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In this issue the article “Purpose-encoding strategies in Kambaata” by Yvonne Treis (pp. 1–38) is found. Kambaata is a Highland East Cushitic language, part of the larger Afro-Asiatic family and spoken by the Kambaata people whose number is about by 615,000 people according to a 2007 census. Dialects of Kambaata are Tambaro, Alaba, and K’abeena. It is one of the official languages of Ethiopia. The language has a large number of verbal affixes. When these are affixed to verb roots, there are a large number of morphophonemic changes (Sim, Margaret. 1988. “Palatalization and gemination in the Kambaata verb.” *Journal of Afroasiatic Languages* 1: 58–65). The language has SOV order (subject–object–verb). The phonemes of Kambaata include five vowels (which are distinctively long or short), a set of ejectives, a retroflexed implosive, as well as a glottal stop. The article is a detailed account of the syntax of purpose clauses (and complex sentences) as well as the morphology of the verb forms used in purpose clauses.

The second article is “The semantic of the Oromo adpositions *irra*, *gararraa*, *jala* and *gajjallaa*” by Debela Goshu Amante (pp. 39–56). Oromo is an Afro-Asiatic language and it is the most widely spoken language in the family’s Cushitic branch, and the most populous language of Ethiopia. Forms of Oromo are spoken as a first language by more than 20 million people in Ethiopia and neighboring parts of northern Kenya. The paper is concerned with the semantics of four Oromo adpositions of verticality. The adpositions *irra* and *gararraa* affirm that the trajector is at a higher altitude than the landmark while the adpositions *jala* and *gajjallaa* locate a trajector at a place lower than the landmark.

The third article is “The auxiliaries, grammaticalization, and “split-predicate syntax” in Manding” by Holger Tröbs (pp. 57–85). Mandingo (also called Mandinka) is a member of the Manding branch from the Niger-Congo language family. It is one of the official languages of Senegal, and is also spoken in Gambia and Guinea-Bissau. There are more than 1.2 million Mandingo speakers. The author examines the sources of the imperfective and perfective auxiliaries with special reference to an assumed split-ergative stage for Manding.

The last paper “Zur Klassifikation ‘südjukunoider’ Sprachen: lexikalische Evidenz” by Tamara Prischnegg (pp. 87–118) is a lexical comparison of seven poorly

documented languages spoken in the Nigerian-Cameroonian border region, classified as “Southern Jukunoid”. The main aim of the study is to propose the genetic position of Bete and Lufu, languages not been treated as “Southern Jukunoid” and to see if they could be a subclass language group. The Bete language of Nigeria is a nearly extinct language spoken by a small minority of the 3,000 inhabitants of Bete Town, while Lufu is a language still spoken mostly by older folks among the Lufu people. Both languages are spoken in Takum, Taraba State.

A review article is given at the end: “Comments on Zygmunt Frajzyngier’s *Grammar of Gidaren*” (pp. 119–136).

Below are the following six book reviews, which conclude this issue, i.e.:

(1) Seidel, Frank: *A Grammar of Yeyi. A Bantu Language of Southern Africa* by Lutz Marten; (2) Petzell, Malin: *The Kagulu Language of Tanzania: Grammar, Texts, Vocabulary* by Lutz Marten; (3) Bassène, Alain-Christian: *Morphosyntaxe du jóola banjal. Langue atlantique du Sénégal* and Tendeng, Odile: *Le Gusilay: un essai de systématisation. Une contribution à liétude du Jóola* by Frank Seidel; (4) Mulugeta, Seyoum: *A Grammar of Dime* by Yvonne Treis; (5) Joubert, Annekie: *The Power of Performance. Linking Past and Present in Hananwa and Lobedu Oral Literature* by Uta Reuster-Jahn.