

The Bantu Languages

Second Edition

Edited by Mark Van de Velde,
Koen Bostoen, Derek Nurse and
G rard Philippson

ROUTLEDGE LANGUAGE FAMILY SERIES



THE

BANTU

LANGUAGES

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This unique resource remains the ideal reference for advanced undergraduate and postgraduate students of Bantu linguistics and languages. It will be of interest to researchers and anyone with an interest in historical linguistics, linguistic typology and grammatical analysis.

Mark Van de Velde is a researcher at LLACAN (CNRS-INaLCO) in Paris, of which he has been the director since 2015. He works on the grammatical analysis and documentation of the north-western Bantu languages and the languages of the Benue valley in Nigeria, especially those currently classified as Adamawa. He is also interested in linguistic typology and in the comparative study and reconstruction of Bantu grammar, particularly in the domain of the noun phrase.

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Derek Nurse edited the first edition of *The Bantu Languages* and has worked on historical linguistics, language contact, phonological change, Bantu and (East) African languages, Swahili, ethnolinguistics, the interface of linguistics, archaeology, and history and tense/aspect systems in Bantu.

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Derek Nurse, and Gérard Philippson

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ABBREVIATIONS

1	noun class 1
2	noun class 2
1PL	first person plural
2PL	second person plural
3PL	third person plural
1SG	first person singular
2SG	second person singular
3SG	third person singular
ACP	adnominal concord prefix
ADD	additive
ADJ	adjective / adjectiviser
ADV	adverb
AG	agentive
ANA	anaphoric
ANT	anterior
ANTIP	antipassive
AP	aspect prefix / adjectival prefix
APPL	applicative
ASSOC	associative
ATM	aspect tense mood
ATR	advanced tongue root
AUG	augment
AUX	auxiliary
B	verbal base
BHH	back height harmony
BLR	Bantu Lexical Reconstructions
C	consonant
CAUS	causative
CE	counterexpectational
CERT	certain
CF	counterfactual
CJ	conjoint
CM	Comparative Method
CMPL	completive
CNT	continuous
COM	comitative
COMP	complementiser
CON	connective
COND	conditional

CONS	consecutive
CONTR	contrastive
COP	copula
CP	connective prefix
DEF	definite
DEM	demonstrative
DIST	distal
DJ	disjoint
DP	demonstrative (concord) prefix
DTP	definite tone pattern
EGIDS	Expanded Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale
EMPH	emphatic
END	endophoric
EP	numeral prefix
EPG	electropalatography
EXPL.SM	expletive subject marker
F	final (verb) suffix
FDEM	far demonstrative
FHH	front height harmony
FOC	focus
FUT	future
FV	final vowel
FVS	final vowel shortening
H	high tone
HAB	habitual
HOD	hodiernal
HTA	high tone anticipation
HYP	hypothetical
IAV	immediate after the verb (focus position)
IBV	immediate before the verb (focus position)
IDS	identificational suffix
IMM	imminent
IMP	imperative
INAN	inanimate
INF	infinitive
INT	intensive
INTR	intransitive
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet
IPFV	imperfective
IRR	irrealis
ITR	iterative
L	low tone
LNK	linker
LOC	locative
MED	medial
MOT	motional
μ	mora
N	nasal / noun

NARR	narrative
NDEM	near demonstrative
NEG	negation
NEUT	neuter
NLNK	nominaliser-linker
NP	nominal (concord) prefix / noun phrase
NP ₃	nominal prefix of noun class 3
NPST	non-past
NT	Namibian Totela
NUM	numeral
OBJ	object
OCP	obligatory contour principle
OC	object enclitic
OP	object prefix
OP ₄	object prefix of noun class 4
PART	particle
PASS	passive
PB	Proto-Bantu
PER	persistive
PFV	perfective
PI	pre-initial
PL	plural
PLA	plural addressee
POSS	possessive
POT	potential
PP	pronominal (concord) prefix
PPR	personal pronoun
PREHOD	prehodiernal
PRF	perfect
PRIOR	priorative
PRO	pronoun
PROC	process
PROG	progressive
PROH	prohibitive
PROX	proximal
PRS	present
PST	past
Q	question word
QUAL	qualifier
QUANT	quantifier
RECP	reciprocal
RED	reduplication
REF	referential
REFL	reflexive
REL	relative (marker)
REM	remote
REP	repetitive
REPA	repetitive animate

REPI	repetitive inanimate
RES	resultative
RNDEM	reference near demonstrative
RTR	retracted tongue root
σ	syllable
S	sonorant
SBJV	subjunctive
SEQ	sequential
SFX	suffix
SG	singular
SIT	situative
SM	stem marker
SP	subject prefix
SP ₅	subject prefix of noun class 5
STAB	stabiliser
STAT	stative
SUBJ	subject
SUBS	subsecutive
TAM	tense aspect mood
TBU	tone-bearing unit
TP	tense prefix
TPRT	temporal particle
TR	transitive
UN	uncertain
V	vowel
VB	verbal base
VENT	ventive
VHH	vowel height harmony
VOC	vocative
VOT	voice onset time
ZT	Zambian Totela



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INTRODUCTION

Koen Bostoën and Mark Van de Velde

This second edition of *The Bantu Languages* consists of two parts. Part 1 contains general chapters that provide an overview of the state of the art in the study of the sound systems and morphosyntactic structures of the Bantu languages and of their classification, reconstruction and different contact situations. Part 2 contains short grammatical analyses of individual Bantu languages for which no book-size grammar is available. Together, these chapters provide a thorough introduction to the grammatical structures of the Bantu languages and to the historical evolutions that have shaped them. The focus on language structure and history means that this volume does not aim at giving an exhaustive overview of contemporary Bantu studies. Such an overview would have to include work on documentation, orthography creation, lexicography, youth languages and so on. This edition is very similar in structure and approach to the highly influential first edition (Nurse & Philippson 2003a), but its contents are almost entirely new. Some chapters from Part 1 have been thoroughly revised. Bonny Sands has renewed the chapter on the Sounds of the Bantu Languages (Chapter 3) in consultation with Ian Maddieson, the author of this chapter in the first edition. Larry Hyman has updated his chapter on Segmental Phonology (Chapter 4). David Odden and Michael Marlo have revised the chapter on Tone (Chapter 5), originally written by Charles Kisseberth and David Odden. The chapter on Derivation was renamed Word Formation (Chapter 6) after an update by Koen Bostoën in close collaboration with its primary author, Thilo C. Schadeberg. The chapter on Aspect and Tense has been revised by its first author Derek Nurse and complemented with a section on mood/modality by Maud Devos to become a new chapter on Aspect, Tense and Mood (Chapter 7). The six other chapters of Part 1 are entirely new. For Part 2, we chose to invite chapters on a new set of languages, because sketch grammars are both extremely useful and relatively hard to get published. For some of the languages included in Part 2, such as Chimpoto N14 (Chapter 23) and Pagibete C401 (Chapter 15), hardly any other published information is available, while others, such as Ngazidja G44a (Chapter 20), have a rich literature but no reference publication that provides a coherent overview of the basic grammatical features of the language. The sketch grammars of the first edition are available on the companion website of this second edition. They have not been revised for this second edition.

The remainder of this chapter is a brief portrait of the Bantu family, starting with its delimitation, number of speakers and geographical distribution (Section 1), and some of its main typological characteristics (Section 2). It finishes with a concise history of its scholarly study, including some early attempts at external classification (Section 3).

1 THE BANTU LANGUAGES: DELIMITATION, SPEAKERS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

The most recent inventory of the Bantu languages (Hammarström, Chapter 2, this volume) lists 555 distinct Bantu languages. It uses the same language versus dialect divisions as the 18th edition of the *Ethnologue* (Lewis *et al.* 2015). Hammarström observes that a stricter adherence to the criterion of mutual intelligibility would decrease the number of Bantu languages by about 15%, to more or less 472. In order to keep track of so many languages, Bantuists make use of a referential classification, devised by Malcolm Guthrie, in which every language is identified by means of a so-called Guthrie code, which gives an indication of the language's geographical location (see Chapter 11, Section 3.1.1). The emergence and discovery of new languages and the extinction of others are minor factors to account for, but the difficulty in drawing a discrete line between a language and

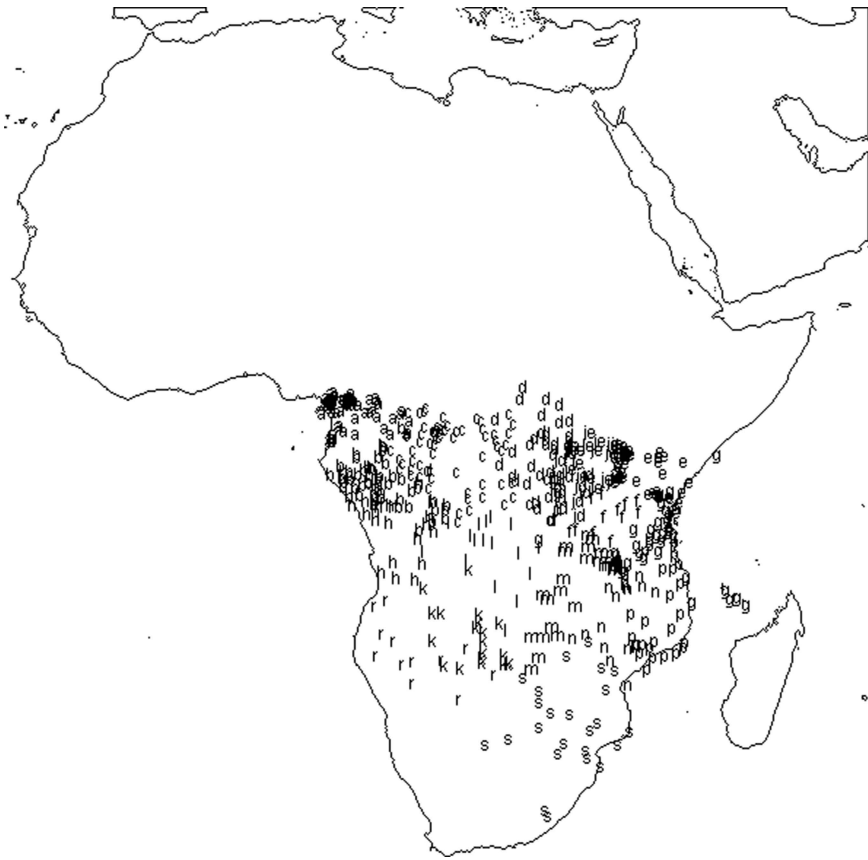


FIGURE 1.1 THE BANTU LANGUAGES REPRESENTED BY THE LETTER CORRESPONDING TO THEIR GUTHRIE ZONE

a dialect is the main reason why numbers diverge considerably in earlier inventories of Bantu languages or language varieties, e.g., 440 in Guthrie (1971), approximately 680 in Mann and Dalby (1987), 542 in Bastin *et al.* (1999) and 660 in Maho (2003). In the latest online version of his New Updated Guthrie List, Maho (2009) inventories 950 different varieties with a unique extended Guthrie code. Many of these are recognised as different varieties of a single language, i.e., those ending in a lower-case or upper-case letter. The number of distinct varieties without such a final letter in Maho (2009) is 631 (Harald Hammarström, pers. comm.). The 555 languages listed in Chapter 2 are represented by the letter corresponding to their Guthrie zone on the map in Figure 1.1.

The boundary between the Bantu languages and their closest relatives of the Bantoid family spoken in Cameroon and Nigeria is to a certain extent established by convention, rather than by a set of shared innovations that are attested in all and only the Bantu languages. According to convention, languages are considered to belong to the Bantu family if they have a Guthrie code. An area where this convention is most likely to be at odds with reality is the little-studied group of Jarawan languages of Nigeria and northern Cameroon, which lack a Guthrie code but which have been argued to be Bantu, possibly Bantu A60 (Gerhardt 1982, Blench 2015). Several studies in genealogical classification based on basic vocabulary (cf. Bastin & Piron 1999, Grollemund 2012: 349, Bostoen *et al.* 2015, Grollemund *et al.* 2015) do indeed recognise Jarawan Bantu languages (as well as certain other Bantoid languages) as being most closely related to the languages of the Mbam-Bubi group, which do have Guthrie codes (in groups A30, A40, A50 and A60), without a discrete cut-off point between Bantu and Bantoid or so-called “Narrow Bantu” and “Wide Bantu.”

As for the number of speakers of Bantu languages in Africa, Nurse and Philippson (2003b: 1) estimate that about 240 million Africans speak one or more Bantu languages, multilingualism being the rule rather than the exception in Africa. In 2003, this meant that one African out of three to four spoke a Bantu language (given a total African population of about 875 million at that time). This is more than half of all Niger-Congo speakers, which Nurse and Philippson (2003b: 1) estimate at about 400 million. Patin *et al.* (2017) estimate that there are about 310 million Bantu speakers. This would correspond to about one African in four, the number of Africans in 2018 being around 1.2 billion. Of the 556 Bantu languages in the 20th edition of the *Ethnologue* (Simons & Fennig 2017), 529 have a population estimate, whose sum is 276,513,509 speakers (Harald Hammarström, personal communication). This number could be extrapolated to about 290 million for the 556 Bantu languages. However, one could also argue for a higher contemporary number, taking into account that according to the 20th edition of the *Ethnologue*, the total African population including Madagascar is 929,932,101. This estimate is based on 2039 languages out of the 2178 present in Africa that have a population estimate (from well before 2018). The proportion of this estimate with respect to the actual number of 1.2 billion Africans today is 0.775. Applied inversely to the sum of Bantu speakers estimated in the *Ethnologue* 20, their number would amount to about 350 million today (Harald Hammarström pers. comm.), which is even more than what Patin *et al.* (2017) propose without explaining on what their estimate is based.

The Bantu languages are mainly spoken between Cameroon’s South-West region (4°8’N and 9°14’E) in the North-West, southern Somalia’s Barawe (Brava) area (1°6’N and 44°1’E) in the North-East and Cape Agulhas (34°48’S and 20°E), the continent’s southernmost tip, in the Western Cape province of South Africa. Their distribution area is contiguous – some very rare languages surrounded by non-Bantu languages

notwithstanding – and spans 23 countries on the African mainland. In alphabetical order, these are Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo-Brazzaville, Congo-Kinshasa, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Southern Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In some of these, such as Burundi, Malawi and Rwanda, Bantu languages are the only indigenous African languages. Long-standing Bantu speech communities are also found on the islands of Bioko (part of Equatorial Guinea), Mayotte (an overseas department of France) and the Comoros (see also Nurse & Philippson 2003b, Hammarström *et al.* 2017). Nurse and Hinnebusch (1993: 14) report a variety of the Bantu language Swahili spoken on the small island of Nosse-Be, off the northwest coast of Madagascar, with another pocket further down the west coast of this island. In other African countries, especially those in the northern and southern borderlands, Bantu languages coexist with languages that belong to other families, such as Central Sudanic, Nilotic, Cushitic and Omotic, which are part of the wider Nilo-Saharan or Afro-Asiatic phyla, or that are considered isolates today, such as Hadza and Sandawe (formerly considered to be Khoisan). Yet in others, such as the Central African Republic, Southern Sudan and Somalia, Bantu languages are sporadic, not to say nearly absent. All in all, Bantu is the predominant language group in Central, Eastern and Southern Africa. Other Niger-Congo languages – apart from Adamawa-Ubangi and Kordofanian – predominate in Western Sub-Saharan Africa, but have a distribution area that is about one-third to one-half of the Bantu area. Thanks to the vastness of the Bantu area, Niger-Congo is by far Africa's most widespread language phylum.

The massive spread of the Bantu languages is striking, especially in consideration of the group's estimated age of no more than 4,000–5,000 years (Vansina 1995: 52, Blench 2006: 126). This time depth is quite shallow compared to the 10,000–12,000 years that have been proposed for the Niger-Congo phylum (Blench 2006: 126). The geographic distribution of Niger-Congo minus Bantu is much smaller than the spread zone of its tardive Bantu offshoot. Bantu languages would have gradually split off from their closest South-Bantoid relatives in the borderland of South-Eastern Nigeria and Western Cameroon, an area of high linguistic diversity within the Bantoid subgroup of Benue-Congo, one of the major Niger-Congo branches (cf. Blench 2015). Ever since Greenberg (1972), there is great unanimity to consider this area as the Bantu homeland. It is from this ancestral homeland that the concurrent dispersal of Bantu languages and Bantu-speaking people across Central, Eastern and Southern Africa started. This phenomenon is commonly referred to as the Bantu Expansion (Oliver 1966, Bouquiaux 1980, Vansina 1995, Ehret 2001, Bostoen 2018). During their initial migration between roughly 5,000 and 1,500 years ago, Bantu speech communities not only introduced new languages in the areas where they immigrated, but also new lifestyles, in which technological innovations such as pottery making and the use of large stone tools originally played an important role, as did farming and metallurgy subsequently. Wherever early Bantu speakers settled down, they left an archaeologically visible culture (Phillipson 2005, de Maret 2013, Bostoen *et al.* 2015). New insights from the field of evolutionary genetics show that the Bantu Expansion was not just a spread of languages and technology through cultural contact, as was once thought (Lwanga-Lunyiigo 1976, Gramly 1978, Schepartz 1988, Vansina 1995, Robertson & Bradley 2000), but involved the actual migration of people (Pakendorf *et al.* 2011, Li *et al.* 2014, Patin *et al.* 2017). Moreover, Bantu-speaking newcomers strongly interacted with resident hunter-gatherers, as can still be observed in the gene pool (Destro-Bisol *et al.* 2004, Wood *et al.* 2005, Quintana-Murci *et al.* 2008,

Verdu *et al.* 2013, Patin *et al.* 2014), and/or the languages of certain present-day Bantu speech communities (Herbert 2002, Bostoen & Sands 2012, Gunnink *et al.* 2015, Pakendorf *et al.* 2017). The driving forces behind what is the principal linguistic, cultural and demographic process in Late Holocene Africa are still a matter of debate, but it is increasingly recognised that a climate-induced crisis of the Central African rainforest around 2,500 years ago boosted the scale and pace of the Bantu Expansion (Schwartz 1992, Brncic *et al.* 2009, Ngomanda *et al.* 2009, Maley *et al.* 2012, Neumann *et al.* 2012, Oslisly *et al.* 2013, Bostoen *et al.* 2015, Grollemund *et al.* 2015, Hubau *et al.* 2015).

2 TYPOLOGICAL CHARACTERISATION

As pointed out in the conclusion of Chapter 3 and in the introduction of Chapters 4 and 9, one of the most attractive features of the Bantu family is that it allows for the comparative study of linguistic variation in a huge set of closely related languages. There is a marked typological divide between the North-Western Bantu languages and the others. The North-Western languages are spoken close to the Proto-Bantu homeland and in a spread zone called the “Macro-Sudan belt” (Güldemann 2008) or “Sudanic belt” (Clements & Rialland 2008). They typically have dense tone systems, with an equipollent opposition between low and high tones, few or no tonally underspecified morphemes and a high number of floating tones. At the other end of the typological spectrum are the few Eastern languages that have lost tone. In languages with intermediate tonal density, many morphemes are tonally underspecified and receive their surface tone through the application of rules. Chapter 5 discusses many more typological differences between the tone systems of the Bantu languages, such as the nature of the tone-bearing unit or the way in which rules like tone spreading and tone shift work. The high amount of floating tones in the Northwest is due to the loss of segmental material, which is itself due to the existence of maximality constraints on the size of stems (see, e.g., Hyman 2004). These same constraints also explain why the verbal derivational suffixes discussed in Chapter 6 can hardly be stacked in many North-Western languages, whereas they typically can in the East of the Bantu domain, sometimes exuberantly.

The Bantu languages are well known for their rich noun class systems. They have on average about 15 noun classes. On top of those, most languages outside of the North-West also have three locative classes. The few Bantu languages that have considerably reduced or lost their noun class system are either contact languages or spoken in the North of the Bantu domain. For some of the latter, loss of noun classes has been argued to be due to contact with languages from other families, notably Central Sudanic (see Chapters 8 and 12). Another well-known characteristics of the Bantu languages is their high number of past and future tense distinctions, discussed in Chapter 7. Probably less well-known is the pragmatically conditioned freedom of constituent order on the clause level in some languages (see Chapter 9), as well as typologically unusual word order patterns in the noun phrase (Chapter 8).

3 A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF THE BANTU LANGUAGES

Bantu languages started to kindle the scholarly curiosity of Europeans as early as the late 15th century, when Portuguese sailors began their voyages along the coasts of Central,

Southern and Eastern Africa. Bantu words and phrases slipped into the writings of European seafarers, merchants, soldiers and missionaries. In their endeavours to spread the holy word among the peoples of Africa, missionaries had the most direct utilitarian interest in acquiring knowledge of Bantu and other African languages. It is therefore not surprising that the oldest extant Bantu language text is a Kongo translation of the catechism by the Portuguese Jesuit Mattheus Cardoso (1584–1625) from 1624 (see also Bontinck & Ndembe Nsasi 1978). The oldest Bantu (Latin-Spanish-Kongo) dictionary was compiled through close collaboration between the Kongo priest Manuel Roboredo (†1665) and several Spanish Capuchins. It was subsequently hand copied by the Flemish Capuchin Joris Van Gheel (1617–1652), and his copy from 1652 is the only one available to us (Van Gheel 1652, Van Wing & Penders 1928, De Kind *et al.* 2012). The oldest Bantu grammar, on Kongo too, is also a product of clerical scholarship. It was written by the Italian Capuchin priest Giacinto Brusciotto (1601–1659) – “Brusciotto” would be a misspelling of “Brugiotti” according to Pacchiarotti (2017: 8) based on Turchetta (2007) – and published in 1659. This grammar was translated into English and made available to a wider public by Guinness (1882). All three documents pertain to one and the same variety of South Kongo, i.e., the court language spoken at Mbanza Kongo, the capital of the Kongo kingdom, the direct ancestor of present-day Sikongo H16a (Bostoen & de Schryver 2018). Detailed historical accounts of early missionary and other research into the Bantu languages are to be found in Johnston (1919: 1–14) and Doke (1935, 1959).

The birth of Bantu linguistics as a scientific discipline is commonly attributed to the Rhenan (German) philologist Wilhelm Heinrich Bleek (1827–1875), who established Bantu as a family and gave it the name it still has today. As pointed out by Fodor (1980: 127–128), the unity of the Bantu languages was actually recognised more than a decade earlier by the American scholar H. E. Hale (1817–1896), who collected African vocabularies during his voyage around the globe as part of the United States Exploring Expedition commanded by Charles Wilkes (1838–1842). Hale divided what would become known as the Bantu languages into two distinct branches, i.e., the Congo-Makua and the Caffrarian languages, but did not propose a common label for the group. It was Bleek himself who introduced the label *Bantu* in a book volume published in 1958. Further elaborating on ideas that he had started to develop in his doctoral thesis (Bleek 1851), he proposed to use that name for designating those African languages which are “prefix-pronominal” (cf. Chrétien 1985: 46), in contrast to the “suffix-pronominal” or “sex-denoting” languages, including what he called the “Hottentot” and “Bushman” languages according to the parlance of that time, i.e., those known as “KhoiSan” today. Koelle (1854) had also noticed that concord prefixes equally occurred in many languages of West Africa. Bleek defined “prefix-pronominal” languages as those “in which the pronouns were originally identical with the derivative prefixes of the nouns” and situated them in the “Tropical Regions of Africa, and probably also of the Islands in the Indian Ocean and in the Pacific” along with two families in “the African or Continental Section of this Class,” i.e., “the *Bantu* and the *Gor* Family” (Bleek 1858: 35), already previsioning there what would later become Niger-Congo. Bleek situated his “Gor” family in sub-Saharan Western Africa. Bantu, on the other hand, had both a South-African and West-African division. The South-African division comprised languages still considered to be Bantu today, subdivided in three distinct branches: South-Eastern, including all known languages of Southern Africa (except KhoiSan), North-Eastern, including languages spoken along the Eastern Coast of Africa and South-Western, including those spoken along the Western Coast of Central and Southern Africa, such as Herero R31. The West-African division, however, occupied parts of

the territory of the “Gor” family and included languages such as “[t]he Otshi dialect of Ashanti-land, and the Bullom and Timneh of Sierra Leone” (Bleek 1858: 36), which are classified today in other branches of the Niger-Congo phylum. Hence, Bleek’s original definition of Bantu was territorially much wider than ours today. Moreover, it was not really genealogically founded. Bleek’s answer to the question heading this section was rather typologically oriented and took the feature of pronominal agreement through prefixes as its point of departure. In his *Comparative Grammar of South African Languages*, Bleek (1862, 1869) was also the first to come up with a noun class prefix system, whose structure and numbering system are still used by current-day Bantuists – and scholars of Niger-Congo more generally – some changes notwithstanding (cf. Katamba 2003: 104).

The scholar who truly defined Bantu as a genealogical unity, i.e., a family of languages descending from a common ancestor that can be reconstructed through the establishment of regular sound correspondences among modern-day languages, was the Prussian (German) philologist Carl Meinhof (1857–1944). Meinhof postulated the existence of *Ur-Bantu* or Proto-Bantu and stated that “*Die Gesetze des Ur-Bantu sind nur aus den heute gesprochenen Bantusprachen zu erschliessen. Da sie aber in allen Bantusprachen ihre Spuren hinterlassen haben, ist ihre Kenntnis unerlässlich für die Erforschung der einzelnen Sprachen*” (Meinhof 1899: 7) [“The laws of Proto-Bantu can only be deduced from Bantu languages spoken today. However, as they have left their traces in all Bantu languages, their understanding is imperative for the study of the individual languages,” our translation]. Meinhof is not really explicit on the territorial spread of the Bantu languages, but from the map at the end of his 1899 treatise, it is obvious that his idea of the family’s distribution was much narrower than Bleek’s. Excluding Western Africa, Meinhof’s conception comes close to our own current conception of the Bantu area, except for his northern extensions into the Darfur and Kordofan regions. In his comparative work aiming at the reconstruction of Proto-Bantu, Meinhof also incorporated North-Western Bantu languages, such as Duala A24 from Cameroon.

Johnston (1919: 15) conceived the geographical delimitation of the Bantu languages along the same lines as Meinhof, i.e., “the whole of the southern third of Africa, with the exception of very small areas in the south-west (still inhabited sparsely by Hottentot and Bushman tribes) and a few patches of the inner Congo basin.” He was only hesitant about “[t]he northern boundary of the Bantu field,” which he considered to be “still a little uncertain and not easy to delineate geographically. It may be said to start on the west coast of Africa in the Bight of Biafra (due north of the island of Fernando Po), at the mouth of the Rio del Rey in the southern portion of the Bakasi peninsula, which flanks the estuary of the Old Calabar river.” He situated the north-western extremity of the Bantu area in the borderland between present-day Nigeria and Cameroon, but recognised that the languages spoken there miss some of the distinctive characteristics of a typical Bantu language:

There is no mistaking a Bantu language for a member of any other African speech family. A momentary glance at the numerals, at a dozen word-roots with their prefixes or suffixes, determines the fact whether it is or is not a member of the Bantu family. The phonology also is as a rule distinctive, though appearances may be deceptive in the case of a few languages of the north-western part of the Bantu field. The semi-Bantu languages on this north-west borderland have a vocabulary which contains a greater or smaller amount of Bantu roots, and farther north and west there are other language families which display obvious resemblances and affinities with

what may have been the Bantu mother tongue; but outside the Bantu family there is no known speech group in Africa which displays all the characteristic features of Bantu word-construction and syntax and at the same time shows unmistakable affinity in word-roots.

(Johnston 1919: 17)

For a language to be qualified as Bantu according to Johnston, it thus had to fulfil at least two conditions: (1) possess a sufficient number of distinctive word-roots cognate with word-roots found elsewhere in the family, and (2) manifest certain characteristic phonological, morphological and syntactic features, such as simple vowel systems and open syllables, agglutination, invariable word-roots, noun class system, the absence of sex-based gender distinctions, pronominal agreement, verb extensions, decimal numeration and the use of prepositions rather than postpositions (Johnston 1919: 18–20). The 12 so-called “propositions” laid down by Johnston to “define the special or peculiar features of the Bantu languages” were actually a critical reassessment of the 12 structural parameters originally proposed by Lepsius (1880). These were long considered “an authoritative outline of Bantu criteria” and also quoted and used by Cust (1880) and Werner (1919) in their reference sketches of African and Bantu languages, respectively (Guthrie 1948: 9).

Johnston (1919) qualified a language only fulfilling one of the two conditions mentioned above as “semi-Bantu.” Although some of these “semi-Bantu” are what we consider today as “Bantoid” or “Wide Bantu” languages (cf. *infra*), Johnston (1919: 17–18) also identified “semi-Bantu” languages elsewhere in the current-day Niger-Congo area, very much in line with Bleek’s West-African division of Bantu:

Curiously enough, there are languages in southern Kordofan, in Nigeria, at the back of the Gold Coast, or in the Sierra Leone region, the syntax or construction of which frequently recalls the Bantu idiosyncrasy ; but the word-roots of the vocabulary would be found wholly dissimilar. Or there are others, again, in West Central Africa that exhibit a decided likeness to Bantu in their word-roots, yet in syntax and word construction are quite unlike the Bantu.

Johnston (1919: 17–18)

Johnston’s distinction between Bantu and semi-Bantu languages persisted in the comparative work of Malcolm Guthrie (1948, 1971). Building on the Bantu scholarship discussed above, Guthrie adhered for his referential classification to two principal (1–2) and two subsidiary (3–4) criteria to define what a proper Bantu language is: (1) A system of grammatical genders (or noun classes), usually at least five, corresponding to four more features which we cannot recall here for reasons of space; (2) a vocabulary, part of which can be related by fixed rules to a set of hypothetical common roots; (3) a set of invariable cores, or radicals, from which almost all words are formed by an agglutinative process, these radicals having five more features which we also cannot recall here for reasons of space; (4) a balanced vowel system in the radicals, consisting of one open vowel ‘a’ with an equal number of back and front vowels (Guthrie 1948: 11–12). Guthrie distinguished between two categories of “languages which are incompletely Bantu,” viz. “Bantoid” and “Sub-Bantu” languages. In Guthrie’s view, Bantoid languages are those spoken in Cameroon and south-eastern Nigeria, which “have a system of grammatical genders and agreements operated by means of prefixes,” but “show little or no relationship of vocabulary with full Bantu languages” and also “do not display even the rudiments of the structural

features laid down in the third criterion; moreover their vowel system is frequently complicated” (Guthrie 1948: 19). Sub-Bantu languages, on the other hand, are those responding to all criteria set out by Guthrie except the first, i.e., a system of grammatical genders. They still manifest traces of the noun classes and grammatical agreement, but these systems have become very fragmentary, if not completely defunct. Most of Guthrie’s Sub-Bantu languages, such as the Congolese language Bira D32, occur in the northern Bantu borderland. Others are vehicular languages spoken further south, such as Lingala C36d. While Guthrie excluded Bantoid languages from his referential classification, he did include Sub-Bantu languages. As has been said, this slightly arbitrary delimitation of the Bantu family at its North-Western border is still in place and is used to define the subject of this book.

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PART I



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AN INVENTORY OF BANTU LANGUAGES

Harald Hammarström

1 INTRODUCTION

The present chapter aims to provide an updated list of all Bantu languages known at present and to provide individual pointers to further information on the inventory. As a language inventory, it pretends to be complete only on the language level, rather than on the level of dialect, village lect or ethnic group. For the purposes of this inventory we have adopted the language vs dialect divisions used in the ISO 639-3 standard¹ reflected in the Ethnologue (18th edition, Lewis *et al.* 2015). This particular division has some advantages compared to other possibilities. The Ethnologue (henceforth E18) has (unsourced, but) detailed information associated with each speech variety, such as speaker numbers and map location. E18 is widely used for language inventories outside Bantu linguistics and thus allows some comparability. But foremostly, the language/dialect divisions of E18 have a stated aim to follow certain principles and generally exhibit less inconsistencies relative to other alternatives.

The E18 definition of language versus dialect is based on mutual intelligibility, but allows for deviations in either direction following what speakers themselves consider their ethnolinguistic identity. In actual practice, the listing of languages found in E18 appears to follow a more lenient splitting principle than this definition would admit. A language/dialect division based strictly on mutual intelligibility would, with high probability, yield a smaller number of languages, on the order of 85% of the present number (Hammarström 2015: 732–733). Using E18-like language/dialect divisions, the number of Bantu languages listed in this chapter is 555. But, as explained, a more strict adherence to mutual intelligibility would likely yield a number on the order of 85% of this, i.e., approximately 472.

A long tradition among Bantuists is to use what is popularly called Guthrie codes, in which the Bantu area is first divided into sections given letters A–S and further specification within each area is indicated with numbers of two digits. This yields Guthrie codes like A81 or R12 which are used either simplex or, more commonly, alongside an ethnonym or glossonym (e.g., Ngundi C11), meaning the language called Ngundi in the C11 location. The area division has some correlation with what are perceived genealogical relations between Bantu languages, but they are not defined as such and do not change whenever there is an update in our understanding of genealogical relations. Guthrie himself added suffixed lower-case letters to denote what he perceived as dialects of the same language, e.g., Yasa A33a and Kombe A33b. Later researchers have extended the coding system after Guthrie, assigning analogous codes to new varieties, sometimes with suffixed digits or capital letters, e.g., S51A or R214 (cf. Maho 2003: 639–640). The

use of Guthrie codes has been successful because it provides a researcher with a rough indication of the location (and sometimes more) of a mentioned language. This is a significant timesaver given the bewildering array of Bantu ethnonyms in circulation and, with experience, adds a level of precision over alternative indications (such as a country-based geographical specification, e.g., South-Eastern Angola).

While the Guthrie codes serve this purpose well, they are less well suited for identification. Ideally, for identification, names of languages should be tied to a well-specified geographical area and/or a specimen of data, which the Guthrie coding system and its extensions do not really amount to, either explicitly or implicitly. Furthermore, there is no stated principle regards what level (language/dialect/ethnolect/idiolect?) of varieties to distinguish, meaning that arbitrariness can easily enter when a researcher has to decide whether a new variety fits into an existing code or merits a new one of its own. On the more practical side, improved knowledge on the ground has led to revision of many old Guthrie codes and the addition of many new ones. Different researchers have adopted different approaches to extending the original system even for large-scale enterprises (e.g., Bastin *et al.* 1999 versus Maho 2003) so that non-trivial code mapping tables would be required to maintain complete referential integrity. Given the popularity of Guthrie codes in Bantu linguistics, our listing also features a complete mapping to Guthrie codes. For this we have chosen the most extensive backwards-compatible Guthrie coding scheme of (Maho 2003) in its latest incarnation, the 2009 online version (Maho 2009). Every variety featured there with a Guthrie code is accounted for in the present listing.

For convenience, the listing of languages is organised by Guthrie groups, which are not argued to be genealogical (for a complete attempt at a genealogical classification of the Bantu languages piecing together arguments from the literature, see Hammarström *et al.* 2017). For every language listed, we given its ISO 639-3 code, its Guthrie code correspondence(s) as per Maho (2009), a list of the most important alternative names, subvarieties and spelling variants as well as a minimal set of literature references. In the cases where no ISO 639-3 code is given, this indicates that there is no ISO 639-3 code for the language in question, but arguably there should be one, according to the ISO 639-3 definition. Similarly, when more than one ISO 639-3 code is given, this indicates that there is some factual confusion manifested in those ISO 639-3 codes, and that according to the definition, there should only be one. The language entries are mapped to one or more Guthrie-coded varieties from Maho (2009). Most of the time the mapping is straightforward, but since the definition used for language entries is based on intelligibility, varieties that fall halfway between two unintelligible poles may be arbitrarily assigned. The most important alternative names, subvarieties and spelling variants are given for each language, though such lists are necessarily incomplete and reflect some degree of arbitrary selection. Languages can be renamed, so names are of little importance for the language inventory as such. Our choice of names here is little more than convenience and the aim here is not to promote a certain spelling or naming convention. Literature references are provided that account for the status of each language, i.e., that testify to its existence, geographical location and difference to the other languages. This could be the introductory pages of a grammar, a lexicostatistical survey or even a primarily ethnographic publication. For reasons of space, we only cite the bare necessity in terms of justifying references, with primacy given to those which provide original data from the field and/or contain overarching information on the delimitation of the language in question. Thus,

these references are chosen for their role for the language inventory, not for description of the actual language (i.e., its phonology, morphology, syntax or lexicon). For the latter type of references, the reader may consult extensive bibliographies such as Maho (2008) (indexed by Guthrie code), Hammarström *et al.* (2017) (indexed by ISO 639-3 code) and van Bulck (1948) (dated, but invaluable for its detail and lists of unpublished materials in the former Belgian Congo area). Johnston (1922) contains word lists from (almost) the entire Bantu area, and Bastin *et al.* (1999) is the largest published lexicostatistical study of Bantu languages.

The language inventory listed here excludes sign languages used in the Bantu area, speech registers, pidgins, drummed/whistled languages and urban youth languages. Pointers to such languages in the Bantu area are included in the continent-wide overview in Hammarström (2017).

2 THE BANTU LANGUAGE INVENTORY

A10: LUNDU-BALONG GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A11	bdu	Batanga (Lotanga, Dotanga, A113), Bima (A112), Koko (Lokoko), Londo ba Diko (A115), Londo (Murundo), Balondo Ba Nanga), Longolo (Ngolo, A111), Lundu, Oroko (A101), Oroko-East, Oroko-West	Kuperus 1985: 17–18
A12	bdu	Lolue (Barue, Babue, Lue, Balue), Bakundu (A122, Lokundu, Bekunde, Kundu, Nkundu, Lakundu), Western Kundu, Bakundu-Balue, Ekombe (Bekombo, Ekumbe), Mbonge (A121, Mbɛ)	Atta Ebongkome 1993
A13	bwt	“Bafaw” (A141, Bafo, Lefo, ’Afo), Bafaw-Balong, Balúun, Balong, Ngoe	Hedinger 1987
A14	bvg	Bongken (Bonkeng, Bonkeng-Pendia, Bonkenge)	Hedinger 1987: 132–164
A15A	mbo	Mbo of Ekanang-Mbouroukou (A15, Mbo of Ekanang-Mbouroukou), Mbo of Mboebo-Kekem (Mbo of Mboébo-Kekem), Mbo of Ngwatta, Mbo, Mbo’o (Mboo), Nlaa Mboo, Nle Mbuu, Melon (Melong, Eho Mbo), Sambo, Santchou, North Eastern Manenguba	Hedinger 1987
A15B	bsi	Mienge (A15, Lower Mbo), Asobse, Bassossi (Nnose, Nswose, Nswase, Swose, Sosi), North-western Manenguba	Hedinger 1987
A15C	bqz	Babong (Ihobe Mbog, Ihobe Mboong), Bafun (Mbwase Nghuy, Miamilo, Pendia), Bakaka (Ehob Mkaa, Mkaa, ’Kaa, Kaka), Balondo (Ehobe Belon), Baneka (Mwaneka), Manehas (Mvae, Mwahed, Mwahet), Ngoten, Eastern Central Manenguba	Hedinger 1987
A15	bss	Akoose (Akosi, Bakossi, Bekoose, Koose, Kosi, Nkoosi, Nkosi), Elung (Along, Elong, Nlong), Mwambong, Mwamenam (Mouamenam), Ninong (Nninong), Northern Bakossi, Southern Bakossi, Western Bakossi, Nhalemoe, Western Central Manenguba	Hedinger 1987
A151	nkc	Kinkwa, Nkongho (Lekongo)	Hedinger 1987

A20: DUALA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A21	bqm	Bamboko (Bambuku, Mboko, Womboko, Wumboko)	Ebobissé 2014
A22	bri	Bakpwe (Kpe, Mokpe, Mopkwe), Bakueri (Vakweli, Bakwedi, Bakwele, Bakweri, Bakwiri, Bekwiri, Kwedi, Kweli, Kwili, Kwiri), Ujuwa, Vambeng	Ebobissé 2014
A221	bbx ²	Bobe (A221), Bubia (Bobe, Wovea, Wuvia)	Ebobissé 2014
A23	szv	Isu (Isu of Fako Division, Isubu, Isuwu, Su, Subu), Bimbia	Ebobissé 2014
A231	kme	Kole (Bakole, Bakolle)	Ebobissé 2014
A24	dua	Duala (Diwala, Douala, Dualla, Dwala, Dwela), Mongo (A261, Mungo, Mungu, Muungo), Pongo (A26)	Ebobissé 2014
A25	- ³	Ewodi (Oli, Wuri, Ouri, Wuri, Uli, Wouri), Bodiman (Bidiman, Budiman)	Ebobissé 2014
A27	mzd	Malimba (Lemba, Limba, Mudima, Mulimba)	Lamberty 2009

A30: BUBI-BENGA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A31	bvb	Bobe (Boobe, Boombe, Bube, Bubi), Adeeyah (Adija, Ediya), Banapa (Banapá), Banni, North Bobe, Southeast Bobe, Southwest Bobe, Ureka	Tessmann 1923
A32	bnm	Batanga (Batanga at Fifinda, Tanga, A32C), Balangi of Great Batanga, Bano' o (Bano' o, Banoho, Banoo, Noho, Nohu, Noko, A32a, Noku), Bapoko (Bapuku, Bapuu, Poko, Puku, A32B)	Ebobissé 2014
A33a	yko	Yasa (Iyasa, Iyassa, Lyaasa, Yassa)	Ebobissé 2014
A33b	nui	Kombe (Combe, Kombe, Ngumbi)	Fernandez Galilea 1951
A34	bng	Benga, Boumba, Ndowe	Idiata 2007 Salvadó y Cos 1891

A40

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A41	bbi	Balombi (Barombi, Barumbi, Lambi, Lombe, Lombi, Rambi, Rombi)	Lamberty 2002
A42	abb	Abaw (Abo, Bo, Bon), Bankon (Bankong, Mankon)	Lamberty 2002
A43a	bas	Basa (Basaa, Bassa, Basso, Bisaa, Mbele (Mvele), Mbene, South Kogo (A43c)	Bitjaa Kody 1988
A43b	bkh	Bakoko (Kogo, A43c), Adie (Basoo Ba Die, Basoo D' edea, Elog Mpoo), Adiangok), Mbang (Dimbambang), Yabyang (Yabyang-Yapeke), Yakalak (Yakalag), Yapoma, Yassuku (Yasoukou, Yasuku, Yasug)	Dodo-Bounguendza 1988
A44	tvu	Nen (Banen, Tunen), Aling' a (A441, Alinga, Tuling, Eling)	Mous and Breedveld 1986

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A45	nvo	Nyo'o (Nyô'ô, Nyo'on, Nyokon, Njokon), Fung (Hung)	Mous and Breedveld 1986
A46	lem	Lemande (Mande, Mandi, Nomaande, Noomaante, Numaand, Numand)	Mous and Breedveld 1986
A461	tff	Bonek (Ponek), Otomb (Tuotom, Tuotomb, Tuotomp)	Mous and Breedveld 1986
A462	yat	Yambeta (Yambetta)	Mous and Breedveld 1986

A50: BAFIA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A501	hij	Hijuk	Bradley 1992a
A51	lfa	Lefa' (Fak, Lefa, Fa'), Balom	Mbongue 1999
A52	dii	Kaalong (Kalong, Lakaalong), Lambong (Mbong, Bumbong, Dimbong)	Dieu and Renaud 1983
A53	ksf	Kpa (Bekpak, Rikpa'), Bafia	Guarisma 2000
A54	ngy	Tibea, (Zangnte, Djanti, Njanti, Minjanti), Ngayaba	Bradley 1992b

A60

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A601	bag	Tuki (Baki, Ki, Oki), Tiki, Bacenga (A601F, A64, Batchenga, Tocenga, Cenga), Mbere (A601G, Mvele, Tumbele, Bamvele, Bambele, Mbele), Ngoro (A601A, A61, Tu Ngoro), Aki, Uki, Cangu (A601B, Tucangu), Kombe (A601C, Wakombe, Tukombe, Bakombe), Tsinga (A601D, Tutsingo, Chinga, Betsinga, Betzinga, Tsingo, Batsingo), Tonjo (A601E, Bondjou, Bounjou, Bunju, Bounjou)	Biloa 2013
A62A	yav	Yangben, Central Yambassa, Kalong (Nukalonge)	Paulian 1986
A62B	mmu	Mmaala (Mmala, Numaala)	Paulian 1986
A62C	ekm	Elip (Belibi, Belip, Libie, Nulibie (A62C, Nulibié), Nulipie)	Paulian 1986
A621	baf	Baca (Nu Baca, Nubaca), Southern Yambassa	Paulian 1986
A622	yas	Gounou (Gunu, Nu Gunu, Nugunu), Gunu Nord, Gunu SudNugunu	Paulian 1986
A623	mlb	Mbule (Dumbule, Mbola, Mbule of Cameroon, Mbure)	Boone 1992
A63	leo	Leti (A63)	Dieu and Renaud 1983 Biloa 2013: 37–38
A65	btc	Bati (Bati Ba Ngong, Bati de Brousse, Pati)	Grant 1992

A70

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A71	eto/ mct ⁴	Eton (Iton), Northern Eton (Iton Ekwe, Lower Eton), Southern Eton (Upper Eton, Iton Nke), Mengisa (Mengissa)	van de Velde 2008 Geslin-Houdet 1984

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A72(a)	ewo	Ewondo (Ewundu), Badjia (A72c, Bakjo, Bakja), Bafeuk, Yesoum (Yezum, Yesum), Fok (Fök, Fong), Jaunde (Yaounde, Yaunde), Mvete (A72b, Mvele, Mwele), Mvog-Niengue, Omvang, Yabeka, Yabekanga, Yabekolo (Yebekolo), Yangafek (A72d), Evuzok, Bané	Essono 2000
A73a	beb	Bamvele (Bebele, Bembele), Eki, Manyok	Djomeni 2014
A73b	bxp ⁵	Gbigbil, Bobili	Wega Simeu 2004b Dugast 1949: 88–89
A74	bum	Bulu (A74a, Boulou, Bulu), Bene (A74b)	Alexandre and Binet 1958
A75	fan	Fang (Fan), Pangwe, Pahouin, Atsi (Batsi, A75D), Make (Meke, A75C), Mveny (A75F), Ntum (Ntumu, A75A), Nzaman (Zaman, A75E), Okak (A75B), South-West Fang (A75I)	Alexandre and Binet 1958 Andeme Allogo 1985 Wilson 1849 Alexandre 1965

A80

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A801	gyi	Bagielli (Bagiele, Bagyele, Bagyeli, Bajele, Bajeli, Bogyel, Bogyeli, Bondjiel, Giele, Gieli, Gyele, Gyeli, Gélé), Bapindi, Bakola	Rénaud 1976
A802	ukh	Ukhwejo (Ukwedjo)	Thornell 2009
A803	-	Shiwa (Swa, Shiwe, Oshieba), “Fang Makina”	Idiata 2007
A81	nmg	Kwasio, Mabea (Mabi, Magbea), Mvumbo, Ngoumba (Ngumba), Bujeba	Echegaray 1960
A82	sox	So (Emvane So, Melan So, Shwo, Sô, Sso)	Bradley and Bradley 1992
A83	mcp	Makaa (Mekaa), South Makaa (South Mekaa), Bebend (A83A, Bebent), Mbwaanz (A83B), (A831), Sekunda (A83C, Shekunda, Shikunda)	Cheucle 2014
A831	mkk	Byep, North Makaa, Maka (Makya, Meka, Mekae, Mekay, Mekey, Mekye, Mika, Moka)	Etter 1988
A832	biw	Kol (Bekol, Bikele, Bikele-Bikay, Bikele-Bikeng, Bikeng, Bokol), Kol North, Kol South	Henson 2007
A84	njy	Njyem (Djem, Dzem, Ndjem, Ndjeme, Ndzem, Ngyeme, Njem, Njeme, Nyem)	Cheucle 2014
A842	ozm	Koonzime (Koozhime, Koozime, Nzime, Zimu, Djimu, Dzimou, Kooncimo), Badwe’e (A841, Bajwe’e, Badjoue, Bajue, Badwe’e)	Cheucle 2014
A85	bkw	Bekwel (A85b, Bakouli, Bakwel, Bakwele, Bakwil, Bekwil), Konabem (A85a, Nkumabem, Nkonabeeb, Konabem, Kunabeeb, Konabembe, Kunabembe)	Beavon and Johnson 2011

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A86b	mgg	Mpompon (Mpongmpong, Mpopo, Mpumpoo, Pongpong, Bombo, Mbombo, Mpompo), Bageto (Northern Bangantu, Baagato, Bangantu), Medjime (A86a, Menzime, Mendzime, Medzime, Mezime), Mpomam (Boman, Mboman)	Johnson and Beavon 1989
A86c	mcx	Mpiemo (Bimu, Mbimou, Mbimu, Mbyemo, Mpyemo), Bidjuki (Bidjouki)	Thornell 2004
A87	bmw	Bomali (Bomwali, Boumali, Boumoali, Bumali), Lino, Sangasanga (Sangha-Sangha, Sanghasangha)	Bruel 1911
-	- ⁶	Klieman 1997	Köhler 1964

A90: KAKA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
A91	kwu	Abakoum (Abakum, Akpwakum, Bakum, Kpakum, Kum/Bakum, Kwakum, Pakum), Til, Bheten, Baki	Belliard 2007
A92	pmm	Pol (A92a, Polri, Pori), Kinda Pol, Asum Pol, Pomo (A92b), Bounpondjo, Kweso (A92C)	Ballif 1977 Wega Simeu 2012
A93	kkj	Kako (Bokaka, Kaka, Kaka-Kadei, Mkako), Kako du Gabon	Medjo Mvé 2009

B10: MYENE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
B11	mye	Myene (Omyene), Adjumba (B11d, Ajumba, Adyumba, Dyumba), Enenga (B11F), Galwa (B11c, Galua, Galloa, Galoa), Mpongwe (Npongoué, Mpongwé, Npongwe, Pongoué, B11a, Mpongoué, Mpungwe), Nkomi (N'komi, B11e), Orungu (B11b, Rungu, Rongo)	Jacquot 1983

B20: KELE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
B201	nda	Ndasa (Ndasha, Andasa, Undaza)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B202	sxe	Sighu (Sigu, Lesighu, Lisighu, Lisiwu)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B203	syx	Osamayi (Sama, Samay, Samaye, Shamay, Shamaye, Shamayi)	Matimi 1998 Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B204	nxo	Ndambomo (Ndambono)	Mvé 2013
B21	syi	Seki (Baseque, Seke, Seki-ani, Baseke, Sekiana, Sekiani, Sekiyani, Sekyani, Seseke, Sheke, Shekiyana), Bulu	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Echegaray 1959a Idiata 2007
B211	bxc	Molengue (Alengue, Alengué, Balengue)	Echegaray 1959b
B211	bxc	Alengue (Alengué), Balengue, Molendji, Molengue	de Granda Gutiérrez 1984
B22a	keb	Kele (Akele, Kélé, Dikele, Kili), Metombolo (B205, Metombola), Western Kele	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
B22b	nra	Angom (Ngom, Ongom, Ungom, Ngomo, Bangom, Bangomo), Bakoya variant of Bungom	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007 Medjo Mvé no date Medjo Mvé 2011
B22c	B305		
B22D	-	Tombidi (Muntumbudie, Ntumbidi, Tumbidi)	Idiata 2007 Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007
B22E	-	Mwesa (Mesa, Yesa)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B23	zmn	Mbangwe, Mbaouin (M'Bahouin)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B24	wum	Wumbu (Wumbvu, Wumvu)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B25	koq	Kota (Ikota, Ikuta, Kotu)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B251	sak	Asake (Sake, Shake)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B252	mhb	Mahongwe	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007

B30: TSOGO GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
B301	gev	Viya (Avija, Evia, Eviya, Gevia, Geviya, Ia ($\gamma\epsilon$ - β ia), Ivea, Ivéa)	Idiata 2007 Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007
B302	sbw	Simba (E-Himba, $\gamma\epsilon$ -himba, Gehimba, Ghehimba, Ghehimbaka, Himba, Himbaka)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007 Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007
B304	pic	Pinzi (Apindje, Apindji, Apindzi, Apingi, Apinji, E-Pinzi ($\gamma\epsilon$ -pinzi), Gapinji, Ghepinzi, Pindji, Pinji)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B305	buw	Vove (B22C, Mpovi, Ge-Vove, Gevove, Ghevove, Pove), “Bubi” (Bhubhi, Ibhuhhi, Ibubi, Pubi)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B31	tsv	Tsogo (Getsogo, Ghetsogo, Itsogho, Mitsogo, $\gamma\epsilon$ -tsy), Babongo-Tsogo (B303, Ebongwe, Bongwe of Raponda-Walker, Ebongo)	Idiata 2007 Raponda Walker 1937
B32	kbs	Kande (Kanda, O-Kande, Okande)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007

B40: SHIRA-PUNU GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
B401	bwz	Bwisi (I-Bwisi, Ibwisi, Ibwisi, Mbwisi)	Jacquot 1978 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999 Yenguitta 1991
B402	bbg	Barama (γ i- β arama, Bavarama, Ghibarama, Gibarama, Givarama, Varama), Bwali (B411)	Idiata 2007 Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999
B403	vum	Vungu (Givoungou, Vumbu, Vungu, Givungu), Yivoumbou	Idiata 2007
B404	-	Ngubi (Ngove)	Idiata 2007 Puèch 1988 Aleko and Puèch 1988 Agadji Ayele 2002: 79–83

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
B41	swj	Shira (Eshira, Ashira, Gisir, Gisira, Ichira, Ishira, Isira, Shire, Sira, Yichira)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B42	snq	Sangu (Ashango, Chango, I-Sangu, Isangu, Massangu, Shango, Yisangou, Yisangu), Babongo-Sangu	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007 Bonhomme <i>et al.</i> 2012
B43	puu	Punu (Ipunu, Pouno, Pounou, Puno, Punu, Yipounou, Yipunu), Babongo-Rimba	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Andersson 1983 Idiata 2007
B44	lup	Lumbu (Baloumbou, Ilumbu, Lumbu, Yilumbu), Igama	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007 Klieman 2003

B50: NZEBI GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
B501	wdd	Wanzi (Bawandji, Liwanzi, Wandji)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B503	-	Vili (Ivili, Bavili de la Ngouïé)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B51	dma	Duma (Adouma, Aduma, Liduma, Badouma, Douma)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B52	nzb	Njebi (Injebi, Inzebi, Bandzabi, Ndjabi, Ndjevi, Njabi, Njavi, Nzebi, Yinjebi, Yinzebi), Ibongo-Nzebi, Yangho (B603)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Mouele 1997 Klieman 2003 Idiata 2007
B53	tsa	Tsaangi (Icaangi, Itsangi, Itsengi, Tcengui, Tchangui, Tsaangi, Tseengi, Tsengi), Mwele (B502)	Idiata 2007 Mouele 1997

B60: MBETE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
B602	kzo	Bakanike (Bakaningi, Likaningi, Kaningi, Lekaningi)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B61	mdt	Mbete (Limbede, Mbede, Mbédé, Mbere, Mbété), Nkomo-Kelle, Nkomo-Ololi, Obaa, Oyuomi Mbama, Oyuomi Tcherre, Yaba-Mbeti	Idiata 2007 Lane 1989
B62	mbm	Mbaama (B601, Obamba, Ombamba, Lembaama, Lembaamba, Lim-Bamba, M-Bamba, Mbama, Mbamba), Liweme, Sibiti, Mpini, Ndouba, Obeli, Oyabi	Idiata 2007 Lane 1989
B63	nmd	Dumu (Ondoumbo, Ondumbo, Lindumu, Mindoumou, Mindumbu, Minduumo, Lendumu, Ndumu, Ndumbo, Ndumbu, Ndumu, Nduumo, Bandoumou, Doumbou, Dumbu), Epigi, Kanandjoho, Kuya, Nyani (Nyangi)	Idiata 2007 Lane 1989

B70: TEKE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
B701	tek	Tsitsège (Latsitsège, Lintsitsège, Tchitchege)	Alewijnse <i>et al.</i> 2007 Idiata 2007
B71	teg	Teghe (Tege, Iteghe, Latege) Keteghe (Kali, B71A, Ketego), Katege (B71B, Kateghe, Njining'i, Nzikini), Teke of Gabon, Teke of the Upper Alima	Adam 1954
B72	ngz	Northeastern Teke, Engungwel (B72a, Ngungwel, Ngangoulou, Ngangulu, Ngungulu), Mpu (Mpumpum), Mpumpu, B72b)	Rurangwa 1982 Bouka 1989b
B73a	tyi	Tsaayi (Caayi, Getsaayi, Tsaya, Tsaye, Tsayi)	Jacquot 1978
B73b	lli	Laali (Gibongo-Ilaali, Ilaali)	Klieman 1997 Bouka 1989b
B73c	iyx	Yaa (Bayaka, Iyaka, Yaka, Ibongo-Iyaa)	Mouandza (2002) Klieman 1997 Bouka 1989b
B73d	tyx	Tyee (Tye, Tee, Teke-Tyee), Kwe	Bouka 1989b Nkara 2007
B74	ebo/ nzu ⁷	Central Teke, Teke-Eboo (B74b, Boma, Babuma, Bamboma, Boo, Boõ, Eboom, Iboo), Nzikou (B74a, Ndzindziu, Njiunjiu, Njyunjyu, Nzinzu, Enjyunjyu)	Raharimanantsoa 2012 Nsuka Nkutsi 1990
B75– 6	tek	Bali (Ambali, Ibali Teke, Ibali), Kiteke (B76, East Teke, Mosieno, Ng'ee, Bamfunuka), Nunu (B822, B80Nu)	Sims 1886:i-xii Bastin 1978 Boone 1973: 295–306 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999
B77a	kkw	Kukuya (Chikuya, Cikuya, Kikuwa, Koukouya, Kukua, Kukuya, Kukwa)	Paulian 1975
B77b	ifm	Fumu (Fuumu, Mfumu, Ifuumu, Teke du Pool), Wuumo (B78, Ewuumo, Wũ, Mpuon (Mpuono, B84A), Mpuun (B84B)	Calloc'h 1911 Jacquot 1965 Makouta-Mboukou 1977 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999: 13, 183, 193, 202

B80: TIENE-YANZI

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
B81	tii	Tiene (Kitiene, Kitiini, Tende, Tiene), Nunu (C31C, Banunu, Kenunu)	Motingea Mangulu 2004 Ellington 1977 Hulstaert 1951: 32–33
B82	boh	Boma (Kiboma, Boma Kasai, Buma)	Hochegger 1972
B821	-	Mpe (Kempee)	Detienne 1984 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999: 202
B83	zmf	Mfinu (Funika, Emfinu, Mfununga), Ntsiam, Ntswar	Bostoan and Koni Muluwa 2014 Boone 1973
B84	see B77b		
B85	yns	Yans (Yanzi), West Yansi (B85a, Mbien), East Yans (B85b), Yeei (B85c)	Mayanga 1985: 1–22 Bostoan and Koni Muluwa 2014
B85d	soo	Nsong (Tsong), Mpiin (B863)	Bostoan and Koni Muluwa 2014 Boone 1973
B864	noq ⁸	Ngongo (Ngong, Ngoongo)	Bostoan and Koni Muluwa 2014 Boone 1973 Torday and Joyce 1907

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
B85F (= L12a)	smx	Ntsambaan (Sambaan)	Bostoën and Koni Muluwa 2014 Boone 1973 Maes 1934
B86	diz	Dzing (Di, Din, Ding, Dinga), Mpur (B85e, Mput)	Boone 1973 Muluwa and Bostoën 2015 Mertens 1939
B861	nlo	Ngul (Banguli, Ingul, Ngoli, Ngul, Nguli, Ngulu), Ngwi	Maes 1934 Boone 1973 Bostoën and Koni Muluwa 2014
B862	-	Lwel (Balori)	Khang Levy 1979 Maes 1934 Koni Muluwa and Bostoën 2011
B865	-	Nzadi (Bandjari)	Maes 1934 Crane <i>et al.</i> 2011 Boone 1973
B87	zmp ⁹	Mbuun (Mbunda, Kimbuun, Gimbunda, Ambuun)	Bostoën and Koni Muluwa 2014 Boone 1973

C10

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
C101	bvx	Babole (Dibole), Dzeke, Ebambe, Edzama, Kinami, Mossengue, Mounda	Gardner 1990 Leitch 2004
C102	ngd	Ngando (Bagandou, Bangandou, Dingando, Mouna-Bagandou) Bodzanga, Dikota (C103, Kota), Dikuta, Ngando-Kota, Bodzanga	Périquet 1915 Bouquiaux and Thomas 1994 Guillaume and Delobea 1978
C104	axk	Aka (Yaka, Aka de la Lobaye), Benzele (Bendjelle, Mbenzele), 'Babinga'	Bruel 1911 Bahuchet 1989
C105	-	Mikaya, Bambengangale, Baluma	Klieman 1997 Thomas and Bahuchet 1991
C11	ndn	Goundi (Gundi, Ingundi, Ngondi, Ngundi)	Ouzilleau 1911 Périquet 1915
C12	bkj	Pande (C12a, Ipande), Bukongo (C12b, Bogongo, Gongo)	Ouzilleau 1911 Bruel 1911 Périquet 1915 Hauser 1954
C13	mdn	Mbati, Isongo (Issongo, Lisongo, Lissongo)	Guillaume and Delobea 1978 Mbalanga 1996 Bouquiaux and Thomas 1994
C14	zmx	Bomitaba (Mbomotaba), Itanga	Gardner 1990
C143	bok	Bonjo (Mbonzo), Impfondo (C143)	Gardner 1990 Samarin 1984 Hauser 1954
C15	bui	Bongili ([E18], Bongili-Pikounda, Bongiri, Bungili, Bungiri), Inyele (C141), Bondongo (C142)	Motingea Mangulu 2008 Gardner 1990 Hauser 1954
C16	loq	Lobala, Likoka, Tanda	Gardner 1990 Hauser 1954
C16	bkp	Boko (Iboko)	Motingea Mangulu 1996
C161	bml	Bomboli	de Boeck 1948
C162	bzo	Bozaba (Budjaba, Budzaba, Buzaba)	de Boeck 1948

C20: MBOSHI

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
C21 (= C23)	mdu	Mboko (Mboxo, Mbuku), Ngare (Ngáre)	Ndinga Oba 2003
C22	akw	Akwa (Akwá)	Ndinga Oba 2003 Aksenova and Toporova 2002
C24	koh	Koyo (Ekoyo, Kouyou, Koyó)	Ndinga Oba 2003 Poupon 1919
C25	mdw	Mbosi (C25A, Embosi, Mbochi, Mboshi, Mboshe, Mbonzi), Olee (C25B), Ondinga (C25C), Ngolo (C25D), Eboi (C25E)	Fontaney 1989: 87–89 Ndinga Oba 2003
C26	kwc	Kouala (Likouala, Ekwala, Kwala, Likwala, Likwála)	Ndinga Oba 2003
C27	kxx	Kuba (Likuba), Bwenyi (C201, Buegni)	Ndinga Oba 2003 Adoua 1981

C30: BANGI-NTOMBA

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
C302	bxm	Bolondo	de Boeck 1948 Motingea Mangulu 2002: 149–150
C31a	biz	Loi (Baloi, Boloi), Makutu, Likila, Mampoko, Mpundza (C36c, Mbudza, Mpundza)	de Boeck 1948 Motingea Mangulu 1996
C311	mmz	Mabale (Mabaale, Lomabaale), Mabembe	Motingea Mangulu 1996
C312	ndw	Ndobo (Ndoobo)	Motingea Mangulu 1990a de Boeck 1948
C313	-	Litoka	Motingea Mangulu 1996
C314	lie	Balobo ¹⁰	de Boeck 1948 Motingea Mangulu 1996
C32	bni	Bangi (Bobangi, Bubangi, Lobobangi)	Whitehead 1899
C32 (= C38)	mow	Moi (Lemoi, Moyi, Moyer), Liku, Rebu	Motingea Mangulu and Biako Montanga Mayika 2016
C321	liz	Binza (Libindja, Libinja, Libinza])	van Leynseele 1977 Motingea Mangulu 1996
C322	-	Zamba (C322, Dzamba, Jamba)	de Boeck 1948, Kamanda Kola 1991
C323	-	Mpama	Motingea Mangulu 1996 Hulstaert 1984
C33	szg	Sengele (Kesengele, Sengere)	Hulstaert 1951 Motingea Mangulu 2001
C34	skt	Sakata (C34A), Djia (C34B, Dja, Dia, Kidjia, Wadia), Bai (C34C, Kibay, Kibai), Tuku-Ketu-Batow (C34D)	Tylleskär 1987
C35a	nto	Ntomba (Lontomba, Luntumba, Ntumba), Sakani (C35C, Lotsakani, Sakanyi)	Mamet 1955 Hulstaert 1993
C35b	bli	Bolia (Bulia)	Mamet 1960

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
C36	lse	Lusengo (Losengo), Poto (C36a, Pfoto, Yakata), Mpesa (C36b, Limpesa), Kangana (C36f), Enga (C315, Baenga, Bolombo), Eleku	Motingea Mangulu 2008 Motingea Mangulu 1993a Motingea Mangulu 1996
C36e	bkt	Boloki (Baloki, Boleki, Buluki), Ngala (C36d, Mangala)	Motingea Mangulu 2002 Motingea Mangulu 1996
C36g	ndl	Ndolo (Ndoolo), Kula (C415, Likula)	de Boeck 1948 Motingea Mangulu 1996
C37	bja	Budja (Buja, Ebudja, Budza, Ebuja, Embudja, Embuja, Limbudza, Mbudja, Mbuza), Bosambi, Mbila, Monzamboli, Yaliambi	Motingea Mangulu 1996
C371	tmv	Tembo (Motembo, Litembo) de la Mongala, Motembo des grandes îles du Fleuve, Motembo septentrional (C374, Buja, Babale de Bosô-Njanao), Kunda (C372, Motembo de Budzala, Motembo de la rivière Mbanga)	Motingea Mangulu 1996
C373	-	Egbuta	Motingea Mangulu 2003

C40: NGOMBE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
C401	pae	Pagibete (Apagibete, Apagibeti, Apakabeti, Apakibeti, Pagabete)	Boone and Olson 2004 Reeder 1998
C403	kty	Kango (Bacango, Kango of Bas-Uélé District, Likango)	McMaster 1988 de Calonne-Beaufaict 1912
C41	ngc	Ngombe (Lingombe), Ngombe of the Congo river (C41A), Ngombe at Bosobolo (C41B, North Ngombe), Ngombe at Libenge (C41C, North-West Ngombe), Binza (C41D, East Ngombe)	Motingea Mangulu 1988 Motingea Mangulu 1996 de Rop 1960 Burssens 1958: 32–36
C411	bws	Bomboma, Bangiri, Likaw (Likao), Lingundu (Lingonda), Ebuku	de Boeck 1948 Motingea Mangulu 1996
C412	bmg	Bamwe, Libobi, Lifonga, Likata	de Boeck 1948 Motingea Mangulu 1996
C413	dzn	Dzando (Djando), Ngiri (C31b)	Hackett and van Bulck 1956: 73–74 de Boeck 1948
C414	lgz	Gendja (Gendza-Bali, Ligendza, Ligenza)	Motingea Mangulu 2001 Vanhouteghem 1947
C42	bwl	Bwela (Buela, Ebwela), Doko around Lisala (C301), Lingi	Motingea Mangulu 1996
C44	bww	Bwa (Boa, Boua, Bobwa, Kibua, Kibwa, Leboa-le, Leboa-le, Libua, Libwali), Yewu (C402), Leangba, Baati (C43A, Bati, Lebaati), Bengé (C43B, Libenge, Mobenge), Boganga (C43C, Boyanga), Ligbe (C43D)	Boone and Olson 2004 Motingea Mangulu 2005 Czekanowski 1924 Halkin and Viaene 1911 McMaster 1988 Bostoen and Grégoire 2007

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
C441	bbm	Bango (Babango, Mobango, Southwest Bwa	Motingea Mangulu 1995 Motingea Mangulu 1995: 5
C45	agh	Ngelima (Kingbelima, Bangalema, Bangelima), Beo (C45A, Lebeo), Buru (C45B), Tungu (C45C)	Gérard 1924

C50: SOKO-KELE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
C502	-	Elinga (Loselinga)	Motingea Mangulu 1994a
C51	zms	Mbesa ([E18], Mobesa, Mombesa)	Hulstaert 1951 de Boeck 1951
C52	soc	So (Basoko, Eso, Gesogo, Heso, Soa, Losoko)	Czekanowski 1924 Harries 1955 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999: 208
C53	pof	Poke (Pfoke, Poke, Puki, Tofoke, Topoke, Tovokey)	Torday and Joyce 1922 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999: 208
C54	loo	Lombo (Olombo, Tu-Rumbu, Turumbu, Ulumbu)	Carrington 1947
C55	khy/ fom	Kele (Ekele, Lokele, Kili, Likelo, Lokele), Yakusu, Foma (C56, Fuma, Li-Foma, Lofoma) ¹¹ Likile (C501) ¹²	Carrington 1943 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999: 208

C60: MONGO-NKUNDO

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
C61	lol/ ymg	Mongo (Lomongo, Bololo, Lolo), Nkundo (Lonkundo, Lokonda, Nkundu, Nkundo-Twa), Bakutu (C61A), Bokote (C61B, Bokote Tswa, Ngata, Wangata), Booli (C61C), Bosaka (C61D, Bolandá), Konda (C61E, Ekonda, Ekonda-Bosanga, Ekonda-Twa), Ekota (C61F), Emoma (C61G), Ikongo (C61H, Lokalo-Lomela), Iyembe (C61I, Iyembe de la Lokolo), Ntomba (C61J, Lionje, Nsongo, Bikoro), Yamongo (C61K), Mbole (C61L, Nkengo, Yenge, Yongo, Bosanga-Mbole, Mangilongo, Lwankamba, Lonkembe, Liinja), Nkole (C61M), South Mongo (C61N, Belo, Bolongo, Acitu, Panga), Yailima (C61O, Yalima, Yajima), Ngombe-Lomela (C61P, Longombe, Ngome à Múná), Kitwa-Inongo, Ndombe Tswa, Nkundo Batswa, Twa of Ekonda, Mpombo (C351, Mpombo), Yamongeri (C36H) ¹³	Engels (1911), Hiernaux <i>et al.</i> (1976), Hulstaert (1948), Hulstaert (1999), Motingea Mangulu (1994b), Müller (1964), Nsenga Diatwa (2009)
C611	-	Bafotó, Batswa de l'Equateur	Hulstaert 1978
C63	nxd/ lal	Bongando (Longandu, Ngando, Ngandu), Lalia (C62) ¹⁴	Hulstaert 1987

C70

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
C71	hba	Hamba	Kasongo 1993, Labaere and Shango 1989
C71	tll	Tetela (Otetela, Batetela), Batetela du Nord, Otetela-Olembe, Sungu Batetela	Labaere and Shango 1989 Jacobs 1964: 9–12
C72	ksv	Kusu (Bakusu, Kikusu), Kusu of Kimbombo	Motingea Mangulu 1989 Jacobs 1964: 9–12
C73	nkw	Nkutu (Ankfucu, Bankutu, Nkuchu, Nkutshu, Lonkutshu, Lonkucu)	Jacobs and Omeonga 2004 Hulstaert 1951: 23 Motingea Mangulu 1989
C74/C75	yel/kel	Yela (C74, Boyela), Kela (C75) ¹⁵	Hulstaert 1942, 1999
C76	oml	Ombo (Hombo, Lombo)	Meeussen 1952

C80

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
C81	dez	Dengese (Ndengese, Londengese), Nkutu	Hulstaert 1951 Goemaere 1984
C82	soe	Hendo (Ohendo, Lohendo, Ohendo), “Songomeno,” Hendo	Hulstaert 1951 Motingea Mangulu 1990b
C83	buf	Bushoong (Bushong, Bushongo, Busoong), Bakuba (Kuba, Bacuba), Batwa du Kasayi, Cwa du royaume Kuba), Ngeende (C83A, Ngende, Ngendi), Ngongo (C83B), Pyaang (C83C, Pianga, Piong, Panga), Shuwa (C83D, Shobwa, Shoba, Loshooobo)	Hiernaux 1966 Vansina 1959: 5
C84	lel	Lele (Bashilele, Usilele)	Douglas 1963 Maes 1934 Boone 1973
C85	won	Wongo (Bawongo), Gongo (Bakong, Tukkongo, Tukongo, Tukungo)	Maes 1934 Boone 1973

D10

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
D11	mdq	Mbole (Lombole, Mbole of the Lomami), Yaikole, Yaisu, Yangonda, Lokaló de la haute Jwafa, Langa (C701)	Motingea Mangulu 1993b de Rop 1971 Hulstaert 1988
D12	lej	Lengola (Kilengola, Lengora)	Stappers 1971
D13	zmq	Mituku (Metoko, Kinya-Mituku)	Stappers 1973 McMaster 1988
D14	gey	Enya (Genya, Tsheenya, Wagenya), Baena, Enya at Kisangani (D14A), Enya at Kongolo (D14B)	Spa 1973
-	-	Mokpá, Bamanga	Motingea Mangulu 1990

D20: LEGA-HOLOHOLO

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
D201	lik	Liko (Lika, Balika, Kilika, Liliká, Lilikó)	van Geluwe 1960 Harvey 1997
D21	bcp	Bali (Baali, Kibaali, Kibala, Kibali, Libaali, Mabali), Bafwandaka, Bakundumu, Bekeni, Bemili	Harvey 1997 van Geluwe 1960 McMaster 1988
D211	kzy	Kango (Dikango), ‘Dibatchua’	Schebesta 1952 Vorbichler 1964 Harvey 1997
D22	rwm	Amba (Baamba, Kivamba, Ku-Amba, Kuamba, Kwamba, Rwaamba, RwaAmba, Rwamba)	Winter 1953 Joset 1952
D23	kmw	Komo (Kumu, Kikomo, Kikumo, Kikumu, Kikuumu, Kumo, Kuumu)	Harries 1958 McMaster 1988
D24	sod	Songola (Kesongola, Kisongoola, Songooro, Wasongoa, Watchongoa), Binja, Gengele (Kegengele)	Schoenbrun 1994 Delhaise 1909 Hackett and van Bulck 1956: 90
D25	lgm	Lega-Mwenga, Lega-Ntara, Isile (Ileka Ishile, Ishile, Isile, Kisile, Sile), Iwanyabaale, Kileega of Bakabango, Eastern Lega	Biebuyck 1973 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999: 209–210 Botne 2003: 422–423
D251	lea	Lega-Shabunda, Lega-Malinga, Kitila, Kiliga, Kiyoma, Kigala, Gonzabale, Beya-Munsange, Banagabo, Pangi Lega	Biebuyck 1973 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999: 209–210 Botne 2003: 422–423
D251	khx	Kanu (Kaanu, Kano, Kanu, Kikaanu, Likanu)	Biebuyck 1973
D251	ktf	Kwame (Kikwame, Kikwami, Kwami)	Biebuyck 1973
D26	zmb	Zimba, Késíe, kisémolo, kyenyé-mánila, kikwángé	Kabungama 1992
D27	bnx	Bangubangu (Bango-Bango, Bangobango, Kibangobango)	Meeussen 1954
D28	hoo	Holoholo (Horohoro), West Holoholo (D28a, Guha, Kalanga), East Holoholo (D28b), Tumbwe (D281), Lumbwe (D282)	Coupez 1955 Maho and Sands 2004 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999: 210

D30

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
D301	kbj	Kare (Kare, Akare, Likarili)	Dijkmans 1974 Santandrea 1964
D302	bqu	Guru (Boguru, Kogoro, Bukur)	Costermans 1953 van Bulck 1952 McMaster 1988: 242, 263
D303	nbd/ myc ¹⁶	Bangbinda (Bungbinda, Ngbinda, Ngminda, Ngenda), Mayeka (D307)	Hackett and van Bulck 1956 Johnston 1922 Santandrea 1948 McMaster 1988
D304	hom	Homa (Hôma, Huma)	Santandrea 1948 Santandrea 1963 Hackett and van Bulck 1956
D305	nyc/ gti ¹⁷	Nyanga-li, Gbati-ri (D306)	(Hackett and van Bulck 1956: 74)

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
D308	boy	Bodo	Santandrea 1963 Santandrea 1948 McMaster 1988: 242, 263
D31	bhy	Bhele (Bili, Ebhele, Ipere, Kipere, Kipili, Pere, Peri, Pili, Piri)	Meyer and Raymond 1981 de Wit 1994
D311	bip	Bila (Babila, Ebila, Forest Bila, Forest Bira, Kibila)	Kutsch Lojenga 2003
D312	kkq	Kaiku (Ikaiku, Kaiko)	de Wit 1994
D32	brf	Bera (Bira, Plains Bira, Babira, Wawira, Grassland Bavira, Lower Bera), Sese	van Geluwe 1956
D33	nlj	Nyali (Banyari, Linyali), “Huku”	Harries 1959 van Geluwe 1960
D331	vau	Vanuma (Bvanuma, Libvanuma, Livanuma), Mbuttu (D313, Pygmy language spoken in Avakubi district on the north side of the Ituri between its confluence with the Epulu and with the Nepoko)	Schebesta 1966, Johnston 1922: 484–495
D332	buu	Budu (Badimbisa Budu, Bodo, Ebudu, Kibudu, Mabudu)	Asangama 1983
D333	ndk	Ndaaka (Ndaka, Bombo Ndaka, Indaaka)	Harvey 1997 van Geluwe 1960
D334	zmv	Mbo (Imbo, Kimbo, Mbo-Beke)	van Geluwe 1960
D335	bkf	Beeke (Beke, Ibeeke, Beeke)	Hackett and van Bulck 1956: 84
D336	jgb	Ngbele (Lingbe, Lingbee, Mangbele, Ngbee)	Hackett and van Bulck 1956 Liesenborghs 1932 Verhulpen 1936b
-	-	Belueli, Pygmies of the Apare river	Vorbichler 1964 Schebesta 1953

D40: NYANGA

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
D41	see JD41		
D42	see JD42		
D43	nyj	Nyanga (Inyanga, Kinyanga)	Hackett and van Bulck 1956 Mateene 1980

D50: BEMBE-BUYI

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
D501-D531	see JD50		
D54	bmb	Bembe (Babembe of Kivu, Beembe, Bembe, Ebembe, Ibembe)	Meeussen 1953 Verhulpen 1936b Biebuyck 1973
D55	byi	Buyu (Boyo, Bujwe, Buyi, Kibuyu)	Meeussen 1953 Biebuyck 1973

E40: TEMI

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
E401-E45	see JE40		
E46	soz	Temi (GiTemi), Ketemi), “Sonjo”	Nurse and Rottland 1992

E50: KIKUYU-KAMBA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
E51	kik	Kikuyu (Gekoyo, Gikuyu)	Mutahi 1981 Sim 1977
E52	ebu	Embo (Embu), Mbeere (Mbere, Kimbeere)	Mwaniki 2014 Mutahi 1981 Möhlig 1974
E53	mer	Meru (Kimeru, Mero), Imenti	Möhlig 1974
E531	mws	Mwimbi-Muthambi	Möhlig 1974
E54	thk	Tharaka (Tharaka, Central Tharaka, Saraka, Sharoka), Thagicu	Möhlig 1974
E541	cuh	Chuka (Chuku, Cuka, Suka)	Möhlig 1974
E55	kam	Kamba (Kenya), Kekamba, Kikamba)	Lindblom 1926: 3–18
E56	dhs	Daisu (Dhaisu, Daiso, Kidhaiso), “Segeju”	Nurse 2000

E60: CHAGA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
E61		See West Kilimanjaro E621	
E62a		See West Kilimanjaro E621, Central Kilimanjaro E622	
E62b		See Central Kilimanjaro E622	
E621A (=E61)	rwk	Rwa (Rwo), Meru (Mero)	Philippson 1984 Winter 1980
E621B (=E62a)	jmc	Machame (Caga-Machame, Kimachame, Kimashami, Macame, Machambe, Madjame, Mashami), Siha (E621C, Kisiha), Narumu, Ng’uni (E621F), “Hai,” Masama (621E, Masdama)	Philippson 1984 Winter 1980
E622A (=E62a)	old	Mochi (Kimochi, Kimoshi, Moshi, Mosi), Mbokomu (E622B), Uru (E622D, Oru), Kuma (Okuma, “Rusha,” E63)	Philippson 1984 Winter 1980

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
E622C (=E62b)	vun	Vunjo (Wunjo, Kivunjo, Kiwunjo, Wuunjo), Lema (Kilema), Kiruwa, Mamba, Woso (Kiw'oso, Kibosho), Kindi, Kombo, Mweka (Mwika), Marangu (Morang'u), Kiruwa	Philippson 1984 Winter 1980
E623 (=E62c)	rof	Rombo (Kirombo), Keni (E623D), Mashati (E623B), Mkuu (E623C), Usseri (E623A, Kiseri, Useri), Mriti	Philippson 1984 Winter 1980
E64	hka	Kahe, Kikahe	Kahigi 2008 Winter 1980
E65	gwe	Gweno (Ghonu, Gweno, Ki-Gweno, Kighonu, Kigweno)	Winter 1980 Philippson and Nurse 2000

F70: NYIKA-TAITA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
E701	mlk	Elwana (Ilwana, Kiwilwana), 'Malakote'	van Otterloo and van Otterloo 1980 Nurse 2000
E71	pkb	Pokomo (Pfokomo), Buu, Upper Pokomo (E71A), Lower Pokomo (E71B, Malachini)	Nurse and Hinnebusch 1993
E72a,e,G,H	nyf	Giryama (Agiryama, Giriama, Giryama, Kigiriama), Nyika (Nika, Kinyika), Kambe (E72G), Chwaka, Rabai (E72e), Ribe (E72H)	van Otterloo and van Otterloo 1980 Möhlig 1986
E72b,c,F	coh	Kauma (E72b), Chonyi (E72c, Conyi, Chichonyi), Jibana (E72F, Dzihana, Chidzihana)	van Otterloo and van Otterloo 1980 Möhlig 1986
E72d	dug	Duruma	Möhlig 1986 van Otterloo and van Otterloo 1980
E73	dig	Digo (Kidigo), Degere (E732 Madhaka) ¹⁸	Nicolle 2013: 1–5
E731	seg	Segeju (Kisegeju, Sageju, Segeju, Sengeju)	Nurse 1982
E74a,C	dav	Taita, Dawida (Dabida, Davida, E74a), Bura, Chawia, Kasigau (E74C, Kisighau)	van Otterloo and van Otterloo 1980
E74b ¹⁹	tga	Sagalla (Kisagalla, Sagala, Sagalla Taita, Saghala), Dambi, Kishamba	van Otterloo and van Otterloo 1980

F10: TONGWE-BENDE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
F11	tny	Tongwe (Kitongwe, Kitoongwe, Sitongwe)	Masele 2001
F12	bdp	Bende, Gongwe	Abe 2011

F20: SUKUMA-NYAMWEZI

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
F21	suk	Sukuma, Kemunasukuma (F21A, North Sukuma), Kemunangweeli (F21B), Kiiya (F21C, Kiya, JinaKiiya), Kemunadakama (F21D, South Sukuma), Nasa (F21E, Kinaanasa), Sumaabu (F21F, SumaaBu, KisumaaBu), Nelaa (F21G, Kinaanelaa), Ntuzu (Gina-Ntuzu, Kimunantuzu, F21H)	Masele 2001
F22A, B,D,E, F,G,H, I,J,K	nym	Nyamwezi (Kinyamwezi), Galaganza (F22A, Sigalagaanza, Garaganza), Mweri (F22B), Nyanyembe (F22D, Unyanyemba, Unyanyembe), Takama (F22E, Dakama), Nangwila (F22F), Ilwana (Kilwana, Ilwana-Nyamwezi F22G), Uyui (F22H), Rambo (F22I), Ndaala (F22J, Ndala), Nyambiu (F22K)	Masele 2001
F22C	kcw	Konongo (Kikonoongo), East Nyamwezi	Masele 2001
F23	suw	Sumbwa (Kisumbwa, Shisumbwa, Shumbwa), Sisiloombo, Siyoombe	Masele 2001
F24	kiv	Kimbu (Kikimbu, Kikiimbu), North KiKiimbu, South Kikiimbu	Masele 2001
F25	wun	Bungu (Ici-Wungu, Iciwungu, Kibungu, Ungu, Wungu)	Roth 2011

F30: NILAMBA-RANGI

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
F31A, C,D,E	nim	Nilamba, Ilamba, Central Laamba (F31A, Kinilaamba), Ushoola (F31C, Ushoola), Nyambi (F31D, Iambi), Mbuga (F31E)	Masele 2001
F31B	isn	Isanzu (Ihaanzu, Issansu)	Masele 2001
F32	rim	Limi (Rimi, Keremi, Kilimi), Ahi (GiAhi, Chahi), Ginyamuninganyani, Rwana (Girwana), Nyaturu (Kinyaturu, Turu)	Masele 2001
F33	lag	Rangi (Langi, Irangi, Kelangi, Kilaangi), Kondo	Dunham 2007
F34	mgz	Mbugwe (Buwe, Kimbugwe, Kiumbugwe, Mbuwe)	Mous 2004

G10: GOGO-KAGULU

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
G11	gog	Gogo (Chigogo, Cigogo, Gogo, Ki-Gogo, Kigogo)	Gonzales 2002
G12	kki	Kagulu (Chikagulu, Cikagulu, Kagulu, Kaguru, Kigaguru, Kikagulu)	Petzell 2008

G20: SHAMBALA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
G21 ²⁰	tvw	Taveta ("Tubeta")	van Otterloo and van Otterloo 1980 Kitetu 2012

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
G22	asa	Pare, Asu (Ashu, Athu, Casu, Chasu, Chiasu), South Pare (G22B, Gonja, Mbaga (G22B), North Pare (G22A)	van Otterloo and van Otterloo 1980 Kitetu 2012 Mreta 2000
G23	ksb	Shambala (Šambala, Kisambaa, Kishambaa, Kishambala, Sambaa, Sambala, Sambara, Schambala, Shambaa)	Nurse 1988
G24	bou	Bondei (Bonde, Boondei, Kibondei)	Merlevede 1995 Legère 1992

G30: ZIGULA-ZARAMO

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
G301	doe	Doe (Dohe, Ki-Doe)	Gonzales 2002
G31	ziw	Zigula (Chizigula, Kizigua, Kizigula, Msegua, Seguha, Wazegua, Zeguha, Zegura, Zigoua, Zigua, Zigwa)	Petzell and Hammarström 2013
G311	xma	Mushungulu (Kimushungulu, Mushunguli, Mushungulu), Zigua in Somalia	Hout 2012 Williams 2012 Grottanelli 1953
G32	cwe	Ngwele (Kakwere, Kikwere, Kinghwele, Kwele, Kwere, Ng'were, Ngh'wele, Nhwele, Nwele, Tsinghwele)	Gonzales 2002 Legère 2003
G33	zaj	Zaramo (Dzalamo, Saramo, Zalamo [E18])	Gonzales 2002
G34	ngp	Ngulu (Kingulu, Ngulu, Nguru, Nguu)	Petzell and Hammarström 2013
G35	ruf	Ruguru (Luguru, Cilugulu, Guru, Ikiruguru, Kiluguru, Kiruguru, Lughuru, Lugulu)	Gonzales 2002 Mkude 1974
G36	kcu	Kami (Kikami)	Petzell and Hammarström 2013
G37	kdc	Kutu (Khutu, Kikutu, Kixutu, Kutu)	Petzell and Hammarström 2013
G38	vid	Vidunda (Chividunda, Kividunda, Ndunda, Vidunda)	Gonzales 2002 Legère 2007
G39	sbm	Sagala (Saghala, Ki-Sagara, Kisagala, Kisagara) Kondo, Solwe, Kweny, Nkwifiya (Kwiva, Kwifa)	Gonzales 2002

G40: SWAHILI GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
G402	ymk	Makwe (Coastal Makwe, Interior Makwe, Kimakwe, Macue)	Devos 2007
G403	wmw	Mwani (Cap Delgado, Kimwani, Muane, Mwane, Mwani, Quimuane)	Schadeberg 1997
G412	-	Mwiini (Chimwiini, Mwini, Barawa)	Nurse and Hinnebusch 1993

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
G41–43	swh/ swc/ ccl	Swahili (Kiswahili), Tikuu (G41, Bajuni, Bagiuni), Socotra Swahili (G411), Amu (G42a, Pate, Siu, Siyu), Mombasa area Swahili (G42b, Mvita, Ngare, Jomvu, Changamwe, Kilindini), Mrima (G42c, Mtang'ata, Lugha ya Zamani), Unguja (G42d, Kiunguja), Malindi (G42E, Mambui), Fundi (G42F, Chifundi), Chwaka (G42G), Vumba (G42H), Madagascar Swahili (G42I, Nosse Be), Pemba (G43a, Southern Pemba, Northern Pemba), Tumbatu (G43b), Makunduchi (G43c, "Hadimu," Kae, Kikae), Mafia (G43D, Mbwera, Kingome), Kilwa (G43E), Mgao (G43F, G401, Kingao), Sidi (G404), Cutchi Swahili, Congo Swahili (Lubumbashi Swahili, Shaba Swahili, Kingwana)	Ashton 1944 Nurse and Hinnebusch 1993 Lodhi 2008 Samarin 2014 Neale 1974
G44(D)	swb	Maore Comorian (Comoro, Komoro, Shimaore)	Full 2006
G44a	zdj	Ngazija (Shingazidja)	Full 2006
G44b	wni	Njuani (Ndzwani, Shindjuani)	Full 2006
G44C	wlc	Mwali (Shimwali)	Full 2006

G50: POGOLO-NDAMBA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
G51	poy	Pogolo (Chipogolo, Chipogoro, Cipogolo, Pogolu, Pogora, Pogoro)	Hendle 1907
G52	ndj	Ndamba (Kindamba)	Novotná 2005

G60: BENA-KINGA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
G61	sbp	Sango (Mahango, Eshisango, Kisangu), Lori (Rori)	Mumford 1934 Nurse 1988
G62	heh	Hehe (Ehe, Ekiehe, Kihehe)	Mumford 1934 Nurse 1988
G63	bez	Bena (Ekibena, Ikibena)	Mitterhofer 2013
G64	pbr	Pangwa (Ekipangwa, Kipangwa)	Stirnemann 1983
G65	zga	Kinga (Ekikinga, Kikinga)	Schadeberg 1971 Nurse 1988
G651	gmx	Magoma (Kimagoma)	Schadeberg 1971: 1, 190
G66	wbi	Wanji (Kivwanji, Kiwanji, Vwanji, Wanji)	Nurse 1988
G67	kiz	Kisi (Kese, Kikisi)	Fülleborn 1906 Nurse 1988

H10: KIKONGO GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
H10A	ktu	Kituba (Kikongo-Kutuba), Ikeleve, Kibulamatadi, Kikongo Commercial, Kikongo Simplifié (Kikongo Simplifié), Kikongo Ya Leta, Kileta	Mufwene 2009
H10B	mkw	Munukutuba (Monokutuba)	Mufwene 2009
H11	beq	Beembe (Bembe), Keenge, Yari (Kiyari)	Jacquot 1981

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
H112A	xku	Kaamba (Kamba, Kikaamba)	Bouka 1989a de Schryver <i>et al.</i> 2015
H112B	dde	Doondo (Dondo, Kidoondo)	Even 1931 Mfoutou 1985 Lumwamu 1974
H12	vif	Vili (Civili, Civili ci Loango, Vili of Mayumbe, Loango)	Mavoungou <i>et al.</i> 2010
H13	njx	Kunyi (Kuni, Kikunyi, Kugni)	Lumwamu 1974 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999
H131	sdj	Suundi (Kissoundi, Kisuundi, Sunde), Kifouma, Kimongo	Mabiala 1999
H16a-b	kng	South Kikongo, Kisikongo (H16a), Kisolongo, Kimboma, Central Kikongo, Manyanga (H16b, Kimanyanga), Mazinga, Ndibu (Bandibu), Bwende (H16e), Zombo (H16h, Zombo, Pende)	Boone 1973 de Schryver <i>et al.</i> 2015 Laman 1936:lxxxv-lxxxvii
H16c-d	yom/ kwy	Yombe (Yoombi, Kiyombe), Ciwoyo, Cizobe, Kakongo, Ndingi (H14), Mboka (H15), Cimbala, Cizali	Boone 1973 de Schryver <i>et al.</i> 2015
H16f	ldi	Laadi (Laari, Kiladi, Kilari), Ghaangala (H111, Kighaangala, Hangala)	
H16g-h	kng	Eastern Kikongo, Ntandu (Kintandu), Mbeko, Nkanu (H16h), Mbata, Mpangu	Boone 1973 de Schryver <i>et al.</i> 2015

H20: KIMBUNDU GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
H21	kmb	Mbundu (H21a, Bunda, Bundo, Kimbundo, Quimbundo, Kimbundu), Kimbamba (H21b, Njinga, Ginga, Jinga)	Vieira-Martinez 2006
H22	smd	Kisama (Kissama, Quissama, Sama)	Heintze 1970 Price 1872
H23	blv	Kibala (Bolo, Libolo, Libollo, Libolu, Lubalo, Lubolo), Haka (Haco), “Ngoya”	Angenot <i>et al.</i> 2011
H24	nsx	Songo (Nsongo, Basongo, Massongo, Songu, Sungu)	Jaspert and Jaspert 1930 Vansina 2004

H30: YAKA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
H31	yaf/ ppp/ lnz ²¹	Yaka (Bayaka, Iaka, Iyaka, Kiyaka), Pelende (Phelende), Lonzo	van den Eynde 1968 Ntoya Maselo 2014
H321 (= L101)	shc	Sonde (Soonde, Kisonde), Lua (Luwa)	Boone 1973 Torday and Joyce 1907
H32	sub	Suku (Kisuku)	Piper 1977

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
H33	-	Hungu, Tsotso, Pombo ²²	Atkins 1955
H34	mxx	Mbangala (H34, Bangala, Cimbangala), Shinji (H35, Sinji, Yungo)	Chatelain and Summer 1894

H40: MBALA-HUNGANNA

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
H41	mdp	Mbala (Bambala of Kwango, Gimbala, Rumbala)	Boone 1973 Torday and Joyce 1922
H42	hum	Hunganna (Huana, Hungaan, Hungana, Kihungana), Saamba (Tsaamba, Tsamba)	Torday and Joyce 1922 Boone 1973 Takizala 1974 Muluwa and Bostoen 2015

JD41: KONZO-NANDE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
JD41	koo	Konzo (Kikondjo, Konjo, Lhukonzo, Olukonjo, Olukonzo, Rukonjo, Rukonzo, Rukoongo), Sanza (Ekisanza)	Schoenbrun 1994
JD42	nmb	Nande (Banande, Nandi, Ndandi, Kinande, Kinandi), Shu (Ekishu), Yira (Ekiyira)	Schoenbrun 1994
JD43	see under D40		

JD50: SHI-HUNDE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
JD501	nyg	Nyindu	Igunzi 2013
JD51	hke	Hunde (Kihunde, Kihuunde), Kobi (Rukobi)	Schoenbrun 1994
JD52	hav	Haavu (Havu, Kihaavu)	Schoenbrun 1994
JD53	shr	Shi (Mashi), Nyabungu	Schoenbrun 1994
JD531	tbt	Tembo (Chitembo, Kitembo)	Schoenbrun 1994
JD54	see under D50		
JD55	see under D50		
JD56	kcw	Bwari (Kabwari)	Schoenbrun 1994

JD60: RWANDA-RUNDI GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
JD61	kin	Rwanda (Kinyarwanda), Hutu, Kisoro Pygmies, Rwanda-Batwa, Fumbira (Rufumbira), Kirashi (JE221), Yaka (JD502) ²³	Schumacher 1950 Munderi 2009 Schoenbrun 1994 Nzita 1992 (Jouannet 1983)
JD62	run	Rundi (Kirundi)	van Bulck 1957
JD63	flr	Fuliiru (Fulero, Fuliiru, Fuliru, Kifuliiru)	Otterloo and Otterloo 2011 Schoenbrun 1994
JD631	job	Vira (Bavira, Kiviira), Joba (Kijoba)	Schoenbrun 1994

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
JD64	sub	Subi (Shuubi, Kishubi, Kisubi, Shubi, Shuwi), “Sinja”	Nurse and Philippson 1980
JD65	han	Hangaza, Kihangaza (KiHangaza)	Schoenbrun 1994
JD66	haq	Ha (Kiha)	Schoenbrun 1994 Harjula 2004
JD67	vin	Kivinza (KiVinza), Vinza)	Schoenbrun 1994
-	-	Rundi Kitwa, Batwa of Burundi	van der Burgt 1902

JE10: NYORO-GANDA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
JE101	rub	Gungu (Lugungu, Rugungu)	Schoenbrun 1994
JE102	tlj	Talinga-Bwisi, Kitalinga (Talinga), (Bwissi, Lubwisi, Lubwissi, Mawissi, Olubwisi)	Paluku 1998
JE103	ruc	Ruli (Eciruri, Luduuli, Ruli, Ruluuli, Ruluuli-Runyala, Ruuli)	Ladefoged <i>et al.</i> 1972
JE11	nyo	Nyoro (Lunyoro (LuNyoro, Orunyoro, Runyoro)	Schoenbrun 1994
JE12	tjt	Tooro (Orutoro, Rutooro, Rutoro, Tooro, Toro, Urutoro)	Rubongoya 1999
JE121	nix	Hema (Bahima, Hema-Sud, Kihema), Congo Nyoro, Hema	Thiry 2004
JE13	nyn	Nkore (Nkole, Nyankole, Nyankore, Olunyankole, Runyankole, Runyankore)	Schoenbrun 1994
JE14	cgg	Chiga (Ciga, Kiga, Ruciga)	Schoenbrun 1994
JE15	lug	Ganda (Luganda), Sese (Olusese), Vuma (Luvuma)	Schoenbrun 1994 Cunningham 1905
JE16	xog	Soga (Busoga), Diopé (Ludiopé), Gabula (Lugabula), Gweri (Lugweri), Kigulu (Lukigulu), Lamogi (Lulamogi), Lulamooigi, Lamoogi), Luuka, Nholo (Lunholo), Siki (Siginyi, Lusiginyi, Lusiki), Tembe (Tembé, Lutembe), Tenga (Lutenga)	Fallers 1968, Schoenbrun 1994
JE16	lke	Kenya (Kenye, Kene, Lukenhe)	Ladefoged <i>et al.</i> 1972 Roscoe 1915
JE17	gwr	Gwere (Lugwere)	Ladefoged <i>et al.</i> 1972
JE18	-	West Nyala	Kanyoro 1983 Ochwaya-Oluoch 2003: 7–8

JE20: HAYA-JITA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
JE21	now	Nyambo (Ekinyambo), “Karagwe”	Schoenbrun 1994
JE22	hay	Haya, Kyamutwara (JE22A, Kjamtwara, Kiamutwara), Bugabo (JE22B, Bugabu), Bukara (JE22C), Ziba (JE22D, Kiziba), Hanja (JE22E, Kianja, Kihanja, Kjanja), Hangiro (JE22F, Ihangiro), Missenyi (JE22G, Misenyi)	Herrmann 1904 Schoenbrun 1994
JE23	zin	Zinza (Dzinda, Dzindza, Echidzindza, Jinja)	Schoenbrun 1994
JE24	ked	Kerebe (Ecikerebe, Ekikerebe, Ikikerebe, Kerewe)	Schoenbrun 1994
JE25	jit	Jita (Ecejiita, Kijita)	Schoenbrun 1994
JE251, 253	kya	Kwaya (JE251, Kikwaya), Ci-Ruri (JE253, Ruri, Rori, Kirori, Eciruri, Luri, Kiruri, Eciruuri, Ciruri)	Schoenbrun 1994
JE252	reg	Kara (Kikara), Regi (Kilegi, Kiregi)	Schoenbrun 1994

JE30: MASABA-LUHYA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
JE31	myx	Masaba (Masaaba, Lumasaba), Gisu (JE31a, Gesu, Lugisu), Kisu (JE31b), Buya (J41G, Buuya, Lubuya), Dadiri (JE31F, Ludadiri, North Lumasaba), Lufumbo, Luteza, Luwalasi, Luyobo	Schoenbrun 1994 la Fontaine 1959
JE31c	bxx	Bukusu (Vugusu)	Wagner and Mair 1970 Austen 1975: 1–37 Kanyoro 1983
JE31D	-	Syan (Orusyan), Bumett (Pumit)	Huntingford 1965 Schoenbrun 1994
JE31E	lts	Tachon (Tachoni, Tatsoni)	Kanyoro 1983
JE32a	lwg	Hanga (Wanga, Luwanga, Luhanga)	Kanyoro 1983
JE32b	lto	Tsotso (Olutsotso)	Kanyoro 1983
JE32C	lrm	Marama (Olumarama)	Kanyoro 1983
JE32D	lks	Kisa (Olukisa)	Kanyoro 1983
JE32E	lkb	Kabras (Kabarasi)	Kanyoro 1983
JE32F	nle	East Nyala (Nyala North, Lunyala 'K'), Kakalewa	Kanyoro 1983
JE33	nyd	Nyole (Abanyole, Lunyole, Lunyore, Nyooole, Nyore, Olunyore)	Kanyoro 1983
JE34	lsm	Saamia (Samia, Lusaamia), Bagwe, Gwe (Lugwe), Songa (JE343)	Kanyoro 1983
JE341	lko	Khayo (Xaayo)	Kanyoro 1983 Marlo 2008
JE342	lri	Marachi (Lumarachi)	Kanyoro 1983
JE35	núj	Nyole (Lunyole, Nyule, Nyuli), Hadyo (Luhadyo), Sabi (Lusabi), Wesa (Luwesa)	Schadeberg 1989 Morris 1963

JE40: LOGOOLI-KURIA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
JE401	ngq	Ngurimi (Dengurume, Ikingurimi, Kingereme, Kingoreme, Ngoreme)	Schoenbrun 1994
JE402, 404	ikz	Ikizu (JE402, Ikiikiizu, Ikikizo, Ikikizu), Shashi (JE404, Ikishashi, Kishashi)	Schoenbrun 1994
JE403	sxb	Suba (Egisuba, Luo Abasuba)	Rottland 1993
JE405	cwa	Kabwa (Kikabhwa, Kikabwa)	Walker 2013 Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam 2009
JE406–7	sgm	Singa (E406, Lusinga), Cula (Chula), Ware (E407) ²⁴	Hobley 1902
JE41	rag	Logooli (Llogoori, Logoli, Lugooli, Luragoli, Maragoli, Maragooli, Ragoli, Uluragooli)	Wagner and Mair 1970
JE411–3	ida	Idakho (JE411, Itakho), Isukha (JE412, Isuxa, Lwisukha), Tiriki (JE413, Tirichi)	Kanyoro 1983
JE42	guz	Gusii (Ekegusii, Guzii, Kisii), Kosova	Cammenga 2002: 17–33
JE43	kuj	Kuria (Egikuria, Ekikuria, Gikuria, Igikuria, Ikikuria, Kikuria Cha Juu, Kikuria Cha Mashariki, Kikuria, Koria, Kulia)	Schoenbrun 1994 Cammenga 2004

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
JE431–4	ssc	Hacha (JE432, Haacha, Kihacha), Ikisimbete (IkiSimbete), Iryege (Iregi, Kiiryege), Kine (Kikine, Kiine), Kiroba, Kironi (Kikirone), Kiseru, Kisimbiti, Kisingiri, Rieri (Ryeri), Simbiti (JE431, Suba-Simbiti) Surwa (JE433, Kisurwa), Sweta (JE434, Kisweta)	Kihore 2000 Schoenbrun 1994
JE44	zak	Zanaki (Ekizanaki, Ikizanaki, Ilizanaki, Kizanaki)	Walker 2013 Schoenbrun 1994
JE45	ntk	Ikoma (Koma, Kiikoma), Isenye (Issenye, Isenyi, Kiisenye), Nata (Ekinata, Natta, Kinatta, Kinata, Ikinata)	Walker 2013 Schoenbrun 1994
E46	see under E40		

K10: CIOKWE-LUCHAZI GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
K11	cjk	Chokwe (Batshokwe, Ciokwe, Kioko, Kiokwe, Quioca, Quioco, Shioko, Tschiockloe, Tshokwe)	Vansina 2004
K12a	lum	Lwimbi (Chiluimbi, Luimbe, Luimbi, Lwimbe)	Jaspert and Jaspert 1930
K12b	nba	Gangela (Ganguela, Ganguella, Ngangela) Nyemba (Nhemba)	Fleisch 2009 Maniacky 2003
K13	lch	Lucazi (Chiluchazi, Luchazi, Lujash, Lujazi, Lutchaz, Lutshase, Luxage)	Fleisch 2009
K14	lue	Lwena (Luena), Luvale (Chiluvale, Lovale, Lubale, Luena, Luvale)	Papstein 1978 Horton 1949
K15	mck	Mbuunda (Chimbunda, Mbunda)	McCulloch 1951 Fleisch 2009 Papstein 1994 Fortune 1963
K16	nye	Nyengo (Nhengo, Nyenko)	Fortune 1963
K17	mfu	Mbwela (Ambwela, Ambuella, Ambwela, Mbuela, Mbwera, Shimbwera)	Fleisch 2009 Bostoan 2007 McCulloch 1951 Maniacky 2003
K18	nkn	Nkangala (Cangala, Ngangala)	Maniacky 2003

K20: LOZI GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
K21	loz	Lozi (Silozi), “Sikololo,” “Kolololo”	Fortune 2001 Jalla 1917 Burger 1960

K30: LUYANA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
K31	lyn	Luyana (Ca-Luiana, Esiluyana, Louyi, Lui, Rouyi), Kwandi (K371), Kwangwa (K37)	Lisimba 1982 Fortune 1963
K32	mxo	Mbowe (Esimbowe), Liyuwa (K322), Liyuwa	Lisimba 1982 Fortune 1963

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
K33	kwn	Kwangali (Kwangare, Kwangari, Rukwangali, Rukwangari, Sikwangali)	Möhlig 1997
K331, 332, 334	diu	Dciriku (K332, Gciriku, Diriku), Sambyu (K331), Rumanyo (K334, Manyo)	Möhlig 2007
K333	mhw	Mbukushu (Thimbukushu)	Möhlig 1997 Larson 1981
K34	mho	Mashi (Masi), Kwandu	Laranjo Medeiros 1981 Lisimba 1982
K35	sie	Simaa, Mulonga (K351), Mbume (K321, Mbumi), Imilangu (K354), Mwenyi (K352)	Bostoen 2007 Fortune 1963 Lisimba 1982
K36	-	Shanjo	de Luna 2008 Bostoen 2009

K40: SUBIYA-TOTELA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
K402	fwe	Fwe	Bostoen 2009 Seidel 2005 de Luna 2008 Pretorius 1975
K41	ttl	Totela (Echitotela), Totela of Namibia (K411)	Seidel 2005 Crane 2011 de Luna 2008
K42, K401	sbs	Subiya (Echisubia, Subia), Ikuhane (Chikuahane, Chikwahane, Ciikuhane, Ikuhane, Mbalangwe (K401, Mbalanwe)	Seidel 2005 Ohly 1994 de Luna 2008

L10: PENDE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
L11	pem	Pende (Bapende, Gipende, Giphende, Kipende, Pheende, Phende)	Weecx 1938 Torday and Joyce 1922 Bittremieux 1939
L12b	hol	Holo (Holu, Kiholo, Kiholu), Yeci	Boone 1973 Atkins 1955
L13	kws	Kwese (Gikwezo, Kikwese, Kwezo, Ukwese)	Boone 1973 Forges 1983 Torday and Joyce 1907

L20: SONGE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
L201	-	Budya (L201), Yazi (L202)	
L21	kcv	Kete (Lu-Kete, Lukete, Ciket), East Kete (L21A), North Kete (L21B, Kete-Kuba), Kete-Lulua (L21C, South-West Kete)	Kamba Muzenga 1980: 3–4 Maes 1934 Boone 1973
L221	lwa	Lwalwa (Lwalu)	Boone 1973 Timmermans 1967 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999
L23	sop	Songe (Basonge, Kisonge, Kisongi, Kisongye, Luba-Songi, Lusonge), East Songye, North Songye (Ikaleebwe), South Songye, Beelandé	van Overbergh 1908 Stappers 1964: 3 Torday and Joyce 1922

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
L22/ L231	bpj	Mbagani, Binji (Bindji, Babindji) ²⁵	van Coillie 1949 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999: 21
L24	luj	Luna-Inkongo, Northern Luba	Westcott no date

L30: LUBA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
L31	lua	Luba-Lulua, Luba-Kasai (L31a, Tshiluba, Ciluba), West Luba (L31b, Lulua, Luluwa, Bena-Lulua)	de Clercq 1903:i-vi
L32	kny	Kanioka, Kanyok, Kanyoka	de Clercq 1900 Stappers 1986:xiv-xv
L33	lub	Luba-Katanga, Kiluba, East Luba, Luba-Shaba	Verhulpen 1936a
L34	hem	Hemba (Kiemba, Kihemba), Yazi (L202), Zela (K331, Kizela, Kimbote, Mbote), Eastern Luba, Luba-Hemba, Kebwe (L301)	Vandermeiren 1912 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999 van Bulck 1948 Kabange Mukala 2005
L35	sng	Sanga (Kisanga), Garengaze (Garenganze), South Luba, Luba-Sanga	Clarke 1911

L40: KAONDE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
L41	kqn	Kaonde (Chikahonde, Chikaonde, Kahonde, Kawonde, Luba Kaonde), Solwezi, Kasempa	Kashoki and Mann 1978

L50: LUNDA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
L51	slx	Salampasu (Basala Mpasu, Chisalampasu), Luntu (L511, Luuntu, Bakwa Luntu)	Maes 1934 Denolf 1954
L52	lun	Lunda (Balunda, Chilunda, Southern Lunda), Ndembu	McCulloch 1951 Kawasha 2003
L53	rnd	Ruund (Ruwund, Chiluwunda, Lunda Kambove, Lunda-Kamboro, Luunda, Luwunda, Northern Lunda), Kanincin	Stappers 1954 Nash 1992

L60: NKOYA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
L60– 62	nka	Nkoya (L61, Mbwela (L61, Mbwera, Mbowera), Kolwe (L601, Lukolwe), Lushangi (L602, Lushange), Shasha (L603, Mashasha), Mbowela (Mbwera, Shimbwera, Mbwela), Nkoya, Shasha, Shinkoya	Simwinga 2006 Gluckman 1951 McCulloch 1951: 93–101

M10: FIPA-MAMBWE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
M11	piw	Pimbwe (Cipimbwe, Ichipimbwe, Icipimbwe, Kipimbwe)	Abe 2011 Chomba 1975 Maurice 1938
M12	rnw	Rungwa (Ichirungwa, Icilungwa, Kirungwa, Lungwa, Nyalungwa, Runga)	Walsh and Swilla 2001
M13	fip	Fipa (Fiba, Cifipa), Fipa-Sukuma (M13A), South Fipa (M13B), Kandaasi (M13C), Siiwa (M13D), Nkwaamba (M13E), Kwa (M13F), Kwaafi (M13G), Ntile (N13H, Cile, “Yantili”), Kuulwe (M13I), Peemba (M13I)	Walsh and Swilla 2001 Willis 1966
M14/15	mgr	Lungu (M14, Rungu), Mambwe (M14)	Walsh and Swilla 2001

M20: NYIHA-SAFWA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
M201	lai	Lambya (Rambya), North Lambya (M201A), Central Lambya (M201B), South Lambya (M201C)	Walsh and Swilla 2001
M21	wbh	Wanda (Wandia), Sichela	Walsh and Swilla 2001 Lindfors <i>et al.</i> 2009b
M22	mwn	Inamwanga (Ichinamwanga, Namwanga, Nyamwanga), Iwa (M26), Tambo (M27, Tembo)	Walsh and Swilla 2001
M23A	nkt	West Nyika, Nyika of Sumbawanga	Lindfors <i>et al.</i> 2009a
M23B	nih	Central Nyiha, Nyiha of Mbozi	Lindfors <i>et al.</i> 2009a
M23C	nyr	East Nyika, Nyika of Rungwe	Lindfors <i>et al.</i> 2009a Walsh and Swilla 2001
M23D	nkx	South Nyiha	Lindfors <i>et al.</i> 2009a Walsh and Swilla 2001
M24	mgq	Malila (Ishimalilia, Kimalila, Malela, Malilia)	Walsh and Swilla 2001
M25	sbk	Safwa, Safwa of Mbeya (M25A), Mbwila (M25B, Uleenje), Soongwe (M25C), Polooto (M25D, Poroto), Guruka (M25E)	Walsh and Swilla 2001 Msanjila 2004

M30: NYAKYUSA-NGONDE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
M301	ndh	Ndali (Chindali), Sukwa (Chisukwa)	Botne 2008 Kershner 2002
M31	nyy	Nyakyusa-Ngonde, Nyakyusa (M31A, Nyekyosa, Iki-Nyikusa), Kukwe (M31B, Ngumba), Mwamba (M31C, Lugulu, “Sokelo”), Ngonde (M31D), Selya (M31E, Kaaselya), Penja (M302)	Walsh and Swilla 2001

M40: BEMBA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
M401	bwc	Bwile	Brelsford 1956 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999
M402	auh	Aushi (Avaushi, Ushi, Usi, Uzhil, Vouaousi)	Doke 1933 Whiteley 1950

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
M41	tap	Tabwa (Taabua, Taabwa, Ichitaabwa), Shila	Whiteley 1950
M42	bem	Bemba (Icibemba, Wemba)	Whiteley 1950 Kashoki and Mann 1978

M50

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
M51– 52	leb	Lala-Bisa, Bisa (M51, Wisa), Lala (M52, Ichilala), Ambo (M521), Unga, Twa of Bangweulu, Luano (M522)	Brelsford 1946 Whiteley 1950 von Rosen 1916
M54	lam	Lamba, Swaka (M53), Lima (M541, Bulima), Temba (M542)	Doke 1922 Whiteley 1950 Brelsford 1956 Bastin <i>et al.</i> 1999: 219
M55	kdg	Seba, Shishi	Whiteley 1950

M60: LENJE-TONGA GROUP/BANTU-BOTATWE GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
M61	leh	Lenje (Chilenje, Lengi, Lenji), Batwa of the Lukanga (M611), Ciina (Chinamukuni, Ciina Mukuni, Mukuni)	Shekleton 1908 de Luna 2008
M62	sby	Soli (Chisoli)	de Luna 2008
M63	ilb	Ila (Chiila [E18], Batwa of the Kafue (M633), Lundwe (M632)	Smith 1907 de Luna 2008 Doke 1928 Torrend 1931
M631	shq	Sala (M631)	de Luna 2008
M64	toi	Tonga (Chitonga, Tonga of Zambia and Zimbabwe), Ndawe, Plateau Tonga, Valley Tonga, We-Zambezi [E18]	de Luna 2008 Hachipola 1991
M651– 652	dov	Toka (M651), Leya (M652, Reya), “Dombe” ²⁶	Hachipola 1998 de Luna 2008

N10: MANDA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
N101	dne	Ndendeule (Kidendauli, Kindendeule, Kindendeuli, Ndendeuli)	Nurse 1988 Booth 1905
N102	nxi	Nindi (Kinindi, Manundi)	Maho and Sands 2004 Booth 1905
N11	mgs	Manda (Kimanda), Matumba	Fülleborn 1906 Nurse 1988
N12	ngo	Ngoni of Tanzania (Angoni, Chingoni, Kingoni), Kisutu	Spiss 1904 Ebner 1955 Miti 1996
N13	mgv	Matengo (Chimatengo, Ki-Matengo, Kimatengo)	Yoneda 2000 Nurse 1988
N14	mpa	Mpoto (Chimpoto, Cimpoto, Kimpoto, Mpoto)	Nurse 1988
N15	tog	Tonga (Chitonga), Tonga of Malawi, Siska, Sisyá	Turner 1952 Young 1933 Turner 1952

N20: TUMBUKA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
N21	tum	Tumbuka (N21a, Chitumbuka, Citumbuka), Poka (N21b, Chipoka, Phoka), Kamanga (N21b, Nkhamanga, Henga, Ci-Henga), Senga (N21d, Senga in the Luangwa Valley in the Lundazi District), Yombe (N21e), Fungwe (N21f), Wenya (N21g)	Young 1923 Brelsford 1956

N30: CHEWA-NYANJA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
N31	nya/ mjh	Chewa-Nyanja, Nyanja (N31a, Chinyanja), Chewa (N31b, Achewa, Cewa), Manganja (N31c, South Nyanja), Mozambique Nyasa (N31D, Nyasa-Cewa), Maravi (Malawi), Peta, Mwera of Mbamba Bay(N201) ²⁷	Stigand 1909 of Malawi 2006 of Malawi 2009

N40: SENGA-SENA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
N41	nse	Nsenga (Cinsenga, Chinsenga, Nsenga on the lower Luangwa in the Petauke-Lusaka-Feira districts), Kunda of Mambwe district	Miti 2004 Brelsford 1956
N42	kdn	Kunda (Achikunda, Chikunda, Cikunda)	Hachipola 1998 Brelsford 1956
N43	nyu	Nyungwe (Chinyungwe, Chinyungwi, Cinyungwe, Nyongwe, Yungwe), Tete (Tetense, Teta), Pimbi (Phimbi, Pimbe)	van der Mohl 1904
N44	seh	Sena (Chisena, Cisena, Mocambique Sena), Podzo (N46, Ci-Podzo, Phodzo, Shiputhsu, Chipodzo, Puthsu)	van der Mohl 1904
N441	swk	Sena (Chisena, Cisena, Malawi Sena)	Funnell 2004
N45	bwg	Rue (Barwe, Chirue), Balke (Cibalke)	Macalane 2000 Mangoya 2012 Hachipola 1998

P10: MATUUMBI GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
P11/12	ndg/ rui	Ndengereko (Kindengereko, Kingengereko, Ndengeleko, Ndengeleko), Rufiji (Kirufiji) ²⁸	Ström 2013
P13	mgw	Matuumbi (Kimatumbi, Kimatumbi, Matumbi)	Nurse 1988
P14	nnq	Ngindo (Ci-Ngindo, Cingindo, Gindo, Kingindo, Njindo, Njinjo)	Cross-Upcott 1956 Nurse 1988
P15	mgv	Mbunga (Bunga, Kimbunga)	Nurse 1988

P20: YAO GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
P21	yao	Yao (Chiyao, Ciyao, Djao, Jao)	Whiteley 1966: xiii-xv
P22	mwe	Mwera (Cimwela, Cimwera, Kimwera, Mwela)	Harries 1950
P23/ P24	kde/ njd	Makonde (Simakonde, Chimakonde, Chinimakonde, Kimakonde, Konde, Makonde), “Mavia” (P25, Mavía, Maviha, Cimabiha, Mabiha, Kimawiha, Mawia, Chimaviha, Mawiha), Maraba (Chimaraba), Tambwe (Matambe, Matambwe, Chimatambwe), Chinnima, Ndonde (Chindonde) ²⁹	Kraal 2005: 1–7
P23	mvw	Machinga	Steere 1876

P30: MAKHUWA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
P31A,E	vmw	Central-Makhuwa, Makhuwa Enahara (P31E), Nampula	Kröger 2005 Prata 1960
P31B,G	mgh	Meetto (Metto), Makhuwa-Meetto, Masasi, Ruvuma Makhuwa, Imithupi, Ikorovere	Kröger 2005 Prata 1960
P31C	vmk	Chirima (Shirima)	Kröger 2005 Prata 1960
P31C	kzn	Kokola	Shrum and Shrum 2001
P31C	llb	Lolo	Reiman 2002 Shrum and Shrum 2001 Vinton and Vinton 2001
P31C	mny	Manyawa	Reiman 2002 Shrum and Shrum 2001 Vinton and Vinton 2001
P31C	vmr	Marenje (Emarendje, Marendje, Marenji)	Shrum and Shrum 2001 Reiman 2002
P31C	tke	Takwane (Thakwani)	Shrum and Shrum 2001 Reiman 2002
P31D	xmc	Marrevone (Marevone), Nampamela	Prata 1960 Kröger 2005
P31F	xsq	Esaka (Esaaka, Saaka, Saanga, Saka, Sanga)	Katupha 1991
P311	eko	Koti (Ekoti, Coti), “Angoje”	Schadeberg and Mucanheia 2000 Lyndon and Lyndon 2007
P312	nte	Sakati (Sangaji, Esakaji), Enatthembo	Prata 1960 Lyndon and Lyndon 2007
P32	ngl	Lomwe (Ilomwe, Lomue), Western Makua	Prata 1960
P33,331	lon	Malawi Lomwe, Nguru (Ngulu, Anguru), Mihavane	Kayambazinthu 2004
P34	chw	Central Chuwabo (Chichwabo, Chuabo, Chuwabo, Chuwabu, Txuwabo, Chwabo, Cuabo, Cuwabo, Echuabo), Quellimane	Vinton and Vinton 2001
P34	cwb	Maindo, Badoni, Mitange	Vinton and Vinton 2001
P341	mhm	Moniga (Emakhuwa-Emoniga, Emoniga)	Kröger 2005

R10: UMBUNDU GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
R11	umb	Umbundu (M'bundo), Bailoundou (Mbalundu), Bihe, Hanya, Nano, Ovimbundu, South Mbundu, Mbali (R103, Kimbari, Olumbali ³⁰)	Hambly 1934 Jaspert and Jaspert 1930 Lopes Cardoso 1966
R12	ndq	Ndombe (Dombe, Bandombe, Mondome)	Ferreira Diniz 1918
R13	nyk	Nyaneka (Nhaneca, Lunyaneka), Mwila (Olumuila, Huila, Muila), Ngambwe (Olungambwe)	Lang and Tastevin 1937
R14	khu	Khumbi (Lun'cumbi, Lunkumbi, Ngumbi, Nkhumbi, Nkumbi), Ndongwena (R215), Kwankwa (R216)	Estermann 1979 Nogueira 1885 Lusakalalu 2001

R20: WAMBO GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
R21	kua	Kwanyama (Kuanyama), Kafima (R211), Evale (R212), Northeastern Wambo	Baucom 1972
R214	lnb	Mbalanhu, Dombondola (R217), Mbandja (R213, Mbadja), Esinga (R218)	Fourie 1997 Baucom 1972
R22	ndo	Ndonga (Oshindonga), South-Eastern Wambo	Baucom 1972
R23	kwm	Kwambi, South-Central Wambo	Baucom 1972
R24	nne	Ngandjera (Ngandyera), Kwaluudhi (R241), Kolonkhadi (R242), Eunda (R242, Oshiunda)	Baucom 1972

R30: HERERO GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
R101	olu	Kuvale (Kuroka), Kwisi (R102)	Jordan 2015
-	-	Kwandu	Jordan 2015, Laranjo Medeiros 1981
-	-	Ngendelengo	Jordan 2015, Laranjo Medeiros 1981
R31A,B, R312	her	Herero (Otjiherero), Central Herero (R31A), Mbandieru (R31B, Mbanderu, East Herero), Botswana Herero (R312, Mahalapye Herero)	Andersson and Janson 1997 Möhlig 2009
R311	dhm	North-West Herero, Kaokoland Herero, Dhimba (Zemba, Zimba), Tjimba Herero, Tjimba-Tjimba, Himba	Kunkel and Cameron 2002 Malan 1974

R40: YEYI GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
R41A,B	yey	Yei (Yeyi, Shiyei), "Kuba," Bayeye, Ciyei, East Caprivi Yeyi (R41A), Ngamiland Yeyi (R41B)	Larson 1992 Seidel 2008

S10: SHONA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
S11	twl	Shona, Korekore, Tavara (Tawala), Shangwe, Budya, Gova	Doke 1931
S12, S14	sna	Shona, Zezuru (S12, Shawasha, Harava, Hera), Karanga (S14, Duma, Govera, Jena, Nyubi)	Doke 1931
S13	mxc	Manyika (Bamanyeka, Chimanyika), Bocha (Boka), Guta, Jindwi, Hungwe	Doke 1931 Fortune 2004
S13	twx	Tewe (Teve), Chiute (Ciute, Ciutee)	Fortune 2004 Doke 1931
S15	ndc	Ndau (Chindau, “Sofala”), Garwe, Danda, Shanga, Xinyai	Mkanganwi 1972 Doke 1931
S16A,C, D,E,F,G, H,I,J, K,L	kck	Kalanga (Ikalanga, West Shona), Lilima (S16C, S16K, Humba, Humbe, Limima, Peri), Nyai (S16D, Abanyai, Banyai, Rozvi, Wanyai), Lemba (S16E, Remba), Lembethu (S16F, Rembethu), Twamamba (S16G, Xwamamba), Pfumbi (S16H), Jawunda (S16I), Romwe (S16J), Talahundra (S16L)	Wentzel 1983 Doke 1931
S16B	nmq	Nambya (Nambzva)	Hachipola 1998 Borland 1984
-	dmx	Dema	Hachipola 1998

S20: VENDA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
S21	ven	Venda (Central Venda), Phani (S21A), Ilafuri (S21B, West Venda), Manda (S21C, Central Venda), Mbedzi (S21D, East Venda), Tavhatsindi (S21E), Ronga (S21F, South-East Venda)	Mulaudzi 2010

S30: SOTHO-TSWANA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
S31	tsn	Tswana (Setswana, Sechwana), Central Tswana (S31a, Rolong, Ngwaketse), East Tswana (S31b, Kgatla, Tlokwa), North Tswana (S31c, Tawana, Ngwato, Kwenana), South Tswana (S31E, Thlaping, Thlaro)	Malepe 1966 Schapera 1952
S311 (=S31d)	xkv	Kgalagadi (Kgalagarhi, Kgalagari, Qhalaxarzi)	Kalasi 2003, Krüger and de Plessis 1977
S32	nso	Northern Sotho (Sesotho sa Leboa), Pedi (S32a, Sepedi, Masemola, Tau, Komi, Transvaal Sotho), Lobedu (S32b, Kgaga), Gananwa (S32C, Xananwa, Hananwa), Kopa (S32D, Ndebele-Sotho), Eastern Sotho (Kutswe S302, Pai S303, Pulana S304), Phalaborwa (S301)	Doke 1954, Ziervogel 1954
S32E	brl	Birwa (S32E, Sebirwa, Virwa)	Batibo 1998 Andersson and Janson 1997: 41–42
S32F	two	Tswapong (Setswapong)	van Wyk 1969 Batibo 1998
S33	sot	Southern Sotho (Sesotho, Sisutho)	Jacottet 1927:i-xiii

S40: NGUNI GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
S407	nbl	South Ndebele (Isindebele, Nrebele), Ndzundza (Isindundza), Southern South African Ndebele, Southern Transvaal Ndebele	Skhosana 2009
S408	-	Northern Transvaal Ndebele, Mbo, Moledlhana, Langa, Lidwaba, Sumayela Ndebele, Northern South African Ndebele	Ziervogel 1959
S41	xho	Xhosa (Isixhosa, “Kaffir”), Mpondo (S41A, Pondo), Xesibe (S41B), Bomwana (S41C), Gaika (S41D), Galeka (S41E), Thembu (S41F), Mpondomise (S41G), Ndlambe (S41H), Hlubi (S403), Hlubi-Ciskei (S41I)	Mzamane 1962 Cantrell 1946 Ownby 1985
S42	zul	Zulu (Isizulu), KwaZulu-Natal Zulu (S42A), Transvall Zulu (S42B), Qwabe (S42C), Cele (S42D), Ngoni of Malawi (N121), Bhaca (S402, Baca), Lala, Ingwavuma, Lala (S406, North Lala, South Lala), Old Mfengu (S401, Fingo)	Ownby 1985 van Dyk 1960 Miti 1996
S43	ssw	Swati (Swazi, Siswati), Ngwane, Nhlangwini (S405), Phuthi (S404)	Ownby 1985 Mzamane 1948
S44	nde	Ndebele of Zimbabwe (Sindebele, Ndebele, Tebele)	Ownby 1985

S50: TSWA-RHONGA GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
S51	tsc	Tswa (Xitswa), Dzibi (S51A), Dzonga (S51B), Hlengwe (S51I, Khambana-Makwakwe, Khambani, Lengwe, Lhengwe, Makwakwe-Khambana, Shilengwe)	Persson 1932
S52	see	Changana S53	
S52/53	tso	Tsonga (Songa, Thonga, Tonga, Tsonga), Changana (Xichangana, Shangaan, Shangana), Xiluleke (S53A, Mhinga, Makuleke), N’walungu (S53B, Shingwalungu), Hlave (S53C), Nkuna (S53D), Gwamba (S53E (=S52), Gwapa), Nhlanganu (S53F, Shihlanganu), Djonga (S53G, Jonga), Bila (S53H)	Baumbach 1970
S54	rng	Ronga (Gironga, Shironga), Landim (Landina), Konde, Xonga	Baumbach 1970

S60: COPI GROUP

<i>NUG</i>	<i>ISO</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>References</i>
S61	cce	Copi (Chopi, Cicopi, Shichopi, Txopi), Lenge (S61I, Xilenge, Lengue, Kilenge)	Bailey 1976
S62	toh	Tonga (Gitonga), Shengwe	Lanham 1955

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NOTES

- 1 See <http://www-01.sil.org/iso639-3/> (accessed 1 Aug 2015).
- 2 According to Ardener (1956: 10–12, 30–31, 35) Bubia is in a dialectal relationship to Mboko, but this is difficult to reconcile with the lexicostatistical figures in Ebobissé 2014: 395–404.
- 3 Lewis *et al.* (2015) count Oli and Budiman as varieties of Duala, but this is difficult to reconcile with the lexicostatistical figures in Ebobissé 2014: 395–404 and probably reflects diglossia rather than inherent intelligibility.
- 4 Leti [leo] is the ancestral language of the Mengisa ethnic group who are switching to Eton [eto]. The Eton that most Mengisa now speak is not linguistically remarkable and therefore we count it as an Eton variety here (Geslin-Houdet 1984).
- 5 Many sources treat Bembele [beb] and Bobili [bxp] as the same language (e.g., Dugast 1949: 88–89). However, in view of the lexicostatistical figures in Wega Simeu (2004a: 3–4, 110–113) separating the two appears arguable, although based only on a 20-word list.
- 6 The 200-word list of Yambe in Klieman (1997) appears to so different from Bomwali [bmw] that we count it as a separate language here.
- 7 Teke-Eboo and Teke-Nzikou are commonly enumerated separately but the recent comparison by Raharimanantsoa (2012) shows that such a distinction is untenable, wherefore we count them as the same here.
- 8 The ethnographic and linguistic record (e.g., Bostoen and Koni Muluwa 2014, Boone 1973: 237–243, Torday and Joyce 1907, Bastin *et al.* 1999: 13, van Bulck 1948: 318) attests an ethnolinguistic group called Ngongo (and variants thereof) in dispersed settlements around the Luzubi and Gobari rivers (this is approximately halfway between the cities of Bandundu and Kikwit) in Bandundu province. E18 and Maho (2009: 54) include an ethnolinguistic group named Ngongo which E18 (contradictorily) places genealogically in the Yaka (H.31) group and geographically in the far north of Kasai Occidental province, inside what is Dengese [dez]-speaking territory. There is an ethnic group with the name Ngongo attested at this location but they have assimilated linguistically to their Bushoong overlords (van der Kerken 1944: 1033) – Maho (2009: 32) thus has this Ngongo as C83B with Bushoong – and there is no linguistic data to connect them with the Ngongo language around the Luzubi and Gobari rivers (van Bulck 1948: 506). We have to assume here that the Ngongo [noq] entry refers to the Ngongo language of around the Luzubi and Gobari but that the location given in E18 is simply a mistake, otherwise that language would be missing from E18 and the entry in question would represent an ethnicity whose (original?) language cannot be asserted as separate. The Ngongo language appears to be most closely related to Nsong and Mpiin (Bostoen and Koni Muluwa 2014) but at least one attested variety shows such lexicostatistical figures that it is likely not intelligible with Mpiin-Nsong (Bastin *et al.* 1999: 101, 203).
- 9 Maho (2009: 24) merges B87 Mbuun with the B84 varieties named Mpuon and Mpuun of Guthrie (1967: 38) and places it in the Mbuun location (east of Kikwit). Similarly, Lewis *et al.* (2015)'s entry Mpuono [zmp] is classified there as B84 and given the name Mpuono, but located in the Mbuun (B87) area on the map. While

- Mpuon and Mpuun are not explicitly located by Guthrie, the word lists referenced in Bastin *et al.* (1999: 13) locate B84, named Mpuono, northwest of Kikwit in the south of the Teke plateau and the lexicostatistical figures there allow Mpuono to be filed as a Teke-Fumu [ifm] variety (Bastin *et al.* 1999: 185, 193, 202).
- 10 E18 and Maho (2009: 27) attach the name Likila to the location specified in the [lie]-iso. Specialist sources do not recognise such a name for this group (de Boeck 1948, Motingea Mangulu 1996) but reserve the name Likila for the Baloi kindred group west of the Ngiri. Perhaps the propagation of the name Likila for the Balobo is because some outsiders call Likila Balobo.
 - 11 Hulstaert 1951: 21, Vinck 1993: 578, 581.
 - 12 Bastin *et al.* 1999: 208, Carrington 1977: 67.
 - 13 Hulstaert (1999) lists several hundred local varieties.
 - 14 E18 and Maho (2009: 30) recognise a separate entry Lalia [lal]. But studies in the field emphasise that Lalia is simply a variety in the Bangando area with no special status vis-a-vis other Bongando varieties (Hulstaert 1951: 22, Lingomo 1995: 340, Hulstaert 1987: 205–207), wherefore we merge the two here.
 - 15 E18 and Maho (2009: 31) differentiate between Yela and Kela corresponding to two extant geographical enclaves. Hulstaert (Hulstaert 1951: 23, Hulstaert 1999: 20–21), who had studied the varieties in the field, argues that this distinction is not particularly salient linguistically, wherefore we merge them here.
 - 16 Mayeka [myc], a Bantu language of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, is very likely to be the same as Ngbinda [nbd] since de Calonne-Beaufaict (1921: 114, 120, 247, 251) calls Mayeka a clan of Abangbinda, though no actual linguistic data is presented. The information on Mayeka [myc] in E18 presumably derives from Hackett and van Bulck (1956: 74) who took down a Mayeka word list but were not able to find out the location of Mayeka, and did not have access to a Ngbinda word list (van Bulck 1954: 74–75) to check if Mayeka and Ngbinda were the same. Though, at the present time, if Hackett and van Bulck's unpublished Mayeka word list still exists in an archive somewhere, it should be checked whether the data is actually Ngbinda or a different, but related, language.
 - 17 E18 lists Gbati-ri [gti] as a separate language, but the only source on this language (Hackett and van Bulck 1956: 74) has it as a dialect of Nyanga-li [nyc].
 - 18 The Degere, a former hunting and gathering group, have assimilated culturally and linguistically to the Southern Mijikenda, i.e., to Digo and/or Duruma. There is no evidence of any other Bantu language spoken by the Degere, though some words possibly attributable to a former language of the Degere can be identified as Oromoid (Walsh 1990), i.e., Eastern Cushitic.
 - 19 Maho (2009: 42) offers a new code E741 to replace E74b, presumably to indicate that E74a Dawida and E74b Sagalla are too divergent to be considered dialects of the same language. But such considerations do not alter the referential integrity of the codes already at hand, so we retain the E74b code here.
 - 20 By mistake, Maho (2009: 42) considers this the same language as E74a Dawida and places the merge of the two in the E70 group, but the language is most closely related to G22 Asu and may even be considered a dialect of it.
 - 21 Lewis *et al.* (2015) list Pelende [ppp] and Lonzo [lnz] as separate languages. But Pelende and Lonzo denote political rather than ethnolinguistic sub-entities of Yaka [yaf] (Denis 1964: 20, Lamal 1965: 15), as explicit linguistic data, whenever available, confirms (Bastin *et al.* 1999: 215).

- 22 Some authors (e.g., Maho 2009: 54, 67) fuse Hungu and Holo into one language. They are spoken in similar locations but they are not the same language or even each other's closest relatives (Atkins 1954, 1955).
- 23 Maho (2009: 57) has an entity Yaka (JD502), reflecting a vocabulary represented in Bastin *et al.* (1999: 19). The vocabulary was collected at 29.3E/1.8S, in the north-eastern corner of Lake Kivu, on the Rwandan side. No other inventory of ethnolinguistic groups in this area have such an entity at this location, and this is relatively well-surveyed area (e.g., Schumacher 1949) with only varieties of Rwanda JD61 attested. The vocabulary itself indeed resembles other varieties of Rwanda the most, being up to 62% lexicostatistically similar (Bastin *et al.* 1999: 103), but the cognacy pattern with other languages related to Rwanda makes it difficult to interpret as an early branch of a greater clade around Rwanda (Bastin *et al.* 1999: 223). We therefore take this vocabulary to reflect a difficult elicitation session rather than an ethnolinguistic entity separate from Rwanda.
- 24 Maho (2009: 62) and various other sources separate Ware from Singa, but our only first-hand source on these two entities say they spoke the same language (Hobley 1902: 50–51, 92–95).
- 25 E18, and similarly Maho (2009: 68), has an entry Binji [bpj] said to be in two (dis-joint) locations: Kazumba territory in Kasai-Occidental province and Sankura (sic! Sankuru) district in Kasai-Oriental province, but the map shows Bindji only in the Kasai-Oriental location and places Songe [sop] in the Kasai occidental location. The name Mbagani is given as a dialect under Songe [sop]. An ethnolinguistic group Mbagani with the alternative name Binji (and spelling variants) is known from the linguistic literature in the Kasai occidental location (van Coillie 1949, Bastin *et al.* 1999: 21). We therefore assume that the Binji [bpj] entry intends to refer to Mbagani-Binji in the Kasai-Occidental location but that there has been some confusion.
- 26 E18 has a separate Dombe [dov] entry, but Dombe is a derogatory nickname for Tonga found in Hwange district of Zimbabwe (Hachipola 1998). Their variety is closest to the Toka-Leya dialects spoken on the northern side of the Victoria Falls in Zambia.
- 27 E18 and Maho (2009: 80) have a separate entity for Mwera of Mbamba Bay [mjh]/N201 on the eastern side of Lake Malawi. While these Mwera speak a language different from their neighbours, the examination by Ebner (1955: 41–43) shows the language to be a variant of Chewa/Nyanja on the opposite side of the lake. I wish to thank Rasmus Bernander for alerting me to this paper.
- 28 Some authors split Ndengereko (a glossonym) from Rufiji (the name of a river and the area around it), but under any division of the area in question onto those two names, the varieties are mutually intelligible and may even include Matumbi (Ström 2013, Chuo Kikuu cha Dar es Salaam 2009).
- 29 E18 and Maho (2009: 80) differentiate between Ndonde and Makonde, but the field research of Kraal (2005: 1–7) finds this distinction untenable from both a linguistic and ethnographic point of view.
- 30 Olumbali are an ethnic group consisting of former slaves mainly from the Kimbundu area who ended up in the Umbundu area. They are sometimes listed as speaking an intertwined Kimbundu-Umbundu language (Smith 1995: 371). However, the data in Lopes Cardoso (1966: 48–73) show that some localities in the Olumbali area speak Umbundu while others speak Kimbundu, and there is little evidence for a mixed language. I wish to thank Peter Bakker for discussing this case with me.

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