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With the assistance of  
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## Preface

Anne-Maria Fehn

This volume presents a collection of papers which arose from talks given at the 4th International Symposium of Khoisan Languages and Linguistics, July 11-13, 2011, in Riezler/Kleinwalsertal. Individual articles cover data from both well-described and lesser known varieties of the Khoe-Kwadi, Kx'a and Tuu language families, ranging from Cultural Anthropology to Historical Linguistics and Comparative Typology.

The first part is devoted to the Khoe-Kwadi language family, starting with ELDERKIN's exploration of the flora and fauna known to speakers of Proto-Khoe as deductible from reconstructions based on available data. The papers by WIRSCHING and RAPOLD both deal with the family's Khoe-khoe branch: WIRSCHING discusses indefiniteness as illustrated by a piece of modern Khoekhoe literature, while RAPOLD analyses tone in the varieties spoken at Tsumeb and Grootfontein. The volume further features data from three under-documented Kalahari Khoe languages: First, CHEBANNE AND COLLINS provide an overview of tense and aspect marking in "Kua", a language probably forming part of the G|ui-G||ana cluster; NAKAGAWA presents evidence from †Haba tonology which suggests a closer link with Naro; finally, FEHN discusses the pragmatic implications of direct object marking in Ts'ixa, a little known language of the Okavango Delta with affinities to both the Khwe and Shua dialect clusters.

The second part focuses on the Non-Khoe languages and includes two papers on the Kx'a family's †'Amkoe subgroup: BERTHOLD AND GERLACH discuss Serial Verb Constructions in the N!aqriaxe dialect, and SANDS, CHEBANNE AND SHAH deal with hunting terminology, including gesture use, in †Hoan. The Tuu family's Taa branch is the subject of BODEN's paper, who discusses variation in kinship terminology.

In the concluding section, two papers treat contact phenomena and typological characteristics linking the southern African "Khoisan" languages to the broader spectrum of African linguistic diversity: MÖHLIG investigates traces of Khoe influence on a Bantu text from the Kavango area,

while KÖHLER compares typological peculiarities of "Khoisan" and Omotic languages.

On a final note, the editors would like to extend their thanks to the organizers of the symposium, Rainer Voßen and Bernd Heine, to the referees generously providing comments on preliminary versions of the papers assembled in this volume, and to all the authors contributing their research.

## The flora and fauna of proto Khoe

Edward D. Elderkin

### Introduction

As more tonally reliable data becomes available for the Khoisan languages, the nearer draws the time when a full monograph on Khoisan plant and animal terminology is possible. That time has not yet arrived. This paper is an interim and restricted essay, confining itself to items which can be reconstructed for proto Khoe (pKhoe, formerly known as proto Central Khoisan), items which have been reconstructed for pKhoe, and items which are well distributed in the data but which are not susceptible of a reconstruction in pKhoe. These last are included because although casual inspection might suggest that a reconstruction should be forthcoming, detailed consideration denies this. To qualify for pKhoe status, good attestations and reconstructions must be available for Cape and for Kalahari. As two of the sets of Kalahari data are in the southwest and geographically close to Cape, to avoid areal skewing a Khwe attestation is needed. Therefore, in effect, comparative series presented here should have an attestation in SNK (Standard Namibian Khoekhoegowab) and in Khwe.

Where a language group moves and spreads over different terrains and in different directions, it is possible to use linguistic data to seek its original homeland, but all the present day Khoe languages are found in one well delimited corner of Africa. If they are not indigenous to this area, linguists can suggest that things for which well attested starred forms can be given stand a good chance of also being present in the area of origin. This can be misleading: faultless starred forms may be made from early borrowings which postdate the period of a homeland, but predate the period of divergence from the proto language.

The assumption that where borrowing is found, this is an indication of the absence of the referent from the pKhoe environment, can never be made. But if it could be shown that all species which are endemic to a