

1) 著作権保護のための表示

当報告の内容は、それぞれの著者の著作物です。

Copyrighted materials of the authors.

2) 研究会基本情報

タイトル:「バントゥを縦にみる：言語記述と類型論への通時的視点の導入 (jrp000292)」
(2024 年度第 4 回研究会)

日時：2025 年 3 月 15 日（土）午前 3 時より午後 6 時

場所：306、オンライン

1. 阿部優子（蘭州大学）

「ベンデ語のイデオフォン」

2. 竹村景子（大阪大学）、宮崎久美子（大阪大学）

「スワヒリ語諸変種記述調査報告：ウングジャ島とペンバ島を中心に」

3. 全体討論

本研究課題の 2024 年度第 4 回研究会は、上記日時において開催され、7 名の共同研究員が参加した（対面 3 名、オンライン 4 名）。

一つ目の報告「ベンデ語のイデオフォン」では、報告者が、現地調査で収集したベンデ語（タンザニア）のイデオフォンに関するデータが共有された。そして、イデオフォンの音声的特徴や形態統語特徴、意味的特徴、またそれらに基づくイデオフォンの分類、イデオフォンの同定など、さまざまな角度から、参加者間で議論がかわされた。二つ目の「スワヒリ語諸変種記述調査報告：ウングジャ島とペンバ島を中心に」では、ザンジバル（タンザニア）のさまざまな地域のスワヒリ語諸変種間のバリエーションについて、特に動詞の時制や相の標示にかかわる活用形を中心に検討を加えた。二つの報告の詳細については、次ページ以降の資料も参照されたい。どちらの報告に関しても、記述的観察に対して、通時的視点からの分析を加えていくことが、次年度以降の課題となる。

なお、今回の研究会では、次年度に開催予定の国際シンポジウムの計画を含めて、今後の方針に関しても認識を共有した。

文責：古本真

Ideophones in Bende

Yuko ABE (Lanzhou Univ. abende.fl@gmail.com)

ILCAA Joint Research Project "Diachronic Perspectives on Language Description and Typology in Bantu (jrp000292)" 15-Mar-2025 @ ILCAA/online



目录 | CONTENT

- 1 What is an ideophone?
- 2 Studies on Ideophones in Bantu
- 3 Target of this survey and data collection
- 4 Bende Ideophones
- 5 Summary

1. What is an Ideophone?

- **Ideophones**: "words that vividly depict sensory experiences with marked forms" (Akita 2019, Dingemanse 2019)
 - The term was first proposed by Doke for Bantu languages; "a vivid representation of an idea in sound. A word, often onomatopoeic, which describes a predicate, qualificative or adverb in respect to manner, colour, sound, smell, action, state or intensity." (Doke 1935: 118).
- Other related terms (Körtvélyessy and Štekauer 2024, 小野 2007)
 - **Onomatopoeia**: sound-imitative ideophone, or all types of ideophones, in Japanese "onomatopoeic words for voices" (擬声語) and "onomatopoeic words for sounds" (擬音語)
 - **Mimetics**: in Japanese linguistics for non-onomatopoeia. "mimetic words for actions/states" (擬態語), "mimetic words for appearance/shapes" (擬容語), "mimetic words for emotions/feelings" (擬情語)
 - **Expressive**: mainly used for ideophones in South and Southeast Asian linguistics and Finnish
 - **Sound-symbolic** words, or **iconic** words



目录 | CONTENT

- 1 What is an ideophone?
- 2 Studies on Ideophones in Bantu
- 3 Target of this survey and data collection
- 4 Bende Ideophones
- 5 Summary

2. Studies on Ideophones in Bantu

- More ideophone studies are reported in Central-Southern Bantu

- Samarin (1971: 133-135)

- Reported as rich

Duala (A24), Lonkundo (C61), Lamba (M54), Tumbuka (N21), Sena (N44), Venda (S21), Southern Sotho (S33), Zulu (S42), Xitsonga (S53)

- Reported as poor

Rwanda (JD61), Rundi (JD62), Gusii (JE42)?, Urban or trade variety (lingua franca Swahili (G42), Kituba (H10A), Urban Shona (S13))

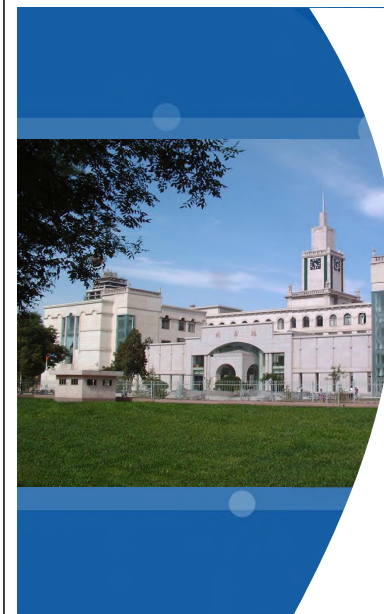
- Other ideophone studies available

Tetela (C71), KiVunjo (E611), Swahili (G42), Rwanda (JD61), Fuliiru (JD63), Subiya (K42), Luba (L31), Nyakyusa (M31), Shona (S13), Tswana (S31)



Rich
Others
Poor

5



目录 | CONTENT

- 1 What is an ideophone?
- 2 Studies on Ideophones in Bantu
- 3 Target of this survey and data collection
- 4 Bende Ideophones
- 5 Summary

3. Target of this survey and data collection

- Bende (F12)

- spoken in Katavi and Rukwa regions, Tanzania by 41,000 speakers (Mradi wa Lugha za Tanzania 2009). Bende people are mutually comprehensible with Tongwe (F11) spoken in Kigoma region.
 - Data collection: from two Bende speakers in Katuma village of Tanganyika Ward in Katavi Region in Jan. and Aug. 2024. 100 items and recordings (2 speakers x 2 for each item) were collected.
 - Data collection methodology: by using Swahili (Lusekelo 2013 and others) & Fuliiru (van Otterloo 2011) ideophone list, asking if they have similar expressions.
 - Data analysis: "Questionnaire" from Körtvélyessy & Štekauer (2024: 23-26)



7

3. Swahili ideophone list (80 entries)

- The list is compiled by Lusekelo, A. (2013). Word Categorization in African Languages: The Case of Ideophones in Swahili.

... includes ideophones from;

Ashton (1944: 313-315)

TUKI dictionary (2001: kielezi/kiingizi/kivumishi)

novels;

Babu, Omar (2007) Kala Tufaha. Nairobi. Phoenix Publishers.

Mbogo, Emanuel (2002) Watoto wa mama ntilie. Dar es Salaam: Heko.

Kezilahabi, E. (2008) Dhifa. Nairobi. Vide-Muwa Publishers. (less IDO)

Shafi, A. Shafi (1999) Vuta n'kuvute. Dar es Salaam: Mkuki na Nyota. (less IDO)



8



3. Check list for analysis

(Questionnaire from Körtvélyessy & Štekauer, 2024: 23-26)

- Phonology
 - Vowel and consonant inventory
 - How many consonants/vowels are there in your language?
 - What are their frequencies (if this kind of information is available for your language)?
 - Are there any sounds used in onomatopoeias that feature substantially higher frequency than in the prosaic vocabulary?
 - Do onomatopoeias employ any unusual consonants/vowels that do not occur in the phonological system of your language?
 - Do some of the onomatopoeic words employ combinations or distribution of sounds that do not exist in your language, i.e., do they violate the phonotactic principles of your language?
 - Syllabic structure
 - What are the most common syllabic structures in your language?
 - Is your language a mora-based language?
 - Does the syllabic structure of onomatopoeias differ from the syllabic structure of the prosaic vocabulary in the language?
 - What are the most common syllables in onomatopoeias?
 - Are there any onomatopoeic words containing exclusively vowels or exclusively consonants?

(6.17) Ideophones: a sample of meanings by domain

Form	Related verb	Meaning
Animal sounds		
bàà		'sound of a sheep'
mée		'sound of a goat'
búú		'sound of a cow, or "cow" itself'
bwá		'sound of a dog'
bwé		'sound of a fox, leopard'
híhíi-híi		'sound of an owl'
kòkòyò-kòkòyò		'sound of a chicken clucking'
nyááú		'sound of a cat'
Sting		
zibù	-zibul-	'stung by a bee or bitten by a snake'
zítù	-zitul-	'stung by a small insect'
Break		
dútà	-duuduk-	'breaking of a rope, die suddenly'
gútà	-gütul-	'break a tree, or weak person'
kótò	-kòtok-	'a tree breaking, when it is dry'
pwá ~ pwí	-pwamuuk-	'breaking of egg, fruit, jug of water'
Colors		
pépépé		'very white'
Food/eating		
júlùlù-júlùlù	-júluland-	'milk coming from a cow'
kyò-kyò		'noise of thick porridge in the throat'
mátò-mátò	-mátul-	'noise by mouth in eating'
mírù	-mirangus-	'to swallow quickly'
shápù-shápù		'a dog drinking'
Falling		
diti	-yiditul-	'something high that has fallen down'
kókò-kókò		'a big thing falling down'
kúú-kúú		'a tree falling down'
póó ~ púú		'chopping a hard tree chop chop'
púti-púti	-tibuk-	'relatively small thing falling down'
Fire		
gúlù-gúlù	-gúlumir-	'roaring fire making noise'
túli-túli	-tùlik-	'pop, as fire on wet firewood'

Grab

kápáápwé	-paapul-	'grab a thing from another by hitting it down'
pákù	-pákul-	'grab a thing in the air'
shámwé	-shámul-	'snatch something from someone'
Movement		
gátà-gátà		'many arriving in one place'
gògì-gògì	-yigógombek-	'going in of many people'
jíi	-jijimb-	'sound of a motor'
kágàtá	-kágaat-	'swish (passing thru grass, or water)'
kágàtá		'many going into a place'
kòlyò-kòlyò		'heavy sound of goat or cow walking'
kótò-kótò		'going of a snake'
lálà-lálà	-lálalani-	'rub two things together'
syé-syé	-syek / -syekan-	
Quickly		
giti-giti		'people in a hurry'
hwí	-hwikir-	'to take something hurriedly'
pú	-puumuk-	'running off in escape'
vwí	-yivwein-	'pass quickly in the air'
yúwí ~ zwí	-yizwiririk-	'small bird, or bullet going very fast'
zwiriririri	-zwiririk-	'spouting out (e.g. blood)'
Sickness/struggle		
ngági-ngági	-gágik-	'two people fighting'
páti-páti	-pátika-patik-	'difficult travel (in mud, blind person)'
párá-párá	-páraz -	'sound of diarrhea'
púrù-púrù	-píruuz-	
húrù-húrù	-húruuz-	'sound of diarrhea'
shishi-shishi	-shuushirw-	'shivering with a fever'
Snore		
fóròròròrò	-fwij-	'snore'
fúrirúrirú		
Strike		
jùgò-jùgò	-jùgumb-	'noise of hitting or shaking something'
púti ~ vúti	-vuudik-	'strike without mercy'
shútù	-shuushul-	'strike with a small, flexible stick'
vútù	-vútul-	'strike something harshly'
zibù-zibù	-zibul-	'strike with hand, or strike of an insect'

Suspicious noise

shòlyò-shòlyò		'thief, witch, etc. moving in dark'
tíi-tíi		'sound behind the house, etc.'
Trip		
jábàti-jábàti	-jámbagir-	'trip where lost something'
jébà-jébà	-jéba-jeb-	'trip of s/o not strong, wandering'
nyááfu	-nyávuuk-	'trip of s/o strong, walks briskly'
nyááfu		
shwé-shwé		'trip where no strength'
tíri-tíri	-tiritimb-	'trip of a well person'
Water		
dámwí-dámwí		'kerplunk, fall in water'
dúmbwí		
gólò-gólò	-gòlomb-	'flowing of water'
jági-jági		'the rain coming for a long time'
jógi-jógi		
gòlyò-gòlyò		'water going in many channels'
shwá		'clothing with water in it, sloshing'
tóó-tóó	-tóny-	'raining'
vwò-vwò	-vwogeer-	'sound of going in river'
zórórórò	-zórórond-	'trickle of water about to be finished'
Without carefulness		
bàà-bàà		'speaking without knowing what will say'
bwé-bwé		
gúlit-gúlit	-gúlit-	'go with a lot of noise'
hwí-hwí	-hwikie-	'going without care, quickly'
hwíi-hwíi	-yilwirik-	'to go without care'
párá	-yilpálik-	'go from task to task without finishing'
shámwé-shámwé	-shámul-	'work or eat fast and sloppy'
vúyù-vúyù	-vúyuuk-	'leave the path'
búhishù-búhishù	-húshuk-	'go without stopping, pass on by'

Fuliuri ideophone list (84 entries) from van Otterloo, R. (2011). *The Kifuliuri language*. vol. 2. SIL International. pp.107-124.

- Stress
 - Is stress fixed in your language?
 - Does the stress pattern in onomatopoeias differ from that prevailing in the prosaic vocabulary?
 - Do all onomatopoeic words have the same stress pattern?
- Tone
 - Is your language tonal?
 - If so, does it also apply to onomatopoeias?
- Morphology and syntax
 - Word-formation
 - What are the most productive word-formation processes in your language?
 - Can onomatopoeias be reduplicated in your language? Is it partial and/or full reduplication/repetition?
 - Onomatopoeic words are underived, monomorphemic words that are not coined by means of word-formation. Does this apply to your language? Or is there an element that is present in each onomatopoeic word that 'signals' the onomatopoeic nature of the word?
 - Do onomatopoeias derive new words, i.e., can they serve as a word-formation base?
 - If so, what words (word classes) are derived from onomatopoeias?
 - What word-formation processes are employed for the derivation of new words from onomatopoeias?

- Syntax
 - How do onomatopoeic words behave in a sentence?
 - Can you observe any idiosyncrasies in their syntactic behavior, for example, a fixed position in a sentence, the introduction of an onomatopoeic word by a specific sort of word, etc.?
- Semantics
 - General
 - Describe the occurrence of onomatopoeias in your language by sound types.
 - Which sound types are richly represented?
 - Which sound types have no representation?
 - Can you give the reasons why?
 - Semantic relations
 - Are lexical synonymy, antonymy, polysemy, and homonymy common in your language?
 - What semantic relations can you identify in your sample of onomatopoeias?
 - If onomatopoeias derive new words, what semantic shifts accompany the process of derivation?
 - Can you observe any semantic changes in onomatopoeia-based derivation? For illustration, in the English derivative boom 'a period of great prosperity or rapid economic growth', converted from the onomatopoeia boom, we witness the loss of the sound element: there is no sound of explosion in this noun. The sound and its quality, i.e., its intensity, is mapped onto the manner of action – rapidity and size.



目录 | CONTENT

- 1 What is an ideophone?
- 2 Studies on Ideophones in Bantu
- 3 Target of this survey and data collection
- 4 **Bende Ideophones**
- 5 Summary

4. Bende ideophones

- Collected ideophones: 100 in total with sample sentences (see appendix)

Types of ideophones

- auditory (onomatopoeias): 44
- auditory/manner: 16
- auditory/state: 1
- manner (mimetics): 23
- motion: 5
- state: 7
- color: 4

4.1. Phonology: sounds for Bende ideophones

Vowels

a [a] e [e] i [i] o [o] u [u] **nhi [ɪ]**

Consonants

plosive/fricative	p [p] bh [β] f [f] v [v] t [t] d [d] s [s] z [z] ch [c] j [j] k [k] gh [ɣ] h [h]
nasal	m [m] n [n] ny [ɲ] ng' [ŋ]
glide	w [w] y [j] l [l]
prenasal	mp [mp] mb [mb] nt [nt] nd [nd] nch [nc] nk [nk] ng [ng] mf [mf] ns [ns]

- IDO's use almost all sounds, including unusual sounds; **ch [c]** and **z [z]** (used only for loanwords)
- Sounds not used or rarely used in regular words

kyó [kʰo]	ighuludúmu lilikúlíla kyó	「タイヤが キュー と音を立てる」
vú	isááse lyahita ná vú	「弾丸が ヒュー と通り過ぎた」
nhi [ɪ]	li(n)sinyi lilikúlíla nhílnhii	「フクロウが ヒー と鳴く」
nch [nc]	alikúlya lúsaka lusaka nchákwí nchákwí	「彼は ぐちゃぐちゃ と行儀悪く食べる」
ch [c]	mpuka silikújúghuma chúlúlúlúlú	「回虫がお腹で グルグル 鳴る」

4.1. Phonology: Tendency to the same vowel sequence

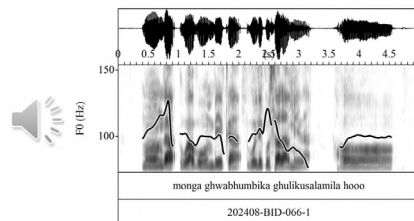
- Same vowel sequence tends to be used in an ideophone (especially in reduplications). Less sequences with [e].

alikúteta kátanga kákákáká	「彼は震えて歯を カタカタ 鳴らす」 [a] (full)
nkubhá jilikúpaliká pángálálálálá	「雷が ドカンドカン 落ちる」 [a] (partial)
nkokó jilikútetela téétéétéé	「雌鶏が卵を抱く前に コッコッコ と鳴く」 [e] (full)
línýamusikimya lyahita, lilikúsílimula títítítítí	「地震がきて、 ゴゴゴ と（地響きが）鳴る」 [i]
malasó ghalikúnyílilika nyílilí(líli)	「血が ダラダラ 流れる」 [i] (partial)
ghalikúpókóma pókópókó	「それは グツグツ している」 [o] (full)
alikútóloma kólólóló	「彼は ゴロゴロ 鼾をかく」 [o] (partial)
ghalikúpúkúma púkúpúku	「それは グツグツ している」 [u] (full)
ndobhó jilikúpululúka pulúlúlúlúlú	「バケツから液体が ポタポタ 垂れる」 [u] (partial)

4.1. Vowel length

- Intensification

mongá ghwabhumbika ghulikúsálamila **hóóó**
「川の（水が）満ちて **ドクドク** になっている」



- In some ideophones, when CV₁CV₂ is reduplicated, the vowel CV₂ of first CV₁CV₂ is lengthened (CV₁CV₂ > CV₁CV₂:)

kíti > ghaahitānga haáha **kítiikíti** 「彼はここを **さっ**と通り過ぎた」
síkí > ghaahitānga haáha **síkíísíkí** 「彼はここを **さっ**と通り過ぎた」
júbhá > alikwíjúbhika **júbháájúbhá** 「彼は水の中に **ドボン**と飛び込む」

17

4.1. Phonology: Syllable structures

no. of syllable	Syllable structure (Consonant, Vowel, Glide, Nasal, : long)
1σ (45)	CV, CV:, CGV, NCV, NCGV, NV, NV:, GV:, V:, N:
2σ (35)	CV.CV, CV.V, CV.CGV, CV.NCGV, CV.:CV, CGV.CV, CGV.CGV, CGV.NCV, NCV.CGV, NCV.NCGV, NV.V, V.:GV, V.CV:
3σ (8)	CV.CV.CV, CV.CV.CGV, CV.CV.:CV, CV.CGV.CGV, CGV.CGV.CV, NV.CV.CV, NCV.NCV.CV, NCV.NCV.NCV
4σ- (12)	CV.CV.CV.CV[...], CV.CV.CV.:CV, CV.CV.CV.NCV, NCV.CV.CV.CV, NCV.NCV.CV, CV.CV.:CV.CV, CV.CV.CV.:CV

- Unusual Syllable structures (especially for **animal sounds**)

[V:GV] iitaná lilikúlíla **uúwí** 「ハイエナがウーイと鳴いている」
[V.CV:] kaapúlu kalikúlíla **ulúu** 「フクロウがホーと鳴く」
[N:] nsimbá jilikúlíla **ímí** 「ライオンがンーと鳴く」
[NV.V] kanyaábhu kalikúlíla **nyáu** 「猫がニャーと鳴く」（母音連続）

18

4.1. Phonology: Tones

no. of syllable	Tonal pattern
1σ (45)	H(37), F(8, for CV:, CGV, V:)
2σ (35)	HH(15), HL(12), HR(1), LH (5), LF (1), FR(1)
3σ (8)	HHH(4), HLL(1), HRL(1), LHL(1), LLH(1)
4σ- (12)	HHHH...(6), HLLL(2), LHHHHH(1), LLHL(3)

- H, F (for long V) and HL are dominant
ighludúmu lyaapulika **pú** 「タイヤが**パン**と破裂した」(H)
munyémbé ghwahona **túu** 「マンゴーが**ドサッ**と落ちた」(F)
alikúlya lúsaka lusaka **nchákwí nchákwí** 「彼は**ぐちゃぐちゃ**と行儀悪く食べる」(HH)
namúkwasuúla fitáábhu **kwásu** 「私は彼から本を**がぱっ**と（乱暴に）奪った」(FL)
- Less usual tonal patterns
ipapáju lyahona **posó** 「パイパイが**グチャッ**と落ちた」(LH)
kaapúlu kalikúlíla **ulúu** 「フクロウが**ホー**と鳴く」(LF)
alikúlyáta múmánsi **ghululwí ghululwí** 「彼は（深い）水の中を**ズブズブ**歩いた」(LLH)

19

4.2. Morphology: Reduplications

- Full reduplications

- One or two times
bhalikúsoola kundi bhalikwíhuúla ngumi **tíí (tíí)** 「彼らは口喧嘩をして、拳で**ボコボコ**殴り合っている」（殴った回数分？）
- More than two times (3-5 times)
nkokó jilikútetela **téééééééé** 「雌鶏が卵を抱く前に**コッコッ**と鳴く」
alikúghóngomola kúmúlyango **ngóngóngó** 「彼はドアを**ゴンゴン**ノックする」

- Partial reduplication

- No time restriction (3-5 times)
ndobhó jilikúpululúka **pulúlulúlulú** 「バケツから液体が**ボタボタ**垂れる」
malasó ghalikúnyílilika / ghalikúnyílibhuka **nyílilí(lilí)** 「血が**ダラダラ**流れる」

20

4.2. Morphology: Reduplication & vowel length

- In some ideophones, when CV₁CV₂ is reduplicated (full reduplication only), the vowel CV₂ of first CV₁CV₂ is lengthened (CV₁CV₂ > CV₁CV₂):

kítí >	ghaahitānga haáha kítiikítí	「彼はここを さっ と通り過ぎた」
sikí >	ghaahitānga haáha sikíísikí	「彼はここを さっ と通り過ぎた」
júbhá >	alikwíjúbhíka júbháájúbhá	「彼は水の中に ドボン と飛び込む」

cf) nkóótenda **bhúkeebhuke** 「私は**ゆっ**くり話します」 (regular reduplication)

21

4.2. Morphology: Noun classes

- With prefix

ghaajíghála ná ndí	「彼は し っかりと閉めた」 (cl.9)
alikúhula mándúmbwí	「彼は（足で水を） パチャパチャ する」 (cl.6)
aliná kátwetwe	「彼は 寝 言を言う」 (cl.12)

- No prefix: Cl.9 without N-prefix

áhumbwílé ná kélé	「彼は じ っと黙っている」
nánkima ná lóhó	「私は ヘ ト ヘ に疲れた」

- Both variants

kútwí ~ nkútwí	「ゴクリ(と)」
alikúnywa mansí kútwí	「彼は水を ゴ クリと飲む」
alikúmílila nkútwí	「うらやましくて唾を ゴ クリと呑んだ」

22

4.3. Syntax: Word categories

- Bende Ideophones cover adverbs, nouns, and verbs (adjectives are observed only for colors)

- Adverbs

ghaaghwānga fúke	「彼は ふ わっと倒れた」
ghaajingilānga mpóngóló mílyāngo	「彼は 黙 ってドアを入ってきた」 (cf. シーン)
mansí ghaaghonéká mwá	「水が い っぱいになった」

- Nouns

aliná kátwetwe	「彼は 寝 言を言う」 (cl.12)
áhumbwílé ná kélé	「彼は じ っと黙っている」 (cl.9?)

- Verbs (Deideophonization)

ghalikú pókóma pókópókó	「それは グツグツ している」
ghaágha ghaasyolānga syó	「その人は チュツ と吸った」

- Adjectives (colors only) ???

mwenda ghwāpi ná pí	「服が 真 っ 黒 だ」 (or an adverb to intensify adjective ghwāpi)?
----------------------------	--

23

4.3. Syntax: Nouns

- [ná + ideophone] used as adverbs, but ideophone can be analyzed as nouns

mongá ghwabhá ná tákwi	「川は 汚 れて 黒 々している」
nánkima ná nyúkú	「私は ヘ ト ヘ に疲れた」
nyumbá jyahya ná tíkítíkí	「家が（天井まで） ず っかり燃えた」
áhumbwílé ná kélé	「彼は じ っと黙っている」
mansí ghaabhá ná sulé	「水が い っぱいになる」
isááse lyahita ná vú	「弾丸が ヒュー と通り過ぎた」
ghoóghu ni ghwāpi ná pí	「これは 真 っ 黒 だ」

- ná is optional: can be analyzed as either adverb or noun

muutúka jyaahitānga (ná) ng'wí	「車が ビュー と通り過ぎた」
---------------------------------------	------------------------

24

4.3. Syntax: Deideophonization (Verbalization)

- Deideophonization (Dingemanse 2023: 474)

Certain Bantu languages show evidence of a process of deideophonization in which some ideophonic roots become more like verbs.

(Zulu) ngqimu 「ボコ」 > amangqimungqimu 'boxing'(n.)
-ngqimuz- 'hit with clenched fist' (v.)
(Msimang & Poulos 2001: 242)

(cf.) イライラ > イライラする > 苛立つ
キラキラ > キラキラする > きらめく
ピカピカ > (ピカる) > 光る

- Deideophonization in Bende with -uk (Separative intransitive)

súlúlú 「ポタポタ」 > mansí ghalikúsululúka 「水が滴っている」

25

4.3. Syntax: Deideophonization

- Ideophone > verb

ngó > alikúghóngomola kúmúlyango ngóngóngó 「彼はドアをゴンゴンノックする」 (-ul)	
syó > ghaágha ghaasyolánga syó 「その人はチュッと吸った」 (-ul)	
pú > ighuludúmu lyaaapulika pú 「タイヤがパンと破裂した」 (-lik)	
púlí > kabhenga kalikúpúlíka púlí 「ササゲ豆がパンと弾ける」 (-ik)	
nyílílí > malasó ghalikúnyílílika / ghalikúnyílibhuka nyílílí(lílí) 「血がダラダラ流れる」 (-ik / -bhuk)	
júbhá > alikwíjúbhíka júbháájúbhá 「彼は水の中にドボンと飛び込む」 (-ik)	
mée > mbusí jilikúmeéla mée 「ヤギがメーと鳴く」 (-il)	
tétété > nkoko jilikútetela tétété 「雌鶏が卵を抱く前にコッコッコと鳴く」 (-il)	
nyíí > nsusí silikúnyínyííla nyíí 「蜂がブンブン飛んでいる」 (-il)	
sáká > bhúgháli bhulikúsáká sákásáká(sáká) 「ウガリがポコポコ煮立つ」 (-ø)	
hílílílí > nfulá jilikúhílímula hílílílí 「雨が（雷を予感させるような）ゴロゴロしながら降る」 (-mul)	
pókó > ghalikúpókóma pókópókó 「それはグツグツしている」 (-ma)	
púku > ghalikúpúkúma púkúpúku 「それはグツグツしている」 (-ma)	

26

4.3. Syntax: Ideophonization?

- Deideophonization or Ideophonization (ideophones derived from verb stems)?

namúkwasuúla fitáábhu kwásu 「私は彼から本をがばっと（乱暴に）奪った」	
alikúseseeteka sé sé sé (sé) 「彼は（酔っ払って、病人で）フラフラ歩いている」	
bhalikwípútika ngumi púti 「彼らはお互いに拳でポコポコ殴り合っている」	
ndobhó jilikúpululúka pulúlúlúlúlú 「バケツから液体がポタポタ（大量に）垂れる」	
ndobhó jilikútoónya ntóo 「バケツから液体がポタポタ（少量）垂れる」	

(cf.) 揺れる > ゆらゆら
震える > ふるふる／ぶるぶる

27

4.3. Syntax: Adjectives for color ideophones?

- Color ideophones are popular among African/Bantu languages (typically three colors).

(Zulu) ngifuna ingubo emnyama ethe kháce
'I want pitch black cloth' (literally, I-want cloth is-black-thi ideophone). (Samarin 1971:150)
(Fuliri) pépépépé 'very white' (van Otterloo 2011)

- In Bende the color ideophones [ná + ideophone] (probably) are derived from adjectival stems (-ápi, -aswé, -abhé)

• black	
mwenda ghwâpi ná pí 「真っ黒な服」	
mwendá ghwapííha ná pí 「服が真っ黒になった」 'The cloth became black and black'	
kwabha ná tótóló 「真っ暗になった」	
• white	
mwenda ghwawé ná swé 「真っ白な服」	
• red	
mwenda ghwabhé ná bhé 「真っ赤な服」	

28

4.4. Semantics: Sound symbolism



- u/o : sound of falling, low sound of animals etc.

mbwä jilikúbhoóla bhó	「犬が ワンワン 吠えている」
alikúpúta sití silikújúma mbó/mpó/ngó	「彼が木を切り（木が） ドサッ と倒れる」
munyémbé ghwahona túu	「マンゴーが ドサッ と落ちた」
(cf.) íjábho lyahónéla múmánsi súmpwĩ	「果物が水の中に ドボン と落ちた」

- i : sound of small things, quickly

nsusí silikúnyinyííla nyíí	「蜂が ブンブン 飛んでいる」
ng'ómbé jyahita kilí kilí	「牛が テケテケ （速く）走り過ぎた」
ng'ómbé jyahita tííí tííí	「牛が テケテケ （速く）走り過ぎた」
línyámusikimya lyahita, lilikúsílimula títítítítí	「地震がきて、 ゴゴゴ と（地響きが）鳴る」
malasó ghalikúnyílilika nyílilí(lilí)	「血が ダラダラ 流れる」

29

4.4. Semantics: Semantic categories



- More lexicalized ideophones?

nsyakúhe **ng'ó**! 「あなたには**絶対に**あげないから！」 (=Swahili)
líkájenje lilikúhila **kookolííko** 「雄鶏が**コケコッコー**と鳴く」 (=Swahili)

- No sound ideophones

ghaajingílânga **mpóngóló** mílyángo 「彼は**黙って**ドアを入れて出ていった」
áhumbwíílé ná **kélé** 「彼は**じっと**黙っている」
(cf. 「シーン」)

- No emotional ideophones?

nânkima ná **nyúkú** 「私は**ヘトヘト**につかれた」 (state?)
(cf. Swahili) Ninasikia **wasiwasi** 「私は**心配**だ」

30

Summary of Bende ideophones



- Phonology

- Regular sounds + alpha are used.
- The same vowel sequences are used prominently.
- Vowels are lengthened for intensification.
- 1-2 syllable structure is dominant. Unusual syllable structures are also observed.
- H tone is dominant.

- Morphology

- Both full and partial reduplications are observed.
- Some ideophones require noun class prefixes.

- Syntax

- Word categories are adverbs, nouns, and verbs. Adjectives are questioned (colors only).
- Are both deideophonization (IDO > verb) and Ideophonization (verb > IDO) possible?

- Semantics

- Some sound symbolism is observed. No emotional ideophones have been observed.

32

目录 | CONTENT

- 1 What is an ideophone?
- 2 Studies on Ideophones in Bantu
- 3 Target of this survey and data collection
- 4 Bende Ideophones
- 5 Summary



Reference

Akita, K. (2019). Ideophones. In K. Akita, *Linguistics*. Oxford University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1093/obo/9780199772810-0236>

Childs, G. T. (1994). 13. African Ideophones. In *Sound symbolism. Edited by Leanne Hinton, Johanna Nichols, and John J. Ohala* (pp. 178–204). Cambridge Univ. Press.

Dingemanse, M. (2019). Chapter 1. 'Ideophone' as a comparative concept. In K. Akita & P. Pardeshi (Eds.), *Ideophones, Mimetics, Expressives (Iconicity in Language and Literature 16)* (Vol. 16, pp. 13–34). John Benjamins Publishing Company. <https://doi.org/10.1075/ill.16.02din>

Dingemanse, M. (2023). Ideophones. in Eva van Lier (ed.) *The Oxford Handbook of Word Classes* (pp. 466-476). Oxford University Press.

Doke, C. M. (1935). *Bantu linguistic terminology*. Longmans, Green.

Körtvélyessy, L., & Štekauer, P. (Eds.). (2024). *Onomatopoeia in the world's languages: A comparative handbook*. De Gruyter Mouton.

Körtvélyessy, L., & Štekauer, P. (2024). 2 Questionnaire. In L. Körtvélyessy & P. Štekauer (Eds.), *Onomatopoeia in the World's Languages* (pp. 23–26). De Gruyter.

Msimang, C. T. & Poulos, George. (2001). The Ideophone in Zulu: A Re-Examination of Conceptual and Descriptive Notions. In Voeltz, F. K. Erhard & Kilian-Hatz, Christa (eds.), *Ideophones*, (pp.235-249). John Benjamins

Lusekelo, A. (2013). Word Categorization in African Languages: The Case of Ideophones in Swahili. In *Linguistics and the Globalisation of African Languages for Sustainable Development: A Festschrift in honour of Prof. Kola Owolabi* (pp. 370–389).

Otterloo, K. van, & Otterloo, R. van. (2011). *The Kifuliiru language*. SIL International.

Samarin, W. J. (1971). *Survey of Bantu ideophones*.

Voeltz, F. K. E., & Kilian-Hatz, C. (Eds.). (2001). *Ideophones* (Vol. 44). John Benjamins Publishing Company.

小野正弘. (2007). 『擬音語・擬態語4500 日本語オノマトペ辞典』. 小学館.

15, March 2025

@東京外国語大学AA研
「バントゥを縦にみる」研究会

科研費
KAKENHI

スワヒリ語諸変種記述調査報告

- ウングジャ島とペンバ島を中心に -



大阪大学
OSAKA UNIVERSITY



外国語学部
School of Foreign Studies

宮崎久美子 (大阪大学)
竹村景子 (大阪大学)

1.はじめに(1)

- スワヒリ語は先行研究では24前後の変種が存在すると報告されている。
- ザンジバル島においては、大きく分けて北部変種、南部変種、およびザンジバルタウン変種があるとされてきた。
- ペンバ島では大きく分けてペンバ変種とトゥンバトゥ変種があるとされてきた。
- 標準変種を制定する際にその土台とされたのはザンジバルタウン変種だと言われているが、標準変種とザンジバルタウン変種は全く同一の言語ではない。



• Miyazaki & Takemura (2018) は、標準スワヒリ語と北部・南部の多様な変種の違いを体系的に調査し、さらに Pemba 島の変種に関する新たなデータを加えた (ibid. 2024)。

- the northern varieties: Kichaani, Kikibeni, Kinungwi and Kitumbatu–Gomani
- the southern varieties: Kijambiani, Kipaje, Kibwejuu, Kimichamvi, Kichwaka, Kiuroa
- the central province varieties Kidunga
- Pemba varieties : Kimicheweni

◆本発表では、Pemba 島で話される変種の追加データを紹介する。

Data collection

[Unguja]

- Northern province

Kichaani

Kikibeni

Kitumbatu-Gomani

Kinungwi

Kimatemwe

- Southern province

Kijambiani

Kipaje

Kibwejuu

Kimichamvi

Kichwaka

Kiuroa

- Central province

Kidunga

[Pemba]

- Northern province

Kimicheweni

Kikojani

Kichakechake

- South province

Kimkoani



2. 語彙

(1)

a. 'flea'

funza/funza

cl9/cl10

chepu/chepu or chepu/machepu

cl9/cl10 cl5/cl6

kepu/kepu or kepu/makepu

cl9/cl10 cl5/cl6

[Standard Swahili]

[Kimji]

[Kichaani/Kijambiani/Kipaje]

b. 'tomato'

nyanya/nyanya

cl9/cl10

t'ungule/t'ungule

cl9/cl10

tungule/tungule

cl9/cl10

[Standard Swahili]

[Kimji/Kichaani]

[Kimji/Kijambiani/Kipaje]



(2)

a. 'spider'

buibui/buibui
cl9/cl10

[Standard Swahili]

buibui/mabuibui
cl5/cl6

[Kimji]

bui/mabui
cl5/cl6

[Kichaani /Kijambiani/Kipaje]



b. 'mango'

embe/maembe [Standard Swahili/Kimji]

cl5/cl6

embe/embe

[Kimji/Kijambiani/Kipaje]

cl9/cl10

iembe/iembe

[Kinungwi/Kimatemwe]

cl9/cl10

yembe/yembe

[Kichaani/Kikibeni]

cl9/cl10



(3) 'butterfly'

kipepeo/vipepeo

cl7/cl8

[Standard Swahili/Kimji/Kijambiani]

bangawi/bangawi or bangawi/mabangawi

cl9/cl10

cl5/cl6

[Kichaani]

kitunguja/vitunguja

cl7/cl8

[Kipaje]

popo/popo

cl9/cl10

[Kipemba-mjini]



3. テンス/アスペクト

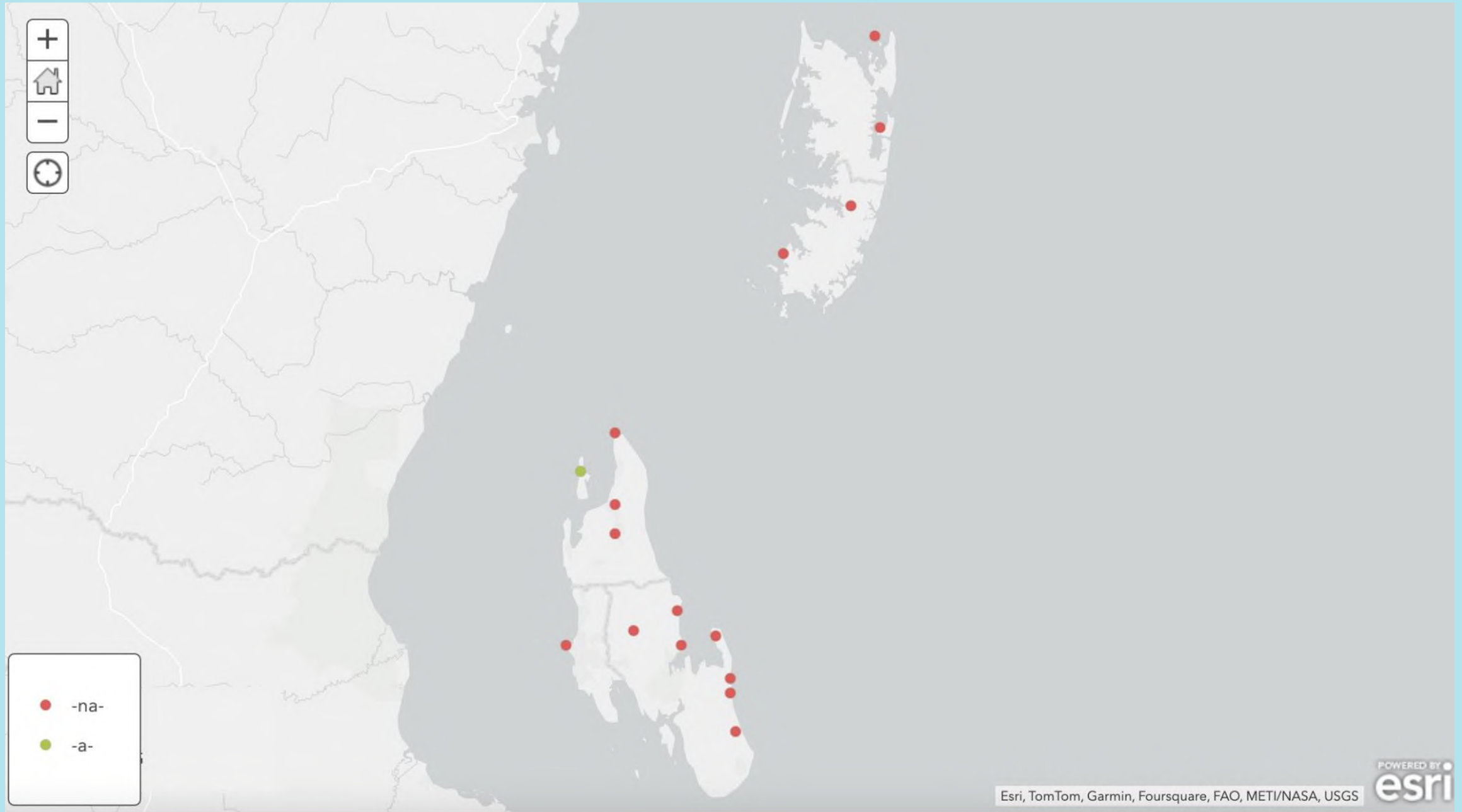
3-1. 現在

(1) 'I study Swahili.'

a.	Ni-na-som-a SM1sg-Prs-study-FV	Ki-swahili. cl.7. Swahili	[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kidunga / Kichakechake]
	N-na-som-a (> nasoma) SM1sg-Prs-study-FV	Ki-swahili. cl7.Swahili	[Kichaani / Kikibeni / Kinungwi / Kitumbatu-Gomani Kijmabiani / Kipaje/ Kibwejuu / Kimichamvi/ Kiuroa/ Kikojani, Kimkoani]
c.	N-na-som-a SM1sg-Prs-study-FV	Ki-swahili. cl7.Swahili	[Kichwaka / Kimicheweni]
d.	Ni-a-som-a (> Nyasoma) SM1sg-Prs-study-FV	Ki-swahili. cl7.Swahili	[Kitumbatu-Gomani]



現在



3-2. 現在否定

(2) 'I don't study Swahili.'

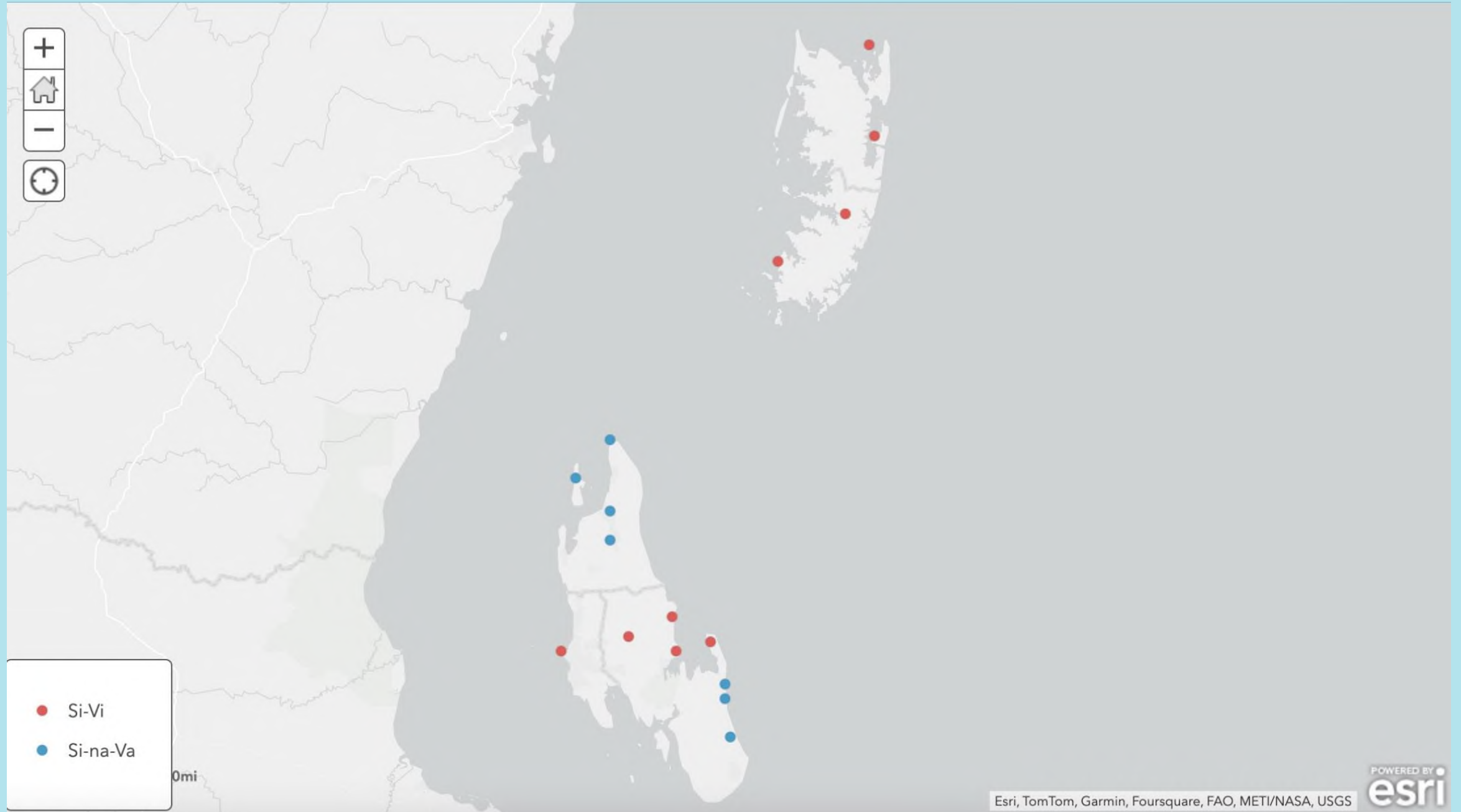
a. Si-som-i
NegSM1sg-study-NegV

Ki-swahili. [Standard Swahili / Kimji /
cl7.Swahili Kimichamvi / Kichwaka / Kiuroa /
Kidunga / Kimicheweni/
Kichakechake / Kikojani /
Kimkoani]

b. Si-na-som-a
NegSM1sg-Pres-study-FV

Ki-swahili. [Kichaani / Kitumbatu-Gomani /
cl7.Swahili Kikibeni / Kinungwi / Kijambiani /
Kipaje / Kibwejuu]

現在否定



3-3. 過去

(3) 'I cut meat.'

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| a. | Ni-li-kat-a
SM1sg-Pst-cut-FV | nyama.
cl9.meat | [Standard Swahili / Kimji /
Kichwaka / Kimichamvi /
Kichakechake] |
| b. | Ni-kat-a
SM1sg-cut-PstF | nyama.
cl9.meat | [Kichaani / Kikibeni / Kinungwi /
Kitumbatu-Gomani / Kidunga] |
| c. | N-kat-a
SM1sg-cut-PstF | nyama.
cl9.meat | [Kijambiani / Kipaje / Kiuroa /
Kibwejuu] |
| d. | N-e-kat-a
SM1sg-Pst-cut-FV | nyama.
cl9.meat | [Kimicheweni / Kikojani /
(Kimokani)] |
| e. | Ni-me-kat-a
SM1sg-Pst-cut-FV | nyama.
cl9.meat | [Kichakechake / Kimkoani] |

(4) 'I did.'

a. Ni-li-fany-a.
SM1sg-Pst-do-FV

[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kichwaka /
Kimichamvi / Kichakechake]

b. Ni-fany-a
SM1sg-do-FV

[Kidunga]

c. Ni-tend-e.
SM1sg-do-PstF

[Kichaani / Kikibeni / Kinungwi /
Kitumbatu-Gomani]

d. N-tend-e.
SM1sg-do-PstF

[Kijambiani / Kipaje / Kiuroa / Kibwejuu]

e. N-e-tend-a. / (N-e-fany-a)
SM1sg-Pst-do-FV

[Kimicheweni / Kikojani / (Kimkoani)]

f. Ni-me-fany-a.
SM1sg-Pst-do-FV

[Kimokani]

(5) 'She/He wrote a letter.'

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| a. | A-li-andik-a
SM3sg-Pst-write-FV
*A-me-andik-a | barua.
cl9.letter
Barua. | [Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kichwaka /
Kimichamvi / Kichakechake / Kimkoani]
[*Kimkoani] |
| b. | Ka-andik-a
SM3sg-write-FV

Ka-andik-i
SM3sg-write-PstF | barua.
cl9.letter

baruwa.
cl9.letter | [Kidunga / Kimkoani]

[Kichaani / Kijambiani / Kikibeni /
Kitumbatu- Gomani / Kipaje / Kinungwi
/ Kibwejuu / Kiuroa] |
| d. | Ka-e-andik-a
SM3sg-Pst - write-FV | baruwa.
cl9.letter | [Kimicheweni / Kikojani] |

(6) 'You saw her/him.'

a. U-li-mw-on-a.
SM2sg-Pst-OM3sg-see-FV

[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kimichamvi
/ Kichwaka / Kichakechake / Kimkoani]

b. Ku-mw-on-a.
SM2sg-OM3sg-see-FV

[Kidunga]

c. Ku-m-on-o.
SM2sg-OM3sg-see-PstF

[Kichaani / Kijambiani / Kitumbatu-
Gomani / Kipaje/ Kinungwi / Kibwejuu
/Kiuroa]

d. U-e-n-on-a.
SM2sg-Pst-OM3sg-see-FV

[Kimicheweni / Kikojani]

e. U-me-mw-on-a.
SM2sg-Pst-OM3sg-see-FV

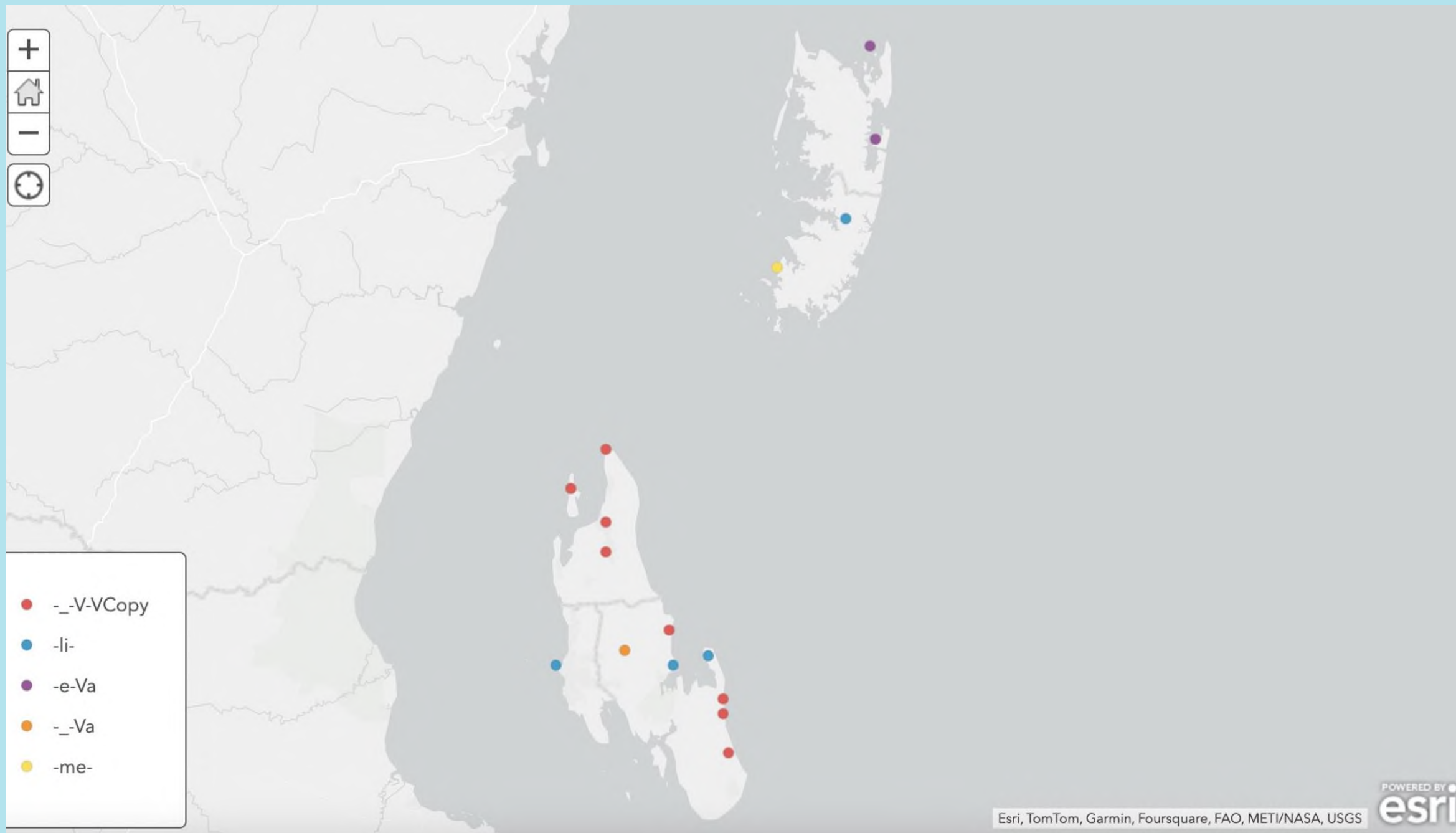
[Kimkoani]

(7) ‘We pulled the rope.’

a.	Tu-li-vut-a	kamba.	[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kimichamvi / Kichwaka / Kichakechake]
	SM1pl-Pst-pull-FV	cl9.rope	
b.	Tu-vut-a	kamba.	[Kidunga]
	SM1pl-pull-FV	cl9.rope	
c.	Tu-vut-u	kamba.	[Kichaani / Kitumbatu- Gomani / Kinungwi / Kijambiani / Kipaje / Kibwejuu /Kiuroa]
	SM1pl-pull-PstV	cl9.rope	
d.	Tu-e-vut-a	kamba.	[Kimicheweni / Kikojani / Kimkoani]
	SM1pl-Pst-pull-FV	cl9.rope	
	*Tu-me-vut-a	Kamba.	[*Kimkoani]

❖ 同じ過去時制の形が大陸側のダルエスサラームからタンガ沿岸地域で話される Kimtang’ata にも見られる (Whitely, 1955) 。

過去否定



3-4. 過去否定

(8) 'I didn't cut meat.'

- | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|--|
| a. | Si-ku-kat-a
NegSM1sg-NegPst-cut-FV | nyama.
cl9.meat | [Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kimchamvi /
Kichwaka / Kidunga / Kichakechake] |
| b. | Si- e -kat-a (> Sekata)
NegSM1sg-NegPst-cut-FV | nyama.
cl9.meat | [Kichaani / Kitumbatu-Gomani / Kikibeni /
Kinungwi / Kimicheweni / Kikojani /
Kimkoani] |
| c. | Si-li-kat-a
NegSM1sg-Pst-cut-FV | nyama.
cl9.meat | [Kijambiani / Kipaje / Kibwejuu / Kiuroa] |

(9) 'I didn't do.'

a. Si-ku-fany-a.
NegSM1sg-NegPst-do-FV

[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kimchamvi /
Kichwaka / Kidunga / Kichakechake]

b. Si-**e**-tend-a (> Setenda).
NegSM1sg-NegPst-do-FV
Si-**e**-fany-a (> Sefanya).
NegSM1sg-NegPst-do-FV

[Kichaani / Kitumbatu-Gomani / Kikibeni /
Kinungwi / Kimicheweni / Kikojani]
[Kimkoani]

c. Si-li-tend-a.
NegSM1sg-Pst-do-FV

[Kijambiani / Kipaje / Kibwejuu / Kiuroa]

(10) 'She/He didn't write a letter.'

a.	Ha-ku-andik-a NegSM3sg-NegPst-write-FV	barua. cl9.letter	[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kimichamvi / Kichwaka/ Kidunga / Kichakechake]
b.	Ha- e -kwandik-a (> Hekwandika) NegSM3sg-NegPst-write-FV Ha-e-andik-a (> Heandika)	barua. cl9.letter	[Kichaani / Kitumbatu-Gomani / Kikibeni / Kinungwi] [Kimkoani]
c.	Ka-e-andik-a (> Keandika) NegSM3sg-NegPst-write-FV	barua. cl9.letter	[Kimicheweni / Kikojani]
d.	Ha-li-kwandik-a NegSM3sg-Pst-write-FV	baruwa cl9.letter	[Kijambiani / Kipaje / Kibwejuu]
e.	Ha-li-andik-a NegSM3sg-Pst-write-FV	baruwa cl9.letter	[Kiuroa]

(11) 'You didn't see her/him.'

- a. Hu-ku-mw-on-a.
NegSM2sg-NegPst-OM3sg-see-FV
- b. Hu-li-mw-on-a.
NegSM2sg-Pst-OM3sg-see-F
- c. Hu-**e**-m-on-a. (> Hwemona)
NegSM2sg-NegPst-OM3sg-see-FV
- d. Ku-**e**-n-on-a. (> Kwenona)
NegSM2sg-NegPst-OM3sg-see-FV
Ku-**e**-n-on-a. (*> Kwenona)
NegSM2sg-NegPst-OM3sg-see-FV



[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kimichamvi /
Kichwaka / Kidunga / **Kichakechake**
Kimkoani]

[Kijambiani / Kipaje / Kibwejuu /
Kiuroa]

[Kichaani / Kitumbatu-Gomani /
Kikibeni / Kinungwi]

[Kimicheweni]

[**Kikojani**]

(12) 'We didn't pull the rope.'

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| a. | Hatu-ku-vut-a
NegSM1pl-NegPst-pull-FV | kamba.
cl9.rope |
| b. | Hatu-li-vut-a
NegSM1pl-Pst-pull-FV | kamba.
cl9.rope |
| c. | Hatu- e -vut-a (> Hetwevuta)
NegSM1pl-NegPst-pull-FV | kamba.
cl9.rope |
| d. | Katu-e-vut-a (> Katwevuta)
NegSM1pl-Pst-pull-FV | kamba.
cl9.rope |

[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kimichamvi
/ Kichwaka / Kidunga / **Kichakechake**]

[Kijambiani / Kipaje / Kibwejuu /
Kiuroa]

[Kichaani/Kitumbatu-Gomani /
Kikibeni / Kinungwi / **Kimkoani**]

[Kimicheweni / **Kikojani**]



3-5. 現在完了

me- : 動詞 -mala or -maliza (‘finish’)由来

(14) ‘I have seen her/him.’

a. Ni-me-mw-on-a.
SM1sg-Perf-OM3sg-see-FV

[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kimichamvi / Kidunga /
Kichakechake / Kimkoani]

b. Ni-ma-m-on-a.
SM1sg-Perf-OM3sg-see-FV

[Kichaani / Kitumbatu-Gomani / Kikibeni / Kinungwi]

cf. Yembe zi-**ma-na**-az-a
cl10.mango SM10-Perf-Pres-start-FV

uz-w-a. [Kichaani]
sell-Pass-FV note: Two TAM coocure

‘Mangos have been already started being for sale.’

c. Ni-m-on-o.
SM1sg-OM3sg-see-PstV

[Kitumbatu-Gomani / Kikibeni / Kinungwi / Kiuroa]

d. N-m-on-o.
SM1sg-OM3sg-see-PstV

[Kijambiani / Kipaje / Kibwejuu / Kiuroa (archaic)]

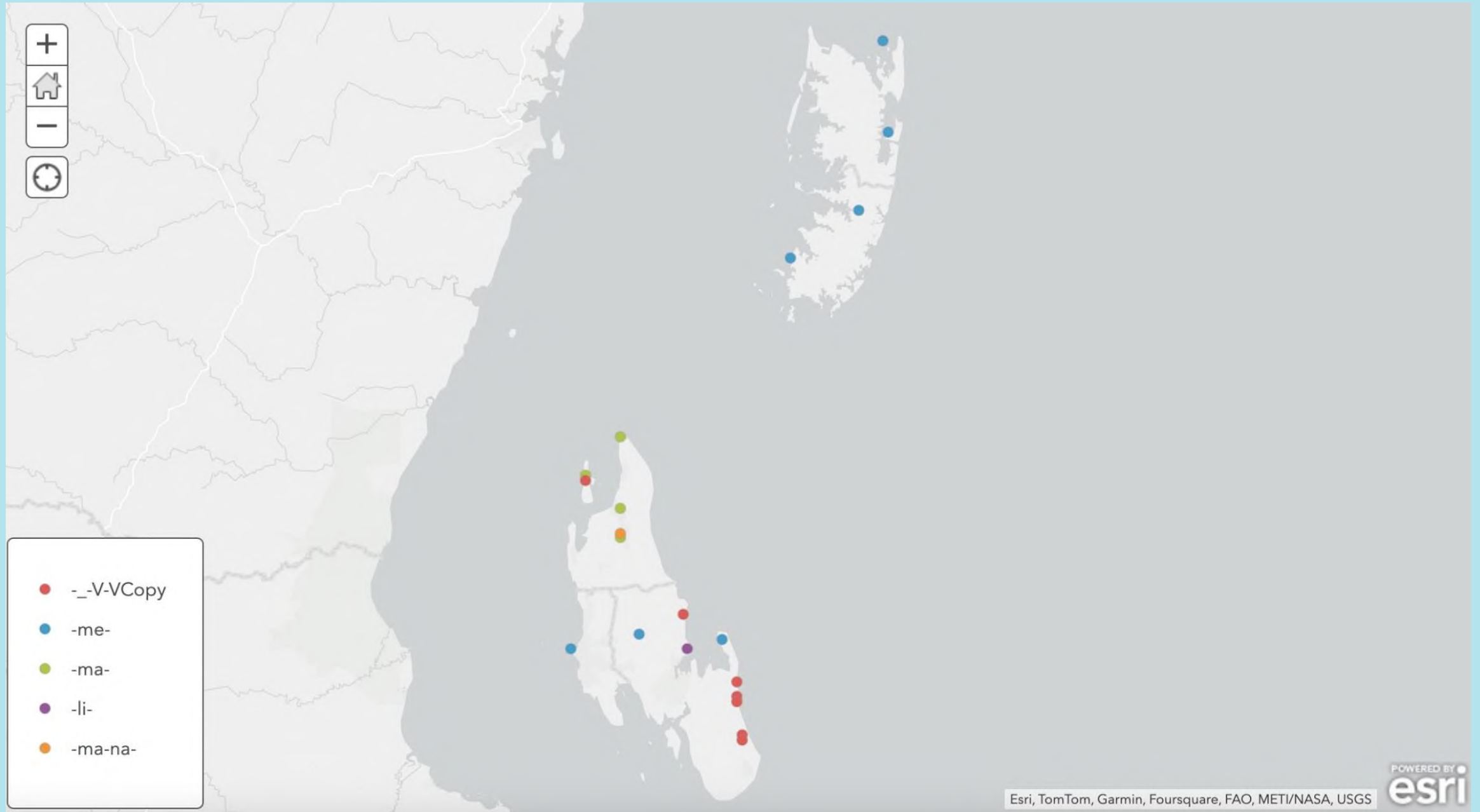
e. Ni-li-mw-on-a.
SM1sg-Pst-OM3sg-see-FV

[Kichwaka]

f. Ni-me-n-on-a.
SM1sg-Perf-OM3sg-see-FV

[Kimicheweni / Kikojani]

現在完了



動詞 -isha (‘finish’)由来

(15) ‘We have finished studying.’

a. Tu-me-kwish-a ku-som-a
SM1pl-Perf-finish-FV Inf-study-FV

[Standard Swahili / Kimji]

b. Tu-me-sha-som-a
SM1pl-Perf-finish - study - FV

[Kimicheweni / Kikojani (Kimkoani)]

c. Tu-sha-som-a
SM1pl-Perf-study-FV

[Kichaani / Kitumbatu-Gomani / Kikibeni/
Kinungwi / Kichwaka / Kidunga / Kimkoani]

d. Tu-isha-som-a
SM1pl-Perf-study-FV

[Kimichamvi]

e. Tu-si-som-a
SM1pl-Perf- FV

[Kijambiani]

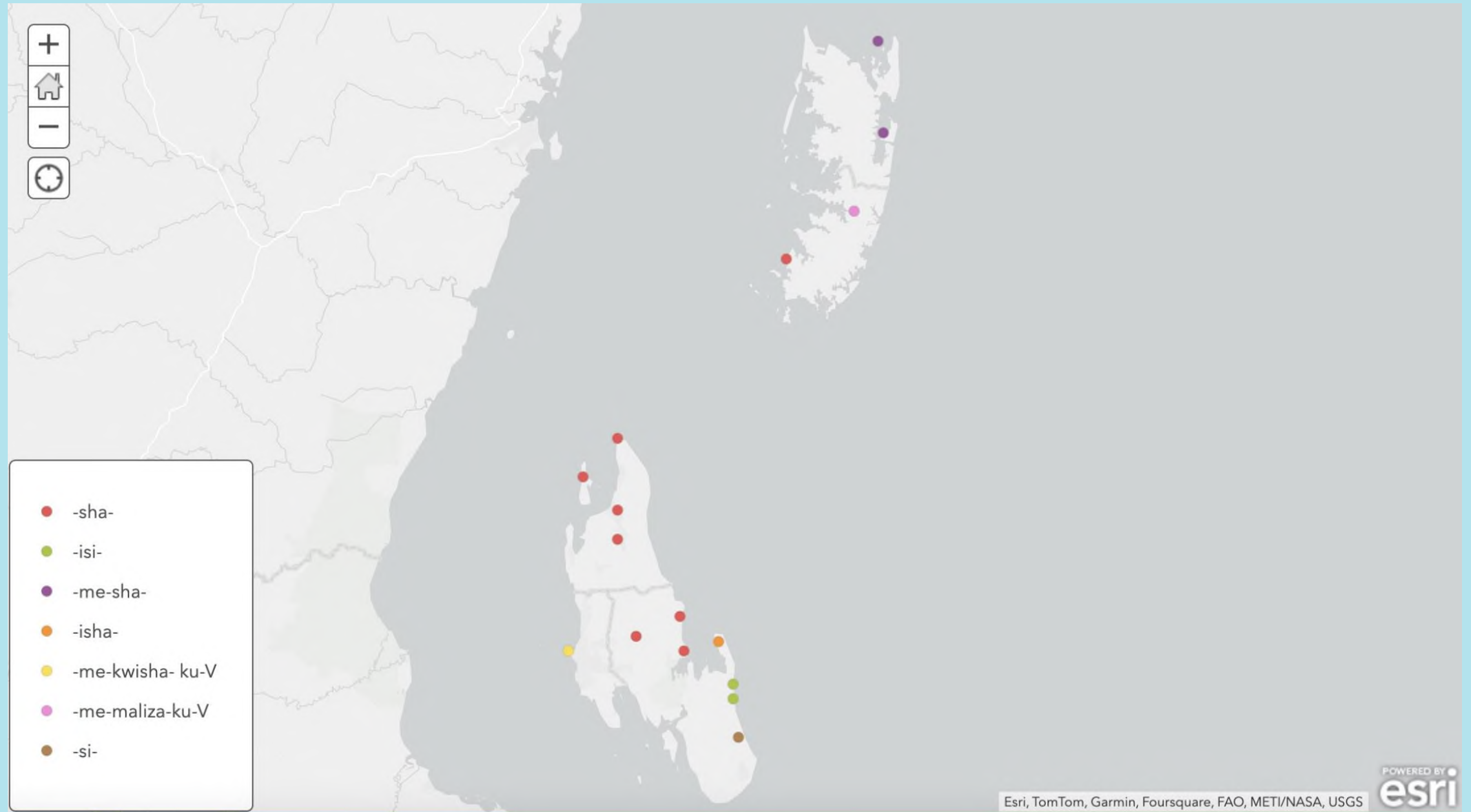
f. Tu-isi-som-a
SM1pl-Perf- FV

[Kipaje / Kibwejuu]

g. Tu-ishi-som-a
SM1pl-Perf- FV

[Kiuroa]

現在完了



3-7. 未来

(16) ‘Will you tell us?’

a. U-ta-tu-ambi-a
SM2sg-Fut-OM1pl-tell-FV

nini?
what
je?
how

[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kidunga /
Kichakechake / Kimkoani]

b. Ku-ta-tu-ambi-ya
SM2sg-Fut-OM1pl-tell-FV

nini?
what
vipi?
how

[Kichwaka / Kitumbatu-Gomani
(archaic)]

[Kichaani / Kikibeni]

[Kinungwi]

c. Ku-ta-tu-ambi-a
SM2sg-Fut-OM1pl-tell-FV

nini?
what
Je?
how

[Kimichamvi / Kikojani]

[Kiuroa]



d. Ku-cha-tu-ambi-ya
SM2sg-Fut-OM1pl-tell-FV

jaje?
how

[Kijambiani / Kipaje]

e. Ku-cha-tu-ambi-a
SM2sg-Fut-OM1pl-tell-FV

nini?
what

[Kibwejuu]

f. Ku-na-ja-tu-ambi-ya
SM2sg-Prs-N.Fut-OM1pl-tell-FV

nini?
what

[Kitumbatu-Gomani (archaic)]

note : Two TAM can coocure

c.f.

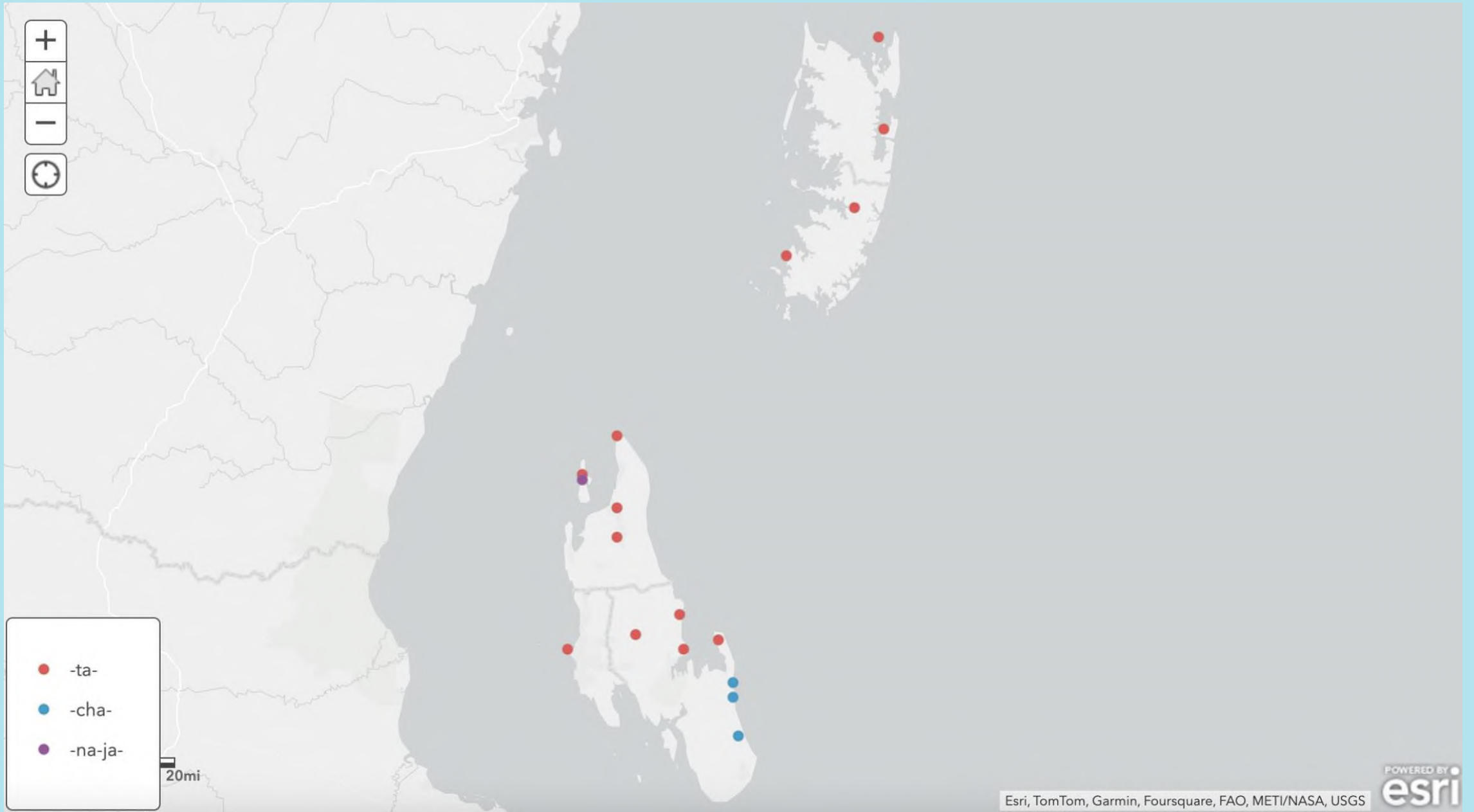
a. U-ta-tu-ambi-a
SM2sg-Fut-OM1pl-tell-FV

nini?
what
je?
how

[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kidunga]

[Kichwaka / Kitumbatu-Gomani]

未来



4. コピュラ

4-1. 現在

(17) 'I am a student.'

a.	Mimi	ni	mw-anafunzi.
	Pron1sg	Cop	cl1.student
b.	Mimi		mw-anafunzi.
	Pron1sg		cl1.student
c.	Mie		mw-anafunzi.
	Pron1sg		cl1.student
d.	Mie		mw-anafuzi.
	Pron1sg		cl1.student
e.	Miye		mw-anafunzi.
	Pron1sg		cl1.student
f.	Miye		mw-anafuzi.
	Pron1sg		cl1.student
g.	Mie	ni-wa	mw-anafunzi.
	Pron1sg	SM1-be	cl1.student

[Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kichakechake]

[Kimichamvi / Kichwaka]

[kiuroa / Kidunga]

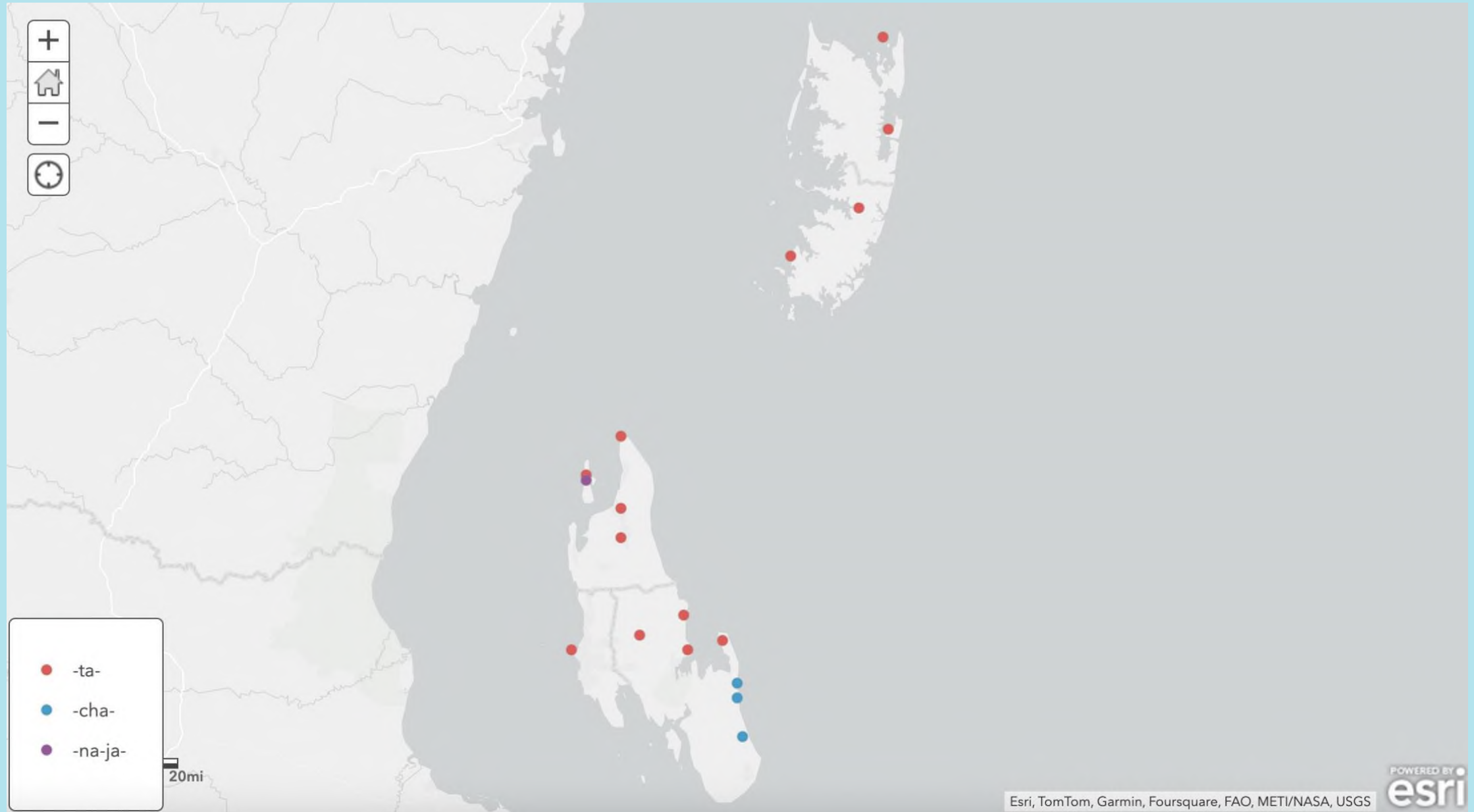
[Kibwejuu]

[Kimicheweni / Kikojani / Kimkoani]

[Kichaani / Kitumbatu-Gomani / Kikibeni /
Kinungwi / Kipaje]

[Kijambiani]

コピュラ – 現在

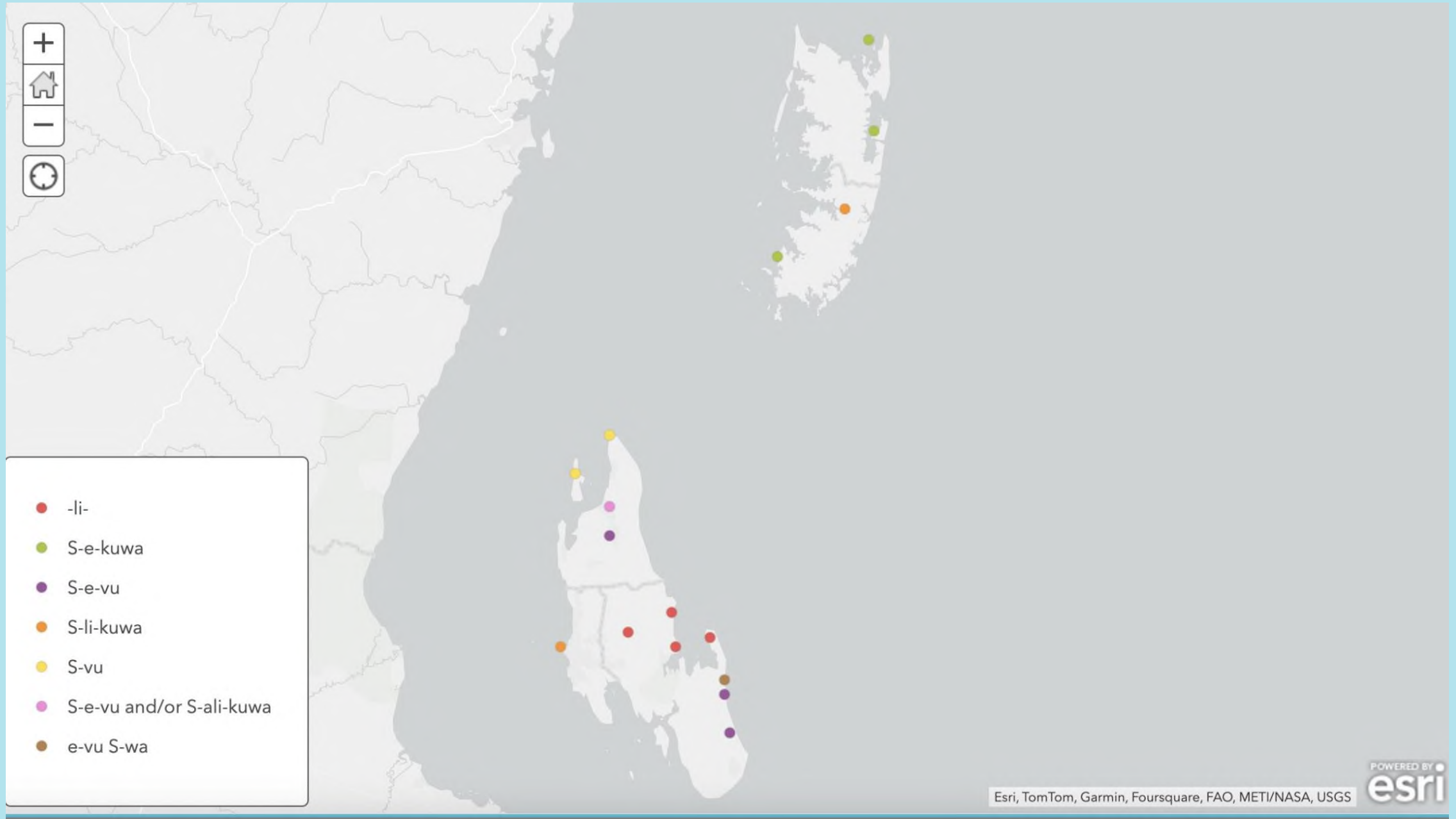


4-2. 過去

(18) 'I was a student.'

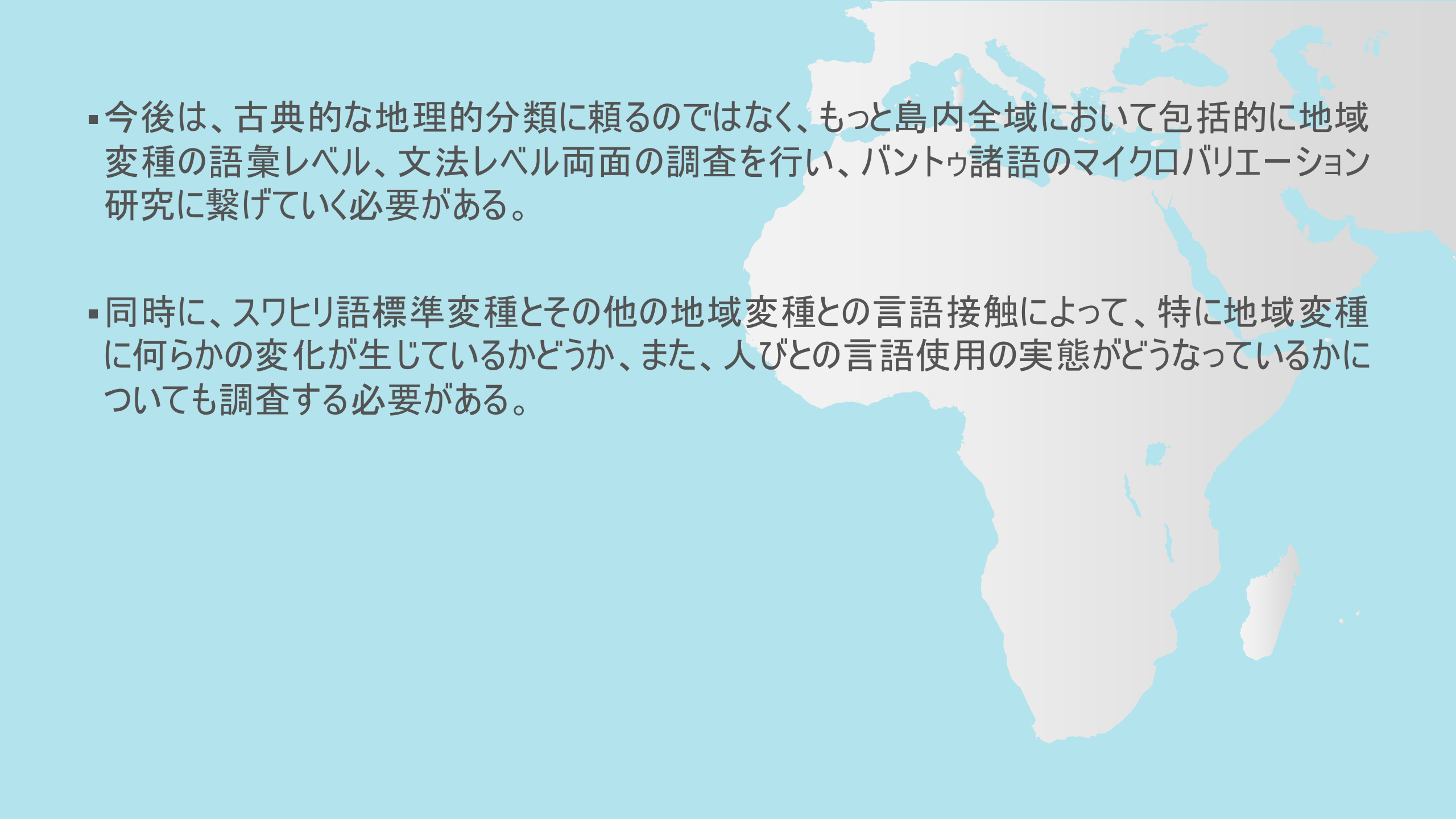
- | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------|--|
| a. | Ni- li -kuw-a
SM1sg-Pst-be-FV | mw-anafunzi.
cl1.student | [Standard Swahili / Kimji / Kiuroa /
Kichwaka / Kimichamvi / Kidunga /
Kichakechake] |
| b. | Ni- ali -kuw-a (> Nyalikuwa)
SM1sg-Pst-be-FV | mw-anafunzi.
cl1.student | [Kikibeni] |
| c. | N- e -kuw-a
SM1sg-Pst-be-FV | mw-anafunzi.
cl1.student | [Kimicheweni / Kikojani /
Kimkoani] |
| d. | Ni- vu
SM1sg-be.Pst | mw-anafunzi.
cl1.student | [Kitumbatu-Gomani / Kinungwi] |
| e. | Ni- evu (> Nyevu)
SM1sg-be.Pst | mw-anafuzi.
cl1.student | [Kichaani / Kikibeni / Kijambiani /
Kipaje]e. |
| f. | Evu niwa
be-Pst SM1-be | mwanafuzi.
cl1.student | [Kibwejuu] |

コピュラ - 過去



5. まとめ

- 本発表では、ザンジバル島、ペンバ島の様々なスワヒリ語変種の語彙および文法を見てきた。
- 標準変種やザンジバルタウン変種との違いはもちろんのこと、地域変種間でも違いが見られる場合があることが確認された。従来は北部変種とみなされてきたトゥンバトゥーゴマニ変種と、同じく南部変種とみなされてきたジャンビアニ変種およびパジェ変種が、過去時制表現や過去のコピュラ文、また、関係節でも同じ特徴を示している。
- 海を挟んで向かい合う Kichwaka と Kimichamvi は、表現において同じ特徴を示している。
- 一方、同じ北部変種に当たるチャアニ変種とキベニ変種は過去のコピュラ文で異なる構造を示した。

- 
- 今後は、古典的な地理的分類に頼るのではなく、もっと島内全域において包括的に地域変種の語彙レベル、文法レベル両面の調査を行い、バントゥ諸語のマイクロバリエーション研究に繋げていく必要がある。
 - 同時に、スワヒリ語標準変種とその他の地域変種との言語接触によって、特に地域変種に何らかの変化が生じているかどうか、また、人びとの言語使用の実態がどうなっているかについても調査する必要がある。

6.参考文献

- 1935. *Hekaya za Abunuwas na Hadithi Nyingine*. The Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Bryan, M. A. 1959. "Swahili Group". *The Bantu Languages of Africa*. pp.126-129. Oxford University Press.
- Miyazaki, Kumiko 2014. Report of Research on Kijambiani (2)- An Outline of the Grammar of Kijambiani -". *Swahili & African Studies* 25:145-161. (in Japanese)
- Miyazaki, Kumiko & Takemura Keiko 2018. "Towards a new approach to 'Viswahili' in Zanzibar" WOCAL9 (the 9th World Congress of African Linguistics) ,26th August 2018, Rabat.
- Nurse, D. & T. J. Hinnebusch. 1993. *Swahili and Sabaki: A Linguistic History*. University of California Press.
- Takemura Keiko & Miyazaki Kumiko. 2019. "Utofauti wa Kilahaja wa Kiswahili - Kutokana na Data Zilizokusanywa Kisiwani Unguja -". *Swahili & African Studies* 30:67-80.
- Takemura, Keiko. 2018. "Nini ndiyo 'Lugha'- Kuzingatia Tofauti baina ya 'Lahaja' na 'Kiswahili Sanifu' Visiwani Zanzibar - ". *Swahili & African Studies* 29:167-187.
- Takemura, Keiko. 2017. "Miundo ya Sentensi za Njeo Iliyopita katika Kitumbatu-Gomani - Kwa Kulinganisha na Kichaani na Kiswahili Sanifu - ". *Swahili & African Studies* 28:109-121.
- Takemura, Keiko. 2016. "Miundo ya Sentensi zenye Kitenzi '-wa' katika Kichaani - Kulinganisha na Kiswahili Sanifu". *Swahili & African Studies* 27:53-63.
- Whiteley, W. H. 1956. *Ki-mtang'ata: A Dialect of the Mrima Coast - Tanganyika*. East African Swahili Committee, Makerere College, Kampala.

7. 謝辞

Thank you to :

All the consultants of 'Viswahili' varieties.

Bi. Nali Abdalla

Bi. Mwaliam

Bw. Juma Mkali

Bw. Ali Pandu

Bw. Timbe

Marehemu Bi. Mwajuma Hatibu Mjaja

Marehemu Bi. Mwaka

Mwl. Hassan Gora Haji

Sheha Adam in Chwaka

& Bw.Daisuke Shinagawa

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number
19K00604. The support is hereby grateful appreciated.

