique Timote (Venezuela)," by P. Rivet, in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, New York, 4, no. 2-4 (January 1927), pp. 137-167. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Includes French-Timote/Cuica vocabulary, pp. 151-167, with bibliography, p. 167. First substantial published vocabulary of this language, which is now extinct, or possibly never existed.

"It is to be hoped that a thorough and serious study of Timote-Cuica will be undertaken; there is some urgency, since the language is rapidly disappearing, and no doubt in a few years it will be too late. This would be a work of ethnographic salvaging

that should impose itself upon the patriotism of learned Venezuelans. If the present work has no other result than to stimulate such a study, it will not have been in vain".

[**TIMUCUA**] Timucua is a language isolate formerly spoken in northern and central Florida and southern Georgia by the Timucua people. Timucua was the primary language used in the area at the time of Spanish colonization in Florida. Linguistic and archaeological studies suggest that it may have been spoken from around 2000 BC. Most of what is known of the language comes from the works of Father Francisco Pareja, a Franciscan missionary who came to St. Augustine in 1595. During his 31 years of service to the Timucua, he developed a writing system for the language, the first for an indigenous language of the Americas. He published several Spanish-Timucua catechisms, as well as a grammar of the Timucua language, from 1612-1627. His 1612 work was the first to be published in an indigenous language in the Americas. Including his six surviving works, only nine primary sources of information about the Timucua language survive, including two catechisms written in Timucua and Spanish by Father Gregorio de Movilla in 1635, and a Spanish-translated Timucuan letter to the Spanish Crown dated 1688. In 1763 the British took over Florida from Spain following the Seven Years' War, and most Spanish colonists and mission Indians, including the few remaining Timucua speakers, left for Cuba, near Havana. The language group is now extinct (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not include this extinct language.

An on-line dictionary of Timucua may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

**1614 [1886]:** [LILLY] Adam, Lucien, & Julien Vinson. *Arte vocabulario de la lengua Timuquana compuesto en 1614 por el Pe. Francisco Pareja y publicado conforme al ejemplar original unico...* Paris: Maisonneuve y cía, 1886. First edition, 8vo, pp. xxxi, [1], 132; title page printed in red and black; original wrappers bound in contemporary half red morocco, spine in 6 compartments, gilt-lettered in 2, t.e.g.; front free endpaper detached, but present; joints rubbed, edges scuffed. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate, with a small Newberry bookplate on the front pastedown and a Newberry release stamp on the verso of the first flyleaf. Issued as volume XI in the publisher's Bibliothèque linguistique américaine series. The Timucua were a Native American people who lived in Northeast and North Central Florida and southeast Georgia. La Vinaza, *Bibliografía Espanola de Lenguas Indigenas de America* (1892), 661; (bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller).

**1880:** [LILLYbm] *The Timucua language*, by Albert S[amuel] Gatschet [1832-1907]. [Philadelphia], 1880. Three parts. Caption title. With contemporary gray wrappers on Parts II and III, lettered in ink by hand. Separate publication from the *Proceedings of the American philosophical society*, v. 17, p. 490-504; v. 18, p. 465-502; excepting the first article, which is reprinted with new pagination from v. 16, p. 625-642. Part I "read before the American Philosophical Society, April 6, 1877"; Part II "read before the American Philosophical Society, April 5<sup>th</sup>, 1878, as a sequel to the article read April 6<sup>th</sup>, 1877"; Part III "read before the American Philosophical Society, February 20, 1880, as a third sequel to the articles on this subject read April 6, 1877, and April 5, 1878." Includes Timucua-English "words and sentences", pp. 14-17 (Part I), 503-504 (Part II), and 498-502 (Part III). This set from the Minnesota Historical Society with their blind stamp on the wrappers of Parts II and III. First published vocabulary of Timucua.

"The science of linguistics... is of very recent date....To similar researches I intend to furnish a small contribution by publishing some notices of the Timucua language, which is perhaps that idiom spoken within the present boundary of the Union in which the oldest writings of some extent have been published. As a nation, the Floridian Timucuas are now extinct, but their idiom is preserved in a shape which promises the possibility of total reconstruction" (p. [1]).

**1890:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire Timucua*, by Raoul de La Grasserie [1839-1914]. [Orleans: Georges Jacob, [1890]. Contemporary unprinted gray wrappers. Pp. 1 2-16. First separate publication, reprinted from the *Revue de linguistique*. Not in Zaunmüller. Two accompanying parts were published in the same periodical and separately published as well, "Textes en langue Timucua, avec traduction analytique," by Albert Gatschet and Raoul de la Grasserie, and "Esquisse d'une grammaire du timucua, langue de la Floride," by Raoul de la Grasserie (Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 1890). The Timucua-French vocabulary, published here separately, pp. [1]-16. This is the first published vocabulary of French and Timucua.

**1993:** [LILLYbm] *A Grammar and Dictionary of the Timucua Language*, by Julian Granberry. Tuscaloosa, Alabama: University of Alabama Press, 1993. Original stiff tan and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and white. 292 pp. Third edition. The first and second editions were published by the author in Horseshoe Beach, Florida in 1986 and 1989 respectively. This dictionary is based on earlier work by John Swanton of the Smithsonian Institution's Bureau of American Ethnology, at his request. This is the first dictionary of this extinct language.

"Sixty some years after its inception Swanton's Timucua dictionary is at last something of a reality... The Timucua language was spoken from an indeterminate position on the Georgia coast...south through north and central Florida to the Daytona Beach region...Timucua was the primary native language in this large area at the time of the arrival of the Spanish and French in the late 1500's...It remained so until the end of the First Spanish Period in 1763, when the remnant Timucua speakers, heavily Christianized and acculturated to European lifeways, were moved to Cuba...Ultimately these refugees merged with the general population...Some Tawasa speakers survived in the early 1770's.. but they too soon disappeared... There were eleven Timucua dialects [including Taws]...The present study deals with the Mocama dialect only, inasmuch as this was the dialect with which Pareja and Movilla [the 17<sup>th</sup> century sources of information on the language] were intimately familiar and in which they wrote their religious tracts."

[**TIPPERA**] The Borok language, Kók Borok (Kókborok) or Kak-Borak, also known as Tripuri, is any of the native languages of the Tripuri people of the Indian state of Tripura and neighboring areas of Bangladesh. The word Kók Borok is a compound of kók "language" and borok "people", which is used specifically for the Tripuri people. Kokborok is a Sino-Tibetan language family of East Asia and South East Asia. It is closely related to the Dimasa language of neighbouring of Assam. The Garo language is also a related language as spoken in neighboring Bangladesh and Meghalaya. Kókborok is not a single language, but a collective name for the several languages and dialects spoken in Tripura. Ethnologue lists Usoi (Kau Brung), Riang (Polong-O), and Khagrachari ("Tippera") as separate languages; Mukchak (Barbakpur), though not listed,

is also distinct, and the language of many Borok clans has not been investigated. The greatest variety is within Khagrachari, though speakers of different Khagrachari varieties can "often" understand each other. Khagrachari literature is being produced in the Naitong and Dendak varieties. Kokborok is closely related to language of Dimasa Kacharies of Assam (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tpe. Alternate Names: Kok Borok, Tipperah, Tippurah, Tipra, Tipura, Triperah, Tripura.

**1885:** see under **INDO-AYRAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**TIRI**] Tiri (Ciri, Tīrī), or Mea (Ha Mea), is an Oceanic language of New Caledonia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cir. Alternate Names: Ciiri, Ciri, Grand Couli, Hamea, Ha-Tiri, Méa, Tinrin, Tiri-Mea.

**1976:** [LILLYbm] *Grand Couli Dictionary (New Caledonia)*, by G. W. Grace. Canberra: The Australian National University, 1976. Original wrappers. 113 pp. First edition. Grand Couli-English and English-Grand Couli. Pacific Linguistics, series C, No. 12. Grand Couli is spoken in New Caledonia. This is the only dictionary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

[**TIRURAY**] Tiruray is an Austronesian language of the southern Philippines. According to Ethnologue, Tiruray is spoken in: Datu Blah T. Sinsuat, Upi, and South Upi municipalities, in southwestern Maguindanao Province Lebak municipality, northwestern Sultan Kudarat Province. P. Guillermo Benassar published a Spanish-Tiruray dictionary in 1892 (see below).

Ethnologue: tiy. Alternate Names: Teduray, Tirurai.

**1892;** [LILLY] *Diccionario Tiruray - Espanol...Primera parte*, by Guillermo Bannasar. Manila: Tipo Litografia de Chofré y Comp., 1892. 8vo, pp. [4], 201, [1]; original printed wrappers detached, but present; back wrapper with short tears and a small piece missing. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with a Newberry release stamp on the verso of the half-title; in a red cloth Newberry chemise. Tiruray is an Austronesian language of the southern Philippines. A second part, *Diccionario español-tiruray*, was published the following year and is not present here (bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller). Tiruray-Spanish, pp. [5]-201.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Tiruray-English Lexicon*, by Stuart A. Schlegel. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. 294 pp. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, No. 67. Includes Tiruray-English and English-Tiruray. "The Tiruray are a Philippine hill people, who inhabit ... the southwestern coast of the island of Mindanao facing the Celebes Sea... "The 1960 census reported 26,344 Tiruray native speakers." A Tiruray-Spanish dictionary was published in 1892, and Spanish-Tiruray in 1893. This is the first Tiruray-English dictionary.

[**TITAN**] Titan, also known as Manus, is an East Manus language of the Austronesian language family spoken in the southeastern part of Manus Island, New Guinea, and neighboring islands by about 4,000 people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ttv. Alternate Names: M'bunai, Manus, Moanus, Tito.

**2011:** [IUW] *Sivisa Titan : sketch grammar, texts, vocabulary based on material collected by P. Josef Meier and Po Minis* / Claire Bower. Honolulu : University of Hawai'i Press, c2011. xxi, 466 p. : map ; 23 cm. Original rose wrappers, lettered in black. Oceanic linguistics special publication ; no. 38. Titan-English Glossary, pp. 157-189, English-Titan Finderlist, pp. 191-209. Includes bibliographical references (p. 457-461) and index.

"This book was written in order to make more usable the valuable data compiled by Po Minis and the New Britain missionary P. Josef Meier for the 'Manus/ Moanus' language (now usually called 'Titan'). Meier published seventy-five texts in this language in the journal *Anthropos* between 1906 and 1909 (with an addendum in 1912). The corpus is about 25,000 words. The stories contain brief information about the speakers and are glossed word-for-word in German (and occasionally in Latin when the topic of discussion was delicate). He provided no free translations. Meier also compiled a brief wordlist of about a hundred items and a short sketch of the language. After working initially only on the Meier materials, I was able to gain access to the unpublished Manus fieldnotes of Reo Fortune (1928) and Theodore Schwartz (1953–1954); they constitute a considerable set of resources in their own right.... This book is divided into three sections. This, the first, is the sketch grammar, based entirely on the texts collected by Meier and published by him in *Anthropos*. Patricia Hamel's (1994) *Grammar and Lexicon of Loniu: Papua New Guinea* has been very helpful as a guide to interpreting ambiguous data. Part Two is a wordlist compiled from the texts, with an English-Titan reversal" (Introduction).

[TIV] The Tiv language is spoken by over ten million people in Nigeria, with some speakers in Cameroon. Most Nigerian Tiv speakers are found in Benue State of Nigeria. The language is also widely spoken in the Nigerian States of Plateau, Taraba, Nasarawa, Cross River Kaduna, Lagos, Adamawa, Oyo as well as the FCT Abuja. It is part of the Southern Bantoid Tivoid family, a branch of Benue–Congo and ultimately of the Niger–Congo family. The Tiv people have a tradition that is arranged in order of chiefs: 1st class chief (Tor Tiv) 2nd class chief (Ter) which is normally in charge of each local government traditional council. They also have 3rd class chiefs (Tyoor) in charge of Districts and Kindred Heads (Mbateregh) they also have Ator a Ukpande (Tax Collectors) they can also be called village heads (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tiv. Alternate Names: "Munshi" (pej.).

**1940:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Tiv Language*, by Captain R[oy] C[live] Abraham. London: Published on behalf of the Government of Nigeria by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1940. Original brownish-orange cloth over boards, lettered in black. 332 pp. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 378. This copy with a pasted printed label on the inner front cover: "The poisonous insecticidal solution used in binding this book has been specially prepared in order to render the work impervious to the ravages of insects."

"The only work on Tiv for the European is the Reverend Malherbe's *Tiv-English Dictionary* of 1934 and to him I am indebted for a considerable number of words. The two works differ considerably in arrangement, and great attention is here paid to the treatment of the commoner words, pronnciation and the facts of grammar: the tone of

every word is shown, a matter of paramount importance in Tiv...". This work was reprinted in 1968 by Gregg Press.

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *English-Tiv Dictionary*, by Gerard Terpstra. Ibadan, Nigeria: Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1968. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in white and black. 120 pp. First edition. Occasional Publication No. 13. "This English-Tiv Dictionary was originally intended to be a simple copy of the word list found at the end of Mr. W. A. Malherbe's Tiv Dictionary, done at Sevav in 1931, and now out of print. The subsequent decision to expand the work involved the differentiation of meanings under main entries, as well as the addition of many words as found largely in *A Dictionary of the Tiv Language* by R. C. Abraham, London, 1940... This edition is provisional. Please make comments, corrections, and additions as necessary, in order to make a later edition as nearly complete and free from error as possible."

[**TIWA, NORTHERN**] The Taos dialect of the Northern Tiwa language is spoken in Taos Pueblo, New Mexico. In data collected in 1935 and 1937, George L. Trager (1946) notes that Taos was spoken by all members of the Taos Pueblo community. Additionally, most speakers were bilingual in either Spanish or English: speakers over 50 years of age were fluent in Spanish, adult speakers younger than 50 spoke Spanish and English, children around 5 years old could speak English but not Spanish—generally a decrease in age correlated with a decrease in Spanish fluency and an increase in English fluency. Pre-school children and a few very old women were monolingual Taos speakers. A more recent report by Gomez (2003) notes that the language "until a few years ago remained viable only in age groups of thirty and older", a sign that Taos is being affected by language endangerment pressures. Nonetheless, it is one of 46 languages in North America that are being spoken by significant numbers of children as of 1995 (Goddard 1996). The most recent estimate is from 1980 with about 800 native speakers out of 1600 ethnic population (50% of the population). Taos speakers have historically been reluctant to provide linguists with language data to work with and have preferred to keep their language secret from outsiders. G. Trager had to work with his consultants in private and keep their identities in confidence. The tendency for secrecy is a continuing general Pueblo reaction starting in the 17th century in large part due to the oppressive persecution (including public executions and torture) of Pueblo religious practices by the colonial Spanish. The Taos community has been particularly guarded about revealing their language (and culture) to outsiders when compared with other eastern pueblos in New Mexico. Due to secrecy practices, the details of language preservation are not known outside of the community (Wiki).

Ethnologue: twf.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 16 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1910:** [LILLYbm] *An Introductory Paper of the Tiwa Language, Dialect of Taos, New Mexico*, by John P[eabody] Harrington. [Washington]: Archaeological Institute of America, 1910. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 11-48 [2]. First edition. Papers of the School of American Archaeology, No. 14. "Reprinted from the *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 12, No. 1, Jan.-Mar., 1910." Tiwa-English, pp. 42-48. This is the earliest printed vocabulary of Northern Tiwa.

"No fact better illustrates the present fragmentary condition of our knowledge of American aboriginal languages than that the tongues of the Pueblo Indians of the southwestern United States have until now remained uninvestigated.... The dialects of Sandia, Isleta, and Isleta del Sur have for three centuries been known to the Mexican population of the region by the name Tigua, obscure in origin. A more continental spelling is Tiwa.... Inasmuch as Tiwa is apparently the most archaic of the Tanoan group...an outline of the language is here presented, the dialect of Taos having been chosen. The Taos, as is usual, consider themselves superior to all other Indians. They have infinite disdain for their southern neighbors, the Tewa, who are regarded as having perverted customs and as speaking a degenerate form of the Taos language. They pride themselves especially on occupying the highest and most northerly of all the Pueblo villages, and the tradition that the Pueblo Indians migrated originally from the north... seems to them sufficient proof that they are the most pristine and uncorrupted of Pueblo villagers."

[**TIWA, SOUTHERN**] The Southern Tiwa language is a Tanoan language spoken at Sandia Pueblo and Isleta Pueblo in New Mexico and Ysleta del Sur in Texas. Southern Tiwa belongs to the Tiwa sub-grouping of the Kiowa–Tanoan language family. It is closely related to the more northerly Picurís (spoken at Picuris Pueblo) and Taos (spoken at Taos Pueblo). Trager stated that Southern Tiwa speakers were able to understand Taos and Picurís, although Taos and Picurís speakers could not understand Southern Tiwa very easily. Harrington (1910) observed that an Isleta person (Southern Tiwa) communicated in "Mexican jargon" with Taos speakers as Taos and Southern Tiwa were not mutually intelligible (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tix.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 16 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**TIWI**] Tiwi /'ti:wi/ is an Australian Aboriginal language spoken on the Tiwi Islands, within sight of the coast of northern Australia. It is one of about 10% of Australian languages still being learned by children. Traditional Tiwi, spoken by people over the age of fifty by 2005, is a polysynthetic language. However, this grammatical complexity has been lost among younger generations. Tiwi has around one hundred nominals that can be incorporated into verbs, most of them quite different from the corresponding free forms. Unlike other Australian languages, which were once lumped together in a single language family, Tiwi has long been recognized as a language isolate (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tiw.

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *The Tiwi Language. Grammar, myths and dictionary of the Tiwi language spoken on Melville and Bathurst Islands, northern Australia*, by C. R. Osborne. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1974. Original stiff tan wrappers, lettered in black. 170 pp. First edition. Tiwi-English, pp. 119-139; English-Tiwi, pp. 141-157. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"Tiwi is today [1974] one of the very few Australian languages which are still in full use as the normal medium of communication for an entire tribe... Tiwi is thus in the remarkable situation of being spoken as first language by as many as 1400 people... at a

time when the majority of Australian languages have been reduced to no more than a handful of speakers."

[**TLAPANEC**] Tlapanec /'tlæpənək/ is an indigenous Mexican language spoken by more than 98,000 Tlapanec people in the state of Guerrero. Like other Oto-Manguean languages, it is tonal and has complex inflectional morphology. The ethnic group themselves refer to their ethnic identity and language as Me'phaa [meʔpʰaː] [as does Ethnologue]. Before much information was known about it, Tlapanec (sometimes written "Tlappanec" in earlier publications) was either considered unclassified or linked to the controversial Hokan language family. It is now definitively considered part of the Oto-Manguean language family, of which it forms its own branch along with the extinct and very closely related Subtiaba language of Nicaragua. Me'phaa people temporarily move to other locations, including Mexico City, Morelos and various locations in the United States, for reasons of work.... Native speakers and the Instituto Nacional de Lenguas Indígenas of the Mexican government, identify eight or nine varieties, which have been given official status: Acatepec, Azoyú, Malinaltepec, Tlacoapa, Nancintla, Teocuitlapa, Zapotitlán Tablas (with Huitzapula sometimes considered distinct), Zilacayotitlán (Wiki).

Ethnologue distinguishes four Tlapanec languages: 1) Me'phaa, Acatepec [tpx]; 2) Me'phaa, Azoyú [tpc]; 3) Me'phaa, Malinaltepec [tcf]; 4) Me'phaa, Tlacoapa [tpl].

**1912:** see under **CHOCHOLTEC**.

**1933:** see under **ME'PHAA, AZOYÚ**.

**1988:** [IUW] *Xó- nitháán me'phaa = Cómo se escribe el tlapaneco*. Malinaltepec, Guerrero : Asociación para la Promoción de Lecto-Escritura Tlapaneca, 1988 [i.e. 1989] 147 p. : ill. ; 26 cm. Original green, white, and photographic black and white wrappers, lettered in white. Vocabulary, Tlapanec-Spanish, pp. 119-143. "Libros sobre el tlapaneco": p. 9-10.

"This vocabulary is primarily a list of the Tlapanec words of the seven traditional tales published in this book" (p. 117).

[**TLINGIT**] The Tlingit language (English: /'klɪŋkɪt/, /-ɡɪt/; Tlingit: Lingít [lɪŋkít]) is spoken by the Tlingit people of Southeast Alaska and Western Canada. It is a branch of the Na-Dené language family. Extensive effort is being put into revitalization programs in Southeast Alaska to revive and preserve the Tlingit language and its culture. Russian Orthodox missionaries were the first to develop a written version of Tlingit, using the Cyrillic script to record and translate it, when the Russian Empire had contact with Alaska and the coast of North America down to Sonoma County, California. Later, American missionaries developed a written version of the language in the Latin alphabet (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tli. Alternate Names: Kolosch, Kolosh, Lɪngít, Thlinget, Tlinkit.

**1846:** [IUW] *Zamiěchaniia o koloshenskom i kad'iaksom iazykakh i otchasti o proshikh rossiisko-amerikanskikh, s prisovokupleniem rossiisko-koloshenskago slovariia, soderzhashchago boliee 1000 slov, iz konkh na niekotoryia sdielany poiasheniia*, Sostavil Ivan Veniaminov, v Sitkhie. Sanktpeterburg, v/ tin. Imp. Akademii Nauk, 1846. 81 p.; 20.5 cm. 19<sup>th</sup>-century black half-cloth and marbled paper over boards (possibly original), spine lettered in gold. Includes Russian-Tlingit vocabulary, pp. [39]-81. First extensive vocabulary of Tlingit.

**1963:** [LILLYbm] *English-Tlingit Dictionary: Nouns*, compiled by Constance Naish & Gillian Story. Fairbanks, Alaska: Summer Institute of Linguistics, [1963]. Original green and black stapled wrappers, lettered in black and green. Pp. *i* ii-xvii *xviii*, 1-81 82-86. First edition. Includes thematically-arranged English-Tlingit vocabulary, pp. 1-81. This copy with several penciled notes revising or adding to the vocabulary.

"In this book we have put together many of the Tlingit names of things... You will find the words arranged under subject headings, because we felt the dictionary would be more interesting if the words were classified... We are including a few spare pages at the back of the book so that you can add to the meanings there. You may also like to add words that you know that we have omitted altogether."

[**TO**] To is an unclassified Mbum language of northern Cameroon and the Central African Republic. It is only used as a second language, as the secret male initiation language of the Gbaya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: toz.

**1931:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**TOARIPI**] Toaripi, or East Elema, is a Trans–New Guinea language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tqo. Alternate Names: East Elema, Melaripi, Motumotu.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1968:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of Toaripi with English-Toaripi Index*, by H. A. Brown. Two volumes. Sydney: University of Sydney, 1968. Original printed wrappers with cloth spines. 188 pp. & 201 pp. First edition. Oceania Linguistic Monographs, No. 11. First dictionary of this language.

"Toaripi is one of several related dialects spoken by the Eolema people who number about 25,000, and who live in the coastal region of the Gulf of Papua, from Cape Possession to the mouth of the Purari River."

[**TOBA**] Toba Qom is a Guaicuruan language spoken in South America by the Toba people. The language is known by a variety of names including Toba, Qom or Kom, Chaco Sur, and Toba Sur. In Argentina it is most widely dispersed in the eastern regions of the provinces of Formosa and Chaco where the majority of the approximately 19,810 (2000 WCD) speakers reside. The language is distinct from Toba-Pilagá and Paraguayan Toba-Maskoy. There are also 146 Toba speakers in Bolivia where it is known as Qom and in Paraguay where it is also known as Qob or Toba-Qom. In 2010, the province of Chaco in Argentina declared Qom as one of four provincial official languages alongside Spanish and the indigenous Moqoit and Wichí (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tob. Alternate Names: Chaco Sur, Namqom, Qom, Toba Qom, Toba Sur.

**1899:** see under **GUAICURUAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1932:** see under **CHORTE, IYO'WUJWA.**

[**TOBAGONIAN CREOLE ENGLISH**] Tobagonian is an English-based creole language and the generally spoken language in Tobago. It is distinct from Trinidadian Creole and closer to other Lesser Antillean creoles (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tgh. Alternate Names: Tobagonian Dialect.

**post-1979**: see under **TRINIDADIAN CREOLE ENGLISH**.

[**TOBA-MASKOY**] Maskoy, or Toba-Maskoy, is one of several languages of the Paraguayan Chaco (Particularly in the northern region of Paraguay) called Toba. It is spoken on a reservation near Puerto Victoria. Toba-Maskoy is currently a threatened language at risk of becoming an extinct language, due to the low number of native speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tmf. Alternate Names: Cabanatit, Enenxet, Machicui, Quilyilhrayrom, Toba of Paraguay.

[**TOBATI**] Tobati, or Yotafa, is an Austronesian language spoken in Jayapura Bay [formerly Humboldt Bay] in Papua province, Indonesia. It was once thought to be a Papuan language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tti. Alternate Names: Enggros, Humboldt Jotafa, Jayapura, Jotafa, Tobwadic, Yautefa, Yotafa.

**1903**: see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**TOBELO**] obelo (Indonesian: Bahasa Tobelo) is a West Papuan language spoken on the eastern Indonesian island of Halmahera and on parts of several neighboring islands. The Tobelo-speaking heartland is in the district (Indonesian *kecamatan*) of Tobelo, located on the western shore of Kao Bay. The district capital, also known as Tobelo, serves as a regional commercial and administrative center and is the largest settlement on Halmahera (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tlb.

**1905**: [LILLYbm] *Woordenlijst der Tobelo-Bòeng-Taal*, by J.L.D. van der Roest. 'S-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1905. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4], 1 2-138 139-140. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Tobelo-Dutch, pp. [3]-63, and Dutch-Tobelo, pp. [64]-138. Tobelo-Boeng is one of two main dialects of Tobelo. This is the first dictionary of the language.

**1908**: [LILLYbm] *Tobèloreesch-Hollandsch Woordenboek met Hollandsch-Tobèloreesche inhoudsopgave*, by A. Hueting. 'S-Gravenhage: Martinus Nijhoff, 1908. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-3 4-516. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Tobelo-Dutch, pp. [9]-400, and Dutch-Tobelo index, pp. [403]-516. Appears to include both major dialects of Tobelo. In the introduction, the author expresses his indebtedness to his friend Van Baarda, who prepared a Galela-Tobelorese word list. Van Baard had published a Galela-Dutch dictionary in 1895 (see under **GALELA**).

[**TOBIAN**] Tobian (Tobian: ramarih Hatohobei, literally "the language of Tobi") is the language of Tobi, one of the Southwest Islands of Palau, and the main island of Hatohobei state. Tobian is a Micronesian language spoken by approximately 150 people.

Tobian and the dialects of Sonsorol, Merir, and Pulo Anna, the other inhabited Southwest Islands, are closely related to the languages spoken in the Federated States of Micronesia outer islands of Yap and Truk Lagoon. These days most Tobian speakers live in Echang, a hamlet of Koror, the former capital of Palau. Tobian and Sonsorolese are very close, and appear to be gradually merging towards a new dialect called "Echangese" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tox. Alternate Names: Hatohobei, Tobi.

**1845:** [LILLYbm] *Memoir of the language and inhabitants of Lord North's Island*, by John Pickering. Cambridge, Mass.: Metcalf and Co., 1845. Original brown paper wrappers, badly chipped and very brittle, rear wrapper detached, ms. title on front. Pp. [2] [205]-247 248. First edition. "From the Memoirs of the American Academy." Includes English-Tobi vocabulary, pp. 235-242, and English-Tobi, pp. 242-247. This copy with the ownership signature of A[rnold] Guyot in ink in upper right-hand corner of front wrapper and again on recto of initial blank leaf. Guyot was a Swiss, later American, geographer and educator. His many works included *The earth and man: lectures on comparative physical geography, in its relation to the history of mankind* (Boston, 1849, reprinted throughout the nineteenth century) and *Creation; or, The Biblical cosmogony in the light of modern science* (Edinburgh, 1883). First published vocabulary of Tobian.

"The vocabulary accompanying this communication derives its principal value from the circumstance of its being the only one, which has been yet collected, of the inhabitants of these secluded islanders. As, however, a long time will probably elapse before we shall have the means of obtaining any addition information of this dialect, or of the wretchedly destitute and inconsiderable tribe of people who inhabit this little island, it will be of some utility... to preserve this as one of the specimens of human speech,--as one fact in the history of the human race" (p. 206).

"First separate edition of an important monograph on the ethnology and linguistics of Tobi in the Caroline Islands (south of Palau). Pickering got much of his information from Horace Holden's *Narrative of the shipwreck of the American whaler, Mentor*, published in 1836. There are references as well to Horsborough's *India Directory* and to the *Narrative of the U.S. Exploring Expedition*. ...John Pickering [President of the American Academy], eldest son of American statesman Timothy Pickering, was an important philologist, who did important work on American Indian and Pacific languages. See Appleton's *Cyclopaedia of American Biography* V. 3" (bookseller's description: Edward J. Lefkowitz).

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1981:** see under **PALAUAN**.

[**TODA**] Toda is a Dravidian language noted for its many fricatives and trills. It is spoken by the Toda people, a population of about one thousand who live in the Nilgiri Hills of southern India. The Toda language may have originated from Old Kannada (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tcx. Alternate Names: Todi, Tuda.

**1832:** [LILLY] *A description of a singular aboriginal race inhabiting the summit of te Neilgherry Hills, or Blue Mountains of Coimbatore, in the southern peninsula of India*, by Henry Harkness. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1832. Original green quarter-linen and gray paper over boards, printed paper label on spine. First edition. Includes a brief vocabulary and phrases, English-Toda, pp. 173-175. First published vocabulary of Toda.

[**TOGO FRENCH**] French is the official language of Togo. The French spoken in Togo is not sufficiently different from standard French to be considered a separate dialect by linguists, or listed separately in Ethnologue.

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire des particularités du français au Togo et au Dahomey*, by S[uzanne] Lafage. [Abidjan]: Université d'Abidjan, Institut de linguistique appliquée, 1975. [Original?] blue cloth over boards, lettered in white. Pp. [4] 1 2-3 4-6, I-IX X -XII, 1 2-222. First edition. Includes, pp. [1]-213, a dictionary of African terms used by French-speaking natives in Togo and Dahomey, as well as special uses of French terms, with detailed explanations and examples in sentences.

"The *Dictionary of French in Togo* constitutes one of the elements of a future Dictionary of French in Black Africa... This is not a matter of a dictionary in the conventional sense, and in particular no claims are made of its being normative or objective. What is involved is an inventory of the peculiarities of French as it is actually spoken in Togo" (Preface, Laurent Duponchel, tr: BM). "We hope that this inventory, 'breaking new ground' in a field previously somewhat unexplored... will awaken sufficient interest to elicit constructive criticism, additional notes, or supplementary information" (Introduction, tr: BM). The author remarks that the only prior lexical study of French in Togo and Dahomey known to her is that of P. LeBoul, "Africanismes en usage au Togo et au Dahomey," CELTA de Lumbumbashi Bulletin No 3 and 4, 1973.

[**TOGO, LANGUAGES OF**] Togo is a multilingual country. According to one count, 39 languages are spoken. Of these, the official language is French. Two spoken indigenous languages were designated politically as national languages in 1975: Ewé (Ewe: Èvègbe; French: Evé) and Kabiyé. Among the other languages in Togo, Mina (the dialect of Ewé spoken in Lomé) serves as the working language in the south of the country, Mobaa, Tem (also called Kotokoli) and Fula (Fula: Fulfulde; French: Peul). Most of the indigenous languages of the country can be divided into two groups: the Gur languages in the north, and the Kwa languages in the south (Wiki).

**1952:** see **1952b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**TOGOYO**] Togoyo (Togoy) is an extinct Ubangian language of South Sudan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tgy. Alternate Names: Togoy.

**1950:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1969:** see **1969b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**TOHONO O'ODHAM**] O'odham (pronounced ['ʔɔʔɔðɦiam]) or Papago-Pima is a Uto-Aztecan language of southern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico, where the Tohono O'odham (formerly called the Papago) and Akimel O'odham (traditionally called Pima) reside. In 2000 there were estimated to be approximately 9,750 speakers in the United States and Mexico combined, although there may be more due to underreporting. It is the 10th most-spoken indigenous language in the United States, the 3rd most-spoken indigenous language in Arizona after Western Apache and Navajo. It is the third-most spoken language in Pinal County, Arizona and the fourth-most spoken language in Pima County, Arizona. Approximately 8% of O'odham speakers in the US speak English "not well" or "not at all", according to results of the 2000 Census. Approximately 13% of

O'odham speakers in the US were between the ages of 5 and 17, and among the younger O'odham speakers, approximately 4% were reported as speaking English "not well" or "not at all". Native names for the language, depending on the dialect and orthography, include O'odham ha-ñe'okĩ, O'ottham ha-neoki, and O'odham ñiok (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ood. Alternate Names: Nebome, Nevome, O'odham, O'othham, Papago-Pima, Tohono O'otham, Upper Piman.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 2 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *The Pima Indians*, by Frank Russell [1868-1903]. Washington, [D.C.]: Government Printing Office, 1908. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [2] 1-2 3-389 390 + 47 plates. First edition. "Extract from the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology," 1908. Includes "Linguistics. Vocabularies", p. 269-270, with list of "four short vocabularies of the Pima language in manuscript in the possession of the Bureau of American Ethnology," the first of which is published in Schoolcraft, volume III, page 461, and "forms the basis of the English-Pima vocabulary published in *Die Pima-Sprache* by Buschmann in 1857 (p. 367).

"Lieutenant Whipple obtained a vocabulary of 67 Pima words, which was published in his Report upon the Indian Tribes, Pacific Railroad Reports, volume III (Pt. III, p. 94). In the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society for 1841, page 248, there is a Pima vocabulary of 38 words....In his Opuscula, page 351, R. G. Latham has published a vocabulary of 27 words [see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**]... As example of the orthography and extent of these vocabularies, two are republished below" including English-Pima vocabularies by Coulter and Latham (app. 64 words), p. 270.

"From November, 1901, until June, 1902, the writer made his headquarters at Sacaton...on the Gila River reservation, in southern Arizona, where he was engaged in a study of the Pima tribe:" (Introduction).

**1969:** [LILLYBM] *Dictionary. Papago / Pima-English. O'othham-Mil-gahn. English-Papago/Pima. Mil-gahn-O'othham*, compiled by Dean & Lucille Saxton. Tucson, Arizona: The University of Arizona Press, 1969. Original orange, black and gray wrappers, lettered in orange and white. Pp. [10] 1-191 192 [2]. First edition. Includes Papago-Pima-English, pp. 1-51, English-Papago-Pima, pp. 53-101, and a bibliography, pp. 190-191. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"Papago, and its mutually intelligible neighbor to the north, Pima, constitute one of the most important Indian languages of the Southwest. Yet, by comparison with its importance, published accounts of it are meager indeed...this is the first modern work which makes available to the public a substantial body of Papago-Pima data" (Prologue, Kenneth L. Hale). "The vocabulary recorded here was compiled during field work in villages of the Papago Indian Reservation under the direction of the Summer Institute of Linguistics from 1953 to the present [1968]. Papago is the language of the desert people (Tohono O'odham), 14,000 people living in scattered villages of southern Arizona and northern Sonora, Mexico" (Introduction).

**1973-1976:** [LILLYbm] *A dictionary of Papago usage*, by Madeleine Mathiot. Two vols. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University, 1973-1976. Original red and black wrappers, lettered in white and black. Pp. [Vol. 1] [16] 1-5 6-504 [2]; [Vol. 2] [10] 1-504

[2]. First edition. Series: Indiana University publications. Language science monographs, v. 8/1-2. Includes Papago-English, pp. 135-504 (in vol. 1) and 1-504 (in vol. 2).

"This is a Papago-English dictionary intended primarily for the linguistically untutored nonnative speaker of Papago who has dealings with the tribe and wishes to improve his command of the language.... The terms contained in this dictionary were collected from the Totoguañ dialect of Papago spoken in the Santa Rosa area of the Papago reservation in Arizona. Whenever available in the author's data, variant forms from other dialects-mostly Kolóodi-are cited" (Preface).

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary. Papago / Pima-English. O'othham-Mil-gahn. English-Papago / Pima. Mil-gahn-O'othham*, by Dean Saxton, Lucille Saxton, & Susie Enos. Tucson, Arizona: The University of Arizona Press, 1995. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in black. 145 pp. Third printing of the second revised and expanded edition of 1983. It was the first dictionary of the language.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**TOKELAUAN**] Tokelauan /toʊkəˈlɑʊən/ is a Polynesian language spoken in Tokelau and on Swains Island in American Samoa. It is closely related to Tuvaluan and distantly related to Samoan and other Polynesian languages. Tokelauan has a co-official status with English in Tokelau . There are approximately 4,260 speakers of Tokelauan, of whom 2,100 live in New Zealand, 1,400 in Tokelau, and 17 in Swains Island. Loimata Iupati, Tokelau's resident Director of Education, has stated that he is in the process of translating the Bible from English into Tokelauan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tkl. Alternate Names: Tokelau.

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.** First published vocabulary of Tokelauan.

**1969:** [LILLY] *A Tokelau-English vocabulary*, by D. W. Boardman. Wellington: Islands Education Division, Dept. of Education for the Dept. of Maori and Island Affairs, 1969. 66 p.; 23 x 34 cm. Original white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. First substantial printed vocabulary of this language.

"The publication of this word-list will provide [sic] an urgent need not only for the Tokelau people themselves, but also for others interested in what is virtually, at present, a spoken language only" (Foreword, D. J. Robinson).

"As the need for some kind of Tokelau-English vocabulary seems to be felt by a growing number of people it was decided not to delay publication unduly but to bring out what is available with minimum delay" (Introduction).

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Tokelau dictionary*, compiled by Ropati Simona. Apia, Western Samoa: Office of Tokelau Affairs, 1986. Original yellow wrappers, lettered in red. Pp. *i-x xi-l [4] 1 2-503 504-506*. First edition. Includes Tokelauan-English, pp. [1]-434, and an English-Tokelauan wordlist, pp. [439]-503.

"A decade or so ago, the Tokelau people recognized the need for a dictionary of their language, both as a practical resource... and as a record of their language. We are proud that this dictionary has been produced largely by Tokelauans" (Foreword, by the Faipule of Tokelau)

"This [dictionary]...has been ten years in the making. The first [precursor] was a vocabulary of 214 items ... published in 1846 by Horatio Hale on the basis of his brief

visit to the atolls as a member of the United State Exploring Expedition in 1841....Over 120 years passed before the next publication-a *Tokelau-English Vocabulary* of some 1200 items compiled by D. W. Boardman ... published in 1969 [see above]. This was followed by the avowedly preliminary *Tokelau-English Dictionary* of about 3000 items by Hosea Kirifi and J. H. Webster which was produced on a school duplicating machine in Tokelau in 1975" (Introduction, Judith Huntsman and Antony Hooper.).

[**TOK PISIN**] Tok Pisin (English /tɒk 'pɪsɪn/ Tok Pisin [ˌtɒkpi'sɪn]) is a creole language spoken throughout Papua New Guinea. It is an official language of Papua New Guinea and the most widely used language in that country. In parts of Western, Gulf, Central, Oro Province and Milne Bay Provinces, however, the use of Tok Pisin has a shorter history, and is less universal, especially among older people. While it likely developed as a trade pidgin, Tok Pisin has become a distinct language in its own right. Non-academic Anglophones living in Papua New Guinea tend to refer to it as "Pidgin," "New Guinea Pidgin" or "Pidgin English", but it is common usage among academics, as well as people familiar with Tok Pisin, to refer to the language by its own name. Between five and six million people use Tok Pisin to some degree, although not all speak it well. Many now learn it as a first language, in particular the children of parents or grandparents who originally spoke different vernaculars (for example, a mother from Madang and a father from Rabaul). Urban families in particular, and those of police and defence force members, often communicate among themselves in Tok Pisin, either never gaining fluency in a vernacular (tok ples), or learning a vernacular as a second (or third) language, after Tok Pisin (and possibly English). Perhaps one million people now use Tok Pisin as a primary language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tpi. Alternate Names: Melanesian English, Neomelanesian, New Guinea Pidgin English, Pidgin, Pisin.

**ca. 1943:** [LILLYbm] *Booklet on pidgin English as used in the mandated territory of New Guinea. With dictionary of nouns and phrases. This language is used in conversation with natives, Asiatics, and German white missionaries*, by E[ustace] C[yril] N[orman] Helton. Brisbane: W. H. Adams, [ca.1943]. Original brown stapled wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-64. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Reinecke 87.176 (not seen by compilers: "prepared specifically for use during the war with Japan"). Includes English-New Guinea Pidgin English, pp. 23-47, and "Pidgin English-Dictionary English," pp. 48-64.

"With that restless feeling that all soldiers experience after returning from Active Service, after the Great War, the author turned his footsteps towards New Guinea in search of new adventure and as the result of twenty-odd years of experience this book has been compiled. The search for gold led him to all part[s] of New Guinea involving a close study of the natives, their customs and their language....This book is presented in the hope that it will be the means of saving many valuable lives and lightening the burden of the soldier, in his valiant efforts to regain our country for us" (Preface). Includes a list entitled "Don't do these things," including: "[Don't] be the first to walk across a stream near the coast. The natives see crocodiles very quickly. Have one of the natives walk in front of you," and "[Don't] lead the party at any stage. The tracks are narrow and should anything start it will give you a chance to get away." This appears to be the earliest published vocabulary of Pidgin English. "This booklet was produced during the Pacific

War (1941-1945). Very few copies remain today and the copy that I have sent to you is in exceptionally good condition." (bookseller's description: Bill McGrath, Pacific Book House).

Second edition **ca. 1945**: [LILLYbm] *Booklet on pidgin English as used in the mandated territory of New Guinea. With dictionary of nouns and phrases. This language is used in conversation with natives, Asiatics, and German white missionaries*, by E[ustace] C[yril] N[orman] Helton. Brisbane: W. H. Adams, [ca.1945]. Original pale blue stapled wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-64. Second edition [i.e.-second printing of first edition]. Not in Zauhmüller. Reinecke 87.177. This copy differs from the first printing only in the color of the wrappers and the addition of "SECOND EDITION" on the front cover.

**1943a**: see **1943a** under **MELANESIAN PIDGIN**.

**1943b**: see **1943b** under **MELANESIAN PIDGIN**.

**1943c**: [LILLYbm] *The Book of Pidgin English, Being (1) A Grammar and Notes, (2) A Pidgin English-English Dictionary, (3) An English-Pidgin English Dictionary*, by John J[oseph] Murphy. Brisbane: W. R. Smith & Paterson, 1943. Original white (front cover) and gray (rear cover) paper pasted on boards, lettered in green and with a photograph of "Mt. Hagen Chieftain," with black linen spine, unlettered. Pp. [8] 1 2-128. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Reinecke 87.281 ("Unscientific, but a more sophisticated work than Helton (1943); thought it was written for wartime use, its usefulness is shown by repeated printings"). With eight pages of photographs of native New Guineans. Includes Pidgin English-English, pp. 23-67, and English-Pidgin English, pp. 68-128.

"No attempt has been made, up to the present, to compose or standardize Melanesian Pidgin-English, and no book of reference is available to those who desire...to have a good knowledge of [the language]" (Preface). "Melanesian Pidgin-English is a most facile language, capable of embracing any subject. It is quite as exact as any native language and more adaptable...The only argument against Pidgin-English is an unreasonable and unreasoning antipathy toward it from a number of the white population" (Apologia).

"John Murphy died a few months ago [1997] and his widow gave me this first edition. I have never seen a first edition previously. Captain John Murphy is one of New Guinea's characters. He went to New Guinea in the 1930s as a District Officer and during the Pacific War he became a Coastwatcher, Army Officer and eventually a prisoner of the Japanese at Rabaul, New Britain. He was one of 7 survivors of 67 allied prisoners that were imprisoned at Rabaul. An American fighter pilot who now lives at Westborough, Massachusetts, wrote a book about his capture and imprisonment and he attributes his survival to John Murphy" (Bill McGrath, Pacific Book House).

Second edition **1947**: [LILLYbm] *The Book of Pidgin English, Being (1) A Grammar and Notes, (2) A Pidgin English-English Dictionary, (3) An English-Pidgin English Dictionary*, by John J[oseph] Murphy. Brisbane: W. R. Smith & Paterson, 1947. Original white (front cover) and gray (rear cover) paper pasted on boards, lettered in green and with a photograph of "Mt. Hagen Chieftain," with black linen spine, unlettered. Pp. [8] 1 2-129 130. Second edition. Reinecke 87.282 (not seen by compilers). With eight

pages of photographs of native New Guineans. Includes Pidgin English-English, pp. 22-68, and English-Pidgin English, pp. 69-129. This copy signed on the front flyleaf by the author: "Regards / John J. Murphy."

"Many adjustments and additions have been made throughout the book to make it as nearly accurate and comprehensive as possible with a subject like Pidgin English. Obviously the war in New Guinea could be expected to introduce many new words into Pidgin English...I have refrained from adding new words that the natives currently use round the battle areas - they are almost all English words covering military matters. All we can be sure of at present is that some are *likely* to survive" (Preface to the Second Edition (Amended)).

Third edition **1949**: [LILLYbm] *The Book of Pidgin English, Being (1) A Grammar and Notes, (2) An Outline of Pidgin English, (3) a Pidgin English-English Dictionary, (4) An English-Pidgin English Dictionary*, by John J[oseph] Murphy. Brisbane: W. R. Smith & Paterson, 1949. Original brown and blue-green paper over boards, lettered in blue-green. Pp. [8] 1 2-164. Third edition. Reinecke 87.283 ("reprinted as 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> editions, 1954, 1956, 1959, 1962"). With photographs.

"Fourth Edition" **1954**: [LILLYbm] *The Book of Pidgin English, Being (1) A Grammar and Notes, (2) An Outline of Pidgin English, (3) a Pidgin English-English Dictionary, (4) An English-Pidgin English Dictionary*, by John J[oseph] Murphy. Brisbane: W. R. Smith & Paterson, 1954. Original green paper over boards, lettered in red; d.j. white, lettered in green and black, with photo of Mt. Hagen Chieftain on front cover. Pp. [8] 1 2-164. Fourth edition as noted on title page. Reinecke 87.283 ("reprinted as 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> editions, 1954, 1956, 1959, 1962"). With photographs. This is a signed presentation copy from the author.

"Fifth edition" **1956**: *The Book of Pidgin English, Being (1) A Grammar and Notes, (2) An Outline of Pidgin English, (3) a Pidgin English-English Dictionary, (4) An English-Pidgin English Dictionary*, by John J[oseph] Murphy. Brisbane: W. R. Smith & Paterson, 1956. Original brown and gray paper over boards, lettered in black ("Tropic Resistant Cover"); d.j. white, lettered in green and black, with photo of Mt. Hagen Chieftain on front cover. Pp. [8] 1 2-164. "Fifth edition." Reinecke 87.283. With photographs. This copy signed by the author on the front flyleaf.

"I have noted that some little difficulty has occasionally been experienced in finding words in the Pidgin-English section of the vocabulary. This is due to the fact that some words can be spelt in more ways than one and still be right. This has been taken care of in this edition" (Preface to Fifth Edition).

"Sixth edition" **1959**: *The Book of Pidgin English, Being (1) A Grammar and Notes, (2) An Outline of Pidgin English, (3) a Pidgin English-English Dictionary, (4) An English-Pidgin English Dictionary*, by John J[oseph] Murphy. Brisbane: W. R. Smith & Paterson, 1959. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in brown; d.j. white, lettered in green and black, with

photo of Mt. Hagen Chieftain on front cover. Pp. [8] 1 2-164. "Sixth edition." Reinecke 87.283. With photographs.

"This sixth edition of 'The Book of Pidgin English' has been printed on account of the continued wide popular demand" (from inside front flap of d.j.).

"Seventh edition" **1962**: [LILLYbm] *The Book of Pidgin English, Being: (1) A Grammar and Notes, (2) An Outline of Pidgin English, (3) a Pidgin English-English Dictionary, (4) An English-Pidgin English Dictionary*, by John J[oseph] Murphy. Brisbane: W. R. Smith & Paterson, 1962. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in brown; d.j. white, lettered in green and black, with photo of Mt. Hagen Chieftain on front cover. Pp. [8] 1 2-164. "Seventh edition." Reinecke 87.283. With photographs. This copy with the ink note on front cover and at the head of various pages: "Serovi Pltn, Popondetta, Papua."

"This seventh edition of 'The Book of Pidgin English' has been printed on account of the continued wide popular demand" (from inside front flap of d.j.).

"Eighth edition" [fourth edition], revised, **1966**: [LILLYbm] *Book of Pidgin English, Being (1) A Grammar and Notes, (2) An Outline of Pidgin English, (3) a Pidgin English-English Dictionary, (4) An English-Pidgin English Dictionary*, by John J[oseph] Murphy. Brisbane: W. R. Smith & Paterson, 1966. Original limp orange cloth wrappers, lettered and decorated in black and white. Pp. [8] 1 2-164. "Eighth, revised edition" [fourth edition]. Reinecke 87.284. With photographs.

"I know now that none [of the military terms] have survived [in Pidgin English] (1965). It is possible that Pidgin English could be creolized and end up as the National language of Papua New-Guinea, just as Bazaar Malay has done in Indonesia" (Preface to the Eighth Printing (Revised Edition)).

"Ninth edition" [fifth edition], revised, **1973**: [LILLYbm] *The Book of Pidgin English (Neo-Melanesian), Being (1) A Grammar and Notes, (2) An Outline of Neo-Melanesian, (3) Classified Vocabulary and Phrases, (4) a Neo-Melanesian-English Dictionary, (5) An English-Neo-Melanesian Dictionary*, by John J[oseph] Murphy. Brisbane: W. R. Smith & Paterson, 1973. Original yellow limp cloth wrappers, lettered in black and decorated in red, black, yellow and gray-green. Pp. 1-4 5-191 192. "New revised and enlarged edition [fifth edition]." Includes new photos and colored plates of birds, Neo-Melanesian-English, pp. 73-118, and English-Neo-Melanesian, pp. 119-191.

"This book is recast in the standard orthography, as determined by the Department of Education in New Guinea after a long period of research" (Preface to Ninth Printing (Revised Edition)).

Revised [sixth] edition **1985**: [LILLYbm] *The Book of Pidgin English, revised edition*, by John J[oseph] Murphy. Bathurst, N.S.W.: Robert Brown & Associates, 1985. Original stiff bright orange wrappers, lettered in black and white, and decorated in white and yellow. Pp. 1-4 5-180.

Revised [sixth] edition. Includes Neo-Melanesian-English, pp. 69-110, and English-Neo-Melanesian, pp. 111-179. This copy signed by the author on the title page and dated 1/10/85.

**1945:** [LILLY] *Dictionary of "Bisinis-English" (Pidgin-English)*, by Rev. Father J. Schebesta, S.V.D., revised by Rev. Father L. Meiser, S.V.D. East New Guinea: W. Van Baar, [1945]. Original bark?-paper. Mimeographed. Pp. [4] ff. 1-3, pp. 1-26, ff 27-177. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Reinecke 87.394 ("Sechebesta produced a *Pijin Lexikon* before 1941, revised by Meiser in 1945. Valuable for detailed definitions and examples of usage. A number of coinages by the authors are included. The orthography is obsolete."). Includes "Bisinis-English"-English throughout. Lilly has two copies, one is partially interleaved and copiously annotated with equivalents in the Hagen language (of the Mt. Hagen area) by Rev. Ernest Brandewie, author of *Contrast and context in New Guinea culture: the case of the Mbowamb of the central highlands* (Anthropos Institute, 1981).

**1957a:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Dictionary of Neo-Melanesian*, by Francis Mihalic. Techny, Illinois: The Mission Press, S.V.D., 1957. Original limp unlettered maroon cloth with maroon linen spine. Pp. *i-iv v-xxi xxii, 1 2-60, 1 2-318*. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Reinecke 87.271 ("Designed for a general audience, but a careful, scholarly work"). This copy signed by the author on the title page: "Complimentary in any sense / F. Mihalic."

"Based on the earlier dictionary of the Revs. J. Schebesta and L. Meiser [*Dictionary of 'Businis-English' (Pidgin English)*, (New Guinea, 1945)] (which was not available to the general public), it embodies both a revision of their work and the Rev. Mihalic's further findings. It is thorough, extensive, and has undergone several careful revisions before reaching its present form" (Introduction, Robert A. Hall). "So a dictionary is needed. But why in Neo-Melanesian? For the simple reason that we cannot conceivably compile one for each of the three hundred and more native languages extant in the territory. That being so, is it not logical and realistic to select one language, the one most universally used? On this score Neo-Melanesian wins hands down.. Therefore we choose it as our bridge to English not, however, implying in any way that we thereby perpetuate it indefinitely. Nor does using it mean that we propose to hinder in any way the attainment of the goal set up for us by both the department of Education and the United Nations Trusteeship Council, namely, literacy in standard English. On the contrary, the sole aim of this dictionary and grammar is to span the gap to that farther shore. For my own part, I am looking forward to the day when Neo-Melanesian and this book will be buried and forgotten, when standard English and the Oxford dictionary will completely replace both... The second aim of this dictionary is to standardize written Neo-Melanesian. This is the first book published in the officially approved standard orthography of Neo-Melanesian (Pidgin English)" (Foreword). The first standard dictionary of the language.

First edition, Australian issue, **1957:** *Grammar and Dictionary of Neo-Melanesian*, by Francis Mihalic. Westmead, N.S.W.: Westmead Printing [for The Mission Press], 1957. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. *i-iv v-xxi xxii, 1 2-60, 1 2-318*. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Reinecke 87.271. Contents as previous entry, with only title page differing.

**1957b:** see under WAFFA.

**1964:** [LILLYbm] *A Kuk Buk in Pidgin*, by Laurel Levi. Rabaul, T. N. G.: Methodist Mission Press, 1964. Original light green wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. 1-4 5-111 112. First edition. Reinecke 87. 246. Includes English-Pidgin glossary for cooking, pp. 97-111, double columns. Recipes are in Pidgin English. "Once New Guinea was cut off from the rest of the world. All the women of New Guinea knew of cooking was their own village cookery. Now the world has come to New Guinea.... So it is natural for women here...to want to know how to cook their own natural foods in new and varied ways. It is with pleasure, therefore, that I introduce Mrs. Levi's cookery book written in Pidgin. It is always interesting for a woman to try out new recipes and this little book should be a great help to those New Guineans who have not yet mastered reading English. We wish you all good cooking" (Introduction, Vera N. Foldi, President, Girl Guides Local Association).

**1969:** [LILLYbm] *Concise Dictionary of New Guinea Pidgin (Neo-Melanesian) with translations in English and German*, compiled by Friedrich Steinbauer. Madang, New Guinea: Kristin Press, 1969. Original stiff ochre wrappers, lettered in red and black and illustrated in black. Pp. [4] 5-223 224. First edition. Reinecke 87.425. Neo-Melanesian-English-German throughout, with language of origin and sample Neo-Melanesian sentence given for each word, pp. 10-223. Second copy: IUW. "This edition was made possible through the interest and aid of the German Missionary Council and the Bavarian Lutheran Church" (note on p. [224]).

"This dictionary contains a list of about 1900 words of the New Guinea Pidgin language, which is also called Neo-Melanesian. The dictionary is a concise one, since it does not include all the words used by every segment of the population and in every dialect area. However, it does contain all the words...that are used universally in all areas of the Territory and by all speakers of the language... Word combinations and varieties of word order in the sentence give a possible range of expression [in Neo-Melanesian] roughly equal to that of the vocabulary of the average European... As you speak it, remember that it is a valid language by itself, not a garbled form of English. Only when you remember this will you be able to learn to speak it well" (Introduction). This appears to be the first dictionary of Neo-Melanesian to include German.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Tok Pisin. Supplementary notes of Pidgin English Neo-Melanesian* [cover title], by L. R. Healey. [Port Moresby]: [published by the author], [1971]. Original cream-colored wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black; orange plastic spiral binding. Pp. 1-219 220, I-XXXIII XXXIV. First edition. Reinecke 87.172bis (not seen by compilers). Includes "Dictionary Tokpisin to English", pp. I-XXXIII (double columns).

"'Tokpisin' or Neo Melanesian is no longer a status language imposed by whites, but the lingua franca of a large group of indigenous people who mostly speak it fluently or not at all and a smaller group of whites who speak it varying degrees of fluency, the majority poorly... It could develop into the New Guinea people's own language... A dictionary is necessary for use with these notes, although a concise alphabetical list of oft used words and their meanings can be found at page [I] to [XXXIII]. Two very well known Tokpisin texts have been written, one by Fr. Mihalic SVD., which is a most scholarly text on Tokpisin and a shorter text by J.J. Murphy, both of which are eminently suitable for use with these notes... Some words in constant use some years ago are now, because of racial overtones, universally avoided. Some for the same reason may not be

used by whites but bear little if any racial implication if spoken by native people. There are some words safe to use at the moment which assuredly will become unpopular in time when native people more universally understand their origin. [A brief discussion of words "best left out of Tokpisin conversation" follows]" (Tokpisin: An Introduction).

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *The Jacaranda Dictionary and Grammar of Melanesian Pidgin*, by Francis Mihalic. [Milton, Q.]: Jacaranda Press, 1971. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in yellow; d.j. yellow, lettered in brown. 376 pp. First edition. Reinecke 87.276 ("A revision of Mihalic (1957), taking into account the new orthography"). This copy inscribed: "To dear Barb / To celebrate your first / posting as 'Mrs F.C.' / Lots of love / Colin / Christmas 1973." The "most comprehensive [such] dictionary ever published... a completely revised and updated edition of Mihalic's original *Dictionary and Grammar*-long recognized as the standard work in the field... contains the most extensive bibliography on Melanesian Pidgin ever compiled [pp. 52-54]."

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Papua New Guinea phrasebook*, by John Hunter. South Yarra, Vic., Australia; Berkeley, CA, USA: Lonely Planet, 1986.: 93 p.: ill.; 13 cm. Original white and green wrappers, lettered in white and green, with an illustration of a native head in black and white on front cover. First edition. English-Tok Pisan vocabulary, pp. 59-90.

[**TOL**] Tol, also known as Eastern Jicaque, Tolupan, and Torupan, is spoken by approximately 500 Tolupan people in La Montaña de la Flor reservation in Morazán Department, Honduras. It was also spoken in much of Yoro Department, but only a few speakers were reported in the Yoro Valley in 1974. Tol speakers refer to themselves as the Tolpán, but are called Jicaques or Turrupanes by ladinos. Tol used to be spoken from the Río Ulúa in the west, to modern-day Trujillo in the east, and to the Río Sulaco in the inland south. This area included the areas around modern-day El Progreso, La Ceiba, and possibly also San Pedro Sula. Most Tolupan had fled the Spanish from coastal regions by the early 1800s. The Tol speakers at La Montaña de la Flor fled the Yoro Valley in 1865 to avoid being conscripted into forced labor by the local governor (Campbell & Oltrogge 1980:206, Hagen 1943, Chapman 1978) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jic. Alternate Names: Jicaque, Tolpan, Xicaque. [Swanton and Gatschet both list Lean y Mulia as a dialect of Xicaque [Tol]].

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1923:** [LILLYbm] "The Jicaques of Honduras," by Edward Conzemius, in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, New York, Vol. 2, Nos. 3-4 (January 1923), pp. 162-170. Includes Jicaque [Tol]-English vocabulary, pp. 167-170. First substantial published vocabulary of the language.

"The Indians called Jicaques (Xicaques, Hicaques) by the Spanish-speaking inhabitants of Honduras and 'Tol' or 'Tor' by themselves, are spread over a large part of Central Honduras. They number from 1200 to 1500 and are divided into two tribes speaking two very closely related languages. The western tribe lives in the vicinity of the pueblos Chamelecon and Villanueva, Department of Cortés. It is near extinction, not exceeding a population of 100. The Eastern tribe numbers over 1000 people....Alberto Membreño gives a vocabulary of the language in the second edition of his 'Hondurñismos' published in 1897; a short text precedes it but from the statements therein

it is evident that the author had never visited the villages of the Indians (fn. See also vocabularies in F. Guardia and J. F. Gerraz, Carlos Torres, Karl Sapper in Walter Lehmann, *Zentral America I*, Pt. 2, pp. 631-635 et seq.).... I had much difficulty getting the vocabulary given below as the Indians at first would not permit me at all to write down the words, stating that it was impossible to reduce them to writing. With small presents, mostly of tobacco I finally bought their confidence and at last was allowed to write down words in their language....The following vocabulary was taken in various parts of the department of Yoro, but the same language is spoken by the entire Eastern branch" (pp. 163, 165-165).

[**TOLAKI**] Tolaki (To'olaki), or Tolakinese, is the major language of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is an Austronesian language of the Celebic branch (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lbw. Alternate Names: Laki, Lolaki, To'olaki, Tokia, Tololaki.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**TOLOWA**] The Tolowa language (also called Chetco-Tolowa, or Siletz Dee-ni) is a member of the Pacific Coast subgroup of the Athabaskan language family. Together with three other closely related languages (Lower Rogue River Athabaskan, Upper Rogue River Athabaskan or Galice-Applegate and Upper Umpqua or Etnemitane) it forms a distinctive Oregon Athabaskan cluster within the subgroup (Wiki).

What is now known as the Siletz Dee-ni language was restricted historically to speakers in "a small area on the central Oregon coast." Linguists have concluded that Siletz is not related to Tillamook at all, but is a form of Tolowa, an Athabaskan language rather than a Salishan language. The Tolowa people were one of the 20 Native American groups whose descendants comprise the Confederated Tribes of Siletz (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tol. Alternate Names: Smith River.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 13 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1917:** [LILLYbm] "A Siletz Vocabulary," by Leo J. Frachtenberg, in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, New York, Vol. 1, No. 1 (July 1917), pp. 45-46. Includes Siletz-English numerals, terms of relationship, parts of the human body, animals, and two other nouns, pp. 45-46.

"The dialect spoken by the Indian tribe that lived on the Siletz River prior to the establishment of the Siletz Indiana Reservation (1856) represents the most southern branch of the Salish linguistic family.... The following material was obtained in 1910 from Susan Fuller, an old Indiana woman living on the Siletz Reservation" (p. 45).

**1989:** [LILLYbm] *Xus We-Yó'. Tolowa (Tututni) Language Dictionary. Second Edition.* Crescent City, CA: Tolowa Language Committee, 1989. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold, with illustrated red paper lettered in black pasted to front cover. Pp. *i* ii-xxi *xxii*, 1 2-488. This copy belonged to Karl van Teeter, with his dated signature and blind stamp of ownership. Teeter was author of *The Wiyot language* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1964). Includes English-Tolowa, pp. [1]-411.

"The goal of this volume is to update the 1983 edition of the Tolowa dictionary and further document our language. the material in this edition of Tolowa language is a correction and expansion of the original language work" (Preface to second edition). Tolowan is a member of the Athabaskan language family. We share this language stock

with the Hupa, Chetco, Tututni, Navaho, Apache, and the Athabaskans of Canada and Alaska. The domain of our Athabaskan language covered a territory that ranged from the Sixes River, Oregon, south to Wilson Creek, California" (Introduction).

**1995:** [LILLY] *Now You're Speaking—Tolowa*, by Me'laasline Loren Bommelyn. [Arcata, CA]; Loren Bommelyn, 1995. "1st Edition" on title page. "Printed in cooperation with Center for Indian Community Development, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA" (verso of title page). 177 p. 14 cm. Original red wrappers, lettered in white and dark red, with a color photo of tribe members on front cover. English-Tolowa, pp. 3-123, with illustrations.

"In 1969 the Tolowa language project was started in Crescent City. Elders were gathered together to start the documentation process. The project stabilized the language and extended it into present day. The original documentation was taken down in Uni-fon. In 1993 the orthography was shifted to the current linguistic format" (Introduction).

[**TOMADINO**] Tomadino is an Austronesian language of Central Sulawesi, Indonesia (Wiki),

Ethnologue: tdi.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**TONGA (Mozambique)**] Guitonga (sometimes spelled Gitonga, also less frequently also called Tonga) is a Bantu language spoken along the southern coast of Mozambique. Often thought to be closest to Chopi to its south, the two languages have only a 44% lexical similarity (Wiki).

Ethnologue: toh. Alternate Names: Bitonga, Gitonga, Inhambane, Shengwe, Tonga-Inhambane.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *A study of giTonga of Inhambane*, by L. W. Lanham. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1955. viii, 264 l. illus, map. 33 cm. Reproduced from typescript. Original gray card lettered in black, with unprinted blue-gray linen spine. Bantu linguistic studies, 1. Includes various brief Tonga-English word lists.

[**TONGA (Zambia)**] The Tonga language, Chitonga, of Zambia and Zimbabwe, also known as Zambezi, is a Bantu Language primarily spoken by the Tonga people in those countries who live mainly in the Southern and Western provinces of Zambia, and in northern Zimbabwe, with a few in Mozambique. The language is also spoken by the Iwe, Toka and Leya people, perhaps by the Kafwe Twa (if that is not Ila), as well as many bilingual Zambians and Zimbabweans. It is one of the major lingua francas in Zambia, together with Bemba, Lozi and Nyanja.

The Tonga of Malawi, which is classified by Guthrie as belonging to zone N15, is not particularly close to Zambian Tonga, which is classified as zone M64, and can be considered a separate language. The Tonga-speaking inhabitants are the oldest Bantu settlers, with the Tumbuka, a small tribe in the east, in what is now known as Zambia. There are two distinctive dialects of Tonga, Valley Tonga and Plateau Tonga. Valley Tonga is mostly spoken in the Zambezi valley and southern areas of the Batonga (Tonga People) while Plateau Tonga is spoken more around Monze district and the northern areas of the Batonga. Tonga (Chitonga or iciTonga) developed as a spoken language and

was not put into written form until missionaries arrived in the area. The language is not standardized, and speakers of the same dialect may have different spellings for the same words once put into written text. Maho (2009) removes Shanjo as a separate, and not very closely related, language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: toi. Alternate Names: Chitonga, Plateau Tonga, Zambezi.

**1952:** see under **TUMBUKA**.

[**TONGAN**] Tongan /'tɒŋən/ (lea fakatonga) is an Austronesian language of the Polynesian branch spoken in Tonga. It has around 200,000 speakers and is a national language of Tonga. It is a VSO (verb–subject–object) language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ton. Alternate Names: Faka Tonga, Tonga.

**1818:** [LILLYbm] *An Account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. With an original grammar and vocabulary of their language. Compiled and arranged from the extensive communications of Mr. William Mariner, several years resident in those Islands*, ed. by John Martin. 2 vols. London: John Murray, 1818.

Contemporary full calf, rebaked with leather with red and olive labels, lettered in gold. Vol. I: *i-vii* vii-lvi, 1 2-444 445-446; Vol. II: [4], 1 2-344 345-492. Second edition, with additions. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes: [Vol. II] "A Grammar of the Tonga Language," pp. [345-386], "A Vocabulary Tonga and English," pp. [387-428], and "A Vocabulary English and Tonga," pp. [429-492]. Vol. I frontispiece with Mariner in the costume of the Tonga Islands; Vol. II frontispiece fold-out map of the Tonga Islands.

"[Description of Mariner and Jeremiah Higgins dancing Tongan dances in London before friends] Mr. Mariner was dressed as represented in the frontispiece, and Higgin's only apparel was a sort of circular apron, made of loose strips of matting very thickly set... He also had a wreath of artificial flowers round the head, and another round the neck. He is beautifully tattowed from the hips nearly to the knees, agreeably to the custom of the Tonga people. Upon them it appears of a black colour, but upon a white man it causes the skin to resemble soft blue satin. The neatness, and I might almost say, the mathematical precision with which the pattern is executed, far surpasses the expectation of all who see it for the first time" (Preface). "The night dance called *oóla* is a very ancient one in Tonga... [p. 324-326, samples of words and music to 'The Oóla' which may be the first printed examples of the dance we call the Hula]" ("Songs and Music of the Tonga People"). "If we could but readily and for a time emancipate our minds from a sense of the nicer grammatical distinctions in our own languages, it is presumed the Tonga dialect... would be found very simple and easy to be attained; but as it is, the wide differences of our own habits of speech will give it the appearance of a language repeat with idioms, and abounding in circumlocutions" (A Grammar of the Tonga Language).

Third edition **1827:** [LILLYbm] *An Account of the Natives of the Tonga Islands in the South Pacific Ocean. With an original grammar and vocabulary of their language. Compiled and arranged from the extensive communications of Mr. William Mariner, several years resident in those Islands*, ed. by John Martin. 2 vols. Edinburgh: Constable & Co. and Horst, Chance & Co., 1827. Original green cloth over boards with original printed paper title-labels on spines; "a particularly fine, clean, wholly uncut and completely sound set." Vol. I: [6] *i-v* vi-xxxiv, 35 36-340 [4]; Vol. II; [6] *i-*

*iii iv-vii viii, 9 10-234, i-iii iv-cviii [4].* Third edition, "considerably improved." Constable Miscellany, Vols. XIII-XIV. Includes: [Vol. II] "A Grammar of the Tongan Language," pp. [iii]-lviii, and "A Vocabulary Tonga and English," pp. [xlix]-xciii. Both volumes with additional Constable's Miscellany illustrated short title pages. Vol. I frontispiece fold-out map of the Tonga Islands. "Engraved specimens of the Songs and Music of the Tonga People" facing p. 220. Includes "upwards of two thousand genuine Tonga words" (Introduction to the third edition). Although this is the edition reprinted by AMS in 1979, it does not include the English-Tonga portion of the vocabulary present in the second edition.

**1845:** [LILLYbm] *A vocabulary of the Tonga language, arranged in alphabetical order: to which is annexed a list of idiomatical phrases*, by S[tephen] Rabone. Neiafu, Vavau: The Wesleyan mission press, 1845. Later 19<sup>th</sup>-century full brown calf, spine decorated in gold with brown labels lettered in gold. Pp. [2] 1-3 4-212 (interleaved throughout)+ 2 pp. added in manuscript [of 217 pp.] "The title page is torn hand mounted, with loss of two words; 212 (of 217) pages are present with some of the missing text supplied in 2 pp. of manuscript at the back, the early leaves have defective lower margins with minor loss of text (sense generally remains clear), the book is interleaved throughout, with occasional annotations of an informed nature, one preliminary leaf with additional informed annotations. Mariner had appended a vocabulary of the Tonga language to his *Account of the Natives of Tonga*, 1819 (see above for 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> editions), but this *Vocabulary* by Rabone appears to be the first separately published dictionary of the language. Zauhmüller, col.379, not in Vancil, not in Trübner, 4 copies in NUC" (Rulon-Miller description).

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1897:** [LILLY] *An English and Tongan vocabulary, also a Tongan and English vocabulary, with a list of idiomatic phrases; and Tongan grammar*, by Shirley W. Baker. Auckland, N.Z. [Printed by Wilsons and Horton], 1897. Contemporary plain green cloth. Zauhmüller 379.

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1925:** [LILLYbm] "Supplementary Tongan Vocabulary," by E. E. Collocot. In: *The Journal of the Polynesian Society*, No. 135, Vol. XXXIV, September, 1925, pp. 193-213. "(Continued from Vol. 34, No. 2)". Complete issue. Original pink wrappers, lettered in black.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Tongan dictionary: Tongan-English and English-Tongan*, C[lerk] Maxwell Churchward. London: Oxford University Press, 1959. Original turquoise cloth over boards, spine (faded) lettered in gold. Pp. [2] 1-vii viii-xiv, 1 2-836. First edition. Also issued in the same year in Nukualofa by the government of Tonga. Includes Tongan-English, pp. [1]-574, and English-Tongan, pp. [576]-836. First true dictionary of the language. This copy with "Colonial Office Library" stamped in blank on front cover and stamped in ink on title page.

"In the preparation of this dictionary full use has been made of the *English and Tongan Vocabulary* and the *Tongan and English Vocabulary* published in Shirley W. Baker in 1897, of the *Supplementary Tongan Vocabulary*, by E. E. V. Collocott, published in Volume 34 of the *Journal of the Polynesian Society* [see above], and of an earlier work, the *Dictionnaire Toga-Français*, published by the Marist Mission in 1890.

None of the material in these publications, however, has been merely transferred to the present volume, but... every word and every meaning has first been carefully investigated. In addition, many other words found in the existing literature, or heard in the speech of natives, or supplied by [my principal Tongan assistant] Feleti VI and others, have been included". The result is an entirely new dictionary... which is far larger, far more detailed, and (I believe) far more accurate and reliable, than any Tongan dictionary or vocabulary hitherto published" (Introduction). "Here and there, being unable to find a suitable Tongan expression, I have left the English word untranslated, but in its correct alphabetical position, so as to facilitate the insertion of a Tongan equivalent by any user of the Dictionary who may succeed in finding or inventing one" (p. 836).

**1992:** [LILLYbm] *A Simplified Dictionary of Modern Tongan*, by Edgar Tu'inukuafe. Aotearoa, N.Z.: Polynesian Press, 1992. Original maroon and red wrappers, lettered in white and black and white, with an illustration of the front cover. Pp. 1-6 7-278. First edition. English-Tongan, pp. 9-132, and Tongan-English, pp. 133-243, double-columned.

"This is the first dictionary to be compiled by a Tongan scholar... There are over 20,000 entries" (from the rear cover). "At a time when our Tongan language and culture is under threat, it is important that we nurture our heritage carefully. Likewise we must develop our English language skills if we are to take our place in the social and economic development of the world" (Foreword, HRH Princess Mele Siu'ilikutapu).

[**TONKAWA**] The Tonkawa language was spoken in Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico by the Tonkawa people. A language isolate, with no known related languages, Tonkawa is now extinct. Members of the Tonkawa tribe now speak English (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tqw.

**1949:** [LILLYbm] *An analytical dictionary of the Tonkawa language*, by Harry Hoijer[1904- ]. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1949. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. i-ii iii iv, 1-74 75-76. First edition. Series: University of California publications in linguistics, v. 5, no. 1. Includes Tonkawa-English, pp. 4-74. First and only dictionary of Tonkawa, now extinct. This copy with the ink ownership signature "Elmendorf". William W. Elmendorf [1912-- ] was author of *The structure of Twana culture. With comparative notes on the structure of Yurok culture*, [Pullman, Washington State University], 1960, republished by Garland in 1974.

"The Tonkawa language, now nearly extinct, is the sole survivor of a group of languages formerly spoken in central and southern Texas. Data on the other languages of this group are scanty and unreliable, consisting for the most part of short vocabularies and brief religious texts collected by the early missionaries and travelers to this region. Swanton has published most of this material and has suggested that these languages were members of a single stock, the Coahuiltecan, to which, apparently, Tonkawa also belongs [see John R. Swanton under **COAHUILTECO**].... My work on the Tonkawa language began in 1927" (Introduction).

[**TONOCOTÉ**] Tonocoté may be the same language as Lule. Both are extinct and neither is listed in Ethnologue.

**1732:** see under **LULE**.

[**TONTEMBOAN**] Tontemboan is an Austronesian language, of northern Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is a Minahasan language, a sub-group of the Philippine languages. Other names and dialect names are: "Makela'i-Maotow, Makelai, Matana'i-Maore', Matanai, Pakewa, Sonder, Tompakewa, Tompasso, Tountemboan" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tnt. Alternate Names: Pakewa, Tompakewa, Tountemboan.

**1908:** [LILLYbm] *Tontemboansch-Nederlandsch Woordenboek met Nederlandsch-Tontemboansch Register*, by J[ohannes] Alb[ert] T[raugott] Schwarz. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1908. Contemporary brown half-leather, lettered in gold and decorated in gold and blind, with black marbled paper over boards. Pp. [2] I-V VI-X, I 2-690. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. This copy with a note in ink on the half title indicating it was a gift from the Department van Kolonien, with the ownership signature of K. Wulff, dated April, 1909. This was almost certainly Kurt Wulff, one of the editors of a series of linguistic studies including *Beroringer mellem de finske og de baltiske (litauisk-lettiske) sprog* [Relationships between the Finnish and Baltic (Lithuanian-Lettish) Languages], by V. L. P. Thomsen, published in 1890. Includes Tontemboan-Dutch, pp. [1]-636, and Dutch-Tontemboan index, pp. [639]-685, with errata, pp. [687]-690. This appears to be the first dictionary of the language.

[**TOTONAC LANGUAGES**] Totonac is a language cluster of Mexico, spoken across a number of central Mexican states by the Totonac people. It is a Mesoamerican language and shows many of the traits which define the Mesoamerican Linguistic Area. Along with some 62 other indigenous languages, it is recognised as an official language of Mexico, though as a single language (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists nine separate Totonac languages.

**1956:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario de la lengua Totonaca*, compilado por Pedro Aschmann. México, D.F.: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1956. Pp. 1-3 4-14; second pagination, 1 2-52 53-54. 23.2 cm. Third edition. Original light blue and red wrappers, lettered in black. Totonaco-Spanish, pp. [1]-52. The title on the cover is: *Vocabulario Totonaco*. From the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ownership stamp and manuscript note on title page. At this stage Totonac is still treated as a single language. The first edition appeared in 1949, the second in 1950.

"With the completion of this third edition, the author welcomes the collaboration of persons well acquainted with the totonac dialect, especially teachers in the rural area. This may be done in two ways: by submitting new words not included in the present work and correcting those already present. In this way the fruits to be harvested will be greater" (p. [54], tr: BM).

[**TOTONAC, XICOTEPEC DE JUÁREZ**] Apapantilla Totonac, or Xicotepec Totonac (Xicotepec de Juárez), is a Totonac language of central Mexico. Zihuateutla Totonac may be a separate language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: too. Alternate Names: Northern Totonac, Totonaco de Villa Juárez.

**1974:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario totonaco de Xicotepec de Juarez, Puebla, totonaco-castellano, castellano-totonaco*, by Aileen A. Reid & Ruth G. Bishop. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1974. Original gray and ochre wrappers, lettered and decorated in red. Pp. i-iv v-xiii xiv, 1-2 3-417 418. First edition. Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indigenas Mariano Silva y Aceves, no. 17. This copy with an

ink stamp: "Dept. of Linguistics | Univ. of California | Berkeley, California 94720." Includes Totonac-Spanish, pp. 7-167, and Spanish-Totonac, pp. 187-378.

"Totonac is one of the many languages spoken in Mexico. There are approximately 125,000 people who speak the language. This dictionary is based on Totonac as it is spoken in the northern part of the state of Puebla... by approximately 10,000 to 15,000 people" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**[TOTONACAN LANGUAGES]** The Totonacan languages (a.k.a. Totonac–Tepehua languages) are a family of closely related languages spoken by approximately 290,000 Totonac (approx. 280,000) and Tepehua (approx. 10,000) people in the states of Veracruz, Puebla, and Hidalgo in Mexico. At the time of the Spanish conquest Totonacan languages were spoken all along the gulf coast of Mexico (Reid & Bishop 1974). During the colonial period Totonacan languages were occasionally written and at least one grammar was produced (Anonymous 1990). In the 20th century the number of speakers of most varieties have dwindled as indigenous identity increasingly became stigmatized encouraging speakers to adopt Spanish as their main language (Lam 2009). The Totonacan languages have only recently been compared to other families on the basis of historical-comparative linguistics, though they share numerous areal features with other languages of the Mesoamerican Linguistic Area, such as the Mayan languages and Nahuatl. Recent work suggests a possible genetic link to the Mixe–Zoque language family (Brown et al. 2011), although this has yet to be firmly established (Wiki).

**1752:** [LILLY] [1752 Zembrano PM 4426 .Z 24 Mendel].

**[TORRES STRAIT CREOLE]** Torres Strait Creole (also Torres Strait Pidgin, Yumplatok, Torres Strait Broken/Broken, Cape York Creole, Lockhart Creole, Papuan Pidgin English, Broken English, Broken/Broken, Blaikman, Big Thap) is an English-based creole language spoken on several Torres Strait Islands (Queensland, Australia), Northern Cape York and South-Western Coastal Papua. It has approximately 25000 mother-tongue and bi/tri-lingual speakers, as well as several second/third-language speakers. It is widely used as a language of trade and commerce. It has six main dialects: Papuan, Western-Central, TI, Malay, Eastern, and Cape York (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cs. Alternate Names: Ap-Ne-Ap, Blaik, Broken, Cape York Creole, Creole, Torres Strait Broken, Torres Strait Pidgin English, West Torres, Yumplatok.

**1988:** [IUW] *Broken: an introduction to the Creole language of Torres Strait*, by Anna Shnukal. Canberra, A.C.T.: Australian National University, Research School of Pacific Studies, Dept. of Linguistics, 1988. xiii, 328 p.: ill., map; 25 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C, no. 107. Includes a Torres Strait Creole-English dictionary. First dictionary of the language.

**[TORWALI]** Torwali (Urdu: ٽوروال), or Turwali, is a Dardic language spoken in Kohistan and Swat districts of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan. The language is indigenous to the Torwali people who live in scattered hamlets in the mountainous upper reaches of the Swat valley, above the Pashto-speaking town of Madyan up to the Gawri-speaking town of Kalam. There are two main dialects of Torwali: Bahrain and Chail (Wiki).

Ethnologue: trw. Alternate Names: Torwalak, Torwali Kohistani, Turwali.

**1929:** [LILLYbm] *Torwali: An Account of a Dardic language of the Swat Kohistan*, by George A[bramham] Grierson. London: Royal Asiatic Society, 1929. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-iv* v-vii *viii*, 1-216. With frontispiece map. First edition. Prize Publication Fund, Vol. XI, with bookplate. Not in Zaunmüller. Schmidt, p. 30. Based on material collected in Torwal by Sir Aurel Stein. Part V: Vocabulary and Indexes: Torwali-English, pp. 134-185; indexes "of words in other languages quoted in the foregoing vocabulary," pp. 186-216.

"When Sir Aurel Stein, in the course of his inquiries regarding the track of Alexander the Great in his march to the Indus, visited the valley of Torwal, he recorded the three folktales and the list of typical words and sentences that form the basis of the present work... Very little has hitherto been known about Torwali, the language of Torwal... Torwali is one of a number of languages generally grouped together under the name of 'Kohistani,' as being spoken in the Panjkora, Swat, and Indus Kohistans lying to the north of the Peshawar and Hazara Districts of British India. Other members of the group as Garwi... and Maiya..." (Introduction, Grierson). "Torwal, where the Dardic tongue recorded in the stories ... is spoken, comprises that alpine portion of the valley of the Swat River which extends from Kalam down to the large village of Churrai. It was visited by me as the first European in April, 1926... No close estimate of the population of Torwal was obtainable, but it can scarcely exceed 2,000 households in all, including semi-nomadic Gujars and a few small settlements of Chitrali immigrants in Chihil-dara, Gurunai, and higher up" (Part I, Stein). From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. First extensive vocabulary of this language.

[**TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] Trans–New Guinea (TNG) is an extensive family of Papuan languages spoken in New Guinea and neighboring islands, perhaps the third-largest language family in the world by number of languages. The core of the family is considered to be established, but its boundaries and overall membership are uncertain. Most TNG languages are spoken by only a few thousand people, with only four (Melpa, Enga, Western Dani, and Ekari) being spoken by more than 100,000. The most populous language outside of mainland New Guinea is Makasai on Timor, with 70,000.

The island of New Guinea is divided politically into roughly equal halves across a north-south line: The western portion of the island located west of 141°E longitude (except for a small section of territory to the east of the Fly River which belongs to Papua New Guinea) was formerly a Dutch colony, part of the Dutch East Indies. After the Dutch New Guinea Dispute it is now two Indonesian provinces: 1) West Papua with Manokwari as its capital; 2) Papua with the city of Jayapura as its capital. The eastern part forms the mainland of Papua New Guinea, which has been an independent country since 1975.

The languages of Papua New Guinea today number over 850. These languages are spoken by the inhabited tribal groups of Papua New Guinea making it the most linguistically diverse place on earth. Its official languages are Tok Pisin, English, Hiri Motu and Papua New Guinean Sign Language. Tok Pisin, an English-based creole, is the most widely spoken, serving as the country's lingua franca. Papua New Guinean Sign Language became the 4th official language in May 2015, as it is spoken by the deaf population all over the country (Wiki).

**1891:** [LILLYbm] *Deutsch-Neuguinea und meine erste erhebung des Finisterre-gebirges. Eine schilderung des ersten erfolgreichen vordringens zu den hochgebirgen inner-Neuguineas, der natur des landes, der sitten der eingeborenen und des gegenwertigen standes der deutschen kolonisationsthatigkeit in Kaiser-Wilhelms-land, Bismarck- und Salomoarchipel, nebst einem wortverzeichnis von 46 Papuasprachen*, by Hugo Zöller. Stuttgart, Berlin, Leipzig: Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft, 1891. Original black half-leather and marbled paper over boards, spine decorated in gold with raised bands, maroon leather label, lettered in gold. Pp. I-VII VIII-XXXII, 1 2-546; front. (port.) illus., plates (1 fold.) double maps, plan, facsim. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 297. Includes three appendices: 1. Geschichtliche Daten (p. [428]-442); 2. Wörtverzeichnis von 29 Sprachen aus dem Gebiet der Deutschen Neuguinea-Compagnie und 16 Sprachen aus British-Neuguinea [Wordlist of 300 German words with equivalents in 29 languages from German New Guinea and 16 languages from British New Guinea] (p. 444-529); 3. Litteratur über das Gebiet der Neuguinea-Compagnie (p. 532-534). In addition to Appendix 2, there is a Yabem-German vocabulary, pp. 401-405, Bogodjim [Anjam]-German, pp. 405-406, Hatzfeldhafen [Mala]-German, pp. 406-409, Kerewo-German, pp. 409-411.

**1895:** [LILLYbm] *A comparative vocabulary of the dialects of British New Guinea*, by Sidney H[erbert] Ray. London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1895. Original limp green linen, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-5 6-40 (with fold-out map of British New Guinea as frontispiece). First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 296. Includes 128 different words arranged alphabetically, with the equivalents given in 52 different dialects from twenty-five languages, pp. 11-38. This copy inscribed in ink by the author on the fly-leaf: "With Sidney H Ray's / compliments & thanks / [flourish]". With the ink stamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society Library.

"As Mission work is now being actively pursued in [British New Guinea], these lists will show what languages may most profitably be studied by those who are engaged in the work... It is also hoped that the Vocabulary may be of some service to the philologist, as presenting ... the results of our present knowledge of the New Guinea languages. It does not seem likely that any of the Papuan languages will be used as a permanent medium of intercourse, and unless some interest is taken in them before it is too late, they will probably become, like the languages of Australia, mere philological curiosities... The accompanying map... was specially drawn to illustrate the British New Guinea languages" (Preface, Robert Needham Cust). "The fifty-two dialects here shown [1-23 Melanesian; 24-30 Melano-Papuan; 31-52 Papuan] fall practically into twenty-five languages" (Introduction).

**1951:** [IUW] *Studies in the Kiwai languages: Fly Delta, Papua, New Guinea*, by Stefan [Adolphe] Wurm (1922-2001). Vienna: Herold, 1951. 126 p.; 29 cm. Gray wrappers lettered in black; front wrapper only mounted on black library cloth binding. Series; Acta Ethnologica et Linguistica, No. 2. Institut für Völkerkunde der Universität Wien. Reproduced from typescript. Includes "Hypothetical Old-Kiwai Word-list," English-Old Kiwai [including current variants in various Kiwain languages and dialects, listed as: Mawata, Turituri/Tureture, Perem/Parama, Sui, Kiwai (proper), Domori/Doumori, Wabuda [Waboda], Hiwi, Hibaradai, Sisiami/Sisiame [dialect of Bamu], Oropai, Maipani, Damerakaram, Dibiri, Buniki, Pirupiru, Turama River Language, Goari, Kerewa [Kerewo], Urama, Era River Language, Iwinu], pp. 24-51.

“The limited material available [vocabularies], the unreliability of much of it, especially the imperfect phonetic renderings, have made my task very difficult” (Preface).

"The Kiwaian languages form a branch of the Trans–New Guinea language family of New Guinea. They are a dialect cluster of half a dozen closely related languages. They are grammatically divergent from other Trans–New Guinea languages, and typically have singular, dual, trial, and plural pronouns" (Wiki).

**1961:** [IUW] *The linguistic situation in the islands of Yapen, Kurudu, Nau and Miosnum, New Guinea*, by J. C. Anceaux.'s-Gravenhage, M. Nijhoff, 1961. 166 p. maps (1 fold.) 25 cm. Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land-en Volkenkunde; deel 35. Comparative Word List including 259 numbered English words, followed by the equivalent word where known in the following fourteen languages: Ambai, Yava [Yawa], Ansus, Pom, Woi, Marau, Kurudu, Serui-Laut, Wabo, Papuma, Munggui, Busami, Aibonde [Abonden] [dialect of Wandamen], and Wadapi-Laut [dialect of Ambai], pp. 13-79. With detailed preliminary notes on the languages treated and the mostly unpublished sources of the word lists. Also available on line.

"Relatively little is known about the languages spoken on and around the island of Yapen. The published sources contain little more than a few brief word-lists, although there is more material to be found in manuscript form.... After an account of my source materials and an explanation of the map, I shall give part of the lexicographic material, consider what conclusions there are to be drawn from it and, finally, note certain grammatical and other characteristics" (Introduction).

**1970:** [IUW] *Pacific linguistic studies in honour of Arthur Capell* [edited] by S. A. Wurm and D. C. Laycock. [Canberra, Linguistic Circle of Canberra, 1970]. x, 1292, 6 p. diagsr., maps, port., tables. 26 cm. Library binding, preserving original blue-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pacific linguistics. Series C.; no. 13. Essays with vocabularies include:

1) "Notes on the Languages of the Rigo Area of the Central District of Papua," by T.E. Dutton: Appendix 3.9: "'Basic' Vocabulary lists of Rigo," [292 numbered words] Sinagoro [Sinaugoro]-Hula-Hanuabada [Motu]-Kwale [Uare]-Humene-Mulaha, pp. 926-950, Doromu [Doromu-Koki] (as spoken in three different villages)-Maria (as spoken in four different villages), pp. 951-976.

2) "Proto-Awyu-Dumut Phonology," by Alan Healey: Appendix 1: "Proto-Awyu-Dumut Vocabulary," (Proto-Awyu-Dumut)-English-Awyu-Dumut, pp. 1015-1038; Appendix 3: "Proto-Dumut Vocabulary," (Proto-Dumut)-English-Kaeti, Kwem [Mandobo Atas]-Wambon, pp. 1040-1048; Appendix 4: "Index of English Glosses," English-(Proto-Awyu)-(Proto-Dumut)-(Proto-Awyu-Dumut), pp. 1049-1058.

"The evidence suggests that during the first millennium before Christ a group of people speaking a language which may be called Proto-Awyu-Dumut (PAD) lived along the middle reaches of the Digoel River in Irian Barat in the vicinity of what is now Tanah-Merah. As the centuries passed this language spread eastward and westward until, by the early centuries of this present era, it had divided into two rather different daughter languages [Proto-Awyu and Proto-Dumut].... The people who live in the same two swamp regions of the southern swamp plains of Irian Barat today noow speak at least eight distinct but genetically related languages... [Awyu, Pisa, Aghu, Airo-Sumaghage, Kotogüt, Kaeti, Wambon, and Wanggom]" (pp. 997-998).

**1973:** [IUW] *The linguistic situation in the Gulf District and adjacent areas, Papua New Guinea* / by Karl Franklin. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1973. x, 597 p.; 26 cm. Library binding. Pacific linguistics. Series C, No. 26. Appendices: English master list [Swadesh 100 word list, numbered], followed by appendices in various languages, pp. 541-592, keyed numerically to English list, as follow: Appendix A: Angan (Angaataha, Ankave, Ampale [Safeyoka], Baruya [Yipma], Ivori [Tainae], Kamasa, Kapau [Hamtai], Kawacha, Lohiki [Akoye], Menya, Simbari, Yagwoia), pp. 545-552; Appendix B: Teberan and Pawaia (Daribi [Dadibi], Boro Polopa [dialect of Falopa], Sopese Polopa [dialect of Falopa], Suri Polopa [dialect of Falopa], Tebera [dialect of Falopa], Uraru Pawaia [dialect [Hauruha?] of Pawaia]), pp. 553-556; Appendix C: Bosavi-Kutubuan (Fasu, Foe [Foi], Kaluli, Kasua, Namumi [dialect of Fasu], Bainapi [Dibiyaso]), pp. 557-559; Appendix D: Stickland-Bosavian (Agala [Fembe], Biami [Piame], Bibo [dialect of Gobasi], Honibo [dialect of Gobasi], Onabasulu [Onobasulu], Kubo, Samo), pp. 561-564; Appendix E: Kiwai (Arigibi Kiwai [dialect of Northeast Kiwai], Bamu Kiwai [Bamu], Gibaio Kiwai [dialect of Northeast Kiwai], Gope Kiwai [dialect of Northeast Kiwai], Island Kiwai [dialect of Southern Kiwai], Karewo Kiwai [Kerewo], Morigi Kiwai [Morigi], Pirupiru Kiwai [dialect of Bamu], Sisiame Kiwai [dialect of Bamu], Tureture Kiwai [dialect of Southern Kiwai?], Urama Kiwai [dialect of Northeast Kiwai], Wabuda Kiwai [Waboda]), pp. 565-571; Appendix F: Turama-Kikorian (Ikobi-Kairi [Ikobi], Kairi [Rumu], Mena [dialect of Ikobi], Omati [retired as a language name as of 2017; now considered two languages—Barikewa and Mouwase]), pp. 573-57; Appendix G: Inland Gulf (Ipiko, Minanibai, Tao-Sumato [Mubami]), pp. 577-578; Appendix H: Toaripi-Eleman (Aheave [Keoru-Ahia], Kaipi [dialect of Toaripi]), Keuru [Keoru-Ahia], Opao, Orokolo, Sepoe [dialect of Toaripi], Toaripi, Uaripi [Tairuma]), pp. 579-583, Supplementary (Toaripi, Sepoe [dialect of Toaripi], Kaipi [dialect of Toaripi], Uaripi [Tairuma], Opao, Keuru [Keoru-Ahia], Aheave [Keoru-Ahia], Muro [Orokolo], Orokolo, Raepa Tati [Kaki Ae]), pp. 584-585; Appendix I: Unclassified (Porome [Kibiriri], Purari, Raepa Tati (Tate) [Kaki Ae]), pp. 587-588; Appendix J: Miscellaneous (Bogaya, Duna, Kewa (West) [West Kewa], Pa (Pare) [Pare], Saniyo [Saniyo-Hiyewe], Sau [dialect of Enga], Waia [Tabo], Wiru), pp. 589-592. With detailed preliminary matter on previous attempts to classify and describe these languages.

**1975:** [IUW] *Comparative wordlists*. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1975- . v.; 23 cm. Library binding, preserving original yellow wrappers, lettered in black. Workpapers in Papua New Guinea languages v. 14. Includes bibliographies. 1. Wordlists are based on Swadesh basic word lists.

Franklin, K. J., Z'graggen, J. "Comparative wordlists of the Gulf district and adjacent areas": includes, pp. 13-116: Angaataha, Ankave, Ampale [Safeyoka], Baruya [Yipma], Ivori [Tainae], Kamasa, Kapau [Hamtai], Kawacha, Lohiki [Akoye], Menya, Simbari, Yagwoia, Daribi [Dadibi], Boro [dialect of Falopa], Sopese [dialect of Falopa], Suri [dialect of Falopa], Tebera [dialect of Falopa], Uraru [dialect [Hauruha?] of Pawaia], Fasu, Foe [Foi], Kaluli, Kasua, Namumi [dialect of Fasu], Bainapi [Dibiyaso], Agala [Fembe], Biami [Piame], Bibo [dialect of Gobasi], Honibo [dialect of Gobasi], Onabasulu [Onobasulu], Kubo, Samo, Arigibi [dialect of Northeast Kiwai], Bamu, Giabio [dialect of Northeast Kiwai], Gope [dialect of Northeast Kiwai], Island [dialect of Southern Kiwai], Karewo [Kerewo], Morigi, Pirupiru [dialect of Bamu], Sisiame [dialect

of Bamu], Tureture [dialect of Southern Kiwai?], Urama [dialect of Northeast Kiwai], Wabuda [Waboda], Ikobi, Kairi [Rumu], Mena, Omati [retired as a language name; now considered two languages—Barikewa and Mouwase], Ipiko, Minanibai, Tao [Mubami], Aheave [Keoru-Ahia], Kaipi [dialect of Toaripi], Keuru [Keoru-Ahia], Opao, Orokolo, Sepoe [dialect of Toaripi], Toaripi, Uaripi [Tairuma], Porome [Kibiri], Purari, Raepa [Kaki Ae], Bogaya, Duna, Kewa [West Kewa], Pa [Pare], Saniyo [Saniyo-Hiyewe], Sau [dialect of Enga], Waia [Tabo], Wiru.

Smythe, W. E., and Z'graggen, J. "Comparative wordlists of the Admiralty Island languages": includes, pp. 124-216: Awa, Ninigo [Seimat], Kaniet, Sori [Sori-Harengan], Lup [Hermit], Njada [Nyindrou], Ponam, Andra [Andra-Hus], Hus [Andra-Hus], Jiriw [Nali], Pitilu [Leipon], Bujan [Kele], Mokaren [Mokareng]. Bipi, Lebei [Khehek], Tulu [Tulu-Bohuai], Pak [Pak-Tong], Mbunai [Titan], Baluan [Baluan-Pam], Musau [Mussau-Emira].

"The wordlists [in *The linguistic situation in the Gulf District and adjacent areas, Papua New Guinea*, 1973. see above] are printed in numbered sequence, but separate for each language. Such an arrangement is to the advantage of a researcher or student in a particular language. The linguistic researcher, however, interested in comparative studies will find it consuming and bothersome to arrange the words in comparable tables. For this reason, the present compiler decided to re-arrange the data in comparable columns for each lexical item on one separate page. This should lessen the burden of arranging the items independently by individual researchers" (Introduction).

**1976:** [IUW] *Surveys in five P.N.G. languages*. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1976. 122 p.: maps; 23 cm. Library binding incorporating pale green front wrapper, lettered in black. Workpapers in Papua New Guinea languages v. 16. Includes bibliographical references.

Contents:

1) Fleischmann, L. and Turpeinen, S. A dialect survey of Eastern Papua-Fly languages. Appendix A—Bine word lists: English-Kunini, Sebe, Irupi, Masingle, Täti, Drageli, Sogale, Giringarede, Boze, pp. 22-34; Appendix B—Gizra [Gizrra] word lists: English-Waidoro, Kupere, Togo, pp. 35-37; Appendix C—Gidra [Wipi] word lists: English-Ume, Peawa, Abam, Wipm, Guiam, Yuta, Kapal, Gamaewe, Kuru, Iamega, Zim, Wonie, Podari, Dorogori, pp. 38-49.

2) Wilson, P. Ambulas dialect survey. "Lexical items," English-Maprik, Wosera, Wingei, pp. 56-57; Appendix B—"Comparative Word List (compiled from items found in Swadesh list.): English-Maprik, Wingei, Wosera, Kwasengen, pp. 67-70.

3) Freudenberg, A. The dialects of Boiken. No vocabularies.

4) Tonson, J. The languages in the Schraeder ranges. English-Waibuk [Haruai]-Aramo [Pinai-Hagahai], pp. 99-104.

5) McElhanon, K. and Sogum, S. English-Wasembo vocabulary. English-Wasembo, pp. 114-119.

**1997:** [IUW] *Materials on languages in danger of disappearing in the Asia-Pacific region: Kaki Ae, Musom, and Aribwatsa*, edited by S.A. Wurm. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University, 1997. vi, 183 p. 25 cm. Library binding, incorporating original light yellow-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pacific linguistics. Series D 89. Includes

bibliographical references. "Kaki [Kaki Ae]-English Dictionary," pp.40-46, "English-Kaki [Kaki Ae] Finder List," pp. 46-50. "The 450 entries in this dictionary come from the texts in §7, the SIL standard word list (including the Swadesh 100 word list), and miscellaneous words elicited during text analysis and general conversations." Thematically-arranged English-Musom wordlist, pp. 109-142. Thematically-arranged English-Aribwatsa wordlist, pp. 164-182. "Informant. Butôawê, female, aged 80+ years. Interviewed in Hengali Village, Lae, August 1985 by S. Holzknecht."

**1998:** [LILLYbm] "Muyuw: its relationships with its neighbors and the bilingualism of its speakers," by David Lithgow, in: *Papers in Austronesian Linguistics* No. 5, (1998), ed. by Darrell Tryon, pp. 1-34. Original green wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. . First edition. Series: Pacific Linguistics, Series A-92. Includes as Appendix A "Sample word lists used for vocabulary cognate counts", pp. 15-16, with 67 words in English followed by their equivalents in Muyuw and ten other dialects/languages as follows: Muyuw, Kwewata [language or dialect spoken on Kwewata Island], Iwa [dialect of Muyuw], Kitava [dialect of Kilivila], Kiriwina [Kilivila], Budibud, Misima [Misima-Paneati], Tubetube [Bwanabwana], Duau, Dobu and Gumawana.

"This article reports on a survey conducted in the period from January to March 1994 to determine the synchronic relationships among a number of languages of the Papuan Tip Cluster. Central to the study are Muyuw of Woodlark Island and several communalects closely related to it" (Introduction).

[**TRINIDADIAN CREOLE ENGLISH**] Trinidadian English Creole is a creole language commonly spoken throughout Trinidad. It is distinct from Tobagonian Creole – particularly at the basilectal level– and from other Lesser Antillean English creoles. English is the country's official language (the national standard variety is Trinidadian English), but the main spoken languages are Trinidadian English Creole and Tobagonian English Creole. Both creoles contain elements from a variety of African languages. Trinidadian English Creole is also influenced by French and French Creole (Patois) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: trf.

**post-1979:** [LILLYby] *Cote ce Cote la. Trinidad & Tobago Dictionary*, compiled by John Mendes. Trinidad: B. L. C. P. Ltd, n.d. [post-1979]. Original unlettered red paper over boards; dust jacket black, yellow, red, and pink, lettered in white and black. Pp. [4] 1-200 [6]. Edition not indicated. Includes Trinidad/Tobago - English, pp. 1-200. This seems to be the first dictionary of Trinidad/Tobago Creole.

"Trinidad's language, while Britannic in essence, is thoroughly marinated with the elusive Spanish gold, French assaults, and a History rich from the cross-mingling of the sweat of slaves, with the vicissitudes of aristocracy. Entire villages still use the Patois, (broken French) and some Spanish-speaking territories not only still exist, but strongly flourish.... A sizeable portion of its inhabitants are of East Indian heritage. Arabic, Chinese and other exotic tongues... are also well represented.... Much of this copious pot-pouri is derived from an interchange with Tobago, the sister isle" (Foreword).

[**TRIO**] The Tiriyó language (also known as Trio, autonym tarëno), is spoken by approximately 2,000 people living in several villages on both sides of the Brazil-

Suriname border in the northern Amazon basin. It is a relatively healthy language, learned by all children as their mother tongue and actively used in all areas of life by its speakers. Most of the Tirió (there are no precise numbers, but impressionistic observation would suggest more than half are monolingual speakers. Of course, the long-term survival of their language, as is the case for almost all native South American languages, remains an open question (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tri. Alternate Names: Tirió.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**TRIQUE LANGUAGES**] The Triqui /'tri:ki:/, or Trique, languages are Oto-Manguan languages of Mexico spoken by the Trique people of the state of Oaxaca and the state of Baja California (due to recent population movements). They belong to the Mixtecan branch together with the Mixtec languages and Cuicatec. Ethnologue lists three major varieties:

Triqui de Copala spoken by 15,000 people (1990 census) in San Juan Copala, Oaxaca (and recently due to migrations in the San Quintín valley, Baja California).

Triqui de San Andrés Chicahuaxtla spoken by 6,000 people in San Andrés Chicahuaxtla, Oaxaca.

Triqui de San Martín Itunyoso spoken by 2,000 people (1983 survey) in San Martín Itunyoso, Oaxaca (Wiki).

An on-line dictionary of Copala Triqui may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

[**TRIQUI, CHICAHUAXTLA**] Triqui de San Andrés Chicahuaxtla [is] spoken by 6,000 people in San Andrés Chicahuaxtla, Oaxaca, [Mexico] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: trs. Alternate Names: Chicahuaxtla Trique, Triqui Alto, Triqui de San Andrés Chicahuaxtla.

**1978:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Triqui de Chicahuaxtla, Triqui-Castellano, Castellano-Triqui*, compiled by Claude Good. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1978. Original white and ochre wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-10 11-104 [20]. First edition. Serie de vocabularios indigenas Mariano Silva y Aceves, no. 20. This copy with ink stamp: "Withdrawn Dumbarton Oaks." Includes Trique-Spanish, pp. 11-50, and Spanish-Trique, pp. 55-104.

"The people who speak Trique live in the state of Oaxaca, in the region bordering on the state of Guerrero.... There are three dialects of the Trique language: those of Copala, Itunyoso and Chicahuaxtla, with a total of 15,000 speakers. This dictionary presents the dialect of Chicahuaxtla, which contains approximately 5,500 speakers" (Prologue, tr: BM).

[**TRUMAI**] Trumai is a language spoken by the indigenous community of the same name located in the Xingu reserve along the Upper Xingu River in central Brazil. Murphy and Quain reported that there were only 25 people remaining in the Trumai community. Fortunately, this has since increased to 94 as of 1997, of which 51 people spoke the Trumai language. In the *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics*, Grimes observes that there are 78 speakers as of 2003. Due to the popularity of speaking Portuguese among the local population, Trumai is considered an extremely endangered

language because the children are not learning to speak it as a first language. In the preface to her thesis "A Reference Grammar of Trumai", Guirardello states that Monod-Becquelin was the first person to conduct descriptive studies on the Trumai language [see below] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tpy.

**1894:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** [IUW] *La pratique linguistique des Indiens Trumai: Haut-Xingu, Mato Grosso, Brésil*, by Aurore Monod-Becquelin. Paris: SELAF, 1975- v.: ill.; 25 cm. Vol. 1: original yellows wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black; Vol. 2: library binding, incorporating original yellow front wrapper, lettered in black. Langues et civilisations à tradition orale 9, etc. Vol. 2 has on cover: Les aventures de soleil et lune, et d'autres mythes trumai. Summary in French, English, German, Portuguese, Russian, and Spanish. Includes bibliographies and indexes. Vol. 2: Trumai-Portuguese-Latin lists of mammals, birds, fish, lizards, toads, frogs, snakes, and plants, pp. 19-37.

"There being no previous linguistic publications concerning the Trumai, it seemed advisable to include a sketch of the information available concerning the related languages as well as Trumai. This work is therefore composed of two parts: one dealing with the prevalent multilingualism and the other concerning the Trumai language in particular" (English resume).

[TSETSAUT] The Tsetsaut language is an extinct Athabaskan language formerly spoken by the now-extinct Tsetsaut in the Behm and Portland Canal area of Southeast Alaska and northwestern British Columbia. Virtually everything known of the language comes from the limited material recorded by Franz Boas in 1894 from two Tsetsaut slaves of the Nisga'a, which is enough to establish that Tsetsaut formed its own branch of Athabaskan. It is not known precisely when the language became extinct. One speaker was still alive in 1927. The Nisga'a name for the Tsetsaut people is "Jits'aawit". The Tsetsaut referred to themselves as the Wetal. The English name Tsetsaut is an anglicization of [ts'əts'əut], "those of the interior", used by the Gitksan and Nisga'a to refer to the Athabaskan-speaking people to the north and east of them, including not only the Tsetsaut but some Tahltan and Sekani (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this extinct language.

**1924:** [LILLYbm] "Ts'ets'əut, an Athapaskan language from Portland Canal, British Columbia," by Franz Boas & Pliny E. Goddard, in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, New York, Vol. 3, No. 1 (July 1924), pp. [1]-35. Includes English-Tsetsaut vocabulary arranged by grammatical categories, pp. 4-33, with annotations comparing the language to other Athapaskan languages. First published vocabulary of Tsetsaut.

"The material contained in the following pages was collected in 1894.... Unfortunately my principal informant, Levi, was exceedingly difficult to manage, and I did not succeed in making him understand that I desired to have connected sentences.... Furthermore the work was conducted through a Nass River interpreter, to whom Levi translated his words into Nass, and who in turn translated these words to me into Chinook Jargon" (p. [1]).

Also included in this issue: "Vocabulary of the Athapascan Tribe of Nicola Valley, British Columbia," by Franz Boas, pp. 36-38. Includes 30 words, Nicola Valley [Nicola]-English, reprinted from the author's report on the Northwestern Tribes of Canada, Ipswich Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, 1895, pp. 551 et seq.

Also included in this issue: "Vocabulary of an Athapascan Dialect of the State of Washington," by Franz Boas & Pliny E. Goddard, pp. 39-45. Includes 322-word English-Kwalhiokwa [Kwalhioqua-Clatskanie] vocabulary, pp. 41-45.

"The Chinook called the Athapascan tribe on the Willapa River Tkulxiyogwa'ike which corresponds to the form Kwalhioqua given by Hale and Anderson" (p. 41).

[**TSHANGLA**] Tshangla (/tsʰaŋla/), also called Sharchop, is a Sino-Tibetan language of the Bodish branch closely related to the Tibetic languages and much of its vocabulary derives from Classical Tibetan. Tshangla is primarily spoken in Eastern Bhutan and acts as a lingua franca in the country particularly among Sharchop/Tshangla communities, it is also spoken in Arunachal Pradesh, India and Tibet. Tshangla is the principal pre-Tibetan (pre-Dzongkha) language of Bhutan. Tshangla dialects represent a continuum centered around the town of Trashigang, whose dialect is considered by Tshangla speakers to be the prestige dialect. Differences between dialects do not prevent mutual intelligibility, and many loanwords have come through Classical Tibetan (Chöke). In Arunachal Pradesh, Tshangla is spoken in the Dirang area of West Kameng. The dialect there, called "Central Monpa", is spoken by some 6,000 people [see **1968** below]. More speakers of Tshangla dialects live in Kathmandu, Darjeeling and Assam. In Bhutan, Tshangla is virtually identical to Cāngluò (Chinese: 仓洛) of southeastern Tibet, also called "Mòtuō (Bomê) Monpa". The Bomê County region of Tibet, formerly known as Padma-bkod or Pemako, contains remnants of these Tshangla communities separated by hundreds of miles (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tsj. Alternate Names: Menba, Monpa, Sangla, Sarchapkhka, Shachobiikha, Shachopkha, Sharchagpakha, Sharchhokpa, Tsangla, Tshalingpa.

**1968:** [IUW] *An introduction to Central Monpa* [by] K. Das Gupta. Shillong, North-East Frontier Agency, 1968 [i.e. 1971] vi, 167 p. 22 cm. Original pale yellow paper over boards, lettered in black; library copy has black unprinted cloth spine, possibly original. Part II: Vocabulary [thematically-arranged], English-Central Monpa [Tshangla], in both Roman and Monpa script, pp. [65]-133; Part III: Sentences (thematically-arranged), Central Monpa [Tshangla]-English, pp. 138-166. Comparative word lists of [the villages of] Dirang, Senge and Jang (23 words), p. 167. "DIPR. 11/800."

"The material of this book was collected in the Dirang and Sangti vilages. I am indebted to the people of these villages for assisting me in the collection of materials" (Acknowledgement).

"Monpa, also spelt Monba, is the westernmost of the Bodic languages of N. E. F. A. and is the speech of about twenty-one thousand souls. It occupies the western half of the Kament district, between the allied speeches of Bhutan in the west and Miji and Sherdukpen in the east and the Himalayas in the north and the Inner Line of the south.... Central Monpa, spoken by about six thousand souls, forms the subject of this book. The area of this dialect is surrounded by Miji and Dafla in the east, Bhutanese in the west,

Northern Monpa [Tawang Monpa] in the north, Sherdukpen and Southern Monpa [Kalaktang Monpa] in the south" (Introduction).

[**TSIMANÉ**] Chimané (Tsimané) is a South American language. Some dialects are known as Mosetén (Mosetén of Santa Ana, Mosetén of Covendo). Chimane is a language of the western Bolivian lowlands spoken by the Tsimane peoples along the Beni River and the region around San Borja in the Department of Beni (Bolivia). Sakel (2004) [3] classifies them as two languages for a number of reasons, yet some of the variants of the language are mutually intelligible and they reportedly have no trouble communicating (Ethnologue 16) and were evidently a single language separated recently through cultural contact (Campbell 2000) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cas. Alternate Names: Chimané, Mosetén, Moseteno.

**1917:** [LILLYbm] *Moseteno Vocabulary and Treatises*, by Benigno Bibolotti. Evanston and Chicago: Northwestern University, 1917. Original brown half-cloth and tan cloth over boards, lettered in gold ("Northwestern University Library" at base of spine). 142 pp. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. "From an Unpublished Manuscript in possession of Northwestern University Library." Includes several thematically-arranged Moseteno-English vocabularies, as well as reproducing, pp. 3-102, the extensive Spanish-Moseteno vocabulary of Bibolotti.

"Dr. Schuler had supplied an English translation of the whole vocabulary, but it did not seem to me that such a translation added anything of value [sic]. I have, therefore, omitted it... Dr. Schuler had undertaken to correct many of Bibolotti's errors and supply omissions...[C]hanges were made to the printed proof needed to make the reproduction of the manuscript correspond to the original" (Walter Lichtenstein). The vocabulary is of "a relatively little studied Bolivian aboriginal idiom spoken by Indians who have almost vanished [1917]"(Rudolf Schuler). The manuscript is dated Covendo, May 20, 1868.

[**TSIMSHIAN**] The Tsimshianic languages are a family of languages spoken in northwestern British Columbia and in Southeast Alaska on Annette Island and Ketchikan. About 2,170 people of the ethnic Tsimshian /'simʃiən/ population in Canada still speak a Tsimshian language; about 50 of the 1,300 Tsimshian people living in Alaska still speak Coast Tsimshian. Tsimshianic languages are considered by most linguists to be an isolate group of languages, with four main languages or lects: Coast Tsimshian, Southern Tsimshian, Nisga'a, and Gitksan. Nisga'a and Gitksan are very closely related and are usually considered dialects of the same language by linguists. However, speakers from both groups consider themselves ethnically separate from each other and from the Tsimshian and thus consider Nisga'a and Gitksan to be separate languages. Coast and Southern Tsimshian are also often regarded as dialects of the same language. As of 2013, Tsimshian courses are available at the University of Alaska Southeast (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists 3 languages under the Tsimshian family: 1) Tsimshian: tsi. Alternate names: Chimmezyan, Maritime Tsimshianic, Sm'algyax, Tsimpshean, Zimshian; 2) Gitksan [git]; and 3) Nisga'a [ncg]. Ethnologue considers Southern Tsimshian (Old Klemtu, Sguuxs, Skiixs), and Coast Tsimshian (Sm'algyax), as dialects of Tsimshian (tsi).

**1862:** see under **CHINOOK WAWA**.

**1978:** [LILLYbm] *A practical dictionary of the Coast Tsimshian language*, by John Asher Dunn. Ottawa: National Museums of Canada, 1978. Original white wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. Pp. [I] i-x xi, 1-155 156. First edition. Series: National Museum of Man Mercury Series. Canadian Ethnology Service Paper No. 42. Includes Tsimshian-English, pp. 1-118, with English index, pp. 119-144. Second copy: IUW.

"This dictionary represents a contemporary complement to the Tsimshian work of Franz Boas (1912) and Amelia Susman (1940) since it was compiled in the period from 1968 to 1977. Likewise it represents a geographic complement to the Tsimshian materials because it contains data from the Katkatla and Hartley Bay. The earlier research had been conducted in Metlakatla and Port Simpson" (Abstract).

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *Sm'algyax: A Reference Dictionary and Grammar for the Coast Tsimshian Language*, compiled and edited by John Asher Dunn. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1995. Original stiff black and white wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 145, 79. New combined edition of two volumes first published in 1978 and 1979. Includes Coast Tsimshian [a dialect of Tsimshian]-English and an English index.

[**TSONGA**] Tsonga (Xitsonga) is a southern African Bantu language spoken by the Tsonga people. It was officially created in 1875 at the Valdezia Mission Station and Elim/Waterval/ Shirley Mission Stations by two Swiss missionaries, Reverend Paul Berthoud and Reverend Ernest Creux. Prior to the arrival of the Missionaries at Valdezia, the Tsonga people in that region that includes, Bungeni, Chavani, Mbhokota, Shirley, Riverplaats, Elim, Waterval, Nwaxinyamani and adjacent areas did not speak one language, but rather, they spoke a diverse of east coast dialects all related to modern Tsonga language. The Swiss Missionaries combined all these east coast dialects, such as Xigwamba, XiNkuna, Xihlengwe, XiTembe, XiValoyi, XiNyembani, Xitswa, XiRonga, and XiChopi to form a new unified superlanguage which they called 'Thonga', but they later modified it and renamed Xitsonga or simply Tsonga. The Swiss Missionaries refused to recognise Tswa and Ronga as independent languages from Xitsonga because, according to them, Tswa and Ronga are 99% related to Xitsonga. At Valdezia Mission Station and the Elim Mission Station, Tswa and Ronga were swallowed, incorporated and disappeared into Xitsonga. But in Mozambique, Tswa, Ronga and Xitsonga continue to exist as independent languages. The only differences between Tswa, Ronga and Xitsonga in Mozambique is that Ronga and Tswa are highly influenced by the Portuguese language as Maputo and Matola are the homelands of the Ronga and Tswa people. While the homelands of Xitsonga speakers in Mozambique starts 75 km north of Maputo, Xitsonga, Tswa and Ronga are 99% similar to one another, and it is difficult for a non-Xitsonga speaker to see a difference between the three dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tso. Alternate Names: Shangaan, Shangana, Shitsonga, Thonga, Tonga, Xitsonga.

**1909:** [LILLY] *Pocket dictionary: Thonga (Shangaan)-English, English-Thonga (Shangaan)*. Ch.W. Chatelain. Lausanne, G. Bridel, 1909. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in white. Libraries Worldwide: 11 Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 1662. Tsonga-English, English-Tsonga. Withdrawn from the War Office, London.

Second edition? **1923:** [LILLYbm] *Pocket dictionary: Thonga (Shangaan)-English, English-Thonga (Shangaan)*, compiled by Rev. Ch. W. Chatelain,

of the Swiss Mission. Lausanne: Imprimeries Reunies, 1923. 190 p. Cf. Hendrix 1662 (this edition not listed; there was a fifth edition in 1960, Hendrix 1663).

**1931:** [LILLYbm] *An English-vernacular dictionary of the Bantu-Botatwe dialects of Northern Rhodesia*, by J. Torrend. Natal, South Africa: London: P.O. Mission Siding, Northern Rhodesia: Chikuni Bookstall: Mariannhill; Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1931. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI-VIII, [4] I 2-649 650-654. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1667. Republished by Gregg in 1967 under an altered title. Includes English-Tsonga, pp. [1]-649. The first English dictionary of the language was published by Chatelain in 1909 (see above).

"The speech described in this work is thought to be the most archaic of the Bantu languages.... It comprises a number of homogeneous dialects easily recognized at the first hearing by the fact that all of them, and they alone in the world, use the typical expression *bantu botatwe* for 'three people.' For this reason it may be called the *Bantu Botatwe Language*" (Foreword).

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Tsonga. Terminologie en Spalreëls No. 2. Terminology and Orthography No. 2* [= Second Edition], by the Tsonga Language Committee, Department of Bantu Education. Pretoria: The Government Printer, 1962. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I 2-153 154 [2]. Second edition. No indication of date of first edition. Includes English-Afrikaans-Tsonga vocabulary, pp. 22-153.

"The terms included in the lists are intended in the first place for use in the primary classes and the majority have been taken from the syllabuses concerned. Further, the list is supplemented with terms taken from the school handbooks and also terms which teachers would normally be expected to know and to use, though not necessarily to teach to their pupils.... [This is an extensive vocabulary which excludes] words in common usage which can be found in the dictionaries.... Some words...have...been included because a comprehensive dictionary for the language does not, as yet, exist" (Foreword).

**1998:** see under **BOKO**.

[**TSOTSITAAL LANGUAGES**] Tsotsitaals are a variety of mixed languages mainly spoken in the townships of Gauteng province, such as Soweto, but also in other agglomerations all over South Africa. Tsotsi is a Sesotho slang word for a "thug" or "robber" (possibly from the verb "ho tsotsa" "to sharpen" — whose meaning has been modified in modern times to include "to con"; or from the tsetse fly, as the language was first known as Flytaal, although "flaai" also means cool or street smart) and taal is the Afrikaans word for "language". A tsotsitaal is built over the grammar of one or several languages, in which terms from other languages or specific terms created by the community of speakers are added. It is a permanent work of language-mix, language-switch, and terms-coining. From the original Tsotsitaal, the noun tsotsitaal came to refer to any gang or street language in South Africa. However, the specific variety behind the term would depend on the languages actually present in the specific urban environment where one tsotsitaal appears. The most important tsotsitaal nowadays in South Africa is the one from the township of Soweto, the largest township and the place which shows the most diverse linguistic setting in the country (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists Tsotsitaal as an alternate name for Flaaitaal (an early manifestation) and present-day Camtho: cmt. Alternate Names: Iscamtho, Isicamtho, Tsotsitaal.

**2003:** see under **CAMTHO**.

[**TSOU**] Tsou is a divergent Austronesian language spoken by the Tsou people of Taiwan. Tsou is a threatened language; however, this status is uncertain. The speakers are located in the west central mountains southeast of Chiayi, Alishan area in Taiwan. The language is not written, so it can only be passed by folk songs and folk tales (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tsu. Alternate Names: Cou, Namakaban, Niitaka, Tibola, Tibolah, Tibolak, Tibolal, Tso, Tsoo, Tsu-U, Tsu-Wo, Tsuou, Tzo.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**TSWA**] Tswa (Xitswa) is a South-Eastern Bantu language in Southern Mozambique. Its closest relatives are Ronga and Tsonga, the three forming the Tswa–Ronga family of languages. Tswa is mainly spoken in the rural areas west of Inhambane. Its largest dialect, Hlengwe, extends westwards to Southern Zimbabwe; Maho (2009) considers this to be a distinct language. The other principal dialects are Dzibi (Dzivi) and Dzonga. According to some estimates, there are just over one million BaTswa, but not all can speak the Tswa language. Many Mozambicans, including census officials, often consider it a dialect of Tsonga (Shangaan) (Wiki),

Ethnologue: tsc. Alternate Names: Kitshwa, Sheetshwa, Shitshwa, Tshwa, Xitshwa, Xitswa.

**1928:** [LILLY] *An English-Tswa dictionary*, by J.A. Persson. Cleveland, Transvaal: Inhambane Mission Press, 1928. 250 p.; 19 cm. Original gray cloth, lettered in black. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1671. Includes English-Tswa, pp. [9]-249. Presentation copy from the author to Professor Gerhardt Lindblom, author of *The Akamba in British East Africa* and other ethnological monographs.

[**TSWANA**] The Tswana language, Setswana or Sichuan, is a language spoken in southern Africa by about five million people. It is a Bantu language belonging to the Niger–Congo language family within the Sotho languages branch of Zone S (S.30), and is closely related to the Northern- and Southern Sotho languages, as well as the Kgalagadi language and the Lozi language. Tswana is an official language and lingua franca of Botswana. The majority of Tswana speakers are found in the north of South Africa, where four million people speak the language, and where an urbanised variety known as Pretoria Sotho is the principal language of that city. Although Tswana language is significantly spoken in South Africa and Botswana, a small number of speakers are also found in Zimbabwe and Namibia, where respectively an unknown number of people and about 10,000 people speak the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tsn. Alternate Names: Beetjuans, Chuana, Coana, Cuana, Sechuana, Setswana.

**1837:** [LILLY] *A grammar of the Bechuana language*, by James Archbell. Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope: Meurant and Godlonton, 1837 [1838]. xxii, 82 p., [1] folded leaf; 23 cm. Original gray cloth, lettered in black on spine. Includes half title: A sechuana grammar. Errata leaf at end of volume. Colophon at end of p.82: Graham's

Town: Printed by Aldum and Harvey, Bathurst-Street. 1838. Folded leaf entitled "Specimens of Languages of South Africa resembling the Kafir and Sechuana." Includes English-Kafir-Sechuana-Delagoa Bay-Makoha-Monjou-Sowanli or Sowaiel. English-Sechuana vocabulary throughout as examples. First grammar of the Tswana language.

"The principal dialects of Sichuana [sic] at present known to us, are the Sirolong... Sitlapi... Sisutu... Sitlokua... Sioanketsi. The two latter dialects are of minor importance, and the leading peculiarities of the others have been noticed in the Grammer [sic]. In a Dictionary, the compilation of which is now in progress, the difference of the dialects will be particularly noticed" (pp. 81-82). The dictionary referred to appears never to have been published. The first known dictionary of the language appeared in 1876 (see below).

**1846:** see **13**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1876:** [LILLY] *Lokwalo loa mahuku. A secwana le seeñeles. Kabo ea nteha. Mahuku a secwana a hetolecwe mo puoñ ea seeñeles*, by John [Tom] Brown [d.1925]. London: printed for the London Missionary Society by Yates and Alexander Chancery Buildings, 1876. Original black cloth, decorated in blind and lettered in gold on spine. Pp. *i-iii* iv, <sup>2</sup>*i-iii* iv-viii, 1 2-279 280-284. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 410 (listing only the 1895 edition). Hendrix 1673 (erroneously described as Tswana to English only). No other copy located in America as of 2014. Includes Tswana-English, pp. [1]-130, and English-Tswana, pp. [135]-279, with a table of "Secwana Relationships", pp. [280-283]. This is the first dictionary of Tswana in any language. *Second copy:* in later brown polished calf and brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold.

"This little work was compiled with a view to my own use alone. Being unable to learn words from merely hearing them spoken, and in the absence of a Secwana dictionary, it was necessary for me to begin making a vocabulary upon my introduction to the language. The idea of publishing never occurred to me till some of my brethren who joined the mission after I did, and to whom the vocabularies in their manuscript form had been useful, requested me to print them.... This is but a humble commencement of a work rendered increasingly important by the opening up of Becwana Land to European enterprise, and that commingling of the white and black races which will, in all probability, take place in the near future. My hope is that this work will be useful both in enabling Europeans to obtain a better knowledge of their coloured neighbours, and in helping the Becwana to profit by the superior knowledge of the white man" (Preface).

"The Secwana language is that used by the Becwana people. The Secwana nation is divided into several tribes, whose language is the same, with the exception of slight tribal variations. The dialect used in the vocabulary is for the most part that of the Setihapiñ tribe in South Becwana Land" (p. [<sup>2</sup>iii]).

**1895:** *Second edition: dictionary: Secwana-English and English-Secwana*, by John Brown. Frome [Eng.]: printed for the London Missionary Society by Butler & Tanner, 1895. 466 p. Original black cloth lettered in gold. Includes Tswana-English, pp. [21]-245 and English-Tswana, pp. 249-466, with a separate title page in Tswana for the second portion.

"After a lapse of nearly twenty years, a new edition of the Secwana vocabulary ought to be larger and more correct than the first edition. It will, I think, be found that this is the case, though there will still be defects.... As the book is bulky, and the demand for it will be limited, I fear the price will be comparatively high. No more than bare cost,

however, will be charged. The Missionary Society will be satisfied if the outlay is refunded by sales some day. The compiler has done the work as part of his duties" (from the Preface, signed John Brown, and dated Taungs, March, 1895). The Lilly copy bears scattered contemporary annotations in ink, including the names of the months on the rear leaf.\

Second edition, revised, enlarged and rearranged [1923]: [LILLYbm] *Secwana dictionary: Secwana-English and English-Secwana (Revised, enlarged and re-arranged)*, by J[ohn] Tom Brown [d. 1925]. Lobatsi: South Africa District Committee of the London Missionary Society, n.d.. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. *i-ii iii-v vi, 7-593 594-596*. Second edition, revised, enlarged and re-arranged. Zaunmüller, col. 410 (listing only the 1895 second edition). Hendrix 1675 (listing date as 1954, although the Preface indicates that twenty-five years have past since 1895). Includes Secwana-English, pp. 7-337, and English-Secwana, pp. 338-593. Second copy: [LILLY], in original dark blue cloth, from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his ink ownership stamp and notes on title page, including 1923 date.

"A quarter of a century has passed since the Second Edition of a Secwana Dictionary was published [1895]... The present compiler has completed their work by further additions, but the responsibility for the changes in the arrangement of the book is entirely his own" (Preface).

**1901:** [LILLY] *Secwana and English phrases, with short introduction to grammar and a vocabulary*, by A[lfred] J[ohn] Wookey (1847-1917). Cape Town: Townshend & Son, 1901. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. First edition. This copy withdrawn from the War Office, London, in 1925, with withdrawal stamps. Only this copy located in America as of 2014. There was a second edition in 1902, and a third in 1904. It has been reprinted from the third edition several times over the years.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Tswana. Terminologie en Spelreëls No.2. Terminology and Orthography No. 2* [= Second Edition], by the Sotho Language Committee, Department of Bantu Education. Pretoria: The Government Printer, 1962. Original ochre wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *1 2-162 [2]*. Second edition. No copy of first edition located. Includes English-Afrikaans-Tswana vocabulary, pp. 34-162, triple-columned. "The terms included in the lists are intended in the first place for use in the primary classes and the majority have been taken from the syllabuses concerned. Further, the list is supplemented with terms taken from the school handbooks and also terms which teachers would normally be expected to know and to use, though not necessarily to teach to their pupils.... [This is an extensive vocabulary which excludes] words in common usage which can be found in the dictionaries.... Some words...have...been included because a comprehensive dictionary for the language does not, as yet exist" (Foreword).

**1987:** [IUW] *'n Woordeboek van tematologiesverwante woorde: Afrikaans/Setswana/English = A dictionary of thematically related words: English/Setswana/Afrikaans*, by W.J. Wright. Johannesburg: Educum Publishers, 1987, c1986. 406 p.; 21 cm. First edition.

**1990:** [IUW] *Dikišinare ya Setswana, English, Afrikaans: dictionary, Woordeboek*, by J.W. Snyman, editor; J.S. Shole, J.C. Le Roux, subeditors. Pretoria: Via Afrika Ltd., 1990. 527 p.; 25 cm. First edition.

**1991:** [IUW] *The concise trilingual pocket dictionary: English, Tswana, Afrikaans = Die kort dreitalige sakwoordeboek: Afrikaans, Tswana, Englih*, by J.C. Le Roux. Johannesburg: Ad Donker Publisher, 1991. 118, 117 p.; 18 cm.

**1994:** [IUW] *Kompakte Setswana woordeboek: Afrikaans Setswana, Setswana Afrikaans*, compiled by G.R. Dent. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter, 1994. 207 p.; 15 cm. First edition.

[**TUAMOTUAN**] Tuamotuan, Pa‘umotu or Paumotu (Paumotu: Re‘o Pa‘umotu or Reko Pa‘umotu) is a Polynesian language spoken by 4,000 people in the Tuamotu archipelago, with an additional 2,000 speakers in Tahiti. (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pmt. Alternate Names: Paumotu, Pa‘umotu.

**1846:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1895:** [LILLY] *A Paumotuan dictionary with Polynesian comparatives*, by Edward Tregear [1846-1931]. Wellington, N.Z.: Whitcombe & Tombs Ltd.: R. Coupland Harding, 1895. 56, 73-88, 157-160 p.; 25 cm. Original brown cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind; spine unprinted, title and author on front cover. First edition? Reprinted from the *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, Volume 2 *et seq.*, (see running title). First substantial vocabulary of the language. The Lilly’s copy carries a presentation inscription from the author to Sir James Hector (16 March 1834 – 6 November 1907) “a Scottish geologist, naturalist, and surgeon who accompanied the Palliser Expedition as a surgeon and geologist. He went on to have a lengthy career as a government employed man of science in New Zealand, and during this period he dominated the Colony’s scientific institutions in a way that no single man has since” (Wiki). From 1885 on he was also Chancellor of the University of New Zealand.

**1964:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of some Tuamotuan Dialects of the Polynesian Language*, by J. Frank Stimson & Donald Stanley Marshall. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1964. Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-7 8-623 624. First edition. This is the first true dictionary of the language.

"The untimely death of my friend and colleague Frank Stimson occurred shortly before the final draft of this Dictionary was completed... There may be some who question the value of this unique and tremendous effort. Of what use are the often debatable facts relating to the dying language of a subjected people? If one is a humanist, it may be sufficient to say that here were a people who loved life and Freudian enough to seek for unknown lands through uncharted seas in crowded ships. They developed a richly satisfying way of life such as the world may never see again. Surely it is little enough for us, the descendants of the destroyers of their civilization, to record a part of their heritage for posterity!... This truly ethno-linguistic dictionary contains a great store of data which will aid in elucidating the original Polynesian way of life... In all the Polynesian area, the Tuamotus stand in greatest need of ethno-linguistic study" (Preface).

"The only extensive list of Tuamotuan words published prior to the present compilation appeared in the *Journal of the Polynesian Society*, Volume 2 *et seq.*, with an introduction by Edward Tregear, but without any acknowledgment of source or authorship [cf. above].. Unfortunately, I find this vocabulary unreliable - particularly in

respect of definitions; and errors of orthography are numerous. Nevertheless, the list has usefulness in comparative studies for those who have a working knowledge of some other Polynesian dialect, provided they are alert to the danger of unduly relying upon it... In preparation for work in the field I began studying Tuamotuan in 1929... Perhaps this dictionary, in its dry and pedagogic way, may preserve a little of the life and outlook, if not of the proud songs and home-told tales, of these immemorial wanderers - bold seakings seeking the rising sun - over the wakeless Pacific toward unguessed horizons. I hope so" (Introduction, Frank Stimson).

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *Material Culture in the Tuamotu Archipelago*, by Kenneth P. Emory. Honolulu: Department of Anthropology, Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1975. Original tan cloth over boards, lettered and illustrated in brown. Pp. *i-v* vi-xvi, *l* 2-253 254. First edition. Series: Pacific anthropological records, no. 22. Includes a Tuamotu-English-Latin glossary of plant and animal names.

"The aim of this work is to describe native Tuamotuan material culture insofar as it can be known from the limited resources available" (Preface).

[**TUCANO**] Tucano, also Tukano or Tucana, endonym Dahseyé (Dasea), is a Tucanoan language spoken in Amazonas, Brazil and Colombia. Many speakers of the endangered Tariana language are switching to Tucano (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tuo. Alternate Names: Daxsea, Takuna, Tukána, Tukano.

**1925:** see under **NADĚB**.

**1939?:** [LILLYbm] *Pequena gramatica e dicionario da lingua tucana. Missao salesiana do Rio Negro-Amazonas*, by Antonio Giacone. Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil: Papelaria Velho Lino de Lino Aguiar, [1939?]. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black (rear wrapper badly chipped). Pp. *l-7* 8-61 62. First edition? Not in Zaunmüller. This copy is undated, but appears to be from the 1930's by binding and age of paper. Includes Portuguese-Tucano "practical dictionary", pp. [37]-61.

**1972:** [IUW] *Diccionario tucano-castellano*; [grupo linguistico de la amazonia colombo-brasileña, por] Carlos I. Gallo M. Mitú, Prefectura Apostólica [1972]. 100 p. map. 17cm. Cover title. Tucano-Spanish dictionary.

[**TULU**] Tulu (Tulu: ತುಳು ಭಾಷೆ Tulu bāse ['tulu 'bɔ:sæ]) is a language [of India], one among the five major Dravidian languages spoken by around 2 million native speakers mainly in the south west part of the Indian state of Karnataka and in the Kasaragod district of Kerala which is collectively known as Tulu Nadu. It belongs to the Dravidian family of languages. Robert Caldwell, in his pioneering work *A Comparative Grammar of the Dravidian or South-Indian family of languages*, called this language "peculiar and very interesting". According to him, "Tulu is one of the most highly developed languages of the Dravidian family. It looks as if it had been cultivated for its own sake." Non-native speakers such as the Konkani-speaking Mangalorean Catholics, Goud Saraswath Brahmins, Karhade Brahmins, Havyaka Brahmins and Daivajnas, as well as the Beary people in Tulu Nadu are generally well-versed in the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tcy. Alternate Names: Tal, Tallu, Thalu, Thulu, Tilu, Tullu, Tuluva Bhasa.

**1888 [1987]:** [LILLYbm] *English-Tulu Dictionary*, by Rev. A. Männer. New Delhi: Asian Educational Service, 1987. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. [2] *i-iii* iv-v vi, I 2-653. First AES reprint of the original edition published in 1888.

[**TULU-BOHUAI**] The Tulu-Bohuai language is a West Manus language spoken by approximately 1400 people on central Manus Island and on Peli Island, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: rak. Alternate Names: Bohuai, Bohuai-Tulu, Bowai, Pahavai, Pelipowai, Pohuai.

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**TUMBUKA**] The Tumbuka language is a Bantu language which is spoken in the Northern Region of Malawi and also in the Lundazi district of Zambia. It is also known as Chitumbuka or Citumbuka — the chi- prefix in front of Tumbuka means "the language of", and is understood in this case to mean "the language of (the Tumbuka people)". Tumbuka belongs to the same language group (Guthrie Zone N) as Chewa and Sena. The World Almanac (1998) estimates that there are approximately 2,000,000 Tumbuka speakers, though other sources estimate a much smaller number. The majority of Tumbuka speakers are said to live in Malawi. Tumbuka is the most widely spoken of the languages of Northern Malawi, especially in the Rumphu, Mzuzu, and Mzimba districts. The Tumbuka language suffered during the rule of President Hastings Kamuzu Banda, since in 1968 as a result of his one-nation, one-language policy it lost its status as an official language in Malawi. As a result, Tumbuka was removed from the school curriculum, the national radio, and the print media. With the advent of multi-party democracy in 1994, Tumbuka programmes were started again on the radio, but the number of books and other publications in Tumbuka remains low (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tum. Alternate Names: Chitumbuka, Citumbuka, Tamboka, Tambuka, Timbuka, Tombucas, Tumboka.

**1952:** [LILLYbm] *Tumbuka-Tonga-English Dictionary*, by Rev. Wm. Y. Turner. Blantyre, Nyasaland: Church of Scotland Mission, 1952. Hardbound without d.j. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 1658/1696 (giving The Hetherwick Press as publisher). The dictionary includes an English-Tumbuka-Tonga section. Arranged in three columns, the Tonga word is only given if it differs from Tumbuka, which here is less than 10% of the time.

[**TUMLEO**] Tumleo is an Austronesian language of coastal Sandaun Province, Papua New Guinea, on Tumleo Island and the Aitape coast (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tmq.

**1911:** [LILLYbm] *Zur Kenntnis der melanesischen Sprache von der Insel Tumleo*, by Leonhard Schultze. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1911. Original orange wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [4] I 2-96. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Includes Tumleo-German vocabulary, pp. [82]-96, double-columned. This appears to be the only published vocabulary of the language. Second copy: IUW.

"Isolation from the world and their life in deep forests has kept the indigenous peoples of New Guinea at the lowest level of the village and even individual families.... The finest distillate of all cultures, language, has only passed beyond the lowest level of

the individual hearths here and there, and only in the weakest of forms.... On an expedition [in 1910 as part of the German continent of the German-Dutch expedition in Kaiser-Wilhelm land], on which a rapid progress toward the interior was required, forbidding any but the briefest periods of necessary rest, the constant variation in language in the areas passed through proved an insurmountable barrier to linguistic research. At first I believed I could overcome this by means of personal contact with willing natives. A young Papuan from Monumbo and a Melanesian from Tumleo, former pupils at the Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost labored in vain, however, to teach me related words to their own languages in those of the tribes of the areas we passed through; we never progressed beyond the crudest communications based on gestures and facial expressions. But the openness of the young Melanesian tempted me to learn his own language better, which I had come to know in part through out mutual attempts at interpreting. This served as a spice to my hours of rest over the next eight months of my travels through the forests and along the rivers. What I learned that's new, or saw in a perspective differing from that of my precursors, is given here" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**TUMZABT**] Mozabite, or Tunzabt, is a dialect of the Berber language spoken by the Mozabites, an Ibadi group inhabiting the seven cities of the M'zab natural region in the northern Saharan Algeria. It is also spoken by small numbers of Mozabite emigrants in other local cities and elsewhere. Mozabite is one of the Mzab–Wargla languages, a dialect cluster of the Zenati languages. It is very closely related to the nearby Berber dialects of Ouargla and Oued Righ, as well as the more distant Gourara (Wiki).

Ethnologue: mzb. Alternate Names: Ghardaia, Mozabite, Mzab, Mzabi.

**1924:** [IUW] *Notes d'ethnographie et de linguistique nord-africaines*; publiées par L. Brunot et E. Laoust. Paris, E. Leroux, 1924. 272 p. Library binding. Publications de l'Institut des hautes études marocaines; t. 12. Second Part: "Les dattiers dans l'oasis de Berrian [Berriane]". "Dialect berbère mzabi de Berrian" [Tumzabt]-French, root glossary, pp. [205]-265.

**1984:** [IUW] *A\*graw n Yiwalen Tum-zabt T-Tfransist = Dictionnaire Mozabite-Français*, by J. Delheure. Paris: SELAF, 1984. xxvi, 319 p.: maps; 24 cm.

[**TUNEN**] The Nén language, Tunen (Banen), is a Southern Bantoid language of Cameroon. Maho (2009) considers Aling'a to be a distinct language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tvu. Alternate Names: Banen, Banend, Nén, Penin, Penyin.

**1967:** [LILLYBM] *Lexique de la langue Tunen (parler des Banen du Sud-Ouest du Cameroun)*, by Idelette Dugast (1898- ). Paris: C. Klincksieck, 1967. Original brown and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. I-VII VIII-XXII, 1 2-235 236-238. First edition. Hendrix 289. Series: Langues et littératures de l'Afrique noire, 2. Includes Tunen-French, pp. [1]-203, French-Tunen, pp. [205]-232, double columns, with addenda, pp. [233]-235. First dictionary of Tunen. Second copy: IUW.

"The Banen make up a small population in south-western Cameroun. They occupy a land in turmoil, one of mountains and vast forests, around 4,900 km in size... Living as agriculturalists in a disinherited land, the Banen are not numerous: about 25,000 people, perhaps as many as 30,000 including some neighboring groups" (p. VII, tr: BM).

[**TUNICA**] The Tunica (or Tonica, or less common form Yuron) language was a language isolate spoken in the Central and Lower Mississippi Valley in the United States by Native American Tunica peoples. There are no known speakers of the Tunica language remaining. When the last known fluent speaker Sesostrie Youchigant died in the mid-20th century, the language became extinct. Linguist Mary Haas worked with Youchigant to describe what he remembered of the language, and the description was published in *A Grammar of the Tunica Language* in 1941. This was followed by *Tunica Texts* in 1950 and *Tunica Dictionary* in 1953 [see below]. By the 17th century, the people had suffered a high rate of fatalities due to Eurasian infectious diseases, warfare and social disruption. The reduced Tunica tribe lived close to the Ofo and Avoyelles tribes in present-day Louisiana. They communicated by the Mobilian Jargon or French. Due to this circumstance of small population and use of a jargon, the linguist Haas noted that the eventual deterioration of the Tunica language was inevitable.

Ethnologue: tun.

**1919:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1953:** *Tunica Dictionary*, by Mary R. Haas. Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1953. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [6] 175-332 333-336. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 6, No. 2. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Tunica-English, pp. 201-295, and English-Tunica, pp. 307-332. This is the first dictionary of Tunica.

"At the present time there is only one individual, Sesostrie Youchigant (born c. 1870), who speaks Tunica with any degree of fluency....The work of recording Tunica was begun in the summer of 1933....The present study... contains not only all the lexical items know to Youchigant but also material collected by earlier recorders of the Tunica language" (Preface). "The first recorder of the Tunica language was the late Dr. Albert S. Gatschet of the Bureau of American Ethnology [see John R. Swanton, *The Tunica Language*, *International Journal of American Linguistics*, vol. 2 (1921), 1]" (The Gatschet-Swanton Vocabulary).

[**TUPIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**] The Tupi or Tupian language family comprises some 70 languages spoken in South America, of which the best known are Tupi proper and Guarani (Wiki).

**1896:** [LILLYbm] *Matériaux pour servir à l'établissement d'une grammaire comparée des dialectes de la famille tupi*, by Lucien Adam. Paris: J. Maisonneuve, 1896. 136 p.; 25 cm. Series: Bibliothèque linguistique américaine; t. 18. Later full dark green cloth, lettered in gold. Includes Tupi family-French vocabulary, pp. [82]-136. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Antony Lanyon-Orgill. Lanyon-Orgill was for some years the editor of the *Journal of Austronesian Studies*, and published dictionaries of such languages as Raluana and Mailu. Second copy: IUW.

[**TUPI**] Old Tupi or Classical Tupi is an extinct Tupian language which was spoken by the native Tupi people of Brazil, mostly those who lived close to the sea. It belongs to the Tupi-Guarani language family, and has a written history spanning the 16th, 17th and early 18th centuries. In the early colonial period Tupi was used as a lingua franca throughout Brazil by Europeans as well as Amerindians and had literary usage, but it was

later suppressed almost to extinction, leaving only one modern descendant with an appreciable number of speakers, Nheengatu. The names Old Tupi or Classical Tupi are used for the language in English and by modern scholars (it is referred to as *tupi antigo* in Portuguese), but native speakers called it variously *ñeengatú* "the good language", *ñeendyba* "common language", *abáñeenga* "human language", in Old Tupi, or *língua geral* "general language", *língua geral amazônica* "Amazonian general language", *língua brasílica* "Brazilian language", in Portuguese.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Dicionário Português-Tupí*, by Rubem Lima. Minneapolis: Prosperity Publishing, c. 1997. Original red plastic spiral binding and computer-generated text. Ff. 1-44. Not possible to determine edition due to nature of computer text. Includes Portuguese-Tupi, ff. 1-44. No preliminary material.

[**TUPURI**] Tupuri (or Toupouri) is a language mostly spoken in the Mayo-Kebbi Est Region of southern Chad but there are small parts in northern Cameroon. It is an Mbum language spoken by the Tupuri people with approximately 300,000 speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tui. Alternate Names: Dema, Honya, Mata, Ndoore, Ndoore, Tongoyna, Toubouri, Toupouri, Tuburi, Wina.

**2010:** [IUW] *Parlons tpuri: [Cameroun et Tchad]*, by Kolyang Dina Taïwé. Paris: Harmattan, c2010. 310 p.: ill., maps; 22 cm. Collection "Parlons". Includes French-Tupuri, Tupuri-French lexicons of over 5,000 words. Includes bibliographical references (p. [307]-310). French and Tupuri.

[**TURKANA**] Turkana /tɜ:r'kɑ:nə/ is the language of the Turkana people of Kenya, numbering about 340,000. It is one of the Eastern Nilotic languages, and is closely related to Karamojong, Jie and Teso of Uganda, to Toposa spoken in the extreme southeast of Sudan, and to Nyangatom in the Sudan/Ethiopia Omo valley borderland; these languages together form the cluster of Teso–Turkana languages. The collective group name for these related peoples is Ateker (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tuv. Alternate Names: Buma, Bume, Turkwana.

**1902:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1983:** [IUW] *Culture and language of the Turkana, NW Kenya*, by Günter Best. Heidelberg: C. Winter, 1983. 176, [1] p.: map; 24 cm. Includes index. Bibliography: p. [177]. Includes Turkana-English and English-Turkana dictionary.

**1988:** [LILLYbm] *English-Turkana Dictionary*, by A[nthony J.] Barrett. Nairobi: Macmillan Kenya, 1988. Original blue and white wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown, black and light brown. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xxx, 1-225 226. First edition.

"The Turkana inhabit the dry tropical plains of northwestern Kenya and spread into the neighbouring countries of Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda. They are a pastoral people who herd goats, sheep, camels, donkeys and cattle... The Turkana belong to what is called the Eastern Nilotes and speak a language closely associated with Karimojong, Jie, Jiye, Dodoth, Teso, Toposa and Nyangatom... The language these people speak is a most complicated verb-initial multi-tonal language, the enormous tense structure of which allows one to express the most intricate concepts" (The Turkana).

**1990:** [LILLYbm] *Turkana-English Dictionary*, by A[nthony J.] Barrett. London: Macmillan Education, 1990. Original red and cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in

brown, cream and light brown. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xxx, 1-120 121-122. First edition. This copy stamped "PRISON CLASSES."

"The Turkana language has not previously been written down and published so these dictionaries [including Barrett's English-Turkana dictionary of 1988] are the first and only definitive works on Turkana... Father Barrett... is a member of St Patrick's Missionary Society. He has worked in Turkana for sixteen years" (from the rear cover).

**[TURKIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT]** The Turkic languages are a language family of at least thirty-five languages, spoken by Turkic peoples from Southeastern Europe and the Mediterranean to Siberia and Western China. The Turkic languages originated in a region spanning Western China to Mongolia from where it expanded to Central Asia and farther west. Turkic languages are spoken as a native language by some 170 million people, and the total number of Turkic speakers, including second-language speakers, is over 200 million. The Turkic language with the greatest number of speakers is Turkish, spoken mainly in Anatolia and the Balkans, the native speakers of which account for about 40% of all Turkic speakers (Wiki).

**1893-1911 [1960]:** *Versuch eines Wörterbuches der Türk-Dialecte = Opyt slovaria türkskikh naričhī*, Wilhelm Radloff; mit einem Vorwort von Omeljan Pritsak. 's-Gravenhage: Mouton, 1960. 4 v.; 25 cm. "Photomechanischer Neudruck der 1893 in St. Petersburg im Auftrag der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften erschienenen Ausgabe."--T.p. verso. Includes index of Turkic words in Arabic script. [Siberian]Turkic languages-Russian-German.

The Siberian Turkic or Northeastern Common Turkic languages are one of six major branches of the Turkic language family (Wiki).

**1994:** [IUW] *Polyglot list of birds in Turki, Manchu and Chinese*. Turkish Title: *Kuş isimlerinin doğu Türkçesi, Mançuca ve Çince sözlüğü*, by E. Denison Ross; İngilizceden çeviren: Emine Gürsoy-Naskali. Ankara: Yükseköğretim Kurulu Matbaası'nda basılmıştır, 1994. xix, 129 p.; 24 cm. Series:Türk Dil Kurumu yayınları; 605. Includes indexes.

**1996:** [IUW] *Dictionary of the Turkic languages: English, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Tatar, Turkish, Turkmen, Uighur, Uzbek*, by Kurtuluş Öztopçu ... [et al.]. London; New York: Routledge, 1996. xvi, 361 p.; 26 cm. Includes indexes.

**2005:** [IUW] *Диван Лугат ат-Турк / Махмуд ал-Кашгарӣ; перевод и предисловие З.-А.М. Ауэзовой; индексы Р. Эрмерса = Diwan lughat at-Turk / Mahmud al-Kashgari; translated with introduction by Z.-A. Auezova; index by R. Ermers. Dīvān Lugāt at-Turk / Makhmūd al-Kāshgarī; perevod i predislovie Z.-A.M. Auëzovoï; indeksy R. Ėrmersa = Diwan lughat at-Turk / Mahmud al-Kashgari; translated with introduction by Z.-A. Auezova; index by R. Ermers. Алматы: "Дайк-Пресс", 2005. Almaty: "Daïk-Press", 2005. 1281 pages, 1 folded leaf of plates: color illustration; 25 cm. Includes bibliographical references. Arabic (Cyrillic and Arabic script), with Russian translation; summary in Kazakh and English. Turkic languages--Dictionaries--Russian. Turkic languages--Dictionaries--Arabic--Early works to 1800.*

**[TURKISH—pre-1800]** Turkish (About this sound Türkçe (help·info)), also referred to as Istanbul Turkish, is the most widely spoken of the Turkic languages, with around 10–15 million native speakers in Southeast Europe (mostly in East and Western Thrace) and

60–65 million native speakers in Western Asia (mostly in Anatolia). Outside of Turkey, significant smaller groups of speakers exist in Germany, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Northern Cyprus (only recognized by Turkey), Greece, the Caucasus, and other parts of Europe and Central Asia. To the west, the influence of Ottoman Turkish—the variety of the Turkish language that was used as the administrative and literary language of the Ottoman Empire—spread as the Ottoman Empire expanded. In 1928, as one of Atatürk's Reforms in the early years of the Republic of Turkey, the Ottoman Turkish alphabet was replaced with a Latin alphabet (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tur. Alternate Names: Anatolian, Türkçe, Türkisch.

**1641:** [LILLY] *Dittionario della lingua italiana, tvrchesca*, raccolto da Giovanni Molino interprete; con l'indice delli vocabuli Turcheschi, e breui rudimenti di detta lingua ... Molino, Giovanni, 17th cent. In Roma: Appresso Antonio Maria Gioiosi, 1641. [8] p., 494 columns, [88] p.; 19 cm. (8vo). Signatures A-Q<sup>8</sup> <sup>2</sup>A-E<sup>8</sup> <sup>2</sup>F<sup>4</sup>. Dictionary is in 494 double columns, Turkish to Italian index is in 3 columns per page (<sup>2</sup>A-E<sup>8</sup>), "Brevi rudimenti del parlar tvrchesco" is in double columns, (<sup>2</sup>F<sup>4</sup>). With the bookplate of the Chatsworth library. Bound in tan calf, green leather label on spine, edges sprinkled red. References: Zenker, J.T. *Bib. orientalis*, no. 84; BM, 162:270; NUC pre-1956, 390:137. Italian-Turkish dictionary,

[**TURKMEN**] Turkmen (Türkmençe, türkmen dili, түркменче, түркмен дили, تورکمنه، توركمنجه، ىليت)، is a Turkic language spoken by 3½ million people in Turkmenistan, where it is the official state language, as well as by around 2 million people in northeastern Iran[3] and 1½ million people in northwestern Afghanistan.

Ethnologue: tuk. Alternate Names: Trukhmen, Trukhmeny, Turkmani, Turkmanian, Turkmenler, Turkomans.

An on-line dictionary of Turkmen may be found at [www.webonary.org](http://www.webonary.org).

[add several IUW Russian Turkmen dictionaries]

[**TUTUTNI**] Tututni (Dotodəni, alternatively "Tutudin"), also known as Coquille and (Lower) Rogue River, is an extinct Athabaskan language once spoken by 3 Tututni (Lower Rogue River Athabaskan) tribes: Tututni tribe (including Euchre Creek band), Coquille tribe, and Chasta Costa tribe who are part of the Rogue River Indian peoples of southwestern Oregon. Ten speakers remained in 1961; the last fluent speaker died in 1983. In 2006 students at Linfield College participated in a project to "revitalize the language." It is one of the four languages belonging to the Oregon Athabaskan cluster of the Pacific Coast Athabaskan languages. Dialects were Coquille (Upper Coquille, Mishikhwutmetunee), spoken along the upper Coquille River;[1] Tututni (Tututunne, Naltunnetunne, Mikonotunne, Kwatami, Chemetunne, Chetleshin, Khwaishtunnetunne); Euchre Creek, and Chasta Costa (Illinois River, Šista Q'wásta) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tuu.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 13 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

[**TUVA**] Tuvan (Tuvan: тыва дыл, tıwa dıl; /tʰuʋa tuɫ/), also known as Tuvinian, Tyvan or Tuvin, is a Turkic language spoken in the Republic of Tuva in south-central Siberia in Russia. The language has borrowed a great number of roots from the Mongolian

language, Tibetan and more recently from the Russian language. There are small diaspora groups of Tuvan people that speak distinct dialects of Tuvan in the People's Republic of China and in Mongolia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tyv. Alternate Names: Diba, Kōk Mungak, Soyod, Soyon, Soyot, Tannu-Tuva, Tofa, Tokha, Tuba, Tuvan, Tuvia, Tuvin, Tuvinian, Tyva, Uriankhai, Uriankhai-Monchak, Uryankhai.

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *Russko-tuvinskii slovar: 22 000 slov*, by A[leksandr] A[dolfovich] Palmbakh [1897-1963]. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1953. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in gold and blind. Pp. 1-5 6-708. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 391. Includes Russian-Tuvvin, pp. [17]-703. First dictionary of the language. Palmbakh also published a Tuvvin-Russian dictionary in 1955.

**1955:** [IUW] *Tuvinsko-russkii slovar*, by A[leksandr] A[dolfovich] Palmbakh [1897-1963]. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1955. 723 p.; 18 cm.

[TUVALUAN] Tuvaluan /tu:və'lu:ən/, often called Tuvalu, is a Polynesian language of or closely related to the Ellicean group spoken in Tuvalu. It is more or less distantly related to all other Polynesian languages, such as Hawaiian, Maori, Tahitian, Samoan, and Tongan, and most closely related to the languages spoken on the Polynesian Outliers in Micronesia and Northern and Central Melanesia. Tuvaluan has borrowed considerably from Samoan, the language of Christian missionaries in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The population of Tuvalu is approximately 10,837 people (2012 Population & Housing Census Preliminary Analytical Report). There are estimated to be more than 13,000 Tuvaluan speakers worldwide. In 2015 it was estimated that more than 3,500 Tuvaluans live in New Zealand, with about half that number born in New Zealand and 65 percent of the Tuvaluan community in New Zealand is able to speak Tuvaluan.

Ethnologue: tvl. Alternate Names: Ellice, Ellicean, Tuvalu

**1944:** [LILLY] *One Hundred and Forty-Four Words of the Ellice Language [cover title]*, by N.K. Hatch. Ellice Islands, South Pacific: [N.K. Hatch], 1944. "First edition / Issue No. Five" on verso of title page. 16 pp. 12.7 x 10 cm. Typed on lined card stock, folded and stapled, with accents added by hand in ink. English-Tuvaluan, pp. 1-14. An early, hand-produced list.

**1980:** [IUW] *A Nanumea lexicon* / by Peter Ranby. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1980. x, 243 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C; no. 65. Ethnologue lists Nanumea as a dialect of Tuvaluan.

[TWANA] The Twana language, also known as Skokomish from one of the tribes that spoke it, belongs to the Salishan family of Native American languages. It is believed by some elders within the Skokomish community (such as Bruce Subiyay Miller) that the language branched off from Lushootseed (dxwəlšucid) because of the region-wide tradition of not speaking the name of someone who died for a year after their death. Substitute words were found in their place and often became normalizing in the community, generating differences from one community to the next. Subiyay speculated that this process increased the drift rate between languages and separated Twana firmly

from xwəłšucid (Lushootseed). The last fluent speaker died in 1980. The name "Skokomish" comes from the Twana sq<sup>w</sup>uq<sup>w</sup>óʔbəš, also spelled sqWuqWu'b3sH, and meaning "river people" or "people of the river" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: twa. Alternate Names: Skokomish.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 9 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**TZELTAL**] Tzeltal or Ts'eltal /'tʰɛltɑ:l/ is a Mayan language spoken in the Mexican state of Chiapas, mostly in the municipalities of Ocosingo, Altamirano, Huixtán, Tenejapa, Yajalón, Chanal, Sitalá, Amatenango del Valle, Socoltenango, Villa las Rosas, Chilón, San Juan Cancun, San Cristóbal de las Casas and Oxchuc. Tzeltal is one of many Mayan languages spoken near this eastern region of Chiapas, including Tzotzil, Ch'ol, and Tojolab'al, among others. There is also a small Tzeltal diaspora in other parts of Mexico and the United States, primarily as a result of unfavorable economic conditions in Chiapas. It is a living language with some 371,730 speakers as of 2005, including approximately 50,000 monolinguals (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tzh. Alternate Names: Bats'il k'op, Cancuc, Chanal, Highland Tzeltal, Oxchuc Tzeltal, Tenango, Tenejapa, Tsetal.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**TZOTZIL**] Tzotzil /'tʰsoʊtsil/ (native name: Bats'i k'op [bats'i k'op<sup>h</sup>]) is a Maya language spoken by the indigenous Tzotzil Maya people in the Mexican state of Chiapas. Most speakers are bilingual in Spanish as a second language. In Central Chiapas, some primary schools and a secondary school are taught in Tzotzil. Tzeltal is the most closely related language to Tzotzil and together they form a Tzeltalan sub-branch of the Mayan language family. Tzeltal, Tzotzil and Ch'ol are the most widely spoken languages in Chiapas. In 1975, the Smithsonian Institution produced a dictionary of Tzotzil, containing some 30,000 Tzotzil-English entries, and half that number of English-Tzotzil entries, the most comprehensive resource on Tzotzil vocabulary to that date [see below]. Tzotzil word-lists and grammars date back to the late 19th century, most notably in Otto Stoll's *Zur Ethnographie der Republik Guatemala* (1884) [see below] (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tzo. Alternate Names: Bats'i k'op, San Bartolomé Venustiano Carranza Tzotzil, Tsotsil.

**1884:** see under **GUATEMALAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1885:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire de la langue tzotzil*, by Hyacinthe, comte de Charencey [1832-1916], ed. Caen: Impr. F. Le Blanc-Hardel, 1885. 41 p. 23 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Spanish-Tzotzil, pp. 4-41. Edited from two manuscript sources in the 1870's, as noted in the brief introduction, both of which may derive from an earlier manuscript.

**1890:** [LILLY] *Vocabulario Tzotzil-Español dialecto de los Indios de la parte oriental del estado de Chiapas (Mexico)*, by Hyacinthe, comte de Charencey. Orleans: Georges Jacob, 1890. 8vo, pp. 27, [1]; original drab wrappers bound in, the front wrapper loosening, but with the ownership stamp of the American ethnographer and linguist James C. Pilling, and inside the wrapper a French mailing label addressed to Pilling at the Bureau of Ethnology in Washington, D.C.; contemporary cloth-backed boards, gilt-lettered spine. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with the bookplate of Edward Everett Ayer,

an Ayer accession label inside the back cover, and a Newberry release stamp on the verso of the front free flyleaf. Includes Tzotzil-Spanish, pp. [1]-27. Cf. **1885** above.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1895:** [LILLY] *La lengua Tzotzil en Chiapas. Explicaciones gramaticales, dogmáticas é instructivas para los sacerdotes católicos y toda clase de personas.* Mandado â imprimir por el Sr. P bro. José Maria Sánchez. San Cristóbal Las-Casas.— Chiapas. Tip y Encuadernación "El Trabajo." 1895. Pp. [2] 1 2-3 4-6 I II-IV 1-95 96. 19.8 cm. Contemporary black leather spine and black cloth over boards, unlettered. Includes "Vocabulario breve de algunos verbos y nombres para el uso de la lengua, con cuyo ejercicio se extien de la inteligencia de ella y su fecundidad de voces y terminaciones," Spanish-Tzotzil vocabulary, pp. 13-50. Bound with the same author's *Gramatica de la lengua Zoque*, Chiapas, 1877, which contains no vocabulary lists.

**1925:** see under **NADĒB**.

**1972:** [IUW] *Los elementos del tzotzil colonial y moderno*. [1. ed.]. México, UNAM, Coordinación de Humanidades, 1971 [i.e. 1972]. 107 p. map. 21 cm. Cuaderno (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México. Centro de Estudios Mayas); 7. Bibliography: p. 105-107. Tzotzil language--Grammar. Tzotzil language--Glossaries, vocabularies, etc.

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of San Lorenzo Zinacantán*, by Robert M. Laughlin. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1975. Original printed blue and dark blue wrappers. 586 pp. plus folding maps. First edition. Series: Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, No. 19. Tzotzil is one of 30 Mayan languages spoken today; its roots can be traced "tentatively to the heartland of northwestern Guatemala, where proto-Mayan began to diversify around 2200 B.C." "The Tzotzil or 'people of the bat' now [1975] number upwards of 120,000 corn-farming peasants living in 24 communities in the heart of Chiapas, the southernmost state of Mexico." This is the first dictionary of the language.

**1978:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Tzotzil de San Andrés con variaciones dialectales. Tzotzil-Español, Español-Tzotzil*, by Alfa Hurley viuda de Delgaty & Agustín Ruíz Sánchez. Mexico City: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1978. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. Pp. *i-iv v-xviii xviii*, 1-2 3-481 482. First edition. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indigenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves," no. 22. This is a review copy, with a loosely inserted typed letter from the Instituto Lingüístico de Verano to the *Journal of Anthropological Research*. Includes Tzotzil-Spanish, pp. 13-235, and Spanish-Tzotzil, pp. 247-380, followed by a grammar of Tzotzil, and bibliography, pp. 479-481.

"This dictionary is based on the Tzotzil of San Andrés that is spoken in the towns of Larráinzar, Bochil, Soyaló, Jitotol, Pueblo Nuevo Solistahuacán and San Juan del Bosque, in the state of Chiapas. There are around 35,000 speakers of San Andrés Tzotzil.... This dictionary includes 10,000 entries, 4,000 in the Spanish part and 6,000 in Tzotzil" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1988:** [LILLYbm] *The great Tzotzil dictionary of Santo Domingo Zinacantán, with grammatical analysis and historical commentary*, by Robert M. Laughlin, with John B. Haviland. Three Vols. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. Original rose and orange wrappers, lettered and decorated in white and orange. Pp. [Vol. I: Tzotzil-English] *i-ii iii-xiii xiv*, 1-356 [2]; [Vol. II: English-Tzotzil] *i-ii iii iv-vi*, 357-

654; [Vol. III: Spanish-Tzotzil] *i-ii iii iv-vi*, 655-1119 *1120*. First edition. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, 31. Includes a photographic reproduction of the 1906 copy of the original manuscript in Volume III, pp. 767-1119.

"This dictionary of Tzotzil (Mayan) vocabulary from the town of Zanacantán, Chiapas, Mexico, was edited by the author over a period of nine years. The original manuscript, compiled by an anonymous Dominican friar, probably at the close of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, disappeared during the Mexican Revolution, but a manuscript copy of 351 pages survives. It was made around 1906 at the Behest of the Bishop of Chiapas... The approximately 11,000 Spanish-Tzotzil entries have been translated into English" (Abstract).

[**TZ'UTUJIL**] Tz'utujil /'tsu:təhi:l/ is a Mayan language spoken by the Tz'utujil people in the region to the south of Lake Atitlán in Guatemala. Tz'utujil is closely related to its larger neighbors, Kaqchikel and K'iche'. The 2002 census found 60,000 people speak Tz'utujil as their mother tongue. The two Tz'utujil dialects are Eastern and Western. The majority of the Tz'utujil people have Spanish as their second language, although many of the older people, or those in more remote locations do not. Many children also do not learn Spanish until they go to school around the age of five although more importance is now being placed upon it due to the influx of tourism into the region. As of 2012, the Community Library Rija'tzuul Na'ooj in San Juan La Laguna features story telling for children in Tz'utujil; bilingual children's books are also available. Spanish is used in written communication (Wiki),

Ethnologue: tzj. Alternate Names: Eastern Tzutujil, Santiago Atitlán Tzutujil, Tzutuhil, Tzutujil Oriental.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1996:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario tz'utujil*, by Francisco Perez Mendoza & Miguel Hernandez Mendoza. La Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquin, 1996. Original pale tan wrappers, lettered in brown, black and white, with color illustrations on front and rear covers. Pp. [2] 1-2 3-127128, <sup>2</sup>1-703 704-706. First edition. 500 copies. Includes Tzutujil-Spanish, pp. <sup>2</sup>1-581, and Spanish-Tzutujil index, pp. 583-698. First dictionary of the language.

"Tzutujil is a Mayan language spoken by around 100,000 people in the districts of Solalá and Suchitepéquez in the midwestern region of Guatemala to the south of Lake Atitlán.... The work on the preparation of this dictionary started more than twenty years ago in 1973" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**UAB METO**] Uab Meto is an Austronesian language spoken by Atoni people of West Timor. The language has a variant spoken in the East Timorese exclave of Oecussi-Ambeno, called Baikenu. Baikenu uses words derived from Portuguese, for example, obrigadu for "thank you", instead of the Indonesian terima kasih. A wordlist of 200 basic vocabulary items is available at the Austronesian Basic Vocabulary Database (Wiki).

Ethnologue: aoz. Alternate Names: Atoni, "Dawan" (pej.), Meto, Orang Gunung, "Rawan" (pej.), Timol, Timor, "Timor Dawan" (pej.), Timoreesch, Timoreezen, Timorese, Uab Atoni Pah Meto, Uab Pah Meto.

**1894:** see **1894a** under **MALAY**.

[**UARE**] Uare, or Kwale, is a language of Papua New Guinea. Dialects are Garihe (Garia) and Uare proper (Kwale, Kware) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ks. Alternate Names: Kwale, Kware.

**1970:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**UBYKH**] Ubykh or Ubyx is an extinct Northwest Caucasian language once spoken by the Ubykh people (who originally lived along the eastern coast of the Black Sea before migrating en masse to Turkey in the 1860s). The language's last native speaker, Tevfik Esenç, died in 1992. The Ubykh language is ergative and agglutinative, with polypersonal verbal agreement and a very large number of distinct consonants, but only two phonemically distinct vowels. With around eighty consonants it has one of the largest inventories of consonants in the world, the largest number for any language without clicks. The name Ubykh is derived from /wəbəx/, its name in the Abdzakh Adyghe language. It is known in linguistic literature by many names: variants of Ubykh, such as Ubikh, Ubih (Turkish) and Oubykh (French); and Pekhi (from Ubykh /tʰaxə/) and its Germanised variant Päkhy (Wiki).

Ethnologue: uby. Alternate Names: Oubykh, Pekhi, Ubyx.

**1928:** [LILLYbm] *Die Sprache der Ubychen. Grammatische Skizze. Texte, Ubychisches Glossar nebst deutschem Index*, by Adolf Dirr. Leipzig: Verlag der Asia Major, 1928. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] 1 2-134 135-136. First edition. "Sonderdruck aus *Caucasica*, Fasc. 4 und 5." Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Ubychish [Ubykh]-German glossary, pp. 61-117, and German-Ubychish [Ubykh] index, pp. [118]-134. This is the first substantial vocabulary of the language.

"Ubykh belongs to the northwest-Caucasian languages... There are no longer any Ubykhi on Caucasian soil; in 1864 following the conquest of their homeland by the Russians, they all emigrated to Turkey, primarily to Anatolia. They live there scattered among the Turkic... population. Of their present-day circumstances little can be said, given the events and aftermath of the world war... With the exception of the brief wordlists of [James] Bell already mentioned [*Journal of a residence in Circassia during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839* (London: E. Moxon, 1840)], our knowledge of Ubykh is limited to one printed and one manuscript source. [The printed source has no vocabulary; the manuscript includes brief wordlists]... I call [my work] a sketch. I doubt if it will ever be possible to complete it fully. What Benediktsen already noted in 1898 I found fully confirmed in 1913; Ubykh is dying out as a language" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1963:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire de la langue oubykh avec introduction phonologique, index francais-oubykh, textes oubykhs*, by Hans Vogt [1903--]. [Oslo]: Universitetsforlaget, 1963. Original blue-green cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. [2] 1-7 8-264 265-266. First edition. Series: Instituttet for sammenlignende kulturforskning. Serie B: Skrifter, 52. Includes Ubykh-French, pp. [83]-236, and index of non-Caucasian lexical elements, pp. [237]-241, and a French-Ubykh index, pp. [243]-256. This is the first dictionary of this language.

"The present situation of Ubykh is hopeless. At the time of our two visits to Meszaros, Ubykh was still spoken in many of the villages in the Manyas region; today, the language is not known by more than twenty people.... The majority of these are over seventy years old" (Preface, tr: BM).

[**UDI**] The Udi language, spoken by the Udi people, is a member of the Lezgian branch of the Northeast Caucasian language family. It is believed an earlier form of it was the main language of Caucasian Albania, which stretched from south Dagestan to current day Azerbaijan. The Old Udi language is also called the Caucasian Albanian language and possibly corresponds to the "Gargarian" language identified by medieval Armenian historians. Modern Udi is known simply as Udi. The language is spoken by about 4,000 people in the Azerbaijani village of Nij in Qabala rayon, in Oghuz rayon, as well as in parts of the North Caucasus in Russia. It is also spoken by ethnic Udis living in the villages of Debetavan, Bagratashen, Ptghavan, and Haghtanak in Tavush Province of northeastern Armenia and in the village of Zinobiani (Oktomberi) in the Kvareli District of the Kakheti province of Georgia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: udi. Alternate Names: Udin, Uti.

**1974:** [IUW] *Udinjā-azərbaycanja-rusja lighāt / Voroshil Gukasian*. Бақы: Елм, 1974. Baky: Elm, 1974. 296 p.; 22 cm. Includes bibliographical references. Also available in online version. In Azerbaijani, Russian, and Udi; introd. and explanatory matter also in Russian. Udi-Azerbaijani-Russian dictionary.

**1982:** [IUW] *Die Sprache der Uden in Nord-Azerbajdžan: Studien zur Synchronie und Diachronie einer süd-ostkaukasischen Sprache / Wolfgang Schulze*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1982. xviii, 313 p.: ill., map; 24 cm. Library binding, preserving original blue front and rear wrappers, lettered in white. Expanded version of the author's thesis (Universität Bonn, 1981) Includes "Wörterverzeichnis" (Vocabulary/index), pp. [295]-299, of Udi words (with German equivalents) found on the corresponding page or pages in the main text, followed by index to a few words in other related languages. Bibliography: p. [303]-313.

[**UDMURT**] Udmurt (удмурт кыл, udmurt kyl) is a Uralic language, part of the Permic subgroup, spoken by the Udmurt natives of the Russian constituent republic of Udmurtia, where it is co-official with Russian. It is written using a Cyrillic alphabet, including five characters not used in the Russian alphabet: Ж/ж, Ѕ/ѕ, Ў/ў, and Ъ/ъ. Together with Komi and Komi-Permyak languages, it constitutes the Permic grouping. Among outsiders, it has traditionally been referred to by its Russian exonym, Votyak. Udmurt has borrowed vocabulary from the neighboring languages Tatar and Russian. Ethnologue estimates 550,000 native speakers (77%) in an ethnic population of 750,000 in the former USSR (1989 census) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: udm. Alternate Names: Votiak, Votyak.

**1880:** see under **KOMI-ZYRIAN**.

[**UKWUANI-ABOH-NDONI**] Ukwuani, Aboh, and Ndoni are a cluster of Igboid languages of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ukw.

**1968:** [IUW] *An Introduction to Ìka and Úkwuani*. Edited by Kay Williamson from material by G.D. Chikogu, I.O. Ekugum [and] A.C. Nkechika. [Ibadan] Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, 1968. ii, 55 p. 33 cm. Library binding, incorporating original pale green front wrapper, lettered in black. Occasional publication

(University of Ibadan. Institute of African Studies); no. 14. Ukwuani wordlist, English-Ukwuani[-Aboh-Ndoni], pp. 31=47.

"This wordlist confirms or in some cases corrects the one in Armstrong (1967)" (p. 31).

[**ULWA**] Sumo (also known as Sumu) is the collective name for a group of Misumalpan languages spoken in Nicaragua and Honduras. Hale & Salamanca (2001) classify the Sumu languages into a northern Mayangna, composed of the Tawahka and Panamahka dialects, and southern Ulwa. Sumu specialist Ken Hale considers the differences between Ulwa and Mayangna in both vocabulary and morphology to be so considerable that he prefers to speak of Ulwa as a language distinct from the northern Sumu varieties (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ulw. Alternate Names: Ulúa, Woolwa.

**1870:** see under **MISKITO**. First published vocabulary of Ulwa.

**1988:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario preliminar del ulwa (sumu meridional)*.

[Managua, Nicaragua]: [Cambridge, Mass.]: Centro de Investigaciones y Documentacion de la Costa Atlantica; Centro de Ciencia Cognitiva, Instituto Tecnológico de Massachusetts, 1988. Original red wrappers, spiral bound, lettered and decorated in red. Pp. [2] i-ix x, 1-113 114. First edition. Includes Ulva-Spanish-Mosquito-English, pp. 1-46, Spanish-Ulva, pp. 47-66, Misquito-Ulva, pp. 67-81, and English-Ulva, pp. 83-101. Preliminary version of first dictionary of this language.

"This preliminary vocabulary of Ulva (sumu meridional) was compiled based on materials gathered by Ken Hale and Abanel Lacayo Blanco during the month of January in 1988. This work represents the first step in the study of Ulva, which was solicited for the members of the Karawala region [of Nicaragua] under the auspices of the Autonomy Project.... Since this preliminary vocabulary is merely a first step in the preparation of an Ulva dictionary, it will naturally contain many errors.... We hope that it will be possible to assemble a group of native speakers to work on the task of documenting their language" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1989:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Elemental del Ulwa (sumu meridional)* Karawala, Región Autónoma Atlántico Sur, Nicaragua; [Bluefields]; [Cambridge, MA]: CODIUL / UYUTMUBAL; Centro de Inverstigaciones y Documentación de la Costa Atlántica; Centro de Ciencia Cognitiva, Instituto Tecnológico de Massachusetts, 1989. Original powder blue wrappers, lettered and illustrated in black. 166 pp. + 9 pp. loosely inserted as "Suplemento" for the letters m-n-o, which had been omitted. First edition. Includes, pp. 1-90 + 9 supplement, an Ulva-Spanish-Mosquito-English dictionary, with a Spanish-Ulva index, pp. 91-114, a Mosquito-Ulva index, pp. 115-133, and an English-Ulva index, pp. 135-157. First dictionary of this language.

"This volume represents the second stage in the compilation of a dictionary of the Ulva dialect (Sumu meridional) which is spoken in the Karawala region... of Nicaragua. The first stage was represented by a Preliminary Vocabulary of Ulva [see above]... it was to serve as a base upon which a joint project with native speakers could be produced" (tr: BM). The compilers of the dictionary were: Clementina Abraham, Loonzo Knight, Abanel Lacayo, Francisco Santiago, and Kiandler Santiago. They utilized previous Mosquito dictionaries, including that published by CIDCA in 1986 [see above].

[**UMA**] Uma (known natively as Pipikoro) is a language spoken in Central and South Sulawesi, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ppk. Alternate Names: Koro, Oema, Pipikoro.

**1964:** [LILLYbm] *De Uma-taal (West Midden-Celebes): spraakkunstige schets en teksten. Uitg. en van een woordenlijst voorzien*, by S[amuel] J[onathan] Esser [1900-1044]. 's-Gravenhage: Martin Nijhoff, 1964. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black and decorated in blue. Pp. I-V VI-XIV XV-XVI, 1 2-144. First edition. Series: *Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde*, deel 43. Includes Uma-Dutch, pp. 103-128, and a Dutch-Uma index, pp. 129-144. This appears to be the only printed vocabulary of the language.

[**UNAMI**] Unami is an Algonquian language spoken by Lenape people in what was then the lower Hudson Valley area and New York Harbor area, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, but later in Ontario and Oklahoma. It is one of the two Delaware languages, the other being Munsee. The last fluent speaker in the United States, Edward Thompson, of the Delaware Tribe of Indians, died on 31 August 2002. His sister Nora Thompson Dean (1907–1984) provided valuable information about the language to linguists and other scholars. Lenape is from /lɔna:p:e/, a word in the Unami dialect whose most literal translation into English would be "common person". The Lenape names for the areas they inhabited were Scheyichbi (i.e. New Jersey), which means "water's edge", and Lenapehoking, meaning "in the land of the Delaware Indians", although the latter is a term coined by the Unami speaker Nora Thompson Dean in 1984, to describe the ancient homeland of all Delaware Indians, both Unami and Munsee. The English named the river running through much of the traditional range of the Lenape after the first governor of the Jamestown Colony, Lord De La Warr, and consequently referred to the people who lived around the river as "Delaware Indians" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: unm. Alternate Names: Delaware, Lenape, Lenni-Lenape.

**1633:** [LILLY] *Novvs orbis, seu Descriptionis Indiae Occidentalis libri XVIII*. Authore Ioanne de Laet Antverp. Novis tabulis geographicis et variis animantium, plantarum, fructuumque iconibus illustrati. Lvgd. Batav., Apud Elzevirios, 1633. [32], 690, [18] p. illus., 14 maps. (double) 35 cm. (fol.) Half-title: Joannis de Laet Americae utriusque descriptio. From the library of Bernardo Mendel. Bound in contemporary vellum. Sabin 38557. Palau y Dulcet (2. ed.) 129560n. Moraes, R.B. de Bib. brasiliana, I:384. Willems Les Elzevier, 382. First printed vocabulary of Sanhican [a dialect of Delaware, possibly Northeastern Delaware] in Latin (see below **1999**, for additional information).

**1819:** [LILLYbm] "Words, Phrases, and Short Dialogues, in the Language of the Lenni Lenape, or Delaware Indians," by Rev. John Heckewelder [Section III, with separate title page], in: *Transactions of the Historical & Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge. Vol. I*. Philadelphia: Abraham Small, 1819. Contemporary brown calf (very worn, front cover hanging by a thread), with red leather label (chipped) lettered in red. Pp. [4] i-iv v-l, [2] <sup>2</sup>i-iii iv, 3 4-464 465-468. First edition. Includes Delaware-English words and phrases, pp. [453]-464. This first volume of the transactions of the Society also includes, with separate title pages, "No. I. An Account of the History, Manners, and Customs, of the Indian Nations, who once inhabited Pennsylvania and the Neighbouring States," by

the Rev. John Heckewelder, pp.[3]-347, and "No. II. A Correspondence between the Rev. John Heckewelder of Bethlehem, and Peter S. Duponceau, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Historical and Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society, respecting the Languages of the American Indians," pp. [355]-448, including several short Delaware-English wordlists by way of illustration of points being made. This copy with the contemporary ownership signature and printed label of D. Macferron.

**1887:** [LILLYbm] *Zeisberger's Indian Dictionary. English, German, Iroquois-the Onondaga and Algonquin-the Delaware, printed from the Original Manuscript in Harvard College Library.* Cambridge: John Wilson and Son, 1887. Original brown pebbled cloth decorated in blind over boards, lettered in gold. 236 pp. First edition. Large paper copy, with a slightly altered title (as noted in Pilling, *Algonquin*, pp. 546-47). Sabin 106301. Zaunmüller, col. 8. Arranged in four columns: English, German, Onondaga, Delaware. The manuscript was published lightly edited by Eben Norton Horsford, who wrote the preface. This is the first dictionary of both Onondaga and Delaware. A Lenape [Delaware]-English dictionary was published by Brinton in Philadelphia in 1888 (see below). John Pickering compiled a comparative vocabulary of various dialects of Delaware around 1840. Second copy: IUW.

"David Zeisberger [1721-1808] labored as a Moravian missionary chiefly among the Delaware Indians in the Ohio region for better than sixty years, from 1740 until his death... In 1745 he took part in arranging the treaty that allied the Six Nations with the English, and in 1791 he established a Delaware settlement in Airfield on the banks of the Thames River in Upper Canada" (Rulon-Miller).

Reprinted **1983:** [IUW] *Zeisberger's Indian dictionary.* New York: AMS Press, [1983] v, 236 p.; 27 cm. Edited by: Eben Norton Horsford. Reprint. Originally published: Cambridge, Mass.: J. Wilson, 1887. In Delaware, English, German, and Onondaga, with pref. in English.

**1888:** [LILLYbm] *A Lenâpé-English dictionary. From an anonymous ms. in the archives of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, Pa.,* ed. with additions by Daniel G[arrison]: Brinton (1837-1899) & Albert Seqaqkind Anthony. Philadelphia: The Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1888. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold, t.e.g. Pp. [12] i-ii iii-vii [1] 9-236 237-240. First edition. Issued here with separate title page as *The Pennsylvania Students' Series*, Vol. 1, 1889, with frontispiece portrait of David Zeisberger. Includes Lenape [Delaware]-English, pp. 9-178, and English word-index, pp. 179-236. This copy with the bookplate of Frank T. Siebert. Second copy: LILLYbm, spine faded.

"Zeisberger's *Grammar of the language of the Lenni Lenape*, ed. in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 1827, and his English-German-Onondaga-Delaware dictionary, edited by Prof. E.N. Horsford under title "Zeisberger's Indian Dictionary" [etc.] Cambridge, Mass., 1887, together with his printed "Delaware spelling book," Philadelphia, 1806, were the chief sources from which the later missionaries drew their knowledge of the Lenape dialect." (Preface)

"Alphabetically arranged by Delaware words. The index is an alphabetic cross-reference list to the English words occurring in the dictionary."-Pilling, *Bibliography of the Algonquian languages*, p. 58-60, 111-112.

**1955:** [LILLYbm] *The original Strachey vocabulary of the Virginia Indian language*, by John P. Harrington. Washington, D.C.: United States Government Printing

Office, 1955. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [6] 193-202 + [17] leaves of plates. First separate publication. Series: Anthropological papers / Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology; no. 46. From Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 157 (1955). Contains facsimile plates of the Strachey vocabulary, with an introduction by John P. Harrington. Bibliography: p. 202.

"[T]he original manuscript by William Strachey, written probably about 1612, entitled "Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia...", terminated by the large vocabulary of the Virginia Indian language, the tongue spoken by Powhatan and Pocahontas, has lain at the Bodleian Library, Oxford, all these years and has never been published in full and correct form.... While in the capacity of Secretary of the Jamestown Colony, Strachey evidently interviewed one or more Indians and from them produced a vocabulary of some 800 words" (Introduction).

**1995:** [IUW] *A Delaware-English lexicon of words and phrases: vocabulary /* compiled by David Zeisberger and other missionaries of the United Brethren; now edited, alphabetized, annotated, and indexed by Raymond Whritenour. Butler, N.J.: Lenape Texts & Studies, c1995. xi, 300 p.; 24 cm. Includes index. In English and Delaware.

**1999:** [IUW] *A vocabulary of New Jersey Delaware / from the papers of James Madison; with a vocabulary of Sanhican by Johannes De Laet.* Southampton, Pa.: Evolution Pub., 1999. 51 p.; 18 cm Original dark green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. American language reprints; vol. 10. Delaware vocabulary, gathered by James Madison in 1792, reprinted from Henry Schoolcraft, ...*Indian Tribes of the United States*, 1853: Delaware [Unami]-English, pp. 13-22, English-Delaware [Unami], pp. 25-35. Sanhican vocabulary, gathered by Johannes de Laet in 1633, trans. by C. Salvucci: Sanhican [Northeastern Unami?]-English, pp. 39-42, English-Sanhican [Northeastern Unami?], pp. 45-49.

"The short [Sanhican] vocabulary... was first published in 1633 in Johannes de Laet's *Novus Orbis*... and is the first known recording of any Delaware dialect.... Some scholars believe that De Laet's Sahican vocabulary may represent the otherwise unrecorded Unalachtigo (or Northeastern Unami) dialect of Delaware, which some evidence indicates may have been spoken in central New Jersey, particularly in the Trenton area.... De Laet's original word-list appeared in Latin and [he] organized the terms by subject categories: parts of the human body, the sexes, the elements, animals, birds, fish and 'qualities.' For this edition, the Latin definitons have been translated into Egnlsih and the entire list alphabetized. A numerical table follows the vocabulary" (Preface to the 1999 edition). The Preface also information on the disputed authorship of the Delaware vocabulary list, and the editorial steps that have been taken to improve and correct the list in this edition.

**[UPPER UMPQUA]** Upper Umpqua is an extinct Athabaskan language formerly spoken along the south fork of the Umpqua River in west-central Oregon by Upper Umpqua (Etnemitane) people in the vicinity of modern Roseburg. It has been extinct for at least fifty years and little is known about it other than it belongs to the same Oregon Athabaskan cluster of Pacific Coast Athabaskan languages as the Lower Rogue River language, Upper Rogue River language and Chetco-Tolowa. The most important documentation of Upper Umpqua is the extensive vocabulary obtained by Horatio Hale in 1841 (published in Hale 1846) [see below]. Melville Jacobs and John P. Harrington were

able to collect fragmentary data from the last speakers as late as the 1940s (Golla 2011:70-72). Although known to early explorers and settlers as Umpqua, the language is now usually called Upper Umpqua to distinguish it from the unrelated Oregon Coast Penutian language Lower Umpqua (Kuitsh or Siuslaw) that was spoken closer to the coast in the same area (Wiki).

This extinct language is not listed in Ethnologue.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

[**URA** (Vanuatu)] Ura is a moribund language that is found in the Republic of Vanuatu, an archipelago of about 80 islands off of New Caledonia. The first inhabitants settled there around 4,000 years ago, and the population has grown about 2.3% per year according to a 1999-2009 census. Specifically, Ura is found on the southern island of Erromango, home to 1950 people (Daniel, 2010). The language originated just north of Elisabeth Bay and as far as Potnuma, eventually moving to other inland areas including the large caldera (Crowley, 1999). According to Terry Crowley's count in the 1990s it is spoken fluently by 6 people and semi-fluently by a couple dozen others. All the speakers of the Ura language are multilingual. They speak Sye, which is the main language in the island, as well as Bislama, which is their pidgin English. Ura itself may have once been referred to as Aryau or Arau, words that are based on the first person singular possessive pronoun of the language. This naming system is characteristic of other Erromangan languages (Crowley, 1999) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: uur.

**1982:** [IUW] "The Ura Language, Erromango," by John Lynch, pp. 215-236 in: *GAVA ' studies in Austronesian languages and cultures dedicated to Hans Kähler = Studien zu austronesischen Sprachen und Kulturen Hans Kähler gewidmet* / edited by, herausgegeben von Rainer Carle ... [et al.]. Berlin: Reimer, 1982. xviii, 707 p., [1] leaf of plates: ill.; 21 cm. Veröffentlichungen des Seminars für Indonesische und Südseesprachen der Universität Hamburg Bd. 17. English and German. Lynch's essay includes Ura-English wordlist, pp. 222-234. Includes bibliographical references. First substantial vocabulary of the language.

"Below is given an Ura vocabulary of some 350 words, culled from various sources, this being all the Ura lexicon that is at present available" (p. 221).

[**URAK LAWOI'**] Urak Lawoi' is an Aboriginal Malay language of southern Thailand. The Orang (Suku) Laut who live between Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula speak divergent Malayic lects, which bear some intriguing connections to various Sumatran Malay varieties (Wiki).

Ethnologue: urk. Alternate Names: Chaw Talay, Chawnam, Lawoi, Lawta, Orak Lawoi'.

**1988:** [IUW] *Urak Lawoi': basic structures and a dictionary* / David W. Hogan; in collaboration with Stephen W. Pattemore. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Australian National University, Research School of Pacific Studies, Dept. of Linguistics, 1988. vii, 211 p.: ill., map; 25 cm.

[**URDU, MODERN STANDARD: post-1947**] Urdu (/ˈʊərduː/; Urdu: اُردُو ALA-LC: Urdū; IPA: [ˈʊr̩d̪uː]), or Modern Standard Urdu) is a standardised register of the

Hindustani language. It is the national language and lingua franca of Pakistan, and an official language of six states of India. It is also one of the 22 official languages recognized in the Constitution of India. Urdu is historically associated with the Muslims of the region of Hindustan. Apart from specialized vocabulary, Urdu is mutually intelligible with Standard Hindi, which is associated with the Hindu community (Wiki).

The basis of both Hindi and Urdu is Hindustani, the colloquial form of speech that served as the lingua franca of much of India for more than four centuries. "Hindi was originally a variety of Hindustani spoken in the area of New Delhi. Its development into a national language had its beginnings in the colonial period, when the British began to cultivate it as a standard among government officials... Urdu by origin is a dialect of Hindi spoken for centuries in the neighborhood of Delhi... In time it came to be called Urdu ("camp language") and after further Moslem conquest became the lingua franca over much of the Indian subcontinent." Urdu is the official language of Pakistan. Hindi is the most widely-spoken language in India, centered primarily in the north-central part of the country. "Its 275 million speakers rank it as one of the leading languages of the world, but it is, nevertheless, only understood by about one third of India's population. When independence was achieved in 1947, Hindi was chosen as India's national language, but its failure to win acceptance among speakers of other languages has forced it to share the title of official language with English... Hindi and Urdu are virtually the same language." (Katzner).

Ethnologue: urd. Alternate Names: Bihari.

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Karmannyi urdu-russkii slovar. 6000 slov*, by L[idiiia] B[orisovna] Kibirskhtis. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarei, 1958. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-551 552. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Urdu-Russian, pp. 13-[552]. First Russian pocket dictionary of Urdu, published with Russian-Urdu companion volume (see below).

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Karmannyi russko-urdu slovar. 8000 slov*, by A[ntonina] A[leksandrolna] Davidova & Y. L. Lawrynenko. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsional'nykh slovarei, 1958. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold and stamped in black. Pp. 1-4 5-739 740. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Russian-Urdu, pp. 13-[740]. First Russian pocket dictionary of Urdu, published with Urdu-Russian companion volume (see above).

**1964:** [LILLYbm] *Urdu-russkii slovar: 30 000 slov*, S. V. Biriulev, et al. Moscow: Sovetskaia Entsiklopediia, 1964. Original tan cloth, lettered and decorated in green and tan. Pp. 1-5 6-890 891-892. First edition. Includes Urdu-Russian, pp. [13]-887. V. M. Berkrovnyi published an Urdu-Russian dictionary in Moscow in 1951.

**1968:** [IUW] An Urdu newspaper reader, by Muhammad Abd-Al-Rahman Barker, Shafiqur Rahman [and] Hasan Jahangir Hamdani. Montreal, Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill University, 1968. xii, 404 p. facsim. 28 cm. Library binding, preserving original blue and white front wrapper, lettered in black, and original gray wrappers, lettered in black of the *Key to an Urdu Newspaper Reader* bound in at rear of volume. Added t.p. in Urdu: *Urdū akhbārī zabān*. Includes Urdu-English vocabulary.

**2014:** [IUW] *Urdu-Hindi dictionary. Urdū-Hindī lughat = Urdu-Hindi dictionary*. 2014. Na'ī Dihlī: Qaumī Kaunsil barā'e Furogh-i Urdū Zabān, 2014. xv, 416 pages; 23 cm. In Urdu.

[**UTE-SOUTHERN PAIUTE**] Colorado River Numic (also called Ute /'ju:t/, Southern Paiute /'paiju:t/, Ute–Southern Paiute, or Ute-Chemehuevi /tʃɛmɪ'wɛvi/), of the Numic branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family, is a dialect chain that stretches from southeastern California to Colorado. Individual dialects are Chemehuevi, which is in danger of extinction, Southern Paiute (Moapa, Cedar City, Kaibab, and San Juan subdialects), and Ute (Central Utah, Northern, White Mesa, Southern subdialects). According to the Ethnologue, there were a little less than two thousand speakers of Colorado River Numic Language in 1990, or ca. 40% out of an ethnic population of 5,000. The Southern Paiute dialect has played a significant role in linguistics, as the background for a famous article by linguist Edward Sapir and his collaborator Tony Tillohash on the nature of the phoneme (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ute. Alternate Names: Southern Paiute, Ute-Chemehuevi.

**1872:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulary of the Utah and Sho-sho-ne or Snake dialects, with Indian legends and traditions, including a brief account of the life and death of Wah-ker, the Indian land pirate. Third edition-Revised and Enlarged*, by D[imick] B[aker] Huntington [1808-1879]. Salt Lake City, Utah: Printed at the Salt Lake Herald Office, 1872. Original white self-wrappers, lettered in black. Preserved in a slipcase with leather label, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-32. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes English-Utah, pp. [5]-16, and English-Shoshone, pp. 17-23.

"Very rare. Only one copy is known of the second edition of 1854, and no copy is known of the first, apparently of the same year. Huntington was an Indian interpreter for twenty years and a member of the Mormon Battalion. Along with Joseph Gebow he served as an Indian interpreter on the 1856 treaty between the United States and the Shoshone-Goship Bands of Indians. One section of the present work is headed, 'The Tradition of the Utah Indians in Relation to the Creation of the World,' which attempts to validate THE BOOK OF MORMON through a comparison between the Christian and Utah Indian religions. Also includes a brief account of Wah-ker, 'through which many whites lost their lives; and which cost Utah Territory over a million of dollars.' Flake 4146, Howes H821 ("aa"), Ayer, *Indian Linguistics (Shoshone)*: 4, Jones 1554" (bookseller's description: William Reese).

**1877:** [LILLY] *Comparative vocabulary of Utah dialects* [drop title], by Edwin A. Barber. Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1877. "Author's Edition," 8vo, pp. [533]-545, [1] (i.e. 16 pages); original printed green wrappers; front wrapper loose (but present); a few spots and stains. James C. Pilling's copy, with his ownership signature at the top of the front wrapper. An Ayer linguistic duplicate with a Newberry release stamp on the verso of the front wrapper. Offprint of the U. S. Geological and Geographical Survey, Volume III, no. 3, under the charge of F. V. Hayden. "Comparative Vocabulary of Yampa and Weminuche Words," English-Yampa-Weminuche, pp. 536-537, English-Yampa, pp. 538-540, English-Weminuche, pp. 542-543, English-Yampa-Uinta-Weminuche, p.543-544, with three words Moqui (Tequa)-English, and five words Seminole (Indian Terr.)-English, p. 545.

Second copy: LILLYbm, "Comparative Vocabulary of Utah Dialects," by Edwin A. Barber, pp. 533-545 in: *Bulletin of the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Territories*, Vol. III, Number 3. Washington: Government Printing Office, May 15, 1877. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black (front cover

detached). This essay includes vocabularies of "Yampa" and "Weminuche", said, along with "Unita" to be the principle dialects of the Ute language.

**ca. 1880:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Ute Indian language*, by Mormon V. Selman. Provo, Utah: M.H. Graham printing co., n.d. [ca. 1880]. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Preserved in a clam-shell box with leather label, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-20. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Not in Ayer *Indian Linguistics* or Flake. Graff 3725. Includes English-Ute, pp. 1-20. This copy with several contemporary corrections in ink and additional words on final page. Selman was "For 22 years a Missionary and Teacher Among the Ute Indians." The Siebert copy: provenance Herbert S. Auerbach; acquisition Goodspeed's 1947.

"Had a school of twenty-five Indians and a number of white children, boys and girls, in the same classes. They learned to read, write and spell and add columns of figures without difficulty. Those Indians were some of the Sanpitch branch of the Ute Indianas who were in the Indiana wars of Utah viz.: Walker, Tintic and Black Hawk."

**1925:** [LILLY] "Ute Indian Counting." Original hand-written letter from James Branch Taylor, M.D. to G. W. Soliday, both of Seattle, June 27, 1925. One page. Taylor was a member of John Wesley Powell's 1868 expedition to Colorado, where they spent the winter on the White River among the Ute Indians. Taylor's letter recalls this experience and lists Ute words for counting he learned directly from a member of the tribe at that time.

**1979:** [LILLYbm] *Chemehuevi: A Grammar and Lexicon*, by Margaret L. Press. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1979. Original yellow and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. *i-v vi-vii viii, 1 2-203 204*. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 92. Includes Chemehuevi-English, pp. 146-158, and English-Chemehuevi, pp. 159-174, double-columned.

"The Chemehuevi Indians currently number somewhat over three hundred. They reside primarily in the eastern portions of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties in California, and on the Arizona bank of the Colorado River near Parker. Their current homeland is considered to be Chemehuevi Valley, at the eastern edge of the Mohave Desert in Southern California.... The Chemehuevi language is part of the branch of Southern Numic languages, consisting additionally of Southern Paiute, Ute and Kawaiisu. The Numic languages as a whole comprise what was formerly termed the Plateau Shoshonean branch of Uto-Aztec.... Very little has been published on the Chemehuevi language to date.... Recently Carobeth Laird has written an exhaustive ethnographic description of the Chemehuevis which includes numerous detailed glossaries" (Introduction).

[**UYGHUR**] The Uyghur or Uighur (/ˈwiːgər/) language (Uyghur: تىلى رۇيغۇد، Уйғур тили, Uyghur tili, Uyoƣur tili or مەزچۇيغۇد، Уйғурчә, Uygurche, Uyoƣurqә), formerly known as Eastern Turki, is a Turkic language with 10 to 25 million speakers, spoken primarily by the Uyghur people in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of Western China. Significant communities of Uyghur-speakers are located in Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, and various other countries have Uyghur-speaking expatriate communities. Uyghur is an official language of the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and is widely used in both social and official spheres, as well as in print, radio, and television, and is used as a lingua franca by other ethnic minorities in Xinjiang. The modified

Arabic-derived writing system is the most common and the only standard in China, although other writing systems are used for auxiliary and historical purposes. Unlike most Arabic-derived scripts, the Uyghur Arabic alphabet has mandatory marking of all vowels due to modifications to the original Perso-Arabic script made in the 20th century. Two Latin and one Cyrillic alphabet are also used, though to a much lesser extent. The Arabic and Latin alphabets both have 32 characters (Wiki).

Ethnologue: uig. Alternate Names: Uighuir, Uighur, Uiguir, Uigur, Uygur, Weiwu'er, Wiga.

**1988:** [LILLYbm] *Inglizcha-uighurcha lughat. English-Uighur Dictionary.* Urumchi: Shinjang Khalq Nashriyati, 1988. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. 558 pp. First edition. Title in colophon: Ying Wei tzu tien. With loosely inserted errata slip. English-Uighur (Arabic script) only. This appears to be the first English-Uighur Dictionary. An Eastern-Turki-English dictionary was published by the author, H.D. Hayward, in New York in 1930, but only the Library of Congress copy is on OCLC, and it may never have been issued. Henry Schwarz published a Uighur-English dictionary in 1992. Earlier dictionaries of Uighur were published in Russian (1939, 1953, and later) and German (1823, 1870).

[**UZBEK**] Uzbek is a Turkic language and the official language of Uzbekistan. It has 27 million native speakers and is spoken by the Uzbeks in Uzbekistan and elsewhere in Central Asia. Uzbek belongs to the Eastern Turkic, or Karluk, branch of the Turkic language family. External influences include Persian, Arabic and Russian (Wiki).

Ethnologue considers Uzbek a macrolanguage that includes: 1) Northern Uzbek (uzn): alternate Names: Özbek; and 2) Southern Uzbek (uzs): alternate Names: O'zbek, Usbeki, Uzbak, Uzbeki. Northern Uzbek spoken by approximately 22 million people in Uzbekistan, while Southern Uzbek is spoken by approximately 3 million people in Afghanistan.

**1937:** [LILLYbm] *The Uzbek Dialect of Qilich (Russian Turkestan) with Texts and Glossary*, by Gunnar Jarring. Lund; Leipzig: C.W.K. Gleerup; Otto Harrassowitz, 1937. Original powder blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-5 6-56 57-58. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 399. Uzbek-English, pp. [46]-54, double-columned.

"The Uzbek dialects, spoken in Russian and Afghan Turkestan, are to a considerable extent unknown...The literary Uzbek language of Russian Turkestan is now normalized and possesses a flourishing literature in Latin script. For the use of the linguist there are also some good dictionaries. The conditions of the innumerable dialects spoken in the vast territories of Central Asia are however rather unknown....The texts given here were taken down by me in September 1935 in Srinagar, Kashmir, from an Uzbek...from the village... of Qilich, not far from the little town of Kasan, some 40 kilometres to the north of Namangan in Russian Turkestan...According to the classification of the Uzbek dialects spoken in Russian Turkestan made by Polivanov, this dialect of Qilich no doubt belongs to the intermediate dialects of Ferghana."

**1945:** [LILLYbm] *Özbekische Grammatik, mit Bibliographie, Lesestücken und Wörterverzeichnis*, by A[nnemarie] von Gabain. Leipzig and Vienna: Otto Harrassowitz, 1945. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. I-V VI-XVI, 1 2-278 + fold-out map. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 399. Includes Uzbek-German, pp. [234]-272.

"The war, the teacher of many things, offers those interested in Turkic studies a special opportunity and confronts them with a pressing task: never have there been so many members of the Turkish tribes in Germany as today. Hundreds of thousands of young Turkistanis, Volga Tartars...and others have come within the reach of German scholars as prisoners of war...So we have the opportunity to study their dialects...The knowledge of Russian-Turkish tribes in Germany is still unfortunately slight, just as one generally sees only negative connotations in the words "nomads" and "steppes" (Foreword, tr: BM).

**1954:** [LILLYbm] *Russko-uzbekskii slovar. 50 000 slov*, edited by R. Abdurakhmanov. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1954. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold and blind. Pp. 1-7 8-1046 1047-1048, with errata slip inserted following p. 1046. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 399. Includes Russian-Uzbek, pp. [15]-986. At head of title: Akademiia nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Institut iazyka i literatury imeni A. S. Pushkina. Added title page in Uzbek; preface also in Uzbek. In Cyrillic characters.

**1962:** [IUW] *Uzbek newspaper reader (with glossary)*, by N. N. Poppe. Bloomington, Indiana University, 1962. x, 247 p. 23 cm. Library binding. Uralic and Altaic series; v. 10. "American Council of Learned Societies. Research and studies in Uralic and Altic languages. Project no. 38 ... developed pursuant to a contract between the United States Office of Education and the American Council of Learned Societies." Bibliography: p. 247. Uzbek-English vocabulary, pp. 178-246.

"The Uzbek Newspaper Reader has been compiled at the specification of the American Council of Learned Societies, and contains a grammatical sketch of present-day written Uzbek... based on the dialect of Tashkent... The texts have been excerpted from newspapers currently appearing in Soviet Central Asia (Turkestan). The compiler of this manual emphasizes that inclusion of such texts in this manual does not mean an approval of their content"(Preface).

**1968:** see under **ARMENIAN**.

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *Uzbek-English Dictionary*, by Natalie Waterson. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1980. Original orange cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. brownish-orange and white, lettered in white and brown. Pp. i-vi vii-xx, 1-190 191-192. First edition. The first Uzbek to English dictionary.

"In recent years there has been a steadily growing interest in the Turkic languages of Central Asia, especially in Uzbek which is one of the major languages of the USSR and has a long literary tradition. The appearance of this Uzbek-English dictionary, the first of its kind, is thus an important contribution for the advancement of Uzbek studies in the English-speaking world... There are between 9,000 and 10,000 head words, but the number of words covered is considerably more..." (from inner flap of d.j.). "A great deal of work has been done on [Uzbek] in the USSR; this includes dictionaries and grammars, but these are available solely to those who know Russian and Uzbek... There was thus a need for an Uzbek-English dictionary, and the present one aims to fill the gap... In the absence of other Uzbek-English dictionaries, a number of literary forms and technical terms were added" (Introduction).

[uzbek, northern] kipchak dialect of norther uzbek?

Vocabulaire arabe-kiptchak de l'époque de l'État Mamelouk: Bulġat al-muštaq fī luġat at-Turk wa-l-Qifžāq / [édité par] Ananiasz Zajączkowski.

Format

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Other contributors

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Uniform series

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Notes

At head of title: Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Orientalistyczny.

At foot of signatures, v. 1: Rozpr. Kom. Orient. nr. 2.

Texts of general introd. to v. 1-2 in French and Polish respectively.

Facsimile of the ms. of the dictionary (Bibliothèque nationale, Paris, Mss. Turcs, Supplément, no. 293): 28 plates in v. 1, 137 plates in v. 2.

Includes bibliographical references.

In French and Arabic.

Contents

1. ptie. Le nom.

2. ptie. Le verbe.

Subject headings

Arabic language--Dictionaries--Kipchak.

Turkish language--Dictionaries--Polyglot.

Manuscripts, Arabic—Facsimiles.

[**VAGLA**] Vagla is a Gurunsi (Gur) language of Ghana with some 14,000 speakers. It is spoken in the west of Ghana near Sawla, in the Northern Region in the Damongo District. Dialects are Bole and Buge (Wiki).

Ethnologue: vag. Alternate Names: Konosarola, Paxala, Vagala.

**1932:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2001:** [IUW] *Vagla-English dictionary : English-Vagla*. Tamale, Ghana : Ghana Institute of Linguistics, Literacy and Bible Translation, c2001. xviii, 443 p. ; 22 cm. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black, with a drawing of three tribal members on the front cover. "The actual work of putting this dictionary together was done by ... Marjorie Crouch and Patricia Herbert"--P. i. *Vagla-English*, pp. 3-384, *English-Vagla*, pp. 413-443.

"... we hope that what we have gathered here (about 4,000 words) will ehlp all Vaglas to appreciate their language and to use it in reading and wriring" (Acknowledgments).

"The Baglas, approximately 7,000 in number, live in Northwestern Ghana.... This dictionary is based on the Jentilpe dialect" (Introduction).

[VAI] The Vai language, alternately called Vy or Gallinas, is a Mande language, spoken by the Vai people, roughly 104,000 in Liberia and by smaller populations, some 15,500, in Sierra Leone. Vai is noteworthy for being one of the few African languages to have a writing system that is not based on the Latin or Arabic script. This Vai script is a syllabary invented by Momolu Duwalu Bukele around 1833, although dates as early as 1815 have been alleged. The existence of Vai was reported in 1834 by American missionaries in the *Missionary Herald* of the ABCFM and independently by Rev. Sigismund Wilhelm Koelle, a Sierra Leone agent of the Church Mission Society of London. The Vai script was used to print the New Testament in the Vai language, dedicated in 2003.

Ethnologue: vai. Alternate Names: Gallinas, Gallines, Vei, Vy.

**1849:** [LILLY] "Dispatch communicating the discovery of a Native Written Character at Bohmar, on the Western Coast of Africa, near Liberia, accompanied by a Vocabulary of the Vahie or Vei Tongue," by Lieut. F.E. Forbes, R.N. Communicated by the admiralty. Read April 23, 1849; pp. 89-101, followed by "Notes on the Vei Language and Alphabet," by E. Norris, pp. 101-114, in: Extracted from the complete issue of the journal, in 20<sup>th</sup> century cloth with leather label. Includes English-Vei [Vai] vocabulary, pp. 91-100, and Vei [Vai]-English-Mandingo & Bambarra [Bambara], pp. 110-111, with fold-out leaf and lithograph leaf of alphabet. First appearance of these vocabularies, reprinted in *Dohomey and the Dohomans* (1851) (see below).

**1851:** [LILLY] *Dahomey and the Dahomans: being the journals of two missions to the king of Dahomey, and residence at his capital, in the year 1849 and 1850*, by Frederick E[dwyn] Forbes. Paris: Galignani, 1851. 104 p.; 24 cm. Contemporary cream paper over boards, spine printed in gold. This may be a pirated edition of the two volume edition published the same year in Paris, same publisher. Not in Hendrix. Printed in columns. "The discovery of the Vahie language and vocabulary": p. 85-90. "Vocabulary of the Dahoman [Fon] language": p. 90-96.

**ca. 1905:** [LILLYbm] *Outlines of a Grammar of the Vei Language together with a Vei-English Vocabulary, and an account of the discovery of the Vei mode of syllabic writing*, S[igismund] W[ilhelm] Koelle. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., [ca. 1905]. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold, and decorated in gold and blind. Pp. [10] i ii-vi, 3 4-256, 1 2-42. Third edition, with Trübner's Oriental Catalogue, Nos. X-XI bound in at the back, pp. [1]-42. First edition appeared in London in 1853, published by the Church Missionary House, without the appendix, pp. [229]-256 that was published the following year in the enlarged second edition. Includes Vei-English vocabulary, pp. [143]-227. The first and only dictionary of this language. The catalogue of African Languages is an excellent bibliographic source of 19<sup>th</sup> century dictionaries and vocabularies.

**1906:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1916:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1926:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**VEDDAH**] Vedda /væddā/ was the language of the indigenous Vedda people of Sri Lanka. Additionally, communities such as Coast Veddas and Anuradhapura Veddas, that do not strictly identify themselves as Veddas also used the Vedda language in part for communication during hunting and or for religious chants, throughout the island. When a systematic field study was conducted in 1959, the language was confined to the older generation of Veddas from Dambana. In 1990s self-identifying Veddas knew few words and phrases in Vedda, but there were individuals who knew the language comprehensively. Initially there was considerable debate amongst linguists as to whether Vedda is a dialect of Sinhalese or an independent language. Later studies indicate that Vedda language is a creole which evolved from ancient times, when the Veddas came in contact with the early Sinhalese, from whom they increasingly borrowed words and synthetic features, yielding the cumulative effect that Vedda looked like Sinhalese in many particulars, but its grammatical core was still intact (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ved. Alternate Names: Beda, Bedda, Vaedda, Veda, Veddha, Weda, Weddo.

**1972:** [LILLYbm] *Vedda Language of Ceylon: Texts and Lexicon*, by M. W. Sugathapala de Silva. Munich: R. Kitzinger, 1972. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [6] i-vii viii, 1-114 115-118. First edition: Series: Münchener Studien zur Sprachwissenschaft. Beiheft, Neue Folge, 7. Includes Vedda-English lexicon, pp. 68-96. This copy with the pencil ownership signature of [Bernard] Forssman, one of the editors of the series.

"Though the Vedda community has been a favoured subject of the ethnology ... no systematic study of the Vedda language was available until the publication of the present volume.... The number of speakers of the Vedda language is steadily on the decrease with the progress of acculturation of the Vedda population to the Sinhalese civilization and language" (Preface, Heinz Sechert). "It is a known fact that the Vedda community in Ceylon is fast nearing total extinction...Sinhalese is spoken by some nine million people while the Vedda community does not exceed seven or eight hundred... My chief informant [was] Vannaku Tisaahaami, 'the chief among the hunters, the leader of the forest-dwellers, the ever-truthful descendent of the first man who ever roamed about in the jungles of Ceylon'" (Introduction).

[**VENDA**] Venda, also known as Tshivenda or Luvenda, is a Bantu language and an official language of South Africa. It is mainly spoken by the Venda people in the northern part of South Africa's Limpopo Province, as well as by some Lemba people in Zimbabwe. The Venda language is related to Kalanga (Western Shona, different from Shona, official language of Zimbabwe) which is spoken in Botswana and Zimbabwe. During the Apartheid era of South Africa, the bantustan of Venda was set up to cover the Venda speakers of South Africa (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ven. Alternate Names: Chivenda, Tshivenda.

**1954:** [LILLYbm] *English-Venda Vocabulary*, by L.T. Marole and F.J. de Gama. Sibasa: Marole Book Depot, 1954. Original pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-77 78-80. Third edition. Zauhmüller, col. 400, gives first edition as

Morija, 1936, as *English-Tshivenda vocabulary*. No preliminary material; English-Venda only.

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Teo Dza Tshivenda* (#39) [English-Tshivenda / Tshivenda-English Dictionary], compiled by N. J. van Warmelo. Pretoria: The Government Printer, 1958. Original wrappers.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Venda. Terminologie en Spelreëls No. 2. Terminology and Spelling No. 2* [= Second Edition], compiled by the Venda Language Committee, Department of Bantu Education. Pretoria: The Government Printer, 1962. Original pink wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1 2-156. Second edition. First edition of 98 pp. was published in 1958. Includes English-Afrikaans-Venda, pp. 28-156.

"The terms included in the lists are intended in the first place for use in the primary classes and the majority have been taken from the syllabuses concerned. Further, the list is supplemented with terms taken from the school handbooks and also terms which teachers would normally be expected to know and to use, though not necessarily to teach to their pupils.... [This is an extensive vocabulary which excludes] words in common usage which can be found in the dictionaries.... Some words... have... been included because a comprehensive dictionary does not, as yet, exist" (Preface).

**1976:** [IUW] *Drietilige elementêre woordeboek = Trilingual elementary dictionary: Venda, Afrikaans, English*, compiled by P. J. Wentzel, T. W. Muloiwa. Pretoria: Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, c1976. ix, 525 p.; 21 cm. Series: Documenta - UNISA; 16.

**1982:** [IUW] *Venda, Afrikaans, Engels: verbeterde drietalige woordeboek = Venda, Afrikaans, English: improved trilingual dictionary*, compiled by P.J. Wentzel, T.W. Muloiwa. Pretoria: Universiteit van Suid-Afrika, 1982. 189, [18] p.; 22 cm.

**1989:** [LILLYbm] *Venda Dictionary. Tshivenda-English*, by N[icolaas] J[acobus] van Warmelo. Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik, 1989. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-4 5-96, [Tshivenda-English] 1-489. Revised and augmented edition. Tshivenda-English only.

"The area of this language lies largely from north to east of the town of Louis Trichardt... in the Northern Transvaal, South Africa. The people call their country Venda... and their language Tshivenda or occasionally Luvenda. In English one just uses 'Venda' for all forms of the name... The present work is an augmented revision of the 'Tshivenda-English Dictionary' published in 1937 by the Government Printer, Pretoria, as No. 6 of the Ethnological Publications series. As in that first attempt, the saving from oblivion of traditional material was an important consideration. It is gratifying that since those pre-war days a number of authors have written for and about their own people, and recorded everyday speech as they heard it" (Preface).

**[VENEZUELAN LANGUAGES]** There are at least 40 languages around Venezuela, but Spanish is the language spoken by the majority of Venezuelans. The Constitution of Venezuela of the year 1999 declared Spanish and languages spoken by Indigenous people from Venezuela as official languages. Deaf people use Venezuelan Sign Language (lengua de señas venezolana, LSV). Chinese (400,000), Portuguese (254,000)[2] and Italian (200,000), are the most spoken language in Venezuela after the official language of Spanish. Wayuu is the most spoken indigenous language with 170,000 speakers.

**2000:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**VENTUREÑO**] Ventureño is a member of the extinct Chumashan languages, a group of Native American languages previously spoken by the Chumash people along the coastal areas of Southern California from as far north as San Luis Obispo to as far south as Malibu. Ventureño was spoken from as far north as present-day Ventura to as far south as present-day Malibu and the Simi Hills, California. Dialects probably also included Castac and Alliklik (Campbell 1997:126). Ventureño is, like its sister Chumashan languages, a polysynthetic language, having larger words composed of a number of morphemes (Wiki).

Ethnologue: veo.

**1952, 1955:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**VIEMO**] Vyemo (Viemo), a.k.a. Vige, Vigué, Vigye, is a language of Burkina Faso, formerly linked with the Gur languages, that is currently of uncertain affiliation (Wiki).

Ethnologue: vig. Alternate Names: Vige, Vigué, Vigye.

**1979:** [IUW] *Le viemo: langue des Vievo dits Vigué /* André Prost. Dakar: Université de Dakar, 1979. 86 p.: map; 27 cm. Library binding preserving original light brown wrappers, lettered in black. "Documents linguistiques (Dakar, Senegal); no. 23. "Petit lexique," French-Viemo, pp. [73]-86.

"The Vigué are a small tribe of fewer than 4,000 people, situated south-west of Bobo-Dioulasso.... Almost nothing is known of this population and their language.... Viemo is Voltaic in its structure... but its vocabulary has little in common with other Voltaic languages of the central and eastern portions [of the country]" (Introduction, dated 1973, tr: BM).

[**VIETNAMESE**] Vietnamese Listeni/ˌviɛtnəˈmiːz/ (Tiếng Việt) is an Austroasiatic language that originated in the north of modern-day Vietnam, where it is the national and official language. It is the native language of the Vietnamese (Kinh) people, as well as a first or second language for the many ethnic minorities of Vietnam. As the result of Vietnamese emigration and cultural influence, Vietnamese speakers are found throughout the world, notably in East and Southeast Asia, North America, Australia and Western Europe. Vietnamese has also been officially recognized as a minority language in the Czech Republic. It is part of the Austroasiatic language family of which it has by far the most speakers (several times as many as the other Austroasiatic languages combined). Vietnamese vocabulary has borrowings from Chinese, and it formerly used a modified set of Chinese characters called chữ nôm given vernacular pronunciation. The Vietnamese alphabet (quốc ngữ) in use today is a Latin alphabet with additional diacritics for tones and certain letters (Wiki).

Ethnologue: vie. Alternate Names: Annamese, Ching, Gin, Jing, Kinh, Viet.

**1651:** [LILLY] *Dictionarivm Annnamiticvm [sic], Lvsitanvm et Latinvm*, by Alexandre de Rhodes [1591-1660]. Catholic Church.; Congregatio de Propaganda Fide.

Romæ, Typis, & sumptibus eiusdem Sac. congreg., 1651. Contemporary quarter-calf with green leather label lettered in gold on spine. First edition. Zaubmüller 12. First dictionary of the Vietnamese language.

**1838:** [LILLY] *A dissertation on the nature and character of the Chinese system of writing, in a letter to John Vaughan, Esq. to which are sub-joined, a Vocabulary of the Cochinchinese language, by Joseph Morrone ...*, by Peter Stephen Du Ponceau (1760-1844). Philadelphia: Published for the American Philosophical Society, by M'Carty and Davis, 1838. In brown boards, black cloth spine. xxxii, 375 p. plates. 22 cm. Not in Zaubmüller. Other contributors: Morrone, Joseph Maria. La Palun, de. Series: Transactions of the Historical & Literary Committee of the American Philosophical Society; v. 2. Notes: "Vocabulary of the Cochinchinese language," by J. Morrone, with notes by M. de La Palun: p. [125]-184. "Lexicon Cochinchinense Latinum ad usum missionum," by J. Morrone: p. [185]-375.

**1861:** [LILLY] *Vocabulaire Français-Annamite et Annamite-Français: précédé d'un traité des particules annamites*, by Louis-Gabriel Aubaret. Bangkok: Imprimerie de la Mission Catholique, 1861. Contemporary plain brown quarter-leather and brown marble paper over boards. Pp. [6] III-XCV XCVI, 1 2-96, [4] 1<sup>2</sup> 2<sup>2</sup>-157<sup>2</sup> 158<sup>2</sup>. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. First French-Vietnamese vocabulary published. The first Catholic Press in Bangkok was established in 1849. Cordier, BI, I, col. 774

**1874:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire élémentaire annamite-français*, by Le Grand de La Liraye. Paris: Challamel aîné, 2. éd., 1874. 2 p. l., 262 p. 28 cm. Late 19<sup>th</sup> century cloth, lettered on spine in gold, with name of owner at base of spine. Not in Zaubmüller. The first edition appeared in 1868. Note(s): Owing to the author's death, p. 161-262 of this edition were revised by the publisher, assisted by the R.P. Pernot. "Ce dictionnaire n'est en grande partie que la traduction de celui que Mgr. Taberd a fait éditer à Calcutta, il y a trentaine d'années, lequel n'était qu'une compilation des travaux des anciens missionnaires depuis plus de deux cents ans, et, en dernier lieu, de ceux faits par Mgr. d'Adran."--p. 1. Ink ownership inscription on half-title in French and Vietnamese of Camille Sainson (b. 1868), dated December 1890. Sainson was Vice-consul de France at Ho-K'euou and author of *Nan-Tchao Ye-Che, Histoire Particuliere du Nan-tchao, Traduction D'une Histoire de L'ancien Yun-nan* (1904).

**1894:** [LILLYbm] *Theoretisch-praktische Grammatik der Annamitischen Sprache. Mit analysierten Übungssätzen, eine Chrestomathie und einem annamitisch-deutschen Wörterbuch. Mit 9 Schrifttafeln*, by A[dolf] Dirr. Vienna; Pest; Leipzig: A. Hartleben's Verlag, [1894]. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. I-V VI-XIV XV-XVI, 1 2-164 165-184 (9 tables). First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes a Vietnamese-German dictionary, pp. [105]-148. First German Vietnamese vocabulary published.

**1898:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire Annamite-Français, comprenant: 1<sup>o</sup> tous les caractères de la langue Annamite vulgaire, avec l'indication de leurs divers sens propres ou figurés, et justifiés par de nombreux exemples. 2<sup>o</sup> les caractères chinois nécessaires à l'étude des Tù Tho ou Quatre livres classiques chinois. 3<sup>o</sup> la flore et la faune de l'Indo-Chine*, par J.F.M. Génibrel, missionnaire apostolique. Deuxième édition, refondue et très considérablement augmentée. Saigon: Imprimerie de la mission à Tân Dinh, 1898. 987 p. 27 cm. Contemporary brown quarter-leather and brown marbled paper over boards, spine

lettered and ruled in gold. Marbled endpapers. Vietnamese-French, pp. [1]-987. This is in fact the first edition of a new dictionary, based on an earlier one, as noted below.

"In 1877 the Imprimerie de la Mission de Saigon published an excellent small *Dictionnaire Annamite-français* without characters, the author of which, Mgt. Caspar, Bishop and *vicaire apostolique* of the Mission at Hué, was simply the missionary to Saigon. It is this work that has served as the *canvas* for the present work, which is why we have styled it a *second edition*. The plan and execution of the new dictionary was considered and decided upon early in 1884, and since that time, that is, for 14 years, we have worked incessantly till now to complete the project" (Au lecteur, tr: BM).

**1900:** [LILLYbm] *Nouveau vocabulaire français-tonkinois et tonkinois-français*, by P[aul Emile Emmanuel Auguste] Crépin [Bourdier de Beauregard] [1866- ]. Paris: A. Challamel, 1900. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] I II, [2] 1-192 193-194. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes French-Vietnamese vocabulary, thematically arranged, pp. 1-123, and Vietnamese-French, arranged alphabetically by "phonetic analogy," pp. 125-185.

"This vocabulary...contains only the terms and words in common use in translations and conversations.... Having adopted the Tonkinese dialect, which is the clearest, for this vocabulary, all the words found in it are used and understood in Tonkin" (Preface, tr: BM).

**1937:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire annamite-chinois-français*, by Gustave Hue [1970-1950]. (S.I.): Impr. de Trung Hoà, 1937. Contemporary dark gray cloth with red cloth label lettered in gold on spine. In-4, 4-1199-7 p. [1173]. First edition. With the ownership stamp of E. Dedreau of the Mission du Tonkin Oriental. This dictionary was reprinted in 1971.

"For some time now, the great Genibrel Dictionary [see above] has been out of print. It contained almost the entire basis of the Annamite language of its time.... But since its publication in 1898, numerous neologisms have spring from the pen of native writers. Moreover, as was inevitable, the author omitted a large number of Tonkinese words. In 1930, Cordier attempted to fill these lacunae in a rather important but still incomplete lexicographical work.... In 1932 a group of scholars undertook the compilation of a major dictionary of Annamite which is of incomparable importance to future students. It was, however, written in Annamite, so that those ignorant of the language are unable to use it.... For all these reasons, it seemed that there was room for a new work including, along with the common basis of the language which has not changed since Tabard, all the special terms of the countries of the Union, augmented by neologisms found in pedagogical works and journals. Bowing to the urging of my friends, in spite of the weight of a service of such magnitude, I decided to undertake this work. This is the *Dictionnaire Annamite-Chinois-Français* which I now present to the public" (Avant-Propos, tr: BM)

**1953:** [LILLYbm] *English-Vietnamese Dictionary. Anh-Việt Từ-Dien*, by Nguyen-Van-Khôn. Saigon: Khai-Trí, n.d.. Original black limp imitation leather, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [4] 1-11 12-1741 1742. Edition: "In Lan Thu Tu"? Preface dated 1953.

**1955a:** [LILLYbm] *Vietnamese-English Dictionary with the International Phonetic System and more than 30,000 words and idiomatic expressions*, by Mrs. Le Van Hung & Dr. Le Van Hung. Paris: Éditions Europe-Asie, 1955. Original dark blue cloth

over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [16] 1-820 821-824. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Vietnamese-English only. The authors list their English-Vietnamese as "in the press."

**1955b:** [LILLYbm] *Vietnamese-English Vocabulary*, by Nguyen Dinh Hoa. Washington, D.C.: [Office of Training, National Security Agency?], 1955. Original gray unprinted wrappers, spiral bound with black plastic. Pp. [4] i ii-iii iv, 1 2-429 430-432. "This Vocabulary grew out of a two-year course first prepared and given at Columbia University. It is composed of approximately 8,000 entries" (Introduction).

Enlarged and improved edition, **1966:** *Vietnamese-English Dictionary*, by Nguyen-Dinh-Hoa. Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle, 1966. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold; red, white and pink d.j., lettered in black and white. Pp. I-V VI-XIV, 1 2-568 [2]. First edition thus. "First printing 1966" on verso of title page. "The demand for a compact, concise, and inexpensive student's dictionary has become urgent; so many foreigners are now anxious to learn Vietnamese tht this complete basic conversation dictionary fills a real need. It is an enlarged and imporved edition of the one originally published in 1955" (from the inner flap of the d.j.).

**1961:** [LILLYbm] *Vetnamsko-russkii slovar: okolo 36000 slov*, by I[vetta] [vanovna] Glebova, et al. Moscow: Gos. izd-vo inostrannykh i natsionalnykh slovarei, 1961. Original green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-616. First edition. Additional title page in Vietnamese. Includes Vietnamese-Russian, pp. [11]-609. The first Russian-Vietnamese dictionary was published in 1958.

**1962a:** [LILLYbm] *Deutsch-vietnamesisches Wörterbuch*, by Klaus Ferkinghoff. Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz, 1962. Original stiff gray wrappers, lettered in gray. Pp. [6] 1 2-110 111-112. First edition. Includes German-Vietnamese, pp. [1]-110. This is the first German bilingual dictionary of Vietnamese.

"This Dictionary is the first attempt to build a linguistic bridge between the Vietnamese and the Germans. It arose with the help of my students at the University of Hué, whom I wish to thank here for their energy, as well as for the warm good will they showed toward me" (p. [5]).

**1962b:** [LILLYbm] *Vietnamese Phrase Book* [Cover title]. Washington, D.C.: Headquarters, Department of the Army, 1962. Original tan cloth over boards, lettered in black. Pp. i-ii iii-xv xvi, 1-176. First edition. Department of the Army Pamphlet, No. 20-011. "This booklet contains English-Vietnamese translations of the words and phrases most likely needed by SF personnel on a mission to this language area. For convenience and speed in using, the book is divided into nine sections plus an alphabetized vocabulary" (Introduction). Includes "Alphabetized word list. Dictionary," pp. 122-176. Vocabulary is military, including "mopping up," "encirclement," "fox-hole," "friendly fire," etc.

**1966:** [LILLYbm] *Viêt-Anh Tù-Dien Loai Pho Thông. General Vietnamese-English Dictionary*, by Nguyen-Van-Khôn. Saigon: Khai-Tri, [1966]. Original orange and black paper over boards, lettered in white and black. Pp. 1-17 18-1330 1331-1332. First edition.

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *Tu-Dien Dictionary English-Vietnamese Anh-Viet*, by Kim-ly Molling. Hayward, California: Vietnamese-American Company, 1975. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1-61 62; [and dos-a-dos] [2] 1-54.

First edition. Includes English-Vietnamese, pp. 1-61, and, dos-a-dos, Vietnamese-English, pp. 1-54. No preliminary material.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *Russko-vetnamskii slovar [okolo 43,000 slov]* (2 vols.: Part I A-O, Part II [backward R]) by K[onstantin] M[ikhailovich] Alikhanov, V[ladimir] V[ladimirovich] Ivanov, & I[nna] A[natolevna] Malkhanova. Moscow: Russkii iazyk, 1977.

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Anh-Viet tu dien y khoa gia dinh = The family medical encyclopedia*, by Hoang Mai Nguyen. Glendale, California: Dai Nam, 1985. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in silver. Pp. [2] A-C D-M N, 1-264 (page D misnumbered C). First edition. Cover title: American Vietnamese medical dictionary; spine title: Anh-Viet tu dien y hoc. Includes English-Vietnamese medical vocabulary, pp. 1-261, including illustrations. Preliminary material in Vietnamese.

[**VILI**] Vili (Civili) is one of the Zone H Bantu languages, grouped with the Sira clade (historically also with the Kongo clade). The language has a few thousand native speakers in spread along the coast between southern Gabon and northern Angola, most of them in the Republic of the Congo's Kouilou, Pointe-Noire and Niari departments. The Vili people (Muvili, singular Bavili) were the population of the 17th- to 18th-century Kingdom of Loango in the same region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: vif. Alternate Names: Bavili, Civili, Fiot, Fiote, Tshivili, Tsvili.

**1889:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire Fiot, ou, Dictionnaire de la langue du Congo*, by Alexandre Visseque, Paris: Maison-Mere, 1889. Contemporary (possibly original) black quarter-cloth with marbled boards, printed label on spine. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1686. First dictionary of this language.

**1890:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire français-fiote, dialecte du Kakongo*, by the Holy Ghost Fathers. Paris: Maison-Mère, 1890. Original black quarter-cloth and blue-black marbled paper over boards, with original brown printed paper label on spine. Pp. [2] I II-III IV, 1 2-145 146. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1682. Includes French-Fiote [Vili], pp. [1]-145. .

[**VIRGIN ISLANDS CREOLE ENGLISH**] irgin Islands Creole, or Virgin Islands Creole English, is an English-based creole spoken in the Virgin Islands and the nearby SSS islands of Saba, Saint Martin and Sint Eustatius, where it has been known as Netherlands Antilles Creole English. The term "Virgin Islands Creole" is formal terminology used by scholars and academics, and is rarely used in everyday speech. Informally, the creole is known by the term dialect, as the creole is often perceived by locals as a dialect variety of English instead of an English creole language. However, academic sociohistorical and linguistic research suggests that it is in fact an English creole language. Because there are various varieties of Virgin Islands Creole, it is also known by the specific island on which it is spoken: Crucian dialect, Thomian dialect, Tortolian dialect, Saint Martin dialect, Saba dialect, Statia dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: vic.

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *What a pistarckle!: a glossary of Virgin Islands English Creole*, by Lito Valls [1927- ]. St. John, U.S.V.I.: L. Valls, 1981. 139 p.: ill.; 22 cm. Original cream illustrated wrappers, printed in black. Cover title reads Dictionary instead of Glossary. This copy appears to be the first issue—no reference to Environmental

Studies Program. A second printing appeared in 1982 published by the Prestige Press. A supplement was issued in 1990. Virgin Island Creole English-English vocabulary, pp. 1-139. First dictionary of this creole language.

**1996:** [IUW] *Criolisches Wörterbuch: Erster zu vermehrender und wo nöthig zu verbessernder Versuch (1767/68) / Christian Georg Andreas Oldendorp; herausgegeben, eingeleitet und mit Anmerkungen versehen von Peter Stein. Vestindisk Glossarium, das anonyme, Johan Christopher Kørbitz Thomsen Kingo (J.C. Kingo) zugeschriebene; herausgegeben, eingeleitet und mit Anmerkungen versehen von Hein van der Voort. Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 1996. viii, 193 p.; 24 cm. Series: Lexicographica. Series maior, 69. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Summaries in English and French. Subject headings: German language--United States Virgin Islands--Dictionaries--Creole dialects, Dutch.*

[**VUTE**] Vute is a Mambiloid language of Cameroon, with a thousand speakers in Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: vut. Alternate Names: 'Abotee, 'Abwetee, Baboute, Bamboute, Boute, Bubure, Bule, Bute, Foute, Luvure, Nbule, Pute, Voute, Voutere, Woute, Wute.

**1978:** [IUW] *Études vouté, langue bantoïde du Cameroun: phonologie et alphabet pratique, synthématique, lexique vouté-français*, by Gladys Guarisma. Paris: SELAF, 1978. 150 p.: map; 24 cm. Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France (Series); 66-67. "Publié avec le concours du Centre national de la recherche scientifique." Includes summaries in English, French, German, Russian and Spanish. "Lexique vouté-français": p. [87]-145. Bibliography: p. [147].

[**WA, VO**] Wa (Va) is the language of the Wa people of Burma and China. There are three distinct varieties, sometimes considered separate languages; their names in Ethnologue are Parauk, the majority and standard form; Vo (Zhenkang Wa, 40,000 speakers), and Awa (100,000 speakers), though all may be called Wa, Awa, Va, Vo. David Bradley (1994) estimates there are total of 820,000 Wa speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wbm. Alternate Names: Ban, Kawa, K'awa, La, Pan, Pinyin, Pun, Va, Vo, Wa Pwi, Wakut.

**1907:** [LILLYbm] *A few notes on Wa*, by G[odfrey] Drage [1868- ]. Rangoon: Superintendent, Government Printer, Burma, 1907. Original dark blue cloth, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-104. First edition. Includes English-Wa [Vo Wa] word lists, arranged thematically, pp. 9-60. This appears to be the first published vocabulary of the language.

This is the author's copy, with his name and address in Wales in ink on the free front endpaper, and the note: "Received 15 July 1907 together with 5 other copies for my own use with Secretary's of the Govt. of Burma, Genl. Dept. No. 429613-5 17 June 1907". With a 4 p. a.l.s. to the author from Mildred Drage laid in. Extensive informed pencil annotations throughout, some of these revisions, others seeming preparation for similar word lists in another language. These annotations appear to be in the author's hand, although this is not certain.

"The Was are not cannibals, but they eat dogs, which no Shan, or self-respecting hillman of other races, would dream of doing... There is evidence outside nearly every village in the wild Wa Country that the Was are head-hunters; the skulls in the avenues in the thick primeval groves being regarded as a protection against, and a propitiation of the

spirits of evil. Legitimate head-hunting opens in March and lasts through April... [notes of Sir George Scott, condensed by Drage]... There is a large and comparatively virgin field yet open in the country for the student of languages and customs, such as can hardly anywhere else be found-found too within a distance of less than 100 miles from the headquarters of a settled part of His Majesty's dominions and the terminus of the Kunlong Railway" (Notes on the Was and their Country, p. 6).

[**WAAMA**] Waama, or Yoabu, is a Gur language of Benin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wwa. Alternate Names: Yoabou, Yoabu.

**1983a-b**: see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**WABO**] Wabo is a Malayo-Polynesian language of Papua, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wbb. Alternate Names: Nusari, Woriasi.

**1961**: see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**WABODA**] Waboda is a Papuan language of southern Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kmx. Alternate Names: Wabuda.

**1951**: see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1973**: see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1975**: see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**WADI WADI**] Wadi-Wadi is an extinct Indigenous Australian language once spoken in New South Wales (Wiki),

Ethnologue: xwd. Alternate Names: Biangil, Dacournditch, Wathiwathi, Wattewatte, Watthiwatthi, Watty-watty, Withaija, Woani, Wohdi Wohdi, Woonyi, Wottiwotti.

**1875**: see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

[**WAFFA**] Waffa is a Kainantu language of Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: waj.

**1979**: [IUW] *Waffa, Tok Pisin, English* / compiled by M.D. Stringer and J. M. Hotz; Tok Pisin additions by Sibaamo Punuqo. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1979. 500 p.; 21 cm. Other titles: *Dictionary of Waffa, Tok Pisin, English*. Dictionaries of Papua New Guinea; v. 3.

[**WAHGI**] Wahgi is a Trans–New Guinea language of the Chimbu–Wahgi branch spoken by approximately 100,000 people in the highlands of Papua New Guinea. Like other Chimbu languages, Wahgi has some unusual lateral consonants (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wgi. Alternate Names: Mid Wahgi.

**1975**: [LILLY] *Middle Wahgi dictionary*, by Evelyn M. Ramsey. Mount Hagen, Papua New Guinea: Church of the Nazarene, 1975. xvi, 460 p.; 21 cm. Original dark red wrappers, lettered in white. First edition. First true dictionary of this language.

[**WAILAKI**] Wailaki, also known as Eel River, is an extinct Athabaskan language once spoken by the people of the Round Valley Reservation of northern California, one of four

languages belonging to the California Athabaskan cluster of the Pacific Coast Athabaskan languages. Dialect clusters reflect the four Wailaki-speaking peoples, the Sinkyone, Wailaki, Nongatl, and Lassik, of the Eel River confederation (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wlk.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**WAKAWAKA**] Waga, or Wakawaka or Wakka Wakka, is an extinct language of Queensland in Australia. Kaiabara/Gayabara, Nguwera/Ngoera, and Buyibara may be varieties or alternative names (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wkw. Alternate Names: Enibura, Nukunukubara, Waga, Wagawaga, Waga-Waga, Wakka.

**1958:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**WALLA WALLA**] Walla Walla is considered a dialect of Shapatin in the Wiki entry. Ethnologue considers it a separate language:

Ethnologue: waa.

**1846:** see **9**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

[**WALLISIAN**] Wallisian or 'Uvean (Wallisian: Faka'uvea) is the Polynesian language spoken on Wallis (also known as 'Uvea). The language is also known as East Uvean to distinguish it from the related West Uvean language spoken on the outlier island of Ouvéa near New Caledonia. Wallisian tradition holds that the latter island was colonised from Wallis Island in ancient times. Wallisian may be most closely related to Rennellese. It is also closely related to Tongan, though part of the Samoic branch, and has borrowed extensively from Tongan due to the Tongan invasion of the island in the 15th and 16th centuries (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wls. Alternate Names: East Uvean, Uvean, Wallisien.

**1984:** [IUW] *Tikisionalio fakauvea-fakafalani = Dictionnaire wallisien-français* / by Karl H. Rensch. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, The Australian National University, 1984. xiii, 439, 21 p., [1] leaf of plates: ill.; 23 cm. Pacific linguistics. Series C; no. 86.

[**WAMBON**] Wambon is a Papuan language of Papua, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wms.

**1959:** see under **INDONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1970:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**WAMEY**] Wamey (Meyny), or Konyagi (Conhague, Coniagui, Koniagui), is a Senegambian language of Senegal and Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: cou. Alternate Names: Conhague, Coniagui, Koniagui, Konyagi, Wamay, Wamei.

**1991:** see **1991a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**WAMPANOAG**] The Massachusetts language is an Algonquian language of the Algic language family, formerly spoken by several peoples of eastern coastal and south-eastern Massachusetts and currently, in its revived form, in four communities of Wampanoag people. The language is also known as Natick or Wôpanâak (Wampanoag) and historically as Pokanoket, Indian or Nonantum. The language is most notable for creating a community of literate Indians and for the number of translations of religious texts into the language. John Eliot's translation of the Christian Bible in 1663 using the Natick dialect, known as Mamusse Wunneetupanatamwe Up-Biblum God, was the first printed in the Americas, the first Bible translated by a non-native speaker and one of the earliest example of a Bible translation into a previously unwritten language. [The Lilly Library holds a copy of the first edition of the Eliot Indian Bible in its original binding, and a copy of the second edition with a presentation inscription from Increase Mather]. Literacy spread quickly as Indian ministers and teachers, who were literate, spread literacy to the elites and other members of their communities. This is attested in the numerous court petitions, church records, Praying town administrative records, notes on book margins, personal letters and widespread distribution of other translations of religious tracts throughout the colonial period. The dialects of the language were formerly spoken by several peoples of southern New England, including all the coastal and insular areas of eastern Massachusetts, as well as south-eastern New Hampshire, the southernmost tip of Maine and eastern Rhode Island, but was also a common second or third language across most of New England and portions of Long Island. The use of the language in the mixed-band communities of Christian converts—Praying towns—also spread the language to some groups of Nipmuc and Pennacook. The revitalization of the language began in 1993 when Jessie Little Doe Baird (at the time with the last name Fermino) began the Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project (WLRP), which has successfully re-introduced the revived Wampanoag dialect to the Aquinnah, Mashpee, Assonet and Herring Pond tribes of the Wampanoag of Cape Cod and the Islands, with a handful of children who are growing up as the first native speakers in more than a century. The Massachusetts people continue to inhabit the area around Boston and other Wampanoag tribes are found throughout Cape Cod and Rhode Island. Other descendants of Massachusetts-language speakers include many of the current Abenaki people and the locals of Saint David's Island, Bermuda, both of whom absorbed large numbers of Indians of southern New England in the aftermath of King Philip's War (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wam. Alternate Names: Massachusetts, Massachusetts, Natick, Wôpanâak.

**1829:** [LILLYbm] [Cover title] *Vocabulary of the Massachusetts (or Natick) Indian Language*, by Josiah Cotton. Cambridge: Metcalf and Company, 1829. Contemporary red half-leather and marbled paper over boards, lettered and decorated in gold, preserving original wrappers. Pp. 1-3 4-113 114-116 [p. 113 misnumbered 112]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 276. Includes thematically-arranged **English-Natick, pp. [11]-99**, including phrases and sentences. Separate issue of the vocabulary edited for the first time by J. Pickering from a manuscript compiled by the Hon. Josiah Cotton (bearing dates 1707 and 1708) and published in the "Collections of the Massachusetts historical society." 3d ser., vol. II (1830) p. [147]-257. Some copies retain the original pagination. Josiah Cotton's father John aided Eliot in his Indian Bible. Second copy: LILLYbm, in original wrappers, chipped and stained, but without lost of text; resewn.

"The following Vocabulary of the Indian Language, in the Natick or Massachusetts dialect, is faithfully copied from a manuscript compiled by the Hon. Josiah Cotton, a respectable inhabitant of Plymouth, who died in 1756, aged 77." (J[ohn] D[avis]), from the "Advertisement."

**1903:** [LILLYbm] *Natick Dictionary*, by James Hammond Trumbull. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1903. Hardbound without d.j. 349 pp. First edition. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology, Bulletin 35. Zaunmüller, col. 276. Includes Natick-English and English-Natick dictionary. "It is hoped that this book will form the first volume in a series of vocabularies of the native languages."

[**WAMPIS**] Huambisa, Huambiza, or Wambisa is the language of the native Huambisas of Perú. It is closely related to the Achuar-Shiwiar and Aguaruna languages. It has official standing in the area it is spoken (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hub. Alternate Names: Huambisa, Huambiza, Wambisa.

**1957:** see under **AWAJÜNA**.

[**WANDALA**] Wandala, also Mandara or Mura', is an Afro-Asiatic language of Cameroon and Nigeria. Malgwa dialect is distinct (Wiki). Ethnologue considers Malgwa a dialect of Wandala.

Ethnologue: mfi. Alternate Names: Mandara, Mandara Montagnard, Ndara.

**1826:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1862-1866:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**2002:** [IUW] *Die Sprache der Malgwa (Nárá Málgwa) : grammatische Erstbeschreibung einer zentraltschadischen Sprache Nordost-Nigerias / Doris Löhr*. Frankfurt : P. Lang, 2002. 336 p. ; 21 cm. Library binding, incorporating original black wrappers, lettered in white and yellow. Schriften zur Afrikanistik ; Bd. 6. Vocabulary, Walgwa [dialect of Wandala]-German, pp. 288-311, German-Walgwa [dialect of Wandala], pp. [313]-336. Includes bibliographical references (p. [271]-279).

"The following vocabulary includes approximately 1600 entries.... It is the basis for a Malgwa-English, English-Malgwa Dictionary, currently in progress, and consisting presently of over 3000 computerized entries" (p. [287], tr: BM).

[**WANDAMEN**] Wandamen is the commonly used name for an Austronesian language of Indonesian New Guinea, spoken across the neck of the Doberai Peninsula or Bird's Head. However, several speakers of the Windesi dialect have stated that 'Wandamen' and 'Wondama' refer to a dialect spoken around the Wandamen Bay, studied by early missionaries and linguists from SIL. They affirm that the language as a whole is called 'Wamesa', the dialects of which are Wandamen, Windesi, and Bintuni (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wad. Alternate Names: Bientoeni, Bentuni, Bintuni, Wamesa, Wandamen-Windesi, Windesi, Windessi. Ethnologue lists Aibondeni as a dialect of Wandamen.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**WANGAAYBUWAN-NGIYAMBAA**] The Ngiyambaa language is a Pama–Nyungan language of the Wiradhuric subgroup. It was the traditional language of the Wangaaybuwan and Wayilwan peoples of New South Wales, Australia, but is now

moribund; according to Donaldson by the 1970s there were only about ten people fluent in Wangaaybuwan, whilst there were only a couple of Wayilwan speakers left. Ngiyambaa (meaning language), or Ngiyambaambuwal, was also used by the Waangaybuwan and Wayilwan to describe themselves, whilst 'Waangaybuwan' and 'Wayilwan' (meaning 'With Waangay/Wayil' (for 'no')) were used to distinguish both the language and the speakers from others who did not have wangaay/wayil for no. Other names for Ngiyambaa are: Giamba, Narran, Noongaburrah, Ngampah, Ngemba, Ngeumba, Ngiamba, Ngjamba, Ngiyampaa, Ngumbarr; Wangaaybuwan is also called Wongaibon, and Wayilwan is also called Wailwan, Weilwan or Wailwun (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wyb.

**1875:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES: SPECIMENS and POLYGLOT.**

[**WAPAN**] Wapan or Jukun Wapan, also known as Wukari after the local town, is a major Jukunoid language of Nigeria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: juk. Alternate Names: Jinkum, Jukon, Juku, Juku Junkun, Jukum, Jukun Wapan, Jukun Wukari, Wakari, Wapã, Wukari.

**1968:** see under **JUKUN TAKUM.**

[**WAPPO**] Wappo is an extinct language that was spoken in the Alexander Valley north of San Francisco by the Wappo Native Americans. The last fluent speaker, Laura Fish Somersal, died in 1990. Wappo's language death is attributed to the use of English in schools and economic situations such as the workplace. According to Somersal, the name for the people and language is derived from the Spanish word *guapo*, meaning "handsome" or "brave". The name for the people was originally Ashochimi. Wappo is generally believed to be distantly related to the Yuki language, and is distinct largely due to Pomoan influence. Paul Radin published the first texts on Wappo grammar in the 1920s. Jesse O. Sawyer published the "English-Wappo Vocabulary" in 1965 and continued to study Wappo grammar throughout his life (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wao.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1929:** [IUW] *A grammar of the Wappo language*, by Paul Radin.

Berkeley, Calif., University of California Press, 1929. viii, 194 p. 28 cm. Library binding. University of California publications. American archaeology and ethnology vol.xxvii, 1929. "Part II. Dictionary," pp. 161-194, arranged by parts of speech: English-Wappo, pp.161-181, Wappo-English, pp. 181-194.

"I have tried to show Wappo in all its variety, have attempted to indicate all the meanings, vague, indefinite, or clear-cut, that a given element may have. Throughout I have sought to exhibit the language in all its multiplicity and fluidity; to show how some of the elements are fixed and petrified, others utterly unanchored" (Introduction).

**1965:** [LILLYbm] *English-Wappo Vocabulary*, by Jesse O. Sawyer. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1965. Original wrappers. 128 pp. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 43. Includes English-Wappo and a brief list of Wappo-English affixes. "Wappo is a California Indian Language which was once spoken in a small area of central coastal California just north of San Francisco.

It has usually been classified as a Yukian language... If Wappo is Yukian, it belongs to the small family which includes Yuki proper, Huchnom, and Coast Yuki." There were not more than five speakers of Wappo in 1965. First dictionary of this language.

[**WARAO**] Warao (also known as Guarauno, Guarao, Warrau) is the native language of the Warao people. A language isolate, it is spoken by about 28,000 people primarily in northern Venezuela, Guyana and Suriname. It is notable for its unusual object–subject–verb word order. The Warao people live chiefly in the Orinoco Delta region of northeastern Venezuela, with smaller communities in western Guyana and Suriname (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wba. Alternate Names: Guarao, Guarauno, Warrau.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA:**

**POLYGLOT.**

**1958:** [LILLYbm] "*Vocabulario Teurigico-Magico de los Indios Guaraos*," by Basilio Maria de Barral, in: *Antropológica*, No. 4, 1958, pp. [27]-36. Includes Warao-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 30-36. *A Short dictionary of the Warau language of Guyana* was published in 1980, and a Spanish Warao dictionary in Caracas in 1979 (second edition).

[**WARAY**] Warray (Waray) was an Australian language spoken in the Adelaide River area of the Northern Territory. Wulwulam may have been a dialect (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wrz. Alternate Names: Arwur, Awarai, Awarra, Warrai, Warray.

**1895:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES...**

**POLYGLOT**

[**WARAY-WARAY**] Waray is the fifth-most-spoken native regional language of the Philippines, specific to the provinces of Samar, Northern Samar, Eastern Samar, Biliran, and the north-east of Leyte island (surrounding Tacloban). It is the third most spoken language among the Visayan languages after Hiligaynon (Ilonggo) and Cebuano. The language name comes from the word often heard by non-speakers, "waray" (meaning "none" or "nothing" in Waray); similarly, Cebuanos are known in Leyte as "mga Kana" and their language as "Kana" (after the oft-heard word "kana", meaning "that" in the Cebuano language) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: war. Alternate Names: Binisaya, Samaran, Samareño, Samarenyo, Samar-Leyte, Waray.

**1979:** [LILLY] *Binisaya-English, English-Binisaya Dictionary*, by Eduardo A. Makabenta. Quezon City: Emandsonz, 1979.: xi, 518 p.; 21 cm. Original black wrappers, lettered in white, yellow and gray. First edition. First full dictionary of the language.

“This valuable reference work is the first comprehensive dictionary of the Binisaya language, which is spoken in Leyte and Samar, and several smaller islands in the Visayas. Colloquially known as Waray or Waray-Waray, Binisaya is the mother tongue of some two million Filipinos. The terms Binisaya is the traditional term which native Leyteños and Samareños use to refer to their language” (rear cover).

“Finally, a note on the colloquial and informal *Waray-Waray*. Waray means nothing, nil, none in the vernacular, and the compounded waray, in the augmentive sense, means double nothing; in the diminutive, it means little nothing. Used with the term Visayan,

you have Double Nothing Visayan, or Little Nothing Visayan. As a term for a people and their language, it certainly is not music to the ears” (Preface).

[**WARIS**] Waris or Walsa is a Papuan language spoken by about 2,500 people around Wasengla, Amanab District, Sandaun Province, Papua New Guinea, as well as about 1,500 across the border in the Indonesian province of Papua (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wrs. Alternate Names: Walsa.

**1985:** see under **IMONDA**.

[**WARLPIRI**] The Warlpiri (/ˈwɑːrlbri/ or /ˈwɑːlpəri/) language is spoken by about 3,000 of the Warlpiri people in Australia's Northern Territory. It is one of the Ngarrkic languages of the large Pama–Nyungan family, and is one of the largest aboriginal languages in Australia in terms of number of speakers (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wbp. Alternate Names: Elpira, Ipara, Ngaliya, Ngardilpa, Wailbri, Walbiri, Walmama, Walpiri.

**1979:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of the Wailbri (Warlpiri, Walpiri) language.. Part II. English-Wailbri*, by Reverend Laurie Reece. Sydney: University of Sydney, 1979. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered in black, with black quarter-cloth spine. Pp. [4] i-xiv, 1 2-205 206. First edition. Series:: Oceania linguistic monograph 22. Includes English-Warlpiri, pp. [1]-202. First dictionary of the language. Part I, Wailbri-English, was published as volume 19 in the OLM series in 1975.

"When I was doing an exploratory trip on Camels through the Warlpiri area [Central Australia] in 1944, I had to rely on the Aboriginal guides to interpret for me. I began to feel that I was being misinterpreted...[U]nless we get a working knowledge of the local language, we are at the mercy of being misunderstood. The things that amazes me now is that we have been able to get so far with the Aboriginal people without knowing their language, and it gives me great satisfaction to see the interest being taken in the languages now" (Communicating).

[**WARNDARANG**] Warndarang (also spelled Wandarang, Wandaran) is an extinct Aboriginal Australian language in the Arnhem family, formerly spoken in southern Arnhem Land, along the Gulf of Carpentaria. The last speaker was Isaac Joshua, who died in 1974, while working with the linguist Jeffrey Heath. Warndarang is closely related to Mara, which was traditionally spoken to the south of Warndarang and today has a handful of speakers. The languages Alawa and Yugul, spoken to the west of Warndarang and both apparently extinct, are also related. Heath's Warndarang grammar contains a 100-page grammatical description, a handful of texts, and a brief wordlist (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wnd. Alternate Names: Wandaran, Warndarang, Wuyarrawala.

**1980:** [LILLYbm] *Basic materials in Warndarang: grammar, texts and dictionary*, by Jeffrey Heath. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1980. xii, 174 p.: map; 25 cm. Pacific linguistics: Series B; no. 72.

[**WARU**] Waru is an Austronesian language of Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wru. Alternate Names: Mapute, Mopute.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**WASCO-WISRAM**] Upper Chinook, also known as Kiksht, Columbia Chinook, and Wasco-Wishram after its last surviving dialect, is a recently extinct language of the US Pacific Northwest. It had 69 speakers in 1990, of whom 7 were monolingual: five Wasco and two Wishram. In 2001, there were five remaining speakers of Wasco. The last fully fluent speaker of Kiksht, Gladys Thompson, died in July 2012. She had been honored for her work by the Oregon Legislature in 2007. Two new speakers were teaching Kiksht at the Warm Springs Indian Reservation in 2006. The Northwest Indian Language Institute of the University of Oregon formed a partnership to teach Kiksht and Numu in the Warm Springs schools. Audio and video files of Kiksht are available at the Endangered Languages Archive. The last fluent speaker of the Wasco-Wishram dialect was Madeline Brunoe McInturff, and she died on 11 July 2006 at the age of 91 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wac. Alternate Names: Columbia Chinook, Kiksht, Upper Chinook, Wasco, Wishram.

**1846:** see **9)** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

[**WASEMBO**] Wasembo, also known as Biapim, Gusap, Yankowan, is a Rai Coast language spoken in Madang Province, Papua New Guinea (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gsp. Alternate Names: Biapim, Gusap, Yankowan.

**1976:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**WASHO**] Washo /'wɒʃu/ (or Washoe; endonym wá:šiw ʔítlu) is an endangered Native American language isolate spoken by the Washo on the California–Nevada border in the drainages of the Truckee and Carson Rivers, especially around Lake Tahoe. While there are only 20 elderly native speakers of Washo, since 1994 there has been a small immersion school that has produced a number of moderately fluent younger speakers. The immersion school has since closed its doors and the language program now operates through the Cultural Resource Department for the Washoe Tribe. The language is still very much endangered; however, there has been a renaissance in the language revitalization movement as many of the students who attended the original immersion school have become teachers. Ethnographic Washo speakers belonged to the Great Basin culture area and they were the only non-Numic group of that area. The language has borrowed from the neighboring Uto-Aztecan, Maiduan and Miwokan languages and is connected to both the Great Basin and California sprachbunds (Wiki).

Ethnologue: was. Alternate Names: Washoe.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 15 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1995:** [IUW] *Beginning Washo* / by William H. Jacobsen, Jr.; Donald R. Tuohy, editor. Carson City, Nev.: Nevada State Museum, c1996. iv, 58 p.; 28 cm. Original silver and blue wrappers, lettered in blue. Occasional papers (Nevada State Museum); no. 5. Includes bibliographical references (p. 53-58). "Vocabulary of the Lessons," Washo-English, pp. 46-52.

"This brief introduction to the Washo language is intended to address the lack of reliable information that is readily available to the public... Two spellings have persisted for the name of this people and language: *Washo* and *Washoe*. They both have good

pedigree, and it is inappropriate to think of one as more correct than the other.... I am acutely aware of the fact that these few lessons... offer a mere toehold in this rich and complex language" (Foreword).

[**WASKIA**] Waskia (Vaskia, Woskia) is a Papuan language of Papua New Guinea. It is spoken on half of Karkar Island, and a small part of the shore on the mainland, by 20,000 people; language use is vigorous. The Waskia share their island with speakers of Takia, an Oceanic language which has been restructured under the influence of Waskia, which is the inter-community language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wsk. Alternate Names: Vaskia, Woskia.

**1978:** [IUW] *A Waskia grammar sketch and vocabulary*, by Malcolm Ross with John Natu Paol. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1978. v, 119 p.; 25 cm. Original pale gray-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pacific linguistics. Series B no. 56. Waskia-English vocabulary, pp. 80-115, notes, pp. 116-117. Bibliography: p. 118-119.

"The vocabulary ... was compiled in the main by John Natu Paol, who also classified the verb-roots. Grammatical data and examples were added by the writer [Malcom Ross]. The list contains approximately 800 items, excluding cross-references and sub-entries" (p. 80).

[**WATHAWURRUNG**] Wathawurrung (Wathaurong, Wada wurrung; obsolete Barrabool) is the extinct Indigenous Australian language spoken by the Wathaurong people of the Kulin Nation of Central Victoria. It was spoken by 15 clans south of the Werribee River and the Bellarine Peninsula to Streatham (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wth. Alternate Names: Wada wurrung, Wadawio, Waddorow, Wadhaurung, Wadjawuru, Wadourer, Wadthaurung, Waitowrung, Warra, Wathaurong, Wathaurung, Wathawurung, Wathurung, Watorrong, Wiityahurong, Wioura, Witaoro, Witawurong, Witoura, Witouro, Witowro, Witowurong, Witowurrung, Witowurrung, Witowurung, Wittyawhuurong, Woddowro, Woddowrong, Wod-dowrong, Wollowurong, Woooewoorong, Wothowurong, Wuddyawurra, Wuddyawurru, Wudjawuru, Wudjawurung, Wudja-wurung, Wudthaurung.

**1998:** [LILLYbm] *Wathawurrung and the Colac language of southern Victoria*, ed. By Barry j. Blake. Canberra: Pacific linguistics, Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University, 1998. Original gray-green wrappers, lettered in black. Pp.[2] *i-iv v-x, 1-177 178-180*. First edition. Series: Pacific linguistics, Series C, 149. Includes "Wathawurrung: the Language of the Geelong-Ballarat Area," by Barry J. Blake, Ian Clark & Sharnthi H. Krishna-Pillay, pp. 59-153, with English-Wathawurrung vocabulary, compiled from historical sources, pp. 92-153, with language map.

"There are 135 spellings of the name to be found in the literature.... Wathawurrung is a Kulin language in the terminology of Schmidt (1919); that is, it is related to the Central Victorian language, the Western Victorian language and the Colac language.... The last competent speaker of Wathawurrung is believed to have been Ellen Richards.... She was interviewed by R. H. Mathews around the turn of the century" (pp. 59-64).

The volume also includes "The Colac Language," by Barry J. Blake, Ian Clark & Julie Reid, pp. 155-177, with English-Colac glossary, taken from historical sources, pp. 164-176, with language map.

"We shall refer to the people as Gulidjan and their language as the Colac language. It appears that the Gulidjan were a small tribe inhabiting an area around Lake Colac....In 1858 the Gulidjan numbered 19 people. In 1912 six Gulidjan were residing at Elliminyt: the Sharp and Crow families.... Descendants of the Crow family were still resident in Colac in 1966" (pp. 155-157).

[**WATUBELA**] Watubela is a language of the Molucca Islands, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wah. Alternate Names: Esiriun, Kasiui, Kasui, Kesui, Matabello, Snabi Watubela, Wesi.

**1867:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1903:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**WAURÁ**] Waurá (Wauja) is an Arawakan language spoken in Brazil. It is "partially intelligible" with Mehináku. The entire population speaks the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wau. Alternate Names: Aura, Uaura, Wauja.

**1894:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**WAWONII**] Wawonii is an Austronesian language (one of the Celebic languages) of the Wawonii (Konawe Kepulauan Regency, Southeast Sulawesi) and Menui (in Morowali Regency, Central Sulawesi) islands of Indonesia. The language is quite close to the Bungku language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wow. Alternate Names: Wowonii.

**1999:** see under **BUNGKU-TOLAKI LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**WAYAMPI**] Wayampi (Guayapi, Oiampí) is a Tupi–Guarani language spoken by the Wayampi people. It is spoken in French Guiana and Brazil (Wiki).

Ethnologue: oym. Alternate Names: Guaiapi, Guayapi, Oiampí, Oyampí, Oyampík, Oyanpík, Waiampi, Waiãpi, Wajapae, Wajapuku, Wayapae, Wayãpi, "Oiampipucu" (pej.), "Oyampipuku" (pej.).

**1892:** see under **WAYANA.**

[**WAYANA**] Wayana (also referenced as Ojana, Ajana, Aiana, Ouyana, Uajana, Upurui, Oepoeroei, Roucouyen, Oreocoyana, Orkokoyana, Urucuiana, Urukuyana, and Alucuyana in the literature) is language of the Cariban family, spoken by the Wayana people, who live mostly in the borderlands of French Guiana, Brazil, and Suriname. The exact number of Wayana is unclear. The issue is complicated due to the fact that counts are done on a per-country basis. SIL Ethnologue lists 850 users of the language and 1950 ethnic Wayana in all countries, using counts from 2006 and 2007. Instituto Socioambiental, a Brazilian NGO, lists 1629 ethnic Wayana, using counts from 2002 and 2014. The count of ethnic Wayana individuals is further complicated due to the close ties that the Wayana share with other ethnic groups in the region, especially the Aparai in

Brazil, to the extent that they are sometimes considered one group, the Wayana-Aparai (Wiki).

Ethnologue: way. Alternate Names: Alukuyana, Oayana, Oiana, Oyana, Roucouyenne, Uaiana, Upurui, Wajana.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1892:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1909-1946:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1910-1911:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1946:** [LILLY] "Grammaire et vocabulaire de la langue Oayana 1937," pp. 100-228, in: *Études linguistiques caribes*, by C. H. de Goeje. Vol. 2. Amsterdam: North-Holland publishing C°, 1946. In-4° (260 x 180), 274 p. Series: Verhandelingen der Koninklijke nederlandse Akademie van wetenschappen. Afd. Letterkunde. Nieuwe reeks. Deel 49. N° 2. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. First edition. Includes French-Dutch-Oayana [Wayana], pp. [137]-238. This volume also contains vocabularies of Triometsem [Akurio], Wama [Akurio], and a comparative vocabulary of languages of the Cariban family.

"I have not found any noticeable difference between the Oayana noted by Henri Coudreau in 1887-1891 and the language spoken in 1937" (Introduction, p. 100, tr: BM).

[WAYUU] The Wayuu language, or Goajiro (Wayuu: Wayuunaiki), is spoken by 305,000 indigenous Wayuu people in northwestern Venezuela and northeastern Colombia on the Guajira Peninsula. Wayuu is one of the major Arawakan languages. There are minimal differences depending on the region of La Guajira in which speakers live. Most of the younger generations speak Spanish fluently. The extinct Guanebucan language may actually have been a dialect of Wayuu. To promote cultural integration and bilingual education among Wayuu and other Colombians, the Kamusuchiwo'u Ethno-educative Center or Centro Etnoeducativo Kamusuchiwo'u came up with the initiative of creating the first illustrated Wayuunaiki-Spanish, Spanish-Wayuunaiki dictionary. Less than 1% of Wayuu speakers are literate in Wayuu while 5 to 15% are literate in Spanish. There are 200,000 speakers in Venezuela and 120,000 in Colombia. Smith (1995) reports that a mixed Guajiro-Spanish language is replacing Wayuu in both countries. However, Campbell (1997) could find no information on this (Wiki).

Ethnologue: guc. Alternate Names: Goajiro, Guajira, Guajiro, Uáira, Wahiro, Waiu, Wayu, Wayúu, Wayuunaiki.

**1963:** [IUW] *Diccionario guajiro-español*, by Martha Hildebrandt. Caracas: República de Venezuela, Ministerio de Justicia, Comisión Indigenista, 1963. 273 p.; 24 cm. Serie "Lenguas indígenas de Venezuela"; 2. "Mayo de 1963."

**1977-1981:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario de la lengua guajira, [Vol. I] guajira-castellano*, by Miguel Angel Jusayú [1934- ], *II castellano-guajira*, by Miguel Angel Jusayú & Jesús Olza Zubiri. Caracas: Maracaibo: Universidad Católica Andrés Bello, Centro de Lenguas Indígenas; Biblioteca Corpozulia, 1977, 1981. Original white wrappers, lettered in black, with colored illustrations on front covers. Pp. [Vol. I] 1-5 6-

588 589-592 (with fold-out table); [Vol. II] 1-5 6-228 229-232. First edition. Series: vol. 1: Serie Lenguas indigenas de Venezuela 18. Includes [Vol. I] Guajira-Spanish, pp. [17]-588, and [Vol. II] Spanish-Guajira, pp. [17]-[223], with appendix of Guajira names of plants, birds and animals, pp. [225-228].

**[WELSH]**

**1632:** [LILLY] *Antiquæ linguæ Britannicæ, nunc vulgò dictæ Cambro-Britannicæ, a suis Cymraecæ vel Cambricae, ab aliis Wallicæ, et linguæ Latinæ, dictionarium duplex: Prius, Britannico-Latinum, plurimis venerandæ antiquitatis Britannicæ monumentis respersum. Posterius, Latino-Britannicum. Accesserunt adagia Britannica, & plura & emendatiora quàm antehàc edita.* Londini: Impress. in ædibus R. Young, impensis Joan. Davies SS. Th. D., An. Dom. 1632. [296] p. 4°. Oikkard & Redgrve. Short title catalogue: 6347. Edited; and the first part compiled by John Davies; the second part compiled by Thomas Williams. Half-bound in calf, marbled boards; spine lettered in gilt. [PB 2193 . L3 D25]

**[WEMBA WEMBA]** Wemba-Wemba is an extinct Indigenous Australian language once spoken along the tributaries of the Murrumbidgee River. Jardwadjali (with dialects Jagwadjali, Nundadjali, Mardidjali) may be Wemba-Wemba, or may be closer to the Madhi-Ladji-Wadi varieties (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xww. Alternate Names: Gormjanyuk, Gourrmjanyuk, Jambajamba, Jupa-galk-wournditch, Mallenjerrick, Waamba, Waimbiwaimbi, Wamba, Wamba Wamba, Wambawamba, Wembawemba, Weumba, Womba, Yamba, Yambayamba, Yowewnullurn, Yuppila.

**1992:** [LILLY] *Wembawemba dictionary*, by Luise Hercus. Canberra: L.A. Hercus, 1992. 116 p.: ill.; 30 cm. Available from Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, Acton ACT 2601; and from Echuca Aboriginal Cooperative, 541 High St, Echuca Vic 3564. Includes bibliographical references (p. 116). In original green illustrated wrappers. First dictionary of the language. The only earlier published vocabulary was that of A.C. Stone in 1911, "The Aborigines of Lake Boga", *Royal Society of Victoria, Proceedings* 23, 433-468.

**[WICHITA]** Wichita is an extinct Caddoan language once spoken in Oklahoma by the Wichita and Affiliated Tribes. The last fluent heritage speaker, Doris Lamar-McLemore, died in 2016, although in 2007 there were three first-language speakers alive. This has rendered Wichita functionally extinct; however, the tribe offers classes to revitalize the language and works in partnership with Wichita Documentation Project of the University of Colorado, Boulder. When the Europeans began to settle North America, Wichita separated into three dialects; Waco, Tawakoni, and Kirikirʔi:s (aka, Wichita Proper). However, when the language was threatened and the number of speakers decreased, dialect differences largely disappeared (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wic.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 19 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**WIK-NGATHAN**] Wik-Ngathan, or Wik-Iinjtenj (Wik-Iinychanya), is a Paman language spoken on the Cape York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia, by the Wik-Ngathan people. It is closely related to the other Wik-Ngathan language, Wik-Ngatharr and more distantly to the other Wik languages. In 1981 there were 130 speakers. A dictionary of Wik-Ngathan has been compiled by Peter Sutton.[5]

Ethnologue: wig.

**1995:** [LILLYbm] *Wik-Ngathan dictionary*, by Peter [John] Sutton [1946- ]. Prospect, South Australia: Caitlin Press, 1995. Original pink wrappers, lettered in maroon, with a full-page photo of an aboriginal on the front cover. Pp. [4] i-xii, [18 (31 photographic plates)] [2] 1-182. First edition. Three hundred copies. This copy signed by the author on the title page. This is the first dictionary of the language.

"This dictionary of the Wik-Ngathan language of western Cape York Peninsula, Queensland, is a by-product of anthropological and linguistic research I have carried out in the area of Cape Keerweer and Aurukun since 1976.... As it happens, there is probably enough here to justify the appearance of a Wik-Ngathan dictionary at this time, even though it only scratches the surface of the language.... Although Wik-Mungkan [cf. Kilham, Pamulkan, et al. *Dictionary and source-book of the Wik-Mungkan language, 1986*] are related and are structurally very similar, their differences are also considerable and they are not dialects of a single languages.... All speakers of Wik-Ngathan are fluent in Wik-Mungkan" (Preface). "Wik-Ngathan is a language belonging to several hundred people who live mainly at or near Aurukun in western Cape York Peninsula.... Those who speak it well would now number perhaps a hundred, possibly fewer" (Introduction).

[**WINTU**] Wintu /wɪn'tu:/ is a critically endangered Wintuan language spoken by the Wintu people of Northern California. It is the northernmost member of the Wintun family of languages. The Wintuan family of languages was spoken in the Sacramento River Valley and in adjacent areas up to the Carquinez Strait of San Francisco Bay. Wintun is a branch of the hypothetical Penutian language phylum or stock of languages of western North America, more closely related to four other families of Penutian languages spoken in California: Maiduan, Miwokan, Yokuts, and Costanoan. The Wintu were in contact also with adjacent speakers of Hokan languages such as Southeastern, Eastern, and Northeastern Pomo; Athabaskan languages such as Wailaki and Hupa; Yukian languages such as Yuki and Wappo; and other Penutian languages such as Miwok, Maidu, Yokuts, and Saclan. Besides these contiguous languages surrounding the Wintun area wider contacts with speakers of Russian, Spanish, and English. As of 2011, Headman Marc Franco of the Winnemem Wintu has been working with the Indigenous Language Institute on revitalization of the Winnemem Wintu language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wnw. Alternate Names: Northern Wintun, Wintun.

**1846:** see **10** under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1977:** [LILLYbm] *The Wintun Indians of California and their neighbors*, by Peter Knudtson. Happy Camp, Calif.: Naturegraph Publishers, 1977. Original stiff gray and white wrappers, with photograph on front cover. Pp. 1-11 12-96 + 1 folded map in pocket. First edition. Series: American Indian map-book series, v. 3. Includes Wintu-

English vocabulary, pp. 78-80, Wintu place names, pp.81-84. There was also a hardbound issue.

"This brief list of words is derived from Du Bois(1935), Goldschmidt (1951), Hogue (1948), Kroeber (1932) and from my own conversations with living Wintus" (p. 78).

**1981:** [LILLYbm] *Wintu Dictionary*, by Alice Schlichter. Berkeley: Department of Linguistics, 1981. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-2 3-388 [4]. First edition. Report #2, Survey of California and Other Indian Languages. Includes Wintu-English, pp. 13-324, and an English-Wintu index, pp. 326-388. This is the first dictionary of Wintu.

"Wintu, the northernmost member of the Wintun family of languages, is now remembered by five or six speakers living in and around Redding, California... A grammar and another dictionary prepared by Harvey Pitkin who worked with different informants early in the 1960's, also supported by the Survey, will be published by University of California Press [see below]" (Introduction).

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *Wintu Dictionary*, by Harvey Pitkin. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1985. Original orange and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. Pp. i-viii ix-xix xx, 1-922. First edition. University of California Publications, Linguistics, Vol. 95. Includes Wintu-English, pp. 1-820, and English-Wintu, pp. 821-920, with bibliography, pp. 921-922. Second copy: IUW.

"It ... seems remarkable that from so few surviving native speakers of a virtually extinct language evidence of such rich semantic discrimination should have still been preserved" (Preface).

[**WIPI**] Wipi, also known as Gidra, Jibu or Oriomo,[2] is a Papuan language of New Guinea. It is a member of the Eastern Trans Fly family, the other languages of this family being Gizrra, Meriam Mir and Bine. The family has influenced the neighbouring Kiwai language as well as Kalau Lagau Ya (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gdr. Alternate Names: Gidra, Jibu, Oriomo.

**1976:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**WIRADHURI**] Wiradjuri (/wə'rædzəri/; many other spellings) is a Pama–Nyungan language of the Wiradhuric subgroup. It is the traditional language of the Wiradjuri people of Australia. A progressive revival is underway, with the language being taught in schools. Wiraiari and Jeithi may have been dialects.

Ethnologue: wrh. Alternate Names: Berrembeel, Warandgeri, Werogery, Wiiratheri, Wira-Athoree, Wiradhurri, Wiradjuri, Wiraduri, Wiraidyuri, Wirajeree, Wirashuri, Wiratheri, Wirracharee, Wirrai'yarrai, Wooragurie, Wordjerg.

**1846:** see **8**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT.**

**1875:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES...**

**POLYGLOT.**

**1892:** see under **AWABAKAL.**

[**WIRANGU**] The Wirangu language is a moribund Australian Aboriginal language traditionally spoken by the Wirangu people, living on the west coast of South Australia across a region encompassing modern Ceduna and Streaky Bay, stretching west

approximately to the head of the Great Australian Bight and east to Lake Gairdner. Because of the intensive culture contacts in the southern half of South Australia, which brought dislocation and culture change, traditional lifeways and traditional ways of speaking declined during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In the case of Wirangu, the establishment of the Koonibba mission in 1898 brought intense contact with other languages, in particular Kokatha. As all languages spoken in South Australia are ultimately derived from the same ancestor, they share a common inheritance of grammar, lexicon and pronunciation. A Wirangu language revitalization program has been underway at Ceduna and surrounding areas since 2004. In 2005 the Far West Languages Centre was established in Ceduna. The Centre supports and promotes the use of the Wirangu language as well as other extremely endangered local languages, such as Gugada/Kokatha and Mirning (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wgu. Alternate Names: Jilbara, Naljara, Ngoleiadjara, Nhawu, Njangga, Nonga, Nyangga, Tidni, Tidnie, Titnie, Wanbiri, Wangon, Warrangoo, Willeuroo, Windakan, Wirangga, Wirongu, Wironguwongga, Wirrongu, Wirrung, Wirrunga, Yilrea.

**1917:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES...**

#### **POLYGLOT.**

**1918:** [LILLYbm] "Aborigines of the West Coast of South Australia. Vocabularies and Ethnographical Notes," by Daisy M. Bates, pp. 152-167, in: *Transaction and Proceedings of the Royal Society of South Australia*, Vol. XLII. Adelaide: Published by the Society, December 24, 1918. Original gray wrappers and dark gray paper spine, lettered in black. Pp. *iv-v vi-vii viii*, 1-333 334 + 32 plates. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Wirongu [Wirangu]-English vocabulary, pp. 153-160.

[**WIRU**] Wiru or Witu is the language spoken by the Wiru people of Ialibu-Pangia District of the Southern Highlands Province of Papua New Guinea. It may be a language isolate within the family of Trans–New Guinea languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ISO 639-3 wiu. Alternate Names: Witu.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**WITOTO, MUINANI**] is an indigenous American language spoken in western South America (Wiki).

Ethnologue: hux. Alternate Names: Muinane Huitoto, Nipode Witoto, Nüpode Huitoto.

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario Huitoto Muinane*, compiled by Eugene E. Minor & Dorothy Hendrich de Minor. [Yarinachocha, Peru]: Instituto Linguistico de Verano, 1971. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. Pp. *i-vi vii-xi xii*, 1-2 3-141 142-144. First edition. Serie Linguistica Peruana, No. 5. Huitoto Muinane-Spanish, pp. 3-74, and Spanish-Huitoto Muinane, pp. 77-131. Second copy: IUW, library binding, incorporating original pale yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. "Primera edición" on verso of title page. First dictionary of Huitoto Muinane.

"Witoto is the name of a linguistic family including Bora, Ocaina, Murui, Minica, and Muinane... There now exist around 15 Muinane families in Columbia and around 80

families in Peru. The total number of Muinane probably doesn't exceed 3,000" (Prologue, tr: BM).

[**WIYOT**] Wiyot (also Wishosk) is an extinct Algic language, formerly spoken by the Wiyot people of Humboldt Bay, California. The language's last native speaker, Della Prince, died in 1962. Wiyot, along with its geographical neighbor Yurok, were first identified as relatives of the Algonquin languages by Edward Sapir in 1913, though this classification was disputed for decades in what came to be known as the "Ritwan controversy". Due to the enormous geographical separation of Wiyot and Yurok from all other Algonquin languages, the validity of their genetic link was hotly contested by leading Americanist linguists; as Ives Goddard put it, the issue "has profound implications for the prehistory of North America". However, by the 1950s, the genetic relationship between the Algonquin languages and Wiyot and Yurok had been established to the satisfaction of most, if not all, researchers, giving rise to the term "Algic" to refer to the Algonquin languages together with Wiyot and Yurok. Some Wiyots are attempting a revival of the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wiy.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 13 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1973:** see under **COMANCHE.**

**1993a:** [IUW] *Wiyot handbook I: glossary and concordance*, by Karl V. Teeter & John D. Nichols. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics, 1993. vii, 423 p.; 28 cm. Memoir (Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics); 10. Includes bibliographical references: p. vi.

**1993b:** [IUW] *Wiyot handbook II: interlinear translation and English index*, by Karl V. Teeter & John D. Nichols. Winnipeg: Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics, 1993. vii, 315 p.; 28 cm. Memoir (Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics); 11. Includes bibliographical references and index.

[**WOI**] Woi is a Malayo-Polynesian language of Papua, Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wbw. Alternate Names: Wo'oi.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**WOJENAKA**] Wiki redirects Woenaka, a language of the Côte d'Ivoire, to Maninka. Ethnologue lists Woenaka as a separate language.

Ethnologue: jod. Alternate Names: Malinké, Odiennekakan, Odienné Jula.

**1904:** see **1904a** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**WOLEAIAN**] Woleaian is the main language of the island of Woleai and surrounding smaller islands in the state of Yap of the Federated States of Micronesia. Woleaian is a Trukic language. Within that family, its closest relative is Satawalese, with which it is largely mutually intelligible. Woleaian is divided into two dialects: Woleaian proper and Lamotrek, and is spoken by approximately 1700 people. Woleai has a writing system of its own, a syllabary based on the Latin alphabet (Wiki).

Ethnologue: woe.

**1976:** [IUW] *Woleaian-English dictionary*, by Ho-min Sohn, Anthony F. Tawerilmang. Honolulu: University Press of Hawaii, c1976. xix, 363 p.; 23 cm. Series: PALI language texts: Micronesia.

[**WOLIO**] Wolio is an Austronesian language spoken in Bau-Bau on Buton Island, Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. Also known as Buton, it is a trade language and the former court language of the Sultan at Baubau. Today it is an official regional language; street signs are written in Wolio using the Arabic script (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wlo. Alternate Names: Baubau.

**1987:** [LILLYBM] *Wolio dictionary (Wolio-English-Indonesian) = Kamus Bahasa Wolio (Wolio-Inggeris-Indonesia)*, by J[ohannes] C[ornelis] Anceaux [1920-]. Dordrecht, Holland; Providence, R.I., U.S.A.: Foris Publications Holland, 1987. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. I-XI XII-XVII XVIII-XX, 1 2-193 194-196. First edition. Includes Wolio-English-Indonesian, pp. [1]-[195]. This is the first dictionary of Wolio to include English. A Wolio-Indonesian dictionary was published in 1985.

"This dictionary is intended as a guide to the Wolio language, once the official language and vehicle of literature in the sultanate of Buton, South-East Sulawesi. Its main purpose is to open the door to the Wolio language and its traditional literature. Although Wolio poetry is still alive, the older literature, written in an adapted form of the Arabic script, is becoming more and more inaccessible to younger Wolio speakers, who have learned to read and write in the national language, Indonesian. It is especially for this younger generation that this dictionary is intended, in the hope that it may provide a key to their cultural heritage" (Preface).

[**WOLOF**] Wolof (/ˈwɒləf/) is a language of Senegal, the Gambia, and Mauritania, and the native language of the Wolof people. Like the neighbouring languages Serer and Fula, it belongs to the Senegambian branch of the Niger–Congo language family. Unlike most other languages of Sub-Saharan Africa, Wolof is not a tonal language. Wolof originated as the language of the Lebu people. It is the most widely spoken language in Senegal, spoken natively by the Wolof people (40% of the population) but also by most other Senegalese as a second language. "Wolof" is the standard spelling and may refer to the Wolof people or to Wolof culture. Variants include the older French Ouolof and the principally Gambian "Wollof". "Jolof", "jollof", etc., now typically refers either to the Jolof Empire or to jollof rice, a common West African rice dish. Now-archaic forms include "Volof" and "Olof" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: wol. Alternate Names: Ouolof, Volof, Walaf, Waro-Waro, Yallof.

**1802:** [LILLY] *Travels in Africa: performed during the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, in the western countries of that continent. Comprized between Cape Blanco of Barbary, 20 47 and Cape Palmas, 4 and 30' north latitude. Embellished with a general map of Africa, corrected from the most authentic discoveries*, by Sylvain Meinrad Xavier de Golbéry (1742-1822). London: Printed for James Ridgeway, 1802. 2 vols. Contemporary calf. Includes Wolof-English vocabulary, pp. 121-128. This is the English translation by Francis Blagdon of the French original: *Fragmens d'un Voyage en Afrique, fait pendant les années 1785, 1786 et 1787...* published in 1802 [Gamble 4, p. i; "his vocabulary was published without acknowledgement by J. Corry (1807)"].

**1916:** [LILLYbm] *Das Westliche Afrika, oder Sitten, Gebräuche und Gewohnheiten der Afrikaner zwischen dem Senegal und Gaambia und der Mohrenstämme in der grossen Wüste; nebst naturhistorischen Bemerkungen und der Geschichte der afrikanschen Colonien. Aus dem französischen des R. G. V. mit 44 Kupfern, zwey Landkarten und einem Musikblatte.* Pesth: Konr. Ad. Hartleben, 1816. 4 vols. in two. Contemporary green cloth over boards; spines with double orange leather labels, lettered in gold. Pp. [Vol. 1-2] I-V VI-VIII, 9 10-153 154, <sup>2</sup>I-5 6-123 124; [Vol. 3-4] I-5 6-155 156, <sup>2</sup>I-5 6-154. First edition of German translation. Not in Zaunmüller. The French original appeared in four parts, of which the first was *Le Senegal* (Paris, 1814) by R. Geoffroy (and R. G. V.) in the series "L'Afrique; ou, Histoire, moeurs, usages et coutumes des africains," with "vocabulaire de langue ouolofe": 25 p. at end [Gamble 3, p. i; "his vocabulary was also reproduced in Walckenaer's *Voyages...* (1842)]. The German translation appeared as Vols. 9-12 (in two vols) in the series "Miniaturgemälde aus der aus der Länder- und Völkerkunden von den Sitten, Gebräuchen der Lebensart und den Kostümen der verschiedenen Völkerschaften aller Welttheile." Includes German-Wolof vocabulary, pp. 130-153. First published German-Wolof vocabulary.

"Wolof is spoken up to thirty miles from the coast. A few Arabic and Portuguese words have entered the language, but very few. The language is charming and soft, easy to learn, and richer than many other languages of the savages. The blacks can write neither their words nor their numbers. The Wolofs count by fives, presumably because of the special preference they have for the right hand, which leads them to arrange everything they consider noble and respectable with to this hand" (Part I, p. 130, tr: BM)

**1820a:** [LILLY] *Ta-re wa-loof, ta-re boo juk-à. First lessons in Jaloof,* [by Hannah Kilham [1774-1832]]. Tottenham: Printed by George Stockwell Coventry, 1820. iv, [5]-24 p. 21 cm. Lilly copy removed from earlier binding. Includes "a short vocabulary" of Wolof-English, pp. 18-24. First separate publication on the Wolof language.

**1820b:** [LILLY] *Travels in Africa, to the sources of the Senegal and Gambia, in 1818,* by Gaspard Théodore Mollien, Comte de, 1796-1872. London: Sir R. Phillips, and co., 1820. ix, 128 p., 15 leaves of plates (1 fold.) ill., front., map 22 cm (8vo 8 in half-sheets). Modern quarter calf; map repaired. Translation of *Voyage dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique, aux sources du Sénégal et de la Gambie* [Gamble 5, p. I; "His vocabulary was also reproduced in Walckenaer's *Voyages* (1842)]. Probable first English ed.; first French ed. same year. Includes as appendix, "Vocabulary" English-Joloff [Wolof]-Poula [Fulfulde], pp. 327-378.

**1823:** [LILLY] *African lessons: Wolof and English, in three parts,* [by Hannah Kilham (1774-1832)]. London: Committee of Friends for Promoting African Instruction, 1823. "Part First," v, 55 pp.; "Part Second," 64 pp; "Part Third," 53 pp. + one page "Table of [Biblical] References". Separate title page for each Part. 18cm. Contemporary calf, rebacked. Includes "Words in English and Wolof," p. 9, in Part one, and "A short vocabulary of words in common use," Wolf-English, pp. [47]-64 in Part two. This copy a presentation copy from the author, inscribed in ink on the flyleaf: "For the library of the / British and Foreign School / Society. / From Hannah Kilham / Nov. 14, 1823".

**1890:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire français-volof,* by V. J. Guy-Grand. Saint-Joseph de Ngasobil: Impr. de la Mission, 1890. 3. éd., rev. et considérablement augm. 784 p.; 18

cm. Original red and dark brown marbled paper over boards, with green cloth spine, lettered and decorated in black. With the book-plate of John Lawson. Not in Zaunmüller (lists only Guy-Grand's 1923 dictionary). Hendrix 1733. French-Wolof [Wolof], pp. [1]-784.

**1923:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire volof-français*, by Aloïse Kobès [d. 1872]. Dakar: Mission catholique [sic], 1923. Nouv. éd. rev. et considérablement augmentée par O. Abiven. viii, 383 p. 18 cm. Zaunmüller 404. Hendrix 1732.

**1926:** [LILLY] *Grammaire wolofe, ou, Méthode pour étudier la langue des noirs qui habitent les royaumes de Bourba-Yolof, de Walo, de Damel, de Bour-sine, de Saloume, de Baole, en Sénégambie; suivie d'un appendice où sont établies les particularités les plus essentielles des principales langues de l'Afrique septentrionale*, by Jean Dard. [Paris]: Imprimerie royale, 1826. Contemporary green half-leather and green and black marbled paper over boards. Libraries Worldwide: 8. First edition. Includes several French-Wolof word lists, the longest of which are on pp. 152-183. Not in Gamble.

**1929:** [LILLY] *Recherches philosophiques sur la langue ouolofe, suivies d'un vocabulaire abrégé français-ouolof*, by Baron Jacques-François Roger. Paris: Dondey-Dupré père et fils, 1829. 175 p. Contemporary boards with leather label on spine, lettered in gold. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1740. Not in Gamble. Includes "Vocabulaire abrégé, Français et Ouolof," pp. 157-173.

**ca. 1940:** [LILLYbm] *Manuel français-ouolof*, by Armand-Pierre Angrand. Dakar: Librairie Maurice Viale, n.d. [ca. 1940]. Original black quarter-cloth and gray paper lettered and decorated in black and green, over boards. Pp. 1-7 8-102 103-104. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1723 (giving date as 1940). Part I includes French-Wolof classified vocabulary, pp. [27]-71. Bibliography, pp. [101]102. J. Dard published a French-Wolof dictionary in Paris in 1825, A. Kobes in 1873, Guy-Grand in 1890.

Second edition **1952:** *Manuel Français-Ouolof*, by A[rmand]-P[ierre] Angrand. Dakar, Senegal: Maison du livre, 1952. Original dark green leather over boards, lettered in gold. 112 pp. New edition, revised and enlarged. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1724. Original edition appeared in Dakar, n.d. [ca. 1940] (see above). Part I is a French-Wolof classified vocabulary, pp. 22-77. Bibliography, pp. 110-111.

"Mr. Armand-Pierre Angrand's work is not the first dedicated to Wolof, which has already been the subject of several studies. However, it is unique in its genre in being compiled by a African author whose native language in Wolof, an incontestable advantage in many respects."

**1990 [1991]:** [IUW] *Gambian Wolof-English dictionary*, by David P. Gamble. Brisbane, Calif.: [D.P. Gamble], 1990, rev. 1991. viii, 192 leaves; 28 cm. Series: Gambian studies; no. 23 .

**1992:** [IUW] *Essential Wolof for English-speaking travelers*, by Mouhamadou Ouattara and Eddie Osborne. Miami: Osborne Communications, 1992. xii, 86 p.; 22 cm. Includes short basic English-Wolof vocabulary with pronunciation guide.

[WONGO] Wongo is a Bantu language in Kasai-Occidental Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo (Wiki).

Ethnologue: won. Alternate Names: Bakong, Gongo, Ndjembe, Tukongong, Tukongo, Tukung

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**[WORIMI]** Worimi is a small family of two to five extinct Australian Aboriginal languages of New South Wales. Awabakal, spoken around Lake Macquarie in New South Wales. Awabakal was studied by Reverend Lancelot Edward Threlkeld from 1825 until his death in 1859, assisted by Biraban, the tribal leader, and parts of the Bible were translated into the language. For example, the Gospel of Mark begins: "Kurrikuri ta unni Evanelia Jesu úmba Krist koba, Yenal ta noa Eloí úmba." [2] The language is currently in early stages of revival. Gadjang (Worimi), an extinct language spoken by the Worimi people, from the eastern Port Stephens and Great Lakes regions of coastal New South Wales. The languages are close enough to be accepted as related in the conservative classification of Dixon (2002). Bower (2011) considers Gadjang, Worimi, and Birrpai to be separate languages.

Ethnologue: kda. Alternate Names: Birbay, Gadang, Gadhag, Gadjang, Kattang, Warimi.

**1967:** [LILLYbm] *An Attempt Towards a Comparative Grammar of Two Australian Languages. Part II. Indices and Vocabularies of Kattang and Thangatti*, by Nils M. Holmer. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1967. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown, with brown cloth spine. 73 pp. First edition. Occasional Papers in Aboriginal Studies, No. 5; Linguistic Series, No. 3, Part II. Kattang [Worimi]-English, pp. 1-24; Thangatti [Dyangadi]-English, pp. 25-71. First dictionary of these languages.

**[WULNA]** Wulna (Wuna) is a presumably extinct indigenous language of Australia. It had one speaker left in 1981. It is poorly attested and only tentatively classified as being related to Limilngan.

Ethnologue: wux.

**1895:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**[WUNUMARA]** Wunumara is an extinct Mayi language formerly spoken on the Cape York Peninsula of Queensland, Australia.

Ethnologue: wnn. Alternate Names: Oonoomurra, Quippen-bura, Unamara, Woonamurra, Woonomurra, Wunamara.

**1981:** see under **MAYABIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**[WUZLAM]** Wuzlam, also called Uldeme (Ouldémé), is an Afro-Asiatic language of the Chadic branch. It is spoken in northern Cameroon (Wiki).

Ethnologue: udl. Alternate Names: Mizlime, Ouldeme, Udlam, Uldeme, Uzam, Uzlam.

**2005:** [IUW] *La langue ouldémé (Nord-Cameroun): grammaire, texte, dictionnaire*, by Véronique de Colombel. Paris: Peeters, 2005. 242 p.: ill., maps; 24 cm. Langues et cultures africaines, 34. Selaf; no 416. Includes bibliographical references (p. [235]-237).

[**WYANDOT**] Wyandot is the Iroquoian language traditionally spoken by the people known variously as Wyandot or Wyandotte, descended from the Wendat (Huron). It was last spoken by members located primarily in Oklahoma, United States and Quebec, Canada. Linguists have traditionally considered Wyandot as a dialect or modern form of Wendat. Wyandot essentially "died out" as a spoken language nearly a century ago, though there are now attempts at revitalization. The Wyandotte Nation of Oklahoma is offering Wyandot language classes in the Wyandotte Public Schools, grades K–4, and also at the Wyandotte Nation's preschool "Turtle-Tots" program. The Wendat Community of Quebec is offering adult and children's classes in the Wendat language at its village school in Wendake (Wiki).

Ethnologue: way. Alternate Names: Wendat, Wyandotte, Wyendat.

**1632:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire de la langue huronne: necessaire à ceux qui n'ont l'intelligence d'icelle, & ont à traiter avec les sauvages du pays*, by Gabriel Sagard. Paris: Chez Denys Moreau, rue S. Jacques, à la Salamandre d'argent, M.DC.XXXII [1632]. 12, [132] p.; 18 cm (8vo). Moreau, Denys, printer. Stanley, Thomas, 1749-1818, former owner. Phillipps, Thomas, Sir, 1792-1872, former owner. Variant title: *Dictionnaire de la langve hvronne*. Title vignette. Dictionary entries printed two cols. per unnumbered page, last unnumbered printed page contains approbation. Signatures: a-i\* k\* (-k8, blank). The Stanley/Phillipps copy; from the library of J.K. Lilly, Jr. With Sagard, G. *Grand voyage du pays des Hurons*. Paris: D. Moreau, 1632. Issued together. Sabin notes Dictionary also found separately. First edition. Sabin 74881, 74883. Church, D.E. Discovery 421. Alden, J.E. European Americana 632/86. JCB Lib. cat., pre-1675 243-244. HARRISSE, H. Nouvelle France 52, 53. Zaunmüller 182.

“New edition” **1865:** *Le grand voyage du pays des Hurons: situé en l'AmériqueZaunvers la Mer douce, ès derniers confins de la Nouvelle France dite Canada avec un dictionnaire de la langue huronne par F. Gabriel Sagard Theodat... Nouv. ed.* (two vols), published by Emile Chevalier. Paris: Librairie Tross, 1865. Original brown wrappers, lettered in black. New edition. Reprint of edition of 1632 (see above), with facsimile of engraved and printed title-pages and original paging in margin. Zaunmüller, col. 182. The second part (p. 207-268) in this edition has separate title page. The appended "Dictionnaire" has special t.-p. French-Huron, 144 unnumbered pages, double-columned.

**1920:** [LILLY] *Fifteenth report of the Bureau of Archives for the province of Ontario 1918-1919*. [Potier, Pierre.] Fraser, Alexander, Provincial Archivist. Toronto: Legislative Assembly of Ontario, 1920. 8vo, pp. 782, 2 full page illustrations, tipped in presentation slip "with the compliments of Alexander Fraser"; original blue paper wrappers bound in contemporary black cloth, title gilt direct on spine, edges lightly soiled. An Ayer Linguistic duplicate, with an Ayer accession label on rear pastedown and a Newberry release stamp on upper pastedown, and numbers in pen on verso of title page. This volume prints the texts of four manuscripts, the first three in facsimile and the fourth translated into English and reprinted. All were written at Lorette by the Rev. Pierre Potier during the period 1743-1744, and concern the Huron language and people. The first two are a grammar and glossary, the third a collection of sermons, homilies, and other

religious material in Huron, and the last is "An account book of the Huron Mission, Detroit"; (bookseller's description: Rob Ruon-Miller).

[**XAMTANGA**] Xamtanga (also Agawinya, Khamtanga, Simt'anga, Xamir, Xamta) is a Central Cushitic language spoken in Ethiopia by the Xamir people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xan. Alternate Names: Agaw, Agawinya, Khamtanga, Simt'anga, Xamir, Xamta.

**2006:** see under **AGAW LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**XÂRÂCÛÛ**] Xârâcùù, or Kanala, is an Oceanic language spoken in New Caledonia. It has about 5,000 speakers. Xârâcùù is most commonly spoken in the south Central area of New Caledonia in and around the city of Canala and the municipalities of Canala, Thio, and Boulouparis. Xârâcùù is a strict SVO sentence structure with few exceptions. Efforts to determine how the language evolved to the present has been met with difficulty due to Xârâcùù's lack of reflexive markers in established Proto-Oceanic forms. Xârâcùù has been taught since 1980 at the primary level in the popular Kanak school (EPK or Ecole Populaire Kanak) Canala, only establishment of its kind still existing in 2013, the students can then join public education. The language is also offered at the private Catholic college Francis Rouge-Thio and public college Canala.

Ethnologue: ane. Alternate Names: Anesu, Canala, Haraneu, Kanala, Naa Xaracuu, Xaracii.

**1899:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** [IUW] *Canala dictionary (New Caledonia)* / by George W. Grace. Canberra Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1975. viii, 128 p.; 26 cm. Pacific linguistics: Series C; no. 2.

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Xârâcùù (Nouvelle-Calédonie)*, by Claire Moyses-Faurie & Marie-Adèle Nécherö-Jorédié. [Nouméa, New Caledonia]: Les Editions Populaires, 1986. Original stiff white wrappers, lettered in black, and decorated in gray-green. 288 pp. First edition. Includes Xârâcùù-French and a French- Xârâcùù index. Bibliography, pp. [25]-26. The first extensive French language vocabulary was published by Leenhardt in 1946. An English-Canala dictionary was published by Grace in 1975.

"Xârâcùù is one of the twenty-eight languages spoken in New Caledonia, with 4,000 speakers in 1986, principally on the east coast, in the region of Canala, Nakety and Thio" (tr: BM).

[**XAVÁNTE**] The Xavante language is a Ge language spoken by the Xavante people in about 170 villages in the area surrounding Eastern Mato Grosso, Brazil. The Xavante language is unusual in its phonology, its ergative object-agent-verb word order, and its use of honorary and endearment terms in its morphology (Wiki).

Ethnologue: xav. Alternate Names: Akuên, Akwen, A'uwe Uptabi, A'we, Chavante, Crisca, Pusciti, Shavante, Tapacua.

**1987:** [IUW] *Pequeno dicionário xavante-português, português-xavante*, by Joan Hall, Ruth Alice McLeod, Valerie Mitchell. Brasília-DF: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1987. 491 p.; 22 cm.

[**XHOSA**] The Xhosa language (English /'kɔ:sə/ or /'kousə/; Xhosa: isiXhosa [isiklʰó:sa]) is a Bantu language with click consonants ("Xhosa" begins with a click) and one of the official languages of South Africa. It is spoken by approximately 7.6 million people, or about 18% of the South African population. Like most other Bantu languages, Xhosa is a tonal language; the same sequence of consonants and vowels can have different meanings, depending on intonation. Xhosa has two tones: high and low. Xhosa is written with the Latin alphabet.

Ethnologue: xho. Alternate Names: "Cauzuh" (pej.), Isixhosa, Koosa, Xosa.

**1834:** [LILLY] *A grammar of the Kafir language*, by William B[innington] Boyce (1803-1889). Graham's Town: Printed at the Wesleyan Mission Press, 1834. [8], 54 p.; 28 cm. Original maroon cloth, spine lettered in gold, hinges cracking and chipping. BM, 25:173. NUC pre-56, 70:601.

"Dear Brother, My respected brethren in the Ministry, as well as myself feel, that to no one could this, the *first* Kafir Grammar ever printed, be inscribed with more propriety than to the *first* Wesleyan Missionary in Kaffraria" [printed dedication to Rev. William Shaw from the compiler].

"As the circulation of the following pages will probably be confined to Missionaries, whose duties and necessities oblige them to acquire the language of the people among whom they labour, and to a few literary characters who feel interested in tracing the analogies and dissimilarities of the various Languages spoken in southern Africa, it will be unnecessary for me to apologize for the errors and omissions they may discover, as such individuals are well aware of the difficulties which attend the composition of the first Grammr of any language. I would recommend my Missionary Brethren to make use of an interleaved Copy, requesting them carefully to note such corrections and additions as in the course of their daily speaking and translating they may deem necessary" (W. B. Boyce: Preface, dated February 5<sup>th</sup>, 1834).

Second edition **1844:** [LILLY] *A grammar of the Kaffir language*, by William B. Boyce. 2nd ed., augmented and improved with vocabulary and exercises, by William J. Davis. London: Printed for the Wesleyan Missionary Society ... sold also by John Mason ..., 1844. xxviii, 228 p.; 22 cm. Bound in black half calf and marbled boards, gilt spine title, edges marbled. A newly-added unsigned and undated Introduction, pp. [v]-xviii, includes "Specimens of the Languages of South Africa resembling the Kaffir and Sechuana" (English-Kaffir-Sechuana-Delagoa-Bay-Makoha-Monjou-Sowauli or Sowaiel) "taken from Botelar's 'Voyage on the East Coast,' and Salt's work on Abyssinia and East Africa" (p. xiii). "A Short English and Kaffir Vocabulary and Phrase Book" has also been added, Vocabulary, pp. [134]-175, and Phrase Book, pp. [176]-197. This appears to be the earliest substantial printed vocabulary of the language.

"When the Rev. William J. Davis was about to visit England in the year 1839, he was requested to superintend the printing and publication of a new edition of the Rev. William Boyce's Kaffir Grammar" (Advertisement to the Second Edition).

Third edition **1863:** [LILLY] *A grammar of the Kaffir language*, by William B. Boyce (1803-1889). Third ed., augmented and improved with exercises by William J. Davis. London: Wesleyan Missionary Society,

1863. xi, [1], 164 p.; 19 cm. Original purple pebbled cloth, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. . Includes "Kaffir" [Xhosa]-English list of adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions, pp. 128-130. The "Vocabulary and Phrase Book" of the second edition has been dropped, probably in light of the second edition of John Ayliff's *A vocabulary of the Kafir Language*, published that same year by the same press. This copy with the book plate of I & F.W. Hosken (cf. Catalogue of their library, 1981).

**1846:** [LILLY] *A vocabulary of the Kafir language*, by John Ayliff, Wesleyan Missionary in Kaffraria. London: The Wesleyan Mission House, 1846. Original black half-leather and marbled paper over boards. Pp. [4] *i-iii* iv-viii 1 2-218 219-224. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1742. Includes English-"Kafir", pp. [1]-218. This copy with the book plate of I & F.W. Hosken (cf. Catalogue of their library, 1981).

"Few persons, but those actually engaged in the Mission work, can form any idea of the difficulties presenting themselves to a Missionary on his entering his field of labour; the principal of which is his being unacquainted with the language of the people among whom he dwells. This difficulty is considerably heightened with a people who possess no books, as was the case with the Kaffir nation previous to their intercourse with Missionaries.... One great peculiarity in the language is, that the women speak a dialect, or rather numerous words, widely different to those used by the men. This arises from a custom called *uku hlonipa*, whereby the women are prohibited using their male relatives' names" (Introduction).

Second impression ("Second edition") **1863:** [LILLYbm] *A vocabulary of the Kaffir language. Second edition.*, by John Ayliff. London: The Wesleyan Mission House, 1863. Original maroon cloth over boards, decorated in blind, spine lettered in gold (covers loose but present, with original endpapers). Pp. [2] *i-iii* iv-viii, 1 2-218 219-220. Second edition. Not in Hendrix (cf. Hendrix 1742). [Note: This is appears to be a second impression of the first edition, but I have not yet actually compared them)]. Includes English-Kaffir, pp. [1]-218. This copy with the ownership signature of M. A. Wolfs, dated 1868 and with a bookplate from "The Waterhouse Collection 1902". With ink stamp on title page.

**1850:** [LILLY] *The Kafir language: comprising a sketch of its history; which includes a general classification of South African dialects, ethnographical and geographical: remarks upon its nature: and a grammar*, by the Rev. John W[hittle] Appleyard (1814-1874). King William's Town: Printed for the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 1850. Original cloth with original worn printed paper label. This copy with the book plate of I & F.W. Hosken (cf. Catalogue of their library, 1981). This grammar includes a contemporary loosely inserted manuscript page of "Kafir idioms", and various brief word lists arranged by grammatical parts. Pp. 4-5 is a Comparative Table of North African Dialects, including English and 14 languages.

**1872a:** [LILLY] *A Dictionary of the Kaffir Language: including the Xosa and Zulu Dialects*, by Rev. William J[affer] Davis. London: The Wesleyan Mission House, 1872. Contemporary worn black half-leather and brown cloth over boards, spine lettered in gold. Pp. *i-v* vi-vii *viii*, 1 2-260. Hendrix 1743. Interleaved throughout, with three leaves of manuscript annotation at end. First edition. This copy bears a presentation inscription: 'O. Padel | In aufchtigtger Dankbarkeit | und dankbarer Liebe zum An |

denken an die schöne Zeit | unsers gemeinschaftlichen | Arbeitens im Hlubi-Werk | 1. Kor. 10, 16-17 | Bethesda, Dezember | 1888. | L. Marse". Also with ownership inscription of W[erner] Bourquin, author of various publications on the Xhosa and Zulu language in the early 1950's. This interleaved copy copiously annotated in German throughout, with numerous additions; the final three leaves contain "Isiteto Sprichwörter" [sayings]. These annotations seemed to have been incorporated in detail in the manuscript dictionary of C. Liebich (see below).

**1872b:** [LILLY] *A Grammar of the Kaffir Language*, by William J[afferd] Davis. London: Printed for the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 1872. viii, 183, [1] p. incl. tables. 22 cm. Original dark brown pebbled cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. With the stamp of the British and Foreign Bible Society Library in blind on the title page. Includes "Kaffir" [Xhosa]-English list of adverbs, conjunctions and prepositions, pp. 129-130.

**1877:** [LILLYbm] *An English and Kaffir Dictionary. Principally of the Xosa-Kaffir, but including also many words of the Zulu-Kaffir dialect*, by W[illiam] J[afferd] Davis. London: Printed for the Wesleyan Missionary Society, 1877. Later brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold, and with the coat of arms of the Guildhall Library London. Pp. *i-iii* iv-xiv xv-xvi, 1 2-232 [final page misnumbered 332]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 410. Hendrix 1744. Includes English-Xhosa/Zulu, pp. [1]-232. This copy with the bookplate of the Guildhall Library London, and with ink withdrawal stamps on preliminary and final pages.

'The English-Kaffir Dictionary now published is the companion volume to the Kaffir-English Dictionary published by the Author when in England in the year 1872.... It is... hoped that the delay in its publication has given time and opportunity for such revision and emendations as will make the work more valuable than it would have otherwise been. The Kaffir and the cognate languages of the continent of Africa are distinguished by a peculiarity which is not found in other languages. This has been designated as the Euphonic or Alliteral Concord; as by this principle of the language a uniform system of alliteration is sustained throughout its grammatical formation, which greatly promotes its euphonious utterance. The Euphony is consequent upon the repetition of the same letter or syllable in many of the words of the same sentence" (Introduction).

Revised and enlarged edition **1903:** [LILLY] *An English-Kaffir dictionary, principally of the Xosa-Kaffir but including also many words of the Zulu-Kaffir dialect*, by William Jafferdd Davis. Cape Town, S.A., Methodist Pub. Office and Book-room, 1903. Revised and enlarged by William Hunter. vi, 499, [1] p. 16 cm. Contemporary dark brown half leather, lettered in gold, with marbled endpapers. This edition not in Hendrix (cf. Hendrix 1745).

"Many years ago I contemplated compiling an English-Kaffir Dictionary, and for that purpose accumulated a large number of words; but, through failure of health, I had to abandon the thought and return to England. When, therefore, I was invited to revise and enlarge Mr. Davis's work, and supplied with a copy of the venerable Dr. Kropf's excellent Kaffir-English Dictionary to assist me, I complied with great pleasure. Debarred from the advantage of conference with those conversant with the Kaffir tongue, I have not only checked most of my words by Dr. Kropf, but

also added from his pages a considerable number of terms I had forgotten, and some I never knew. The work is now twice its former size; and I trust it will prove acceptable and useful to both Europeans and Natives" (Preface by William Hunter, dated 1903).

Reprinted **1917**: [LILLY] *An English-Kaffir Dictionary. Principally of the Xosa-Kaffir, but including also many words of the Zulu-Kaffir dialect*, by W[illiam] J[affer] Davis. Cape Town, S.A.: Methodist Publishing Office, 1917. Original black cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. "Revised and enlarged" on title page. pp. [4] 1 2-499 500. Hendrix 1745. Preface dated 1903, when the first printing of this new edition in fact appeared.

**1880**: [LILLY] *Kafferisches Wörterbuch*. Ownership inscription of C. Liebich. An unpublished 836pp. manuscript dictionary in German, possibly compiled by Liebich, c. 1880. Seems to be based on Davis's Kaffir-English dictionary of 1872 (see annotated copy above) with numerous additions. The first published German language dictionary was German-Kaffir in 1891 by Mate.

**1891**: [LILLY] *Kleines Deutsch-Kaffirsches-Wörterbuch. Hilfsmittel für Kaffrisch-Lernende mit Specieller Rücksichtnahme auf Übersetzungen aus dem Deutschen in's Kaffrische*, by Phil. Mate. Mariannhill: St. Thomas Aquins Buchdruckerei, 1891. Contemporary unlettered brown quarter-calf and decorated maroon paper over boards. Pp. [6] 1 2-173 174. First edition.

**1901**: [LILLYbm] *Kaffir Phrase Book and Vocabulary*, by James Stewart [1831-1905]. [Lovedale, South Africa]: Lovedale Mission Press, 1901. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1-4 5-158 159-160. "Third Edition—Copyright" on title page. Hendrix 2246 (noting only 64 pp. and giving title as *Kaffir Phrase Book and Vocabulary*). Includes English-Xhosa, pp. [65]-158.

"In this Third Edition, or fith Thousand, of the *Kaffir Prhase Book*, very little change has been made on the Phrases. The chief difference will be found in the Vocabulary. Several words with doubtful meangs have been removed, though possibly some still remain to be removed later. Additional words...are given" (Preface to the Third Edition).

"Sources of information: Dr. Kropf's Kafir-English Dictionary; Davis's English-Kafir and other Vocabularies and Native assistance" (p. [2]).

Eighth edition **1916**: *Kafir phrase book [and Vocabulary]. Eighth edition, fortieth thousand*, by James Stewart [1831-1905]. [Lovedale, South Africa]: Lovedale Mission Press, 1916. Maroon cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1-7 8-64, 2 1-2 3-94. "Eighth edition". The first edition was published in 1899, the third in 1901, the sixth in 1906. Hendrix 2246 (noting only 64 pp. and giving title as *Kaffir Phrase Book and Vocabulary*). Includes English-Xhosa, pp. 3-94.

**1915a**: [LILLY] *Concise Kaffir-English dictionary*, by J. McLaren. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1915. Original gray-green cloth, lettered in black. Libraries Worldwide: 29. Hendrix 1750. Not in Zaunmüller. Revised in 1936, and revised in the new orthography in 1955. First edition. Xhosa-English, pp. [1]-[194].

**1915b**: [LILLYbm] *A Kafir-English dictionary by Albert Kropf. Second Edition*, ed by Robert Godfrey. [Stutterheim] South Africa: Lovedale Mission Press, 1915.

Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black (spine faded). Pp. *i-v vi-xxxii xxxii*, 1 2-525 526-528. Second edition. Includes Kafir [Xhosa]-English, pp. [1]-525. First edition was 1899.

"On 10<sup>th</sup> March, 1911, Principal Henderson handed over the work of editing a new edition of Kropf's 'Kaffir-English Dictionary' to my care, leaving me with an absolutely free hand; on that same day he gave into my keeping Dr. Kropf's annotated copy of the dictionary which had been bequeathed to Lovedale by its owner.... I have [also] sought help from every quarter and under all circumstances.... Mr. McLaren, whose researches in Kafir have become through his Kafir Grammar (1906) part of the inheritance of all Kafir scholars, tore up his own well-annotated copy of the first edition of the dictionary and sent it on by installments... The printing has taken over two years.... The native compositors have taken a keen interest in the progress of the work and latterly rendered great assistance in the definitions of words. On 14 July, 1915, when the dictionary had been printed off as far as page 368, our joint labours were nearly consumed in smoke by a fire breaking out in the engine-room immediately beneath the place where the printed sheets were stored. The presence of mind of one of the native boys enabled him to deal effectively with the cause of the outbreak and Mr. Atkinson at great personal risk fought the fire, being badly burned but saving the dictionary!" (Preface to the Second Edition, Robert Godfrey).

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Xhosa. Terminologie en Spelreëls No. 2. Terminology and Orthography No. 2* [= Second Edition], compiled by the Xhosa Language Committee, Department of Bantu Education. Pretoria: The Government Printer, 1962. Original pale blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. 1 2-163 164. Second edition. First edition of 58 pp. appeared in 1957 Includes English-Afrikaans-Xhosa, pp. 30-163. "The terms included in the lists are intended in the first place for use in the primary classes and the majority have been taken from the syllabuses concerned. Further, the list is supplemented with terms taken from the school handbooks and also terms which teachers would normally be expected to know and to use, though not necessarily to teach to their pupils.... [This is an extensive vocabulary which excludes] words in common usage which can be found in the dictionaries.... Some words... have... been included because a comprehensive dictionary for the language does not, as yet, exist" (Foreword).

**1980:** [IUW] *Xhosa: terminologie en spelreëls no. 3 = terminology and orthography no. 3*. Departement van Onderwys en Opleiding, Republiek van Suid-Afrika. Pretoria: Die Staatsdrukker, 1980. 240 p.; 21 cm.

**1985:** [LILLYbm] *English-Xhosa dictionary*, by Arnold Fischer [1926- ]. Cape Town; New York: Oxford University Press, 1985. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in white; dust jacket orange and white, lettered in black and decorated in white. Pp. [10], 1-738. First edition. Includes English-Xhosa, pp. 1-738.

"The idea for this English-Xhosa Dictionary was conceived during many years of studying and teaching Xhosa, and being confronted with the lack of an appropriate English-Xhosa Dictionary.... If this English-Xhosa Dictionary can be a step forward to better communication between the two language groups it has fulfilled its aim" (Preface). "...containing 15 000 main entries and many more thousands of derivations" (front flap).

**1988:** [IUW] *The concise trilingual pocket dictionary: English, Xhosa, Afrikaans*. Craighall: AD. Donker, 1988. 122, 116 p.; 18 cm.

**1989:** [IUW] *The greater dictionary of Xhosa*, editor-in-chief, H.W. Pahl; senior editors, A.M. Pienaar, T.A. Ndungane. Alice: University of Fort Hare; [Johannesburg: Thorold's Africana Books, distributor], c1989- . v.; 31 cm. Notes: English, Afrikaans, and Xhosa. Title of v. 2: Greater dictionary of Isixhosa.

**2001:** [IUW] *Kliek met Xhosa: 'n Xhosa-fraseboek*, by Beverley Kirsch & Silvia Skorge met Sindiwe Magona. Kaapstad: David Philip, 2001. 218 p.: ill.; 18 cm.

**2002:** [IUW] *The English Afrikaans Xhosa Zulu aid: word lists & phrases in four languages*, by Isabel Uys. Cape Town: Pharos, 2002. Second edition.

[**XIBE**] The Xibe language (sibe gisun, also Sibó, Sibe, Xibo language) is the most widely spoken of the Tungusic languages spoken by members of the ethnic group in Xinjiang, in the northwest of the People's Republic of China. Xibe is conventionally viewed as a separate language within the southern group of Tungusic languages, alongside the more well-known Manchu language, having undergone more than 200 years of development separated from the Tungusic-speaking heartland since Xibe troops were dispatched to the Xinjiang frontiers in 1764. Some researchers such as Jerry Norman hold that Xibe is a dialect of Manchu, whereas other Xibologists, such as An Jun, argue that Xibe should be considered the "successor" to Manchu. Ethnohistorically, the Xibe people are not considered Manchu people, because they were excluded from chieftain Nurhaci's 17th-century tribal confederation to which the name "Manchu" was later applied (Wiki).

Ethnologue: sjo. Alternate Names: Sibe, Sibin, Sibó, Xibo.

**1977:** [IUW] *Die Sprache des mandschurischen Stammes Sibe aus der Gegend von Kuldsha*, by Stanisław Kałużyński. Warszawa: Państwowe Wydawn. Naukowe, 1977. 1 v.: facsimis; 24 cm. Uniform series: Prace orientalistyczne; t. 25. At head of title: Polska Akademia Nauk. Komitet Nauk Orientalistycznych. Added t.p. in Polish: Język mandżurskiego plemienia Sibe z okolic Kuldży. Texts in Manchu. Includes bibliographical references. Bd. 1. 1. F. Muromskis Sibenische Texte. 2. Wörterverzeichnis. Volume Two is Xibe-German dictionary.

[**!XOO**] Taa /'ta:/, also known as !Xóǝ (!Khong, !Xoon – pronounced /!χǝ:1/, English /'kou/), is a Khoisan language notable for its large number of phonemes, perhaps the largest in the world. Most speakers live in Botswana, but a few hundred live in Namibia. The people call themselves !Xoon (pl. !Xoonǝake) or 'Nlohan (pl. Nlumde), depending on the dialect they speak. Taa is the word for 'human being'; the local name of the language is Taa ǝaan, from ǝaan 'language'. !Xoon (!Xóǝ) is an ethnonym used at opposite ends of the Taa-speaking area, but not by Taa speakers in between. Most living Taa speakers are ethnic !Xoon (plural !Xoonǝake) or 'Nlohan (plural Nlumde). Taa shares a number of characteristic features with West ǝ'Amkoe and Glui, which together are considered part of the Kalahari Basin sprachbund (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nmn. Alternate Names: Ngǝamani, Tsasi.

**1975:** [LILLYbm] *Zu/'hoasi fonologie & woordeboek*, by J[annie] W[inston] Snyman. Kaapstad & Rotterdam: A. A. Balkema, 1975. Original two-tone brown wrappers, lettered in white. Pp. I-IV V-VII VIII, i-ii iii-xi xii, 1 2-196 [2] i ii-xvii xviii, 2 1 2-166. First edition. Hendrix 430 (but incorrectly indicating Afrikaans-!xǝ also). Series: Communication of the University of Cape Town, School of African Studies, no. 37.

Includes !xoo-Afrikaans, pp. <sup>2</sup>[1]-138, a list of proper names, pp. <sup>2</sup>139-141, and a list of bird and plant names with Afrikaans and/or Latin equivalents, pp. <sup>2</sup>142-166.

"Dr. Snyman has written this study in Afrikaans...as it was his wish that the book should serve the people concerned. The !xû are in an Afrikaans-speaking area where English is very rarely heard. We plan to make part of this issue available to !xû schools at cost price so that they may benefit from it....Though [Dr. Snyman's] achievement may not be final, we now at last have a serviceable spelling that Bushman speakers can read and write. The dictionary or 'woordeboek' may be regarded as the first true and serviceable monographic dictionary of any of the Bushman languages of Southern Africa. Dorothea Bleek's posthumous work is comparative, and is, in any case, a pronunciation rather than a conceptual dictionary... Vedder's word-list contains perhaps as many entries as Dorothea Bleek's comparative entries for !xû...but is worth mentioning in this context as equal to a dictionary, for it has much to recommend it. The Hottentot dictionaries are not covered in this survey, but would include Dorman's Hiechware list..., Kronlein's Nama dictionary, and Meinhof's Koranna word-list. Dr. Snyman's dictionary contains some 3300 entries, though he says that this represents a small percentage only of the words in general use in the languages.... I do not think that many authorities will be able to correct Snyman's dictionary for quite a number of years and I believe it will remain the standard and authoritative reference work for a long time" (Editor's Foreword, E.O.J. Westphal)

[**YABEM**] Yabem or Jabêm is an Austronesian language spoken natively (in 1978) by about 2000 people at the southern tip of the Huon Peninsula in Morobe Province, Papua New Guinea. However, Yabem was adopted as local lingua franca for evangelical and educational purposes by the German Lutheran missionaries who first arrived at Simbang, a Yabem-speaking village, in 1886. By 1939, it was spoken by as many as 15,000 people, and understood by as many as 100,000 (Zahn 1940). In the decade after World War II, the mission's network of schools managed to educate 30,000 students using Yabem as the medium of instruction (Streicher 1982). Although the usage of Yabem as a local lingua franca has now been replaced by Tok Pisin, Yabem remains one of the best documented Austronesian languages, with extensive instructional and liturgical materials (including many original compositions, not just translations from German or English) as well as grammars and dictionaries (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jae. Alternate Names: Jabem, Jabim, Laulabu, Yabim.

**1891:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1982:** [LILLYbm] *Jabêm-Deutsch Wörterbuch. English*, revised by J.F. Streicher; [translation from German into English by D.C. Laycock]. Canberra, A.C.T., Australia: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1982. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold; dust jacket yellow-green, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-ii* iii-xii, 1-674 + 1 2-19 (advertisements). First edition. Pacific Linguistics, Series C, No. 68. Includes Yabem-English, pp. 1-628. P. 658 lists several mimeographed dictionaries of Jabêm. It appears from the preface that Zahn's German Jabêm dictionary of 1917 was also only mimeographed and never published as a book. This appears to be the first publication of the dictionary in book form, and certainly the first Yabem-English dictionary.

"This present dictionary of the Jabêm language is the largest dictionary of an Austronesian language of Papua New Guinea. The language, originally spoken by only about 900 people in an area 30 km south of Finschhafen on the coast of the Huan Peninsula, was adopted as a church language by the Lutheran Mission in the mid-1880's.... About 25,000 people have an active knowledge of it today. The dictionary gives a wealth of information on aspects of the old culture and traditions of the Jabêm people which are no longer known to the present generation" (from the front flap of the dust jacket). "J.F. Streicher ...served the Lutheran Mission New Guinea at Kaiapit...at Hopio...and at Logaweng. After internment at Tatura, Victoria (1940-1948) he returned to PNG in 1949" (from the back flap of the dust jacket).

[**YAGARA**] Turrubal (Turubul), also known as Yagara (Jagara), is an extinct language of Australia. Other spellings of Turrubal are Turrbul, Turrabul, Toorbal, Tarabul; other names of Yagara are Ugarapul, Yuggarabul, Yuggera, Yuggarapul, Yackarabul; a third name is Jinibara. The four dialects listed in Dixon (2002) are sometimes seen as separate Durubalic languages, especially Jandai and Nukunul; Yagara and Turubul proper are more likely to be considered dialects.

Ethnologue: yxg. Alternate Names: Biriin, Cateebil, Jagara, Jagarabal, Jagera, Jergarbal, Jinibara, Ninghi, Terabul, Tor-bul, Turibul, Turrbal, Turrubal, Turrubul, Turubul, Yackarabul, Yaggara, Yerongban, Yeronghan, Yerongpan, Yuggara, Yugg-ari.

**1958:** see under **AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL LANGUAGES:**  
**POLYGLOT.**

[**YAGNOBI**] The Yaghnobi language is a living Eastern Iranian language (the other living members being Pashto, Ossetic and the Pamir languages). Yaghnobi is spoken in the upper valley of the Yaghnob River in the Zarafshan area of Tajikistan by the Yaghnobi people. It is considered to be a direct descendant of Sogdian and has often been called Neo-Sogdian in academic literature. There are some 12,500 Yaghnobi speakers. Most Yaghnobi speakers are bilingual in the West Iranian Tajik. Yaghnobi is mostly used for daily family communication, and Tajik is used by Yaghnobi-speakers for business and formal transactions. A single Russian ethnographer was told by nearby Tajiks, long hostile to the Yaghnobis, who were late to adopt Islam, that the Yaghnobis used their language as a "secret" mode of communication to confuse the Tajiks. The account led to the belief by some, especially those reliant solely on Russian sources, that Yaghnobi or some derivative of it was used as a code for nefarious purposes (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yai. Alternate Names: Soghdi, Yaghnabi, Yaghnobi, Yaghnubi, Yagnabi, Yagnob, Yagnubi.

**1957:** [LILLYbm] *Iagnobskie teksty. S prilozheniem iagnobsko-russkogo slovaria*, by M[ikhail] S[tepanovich] Andreev & E.M. Peshchereva. Moscow: Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSr, 1957. Original brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind and lettered and decorated in white. 392 pp. + errata slip. First edition. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

[**YAGWOIA**] Yagwoia (Yeghuye), or Kokwaiyakwa, is an Angan language of Papua New Guinea. Dialects are named after the five ethnicities, Iwalaqamalje, Hiqwaye, Hiqwase, Gwase, Heqwangilye (Yeqwangilye dialect) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ygw. Alternate Names: Kokwaiyakwa, Yeghuye.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**YAKA**] Aka, also known as Yaka or Beka, is a Bantu language spoken in the Central African Republic and Republic of Congo, along the Ubangi River dividing the two countries. Aka is spoken by the Aka people, Pygmies closely related to the Ubangian-speaking Baka of Cameroon, Congo, and Gabon. Together, these peoples are known as the Mbenga (Bambenga) or Binga (Babinga), the latter derogatory. Famously, Aka shares vocabulary with the Baka languages, mostly concerning a specialized forest economy, such as words for edible plants, medicinal plants, and honey collecting. This is among the 30% of Aka which is not Bantu, and the 30% of Baka which is not Ubangian, and has been posited as the remnant of an ancestral Western Pygmy (Mbenga or "Baaka") language which has otherwise vanished. However, it is entirely possible that the Aka shifted to Bantu from a Ubangian language related to Baka, in which case the situation reduces to a single ethnic group adapted to the forest with correspondingly specialized vocabulary. There is no evidence for a wider linguistic affiliation with any of the other Pygmy peoples. The Aka people call themselves Mraka in the singular and Beka in the plural. The people and their language go by various alternate spellings: Mò-Áka, Moyaka, Bayaka, Yaga, Bayaga, Gbayaka, Biaka, Beká, Yakwa, Yakpa, Yakpwa, Nyoyaka. The western Aka are known as the Benzele (Mbenzélé, Babenzélé, Bambenzele, Ba-Benjelle), and the eastern Aka as the Sese (Basese). These might be distinct dialects; Nzari might be another. Pygmies of northern Gabon called the Mikaya and Luma are evidently either Aka or speak a language closely related to Aka (Wiki).

Ethnologue: axk. Alternate Names: Aka, "Babinga" (pej.), "Bambenga" (pej.), Beká, Nyoyaka, Pygmée de la Lobaye, Pygmée de Mongoumba, Pygmées de la Sanghas.

**1980:** [IUW] *Les plantes chez les pygmées Aka et les Monzombo de la Lobaye (Centrafrique): contribution à une étude ethnobotanique comparative chez des chasseurs-cueilleurs et des pêcheurs-cultivateurs vivant dans un même milieu végétal* / Elisabeth Motte. Paris: SELAF, 1980. 573 p., [1] p. of plates: ill., maps; 24 cm. Library binding. Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France (Series); 80-82. Etudes pygmées 5. Dictionary of plant names: Latin-French-Aka-Monzombo, pp. 68-427. Includes Lexique des termes Aka, Aka-French, pp. [479]-539. Bibliography: p. 453-460.

**1981:** [IUW] *Encyclopédie des pygmées Aka: techniques, langage et société des chasseurs-cueilleurs de la forêt centrafricaine (Sud-Centrafrique et Nord-Congo)* / Jacqueline M.C. Thomas et Serge Bahuchet, éditeurs de Simha Arom ... [et al.]; avec des documents de Lucien Demesse. Paris: Société d'études linguistiques et anthropologiques de France, 1981- <v. 1, fasc. 1-4; v. 2, fasc. 1-4, 7; in 9 >: ill., maps (some col.); 24 cm. Etudes pygmées 4. Langues et civilisations à tradition orale 50 Vol. 2, fasc. 2-<4, 7 >: Selaf; no 339, 343, 366, 418. Vol. 2, fasc. 2-<4, 7 > have imprint: Paris: Peeters. Vol. 2, fasc 7 has title: Dictionnaire ethnographique aka-français (langue bantu C 10); Z-NZ-NY-Y. Discography: v. 1, pt. 1, p. 134. Filmography: v. 1, pt. 1, p. [135]. Includes bibliographical references and indexes. Summaries in English, French, German, Russian, and Spanish.

[**YAKAMA**] See description for **SAHAPTIN**.

Ethnologue: yak. Alternate Names: Ichishkiin, Waptailmim, Yakima. Klikitat is listed as a dialect of Yakama.

**1838:** see under **NEZ PERCE**.

**1862:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Dictionary of the Yakama Language*, by Marie Charles Pandosy, trans. by George Gibbs & J[ohn] G[ilmary] Shea. New York: Cramoisy Press, 1862. Original cream wrappers, lettered in black. 2 p.l. [vii]-viii, [9]-59 pp. First edition. Shea's Library of American Linguistics VI (not indicated here). Zaunmüller, col. 405. 100 copies printed (cf. Sabin). English-Yakama, pp. 37-69. This copy with an ink inscription "Philological Society / 3 Nov. 1865" at upper right corner of front wrapper. Small ink stamp inside front cover indicates it was withdrawn from the library of King's College, London. This is the first dictionary of the language. The first published vocabulary may have been in Palmer's *Tour*, 1838 (see under Nez Perce). A *Yakima Language Practical Dictionary* was published in 1975 in Toppensih, Washington.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 7 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**2009:**[IUW] *Ichishkiin sínwit: Yakama/Yakima Sahaptin dictionary*, by Virginia Beavert and Sharon Hargus; [with essays by Bruce Rigsby]. Toppenish, Wash.: Heritage University; Seattle: In association with the University of Washington Press, c2009. Ixviii, 492 p.: ill. (chiefly col.); 26 cm. + 1 CD (digital, MP3 file; 4 3/4 in.). Original brown and blue wrappers, lettered in white, blue and brown, with a color photo of a land and seascape on the front cover. Includes bibliographical references and index. Notes: Additional sound files available online. Sahaptin-English, pp. 3-331, English-Sahaptin, pp. 335-467, root index, Sahaptin-English, pp. 471-492.

"Many local people are already familiar with the earlier *Yakima Language Practical Dictionary* (Beavert and Rigsby 1975)... [That dictionary] contained a single section, organized English-Sahaptin, and no illustrative sentences. The present dictionary contains a Sahaptin-English section as well as an English-Sahaptin section which can be used when you want to look up a word in Sahaptin... This dictionary contains many example sentences.... This dictionary focuses on the languages spoken by the Iyaima" (The Sahaptin Language).

[**YAKUT**] Yakut, also known as Sakha, is a Turkic language with around 450,000 native speakers spoken in the Sakha Republic in the Russian Federation by the Yakuts. Like most Turkic languages and their ancestral Proto-Turkic, Yakut is an agglutinative language and employs vowel harmony (Wiki),

Ethnologue: sah. Alternate Names: Sakha, Yakut-Sakha.

**1847:** [LILLYbm] [cover title] *Dr. A. Th. v. Middendorff's Sibirische Reise. Band II. Theil 2. Über die Sprache der Jakuten. Erste Lieferung: Jakutisch-deutsches Wörterbuch*. An installment of the first edition of *Reise in den aussersten Norden und Osten Sibiriens, während der Jahre 1843 und 1844*, by Alexander Theodor von Middendorff [1815-1894.] St. Petersburg: Buchdr. der K. Akademie der Wissenschaften: Zu haben bei Eggers, 1847. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] 1 2-178. Half-title: "Dr. A. Th. v. Middendorff's Sibirische Reise. Band III. Theil 2. Ethnographie." Includes Yakut-German, pp. [1]-174, with Nachträge, pp. [175]-178.

First dictionary of the Yakut language. This installment appears to bear the signature of Middendorff on the half-title.

Special separate printing **1851**: *Über die Sprache der Jakuten. Grammatik, Text und Wörterbuch*, by Otto Böhlingk. St. Petersburg: Buchdruckerei der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1851. Modern brown half-leather and brown marbled paper over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [2] I II-LVIII, 1 2-300, <sup>2</sup>1-3 4-97 98, [2] <sup>3</sup>1 2-184. First edition. Besonderer Abdruck des dritten Bandes von Dr. A. Th. v. Middendorff's *Reise in den äusstersten Norden und Osten Sibiriens* [Special printing of the third volume of Dr. A. Th. v. Middendorff's *Travels in the Extreme North and East of Siberia*]. Zaunmüller, col. 210. Includes Yakut-German dictionary, pp. [<sup>3</sup> 1]-<sup>3</sup>174, with Nachträge, pp. [<sup>3</sup>175]-<sup>3</sup>184. First dictionary of the Yakut language. The Nachträge for this special printing has been enlarged from that in the initial printing in Middendorff's *Reise*.

**1968**: [LILLYbm] *Russko-iakutskii slovar: okolo 28 500 slov*, by P[etr] S[avvich] Afanasev & L[uka] N[ikiforovich] Kharitonov. Moscow: Sovetskaia entsiklopediia, 1968. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in silver and black. Pp. 1-5 6-720. First edition. Includes Russian-Yakut, pp. [13]-720.

**1995**: [LILLYbm] *Dialektologicheskii slovar iazyka sakha: dopolnitelnyi tom: soderzhit okolo 5,000 slov*, by M[ikhail] S[piridonovich] Voronkin, M[ikhail] P[etrovich] Alekseev, and IU[rii] I[vanovich] Vasilev. Novosibirsk: VO "Nauka", 1995. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. 1-5 6-294 295-296. First edition. 1,300 copies printed. Supplementary vol. to *Dialektologicheskii slovar iakutskogo iazyka*, published in Moscow in 1976. Includes Yakut (Sakha dialect)-Russian, pp. [34]-253, a list of dialectical synonyms, pp. [254]-286, and bibliographical references. pp. [292]-294.

[YÁMANA] Yagán (originally Yahgan, but also now spelled Yaghan, Jagan, Iakan), also known as Yámana and Háusi Kúta, is one of the indigenous languages of Tierra del Fuego, spoken by the Yagán people. It is regarded as a language isolate, although some linguists have attempted to relate it to Kawésqar and Chon. Along with other Fuegian languages, it was among the first South American languages to be recorded by European explorers and missionaries. Yahgan was also spoken briefly on Keppel Island in the Falkland Islands at a missionary settlement. Following the death of 84-year-old Emelinda Acuña (1921 – October 12, 2005), only one native speaker remains, Cristina Calderón of Villa Ukika on Navarino Island, Chile. Calderón (often referred to as simply Abuela) is the sister-in-law of Acuña.

Ethnologue: yag. Alternate Names: Háusi Kúta, Tequenica, Yagán, Yaghan, Yahgan.

**1882**: [IUW] *Glossar der feuerländischen Sprache* von Julius Platzmann. Leipzig, B.G. Teubner, 1882. lvi, [2], 266 p., 1 . 3 port., fold. map. 16 cm. In two parts: "Feuerländisch-deutsch", and "Deutsch-feuerländisch". Based upon Thomas Bridges' translation of St. Luke's Gospel into the Yahgan-dialect, London, 1881. "Allgemeines über Feuerland zusammengestellt von Dr. Karl Whistling. I. Feuerland in den berichten der Seefahrer und ersten Erforscher--Darwin, Virchow, Peschel. II. Der 'Sunbeam' 1876 in den gewässern von Feuerland. III. Die Missionsstation Ushuwia. IV. Ueberseeische

Dampfbootlinien nach Punta Arenas und Feuerland": p. [viii]-lvi. Yámana-German and German-Yámana glossary.

**1933:** [LILLY] *Yamana-English. A dictionary of the speech of Tierra del Fuego...*, by Thomas Bridges. Edited by Dr. Ferdinand Hestermann and Dr. Martin Gusinde. [Mödling, Austria]: printed for private circulation only [at the Missionsdruckerei St. Gabriel, 1933]. Edition limited to 300 copies, 8vo, pp. xxiv, 664, [2]; portrait frontispiece and photo-reproductive plate of a Yamana hunter; original upper wrapper bound in, red library cloth binding, gilt title and call number direct on spine, t.e.g., textblock cocked, pages slightly toned,. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate, with a gift label from Thomas' son Lucas Bridges, himself a lexicographer of Haush, to the Newberry Library, and release stamp, on upper front endpaper. Bridges completed his Yamana grammar and dictionary in 1879, but it was only with the posthumous and private publication of this edition, edited by Drs. Hestermann and Gusinde, that it saw any distribution (bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller). Yamana with English explanations, pp. [1]-664.

"For oral acquisition of an aboriginal language, the only possible method, it is necessary to have not only the full confidence of the native tribe, but many years of daily contact with different members. Thus the dictionary compiled by the Rev. Thomas bridges of the Yaghan language, comprising approximately 32,000 distinct words with many unique features; not overlaid by the speech of other tribes, even of their immediate neighbours; with evidence of slow and undisturbed growth in this most southerly portion of the inhabited world, and their speech sprung from even older roots; must stand both as a unique human exhibit and a major achievement in the science of Philology" (Preface, W. S. Barclay).

[**YAMDENA**] Yamdena is an Austronesian language of the Maluku Islands in Indonesia (Wiki).

Ethnologue: jmd, Alternate Names: Jamden, Jamdena, Tanemprar lirin.

**1932:** [LILLYbm] *Woordenboek der Jamdeensche taal*, by P[eter] Drabbe [1887-]. Bandoeng: A.C. Nix, 1932. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black (spine neatly repaired with white cloth). Pp. [4] 1 2-122 123-124. First edition. Series: Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, 61, no. 3. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Yamdena-Dutch, pp. 5-122. First dictionary of Yamdena. Drabbe was a missionary to Tanimbar.

[**YAMI**] Yami (Chinese: 雅美), also known as Tao (Chinese: 達悟語), is a Malayo-Polynesian language. It is a member of the Ivatan dialect continuum spoken by the Yami people of Taiwan. It is spoken on Orchid Island, 46 kilometers southeast of the main island of Taiwan. Yami is known as ciriciring no Tao, or "human speech," by its native speakers. Yami is the only native language of Taiwanese aborigines that is not a member of the Formosan grouping of Austronesian; it is one of the Batanic languages found in the northern Philippines (Wiki).

Ethnologue: tao. Alternate Names: Botel Tabago, Botel Tobago, Lanyu, Tao, Tawu.

**1941:** see under **AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**YANA**] Yana (also Yanan) is an extinct language formerly spoken by the Yana people, who lived in north-central California between the Feather and Pit rivers in what is now the Shasta and Tehama counties. The language perished in 1916 with the death of Ishi, who spoke the Yahi dialect. Yana is fairly well-documented (mostly by Edward Sapir) compared to other extinct American languages. The names Yana and Yahi are derived from the word for "people" in the respective dialects (Wiki).

Ethnologue does not list this extinct language.

**1960:** [LILLYbm] *Yana Dictionary*, by Edward Sapir & Morris Swadesh. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1960. Original wrappers. 267 pp. First edition. University of California Publications in Linguistics, Vol. 22. Includes Yana-English and English-Yana. Yana is an extinct Indian language formerly spoken in Shasta and Tehama counties in the northern part of California. It is a member of the Hokan family. This is the first dictionary of the language, based on a manuscript Yana-English dictionary left by Edward Sapir on his death in 1939, and enlarged by an English-Yana section.

[**YANGARIA**] Yagaria is a Papuan language spoken in the Goroka District of Eastern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea. Named dialects are Kami-Kulaka, Move, Ologuti, Dagenava, Kamate, Hira, Hua (Huva), Kotom (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ygr.

**1977:** [IUW] *Yagaria dictionary, with English index* / by G. L. Renck. Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, 1977. xxvii, 327 p. 16 p.: map; 26 cm. Pacific linguistics: Series C; no. 37

[**YANOMAMÖ**] Yanomamö (Yānomamî) is the most populous of several closely related languages spoken by the Yanomami people [living on the border between Venezuela and Brazil]. Most speakers are monolingual (Wiki).

Ethnologue: guu. Alternate Names: Cobari Kobali, Cobariwa, Guaharibo, Guaica, Guajaribo, Shamatari, Yanomame, Yanomami.

**1987:** [IUW] *Dicionário yānomamè-português: dialeto wakathautheri*, [compilador] Loretta Emiri. Boa Vista, RR: Edições Comissão Pró-Índio de Roraima, 1987. 93 p.: map; 23 cm. Bibliography: p. 90-93.

[**YANSI**] Yans (Yanzi) is a Bantu language spoken in the Democratic Republic of Congo (Wiki). Guthrie lists both Tsambaan and Mpur as varieties of Yansi.

Ethnologue: yns. Alternate Names: Eyansi, Eyanzi, Kiyanzi, Yans, Yanzi.

**1986:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionnaire Français-Yansi (Rép. Du Zaïre)*, by Wendo Nguma. Bandundu, Zaire: CEEBA Publications, 1986. Original blue cloth, lettered and decorated in black. 276 pp. First edition. Série: III, Vol. 14. First dictionary of Yansi by a native speaker of that language. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge.

"The Yans employed in this work is that of the 'Mbe' tribe in the Bagata zone [Zaire]... It should be pointed out that the French part of this dictionary has been borrowed from the French-Kikongo dictionary ... of Rev. Father Hermann Hohegger, Director of CEEBA. It has been forty years since the Rev. Father Pierre Swartenbroeckxs SJ published his Yans-French French-Yans Dictionary (Brussels 1948) [not listed in Zaunmüller]. Unfortunately, this work is no longer available except for a few rare copies in libraries... Why a "French-Yans Dictionary"? The work will be of

interest to those who wish to learn Yans... There are Yans students who don't really know their mother tongue well. I wish to present my native language to the people who speak French and who are interested in the other languages of Zaire" (tr: BM).

**2015:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**YAO**] Yao is a Bantu language in Africa with approximately two million speakers in Malawi, and half a million each in Tanzania and Mozambique. There are also some speakers in Zambia. In Malawi, the main dialect is Mangoche, mostly spoken around Lake Malawi. In Mozambique, the main dialects are Makale and Massaninga. In common with very many vernacular languages in Africa, it has historically enjoyed little official recognition, and literary work in the region where Yao is spoken has taken place in such languages as Arabic, English, German and Portuguese (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yao. Alternate Names: Achawa, Adsawa, Adsoa, Ajawa, Ayao, Ayawa, Ayo, Chiyao, Ciyao, Djao, Haiiao, Hiao, Hyao, Jao, Veiao, Wajao, Yawo.

**1871:** [LILLY] *Collections for a handbook of the Yao language*, by Edward Steere (1828-1882). London, Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1871. vii, 105 p. 18 cm. Original blue cloth, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. Hendrix 1766. Includes several English-Yao "lists."

**1889:** [LILLY] *Introductory handbook of the Yao language*, by Alexander Hetherwick (1860-1939). London: Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1889. xvi, 281 p.; 16 cm. 20<sup>th</sup>-century quarter-cloth and paper over boards, with printed label on spine. Hendrix 1761. Includes Yao-English, pp. [87]-281.

**1954:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Yao Language*, by G. Meredith Sanderson. Zomba: Nyasaland Government Printer, 1954. First edition. Not in Zauhmüller. First true dictionary in this language.

**1961:** [LILLYbm] *Dicionário de Português-Chi-Yao e Chi-Yao-Português*, by Miguel José Viana. Lourenço Marques: Imprensa Nacional de Moçambique, 1961. Original (?) dark blue cloth over boards, lettered in gold, preserving original blue wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. 1 2-172. First edition. Series: Memórias do Instituto de Investigação Científica de Moçambique, Vol. 3. Includes Portuguese-Yao, pp. 47-104, and Yao-Portuguese, pp. [105]-172.

[**YAPESE**] Yapese is a language spoken by the people on the island of Yap (Federated States of Micronesia). It belongs to the Austronesian languages, more specifically to the Oceanic branch of that family. It has been difficult to classify it further, but Yapese may prove to be one of the Admiralty Islands languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yap.

**1910:** [LILLY] *The island of stone money, Uap of the Carolines*, by William Henry Furness, 3<sup>rd</sup> (1866-1920). Philadelphia, London, J.B. Lippincott Company, 1910. Original orange cloth, lettered and illustrated in black. First edition. Libraries Worldwide: 126. Includes English-Uap [Yapese] vocabulary, pp. 199-236 and Uap [Yapese]-English, pp. 237-269, and English-Yapese phrases, pp. 270-[271]. First English-Yapese vocabulary.

[**YAQUI**] Yaqui (or Hiaki), locally known as Yoeme or Yoem Noki, is a Native American language of the Uto-Aztecan family. It is spoken by about 20,000 Yaqui

people, in the Mexican state of Sonora and across the border in Arizona in the United States (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yaq. Alternate Names: Hiak-nooki, Yoeme.

**1890 [1891]:** [LILLY] Buelna, Eustaquio. *Arte de la lengua Cahita por un padre de la compania de Jesus. Contiene las reglas gramaticales y un vocabulario de dicho idioma...* by Eustaquia Buelna. Mexico: imprenta del Gobierno Federal, en el Ex-Arzobispado, 1890, [1891]. 8vo, pp. lxxiii, [1], 264; half straight-grain brown morocco over marbled boards, title in gilt direct on spine, t.e.g., marbled endpapers, original front wrapper bound in. The title page date is listed 1890, although the dates on the cover and introduction are given as 1891; joints rubbed, head of spine perished. An Ayer Linguistics duplicate, with Newberry Library bookplate, and release stamp on front free endpaper. Cáhita is a group of indigenous peoples of Mexico, which include the Yaqui and Mayo who occupy the west coast of the states of Sonora and Sinaloa. The Cahitan languages, Yaqui and Mayo, form the Cáhitan branch of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Palau 36596. (bookseller's description: Rob Rulon-Miller). Spanish-Cahita vocabulary, pp. [127]-199. With introduction.

**1977:** [LILLY] *Los elementos de la lengua cahita: yaqui-mayo*, by Andrés Lionnet. México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1977. 94 p.; 23 cm. Original stiff black wrappers, lettered and illustrated in white and orange. First edition. Includes Yaqui/Mayo-Spanish vocabulary, pp. 39-81, and a brief Spanish-Cahita vocabulary, pp. 83-90.

**1999:** [LILLYbm] *Yoeme-English English-Yoeme Standard Dictionary: a Language of the Yaqui Tribe in the American Southwest and Northern Mexico, with a comprehensive Grammar of Yoeme Language*, by David L. Shaul. New York: Hippocrene Books, 1999. Original gray illustrated wrappers, lettered in white. and black. Pp. 1-4 5-351 352. First edition. Includes Yoeme-English, pp. 17-184 and English-Yoeme, pp. 185-282.

"Yoeme is an expressive language traditionally spoken by the Yaqui tribe in northern Mexico and the American Southwest region. This is the first Yoeme dictionary ever published. It includes over 8,000 entries, a comprehensive grammar of Yoeme language, and informative facts about this Yaqui culture" (from rear cover). "It is hoped that this *Yoeme-English English-Yoeme Standard Dictionary*, which is the first lengthy dictionary of a Cahitan language, will be the start of a dictionary tradition in this field. It is also hoped that it can be translated into Spanish for use in Mexico" (Preface).

[YAVITERO] Yavitero or Paraene is a nearly extinct Maipurean language of Venezuela (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yvt. Alternate Names: Paraene.

**1882:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[YAWA] Yawa (Yava) is the Papuan language of central Yapen Island in Geelvink (Cenderawasih) Bay, Indonesia. Alternative names are Iau (not the same as Iau language), Mantembu, Mora, Turu, and Yapanani (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yva. Alternate Names: Mantembu, Mora, Turu, Unat, Yapanani, Yava.

**1961:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[**YAWALAPITÍ**] Yawalapiti (Jaulapiti) is an Arawakan language of Brazil. The Agavotaguerra (Agavotoqueng) reportedly spoke the same language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yaw. Alternate Names: Jaulapiti, Yaulapiti.

**1894:** see under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

[**YAZGULYAM**] The Yazgulyam language (also Yazgulyami, Iazgulem, Yazgulam; Tajik: yazgulomi) is a member of the Southeastern subgroup of the Iranian languages, spoken by ca. 4,000 native speakers in 1994 along the Yazgulyam River, Gorno-Badakhshan, Tajikistan. Together with Shugni, it is classified in a Shugni-Yazgulami subgroup, as well as a part of the areal group of Pamir languages. Virtually all speakers are bilingual in the Tajik language. The language was first recorded by Russian traveller G. Arandarenko in 1889, listing 34 Yazgulami words recorded in 1882. The language was described in greater detail by French linguist Robert Gauthiot in *Notes sur le yazggoulami, dialecte iranien des Confins du Pamir* (1916). The Yazgulyam people are an exception among the speakers of Pamir languages in that they do not adhere to Ismailism. In 1954 the Yazgulami living on the mountain slopes were resettled, about 20% of them forcibly, to the Vakhsh valley, where they live dispersed among the Tadjiks, Uzbeks, Russians and other ethnic groups (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yah. Alternate Names: Iazgulem, Yazghulomi, Yazgulam, Yazgulyami, Yuzdomi zavég.

**1920:** see under **INDO-IRANIAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1971:** [LILLYbm] *Iazguliamsko-russkii slovar*, D[zhoi] I[osifovna] Edelman. Moscow: "Nauka", 1971. Original tan quarter linen and gray-blue and olive paper over boards, lettered in white, spine lettered in black. Pp. 1-2 3-354 355-356. First edition. Includes Yazgulyam-Russian, pp. 6-353. This appears to be the first dictionary of the language.

[**YENDANG**] Yendang is a member of the Leko–Nimbari group of Savanna languages. It is spoken in northeastern Nigeria. Dialects are Kuseki, Yofo, Poli (Akule, Yakule) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ynq. Alternate Names: Kuseki, Nya Korok, Nya Yendang, Nyandang, Yadang, Yandang, Yendam, Yundum.

**2012:** [IUW] *Nyadeh gbekang noye Hausa i Nyakuruk (Yandang) = Hausa-Yandang nàssa kamus weng kuki waribi*, by Aji Fori. First Edition = Bugun Farko = Nyoki Nyatontang. Yola, Nigeria: Paraclete Publishers, 2012. x, 148 pages: illustrations; 21 cm. Cover title: *Hausa-Yandang dictionary = Nyadeh gbekang noyei Hausa-Nyakuruk*. In Yendang and Hausa with some English.

[**YIDINY**] Yidiny (also spelled Yidij, Yidiñ, Yidinj, Yidinʷ, IPA: [ˈjidiɲ]) is a nearly extinct Australian Aboriginal language, spoken by the Yidindji tribe of northern Queensland (Wiki)

Ethnologue: yii. Alternate Names: Boolboora, Deba, Eneby, Gerrah, Gijow, Gillah, Guwamal, Idin Idindji, Idinji, Idin-Wudjar, Indindji, Jidindji, Kitba, Maimbie,

Mungera Ohalo, Pegullo-Bura, Warra-Warra, Warryboora, Woggil, Yetinji, Yiddinji, Yidin, Yidindji, Yidini, Yitintyi, Yukkaburra.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *Words of Our Country: Stories, Place Names and Vocabulary in Yidiny, the Aboriginal Language of the Cairns-Yarrabah Region*, compiled and edited by R[obert] M. W. Dixon. St. Lucia, Qld., Australia: University of Queensland Press; 1991. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and illustrated in red. Pp. *i-v vi-x xi-xiv, 1 2-312* [2]. First edition. Includes thematically-arranged Yidiny-English vocabulary, pp. [136]-277, an alphabetically-arranged Yidiny-English vocabulary, pp. [278]-302, and an alphabetical English finder list, pp. [303]-312. This appears to be the first published vocabulary of the language.

"For many thousands of years the Yidiny language was spoken by the Aborigines of the Cairns-Atherton Tablelands region [in Australia]. Today the people and the words are all but extinct. Here, in tracking this sophisticated language, linguists R. M.W. (Bob) Dixon records its last speakers.... The vocabulary is ordered into fields of meaning (such as parts of the body, kin terms, animals, and verbs of motion) ... The book provides vital information on the history of the region, dialect differences and the extraordinary 'mother-in-law' language which distinguished this ancient and rich culture" (from rear cover).

[IUW has online copy only] Jean-Christophe Verstraete: **A Grammar and Lexicon of Yintyingka (Pacific Linguistics [PL])**

[YIPMA] Yipma (pronounced as Hipma) is an Angan language of Papua New Guinea. Dialects are Wantakia, Baruya (Barua), Gulicha, Usirampia (Wuzuraabya). 'Baruya' refers to the accent of the Bruwa tribe, currently residing around the Marawaka station area. The original tribe that had been in Marawaka is the Anzii tribe. They are now located at the foot of Mount Yelia in three villages; Wauko, Ande and Mala. The Baruwu tribe were refugees, from somewhere in the Meniyamiya area of Morobe province, who had been driven out of their land in a tribal war, the Anzii while still in Marawaka peacefully took them in. After some time, tribal war broke out between the Anzii tribe and the Baruwu tribe and the Anzii tribe moved out from Marawaka to where they are now. Thus, "Baruya" is not a dialect but an accent, but 'Hipma' is more acceptable to speakers of other dialects. Usirampia is another accent of the Himpa language, but it is mixed up with another language called Bulekiye. It sounds more like Hipma though there are some Bulekiye influences in it. The Anzii tribe speaks the pure version of the Hipma language and there are no influences from other languages because they were surrounded by enemy tribes from the time they were relocated until the arrival of whitemen and did not make many contacts outside their landmarks (Wiki).

Ethnologue: byr. Alternate Names: Barua, Baruya.

**1973:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

**1975:** see under **TRANS-NEW GUINEA LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT.**

[YIRANDALI] Yirandhali (Yirandali, Jirandali), also known as Pooroga, is an extinct Australian Aboriginal language of Hughenden in Central Queensland. Yirandhali is a Pama-Nyungan language. Dixon (2002) speculates that it may belong in the Maric branch of that family, but further research is required before this can be verified, due to

the limited lexical material that is available in the language. There is very little information available about the languages of this region. Oral recounts suggest that the town area of Hughenden was a place that was passed through rather than a place that was used as a regular campsite. The Flinders River is often a dry river bed. At the nearby Porcupine Gorge, in an area known locally as 'the Tattoos', there are signs of Aboriginal rock drawings. This area would have been a more reliable source of water (Wiki).

Ethnologue: lju. Alternate Names: Dalebura, Dal-leyburra, Irendely, Pooroga, Yerrundulli, Yerrunthully.

**1927:** [LILLYbm] *Christison of Lammermoor*, by M. M. Bennett. London: Alston Rivers: 1927. Original dark brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. 1-11 12-280 plus frontispiece. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Includes English-Dalleburra "Dictionary (Fragmentary)", pp. 271-276. First partial vocabulary of Yirandali.

"The earliest (and only?) account of the Dalleburra tribe of the Lammermoor Tableland, Queensland" (Gaston Renard description). "Segregation is the only hope of saving the race. Protectors who cannot protect, regulations that are not enforced, political expediencies, are not going to save them. Only the grace of God can open the eyes of Australians to what they are doing and inspire them to reverse their practice. To the end that justice may be done before it is too late, Colonel Genders and many other high-minded Australians are petitioning for the erection of an inviolable Native State which shall be administered in the interests of the aborigines" (p. 99).

[YOM] Yom, or Pilapila, and formerly Kiliņa or Kilir, is a Gur language of Benin. It is spoken in the town of Djougou and the surrounding area. A very closely related dialect called tangələm is also spoken by the Taneka people (Wiki).

Ethnologue: pil. Alternate Names: Kpilakpila, Pila, Pilapila.

**1983a-b:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

**1984:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[YOMBE] Wiki redirects Yombe to "Kongo" Language and lists it as a dialect of the Kikongo H16 group. Ethnologue lists Yombe as one of four separate languages under Kikongo.

Ethnologue: yom. Alternate Names: Bayombe, Ciyoombe, Kiombi, Kiyombe, Yoombe.

**1922-1927:** [LILLYbm] *Mayombsch Idioticon. [Deel I. A tot en met Mup'esukila.] Deel II. Mup'ioka tot einde. Met twee kaarten*, 2 vols., by Leo Bittremieux. Ghent: Drukkerij "Erasmus," 1922 [wrappers dated 1923]. Original gray wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [Vol. I] 1-7 8-416; [Vol. II] [4] 417-821 + 2 p. adverts. First edition. At head of front wrapper: "Koninklijke Vlaamsche Academie voor Taal- & Letterkunde." Uitgave van het Van de Ven-Heremans-Fonds Nr. 7. Bibliography, pp. 12-17, complete Yombe-Dutch dictionary in two volumes, pp. 33-799, illustrated glossary of tattoos, pp. 778-795, with photographs, p. [786]. Two folding maps following p. [806]. This copy with ink stamp "het Bureau der Commissie voor 'sRijks Geschiedkundige Publicatiën." Zaubmüller, col. 405. First dictionary of Yombe, which is spoken in Zaire (Belgian Congo). Second copy: IUW.

**1927:** [LILLY] *Mayombsch Idioticon. Deel III. Verbeteringen en aanvullingen, plantenkundige woordenlijsten en zakenregister*, by Leo Bittremieux. Revisions and

additions, botanical wordlist and subject-matter index. Pp. 823-[918] (continuing pagination from Vol. 2). Yombe-Dutch, pp. [843]-881 (revisions and additions to original volumes); Yombe-Latin plant names, pp. [883]-899, subject-matter index, Dutch-Yombe, pp. [901]-917. This copy with the ownership stamps of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder.

[**YORUBA**] Yoruba (English pronunciation: /'jɒrʊbə/; Yor. èdè Yorùbá) is a language spoken in West Africa, mainly in Nigeria. The number of speakers of Yoruba is approaching 30 million. It is a pluricentric language spoken principally in Benin and Nigeria, with communities in other parts of Africa, the Americas, and Europe. A variety of the language, Lucumi, is the liturgical language of the Santería religion of the Caribbean. Many Yoruba words are used in the Afro-Brazilian religion known as Candomblé. Yoruba is most closely related to the Itsekiri language (spoken in the Niger Delta) and to Igala (spoken in central Nigeria) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yor. Alternate Names: Yariba, Yooba.

**1846:** see **13**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1852:** [LILLY] *A Vocabulary of the Yoruba Language*, compiled by the Rev. Samuel Crowther. Native Missionary of the Church Missionary Society. Together with Introductory Remarks, by the Rev. O. E. Vidal, M. A. Bishop Designate of Sierra Leone. London: Seeley's, Fleet Street, and Hanover Street, Hanover Square, 1852. Pp. *i-iii* iv-v vi [1] / 2-38 [1] / 2-287 288 289-291 292. 22 cm. Original brown cloth over boards, decorated in blind, and lettered in gold on the spine; bright yellow endpapers, no headband or tailband. Yoruba-English, pp. [1]-287 (second pagination), "Additional Words," Yoruba-English, p. 289, and "Additional Proverbs," Yoruba-English, pp. 290-291. This copy with the ownership stamps of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder, with his notes in black and red ink on the title page, and numerous additions to the vocabulary in pencil on the inner rear free endpaper. First dictionary of the Yoruba language.

"A new and improved edition of Mr. Crowther's Yoruba Grammar is now in the press, having just received his revision and corrections. And it is hoped that the present work, containing near 3000 vocables, may do much toward settling a rich and euphonious language, spoken, probably, by 3,000,000 of the African race, but till within the last ten years never reduced to writing. The materials were collected by Mr. Crowther since his return to his native land, and the proverbial and idiomatic sayings interspersed throughout the book were taken down by him from the lips of his countrymen in the course of common conversation" (Advertisement).

**1858:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Dictionary of the Yoruba Language with an introductory description of the country and people of Yoruba*, by Rev. T.J. Bowen. Washington: Smithsonian Institution, 1858. Original brown wrappers, lettered and decorated in black; hand-sewn signatures apparently removed from a temporary library binding; most of original wrapper on spine perished. 136 pp. including 2 pp. of errata. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 406. Part I is Yoruba-English (pp. 5-89, including appendix) and Part II is English-Yoruba (pp. 91-134). Ex-library copy with deaccession stamps from both Richmond College Library in Virginia and the Oklahoma Baptist University Library. An ink inscription dated Oct. 6, 1897, signed by Robert J. Kellogg states "Received from Richmond College Library in exchange for Bentley's Dict & Gram. of the Kongo Language."

"This work is the result of the labors of one of the members of the Southern Baptist Missionary Society, who resided several years in the Yoruba country" ("Advertisement"). "The task of reducing the Yoruba language to writing was begun about twenty years ago in Sierra Leone by a youthful Yoruba named Adzaye [called Rev. Samuel Crowther]... His first Grammar and Vocabulary [was revised and] published in London in 1852 [see above]. This vocabulary, which contains 'nearly three thousand vocables,' is the basis of the present enlarged dictionary" (Bowen).

**1913:** [LILLY] *A dictionary of the Yoruba language: Part I—English-Yoruba, Part II—Yoruba-English*. Lagos: Church Missionary Society Bookshop, 1913. Original maroon cloth, lettered in white. Libraries Worldwide: 4. Hendrix 1787. Cf. Zauhmüller 406.

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Dictionary of Modern Yoruba*, by R[oy] C[live] Abraham. London: University of London Press, 1958. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. red and white, lettered and decorated in white and red. Pp. [6] i-xli *xlii*, 1-776, with errata slip tipped in at p. i. First edition. Zauhmüller, col. 405 (as in preparation). Yoruba-English only.

"This is the first African dictionary to be illustrated and the first to mark tone throughout the key-words and examples. It is an authoritative and encyclopaedic work...the outcome of many years of research sponsored by the Nigerian Government and by University College, Ibadan. The *Dictionary* is an entirely original work embracing every aspect of Yoruba civilisation...The author, who was at one time Government Anthropologist and later Government Linguist in Nigeria, is at the moment engaged on an English-Yoruba Dictionary which will be complementary to the present work" (from the rear cover of the d.j.). "In the recent part, many suggestions have been made to replace the indigenous tongues of Nigeria with a lingua franca such as English, but in fact, far from this happening, the Nigerian languages are today, more in a position to maintain their vigour than ever" (Preface). English was, in fact, subsequently named the official language of Nigeria.

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Atímò ede Yoruba: A Short Yoruba Grammar and Dictionary*, by Isaac O. Delano. London: Oxford University Press, 1958. Original dark blue cloth, over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. pale turquoise, lettered in brownish-orange. 210 pp. First edition. "This is believed to be the first dictionary entirely in Yoruba."

**1961:** [LILLYbm] *A Dictionary of the Yoruba Language*. London: Oxford University Press, 1961. Hardbound without d.j. Seventh impression. First edition 1913.

**1962:** [LILLYbm] *Yoruba Numerals*, by Robert G. Armstrong. London: Published for the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research by the Oxford University Press, 1962. Original cream wrappers, lettered and decorated in blue. Pp. 1-34-36. First edition. Series: Nigerian social and economic studies, no. 1. Ex-library copy with stamps. Includes Arabic numerals-Yoruba, pp. 23-34.

"The traditional Yoruba numeral system is a fascinating chapter in the history of mathematics and of the development of human thought. It is a vigesimal system, which is to say that it reckons the higher numbers by twenties" (p. 5).

**1983:** see **1983b** under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT**.

**1986:** see under **HAUSA**.

**1987:** see **1987b** under **HAUSA**.

[**YOY**] Yoy is a Tai language of Thailand and Laos (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yoy. Alternate Names: Dioi, Jui, Yoi, Yooi, Yooy.

**1908:** [IUW] *Essai de dictionnaire idoi3-français reproduisant la langue parlée par les tribus Thai de la haute rivière de l'Ouest ... suivi d'un Vocabulaire français-dioi3*, par Jos. Esquirol et Gust. Williatte ... Hongkong, Impr. de la Société des missions-étrangères, 1908. lvi, 669, [1] p. fold. tabl. 23 cm.

[**YUANGA**] Yuanga (Yuaga), or Nua, is a New Caledonian language spoken in the north of the island (Wiki).

Ethnologue: nua. Alternate Names: Bonde, Gomen, Juanga, Nua, Nyua, Nyuaanga, Thuanga, Yuaanga, Yuaga, Zwanga.

**1899:** see under **OCEANIC LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

[**YUGUR, EAST**] Eastern Yugur is the Mongolic language spoken within the Yugur nationality. The other language spoken within the same community is Western Yugur, which is a Turkic language. The terms may also indicate the speakers of these languages. Traditionally, both languages are indicated by the term Yellow Uygur, from the autonym of the Yugur. Eastern Yugur speakers are said to have passive bilingualism with Southern Mongolian, the standard spoken in China. Grigory Potanin recorded a glossary of Salar language, Western Yugur language, and Eastern Yugur language in his 1893 Russian language book *The Tangut-Tibetan Borderlands of China and Central Mongolia* (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yuy. Alternate Names: Eastern Yogor, .Enge'er, Enger, Shera Yogur, Shira Yugur, Yogor, Yögur, Yugar, Yugu.

**1911:** [LILLY] *A visit to the Sarö and Shera Yögurs*, by Carl Gustaf Emil Mannerheim [1867-1951]. Helsingfors: 1911. 72 p. illus., map. Later black unprinted wrappers. Includes English-Sarö Yögur [West Yugur]-Shera Yögur [East Yugur]-Mongolian, pp. 61-70. This copy with the bookplate of Peter Hopkirk and a t.s.l. laid in from the Embassy of Finland concerning the archives of the author. Peter Hopkirk is the author of several books on the history of central Asia.

**1987:** [IUW] *"Töbu Yugurugo shii" Mōkogo bungo sakuin = Written Mongolian index to the Shera-Yëögur vocabulary* / Kuribayashi Hitoshi hen. Tōkyō: Tōkyō Gaikokugo Daigaku, 1987. xx, 132 p.: map; 21 cm. Index to Jegün Yuğur kelen-ü üges (Dongbu Yugu yu ci hui), Kōke Qota: Ōbōr Monggōl-un Arad-un Keblel-ün Qoriy-a], 1984. (v. 17 in series Monggōl tōrül-ün kele ayalgun-u sudulul-un cubural.) Japanese translation added. Includes bibliographical references. In Mongolian, Eastern Yugur, Chinese and Japanese. From the Dr. John Gombojab Hangin collection from The Mongolia Society.

[**YUGUR, WEST**] Western Yugur (Western Yugur: yoÿir lar (Yugur speech) or yoÿir söz (Yugur word)) is the Turkic language spoken by the Yugur people. It is contrasted with Eastern Yugur, the Mongolic language spoken within the same community.

Traditionally, both languages are indicated by the term "Yellow Uygur", from the endonym of the Yugur. There are approximately 4,600 Turkic-speaking Yugurs (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ybe. Alternate Names: Sari Yogur, Sarig, Sarygh Uygur, Sary-Uighur, Ya Lu, Yellow Uighur, Yugu, Yuku.

**1911:** see under **YUGUR, EAST**.

[**YUKAGHIR, NORTHERN**] The Tundra Yukaghir language (also known as Northern Yukaghir; self-designation: wadul) is one of only two extant Yukaghir languages. Last spoken in the tundra belt extending between the lower Indigirka to the lower Kolyma basin (69°N 154°E), Tundra Yukaghir was formerly spoken in a much wider area extending west to the Lena basin (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ykg. Alternate Names: Jukagir, Northern Yukagir, Odul, Tundra, Tundre, Wadul, Yukagir.

**1958:** [LILLYbm] *Jukagirskii Jazyk*, by E. A. Krejnovic. Moscow: Izd.-vo Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958. Original cream paper over boards, lettered and decorated in brown and gray. Pp. 1-3 4-288. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes Yukagir-Russian vocabulary of both Northern and Southern Yukagir, pp. [270]-280, and [281]-284. From the library of Carleton T. Hodge. A German Yukagir dictionary was published by Johannes Angere in 1957, which seems to be the first for the language. There was apparently no English dictionary of Yukagir as of 1997.

[**YUKAGHIR, SOUTHERN**] The Southern, Kolyma or Forest Yukaghir language is one of only two Yukaghir languages. Last spoken in the forest zone near the sources of the Kolyma, divided between the Sakha Republic and the Magadan Oblast (around 65°N 153°E), previously in the wider area of the upper Kolyma region (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yux. Alternate Names: Forest Yukagir, Jukagir, Kolym, Kolyma, Odul, Southern Yukagir, Yukagir.

**1958:** see under **YUKAGHIR, NORTHERN**.

[**YUKI**] The Yuki language, also spelled Ukiah and also known as Ukomno'm, was a language of California, spoken by the indigenous American Yuki people, formerly in the Eel River area, the Round Valley Reservation, northern California. It became extinct some time in the 20th century. Yuki is generally thought to be distantly related to the Wappo language. Yuki consisted of three dialects: Northern Yuki (Round Valley Yuki), Coast Yuki, and Huchnom (Clear Lake Yuki). These were at least partially mutually intelligible, but are sometimes counted as distinct languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yuk.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 14 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *Yuki Vocabulary*, by Jesse O. Sawyer and Alice Schlichter. Original wrappers. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1984. 314 p. Original yellow and white wrappers, lettered in black and white. First edition. University of California Publications: Linguistics Volume 101. English-Yuki, pp. 17-246, and Yuki-English, pp. 249-312. First dictionary of this language. Second copy: IUW.

[**YULU**] Yulu, also known as Binga, is the Central Sudanic language of the Yulu and Binga people. The Binga dialect is similar to Yulu proper, though some of the vocabulary "differs greatly" (Wiki).

Ethnologue: yul. Alternate Names: Youlou.

**1970:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES...POLYGLOT**.

**1987:** see under **KARA**.

[**YUPIK, CENTRAL**] Central Alaskan Yup'ik or just Yup'ik (also called Yupik, Central Yup'ik, or indigenously Yugtun) is one of the languages of the Yupik family, in turn a member of the Eskimo–Aleut language group, spoken in western and southwestern Alaska. Both in ethnic population and in number of speakers, Central Alaskan Yup'ik is the largest of the languages spoken by Alaska Natives. As of 2010 it was also the second largest aboriginal language in the United States in terms of numbers of speakers. Yup'ik should not be confused with the related language Yupik spoken in Chukotka and St. Lawrence Island. Of a total population of more than 23,000 people, more than 14,000 are speakers of the language. Children still grow up speaking Yup'ik as their first language in 17 of 68 Yup'ik villages, those mainly located on the lower Kuskokwim River, on Nelson Island, and along the coast between the Kuskokwim River and Nelson Island. The difference between Yup'ik and Iñupiaq is roughly the same as the difference between Spanish and French (Wiki).

Ethnologue: esu. Alternate Names: Central Alaskan Yupik.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 20 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1944:** [LILLYbm] *Grammar and Vocabulary of the Eskimo Language as spoken by the Kuskokwim and Southwest Coast Eskimos of Alaska*, by John Hinz. Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: The Society for Propagating the Gospel, The Moravian Church, 1944. Original black cloth, lettered in gold. Pp. I-VII VIII-XIII XIV-XVI, 12-194 [14]. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 121. Includes Eskimo-English, pp. [141]-194. "In appreciation of Various Gifts and the Gift of 'Brother X'" lettered in gold on the front cover. With ink stamp on the title page: "Copyright 1944 / by / The Society of the United Brethren for Propagating the Gospel Among the Heathen."

"Because I had been in Greenland and Alaska and had studied the two dialects of the Eskimo language, [Dr. A. Schmitt, Professor of Comparative Philology at the University of Erlangen] asked me to prepare a short grammar and vocabulary. Not having been in Alaska now for over fourteen years and being already over seventy years old, I hesitated to undertake such a difficult task; however, in order that all my written notes and the vocabulary of the Alaskan Eskimo, which I had gathered during those years, should not be lost, I began at once to prepare a grammar and vocabulary for the use of others, and as a ground work upon which others might continue to build" (Preface). This work was reprinted in 1955. Strangely, no mention is made of Augustus Schultze's *Grammar and vocabulary of the Eskimo language of north-western Alaska, Kuskoquim district* (Bethlehem, Pa.: Moravian Publication Office, 1894).

Reprinted **1955:** [IUW] *Grammar and vocabulary of the Eskimo language: as spoken by the Kuskokwim and southwest coast Eskimos of Alaska*, by John Hinz. Bethlehem, Pa.: The Society for Propagating the Gospel, the Moravian Church, 1955, c1944. xiii, 199 p.; 24 cm.

**1984:** *Yup'ik Eskimo Dictionary*, compiled by Steven A. Jacobson. N.p: Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, 1984. Original red cloth over boards, lettered in gold; d.j. red and white, lettered in white and black, and decorated in black. 758 pp. First edition. Includes Yup'ik-English and English to Yup'ik index. With "Bibliography of Lexical Sources," pp. 645-648. The only major Yup'ik dictionary.

"A photocopied preliminary edition of this dictionary in 200 copies was distributed in 1982. The present edition is extensively revised." "The Central Yup'ik Eskimo language is spoken in southwestern Alaska in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and Bristol Bay areas. All Central Yup'ik dialects are covered in this dictionary... Central Yup'ik is one of three Yupik Eskimo languages. The other two are Siberian Yupik... and Alutiq (also called Sugpiaq, Suk, Pacific Gulf Yupik, and, loosely, Aleut). These three Yupik languages, along with the Iupiaq or Inuit language...constitute the Eskimo branch of the Eskimo-Aleut family of languages... The first written list of Yup'ik words was compiled on Captain James Cook's expedition of 1778...Yup'ik vocabularies were written by many travelers, explorers and missionaries over the years. We have consulted all the vocabulary lists available...We have attempted to be as complete and comprehensive as possible in writing this dictionary. No potential entry was intentionally omitted."

**[YUPIK, CENTRAL SIBERIAN]** Siberian Yupik (also known as Central Siberian Yupik, Bering Strait Yupik, Yuit, Yoit, "St. Lawrence Island Yupik", and in Russia "Chaplinski Yupik" or Yuk) is one of the Yupik languages of the Eskimo–Aleut language family. It the largest Yupik idiom spoken in Siberia, and it is spoken also on St. Lawrence Island. Its speakers, the Siberian Yupik people, are an indigenous people who reside along the coast of the Chukchi Peninsula in the Russian Far East and on St. Lawrence Island in the Alaska villages of Savoonga and Gambell. In Alaska, about 1,050 people from a total Siberian Yupik population of 1,100 speak the language. In Russia, about 300 of an ethnic population of 1,200 to 1,500 speak the language, making a total of about 1,350 speakers worldwide (Wiki).

Ethnologue: *ess*. Alternate Names: Bering Strait Yupik, Saint Lawrence Island Eskimo.

**1980:** [IUW] *Īazyk ěskimosov Beringova proliva*, by G.A. Menovshchikov. Leningrad: "Nauka", Leningradskoe otd-nie, 1980. 332 p.; 22 cm. Eskimo languages--Dialects--Bering Strait Region. Eskimo languages--Dictionaries--Russian.

**[YURACARE]** Yuracaré (also Yurakaré, Yurakar, Yuracare, Yurucare, Yuracar, Yurakare, Yurujuré, Yurujare) is an endangered language isolate of central Bolivia in Cochabamba and Beni departments spoken by the Yuracaré people. There are approximately 2,500 speakers. These numbers are in decline as the youngest generation no longer learns the language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: *yuz*. Alternate Names: Yura.

**1893:** [IUW] *Principes et dictionnaire de la langue yuracare ou yurujure, publiés conformément au manuscrit de A. d'Orbigny*, by Lucien Adam. Paris, J. Maisonneuve, 1893. 122p. 25cm. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine, t. 16. First dictionary of the language.

**[YUROK]** The Yurok language (also Chillula, Mita, Pekwan, Rikwa, Sugon, Weitspek, Weitspekan) is an Algic language. It is the traditional language of the Yurok tribe of Del Norte County and Humboldt County on the far North Coast of California, U.S., most of whom now speak English. The last native speaker died in 2013. As of 2012, Yurok language classes are taught at the high school level, and other revitalization efforts are

expected to increase the population of speakers. The standard reference on the Yurok language is the grammar by Robins (1958).

Ethnologue: yur.

**1907-1930:** see Vol. 13 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT.**

**1958:** [IUW] *The Yurok language: grammar, texts, lexicon*, by Robert Henry Robins. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1958. xiv, 300 p. 26 cm. University of California publications in linguistics; v. 15.

**1973:** see under **COMANCHE.**

[**ZAGHAWA**] The Zaghawa language is a Saharan language spoken by the Zaghawa people of eastern central Chad (in the Sahel) and northwestern Sudan (Darfur). The people who speak this language call it Beria, from Beri, the endonym of the Zaghawa people, and "a," Zaghawa for 'mouth.' It has been estimated that there are between 75,000 and 350,000 Zaghawa language speakers who primarily live in Chad and the Darfur region of Sudan (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zag. Alternate Names: Beri, Beria, Beri-Aa, Berri, Bideyat, Kebadi, Kuyuk, Merida, Soghaua, Zagaoua, Zagawa, Zauge, Zeggaoua, Zeghawa, Zorhaua.

**2004:** [IUW] *Grammaire du beria (langue saharienne): avec un glossaire français-beria* / Angelika Jakobi et Joachim Crass; avec la collaboration de Bakhit Seby Abdoulaye. Köln: Köppe, 2004. xiii, 292 p.: ill.; 24 cm. Nilo-Saharan, v. 18 Includes bibliographical references (p. [275]-282) and index. Zaghawa language--Grammar. Zaghawa language--Glossaries, vocabularies, etc. Zaghawa language--Dictionaries--French.

[**ZANDE**] Zande is the largest of the Zande languages. It is spoken by the Azande, primarily in the northeast of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and western South Sudan, but also in the eastern part of the Central African Republic. It is called Pazande in the Zande language and Kizande in Lingala (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zne. Alternate Names: Asande, Azande, Badjande, Bazenda, Pazande, Sande, Zandi.

**1912:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulaire Français-Azande et Azande-Français*, based on information furnished by Block, Bulle, et al. Bruxelles: Imprimerie Veuve Monnom, 1912. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. Pp. [2] 1 2-312. First edition. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 1804. Includes French-Zande, pp. [1]-150, Zande-French, pp. [151]-299, and numbers in Zande, pp.301-312, all based on information gathered by 32 different individuals, who are listed by last name, with individual entries identified by their initials. This copy with the blink stamp of the Munger Africana Library on the front wrapper. The earliest Zande vocabulary listed in Hendrix is French, by Witterwulghe. Hendrix also lists a German (actually Flemish) Zande vocabulary published in 1965 by J.J. M. Dijkmans, but this may simply be dual-language texts.

**1925:** [LILLYbm] *La Langue des Azande: Volume III. Dictionnaire Zande-Français*, by C.R. Lagae & V.H. Vanden Plas. Ghent: Editions Dominicaines "Veritas," 1925. Original gray wrappers, lettered in black. 176 pp. First edition. Bibliothèque Congo, No. 8. Zaubmüller, col. 406. Hendrix 1803. Vol. II of this edition is Français-Zande.

**1931:** [LILLYbm] *Zande and English Dictionary*, compiled by Rev. Canon Gore & Mrs. E.C. Gore. London: Sheldon Press, 1931. Original blue cloth over boards, lettered in black. 310 pp. First edition. With a label printed in red: "With the Author's Compliments," pasted to the half title. Zauhmüller, col. 406. Hendrix 1801. First English dictionary of this language.

Revised [second] edition **1952:** [LILLYbm] *Zande and English Dictionary*, compiled by Rev. Canon Gore & Mrs. E.C. Gore, revised edition by H.C. Bullen. London: Sheldon Press, 1952. Hardbound without d.j. First revised edition. Zauhmüller, col. 406. Hendrix 1802.

**1965:** [IUW] *Zande-woordkunst*, by J. J. M. Dijkmans. [Tervuren]: 1965. vii, 68 p. 27 cm. Hendrix 1800.

Zande is spoken by about 500,000 people in Sudan near the border with Zaire, and by 2 million people across the border in the latter country.

[ZAPOTEC LANGUAGES] The Zapotec (English pronunciation: /'zæpətek/) languages are a group of closely related indigenous Mesoamerican languages that constitute a main branch of the Oto-Manguean language family and which is spoken by the Zapotec people from the southwestern-central highlands of Mexico. The 2010 Mexican census reports 425,000 speakers, with the majority inhabiting the state of Oaxaca. Zapotec-speaking communities are also found in the neighboring states of Puebla, Veracruz, and Guerrero. Labor migration has also brought a number of native Zapotec-speakers to the United States, particularly in California and Bridgeton, New Jersey. Most Zapotec speaking communities are highly bilingual in Spanish. The name of the language in Zapotec itself varies according to the geographical variant. In Juchitán (Isthmus) it is Diidxazá [didʒa'za], in Mitla it is Didxsaj [didʒ'sa<sup>h</sup>], in Zoogocho it is Diʒa'xon [diʒa?'ʒon],[7] in Coatec Zapotec it is Di'zhke' [di'ʒ'ke?],[8] in Miahuatéc Zapotec it is Di'zdéh [di'zdæ] and in Santa Catarina Quioquitani it is Tiits Së [ti'ts sæ], for example.[9] The first part of these expressions has the meaning 'word' (perhaps slightly reduced as appropriate for part of a compound). (Wiki).

Ethnologue lists 57 separate languages under Zapotec.

**1578 [1987]:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabviario en langva capoteca, hecho y recopilado por el mvy r verendo padre fray Juan de Cordoua, de la orden de los predicadores, que reside en esta nueva españa*. Mexico: Pedro Charre & Antonio Ricardo, 1578 [facsimile edition: Mexico City: Ediciones Toledo, 1987]. Original tan wrappers, lettered in brown, with reproduction of original title page repeated on front cover. 434 pp. (pagination of original manuscript). First edition thus, one of 2,000 copies. The original manuscript is in the Museo Nacional de Antropología e Historia. "Los últimos 7 folios... fueron obtenidos de otro facsimil de este mismo vocabulario, publicado en 1942" (The final seven folios were obtained from another facsimile of this same vocabulary published in 1942; tr: BM).

**1899:** [LILLY] *Principios generales para aprender a leer, escribir y hablar la lengua Zapoteca, acompañados de un vocabulario Espanol-Zapoteco y Zapoteco-Espanol...*, by Arcadio G. Molina. Segunda edición. Oaxaca: Imprenta de San-Germain, 1899. 12mo, pp. 175, [3]; red library cloth, title gilt direct on spine, t.e.g; fore-edge chipped on some leaves, not touching text. Second edition. An Ayer Linguistics

duplicate, with label on lower pastedown and release stamp on flyleaf. Palau 174439. Spanish-Zapoteca, pp. [9]-49.

[**ZAPOTEC, LOXICHA**] Loxicha Zapotec (Western Pochutla Zapotec) is a Zapotec language of Oaxaca, Mexico. It is one of the most populous varieties of Zapotec, and the majority of speakers are monolingual. Not all varieties of Zapotec from towns named "Loxicha" are part of Loxicha Zapotec. San Baltazar Loxicha Zapotec, which includes Santa Catarina Loxicha, is a distinct language.

Ethnologue: ztp. Alternate Names: Diste, Western Pochutla Zapotec, Zapoteco de Loxicha.

**1917:** see under **ZAPOTEC, XADANI**.

[**ZAPOTEC, MITLA**] Mitla Zapotec, or Didxsaj, is an Oto-Manguean language of Oaxaca, Mexico. Guelavia Zapotec is reported to be 75% intelligible, but the reverse is apparently not the case (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zaw. Alternate Names: Didxsaj, East Central Tlacolula Zapotec, East Valley Zapotec.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario zapoteco de Mitla, Oaxaca*, by Morris Stubblefield & Carol Miller de Stubblefield. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1991. Original blue wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *i-iv* vxvi, 1 2-300. With maps and illustrations. First edition. 1000 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 31. Includes Mitla Zapotec-Spanish, pp. 3-131, and Spanish-Mitla Zapotec, pp. 135-189.

"There are almost forty dialects of Zapoteco that are mutually intelligible. The Zapoteco of Mitla is understood by 18,000 people from eight different villages, and each village speaks in a manner slightly different from the people of Mitla" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**ZAPOTEC, SAN JUAN GUELAVÍA**] Tlacolula Valley Zapotec or Valley Zapotec, formerly known by the varietal name Guelavia Zapotec (Zapoteco de San Juan Guelavía) is a Zapotec language of Oaxaca, Mexico. Tlacolula Valley Zapotec is a cluster of Zapotec languages spoken in the western Tlacolula Valley, which show varying degrees of mutual intelligibility. The languages in this group include:

Santa Ana del Valle Zapotec

Teotitlán del Valle Zapotec

San Lucas Quiaviní Zapotec

Tlacolula de Matamoros Zapotec

San Juan Guelavía Zapotec

San Jerónimo Tlacoahuaya Zapotec

Teotitlán del Valle dialect is divergent, 59% intelligible to San Juan Guelavía proper.

In April 2014, linguist Brook Danielle Lillehaugen, along with students from Haverford and Swarthmore Colleges, visited Tlacolula de Matamoros to present an online Tlacolula Valley Zapotec talking dictionary to local leaders. It was estimated that about 100 elderly speakers of this Zapotecan language remain (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zab. Alternate Names: Guelavía, Western Tlacolula Zapotec, Zapoteco de San Juan.

**1999:** [IUW] *Di'csyonaary x:tè'n dii'zh sah Sann Lu'uc = San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec dictionary*, by Pamela Munro and Felipe H. Lopez with Olivia V. Méndez, Rodrigo García, and Michael R. Galant. Los Angeles: UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center Publications, c1999. 2 v.; 28 cm. Includes bibliographical references and index. English, Spanish, and Zapotec. Contents: v. 1. Zapotec-English-Spanish dictionary; v. 2, pt. 1. English-Zapotec index. Pt. 2. Spanish-Zapotec index.

**[ZAPOTEC, SIERRA DE JUÁREZ]** Ixtlán Zapotec is a Zapotec dialect cluster of Oaxaca, Mexico. Varieties share about 80% mutual intelligibility. They are: Yareni (Western Ixtlán, ETLA Zapotec), spoken in Santa Ana Yareni. Atepec (Macuiltianguis Zapotec), spoken in San Juan Atepec and San Pablo Macuiltianguis. Central Ixtlan. Sierra de Juárez.

Ethnologue: zaa. Alternate Names: Ixtlán Zapoteco, Zapoteco de Atepec.

**1983:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Zapoteco de Juarez: Zapoteco-Espanol. Espanol-Zapoteco. Ca titsa' qui' ri'u*, by Neil Nellis & Jane Goodner de Nellis. Mexico: Publicado por el Instituto Linguistico de Verano, 1983. Original white wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xxiii *xxiv*, 1-2 3-484. With maps and illustrations. First edition. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indigenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 27. Includes Sierra de Juárez Zapotec-Spanish, pp. 3-249, and Spanish-Sierra de Juárez Zapotec, pp. 253-334.

"Zapotecos, along with Mixtecos, are one of the two most important indigenous groups in southeast Mexico.... Their language is subdivided into more than twenty regional dialects" (Prologue).

**[ZAPOTEC, XADANI]** Xadani Zapotec (Eastern Pochutla Zapotec) is a Zapotec language spoken in southern Oaxaca, Mexico (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zax. Alternate Names: Eastern Pochutla Zapotec, Zapoteco de Santa María Xadani.

**1917:** [LILLYbm] "El Dialecto Mexicano de Pochutla, Oaxaca," by Franz Boas, in: *International Journal of American Linguistics*, Vol. 1, No. 1 (July 1917), pp. 9-44. Includes Pochutla-Spanish, pp. 24-40, and Spanish-Pochutla, pp. 40-44.

**[ZAPOTEC, YATZACHI]** Yatzachi Zapotec is an Oto-Manguean language of the Zapotecan branch, spoken in northern central Oaxaca, Mexico. 2,500 self-reported being Yatzachi speakers for the 1990 Mexican census, but the actual number of speakers is unknown. The Yatzachi dialect belongs to the Villa Alta group of Zapotec dialects, of which the main dialect is San Bartolomé Zoogocho. The degree of mutual intelligibility between Yatzachi and the San Bartolomé Zoogocho dialect is estimated to be around 90 percent (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zav. Alternate Names: Villa Alta Zapotec, Zapoteco de Yatzachi.

**1997:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Zapoteco de Yatzachi el Bajo, Yatzachi el Alto, Oaxaca*, by Inez M. Butler H[aworth]. Tucson, AZ: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1997. Original white wrappers, lettered and decorated in green. Pp. *i-iv* v-xx, 1-3 4-528. First edition. 150 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas

"Mariano Silva y Aceves";No. 37. Includes Yatzachi Zapotec-Spanish, pp. [3]-408. and Spanish-Yatzachi Zapotec, pp. [411]-528.

"The Zapoteca presented in this work is that spoken in San BaltazarYatzachi el Bajo, and San Baltazar Yatzachi el Alto in the district of Villa Alta, Oaxaca... This dictionary was compiled over many years. Its intention is to include all words and phrases in common usage, although there are surely many words still lacking due to human limitations. It also includes those words of Spanish origin which are in daily use" (Introduction, tr: BM). "This dictionary is enriched by the collaboration of five Zapotec speakers, who explored the semantic range of each entry and constructed illustrative sentences for each sense.... The number of entries approaches 8,000.... The extensive coverage of the lexical items in the dictionary has resulted in a larger page size than the other dictionaries in the series" (publisher's blurb).

[**ZAPOTEC, ZOOGOCHO**] Zoogocho Zapotec, or Diža'xon, is a Zapotec language of Oaxaca, Mexico. It is spoken in San Bartolomé Zoogocho, Oaxaca, Santa María Yalina, Tabehua, and Oaxaca City. As of 2013, about 1,500 "Zoogochenses" live in Los Angeles, California. Classes are held in the MacArthur Park neighborhood to preserve the Zoogocho Zapotec language. The language is also known as Tabehua, Yalina, Zapoteco de San Bartolomé Zoogocho, and Zoogocho (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zpq. Alternate Names: Zapoteco de San Bartolomé Zoogocho.

**1999:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Zapoteco de Zoogocho Oaxaca*, by Rebecca Long C. & Sofronio Cruz M. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Linguistico de Verano, 1999. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in dark green. Pp. *i-iv* v-xx, 1-2 3-531 532. First edition. 500 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indigenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 38. Includes Zoogocho Zapoteco-Spanish, pp. 3-316, and Spanish-Zoogocho Zapoteco, pp. 319-399. First dictionary of this Zapoteco language.

"The population of Zoogocho was registered in the census of 1990 as totaling 716 inhabitants. The census also reported that 72 people over fifty years of age were monolingual, speaking only Zapoteco as well as 560 who speak Zapoteco and Spanish. We may add to those who live in Zoogocho, a number originally from that village who live in the city of Oaxaca, in Mexico City, and the United States, primarily in Los Angeles" (Introduction, tr: BM)

[**ZARAMO**] Zaramo is a Niger–Congo language, formerly the primary tongue of the Zaramo people of eastern Tanzania. Today there are very few speakers, as the Zaramo population mainly use Swahili instead. The language is also known as Zalamo, Kizaramo, Dzalamo, Zaramu, Saramo or Myagatwa. The New Testament was published in the language in 1975 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zaj. Alternate Names: Dzalamo, Kizaramo, Myagatwa, Saramo, Zalamo, Zaramu.

**1869:** see under **AFRICAN LANGUAGES... POLYGLOT.**

[**ZARMA**] Zarma (also spelled Djerma, Dyabarma, Dyarma, Dyerma, Adzerma, Zabarma, Zarbarma, Zarma, Zarmaci, and Zerma) is a member of the Songhay languages. It is the leading indigenous language of the southwestern lobe of the West African nation of Niger, where the Niger River flows and the capital city, Niamey, is located, and it is

the second leading for that entire nation, after Hausa, which is spoken in south central Niger. With over 2 million speakers, Zarma is far and away the most widely spoken of the Songhay languages. The two other major Songhay dialects or languages are spoken upriver in the neighboring nation of Mali. They are Koyraboro Senni, centered on the city of Gao, with about 400,000 speakers, and yet further upriver from Zarma territory, Koyra Chiini, centered on the eminent ancient university city of Timbuktu, with about 200,000 speakers. According to some reports, speakers of Zarma do not understand Koyraboro Senni. Further downriver, another dialect of the Songhay languages is Dendi, with about 100,000 speakers. In earlier decades, Zarma was known as Djerma, and it is still sometimes called Zerma (especially among French-speakers), but today it is usually called "Zarma" as this is what Zarma-speakers call their own language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: dje. Alternate Names: Adzerma, Djerma, Dyabarma, Dyarma, Dyerma, Zabarma, Zarbarma, Zarmaci.

**1982:** [IUW] *Concepts et conceptions songhay-zarma: histoire, culture, société*, by Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan. Paris: Nubia, 1982. 447 p.: maps; 26 cm. Bibliography: p. 430-436. Filmography: p. 437. Songhai language--Dictionaries--French.Zarma language--Dictionaries--French.

**1994:** [LILLY] *Dictionnaire Zarma-Français (République du Niger)*, by Yves Bernard & Mary White-Kaba. Paris: Agence de coopération culturelle et technique, 1994. First edition. [26], [2], 331 p., [11]. 24 cm. Original orange wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of native compound on the front cover. The orange totally fades to yellow, as it has on the spine of this copy. The dictionary is preceded by a sketch of the grammar. Zarma-French dictionary, pp. 1-331, followed by an appendix of the flora of Niger, Zarma-Latin-French (unpaginated). This is the first dictionary of Zarma.

"Editing and publishing a dictionary that one wishes to be *fundamental* is a risky business, particularly when no previous corpus of material has been established. Thus it is possible that in spite of all our precautions, some quite ordinary word has been left out, either because it was simply forgotten, or lost in the course of the continuous rearrangement of the text; we hope this hasn't happened too often... we are taking this risk. In leafing through the dictionary it will become clear that it is far from elementary, it is rich in its number of words, turns of phrases, expressions, proverbs, in short *the entire culture of Zarma*. We hope that teams of specialists will soon enlarge and deepen our work" (Introduction, tr: BM).

**1998:** see under **BOKO**.

**2000:** see under **HAUSA**.

**2002:** [IUW] *Parlons zarma = let's speak Zarma = mu zanta zabarma = iri ma salan zarma ciine*, by Moussa Djibo. First edition. Niamey, Niger: Editions Alpha, 2002. 79 p.; 20 x 28 cm. In Hausa, Zarma, French and English.

**2005:** [IUW] *Document de recherche pour un dictionnaire Français / zarma / soṇey / dendi*, by Yves Bernard. Niamey, Niger: Yves Bernard, 2005. 223 p.; 30 cm. library binding, preserving original yellow wrappers, lettered in black, with a photo of tribal home on front cover. Translation aid; not a complete dictionary. Partial alphabetical list from French language to Zarma, with some Dendi and Songhai variations, pp. 1-223.

[**ZAYSETE**] Zayse-Zergulla is the combined title for the two closely related dialects of Zayse (also Zaysete, Zaisse, Zaysite, Zaysse) and Zergulla (or Zergula). The division may

be more along ethnic or geographic lines than linguistic. It is an Afro-Asiatic Omotic language, and is spoken in the southwestern part of Ethiopia, to the immediate west of Lake Chamo. It is similar to the Gidicho dialect of the Koorete language (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zay. Alternate Names: Zaisse, Zayse-Zergulla, Zaysitè, Zaysse, Zergula.

**1938:** see under **BASKETO**.

[**ZAZAKI, NORTHERN**] Zaza language, also called Zazaki, Kirmanjki and Dimli, is an Indo-European language spoken primarily in eastern Turkey by the Zazas. The language is a part of the northwestern group of the Iranian section of the Indo-European family, and belongs to the Zaza–Gorani and Caspian dialect group. Zaza shares many features, structures, and vocabulary with Gorani. Zaza also has some similarities with Talyshi and other Caspian languages. According to Ethnologue (which cites [Paul 1998]), the number of speakers is between 1.5 and 2.5 million (including all dialects). According to Nevins, the number of Zaza speakers is between 2 and 4 million (Wiki).

Ethnologue: kiu. Alternate Names: Alevica, Dersimki, Dimilki, Kirmanjki, Northern Zaza, Shar Ma, So-Bê, Zaza, Zonê Ma.

**1860:** see under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

[**ZENAGA**] Zenaga (autonym Tuddungiyya) is a Berber language spoken between Mederdra and the Atlantic coast in southwestern Mauritania and in Senegal. It shares its basic linguistic structure with other Berber idioms, but specific features are quite different. In fact, Zenaga is probably the most divergent surviving Berber language, with a significantly different sound system made even more distant by sound changes such as /l/ > /dj/ and /x/ > /k/, as well as a difficult-to-explain profusion of glottal stops. The name 'Zenaga' comes from that of a much larger ancient Berber tribe, the Iznagen, who are known in Arabic as the Sanhaja (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zen.

**1959:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario español-senhayi (dialecto bereber de Senhaya de Serair) Prólogo de José Díaz de Villegas*, BY Esteban Ibáñez. Madrid: Instituto de Estudios Africanos, 1959. xv, 382 p. illus., fold. col. map. 18 cm. Contemporary quarter-leather binding with brown cloth; red leather label on spine, lettered in gold. Notes: At head of title: Consejo superior de investigaciones científicas. Includes Spanish-Senhayi [Zenaga], pp. [1]-382.

**2008:** [IUW] *Dictionnaire zénaga-français: le berbère de Mauritanie présenté par racines dans une perspective comparative* / Catherine Taine-Cheikh; avec la contribution d'Abdel Wedoud Ould Cheikh, Les communautés zénagophones aujourd'hui. First edition. Köln: R. Köppe, 2008. xcix, 649 p.: ill.; 25 cm. Original light orwand and red cloth over boards, lettered in black. Berber studies; v. 20. Zenaga-French, pp. 2-659. Includes bibliographical references (p. xciii-xcix). Historical and linguistic introd. in French.

[**ZHUANG, YONGNAN**] Yongnan, or Yongnan Zhuang, is a putative Tai language of southern China. In the classification of Pittiyaporn (2009), Yongnan is not a single language, or even a natural group, but parts of two main branches of the Tai language family (clades C, I, and M) (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zyn. Alternate Names: Bou Rau, Boux Toj, Long An, Long'an, Nongz Anx, Nung An, Southern Zhuang, Yongnan Vernacular of the Southern Dialect of the Zhuang Language, Zhuangyu nanbu fangyan Yongnan tuyu.

**1991:** [LILLYbm] *William J. Gedney's The Tai Dialect of Lungming: Glossaries, Texts, and Translations*, edited by Thomas John Hudak. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan, Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies, 1991. Original black cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-ii* iii-xlii, 1-2 3-1189 1190. First edition. Series: Michigan Papers on South and Southeast Asia, no. 39. Includes Lungming dialect-English, pp. 7-22. First dictionary of this language. This copy with printed label pasted inside front cover: "This book compliments of | THE CENTER FOR SOUTH AND | SOUTHEAST ASIAN STUDIES | of the | UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN".

"A member of the branch of Central Tai, Lungming is spoken in Lungming, a Tai-speaking town and county [in China] in the southwestern part of Kwangsi near the border of Vietnam.... [W]estern scholars have tended to identify the Tai dialects of western Kwangsi as Nung.... In China, on the other hand, all the Tai dialects are officially referred to as the Chuang (Zhuang) language.... Specific studies of the Lungming dialect are restricted to citations by Gedney in various linguistic papers... and to this monograph.... Central Tai dialects provide the basis for Savina's 1924 French-Nung-Chinese dictionary.... There is also a Tay-Nung grammar and Tay-Nung dictionary published in Vietnam (Hoang, Luc, and Hoang 1971, 1974).... Lungming has no native writing system; all writing is done in Chinese characters" (Introduction).

[ZIALO] Zialo (self-identification Ziolo) is a language spoken by the Zialo people in Guinea. The language of Zialo which belongs to the Southwestern group of the Mande branch of the Niger–Congo language family is spoken by approximately 25,000 people residing in the province of Macenta in the southeast of Guinea. The Zialo area covers over 50 villages (including two centers of subprefectures). Nearly a third of all Zialo live now in the nearby towns of Macenta and Gekedou, as well as in the city of Conakry. The Zialo language does not have its own writing system; people use French in all official paperwork. Zialo was recognized as a distinct language and studied by the Moscow-based linguist Kirill Babaev, member of the Russian Linguistic Expedition to Guinea, in January–February 2010. Before that, Zialo was considered a remote dialect of the language of Loma, however, significant differences were discovered between the two. Zialo speakers name five major dialects of the language: Bayawa, Wolo-Ziolo, Woyjawa, Kelighigo and Lawolozu, of which the last one seems the most specific. The Zialo probably came to their present location from the south, the present-day territory of Liberia, as indicated by their legends. Nowadays, the majority of Zialo are Christians; there are also groups of Muslims and animists (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zil. Alternate Names: Shialu, Ziolo, Ziyolo.

**2010:** [IUW] *Zialo: the newly-discovered Mande language of Guinea*, by Kirill Babaev. Muenchen: Lincom Europa, 2010. 253 pages: 2 maps (1 color); 25 cm. LINCOM studies in African linguistics; 82. Includes bibliographical references (pages 171-178). Includes Zialo, English and French vocabulary list.

[ZIGULA] Zigula (Zigua) is a Bantu language of Tanzania and of Somalia, where it is known as Mushunguli (Mushungulu). It is best known for the Mushunguli dialect.

Mushunguli is spoken by about 23,000 people from the Bantu minority ethnic of southern Somalia, in Jamaame, Kismayo, Mogadishu, and the Juba River valley. It shows affinities with other adjacent Bantu varieties. In particular, Mushunguli shares strong lexical and grammatical similarities with the language of the Zigua people who inhabit Tanzania, one of the areas in south-eastern Africa where many Bantu in Somalia are known to have been captured from as slaves during the 19th century. Ethnologue notes that the Mushunguli in Tanzania are the Wazegua. Many Mushunguli Bantu men also speak as working languages the Afro-Asiatic Maay and Somali languages of their Somali neighbors (Wiki).

Ethnologue: ziw. Alternate Names: Chizigula, Kizigua, Kizigula, Msegua, Seguha, Wayombo, Wazegua, Zeguha, Zegura, Zigoua, Zigua, Zigwa.

**1906:** [LILLY] *Zigula exercises*, comp. for the Universities' mission to Central Africa, by Walter Harold Kisbey. London: Society for promoting Christian knowledge, 1906. 96 p. Original blue cloth, lettered in black. Second edition, with a new preface. First edition was 1897. Not in Hendrix. Includes English-Zigula vocabulary, pp. 89-96.

**2008:** [IUW] *Kizigula: msamiati wa Kizigula-Kiswahili-Kiingereza = Zigula-Swahili-English lexicon*, by Zacharia Mochiwa. Dar-es-Salaam: Languages of Tanzania (LOT) Project University of Dar-es-Salaam, 2008. iv, 70 p.; 24 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 20. In *Zigula, Swahili and English*.

[**ZINZA**] Zinza (Dzinda) is a Bantu language of Tanzania, spoken on the southern shore of Lake Victoria (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zin. Alternate Names: Abazinza, Binza, Dzinda, Dzindza, Echidzindza, Echijinja, Ecijinja, Ecizinza, Ekizinza, Jinja, Kizinza, Omuchizinza, Zinja.

**2008:** [IUW] *Luzinza: msamiati wa Luzinza-Kiswahili-Kiingereza na Kiingereza-Luzinza-Kiswahili = Zinza-Swahili-English and English-Zinza-Swahili lexicon*, by Yunus I. Rubanza. Dar es Salaam: Languages of Tanzania Project, University of Dar es Salaam, 2008. viii, 142 p.; 25 cm. LOT publications. Lexicon series; no. 8. In *Zinza, English, and Swahili*.

[**ZOQUE LANGUAGES**] The Zoque (/ˈsoʊkeɪ/) languages form a primary branch of the Mixe–Zoquean language family indigenous to southern Mexico. They are spoken by around 70,000 indigenous Zoque people. The Zoques call their language O'de püt. There are about 100,000 speakers of Zoque languages. 63,000 people reported their language to be "Zoque" in the 2010 census. An additional 41,000 reported their language to be "Popoluca"; probably 90% of these are Sierra Popoluca and thus Zoque (Wiki).

Ethnologue list seven languages under the heading Zoquean.

**1892:** see under **MESOAMERICAN LANGUAGES: POLYGLOT**.

**1898:** [IUW] *Langue zoque et langue mixe; grammaire, dictionnaire, textes traduits et analyses*, by Raoul de La Grasserie. Paris, J. Maisonneuve, 1898. 384 p. 25 cm. Bibliothèque linguistique américaine. t. XXII.

[**ZOQUE, COPAINALÁ**] Chiapas Zoque is a dialect cluster of Zoquean languages indigenous to southern Mexico (Wichmann 1995). The three varieties, Francisco León (about 20,000 speakers in 1990), Copainalá (about 10,000), and Rayón (about 2,000), are named after the towns they are spoken in, though residents of Francisco León were

relocated after their town was buried in the eruption of El Chichón Volcano in 1982. Francisco León and Copainalá are 83% mutually intelligible according to Ethnologue (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zoc. Alternate Names: Zoque de Copainalá.

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario Zoque de Copainalá*, by Roy & Margaret Harrison & Castulo García H. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1984. Original pale green wrappers, lettered in black and decorated in green. Pp. *i-ii iii-ix x, 1-2 3-489 490*, Maps and illustrations. First edition. 1500 copies. . Series: Serie de diccionarios y vocabularios indígenas Mariano Silva y Aceves, no. 23. Includes Zoque-Spanish, pp. 3-230, and Spanish-Zoque, pp. 239-398.

"This dictionary does not pretend to be a complete compilation of the Zoque language, but it includes the majority of the basic words and is divided into a vocabulary of approximately 5,000 words in the Zoque part and 4.700 words in the Spanish part" (Introduction).

[**ZOQUE, FRANCISCO LEÓN**] Chiapas Zoque is a dialect cluster of Zoquean languages indigenous to southern Mexico (Wichmann 1995). The three varieties, Francisco León (about 20,000 speakers in 1990), Copainalá (about 10,000), and Rayón (about 2,000), are named after the towns they are spoken in, though residents of Francisco León were relocated after their town was buried in the eruption of El Chichón Volcano in 1982. Francisco León and Copainalá are 83% mutually intelligible according to Ethnologue (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zos. Alternate Names: Santa Magdalena Zoque, Zoque de Francisco León.

**1987:** [LILLYbm] *Diccionario zoque de Francisco Leon*, by Ralph Engel & Mary Allhiser de Engel. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Linguístico de Verano, 1987. Original yellow wrappers, lettered and decorated in brown. Pp. *i-iv v-xxxiii xxxiv, 1-2 3-429 430*. Maps and Illustrations. First edition. 1000 copies. Series: Serie de vocabularios y diccionarios indígenas "Mariano Silva y Aceves", no. 30. Includes Zoque-Spanish, pp. 3-257 and Spanish-Zoque, pp. 261-327, double columned.

"This dictionary presents the words of the Zoque language as spoken in the city of Francisco León, Chiapas, prior to the eruptions of the volcano Chichonal, which occurred from 28 March to 4 April 1982, and which completely destroyed the area of the cities of Francisco León and Chapultenango. There were some 10,000 speakers of Zoque living in their homes there. We do not know the exact number who lost their lives, but probably more than 500 died, most of them in the city of Francisco León... Zoque is the only non-Mayan language in the state of Chiapas. It is related linguistically to Mixteco of Oaxaca and Popoluca of Veracruz... This dictionary provides 4,000 Zoque words and their Spanish equivalents" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**ZOQUE, RAYÓN**] Chiapas Zoque is a dialect cluster of Zoquean languages indigenous to southern Mexico (Wichmann 1995). The three varieties, Francisco León (about 20,000 speakers in 1990), Copainalá (about 10,000), and Rayón (about 2,000), are named after the towns they are spoken in, though residents of Francisco León were relocated after their town was buried in the eruption of El Chichón Volcano in 1982 (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zor. Alternate Names: Zoque de Rayón.

**1984:** [LILLYbm] *Vocabulario zoque de Rayon*, by Roy Harrison & Margaret B. de Harrison. Mexico, D.F.: Instituto Linguistico de Verano, 1984. Original pale green wrappers, lettered and decorated in red. Pp. [14] 1-2 3-115 116-118. Maps and Illustrations. First edition. 1500 copies. Series: Serie de diccionarios y vocabularios indigenas Mariano Silva y Aceves, no. 28. Includes Zoque-Spanish, pp. 3-51, and Spanish-Zoque, pp. 55-107.

"This vocabulary contains 2,500 words in the Zoque language spoken in Rayón, Chiapas... The material for this vocabulary was collected by the authors during their research in the years 1981-1983" (Introduction, tr: BM).

[**ZULGO-GEMZEK**] Zulgo-Gemzek is an Afro-Asiatic language spoken in northern Cameroon. Dialects are Gemzek, Mineo, and Zulgo (Zəlgwa). Blench (2006) considers Zəlgwa-Mineo and Gemzek to be distinct languages (Wiki).

Ethnologue: gnd. Alternate Names: Gemjek, Guemshek, Zulgo.

**1986:** [IUW] *Wàkìtá máyàhà gár gà bázlám zùlgwa, nàsará, pàltà = lexique zulgo-français-fulfuldé = deftere bee bolle zulgo, fransaare e fulfuldé*, par Beat Haller (ed.) Yaoundé, République du Cameroun: Société Internationale de Linguistique, 1986. 59 p.; 30 cm.

[**ZULU**] Zulu (Zulu: isiZulu) is the language of the Zulu people, with about 10 million speakers, the vast majority (over 95%) of whom live in South Africa. Zulu is the most widely spoken home language in South Africa (24% of the population), and it is understood by over 50% of its population. It became one of South Africa's 11 official languages in 1994. According to Ethnologue, it is the second most widely spoken of the Bantu languages, after Shona. Like many other Bantu languages, it is written with the Latin alphabet. Even in English, the language is often referred to by using its native form, isiZulu (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zul. Alternate Names: Isizulu, Zunda.

**1846:** (see **13**) under **LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD: POLYGLOT**.

**1850:** [LILLYbm] *The Zulu companion, offered to the Natal colonist, to facilitate his intercourse with the natives*, by C. W. Posselt. Pietermaritzburg: D. D. Buchanan, 1850. Contemporary (?) blue paper over boards, with tan label printed in black. Ff. 1-3 4-64 (missing leaf preceding title page?). First and only edition. Not in Zaunmüller.

"The natives within the colony of Natal, called by the general name of Amazulu, constitute that class of population which is employed for various works by every white man in this district. One of the greatest difficulties which the latter meets with from this class of laborers, arises from his inability to make his wishes and orders understood by this servants. To try to have removed, in some measure, this difficulty, is the object of this little volume... This work, being divided into Twelve Chapters, commences with the subject of hiring a servant, then proceeds to give orders and directions referring to grooming, herding, kitchen-work, house-building, gardening, &c., till, in the Eleventh Chapter, it deals out approbations of good conduct, admonitions, and threatenings. The concluding Twelfth contains a translation of the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Apostolic Creed" (Preface).

Posselt was a member of the Berlin Missionary Society. "A very creditable little Zulu-English phrase book of 64 pages, printed in Pietermaritzburg" (C.M. Doke, "Bantu

Language Pioneers of the Nineteenth Century" in *Contributions to the History of Bantu Linguistics*).

**1855:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Kafir dictionary of the Zulu-Kafir language, as spoken by the tribes of the colony of Natal*, by James Perrin. Pietermaritzburg: Printed by May & Davis, 1855. Contemporary green cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. [4] 1 2-225 226. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 409 (listing only the 1917 revised edition).

Hendrix 1838 (with London SPCK as publisher). Wolf 3788 (listing only "new edition revised by Brickhill, 1865-out of print"). Includes English-Zulu, pp. [1]-225.

"[T]his little book ... will be found, I doubt not, a most valuable help for Missionaries and others, in acquiring the language of our Natives. In the compilation of this, and of the Kafir-English Dictionary, Mr. Perrin has derived considerable assistance from the Vocabularies prepared by some of the American Missionaries, to which they very kindly gave him free access" (Advertisement, J. W. Natal).

"This little book of 225 pages (single column), containing about 5,00 English words, was a meritorious piece of work. ... Perrin's works is particularly valuable in the equivalents he gives to English idiomatic usages, as a glance at such entries as 'come,' 'break,' 'cut,' 'draw,' ... and many others will shew" (Doke, "Bantu Language Pioneers of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century," p. 44, in *Contributions to the History of Bantu Linguistics*).

"Mendelssohn located a copy [of this work] in the British Museum Library, but had not one in his own collection (vol. II, 154) South African bibliography to ... 1925, Vol. III, page 656, locates six repositories only, surprisingly none of them in Natal. Can this be possible? The same source records the existence of Perrin's *A Kafir-English dictionary of the Zulu-Kafir language*, ... also published in 1855, but by the S.P.C.K. in London.

"Perrin was born in Chichester in 1801 and died at Durban in 1888. He worked with the American missionary Josiah Tyler at Esidumbini mission station from 1850. He also served as secretary to Sir Theophilus Shepstone, the native administrator. At first a member of the Anglican Church, Perrin later joined the Baptists following an ecclesiastical disagreement with Bishop Colenso. The two nonetheless remained friends, and under the supervision of Colenso, Perrin combined the vocabularies drawn up by various missionaries to make 'the first Zulu dictionaries.' (Dictionary of South African biography, Vol. II, page 540).

"Bleek says of this dictionary that it was 'compiled by Mr. James Perrin (who is now Clerk to the Secretary of Native Affairs in Natal), partly from manuscript vocabularies of different missionaries. [It was] published by the Bishop of Natal. ... Contains more than seven thousand words.' (Philology ... South Africa, page 96). The partnership of May and Davis, responsible for the printing of this little work, had its origin in the firm of David Dale Buchanan, editor, printer and publisher of *The Natal Witness*. These two printers were in Buchanan's employ until his legal practice and public duties began to absorb more of his time, when they took over the printing operations on their own account. (Smith, *The spread of printing ... South Africa*, pp. 94 - 95)

"(This first edition not in Smith, *Catalogue of Bantu, Khoisan and Malagasy in the Strange Collection of Africana*, where # 1143 records the 4<sup>th</sup> edition of 1890)" (Bookseller's description: Christison Rare Books, Pietermaritzburg).

New edition, revised **1865:** [LILLY] *Perrins' English-Zulu dictionary*, revised by J. A. Brickhill, Interpreter to the Supreme Court of Natal. Pietermaritzburg: P. Davis & Sons, 1865. Original pale maroon cloth

decorated in blind and lettered in gold on spine. Pp. 1-5 6-226 227-228. Zaunmüller, col. 409 (giving only 1917 edition). Hendrix 1839. Includes English-Zulu, pp. [5]-226.

New and revised edition **1917**: [LILLYbm] *Perrins' English-Zulu dictionary*, Natal: P. Davis & Sons, 1917. Original brown cloth over boards, lettered in gold and decorated in blind. Pp. 1-5 6-322. New and revised edition. Zaunmüller, col. 409. Hendrix 1840. Includes English-Zulu, pp. [5]-322. This copy with a contemporary ink ownership inscription: "L. Bpyd Darby | Bellevue | Dec 1<sup>st</sup> 1918".

**1857**: [LILLYbm] *A Zulu-Kafir Dictionary etymologically explained, with Copious Illustrations and Examples, preceded by An Introduction to the Zulu-Kafir Language*, by Rev. J[acob] L[udwig] Döhne. Cape Town: G. J. Pike's Printing Office, 1857. Original tan wrappers, lettered in black. 2 p. 1, [iii]-xlii, 324. First edition. With printed errata slip pasted in at title page. Zulu-English only. Zaunmüller, col. 410. Hendrix 1828. Wolf 1372 ("out of print").

"Jacob Ludwig Döhne had the distinction of producing the first scientific dictionary published on a South African Bantu language... a remarkable work for its time. He followed methods treatment which are most approved today... Döhne's dictionary... is still of value to students of Zulu... Döhne's work shews commendable balance, and must have served as a source for the later Zulu lexicographers" (C.M. Doke, "Bantu Language Pioneers of the Nineteenth Century," in *Contributions to the History of Bantu Linguistics*).

A second copy, with manuscript dictionary: *A Zulu-Kafir Dictionary etymologically explained, with Copious Illustrations and Examples, preceded by An Introduction to the Zulu-Kafir Language*, by Rev. J[acob] L[udwig] Döhne. Cape Town: G. J. Pike's Printing Office, 1857. Contemporary half-calf roughly 'repaired' with brown paper tape, hinges splitting internally, some browning and foxing. Pp. [2] i-iii iv-xlii, 1 2-417 418 + 176 inserted pp.

"Döhne began his missionary work amongst the Xhosa in the Ciskei. His earliest publication in Xhosa is a catechism published in 1841 at Fort Peddie. The Seventh Frontier War (1846 - 47) led Döhne and a few of his colleagues to accept an invitation from Sir Theophilus Shepstone to move to Natal where they might endeavour to convert the Zulu to Christianity. Together, they founded the Emmaus mission station at the foot of the Drakensberg in 1847, where Döhne soon learnt Zulu and began to prepare his dictionary for publication. 'This was the first complete dictionary of a Bantu language and contained considerably more material than the Zulu dictionary by James Perrin which had appeared in 1855.' (*Dictionary of South African biography*, Vol. I, pp. 247 - 248).

The copy on offer here carries the signature of Th. Reichelt, dated 5.7.66. and that of W. Bourquin, dated August 1911 (?). It is extensively annotated (partly in longhand; partly in shorthand), probably by Reichelt, and includes a manuscript appendix of over one hundred pages in the same hand ('Ergänzungen'). We have been able to trace very little respecting Reichelt, other than that in 1878 he is described as 'late Moravian missionary in Kaffraria' and as author of 'an interesting pamphlet recently published in the German language' on the history of Shiloh and the missions of the United Brethren in Kaffraria (South African bibliography to ... 1925, Vol. IV, page 11. Smith, Catalogue of

Bantu, Khoisan and Malagasy in the Strange Collection of Africana, # 1138. [We have priced this item with an eye to the research-potential of the mss. notes. An extensive manuscript dictionary (Xhosa-English-German), also compiled by a Moravian missionary, Leopold Richard Baur (1825 - 1889) fetched R46 500 at auction in Johannesburg in 1985]" (bookseller's description: Christison Rare Books).

**1861:** [LILLYbm] *Zulu-English Dictionary*, by John W[illiam] Colenso [1814-1888]. Pietermaritzburg: P. Davis, 1861. Original brown cloth with printed label on spine, worn and stained. Pp. *i-iii* iv-viii, 1 2-552. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 409 (listing only 1884 edition, with new edition 1934). Hendrix 1819 (listing 1905 4<sup>th</sup> edition, with note that first edition was 1861). Wolf 1069 ("out of print"). Includes Zulu-English, pp. [1]-548, with addenda, pp. 549-552.

"I trust...that this book may be of some use in promoting the study of a very elegant and expressive language... one that cannot be expected to lose its interest, not only for the missionary, traveller and trader, but also for the statesman, and the ordinary colonist of these parts, for many generations" (Advertisement).

This copy with numerous contemporary manuscript additions and croections. presumably by the book's owner A. N. Montgomery. Early newspaper clippings have been pasted to the endpapers and on the verso of the title-page; an advertisement for Bryant's 1905 dictionary [see below] ('70 per cent more than in Colenso's dictionary ... only one worth buying') is pasted on page viii, but not obstructing text. One newspaper clipping is a letter from A. N. Montgomery of 1882 concerning Zulu orthography; a second is a 1905 review of the new edition of Colenso's dictionary.

"Armorial bookplate of 'Alexander Nixon Montgomery; late Captain of The Royal Fusiliers' on the pastedown endpaper. This bookplate does not appear in South African bookplates from the Percival J.G. Bishop Collection. Montgomery (1839 - 1911) was author of *Cetywayo, Natal, Zululand* (London, 1882) and *The Natal magistrate* (Pietermaritzburg, circa 1879). In the former pamphlet, he suggests that Cetshwayo should be returned to Zululand as king of the Zulus, subject to certain conditions. (South African bibliography to ... 1925, Vol. III, page 361). Not in Mendelssohn. Colenso's dictionary saw at least nine issues to about 1905. The printing firm of P. Davis came into existence in 1860 when John May retired from the partnership of May & Davis. (Rossouw, *South African printers and publishers; 1795 - 1925*, page 101) (This first edition is not in Smith, *Catalogue of Bantu, Khoisan and Malagasy in the Strange Collection of Africana*, where # 1136, records only the 4th edition of 1905)" (bookseller's description: Christison Rare Books, Natal).

"The outstanding figure in Zulu literary work at this period was undoubtedly John W. Colenso, Bishop of Natal..... Though not so 'philological' as Döhne's work, this dictionary contained more words and was more easily handled by the seeker after meanings of words than the earlier work, and so became more generally popular, going through a number of editions, and even outlasting the more modern works of Bryant and Samuelson, to still be in print [in 1940]. This dictionary contains upwards of 10,000 entries. It is remarkable that Colenso found time to do such valuable linguistic work on Zulu in the midst of so many other labours, harassed as he was by theological controversy, involving great literary effort, and distracted as his attention was by his championing of the cause of the Zulu king and his people.... Colenso's name will always

be held in honour where Zulu literature is known" (C.M. Doke, "Bantu Language Pioneers of the Nineteenth Century," in *Contributions to the History of Bantu Linguistics*).

New and revised edition **1878**: [LILLYbm] *Zulu-English dictionary*, by J[ohn] W[illiam] Colenso [1814-1883]. Maritzburg: Davis & Sons, [1878]. Original red cloth over boards, worn and lacking the original paper label; upper hinge split; preliminary pages detached and frayed, foxing throughout. Pp. [2] i ii-vi, 1 2-656. New and revised [second] edition. Zaunmüller, col 409 (listing only 1884 edition, with new edition 1934). Hendrix 1819 (listing 1905 edition and noting first edition of 1861). Includes Zulu-English, pp. [1]-621, with addenda, pp. 621-640.

"The first edition was published in 1861; this, the [revised and enlarged] second edition, was printed at Colenso's Ekukanyeni Mission press, but by a partnership of Magema, Mubi & Co. These men were amongst Colenso's early converts. (South African bibliography to ... 1925, Vol. I, page 591) The item on offer here would appear to represent the first production by this Black pioneer printing partnership. (Furthermore, we know of no earlier book printed by a black-managed printing firm.) (cf. Fransie Rossouw, *South African printers and publishers; 1795 - 1925*, page 98) Of Magema and his fellow Zulu printers at the Ekukanyeni mission press, the following is written: 'Sommige van die vakleerlinge was mettertyd [early 1860s] so bedrewe in die boekdrukkuns dat Colenso die drukkery in hulle sorg kon laat. Tydens sy drie jaarlange besoek aan Engeland in verband met die kerk stryd het hy 'n jong Zulu, Magema, in beheer van die drukkery gelaat. Hierdie man was so bedrewe in die drukkuns dat hy die pers aan die gang gehou het asof Colenso self daar was. (P.J. Schutte, *Sendingdrukkerse in Suid-Afrika; 1800 - 1875...*, page 353)

This copy carries the signature of 'Mubi ka Nondenisa; Ekukanyeni; 1879'; and was evidently the property of the Mubi of the printing partnership. It is [copiously] annotated (very possibly by Mubi himself) on several pages as well as on the endpapers [perhaps in preparation of the next edition]. Although in poor condition, we consider this to be a rare and important association copy. (This second edition is not in Smith, *Catalogue of Bantu, Khoisan and Malagasy in the Strange Collection of Africana*, where # 1136 records only the 4th edition of 1905)" (Bookseller's description: Christison Rare Books).

Fourth edition **1905**: [LILLYbm] *Zulu-English Dictionary by J[ohn] W[illiam] Colenso [1814-1883]. Fourth Authorised Edition. Revised and Enlarged*. Cover title: *Colenso's Zulu-English Dictionary. Fourth Edition*. Natal: Vause, Slatter & Co., 1905. Original olive cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. i-v vi-xiv, 1 2-728. Fourth edition, with preface by Harriette Emily Colenso. Zaunmüller, col. 409 (listing only 1884 edition, with new edition 1934). Includes Zulu-English, pp. [1]-714, Zulu-English supplement, pp. 715-719, and Zulu-English hybrid words commonly used (1898) in Isipiki [Fanagolo], pp. 721-724.

"I believe that a fine language like the Zulu is a valuable possession for the country, and that the debasing of it into an ungrammatical mixed lingo, only half understood on either side, which is now going on, is a positive evil; not merely a measure of the harm done to the Native by contact with Europeans as he experiences it, but also a cause contributing to that harm....Hybrid words must, of course, arise wherever two or more vigorous races begin to live and to work together...and I have recognised this need by appending to the dictionary proper a list of some of those words now in common use by Natives in Natal" (Preface).

**1880:** [LILLY] *An English-Zulu dictionary: with the principles of pronunciation and classification fully explained*, by Charles Roberts (1836-1901). London: Natal: Printed for the Wesleyan Missionary Society, Davis and Sons, [1880]. Original dark green cloth, decorated in blind and lettered in gold. First edition. Hendrix 1841. Not in Zaubmüller.

**1892:** [LILLYbm] *An easy Zulu Vocabulary and Phrase Book with Grammatical Notes*, by Samuel Gibbs. Natal: P. Davis and Sons, 1892. Later dark green polished quarter-calf and green cloth over boards, preserving original wrappers, spine lettered in gold, title page professionally laid down on paper. Pp. 1-7 8-53 54. No edition indicated, preface dated 1884. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 1836 (listing "2<sup>nd</sup> edition" of 1941 "reprint of 1892 edition"). OCLC locates one copy dated 1890 and three copies dated 1897, none dated 1892. Beginning apparently in 1941, this vocabulary was reprinted several times without attribution by Shuter and Shooter in Pietermaritzburg. Not in Zaubmüller. Gibbs is listed as a Zulu translator and interpreter, Samuelson as an attorney, Supreme Court. Includes word lists grouped by theme, as well as a "general" English-Zulu vocabulary, pp. 13-25.

"The primary object of this little work is to help new-comers in their common intercourse with Kafirs" (Preface).

Enlarged edition **1902:** [LILLYbm] *An easy Zulu Vocabulary and Phrase Book with Grammatical Notes*, by Samuel Gibbs, with additions and amendments by R. C. O Samuelson. Natal: P. Davis and Sons, 1902 [cover date: 1903]. Later gray quarter-linen and gray paper over boards, incorporating original front wrapper. Pp. 1-7 8-51 52. No edition indicated, preface dated 1884. Not in Zaubmüller. Hendrix 1836 (listing "2<sup>nd</sup> edition" of 1941 "reprint of 1892 edition"). Gibbs is listed as a Zulu translator and interpreter, Samuelson as an attorney, Supreme Court. Includes word lists grouped by theme, as well as a "general" English-Zulu vocabulary, pp. 13-25.

**1894:** [LILLYbm] *A First Kafir Course*, by C. J. Crawshaw. Cape Town: J. C. Juta, 1894. I-iii iv v vi-vii viii I 2-114 115 116-133 134-135. 21.5 cm. Original red cloth, lettered and decorated in black. Second edition. Includes English-Kafir, pp. [115]-125, and Kafir-English, pp. 125-133. Not in Zaubmüller.

**1897:** [LILLYbm] *A First Kafir Course*, by C. J. Crawshaw. Cape Town: J. C. Juta, 1897. Hardbound without d.j. Third edition. Includes Kafir-English / English-Kafir vocabularies, pp. 115-133. Not in Zaubmüller.

**1900:** [LILLYbm] *A Zulu manual, or vade-mecum, being a companion volume to "The Zulu-Kafir language," and the "English-Zulu dictionary,"* by Charles Roberts

[1836-1901]. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co. Ltd., 1900. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in gold. Pp. *i-v* vi-viii, *1* 2-153 *154-156*. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1842. Includes Zulu-English Botanical, Geological and Natural History terms, pp. 44-47, 50-56, and English-Zulu vocabulary, pp. [75]-153.

"The desirability of preparing a companion volume to [the author's previous works] was, some time ago, suggested to the author. Botanical and Geological terms, as well as those of Natural History, have been arranged in a convenient form. Various other additions have been made, partly with the object of assisting those missionaries who are accustomed to attend the sick, and prescribe for them simple remedies. ... The remarks, as to the superstitions of the South-African natives, will enable the reader to understand what would otherwise remain unintelligible" (Preface).

**1901:** [LILLYbm] *Three native accounts of the visit of the Bishop of Natal in September and October, 1859, to Umpande, King of the Zulus; with explanatory notes and a literal translation, and a glossary of all the Zulu words employed in the same: designed for the use of students of the Zulu language.* Third edition., [by John William Colenso]. Pietermaritzburg; Durban: Vause, Slatter & Co., 1901. Original black cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in blind. Pp. [4] *1* 2-172. Third edition. Not in Zaunmüller. First edition 1860. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, was the author of a Zulu-English dictionary first published in 1861.

"I have found it necessary also to add a glossary. Mr. Perrin's small dictionary being out of print, and Mr. Dohne's being too large for the wants of the ordinary student" (Introduction).

"A remarkable little publication for the times...It contains three Zulu texts... followed by a full glossary... It is a great tribute to Colenso's linguistic ability that the word-division he used in 1860 is practically identical with what has been decided in the latest orthography [1931] settlement as correct for Zulu....This little book was recently declared by competent Zulus as one of the four best examples of the purest Zulu" (C.M. Doke, "Bantu Language Pioneers of the Nineteenth Century," in *Contributions to the History of Bantu Linguistics*).

**1905:** [LILLYbm] *A Zulu-English dictionary with notes on pronunciation, a revised orthography and derivations and cognate words from many languages; including also a vocabulary of Hlonipa words, tribal-names, etc., a synopsis of Zulu grammar and a concise history of the Zulu people from the most ancient times,* by A[lfred] T. Bryant. Pinetown, Natal: The Mariannahill Mission Press, 1905. Original brown cloth over boards [hinges cracked], lettered in gold. Pp. *1-5* 6-111 *112,* <sup>2</sup>*1* 2-778 779-782. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 409. Hendrix 1814. Includes Zulu-English, pp. <sup>2</sup>[1]-737, "Vocabulary of the Hlonipa language of the Zulu Women" (Zulu-Hlonipa), pp. <sup>2</sup>[738]-747, and "appendix of additional words, improvements, corrections, etc.", pp. <sup>2</sup>762-778.

Hlonipa is a system of respect in which Zulu women "avoid mention of in conversation, certain words... which contain the radical of the name of certain persons to be so respected... This practice naturally causes the speech of the women to differ very considerably from that of the men; indeed, were all the *hlonipa* words placed together, they would of themselves constitute quite a decent language" (pp. <sup>2</sup>255-256).

"After patiently plodding along for a period extending for over twelve years, I at length enabled to offer the public my Zulu-English Dictionary—the result of labours accomplished entirely in the solitude of various remote native missions in Zululand and

Natal, with neither a reference library to consult, nor the conversation and advice of neighboring students to profit by....The Zulu language is eminently well stocked and vividly expressive, is resourceful and plastic to all demands. It luxuriates in sweet mellow vowel-sounds, and the quaint musical cadence of its flow rivals the most silvery-toned Italian....[T]he Zulu language is in the keeping of the female sex...the ordinary vocabulary and word-knowledge of the women was in marked excess of that of the men... [Nevertheless the practice of *hlonipa*] has done much to corrupt or destroy [the language]....[T]his is, I believe, the first time the female *hlonipa* language has been brought to publication" (Preface).

**c. 1920** [LILLY] *Zulu Vocabulary and Phrase Book for the use of Immigrants and Settlers in the Province of Natal and Zululand. Fourteenth Edition. Revised and Corrected.* Durban, Natal: T. L. Cullingworth, n.d. [c. 1920]. 50 p., 18.3 cm. Original tan wrappers, lettered and decorated in black. English-Zulu, pp. 9-31; English-Zulu phrases, pp. 32-50. The first edition of this work seems to have appeared in 1850 under the title *Zulu Vocabulary, and Phrase Book: Designed as an Introduction to the Language Spoken by the Kafirs & Zulus in Port Natal*, 33 p., published in Natal by J. Cullingworth. By 1873 it appeared under the present title. It had reached its 14<sup>th</sup> edition by around 1920, still at only 50 pages in length, and continued to be reprinted.

**1915:** [LILLYbm] *An English-Zulu dictionary, with the principles of pronunciation and classification fully explained*, by Charles Roberts. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., 1915. Original maroon cloth over boards, lettered in blind and gold. Pp. *i-iii iv-xxii xxiii-xxiv, 1 2-267 268*. Second, edition, sixth impression with supplement. Zaunmüller, col. 409 (listing only the 13<sup>th</sup> impression, dated 1951). The first edition was 1880 the second edition with supplement was first published in 1895.

**ca. 1917a:** [LILLYbm] *An abridged English-Zulu word-book. Incwadi yabantu yamazwi esingisi ecasiselwe ngesizulu*, by A[lfred] T. Bryant. [Mariannhill, South Africa]: Mariannhill Mission Press. [ca. 1917]. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *1-5 6-471 472-476*. No edition indicated. Includes English-Zulu, pp. [5]-471. This copy with the ownership signature of John Holford, dated 1938. No preface or copyright date indicated. Binding is early twentieth century.

Seventh edition **1953:** [LILLYbm] *An abridged English-Zulu word-book. Incwadi yabantu yamazwi esingisi ecasiselwe ngesizulu*, by A[lfred] T. Bryant. [Mariannhill, South Africa]: Mariannhill Mission Press, 1953. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *1-7 8-378 + three blank leaves*. Seventh Edition noted on title page. English-Zulu, pp. [7]-378. This copy from the library of the noted linguist Johannes Rahder with his ownership stamp.

**ca. 1917b:** [LILLYbm] *Incwadi yesisngisi nesizulu. Zulu without a grammar, by conversational exercises. For housekeepers, farmers, overseers, storekeepers, doctors, police, and all such as come into frequent contact with natives*, by A[lfred] T. Bryant. Maritzburg; Durban: P. Davis & Sons, [ca. 1917]. Original gray-green cloth on boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. *1-4 5-130*. Third edition. Not in Zaunmüller. With an English-Zulu vocabulary of "more than 1500 common words," pp. 111-130. Bryant published a Zulu-English dictionary in 1905, which he re-issued in an abridged form in 1945, together with a "second, altered and perfected" edition of the present title.

**1923a:** [LILLYbm] *A Concise English-Kafir Dictionary*, by J. McLaren. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1923. Original red cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. 320 pp. First edition. Blind stamped "Presented by the Publisher" on the title page. Zaunmüller, col. 409.

"This Dictionary has been compiled as a companion to the author's... *Concise Kaffir-English Dictionary*. It is considerably larger...as there is no large English-Kafir dictionary corresponding to Dr. Kropf's Kafir-English book, and it seemed desirable to define all the words and phrases that the ordinary student of the languages would be likely to need. The spelling 'Kafir' has been adopted in this book, instead of 'Kaffir,' in conformity with the usage of the Education Departments and the Universities of South Africa."

**1923b:** [LILLYbm] *Zulu references for interpreters and students*, by Carl Faye. With 5 portraits and a map. Pietermaritzburg: City Printing Works, Limited, 1923. Original green cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [14] 1 2-122 123-126. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Hendrix 1834. Includes various thematically arranged Zulu-English vocabulary lists, including official terms, pp. 60-62, physical features of country and relative terms, Zulu-English and English-Zulu, pp. 63-76 This copy with the blind stamp of the Munger Africana Library on the title page.

"The greater part of these References was drawn up originally for my own use, with no thought of publication.... the purpose of publication is merely to place on record, in handy form, information which recently has to be referred to by Zulu interpreters in courts of law and in lawyer's offices, by police, and on occasions by missionaries, teachers in Native schools, and by others who have to deal direct with Natives in the Province of Natal, as well as by Zulu students.... It has been found desirable ... merely to hint and no more, at forces which are at work.. changing the life and language of the Zulus.... There is the big subject of miscegenation; the old religious ideas of the Zulus are being slowly displaced, despite the struggle for existence of Zulu superstition; influences are at work affecting the type of dwelling of the Zulus, their food, dress, handicrafts, customs, and thought.... To have elaborated on any one of these topics would alone... have called for a different kind of work from the present one... It is only fair that this explanation should be made, lest it should seem that I have been unaware of the gravity of these matters" (Introductory Note).

**1948:** [LILLYbm] *Zulu-English Dictionary*, compiled by C[lement] M[artin] Doke & B[enedict] W[allet] Vilakazi. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1948. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold. Pp. [2] i-vii viii-xxvi, 1 2-903 904. First edition. Zaunmüller, col. 409. This copy with the release stamp of the British Museum, and with "British Museum" and a crown stamped in gold on front and rear cover, and "British Museum" stamped on top edge. Includes Zulu-English, pp. [1]-903.

"The preparation of this dictionary was carried out under the auspices of the Bantu Studies Department of the University of the Witwatersrand and the Native Education Department, Natal.... The compilers based their original work upon A. T. Bryant's 1905 *Zulu-English Dictionary*, with the ready consent of the author, who wrote in 1937 that 'such a Zulu Dictionary as you forecast had sometime t come, and that time has come.' The need for a new Zulu dictionary was urgent. Both Bryant's outstanding work and the late R. C. Samuelson's *King Cetywayo Zulu Dictionary* were out of print; only Colenso's

work, very sound but now out of date and inadequate in scope...was still procurable" (Introduction)."

Second edition, enlarged, **1954**: *Zulu-English Dictionary*, compiled by C[lement] M[artin] Doke & B[enedict] W[allet] Vilakazi. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1954. Original dark blue cloth over boards, lettered and decorated in gold; gray d.j. lettered and decorated in black. Pp. [2] *i-vii* viii-xxvi, 1 2-918 919-920. Second edition revised with addendum. Zaunmüller, col. 409 (listing both 1948 and 1954 editions

"Advantage has been taken of the need for a second edition to make a number of corrections and improvements in the text, and to add a very considerable number of new words...In order to avoid the expensive upsetting of the whole type of the first edition, the new words are gathered into an Addendum at the end of the volume; the rightful place in the text, however, is indicated by a star H, which will immediately direct the consulter's attention to the Addendum" (Prefatory Note to the Second Edition).

**1958**: [LILLYbm] *English and Zulu Dictionary*, compiled by C[lement] M[artin] Doke, D. McK. Malcolm, & J. M. A. Sikakana. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press, 1958. Hardbound without d.j. Murphy 107: 1096. First edition. Not in Zaunmüller. Includes both English-Zulu and Zulu-English.

**1991a**: [IUW] *Afrikaans Zoeloe woordeboek met Engelse vertalings*, compiled by Ernst Kotzé en Patrick Wela. Kaapstad: Tafelberg, 1991. xxxv, 301 p.; 23 cm.

**1991b**: [IUW] *The concise trilingual pocket dictionary: English, Zulu, Afrikaans = Die kort drietalige sakwoordeboek: Afrikaans, Zoeloe, English*, by P.C. Taljaard. Johannesburg: Ad Donker Publisher, 1991. 110, 104 p.; 18 cm.

**1995**: [IUW] *Wat = What = Kuyini: Afrikaans, English, Zulu*, by Comien van Wyk, Ian Lusted, Thokozile Luthulu.Xala. Durbanville: Garamond, 1995. 40 p.: col. ill.; 30 cm. A picture dictionary

**1996**: [IUW] *Kompakte Zoeloe woordeboek: Afrikaans-Zoeloe: Zoeloe-Afrikaans = Isichazimazwi sesibhunu nasesizulu*, compiled by G.R. Dent. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter and Shooter, 1996. 319 p. First edition.

[ZUNI] Zuni /'zu:ni/ (also formerly Zuñi) is a language of the Zuni people, indigenous to western New Mexico and eastern Arizona in the United States. It is spoken by around 9,500 people worldwide, especially in the vicinity of Zuni Pueblo, New Mexico, and much smaller numbers in parts of Arizona. Unlike most indigenous languages in the US, Zuni is still spoken by a significant number of children and, thus, is comparatively less threatened with language endangerment. Edmund Ladd reported in 1994 that Zuni is still the main language of communication in the pueblo and is used in the home (Newman 1996). Within the language, the language itself is called Shiwi'ma (shiwí "Zuni" + -'ma "vernacular", trans. as "Zuni way") and its speakers are collectively A:shiwí ('a:(w)-"plural" + shiwí "Zuni") (Wiki).

Ethnologue: zun. Alternate Names: Shiwi'ma, Zuñi.

**1907-1930**: see Vol. 17 under **INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF NORTH AMERICA: POLYGLOT**.

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