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"FEATURES OF A SESTONTEIN DIALECT OF KHOEKHOEGOWAB"

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I.   INTRODUCTION:

The area around Sesfontein comprises a culturally diversed people. It is also home to linguisitc diversity, including a group of Khoekhoegowab language varieties which are classified by Haacke, et al (1997) as "Sesfontein dialects". This paper has selected a corpus based on one of these varieties which it analysed in relation to standard Khoekhoegowab.

1. **About Khoekhoegowab**
- National language, spoken in Namibia
- Roughly 120 000 speakers (Güldemann & Vossen 2000 estimates)
- Area stretches from northwestern South Africa to Northwestern Namibia

2. **Classification:** (Güldemann and Vossen, in Bernd and Heine (eds.) 2000)

Khoe ('Central Khoisan') - Kwadi

      i. Khoekhoe
          a. North: <u>Nama/Damara, Hai‖'om, ǂAakhoe (DC) (= Khoekhoegowab)</u>
               i. **Sesfontein Dialects (> A Sesfontein dialect)**
          b. South: !Ora; Cape Khoekhoe varieties (DC)
      ii. Kalahari Khoe

3. **Definition of terms**

Sesfontein   -   a settlement situated in the north-western area of Namibia close to the Hoanib river, on the border of what was formerly known as Damaraland and Kaokoland, with ca. 500 inhabitants, (Haacke, in Vossen & Keuthmann (eds), 1986:375).

Standard Khoekhoegowab -   A widely spoken dialect of Khoekhoegowab; selected in Namibia for use in schools, media and literature; basically central Damara and central Nama in Haacke's dialect studies. (Haacke, et al. 1997).

II.   FEATURES OF THE DIALECT

The features of this dialect are discussed under phonology, morphology, lexicon and syntax. The pattern of its variation from standard Khoekhoegowab is not fully regular.

1. PHONOLOGICAL FEATURES

Most evident of differences between the two lects, ie. this Sesfontein dialect (S. dialect) and standard Khoekhoegowab (s.KKG) is found under this section.

1.1 CHANGE IN EGRESSIVE CONSONANTS

This change is one of the most conspicuous among the phonological variations. The variation, or the alternation among the egressives are predominantly, but not exclusively, confined to the second and the third person singular (2/3FS) person-gender-number (PGN) markers respectively. (Examples):

▪ **s > t**

1a.	khoe-**s**-a	>	khoe-**t**-a (023)[1]	'(the) lady/woman'
	person-2/3FS-OBL		person-2/3FS-OBL	
1b.	nee-**s**-e	>	nee-**t**-e (024)	'you there/hey! (2FS)! *Excl. derog.*
	this/here-2/3FS-VOC		this/here-2/3FS-VOC	
1c.	**s**i	>	**t**i (024)	'2/3FS object marker'
	2/3FS.OM		2/3FS.OM	

Other \ps:

1d.	nee**s**i**s**a	>	ree**s**i**t**a (062)	'now'
	ADV		ADV	
1e.	**s**opo	>	**t**opo (106)	'to smear(sth.on/over.sth)
	V.T		V.T	

The sound is retained in many other instances, including the following:

1f.	ǀgôa-ro-**s**	>	ǀgôa-ro-**s** (025)	'little girl'
	child-DIM-2/3FS		child-DIM-2/3FS	
1g.	nee-**s**o	>	ree-**s**o	'you there/hey! (2FPl.)! *Excl. derog.*
	this/here-2FPl.		this/here-2FPl.	
1h.	aa**s**i	>	aa**s**i (013)	'feed.water.to'
	V.T		V.T	

But see:

1i.	**s**a-**s**-a	>	**s**a-**t**-a (068)	'You.2FS'
	INCL-2/3FS-OBL		INCL-2/3FS-OBL	

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[1] Numbers in brackets refer to the sentences in the corpus and should be ignored for this presentation.

- **ts > s**

The second most obvious phonological change (or alternation).

2a. Sa-**ts**   ta   ôa (╪û-n)...   !auga-**ts**   ta   ôa   ╪û-n,... (088)
    INCL-<u>2MS</u>   PRES.PROG   search(eat/food-3CPl.)   outside-<u>2MS</u>   PRES.PROG search   eat/food-3CPl.
    >
    Sa-**s**-a   ôa-û...   !auga-**s**-a   ôa-û   ╪û-n
    INCL-<u>2MS</u>-PRES.PROG search-eat/food   outside-<u>2MS</u>-PRES.PROG search-eat/food   eat/food-3CPl.
    'You are gathering (/searching for) the food...The food you are gathering outside (in the wild)'

2b. Nee-**ts**ee-s-a   xu   >   ree-**s**ee-t-a   xu   (103)
    this/here-<u>day</u>-2/3FS-OBL from/after   this/here-<u>day</u>-2/3FS-OBL from/after
    'From today (lit. this day) onwards'

2c. O-n   sii   ra   hoo   **ts**i   (005)
    then-3CPl.   arrive.there   PRES.PROG   find/get   <u>OM.2MS</u>
    >
    O-n-i   sii   ra   hoo   **s**i   OM.2MS
    then-3CPl.-HISTO   arrive.there   PRES.PROG   find/get <u>OM.2MS</u>
    'Then (when) they find you...'

- **kh > x/k**

Aspirated stop /kh/ becomes at times fricativised or loses its aspiration (if not retained).

kh > x

3a. kai-**kh**oe   >   kai-**x**oe (079)   'elder person/elders'
    big-<u>person</u>   big-<u>person</u>

3b. **kh**ao-╪gaa   >   **x**ao-╪gaa (016) 'bury in the ground'
    <u>dig</u>-put.in   <u>dig</u>-put.in

3c. **kh**oe-b-i (/xa)   >   **x**oe-b-i (088)   'by the man/guy'
    <u>person</u>-3MS-AGNT   <u>person</u>-3MS-AGNT

3d. uu-**kh**âi   >   uu-**x**âi (013)   'pickup'
    take/pick-<u>up</u>   take/pick-<u>up</u>

3e. ‖au-**kh**oo-b   >   au-**x**oo-b (109) 'simple/insignificant skin/hide'
    simple-<u>skin</u>-3MS   simple-<u>skin</u>-3MS

kh > k

3f. **kh**oe-n-a   >   **k**oe-n-a (004)   'persons/people'
    <u>person</u>-3CPl.-OBL   <u>person</u>-3CPl.-OBL

3g. (O)**kh**a**!**   >   **k**a**!** (023)   'Phatic (how then!)'
    INTR   INTR

3h.	**kh**âi	=	**kh**âi (028)	'(stand) up'
	up		up	

The change discussed above *(kh > x/k)* has a broader distribution. The influence of the phonological environment on these changes could not be established reliably.

▪ **n > r/h**

The nasal ***n*** alternates mainly with the alveolar trill (or tap) /r/, well as with /h/. The examples are largely, but not entirely, confined to the demostrative *nee* ('*this')*.

4a.	**n**ee	>	**r**ee (086)	'this'
4b.	**n**ee	>	**h**ee (086)	'this'
4c.	**n**eesi	>	**h**eesi (094)	'now'
4d.	**n**eesi	>	**r**eeti (096)	'now'
4e.	**n**eesisa	>	**r**eesita (087)	'now'
4f.	**n**eeti	>	**h**eeti (107)	'like this'

4g.	**n**î	>	**r**i (021)	'Future tense particle' (will)

Strikingly, /n/ and /r/ together with /d/ alternate with /l/. However, restricted to the examples below. The Lateral (/l/) itself is not naturally of s.KKG phonemic stock according to Haacke (1999:155 in Finlayson (ed.)). This may explain the distribution of /l/ which is almost restricted in the entire corpus (with more than 115 sentences) to the examples below. The choice between /n/ and /d/ in the first two examples (below) seems to be totally free for the speaker.

▪ **l > n/d/r**

5a.	**l**abi-b-a	>	**n**abi-b-a (019)	'cloth'
	cloth-3MS-OBL		cloth-3MS-OBL	
5b.	**l**abi-b-a	>	**d**abi-b-a (020)	'cloth'
	cloth-3MS-OBL		cloth-3MS-OBL	
5c.	E**l**o-b-mî-s	>	E**r**o-mî-t-i (030)	'Bible' lit. 'Word of God'
	God-3MS-say-2/3FS		God-3MS-say-2/3FS-HISTO	

Although observed, the deletion of the second consonant (C$_2$), has not been exemplified here, since C$_2$ deletion is supposed to be a Khoekhoegowab phenomenon generally according to Haacke (1986:383), and is thus responsible for the juxtaposition of like ('long') and unlike ('diphthong') vowels in Khoekhoegowab.

1.2.   CHANGE IN CLICK CONSONANTS

1.2.1. LOSS OF PRIMARY CLICKS (INFLUXES)

The loss of primary clicks are observed in:

- **Lateral click (‖)**

6a.   ‖naa-ts   ra   mû...>   **ng**â-s-a   mû... (018)
       that/there-2MS PRES.PROG see   that/there-2MS-PRES.PROG see
       'You are seeing there...'

6b.   ‖î   >   _î (015)   'Article' (the discussed)'
       ART   ART

6c.   ‖au-khoe   >   _au-xoe (051)   'normal/insignificant person'
       insignificant-person   insignificant-person

6d.   ‖naa   >   _nâ   (109)   'that/there'
       DEM/ADV   DEM/ADV

- **Dental click (ǀ)**

7a.   ǀkha   >   _ka (095)   'with'
       PP   PP

7b.   !Nani-ǀau-s   >   ‖Nani-_au-t (053)   'Sesfontein'
       Six-fountain-2/3FS   Six-fountain-2/3FS

- **Palatal click (ǂ)**

8a.   ǂhôa   >   _hûa (057)   'publicize'
       make.public   make.public

8b.   ǂû   >   _û (065)   'eat/food'

8c.   ǂû-re ('ǂû-ôa')   >   ôa-_û (096)   'gather (wild) food'
       eat/food-search.for (eat/food-search.for)   search.for-eat/food

- **Alveolar click (!)**

9a.   **!**nâ   >   _nâ   (013)   'in'
       PP   PP

9b.   **!**khai-s   ai   >   _xai-t   ai (052) 'at (that) place'.
       place-2/3FS   PP   place-2/3FS PP

1.2.2. ALTERNATION OF A PRIMARY CLICK

- **! > ‖**

10a.   **!**Nani-ǀau-s   >   ‖Nani-au-t (017, *also* 053)   'Sesfontein'
       six-fountain-2/3FS   six-fountain-2/3FS

10.b   **!**nae   >   ‖nae (079)   'be born'
       be.born   be.born

1.2.3. ALTERNATION IN THE SECONDARY ARTICULATION OF CLICKS

This seems to result mainly due to lenition, the weakening of a sound (Campbell 1998:41). However, cases to the contrary were also found. Generally from _kh to _h. (change highly predictable) The frequency hereof remains relatively high when compared to the sound changes discussed hitherto.

- ▪ **‖kh > ‖h**

11a.	**‖kh**â-b-a	>	**‖h**â-b-a (019)	'the month'
	month-3MS-OBL		month-3MS-OBL	
11b.	**‖kh**om-m-a	>	**‖h**om-m-a (018)	'(big)stomach/belly'
	stomach/belly-3MS-OBL		stomach/belly-3MS-OBL	
11c.	**‖kh**aa	>	**‖h**aa (052)	'same'
	A		A	

- ▪ **❘kh > ❘h**

12a.	**❘kh**ara-pa	>	**❘h**ara-pa (025)	'(at a) different place'
	other-ADV.S.place		other-ADV.S.place	
12b	**❘kh**ai	>	**❘h**ai (067)	'not there'
	not.be.present		not.be.present	

- ▪ **ǂkh > ǂh**

13a.	**ǂkh**ari	>	**ǂh**ari (006)	'little/small'
	A		A	
13b.	**ǂkh**oo	>	**ǂh**oo (049)	'bone'
	NN		NN	

- ▪ **!kh > !h**

14.a	**!kh**ûi	>	**!h**ûi (071)	'pregnant(animal)'
	V.T.ST		V.T.ST	
14b.	**!kh**au	>	**!h**au (091)	'insane'
	V.I		V.I	
14c.	**!kh**araga	>	**!h**araga (095)	'differ'
	A		A	

Contrary occurence:

- ▪ **!h > !kh**

| 15. | ‖naa | **!h**uu-b-a | xuu | > | ‖nâ | **!kh**uu-b-a | xuu (083) |
| | that/there | soil/land-3MS-OBL | from/after | | that/there | soil/land-3MS-OBL | from/after |

'From that country/land.'

1.3. CHANGE IN VOWELS

1.3.1. VOWEL RAISING

The vowel *o* is raised to *u* in the dialect and *a* to *o*. The former raising has a relatively good distribution in very different phonological environments, whereas the latter is almost restricted to the example below.

16a.	x**o**re (/ore) VT	>	x**u**re (020) VT	'untie'
16b.	‖kh**o**m-s belly/stomach-2/3FS	>	‖kh**u**m-t-i (061) belly/stomach-2/3FS-HISTO	'belly/stomach'
16c.	**ô**a V.T	>	**û**a (041) V.T	'look/search for'
16d.	ǂh**ô**a make.public	>	h**û**a (057) make.public	'publicize'

And

16e.	kh**a**ma PP	>	kh**o**ma, (023) or x**o**ma, (109) PP	'like'

1.3.2. VOWEL LOWERING

u > *o,* and *i* > *a*

17a.	ǂn**û**i V.T	>	ǂn**ô**ai (039) V.T	'put down'
17b.	x**uu**-n thing-3CPl.	>	x**oo**-n-a (104) thing-3CPl.-OBL	'things'
17c.	t**i**-mî so-say	>	t**a**-mai (024) so-say	'so (it (is) said)'

1.3.3. DE-NASALIZATION OF (s.KKG) NASAL VOWELS *î*

The de-nasalization of vowels confines itself to the high front vowel *i* and has an morphophonological effect.

18a.	ts**î**	>	s**i** (049, 095)	'and'
18b.	n**î**	>	_ **i** (079, 098, 113)	'Future tense (will)'
18c.	h**î**a	>	**i**a (061, 075)	'while'

However retention is not uncommon, especially for *18b.* of the examples above:

19a. nî̲   >   nî̲ (007, also 043, 050, etc.) 'Future tense (will)'

Converse case in which the vowel which is generally taken as oral in standard Khoekhoegowab appear as nasal in the S. dialect has also been observed – i.e. the s.KKG demostrative ‖*naa 'that'*.

19b. ‖n**a̲a̲**   >   ‖nâ̲ (005, also 007, 009, etc.)   'that'

Coupled with clickloss this change may call for prudence for speakers of these two lects in a discourse. See the following examples above: 6d vs. 9a.

2. **MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES[2]**

This section entails morphological variations, as well as morphophonogical and morphosyntactic features of the dialect. Just to bring the preceeding section into context, and indeed to exemplify, in brief, one of the many effects the phonological variations have on the morphology of the dialect, the following demonstration renders itself suited:

20.   The deaffrication of s.KKG */ts/* to */s/* in this dialect also affects the conjunction, *tsî 'and'*, which may subsequently be realized as *sî*. Furthermore with de-nasalization (cf. 1.3.3), this morhpeme becomes *si,* and thus similar to the (s.KKG) *2/3FS* object marker *si*. (see examples 18a. and 2c.)

Similarly the de-nasalisation affecting the future marker *nî* (18b.) has further implications as will be exemplified later.

2.1. **CHANGES IN PERSON-GENDER-NUMBER (PGN) FORMATIONS**

The most noticeable variances in the PGN system of these lects are seen, firstly, in the second and third person feminine singular (2/3FS) marker: S. dialect (almost consistently) *-t*, and s.KKG consistently *-s*. (Example):

21a. ‖Nâ-**t**-e   a   !hau, |guri hâ-**t**-a. (091) (a Sesfontein dialect)
        that-2/3FS-IND   PRES.ST   insane, alone be(in/at.place)-2/3FS-OBL
        >
        ‖Naa-**s**   ge   a   !khau, |guri hâ-**s**-a.   (standard Khoekhoegowab)
        that-2/3FS   IND PRES.ST   insane, alone be(in/at.place)-2/3FS-OBL
        'That's insanity of its own (lit. that is insanity, a separate one)'

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[2] Note the change in example sequence, henceforth S. dialect **>** s.KKG

21b.   Tsî-**t**   ge   ‖gû-**t**-a   ra   !guri
       And-2/3FS   IND   parent-2/3FS-OBL   PRES.PROG   massage
       >
       Tsî-**s**   ge   ‖gû-**s**-a   ra   !guri   (060)
       And-2/3FS   IND   parent-2/3FS-OBL   PRES.PROG   massage
       'And the mother massages'

Secondly, for the second person masculine singular (2MS) marker, speakers of this dialect use *–s*, whilst speakers of s.KKG use *–ts*. Thus, very interestingly, the morpheme refering to a male addressee in the Sesfontein dialect is refering to a female addressee in s.KKG.

22a.   Tae-e-**s**-i   !khoo-hoo? (098)
       what-3NS.OBL-2MS-FUT   !khoo-hit.target
       >
       Tare-e**ts**   nî   !khoohoo?
       what-3NS.OBL-2MS   FUT   !khoo-hit.target
       'What will you grip?'

22b.   Sa-**s**-a   ôa-û...   !auga-**s**-a   ôa-û   ╪û-n... (088)
       INCL-2MS-PRES.PROG search-eat/food   outside-2MS-PRES.PROG   seach-eat/food   eat/food-3CPl.
       >
       Sa-**ts**   ra   ôa (╪û-n)...   !auga-**ts**   ra   ôa   ╪û-n,...
       INCL-2MS PRES.PROG search (eat/food-3CPl.)   outside-2MS   PRES.PROG   search   eat/food-3CPl.
       'You are gathering (/searching for) food...The food you are gathering outside (in the wild)'

22c.   Hîa-**s**-e   xoe-b-i   ri   !gam-e.
       while-2MS-IND person-3MS-AGNT   PRES.PROG   kill-PASSV
       >
       Hîa-**ts**   ge   khoe-b   xa   ra   !gam-he. (088)
       while-2MS   IND   person-3MS   AGNT   PRES.PROG   kill-PASSV
       'While (doing that) you are being killed (bewitched) by somebody.'

Another difference involves the oblique case of the third person masculine plural (3MPl.). Whilst the S. dialect uses *–gua, -ga* is used in s.KKG.

23a.   ...Elo-mî-gu   di   xai_   khoe-n   ra   ao-╪ui-he-**gu-a**.
       God-word-3MPl.   POSS place/position, person-3CPl. PRES.PROG   throw-out- PASSV-3MPl.-OBL
       >
       Elo-b-mî-s(-/gu)   di   !khai-gu   khoe-n   ra
       God-3MS-word-2/3FS(-/3MPl.) POSS place/position-3MPl. person-3CPl.   PRES.PROG
       ao-╪ui-he-**ga**.
       throw-out-PASSV-3MPl.-OBL
       '...Churches from which people are being expelled (lit.thrown out).' (080)

23.b O i ge xoe-**gua** xoma, xoma; xoe**gua** ree
 then 3NS IND person-3MPl.OBL perform.magic.rites, perform.magic.rites; person-3MPl.OBL this/here
 │gau-t ai ge hî. (085)
 manner/way-2/3FS at/on REM.PST do
 >
 O gu ge khoe-**ga** xoma, xoma; khoe-**ga** nee
 then 3MPl. IND person-3MPl.OBL perform.magic.rites, perform.magic.rites; person-3MPl.OBL this/here
 │gau-s ai ge hî.
 manner/way-2/3FS at/on REM.PST do
 'Then the men perform magic rituals...; (and) the men did like this.'

These changes in the PGN system feature among the most obvious and thus, the most predictable variations between this dialect and the standard Khoekhoegowab.

2.2. <u>APHAERESIS AND SUBSEQUENT CLITICISATION OF (GRAMMATICAL) MORPHEMES</u>

The following grammatical morphemes usually undergo a deletion of the initial sound, i.e. aphaeresis (Campbell, 1998, p.32), in the S. dialect. The residual sound of the morpheme is then cliticised to the preceeding morpheme or onto (usually but not always the PGN of) the preceding word. The similar phenomena is however seen somewhat differently in Haacke (1986:382) - as,

> PGNs merging *"in one or the other way with the consonant onsets of the subsequent morpheme, which in most cases happens to be the declarative marker ge or the possessive di."* (italics added)

▪ **Tense and Aspect markers**

24a. O ta-**e** sii. (110) > O ta **ge** sii. 'Then I got there/arrived'
 then 1S-REM.PST arrive then 1S REM.PST arrive

24b. O ta-**o** koma dâu-ngâ-he... (002)
 then 1S-REC.PST apparently flow-down-PASSV
 >
 O ta **go** koma dâu-‖nâ-he...
 then 1S REC.PST apparently flow-down-PASSV
 'Then I, apparently (/supposedly), got washed away (by a stream)....'

Future tense particle *nî*

Besides being subjected to the processes of aphaeresis and cliticisation, this morpheme also loses nasality (as alluded to before). Thus, when cliticised after losing its nasality, it resembles (phonologically) the agentive marker *–i*, and the historic *–i*, which are both very active in the dialect.

Alternatively, the initial sound in *nî* instead of aphaeresis may alternate with *r* (see example 4g.). In this case it is difficult to distinquish this future tense marker from the progressive tense marker *ra* (as will be seen later).

24c. │Khamasa-se-b-**i**   ‖goe-ga (113)   'So that he could lie firm.'
    firm-MANNER-3MS-<u>FUT</u>   lie-PURPOSE
    >
    │Khamasa-se-b   **nî**   ‖goe-ga   'So that he could lie firm.'
    firm-MANNER-3MS   <u>FUT</u>   lie-PURPOSE

24d. Ta-mai ge   huu-b   ai   **ri**   !guri-e. (023)
    so-say   IND   thing-3MS   on   <u>FUT</u> massage-PASSV
    >
    Ti-mî   i   ge xuu-b   ai   **nî**   !guri-he.
    so-say   3NS IND thing-3MS on   <u>FUT</u>   massage-PASSV
    'It will be massaged over the thing (the cloth), like that.'

Progressive aspect marker *ra*

24e. Sa-s-**a**   ôa-û...   !auga-s-**a**   ôa-û   ≠û-n... (088)
    INCL-2MS-<u>PRES.PROG</u>   search-eat/food   outside-2MS-<u>PRES.PROG</u> search-eat/food   eat/food-3CPl.
    >
    Sa-ts   **ra**   ôa (≠û-n)...   !auga-ts   **ra**   ôa   ≠û-n,...
    INCL-2MS   <u>PRES.PROG</u>   search (eat/food-3CPl.)   outside-2MS <u>PRES.PROG</u>   search   eat/Food-3CPl.
    'You are gathering (/searching for) the food...The food you are gathering outside (in the wild), ...'

This marker is at times not cliticised, but undergoes, rather, progressive assimilation when preceeded by a syllable with the high front vowel *(i)*. Thus in this environment *ra* becomes *ri*. This change eventuates ambiguity between the present progressive marker *ra* (becoming *ri*), and the future tense marker *nî* (also becoming *ri*, see example 24d.).

24f. ‖naa-s-**a**   ôa-û,   !auga-s-**a**   ôa-û   ≠û-n,
    that/there-2MS-<u>PRES.PROG</u>   search-food   outside-2MS-<u>PRES.PROG</u> search-eat/food   eat/food-3CPl.
    hîa-s-e   xoe-b-i   **ri**   !gam-e. (088)
    while-2MS-IND   person-3MS-AGNT   <u>PRES.PROG</u>   kill-PASSV
    >
    ‖naa-ts   **ra**   ≠û-ôa,   !auga-ts   **ra**   ≠û-ôa   (≠ûn),
    that/there-2MS   <u>PRES.PROG</u> eat/food-search   outside-2MS <u>PRES.PROG</u> eat/food-search (eat/food-3CPl.)
    hîa-ts   ge   khoe-b   xa   **ra**   !gam-he.
    while-2MS   IND   person-3MS   AGNT   <u>PRES.PROG</u>   kill-PASSV
    'You are busy gathering food there, the food that you are gathering outside, meanwhile someone is killing (/bewitching) you.'

24g. Ree   │gau-t   ai **ri**   hî,... (086) > Nee   │gau-s   ai   **ra**   dii,...
    here/this   manner-2/3FS on <u>PRES.PROG</u> do   here/this manner-2/3FS on <u>PRES.PROG</u> do
    '(They) do it (in) this way.'

In the first example (24f.) *ra* seems to be the better variant, even though it is presented once as a clitic and again as *ri* in the same sentence. However, the same cannot be said about the second example (24g.). In the second example (even after considering the context of this utterance), *nî* appears equally possible. Thus the second example could as well be interpreted in s.KKG as:

24h.   Nee ǀgaus ai **nî** dii,... (086)
    '(They) would do it (in) this way.'

Similarly, *ri* in the following example could also be interpreted equally as either *ra* (as progressive aspect) or as *nî ('will be'* or *'would', FUT).*

24i.   "Nee-te,   uu re   !hâu-b-a,   î   ta aipe   koo
       this/here-2/3FS.VOC take PLEASE thong/strap-3MS-OBL so.that 1S at.first/in.the.mean.time look
       ti"   ta-mai   ge huu-b   ai **ri**   !guri-e. (024)
       2/3FS.OM so-say   IND thing-3MS on PRES.PROG massage-PASSV
       >
       "Nee-se,   uu re   !hâuba, î   ta aipe   koo
        this/here-2/3FS.VOC take PLEASE thong/strap so.that 1S   at.first/in.the.mean.time look
       si"   timî i ge xuu-b   ai **ra (/nî)**   !gurihe.
       2/3FS.OM so-say 1NS IND thing-3MS on PRES.PROG (/FUT) massage-PASSV

       "You (here!), take the thong, so that I can have a look at you" (and) so, it was massaged on top of the thing. (/...and so, it would be massaged on top of the thing.)

The progressive aspect marker retained (for example):

24j.   ‖Nâ   khoe-b-i   sii **ra**   huhura-e (090)
       that/there person-3MS-AGNT   arrive PRES.PROG   treat.(s.o).by.means.of.magic-PASSV
       >
       ‖Naa   khoe-b   xa   sii   **ra**   xoma-he(?),
       that/there   person-3MS AGNT arrive   PRES.PROG   treat.(s.o).by.means.of.magic-PASSV
       '(We) are treated (by means of magical rites) by that man.'

- **Declarative sentence type marker *ge***

25a.   Hai-t-**e**   hâ,   dada-she,   ǀûba te   re. (099)
       tree/stick-2/3FS-IND COMPL father-2MS.VOC   forgive 1S.OM.me   PLEASE
       >
       Hais   **ge**   hâ,   dada-tse,   ǀûba te   re.
       tree/stick-3FS   IND   COMPL father-2MS.VOC,   forgive 1S.OM.me PLEASE
       'Here is the tree (/stick), father, forgive me.'

25b.   "‖Gû-b-**e**!"   ti gere   mî-he,...   (096)
       parent-3MS-IND   so REM.PST.PROG   say-PASSV
       >
       "‖Gû-b   **ge**!" ti i gere   mî-he…
       parent-3MS   IND so 3NS REM.PST.PROG   say-PASSV
       '... (And when) it was said: "It is the father!"…'

25c. O-n   **ge** koma   koe-n-a   ôa, ôa, ôa.... ti hî sii
    then-3CPl. IND apparently person-3CPl.-OBL seek seek seek... so do arrive.there
    ra   hoo   si. (004)
    PRES.PROG   find   2MS.OM
    >
    O-n   **ge** koma   khoe-n-a   ôa, ôa, ôa.... (ti dii) tsî sii
    then-3CPl. IND apparently person-3CPl.-OBL search seach search... (so do) and   arrive.there
    ra   hoo tsi.
    PRES.PROG   find 2MS.OM
    'Then the people (will) (apparently) search, search, search... and find you (there).'

- **Passive sentence type (V.Ext.) –*he***

This dialect, as analogous to other Damara dialects, mostly employs the passive marker [ˀe], as opposed to the Nama dialects which use [he]. However according to Haacke (1986:383), in the S. dialects, the glottal stop is weakened and the remaining vowel is thus also subjected to cliticisation.

26a. Ti gere   mî-**e**-o.   (085) >   Ti i   gere   mî-**he**-o.
    so REM.PST.PROG say-PASSIV-when/if   so 3NS REM.PST.PROG say-PASSIV- when/if
    'When that (lit. *it*) was said.'

26b. Nee-pa   i   ge   hî-**e**   tama hâ (093)
    here/this-ADV.S.PLACE   3NS   IND   do-PASSIV   NEG COMPL
    >
    Nee-pa   i   ge   dii-**he**   tama hâ.
    here/this-ADV.S.PLACE 3NS   IND   do-PASSIV   NEG COMPL
    'It is not done here.'

2.3. OTHER MORPHEMIC CHANGES AND OBSERVATIONS

2.3.1. Frequent forms

The Agentive (the particle *-i* is used more frequently than *xa*)

27a. Sa-ts-e   khoe-b-**i**   !gam-e   hâ,… (087)
    INCL-2MS-IND person-3MS-AGNT   kill-PASSV   COMPL
    >
    Sa-ts   ge   khoe-b   **xa**   !gam-he   hâ,…
    INCL.-2MS   IND   person-3MS   AGNT kill-PASSV   COMPL
    'You have been killed (/bewitched) by somebody (lit. by (some) man)'

27b. Kai   ‖gam-m-i-**i**-s-o   dâu-naa-e… (007)
    big   water-3MS-HISTO-AGNT-2MS-REC.PST   flow-down-PASSV
    >
    Kai   ‖gam-m-i   **xa**ts   go   dâu-‖nâ-he...
    big   water-3MS-HISTO   AGNT-2MS   REC.PST   flow-down-PASSV
    '(If) you are washed away by a big stream (of river).'

The historic –i (Haacke 1986)

In this dialect the (Historic) -*i* following on the PGNs is still relatively active in areas where s.KKG no longer has it (see examples: 29a., 29b., 29c.). However it may also precede the pgn (cf. 29d.).

28a.
O-**n-i**	sii	ra	hoo	si-**n-i**	ge...
then-3CPl.-<u>HISTO</u>	arrive.there	PRES.PROG	find	2MS.OM-3CPl.-<u>HISTO</u>	IND

>

O-**n**	sii	ra	hoo	tsi-o-**n**	ge...
then-3CPl.	arrive.there	PRES.PROG	find	2MS.OM-when/if-3CPl.	IND

'And (then) when they find you, they...' (005)

28b.
Ree	‖goe	dom-ro	nâ-**b-i**	nâ... (009)
this/here	lie(down)	river-DIM	that/there-3MS-<u>HISTO</u>	in

>

Nee	‖goe	dom-ro-b	‖naa-**b**	!nâ...
this/here	lie(down)	river-DIM-3MS	that-3MS	in

'In that little stream (of river) lying (over) here...'

28c.
Dabo-b-a	kai-**i**-b-i.	>	Daro-b	ge	kai	go.	(075)
child-3MS-OBL	big-<u>HISTO</u>-3MS-(FUT?)		child-3MS-OBL	IND	big	REC.PST	

'The child was grown (up)'

The final -*i* on *kai-ib**i*** (example above) is used also in some northern Khoekhoegowab dialects for instances which have taken place in the recent past. In s.KKG one might easily take this as being a question, because of the oblique case of *"Dabob"* ie. *"Daboba"*. Guided by this 'case' marker, one may futhermore understand the final –*i* in '*kai-ib**i**'* (above), as a shortened form of the future tense particle *'nî'* - thus the whole sentence as a question: *Daroba kai-ib nî? 'Will the child grow (up)?'* . Although this may seem as a well-guided interpretation, it may not bear the truth provided the context of the utterance. The speaker, who narrates a specific instance of their culture, surely poses no question in the sentence concerned (075).

2.3.2. Perculiar Particles

• *re*

The actual function of this morpheme remains unclear, because, it, in one usage equates to the indicative sentence marker *ge* in function, but in the other appearance simply acts as phatic.

29a.
‖Nâ	khoe-t-i	a	‖gâi-e	**<u>re</u>**...	(070)
that/there	person-2/3FS-POSS	ST	meat-3NS	<u>?</u>	

>

‖Naa	khoe-s	di	a	‖gan-i	**<u>ge</u>**...
that/there	person-2/3FS	POSS	ST	meat-3NS	<u>IND (?)</u>

'It is that woman's meat...'

29b. ‖Nâ-t-<u>e</u>   !hûi-e-s-a   xoe-t-a   **<u>re</u>**. (077)
      that/there-2/3FS-IND   pregnant-PASSV-2/3FS-OBL   person-2/3FS-OBL <u>PHATIC(?)</u>
      >
      ‖Naa-s   <u>ge</u>   !khûi   khoe-s-a   .
      that-2/3FS   IND   pregnant   person-2/3FS-OBL
      'That is a pregnant woman (S. dialect: lit. That is an impregnated woman).'

- *-o*

There is an additional *–o* (besides that of *then*; and *when/if*). The morpheme seems to have a semantic (and grammatical) role similar to s.KKG ‖*khaa (able to),* but in other cases like the accreditive *–o* (but without the circumflex *kom*).

30a. Ae,   !au   sigo,   î   ta   ‖gan-e   û-**<u>o</u>**... (065)
      EXCLA   hunt PRON.VOC.2MS.you   so.that   1S   meat-3NS.OBL   eat-<u>?</u>
      >
      Ae,   !au   tsigo,   î   ta   ‖gan-e   ǂû **(‖khaa)**.
      EXCLA   hunt PRON.VOC.2MS.you   so.that   1S   meat-3NS.OBL   eat <u>(able) (?)</u>
      'Agh! Please hunt (you.2MS), so that I could (?) eat (some) meat.'

30b. Nee   kai-koe-b-a   "‖naru"   ti   go   mî   ra-**<u>o</u>**. (025)
      this/here   big-person-3MS-OBL PHATIC   so   REC.PST   say   PRES.PROG<u>-?</u>
      >
      (Ob   **kom**)   nee   kai-khoe-b-a   "‖naru"   ti   ra   mî-**<u>o</u>**.
      (then-3MS ACCR (?))   this/here big-person-3MS-OBL   PHATIC so   PRES.PROG   say-ACCR (?)
      '(Then) this man says: "Plunk!(?)".'

- *-ri*

This morpheme is found suffixed to an adjective.

31.   O   i   go   ‖nâ   │gôa-ro-e   a   xoe-i
      when/if 3NS REC.PST that/there   child-DIM-3NS.OBL   PRES.ST   person-3NS
      ǂhoo   kai-**<u>ri</u>** ...
      bone   grow.up/become.a...-<u>?</u>
      >
      O   i   go   ‖naa   │gôaro-e   a   khoe (ǂkhoo) kai_ ...
      When/if 3NS REC.PST that   child-DIM-3NS.OBL   PRES.ST   person (bone)   grow.up/become.a...
      '(And) when that child grew (up)...' (049)

3.   LEXICAL FEATURES

Although there are some notably distinct lexemes, there is no much variation between this dialect and s.KKG as far as lexicon is concerned. The observable lexical differences seem to be mainly due to certain processes of sound change, for example, epenthesis, syncopé and so on.

3.1.   LEXICAL DIFFERENCES

- *tamî (tamâi, tamai) < timî 'so' (ADV.)*

32b.   "Heeti   xuu-n-a   aa-t-a   ta-'i   xao   go-o"
      in.this.way thing-3CPl.-OBL hole-2/3FS-OBL 1S-(ACCR.kom?) dig   REC.PST-ACCR(?)
      ta-mâi ge   gere   │goa-e.
      so-say   IND REM.PST.PROG pray.to.ancestors-PASSV
      >
      "Neeti   ii   xuu-n   (di)   aa-s-a   ta kom go   khao-o"
      in.this.way look/appear thing-3CPl. (POSS) hole-2/3FS-OBL 1S ACCR REC.PST dig-ACCR
      ti(mî) i   ge   gere   tseekhom-he.
      so(say)   3NS   IND   REM.PST.PROG pray.to.ancestors-PASSV
      "Indeed, I dug a hole for such things" so one prayed (unto the ancestors).'

32c.   "!Hûi-ti   ao   │gâi a koe-t-a"   **tamî-**t-i,   uu-xâi re   ‖nâ...
      pregnant-2/3FS-HISTO because stingy ST person-2/3FS-OBL so-say-2/3FS-on take-up PLEASE that
      >
      "!Khûi-s   ao   go   │gâi khoe-s-a"   **ti-mî-**s   (ai), uu-khâi (re)   ‖naa
      pregnant-2/3FS because REC.PST stingy person-2/3FS-OBL so-say-2/3FS (on) take-up (PLEASE) that
      'She is stingy, because she is pregnant" so pick up that...' (071)

- *ôa-û*

This compound lexeme, made up of *ôa 'to search'* and *╪û 'food/to eat'* is an equivalent of the s.KKG form,

    ‡û-re   (or '╪û-ôa')   'to search for food'.
    eat/food-search.for (eat/food-search.for)

However, this compound (verb) construction, made up of the noun *╪û 'food'* (*û* in the S. dialect (clickloss)) and the verb *ôa 'to search for'*, allows the verb to take precedence over the noun in the construction so that it becomes *ôa-û.* S.KKG does not allow such precedence for a verb in this construction, thus *╪û* would always come before *ôa*. Examples:

33.   ‖Naa-s-a   **ôa-û**,   !auga-s-a   **ôa-û**   ╪û-n,
      that/there-2MS-PROG   search.for-food/eat, outside-2MS-PROG search-food/eat food/eat-3CPl.
      hîa-s-e   xoe-b-i   ri   !gam-e. (088)
      while-2MS-IND person-AGNT PRES.PROG   kill-PASSV
      >
      ‖Naa-ts   ta   ╪û-ôa,   !auga-ts   ta   ╪û-ôa   (╪ûn),
      that/there-2MS PRES.PROG food/eat-search, outside-2MS PROG   food/eat-search (food/eat-3CPl.)
      hîa-ts   ge khoe-b xa   ra   !gam-he.

while-2MS   IND   person   AGNT   PRES.PROG   kill-PASSV
'You are busy gathering food there, the food that you are gathering outside, meanwhile someone is killing (/bewitching) you.' (088)

- **│gâ < │gôa** *'child'*

This resulting lexeme (also in the sentence concerned), may easily be misinterpreted with a similar s.KKG root │*gâ 'to become poor',* especially when a speaker is not careful with tone.

34.   Ngâ-s-a   mû   **│gâ**,   nee-s-a   mû   **│gâ-b**   ‖nâ
      that/there-2MS-PRES.PROG see   child   this/here-2MS-PRES.PROG   see   child-3MS   that /there
      tsuu-b   ge, ree   ge   om ai ri   mû   **│gâ-b**   ‖nâ-b-e
      PHATIC(?)-3MS IND this/here   IND   house on   PRES.PROG see   child-3MS   that/there-3MS-IND
      !nao-he-i   ra.
      hide/conceal-PASSV-HISTO   PRES.PROG
      >
      ‖Naa-ts   ra   mû   **│gôa-b**,   nee-ts   ra   mû   **│gôa-b**   ‖naa-b
      that/there-2MS   PRES.PROG see   child-3MS   this/here-2MS PRES.PROG   see   child-3MS   that/there-3MS
      ge,   nee-ts   om-s   ai ra   mû   **│gôa**-b   ‖naa-b ge
      IND this/here-2MS house-2/3FS   on PROG   see   child-3MS   that-3MS IND
      sâu-he-(i)-b   ra   (!nao-he-(i)-b   ra).
      hide/conceal-PASSV-(HISTO)-3MS   PROG (hide/conceal-PASSV-(HISTO)-3MS   PRES.PROG)
      'The children you see there, those children you see (around) here, the children you see around the house here, are being concealed (during the initial months of mothers' respective pregnancies).'(018)

The meaning of the following compounded lexeme could only be deduced from its context.

- **│gâi-abato < │gâi(/│gî)bas go** *'to be stingy with something'*

35.   O-n   ge   heesisa !gam-m-i   go   sii   ‖gâi-e
      then-3NPl. IND   now   murder/kill-3MS-HISTO REC.PST arrive.there   meat-3NS.OBL
      ra-o: "   ‖Nâ khoe-t   di   a   ‖gâi-e   re,
      PRES.PROG-when/if that   person-2/3FS POSS   ST   meat-3NS.OBL ?
      │gâi-a-ba-t-o.   (070)
      stint(sb.of.s)-ST-APPLIC-2/3FS- REC.PST
      >
      O-n   ge   neesisa !gam-m-i   go   sii   a,   ‖gan-e-o,
      then-3NPl. IND   now   murder/kill-3MS-HISTO REC.PST arrive.there   ST   meat-3NS.OBL-when/if
      "‖Naa   khoe-s   di   a   ‖gan-i   ge,
      that/there   person-2/3FS POSS   ST   meat-3NS   IND,
      │gâi-ba-s   **(/│gî-ba-s)**   **go**-e".
      stint(sb.of.s)-APPLIC-2/3FS   stint(sb.of.s)-APPLIC-2/3FS   REC.PST-3NS.OBL
      'Then now, when he killed an animal (and brings the meat), they (say): "It is that woman's meat, with (about) which she is stingy (/sparing?)".'

- **hapu = toa** *'end/finish*

Whereas s.KKG restricts its meaning of *hapu* to *eating* and *drinking (hapu = eat/drink up(finish)),* the S. dialect uses the same lexeme to mean something totally different, namely '*the end* or *the passing of the month'*. Even though one might still be able to deduce a semantic relation between the two varying usages, these differing meanings may catch the unexpecting speakers of the two dialects (ie. s.KKG and a Sesfontein Khoekhoegowab dialect) by surprise. In the example below *hapu* is used to mean '*the end* or *the passing (by) (of the month)'*.

36. Nee   ‖hâ-b-a   **hapu-**he,   ree   ‖hâ-b-a   **hapu-**he.
     this/here moon/month-3MS-OBL pass-PASSV this/here moon/month-3MS-OBL pass-PASSV
     >
     Nee   ‖khâ-ba   **!kharu**,   nee (/nau)   ‖khâ-b-a   **!kharu**.
     this/here moon/month-3MS-OBL pass   this/here (/yonder) moon/month-3MS-OBL pass
     'This month passes, this (/the next) month passes.' (019)

- │*Haohâ*

This denotes a *'(church) congregation'* in s.KKG, but a *'graveyard' or 'graves'* in the S. dialect.

3.2. <u>DISTINCT LEXEMES</u>

A set of distinct lexemes have been identified for which s.KKG equivalents could not be found reliably. While some of them seem to serve a function of either an interjection or a phatic, others could only hint at some s.KKG lexemes. These distinct forms include: '│*huuro' < s.KKG,* ‖*khom 'belly' (?),* as well as *'!noraba' (noun?); 'gope' < s.KKG,* ‖*goe 'to lie (?)* and lastly, *sôaba (?).*

4. <u>SYNTACTIC FEATURES</u>

Syntactic variations between standard Khoekhoegowab and this Sesfontein dialect are more obvious from the way the dialect employs the PGN formatives and tense markers in the sentences. Moreover the dialect mainly allows for the frequent ellipsis of its grammatical particles including conjunctions. Both these phenomena hardly, if at all, surface in the s.KKG syntax.

4.1. THE APPLICATION OF PGNs

Omission

37a. Kai   si, kai   si‗ ge reeti   sii   │gôa-b-a   gere
      grow.up and grow.up and IND in.this.way arrive.there child-3MS-OBL REM.PST.PROG
      kai   sii. (059)
      grow.up arrive.there
      >
      Kai   tsî, kai   tsî-**b** ge neeti   │gôa-b-a   gere   sii
      grow.up and grow.up   and-3MS IND in.this.way child-3MS-OBL REM.PST.PROG arrive.there
      kai(-mâ).
      grow.up(-stand).
      'The child grew and grew (in the belly) and stood like this.'

37b. Tae‗ di aa-t-a?   (105) >   Tare-**i** di   aa-s-a?   'What is the hole for?'
      what POSS hole-2/3FS-OBL   what-3NS POSS hole-2/3FS-OBL

37c. Elo‗-mî-e   ge   a   │uu   ge   i. (082)
      God -say-3NS.OBL   REM.PST ST   don't.know REM.PST ST
      >
      Elo-**b**-mî-e   (da)   ge   │uu   i.
      God-3MS-say-3NS.OBL (1CPl.) REM.PST don't.know ST
      (We) didn't know of a word of God (/a bible).

PGN-Numeral-Agreement

With regard to the distribution of Khoekhoegowab PGNs in the environment of (cardinal) numerals, Haacke (1988:55) has observed that in Khoekhoegowab,

"The distribution of cardinal numerals with nominal designants (PGNs), is closely linked to the category of number; thus, │*gui (one)* may only occur with the singular,... and all other cardinal numerals *(ie. !nona (three)* and more) only with the plural." (emphasis added).

Notwithstandly, in the example below, the S. dialect seems to behave differently from this general Khoekhoegowab tendency. The example (below) shows the distribution of a cardinal numeral │*gui (one)* with a plural PGN (nominal designant). As noted in Haacke's observation, s.KKG refrains from this distribution and uses a different form instead.[3]

38.   Xao-t   ai │**gui** **gua**   mâ, ai-t   ai │**gui** **gua**   mâ...(112)
      back/behind-2/3FS on one 3MPl.OBL stand face-2/3FS on one 3MPl.OBL stand
      >
      Khao-s   ai │**nî**   **ga**   mâ, ai-s   ai │**nî**   **ga**   mâ...

---

[3] Note: This distribution is limited (also in the analysed corpus of the dialect) to this single example quoted.

back/behind-2/3FS on other/some 3MPl.OBL stand face-2/3FS on other/some 3MPl.OBL stand

'Some (men) stood at the back, some (men) in front.

4.2 INDICATIVE SENTENCE TYPE MARKER

Although the dialect cliticizes the indicative marker, or at times use it in full, there are instances in which particle is left out totally, even if the sentence is declarative.

39a.	!Nao-he	i	gere.	(017)
	hide/conceal-PASSV	3NS	REM.PST.PROG	

>

	!Nao (/sâu)-he	i	**ge**	gere.
	hide/conceal (hide/conceal)-PASSV	3NS	IND	REM.PST.PROG

'It was being concealed.'

39b.	⎸UU-i-t-i	gere.	(033)
	don't.know-HISTO-2/3FS-HISTO	REM.PST.PROG	

>

	⎸UU(-xuu)-s	**ge**	gere
	don't.know(-let.go/desert)-2/3FS	IND	REM.PST.PROG

'She would deny.'

4.3 THE USE OF TENSE AND ASPECT MARKERS

The speakers of the S. dialect, at times, seem to repeat tense and aspect in a sentence. Moreover, more than one aspect may be used for a single predicate and the present stative aspect marker distributed with past tense. These constructions are not common in s.KKG. The latter distribution involving the present stative marker may leave one pondering whether it is a matter of being not employable in s.KKG altogether, or may be just a matter of dropping the particle in this environment.

40a.	Elo-mî-e	**ge**	**a**	⎸uu	**ge**	**i.**	(082)
	God-say-3NS.OBL	REM.PST	PRES.ST	don't.know	REM.PST	FUT/PST.ST	

>

	Elo-b-mî-e	(da)	**ge**	⎸uu	**i.**
	God-3MS-say-3NS.OBL	(1CPl.)	REM.PST	don't.know	FUT/PST.ST

(We) didn't know of a word of God (/ a bible).

40b.	Oro ‖ae-b	ai	da	ge	⎸gôa-b-a	**gere**	!khûi	**ge**	**i** ...(058)
	old time-3MS	at/on	1CPl.	IND	child-3MS-OBL.	REM.PST.PROG	pregnant	REM.PST	FUT/PST.ST

>

	⎸Oro ‖ae-b	ai	da	ge	⎸gôa-e	**gere**	!khûi-o ...
	old time-3MS	at/on	1CPl.	IND	child-3MS-OBL.	REM.PST.PROG	pregnant-when/if

'In olden times, when we were pregnant with a child ...'

40c.	Nee	kai-khoe-b-a	"‖naru"	ti	**go**	mî	**ra**-o.	(025, 070)
	here/this	big-person-3MS-OBL	IDEO/INTRJ	so	REC.PST	say	PRES.PROG-when/if	

>

(O-b)	**go**	nee	kai-khoe-b-a	"‖naru"(?)	ti	**a**	mî-o.
(then-3MS)	REC.PST	here/this	big-person-3MS-OBL	IDEO/INTRJ	so	PRES.ST	say-when/if

(Then) When this (elderly) man says: "Plunk!(?)"

Lastly, among the syntactic changes concerning the tense and aspect marking in this dialect, we see a particular case of retention (below) regarding the present stative aspect maker *a*. This maker is retained in this relative clause even after the predicate of the clause (ie. ǂ*Nuukhoe 'black person'*) has been moved to the left of the PGN (*da*, 1CPl.) to create a noun phrase in s.KKG. For more on this syntactic construction, see Haacke (1986:389). In a similar syntactic alterations this marker would be dropped in s.KKG.

40d.	ǂNuu-khoe	**a**	da-n-a (095)	>	ǂNuu-khoe	da
	black-person	PRES.ST	1CPl.-3CPl.(?)-OBL(?)		black-person	1CPl.

"(We,) the Damara (lit. 'We, the black people')"

8.   <u>CONCLUSION</u>

Since the analysis of this paper is based on a single dialect of the Sesfontein dialect varieties, the results herein remain tentative and can, on the one hand, serve solely as basis for future research, whilst, on the other hand, adding some insights on the existing dialect studies in this region.

Needless to say, although the variations between this particular Sesfontein variety and standard Khoekhoegowab seem to be largely unpredictable (ie. they are not regular), the nature of these variations still warants the dialect a particular mention in the synchronic analysis of Khoekhoegowab, and perhaps also in the diachronic development of the latter.

The analysis presented by the paper, allows us to conclude, however, that there are certain morphophonological changes which may be understood as distinct and as the most conspicuous variations between the Sesfontein dialect and standard Khoekhoegowab. These variations involve the 2/3FS PGN which is realised as *-s* in s.KKG, but (almost regularly) as *-t* in the dialect. Another PGN, ie. 2MS is rendered as *-ts* in s.KKG, and as *–s* in the S. dialect.

Lastly, the grammatical morphemes of the dialect are frequently subjected to denasalisation, aphaeresis and cliticisation especially in sentence constructions. These variations between the two lects have increasing implications on the understanding between a speaker of this dialect and that of s.KKG during a discourse.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRNYMS

A	adjective	N	neuter
ABL	ablative	OBL	oblique
ACCR	accreditive sentence type marker	OM	object marker
ADV	adverb	Pl.	plural
ADV.S	adverbial/adverbializing suffix	PASSV	passive sentence marker
AGNT	agentive	POSS	possessive particle
AM	aspect marker	POSS.PR	possessive pronoun
APPLIC	applicative	PP	postposition
ART	article	PRES	present
AUGM	augmentative suffix	PROG	progressive
C	common gender	PRON	pronoun/pronominal
CASE	case marker	PST	past
CONJ	conjunction	Q	question
COMPL	completed aspect	REC.	recent
D	dual	RECIP	reciprocal
DEM	demonstrative	REM.	remote
DIM	diminutive	RESP	response
EXCL	exclusive of addressee	RFLX	reflexive
EXCLA	exclamation	S	single
F	feminine	S. dialect	Sesfontein dialect
F.NEG	future negation marker	s.KKG	standard Khoekhoegowab
FUT	future tense particle	s.th	something
HORT	hortative sentence type marker	S.TYPE	sentence type marker
HISTO	historic	ST	stative
IDEO	ideophone	SUBJ	subjunctive
I.NUM	indefinite numeral	TAM	tense and aspect marker
INCL	inclusive of addressee	TENSE	tense
IND	indicative sentence type marker	V	verb
INT	interrogative	V.EXT	verbal extensions
INT.A	interrogative adjective	V.I	intransitive verb
INT.ADV	interrogative adverb	V.S	verb(alizing) suffix
INTRJ	interjection	V.T	transitive verb
M	masculine	V.T.ST	transitive stative verb
NN	Noun	\ps	part of speech
OBJ	object		