phone 63557

La Rochelle, Newlands, 1. 5. 1946

L. Marquard Sec. Markings Suildings.
Markings Street.
Markings Street.

Dear Sir,

With reference to our conversation Isend you the outline of my "Comparative Dictionary of Bushman Languages".

It deals with twenty eight languages and dialects; some of these are represented by a few words only, of others there is a fair sized vocabulary available, and of a few a large one.

The authors from whose works these words are taken are the follow ing: Arbousset, 1842, Anders 1935, Balme 1934, Bleek 1875, D.F.Bleek,
Doke, 1925 & 1937, Dornon 1917, Kaufmann 1910, Kirby 1937, Kroenlein
1875, Lebzelter 1928, Lloyd 1884, 1911, Livingstone 1857, Maingard
1937, Meinhof 1928, Passarge 1907, Schinz 1891, Schultze 1907, Seiner
1913, Selous, Shortridge 1934, Story 1939, Vedder 1910, Werner 1906,
Wuras 1843, Zukowsky 1934.

The Bushman-English part of the dictionary consists of about 1200 pages of type-script similar to the samples enclosed. The English-Bushman part is merely intended as an index to the the other; it consists of 120 pages, of which half of one has been handed in as an example. The introduction will probably be 30 to 40 pages.

Some authors quoted use different spelling. In that case I put after their name a specimen of the spelling in the original. In sentences illustrating the use of the word I use my own spelling. Thus a

small quantity of type of the symbols used by these authors will be required.

Several authors use n for n, a line over a vowel to indicate length, and two dots over a voel to indicate separate pronunciation. One uses over two vowels to show a dipthong. Some use numbers slightly above the line to indicate clicks.

Bleek & Lloyd use y & S for croaks, and selow a vowel to show a pressed vowel. They and others sometimes place one letter above another to indicate that the sound lies between the two.

Wuras uses as clicks: \land , 5 times, \sqcap , four times, \sqcap , twice, \land , seven times, \lnot , twice.

Doke in his work on The !ku uses the following symbols: 了, 36, 天, 21, 7, 20, 4, 25, 个, 6, 万, 9, 6, 33, 2, 13, 万, 21, 少, 33, 九, 18, 刀, 10, 5, 32, 云, 6, 刀, 11. I have written the number of words beginning with each symbol after it.

As to type, I do not want the Bushman part in Italics, but in some clear type. The English could be in two types, the underlined words smaller than the rest.

Should your firm care to tender for the work, I shall be glad to consider the offer and get advice from my scientific friends on it.

Yours faithfully,

(Milss)

D.F. Bleef

Comparative Dictionary of Bushman Languages

The Bushman-English part consists of 1125 pages of typescript similar to the samples enclosed. The English-Bushman part, which is merely intended as an index to the other part, is 120 pages of typescript, similar to the sample. The introduction

The script of the International Phonetic Association has been used with the addition of the following symbols: k", a glottal croak, the flapped retroflex consonant, the flapped lateral consonant, after a vowel to denote a pressed sound. For these last three symbols see Dooke, "Phonetics of the Iku Language" and "Phonetics of the *khomani Language". The symbols used for the clicks are: I, the dental click, !, the palato-alveolar click, !!, the retroflex click, , the bilabial click, shown as 0 in the script, II, the lateral click, *, the alveolar click. The clicks !!, *, and are not much used. The signs , _, , before words denote high, low, falling and rising tones. The acute accent is used to denote emphasis.

Some authors quoted use different spelling. In that case I put after the name a specimen of the spelling used in the original. In sentences illustrating the use of the word I use my own spelling. Thus only a small quantity of the type of the symbols

used by these authors will be required.

Several authors use n for η, a line over a vowel to indicate length, and two dots over a vowel to indicate separate pronunciation.

One uses over two vowels to denote a dipthong. Some use numbers slightly above the line to indicate clicks.

Bleek and Lloyd use & & for croaks, and below a vowel to show a pressed sound. They and others sometimes place one letter above another to indicate that the sound lies between the two.

Wuras uses as clicks: , 5 times; , 4 times: , twice;

Doke in his work on the !ku uses the following symbols:

36: , 21: , 20: , 25: , 6: , 9: , 33: , 13: , 21: , 33: , 18: , 10: , 32: , 6: , 11. I have written the number of words beginning with each symbol after it.

As to type, I do not want the Bushman words in Italics, but in some clear type. The English could be in two types, the underlined words smaller than the rest.

Accompanying this are copies of four pages of the Bushman-English part, and one page of the English-Bushman part.

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Symbols of authors used only in the

of the	dictionary:		Bushman English part after the							
Clicks			authors' initials, not	used in the						
			examples:							
			Bleek & Lloyd gutterals							
Tones	high low rising falling	-a -a /a \a	Accents & length							
Stress			Pressed vowels							
Pressed '	rowels		Musical sound							
Length			Open vowels							
Nasal			Short vowels							
Special letters			Arrest of breath							
			Ringing n							
			Sound between r & 1							
		r	Sound between r & n							
			MEINHOF Tones							
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Symbols used in both parts

Symbols used in both parts of the dictionary:

Clicks: I I II # 0 \$

Tones shown with a: high a, low a, rising a, felling a.

Freesed vowels. 3 Length a:, Nasal a. special letters \ c = k" q = I P S A 3

Symbols of authors used in the Bushman-English part only after the authors initials, not used in the examples.

Bleek & Llo/d

gutterals y z x, 2. Length a, a. Accents à a.

pressed vowels a. Musical sound a. Open vowels e.g.

Very short wowels a Arrest of breath '.

Ringing n n. Sound between r & 1 r. Sound between r & n r.

Meinhof, Tones a, a, a,

Vedder, a. a. Click III

Wuras 15, 12, 17, 72.

of the clicks generally used, there is a very frequent occurence of 1, 1, 1, rather loss of +, very little of 11 & and only half a dozen of .

may We used in reservences.

- *XE, n. daughter, NI. (D.B.) Ex.: dama Igoma o dzau u m †xe:--a child that is a girl is my daughter. m ‡xe: o Inee, m Iha: o tsa---my daughter is one, my sons are two. NII. (Ll.) ‡xe. Ex.: ta ok"wi ha ‡xe, ta ha ‡xe Ika---and called to his daughter, and his daughter ran. ha ‡xe-siq---her daughters. me ‡xe-ma---my little daughter. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: __Wgaku ‡xe wa wemba----Wgaku's daughter is Wemba. kutsi na ‡xe na ba Muje---the Kutsi's daughter (tributary) is the Muye. Beita-de ‡xe-siq Iku Ikau---Beita-de's daughters are three people.
- #XE, n. eye. CII. (D.B.) Ex.: #xeba, right eye.

 #xet∫era, both eyes. #xe loa---eye bone, cheek bone.
- +XE:, T+XE, n. handkerchief, dress. NI. (D.B.) Ex.: m o | k"au | len mu ko +xe:---I in Auen (language) say a handkerchief. ahi | ka: T+xe ---you have torn the dress.
- *XEI, parallel. SI. (B.) **xei. Ex.: | kyrri | lne | kenna au ha | kouru, au | kyrrijaken tatti e: a: *xei | khe: ha | kou ka ti ko:---the paxwax | sits fast to his top vertebra, while the paxwax lies at the place where the flesh stands parallel to the other side of his neck.

‡XEI, n. spark. SI. (B.)

#XEI, part of Ikei *xei, net of leather thongs for carrying. SVI. (D.B.) *XEJA, n. tinderbox. NII. (Ll.) *xeya.

#XEB, v. to refuse to go. SI. (Ll.) #xen.

- *XERRI, y. to save one's life. SI. (Ll.) *ξerri. Ex.: Ixo ka Uneiq Ike e:, i ta -ku *xerri i:, au i le:ja hi---a porcupine's house is that by which we save our lives, when we have entered it.
- #XE WKANNA TEI, n. a caterpillar-like insect found under logs, Peripatus Capensis. NII. (Ll.) +xe Wkanna tshi.
- #XE#XE, far off, s. *xa. NIII. (D.B.) Ex.: ma ke sin *xe*xe---I have seen it far off.

*XE: *XE, n. flower. NI. (D.B.)

#XI:, v. to shoot (?) SI. (Ll.) #xi. Ex.: Iku keken #xi: toi gwai--the other man shot (?) the male ostrich.

Symbols used by me in both parts of the dictionary.

Clicks: I, I, II, II, +, 0, 0.

Tones: high a, low a, rising a, falling a, stress a.

Nasal, a, pressed vowel, a, length, a:.

Letters, small, s, e, k", A, o, , , A, 3.

capitals,

Symbols used by other authors only used in the Bushman English part, showing the author's spelling after his name, but not used in the examples.

BLEEK & Lloyd, gutterals, , , , Open vowels, e, o.

accents, high, a, long, a, short, a. stress, a.

pressed vowel, a. musical intonation, a.

Sound between r & 1, r, between n & r, r.

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