Wilfrid H.G. Haacke and Eliphas Eiseb. *Khoekhoegowab-English / English-Khoekhoegowab Glossary / Mîdi Saogub*, 1999, vi + 278 pp. ISBN: 99916-0-172-X. Windhoek: Gamsberg Macmillan. Price N$86,90 + N$25,00 (air mail).

The publication of the two-way *Khoekhoegowab-English / English-Khoekhoegowab Glossary* by Prof. Wilfrid H.G. Haacke and Pastor Eliphas Eiseb is a most welcome contribution to the lexicographical literature of Namibia. This glossary, which is an extract from the more extensive *Khoekhoegowab Dictionary* (forthcoming) by the same authors, contains more than 4 300 Khoekhoegowab entries. Apart from reviewing the glossary, the following comments also comply with Prof. Haacke's request (p. v) to supply him with "anything useful for a future edition". The glossary has as its predecessors J. Olpp's *Nama-Deutches Wörterbuch* (Eberfeld, 1888), J.G. Krönlein's *Wortschatz der Khoi-khoin* (Berlin, 1889) and F. Rust's *Deutsch-Nama Wörterbuch* (Windhoek, 1960). Although the glossary is not solely intended for educational purposes, it is bound to have a significant impact on the teaching and development of Khoekhoegowab in Namibia.

In order to simplify the glossary, the authors excluded regular derivations such as adverbs and abstract nouns, as well as certain compounds. Likewise, not all derivations of synonyms were given, as the users were expected to derive them from the basic entries. The problem of phrases were handled by making separate entries accounting for the most important words of the phrase. Thus an entry such as:

container for cosmetic fat/ointment *n.* ǂkhîna.s; ǂkhēna.s (p. 153)

would also feature under:

fat-container *n.* !goǁnâ.s, !gau.s, ǂkhina.s, ǂkhēna.s (p. 172).

As a publication intended mainly for secondary education, the complicated indication of tone was omitted (on public request). This however poses a disadvantage, because mother-tongue as well as non-mother-tongue users would have difficulty in, for example, establishing the points of semantic, i.e. tonal, division, between heterotonal entries such as the one commencing in |**gai-** (p. 57). Numerous tonal pitfalls are created by the "public request" to omit the marking of tone, e.g.

!û *v.t* charge (p. 95),
!û *v.t* step over (p. 95), and
!û *v.t* graze (p. 95).

The authors supply (p. i) an orthographic list of symbols reflecting the alpha-
betical order of the Roman as well as the click digraphs and trigraphs. The
characters used to represent the clicks in this list and in the Khoekhoegowab-
English section of the glossary always appear in medium print, while the
Roman characters are in bold. If possible, this incongruous printing style
should be avoided in the forthcoming dictionary by using bold fonts for the
click characters.

    The authors also account (p. ii) for the use of the macron to symbolise
"long" vowels and the circumflex to symbolise nasalisation. Explanations of
"other conventions" are also supplied (pp. iii-iv). The inclusion of new terms,
coined by various committees and marked with an asterisk, is to be com-
mended. The current users of Khoekhoegowab are thereby given the opportu-
nity to consider marked terms, such as the following, for future use in their
language:

> **‡oamâsi.b** *n.* weather chart, weather map,
> **!hana‡ga.s** *n.* agriculture,
> **ǀkhuriǀhuru!â.s** *n.* (*Lit.*) one-act play, one-acter,
> **ǀuri ǀuri.s** *n.* pollution, and
> **uri‡gâǁhôa.s** *n.* (*math.*) reflexangle.

Numerous editorial inconsistencies are found in the practical application of the
list of abbreviations (p. iv). Although instances of this problem occur in both
sections of the glossary, only a few examples, mainly from the English-Khoe-
khoegowab section, are quoted:

(a)   The abbreviation (*med.*) is not consistently applied to mark lexical entries
       of this nature, e.g. see **amputate** (p. 131), **consumption** (p. 153), **locum
       tenens** (p. 201) and **polio** (p. 222).

(b)   The abbreviation (*jur.*) is not listed on p. iv, but is used in the glossary,
       e.g. see **impound** (p. 190) and **seize** (p. 240).
         Without comparing all the abbreviations used in the text of the glos-
       sary with those listed on p. iv, it was found that (*obs.*) and (*anat.*) do not
       feature in the list on p. iv, e.g. see **‡khani** *vi* (*obs.*) (p. 121) and **fold** *n*
       (*anat.*) (p. 175).
         Incidentally, in the inversion of the first example, the abbreviation
       (*obs.*) was omitted under **reappear** (p. 229) in the English-Khoekhoe-
       gowab section. This is contrary to the intention of the authors as
       explained in the "Acknowledgements" on p. vi.

(c)   The abbreviation (*zool.*) is listed on p. iv, but does not seem to be used in
       the glossary. One would have expected it to be used in addition to the
       scientific names for fauna. Whether it would have served a general pur-

pose if it had been used in this glossary is a moot point. There is however one entry on animal names that might have been confusing without the use of this abbreviation, viz. **Damara dik dik** (p. 157).

(d)   The abbreviation (*B.*) which is listed on p. iv, is used haphazardly in the glossary. One would have expected it to accompany entries such as the following: **Calvary** (p. 144) and **Nativity** (p. 211).

   Instead of using the abbreviation (*B.*), explanatory notes were added to some entries, e.g. see **cup (for Communion)** (p. 156) and **service — (divine/church)** (p. 241).

Bearing in mind that the glossary will be used for educational purposes, the authors should have accounted for the loanwords from German, English and especially Afrikaans, which feature as the origin of a large number of Khoekhoegowab words, e.g. **bridle** (p. 141), **button** (p. 143), **colt** (p. 150), **debt** (p. 158), **gun (big)** (p. 183), **Tuesday** (p. 266), **uncle — maternal** (p. 267), **watering can** (p. 273).

One would have expected to find a larger number of loanwords from German. The only example which was observed, was **car** (p. 144). There are bound to be more examples of loanwords from English and German and even examples of loanwords from the Namibian Bantu languages.

Quite a number of loanwords from the European languages will contain the letter l, e.g. **knitting needle** (p. 196), **laboratory** (p. 197) and **lily** (p. 200). When juxtaposed with the clicks ǀ and ǁ, the visual contrast with l becomes problematic, as can be seen in **school hostel** (p. 239), **school regulations** (p. 239), **school bag** (p. 239), **school bell** (p. 239) and **school boy** (p. 239, etc.). If someone were to use the NewsGothic font, it would be well-nigh impossible to distinguish l from the clicks mentioned above. The only solution to this problem is to devise click fonts that would extend below the line on which l stands.

This glossary will be extremely useful for mother tongue users as well as for scholars doing comparative studies between the Khoe and Khoekhoegowab languages. The authors deserve the commendation and appreciation of all speakers of Khoekhoegowab for this enormous contribution to a language which is already overshadowed by English in Namibia.

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