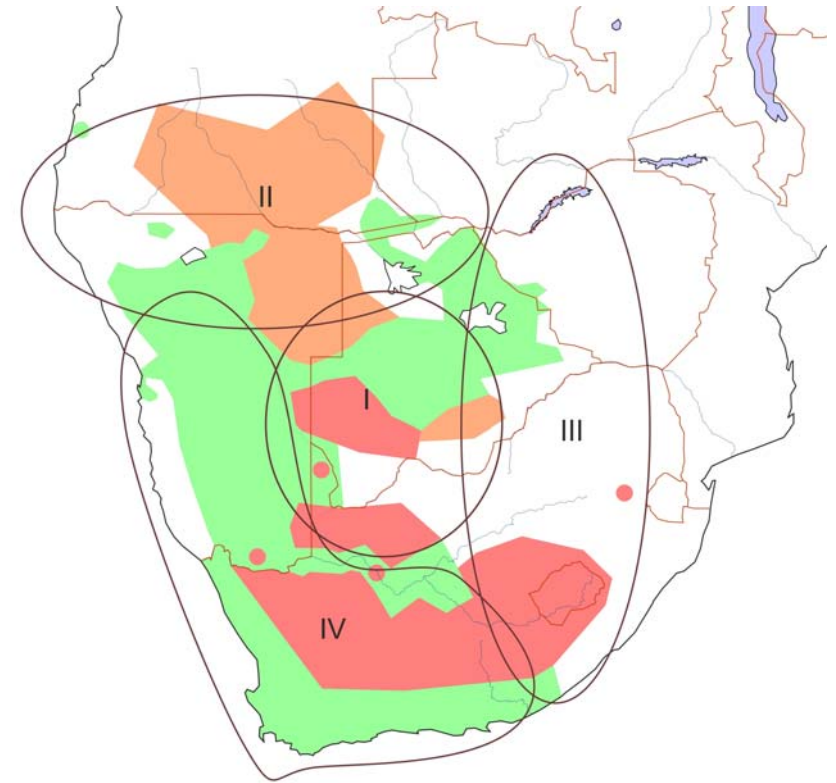


## !Ui varieties (Tuu family) in the eastern RSA

Lineages and (Sub)branches	Languages (L) or language complexes (LC) and Selected dialects and dialect groups
(1) KHOE-KWADI	
A Kwadi	single L†
B Khoe	
Kalahari Khoe	
East	Shua: Cara, Deti,  Xaise, Danisi, etc. Tshwa: Kua, Cua, Tsua, etc.
West	Ts'ixa Kxoe: Khwe,   Ani, etc. G  ana: G  ana, G ui, etc. Naro: Naro, Ts'ao, etc.
Khoekhoe	(Cape K.)† LC (!Ora-Xiri) LC (Eini)† LC Nama-Damara LC Hai  om ‡Aakhoe
(2) KX'A	
A Ju	single LC: North: Angolan !Xuun varieties North-central: Ekoka !Xuun, Okongo !Xuun, etc. Central: Grootfontein !Xuun, etc. Southeast: various Ju 'hoan varieties
B †Amkoe	single LC: †Hoan, N aqriaxe, Sasi
(3) TUU	
A Taa-Lower Nossob	
Taa	single LC: West: West !Xoon, (N u  'en) East: East !Xoon, 'N oha, (N amani), (Kakia), etc.
Lower Nossob	( 'Auni)† ( Haasi)†
B !Ui	N  ng: Langeberg, N uu (= †Khomani or N huki), etc. (Danster)† (Vaal-Orange)†* (!Gāine)† (  Xegwi)† ( Xam)†: Strandberg, Katkop, Achterveld, etc.

† = extinct, (...) = older data sources, \* unanalyzed geographically defined cluster

**Figure 1: The three linguistic lineages traditionally subsumed under “Southern African Khoisan” and their preliminary internal composition**



**Map 1: “Khoisan” lineages in the KB: focus on eastern !Ui in zone III (by C. Naumann)**

+ dominance of Bantu-speaking food-producing groups in sub-region III

> only two zones of secure forager presence in historical times:

north: Eastern Kalahari Khoe languages (previous talk)

south: extinct languages in eastern RSA to be treated here

+ good evidence for wide distribution of San groups in the area south of the Vaal River and east of the Kei and Upper Orange Rivers on account of:

- archaeology

- rock art

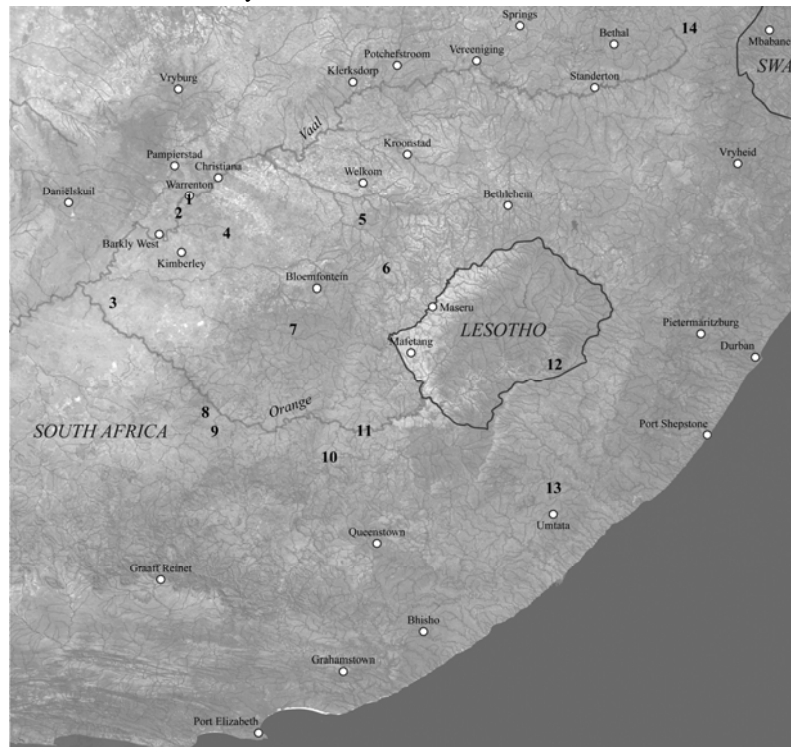
- oral history

- written colonial history

- linguistic data in geographically dispersed locations > Table 1, Map 2

No.	Name	Recorder(s)	Date	Approximate location
1	Kā	D. Bleek	1920 +	Warrenton
2	‡Ungkue	Meinhof	1929	Warrenton-Windsorton
3	-	Smith	1835	S of Douglas, N of Hopetown
4	-	Maingard	1930 +	Boshof
5	Ū  e	D. Bleek	1920 +	Theunissen
6	-	Arbousset	1836	?Mokhasi/Puchane
7	-	Wuras	1836 +	Bethany
8	-	C. S. Orpen	1877	Bethulie
9	-	W. Bleek	1860 +	Colesberg
10	-	W. Bleek	1860 +	Burgersdorp
11	-	Lloyd	1880	Aliwal North
12	-	J. M. Orpen	1873	north of Qacha's Nek
13	!Gā!ne	Anders	1920 +	Tsolo district
14	Xegwi	various	1930 +	Lake Chrissie

Table 1: A first inventory of eastern !Ui doculects



Map 2: Distribution of eastern !Ui doculects

+ very poor data largely restricted to written archival sources:

- general pattern (like in other parts of the world at the time): data recording of poor quality and small quantity by untrained people at a time without established linguistic standards  
 - not a single fuller, let alone modern, linguistic description; only two decent language sketches on two languages: 2 ‡Ungkue (Meinhof 1928/29), 14 ||Xegwi (i.a. Honken n.d.)

+ available linguistic data nevertheless allow a secure general assignment of all doculects to the !Ui branch of Tuu - possibly comparable to the relationship between dialects of German  
 - systematic analysis of data still outstanding > beyond !Ui affiliation we know very little!

+ unclear language-dialect distinction across the entire !Ui-speaking area, contradictory statements of contemporary observers:

a) large-scale homogeneity as per W. Bleek (1873: 2, cf. also Traill 1996: 177-8):

... the different Bushman dialects spoken within this Colony [roughly the Cape south of the Orange River] vary very little from each other, and one language, quite different from Hottentot [aka Khoekhoe], is spoken by all these Bushmen.

b) considerable internal diversity as per Wuras (1919/20: 81) for the area along and beyond the upper Orange River, Appleyard (1850: 16) for the South African Cape context in general:

Bushman themselves are sometimes ignorant of each others' speech, though only separated by a range of hills, or a river. It is very probable, therefore, that many of these dialects are used by not more than fifty or a hundred families [...]

+ first tentative distinction into pragmatically oriented subunits:

a) “Danster” 1 + 2 intriguing linguistic and historical affinities to N||ng and the west  
 b) Vaal-Orange 3-12 unanalyzed cluster, but possible boundary towards northwest

The Bushmen here say that should they come together with the Bushmen about Daniel's Kuyl [between the Langeberg N||ng and Danster varieties] they would meet as friends, but they would not comprehend each other. (Kirby 1939/40,2: 282, Andrew Smith Diary)

8-11 potentially closer to |Xam in the west

c) !Gā!ne 13 geographically isolated  
 d) ||Xegwi 14 geographically isolated, sometimes claimed to come from further west

+ most of the possible linguistic work is still to be done, but one/?THE major question for the present issue of population prehistory is already clear:

**Why was the forager population of this large area linguistically so homogeneous?**

This problem is compounded by two considerations:

- area has a relatively good carrying capacity, notably in comparison to KB core area
- !Ui area as a whole is in fact much larger in spanning through most of the RSA