

# Dogon Languages and Linguistics

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An Comprehensive Annotated Bibliography

Abbie Hantgan

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## Introduction

The Dogon people of the Bandiagara cliffs in Mali's Mopti Region are the superstars of anthropology, ethnography, and artists since Marcel Griaule's (Griaule 1938; Griaule and Dieterlen 1965; Griaule 1965) famous studies of Dogon religion, spirituality, art, and culture. Griaule and his team of fieldworkers first encountered the Dogon on the Dakar to Djibouti mission of 1931. From that point until the death of the French anthropologist in 1956, he published multiple works about his discoveries. Even after his death, his team members, Germaine Dieterlen (no. 86), Michel Leiris (no. 92), and his daughter, Geneviève Calame-Griaule (no. 17- 28), continued to publish data from the team's field work. Marcel Griaule's work is widely criticized by those who dispute his methodology, (Beek 1991), and even those from his own team (Leiris, no. 92) who found his badgering of informants to be inappropriate and unproductive; only leading to incorrect data. Many of Griaule's Dogon informants, in fact, admit to playing games with him and misleading him with faulty information. The Dogon are well known for their protection and secrecy; even though Griaule was eventually admitted as a Dogon elder, it is possible that the stories which people believe about the culture are simply illusions. (Apter 2005)

While the Dogon culture has been studied thoroughly, the Dogon language has been neglected in comparison. Although a missionary, Reverend Clarke (no. 83) is known as being

the first to publish any information about the Dogon language in 1849, Bertho (no. 81) contests the fact that the word lists included in the document are actually Dogon. The next mention of the Dogon language in the literature was published in 1907 by Lieutenant Desplagnes (no. 85). Other missionaries, including Arnaud (no. 78), Ballard (no. 1), Kervran (no. 58- 61), and Prost (no. 98) contributed dictionaries and other essential documents to the study of the Dogon language.

Other researchers who played an essential role in the initiation of the study of the Dogon language were Geneviève Calame-Griaule (no. 17- 28) and Jacques Bertho (no. 81). Both of these researchers' publications emerged in the 1950's and Calame-Griaule continues to publish works about Dogon language. The other important discovery of these researchers was that Dogon is not one language with all of its speakers sharing complete mutual-intelligibility. Instead, Dogon is more accurately a group of languages, which are, in current linguistic theory, considered dialects.

While the number of speakers is estimated at 530,000 (Hochstetler, Lee and Durieux-Boon 2004 14), this number is deceiving due to the high degree of mutual-unintelligibility within the language. The problem still arises with respect to the accuracy of data collection within the Dogon framework. Publications from Leiris and Calame-Griaule have received the same criticism that Marcel Griaule did. Their top-down elicitation techniques are subject to

interpretation. Yet, the geographic isolation and the protective and secretive nature of the Dogon make it difficult for researchers to gather more accurate data. Nevertheless, researchers such as Christopher Culy (no. 31- 39), Jeffrey Heath (no. 89), Hochstetler, J., J.A. Durieux Lee, and E.I.K. Durieux-Boon (no. 90), Ongoïba (no. 96) and Vladimir Plungian (no. 64- 78) have and continue to make major contributions to Dogon language study.

### **Compilation and presentation of the Bibliography**

This bibliography is a comprehensive compilation of sources which describe or analyze dialects of the Dogon language. Under this objective, only research that is considered linguistic in nature is included. Documentation about Dogon oral traditions, for instance, is not included because the majority of it concerns the history or aspects of the ethnography of the people rather than an analytical study of the language, even though useful texts often accompany these works. For an overview of the research in this area, the reader is encouraged to review Calame-Griaule's (2006) publication.

This bibliography is to be used by a researcher with a background in linguistics as the annotations do not include an explanation of complex theories and concepts but assume the reader already has been exposed to the field. Some publications are more accessible than others; this will be indicated when appropriate.

Also not included were publications which merely mention the Dogon dialects but do not offer any contribution to the linguistic theories or descriptions of the language. For instance, there has been for some time a debate as to the linguistic classification of Dogon, so, rather than list each opposing view, and its citation, the reader is invited to view the section in Hochstetler (no. 90) entitled “Linguistic Classification” or the table on page 27 of Ongoïba (no. 96). Kagan’s (2005) sections “Surveys” and “Classifications Schemes” will also be of use to the researcher looking for general typological classification not included in this bibliography. Those publications which do offer content beyond a basic mentioning of the language will be included.

Also omitted were conference papers and unpublished materials unless they were accessible on the internet. The reason for this is the difficulty in obtaining such resources in a complete manner; the goal of this bibliography is to provide the researcher with documents which are accessible, even though many of them must be obtained outside of the United States or are written in languages other than English. For this reason, some citations were unable to be annotated at this time as they were either in a language unknown to the compiler or were not available at the time of compilation. Those resources are noted as such. On the other hand, resources that could not be located but have been published and whose existence is confirmed

in other sources were included in hopes that they will be eventually found and included into revised versions of this bibliography.

### **Organization of Entries**

Although the publications are cited using MLA format, the organization of the entries does not strictly follow the MLA guidelines due to clarity. This bibliography is somewhat unusual in its organization and so required special formatting. The citations are organized as follows: authors with more than one publication are listed first. These authors are included in one section, not to imply that their work is more important than the other authors, but to allow for a short biography to be included at the head of each author's section. In this manner, the reader can understand the framework under which each author is working and therefore better choose which publications will be most appropriate in assisting in their research. This will also reduce redundancy in the annotations. Next, authors with one publication each are listed with a description of the author where relevant, such as for longer or more substantial publications. The last section will list those publications which the compiler was unable to retrieve at the time of the writing of this bibliography.

The annotations of each publication include which dialects are examined within the study. Due to the high degree of variability in the orthography of Dogon, standard IPA

transcription will be employed except in the case of titles, so as not to confuse the researcher.

As is common with African languages in general, each dialect name has many variants. The reader is guided to review no. 90, pages 23- 27 for a list of alternate names for each dialect.

Dogon dialects are usually listed with the dialect name followed by the morpheme *sɔ*, *kã*, or *dom*; these mean “speech” or “tongue” and are different for the various dialects.

The references cited in this introduction and throughout the annotations are included at the end of the document. Also, some terms are considered offensive which are used to refer to the Dogon or to Africans in general, such as *Habbe*, meaning “bitter” in Fulfulde. If these are included in the title of a resource, they must be left unaltered, despite the fact that their usage does not reflect the opinion of the compiler.

## I. Authors with multiple publications

### Ballard, Franklin M.

Reverend Franklin M. Ballard was a Protestant missionary with the Christian and Missionary Alliance (C.M.A.), who translated the Bible and the following religious literary works into T̄or̄o s̄oo.

1. ———. Yesou Masiye Kiberou Esou yan Tonga go. Kankan: Mission Protestante de C.M.A., 1933.  
  
The Gospel according to John
2. ———. Apotre Paul dō Corinthe beu Bere Tiyabe 2. Kankan: Mission Protestante de C.M.A., 1947.  
  
The Second Letter of Paul to the Corinthians
3. ———. Jake dō Tiyase go. Kankan: Mission Protestante de C.M.A., 1947.  
  
The Epistle of James and selections from the Book of Job
4. ———. 1 Jean, 2 Jean, 3 Jean. Kankan: Mission Protestante de C.M.A., 1947.  
  
The Epistles of John
5. ———. Kiberu esu Jã Tongu go : L'evangile selon Saint Jean en Dogoso. Kankan: Mission Protestante de C.M.A., 1949.  
  
The Acts of the Apostles
6. ———. Apotrebe Kise Kanu go : Les Actes des Apôtres (en Dogo so). Kankan: Mission Protestante de C.M.A., 1949.

The Gospel according to John

7. ———. Kiberu esu Mark Tongu go : Evangile selon Saint Marc en Kado.  
Kankan: Mission Protestante de C.M.A., 1951.

The Gospel according to Mark

8. ———. Kiberu esu Matiu Tongu go: Evangile selon Saint Matthieu en Dogon.  
Kankan: Mission Protestante de C.M.A., 1953.

The Gospel according to Matthew

9. ———. Jeneze : La Genèse en Habbe. Kankan: Mission Protestante de C.M.A.,  
1954.

Book of Genesis

10. ———. Kasu Ne Tou Pol Dõ Tiyaze Gobe Efezie, Filipie, Kolosie, Filemo: Les Epîtres de Paul aux Ephésiens, aux Philippiens, aux Colossiens et à Philémon en Dogon. Kankan: Mission Protestante de C.M.A., 1954.

The Epistles of Paul to the Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians,  
and to Philemon

11. ———. Some Yemanyu, Kine Le Dei : Psaumes Choisis en Dogon. Kankan:  
Mission Protestante de C.M.A., 1954.

Selections from the Book of Psalms

12. ———. Inõ banga eme Yesu Kristo emi Yabane aru Kaana. Londres: Société  
biblique britannique et étrangère, 1957.

This is thought to be the first translation of the New Testament in  
Tɔrɔ sɔɔ.

13. ———. Inõ banga eme Yesu Kristo emi yabane aru kaana. Londres: Société biblique britannique et étrangère, 1961.

This is a reprint from no. 12, the 1957 document.

14. ———. Yesu kiberu esu go: Les histoires Bibliques de la Vie de Jesus Christ en Dogon. Bobo-Dioulasso, Haute Volta: Mission Protestante C.M.A., 1962.

This publication is listed without an author, but it is likely that of Ballard. It is composed of biblical stories of the life of Jesus Christ.

### **Blench, Roger**

Roger Blench is a linguist who works on, among many other topics, Niger-Congo languages and typology. He has published extensively on the subject of endangered languages, and because of his collaborations with the late Professor Kay Williamson, he is currently editing her unpublished work. He is based in Cambridge, England, though he works most often now as a private consultant for such organizations as the Overseas Development Institute in London.

15. ———. et al. "Ogmios." Newsletter of Foundation for Endangered Languages 3, 2 (2005):14- 17.

This issue has two entries about Dogon; the other was written with Denis Douyon. Blench offers a brief argument for positing Dogon as its own branch, possibly within the Niger-Congo family. He also notes the existence of Bangi me, a language of unknown affiliation in northern Mali, and discusses its current classification as a Dogon dialect. A sign language dialect that is used in the village where Tebul ure is spoken is also discussed.

16. ———. and Denis Douyon. "Dogon Languages..(2005). Accessed 10/01/2007. <http://rogerblench.info/Language%20data/Niger-Congo/Dogon/Dogon%20page.htm>.

Access can be obtained from Blench's website to ten unpublished, brief grammatical sketches with word lists from the following dialects: Ambaleenge, Ampari pa, Ana, Bunoge, Banjeri me, Dogul dom, Nyambeenge, Tebul ure, Walo, and the Yanda dialects. Four of them—Ana, Bunoge, Walo, and Yanda— were previously completely undocumented. The site mentions a sign-language used among the Tebul people, but the promised link to video clips is currently unavailable.

### **Calame-Griaule, Geneviève**

Daughter of the famous anthropologist, Marcel Griaule, Calame-Griaule has written both about Dogon culture and language. She discusses the impact of the “parole” or speech of the Dogon people; according to Calame-Griaule's work, language is extremely important to the Dogon life and spiritual existence. Dogon people are aware of the subtle differences within their dialects, which was why it was so important for Calame-Griaule to state that the concept of Dogon as one language is very misleading. Her elicitation techniques are criticized, especially for the fact that while she speaks many Dogon dialects, she chooses to conduct interviews in French. Her work is important, however, since her father contributed little to the study of the Dogon dialects. She follows the transcription dictated by Direction Nationale de l'Alphabétisation Fonctionnelle et de la Linguistique Appliquée (no. 40- 51, D.N.A.F.L.A.), and she usually marks tone.

17. ———. "Diversité linguistique et organisation sociale chez les Dogon du Soudan Français." *Notes Africaines* 55 (Jul 1952):77–79.

The study, thought to be the first "in-depth linguistic study of Dogon speech varieties," was conducted for UNESCO's initiative to investigate possible traditional languages of instruction. The

author lists twelve principle dialects: Duleri dom, Idyoli donge, Tomo kã, Tene tini, Ğamsaj-tegu, Yanda dom, Tombo sɔ, Kamma sɔ, Toro sɔɔ, and a group of smaller dialects spoken in the Bamba region. Also listed are the sub-dialects and the regions for each dialect.

18. ———. "Les Dialectes Dogon." *Africa* 26, 1 (1956):62-72.

The author notes that while Dogon was the most widely studied ethnic group in Africa at the time, it is one of the least studied languages. Among the earliest studies of the Dogon dialects, this article discusses a brief history of the language according to the Dogon themselves; from its ancestors, dialects Ğamsaj and Tombo, to the dialects found in the present time. A large dialect map is included. The dialects are separated by region, and each is discussed in short sections, except for the Sanga region, which is discussed in greater detail. The following languages are represented: Ğamsaj is separated into five dialects or *tegu*: Ğamsaj tegu, Domno tegu, Gono tegu, Bãma tegu, and Guru tegu. Other dialects discussed in the article are Toro tegu (different than Tɔrɔ sɔɔ); Tene tini (or Tene kã) which is split into the subgroups Tene kã and Togo kã; Tomo kã; Tɔrɔ sɔɔ; Tombo sɔ; Kãmba sɔ; Duleri dom; Edyenge dō (or Idyoli dōnge); Bãngeri me (or Baŋgi me); Bondum dom; Dogul dom; Yãnda dom; Oru Yille; and Nãna-tegu.

19. ———. "Le Verbe Dogon." Actes de Second Colloque International de Linguistique Nègro-Africaine, Dakar, Sénégal, 12-16 April 1962. Université de Dakar: West African Languages Survey, 1963. 99- 111.

The surprising purpose of this article considers whether or not verbs exist in Dogon. The researcher had previously hypothesized that nouns, together with morphemes indicating motion or action were used in place of verbs in the language. A comparison of grammatical forms among the dialects Tɔrɔ sɔɔ,

Tombo sɔ, Kāmba sɔ, and Ğamsaj revealed that there are separate syntactic categories in each of the dialects that fill the definitions of nouns and verbs and that each has different morphosyntactic and semantic properties. Examples of various verb tenses and how they are formed morphologically are given. Some historical implications of the previous presence of noun classes are also analyzed.

20. ———. "Syntaxe des Particules « Subordinatives » en Dogon." Journal of African Languages and Linguistics 2 (1963):268-71.

This article could not be located.

21. ———. Ethnologie et langage: La Parole chez les Dogon. Paris: Editions Gallimard, 1965.

This extensive and detailed study of the Dogon concept of the "word" is divided into four parts as follows: the Dogon theory of speech, the mythology of speech, speech in society, and speech and nonverbal expression. The book aims to tie language into the otherwise very well described beliefs of the Dogon, such as their cosmology and sociology. Much of the current theory of discourse analysis was formed after the publication of this book, so its theoretical framework may be somewhat confusing to readers versed in the current methodology. Further, how can the author assume to know the deep experiences and beliefs of the Dogon people as she claims in the text? Her interviews were conducted in French, and she only had four informants, all of whom were male. Nevertheless, the lexical items are of interest as are the few transcribed texts from Tɔrɔ sɔɔ in the back of the book.

22. ———. "Essai d'Etude Stylistique d'un Texte Dogon." Journal of West African Languages 4, 1 (1967): 15- 24.

A text entitled, *yimu tige*, or "the motto of death," is transcribed and then glossed and translated into French. Its phonological, morphological, and syntactic properties are analyzed. The rhyme, images, and symbols of the text are also studied by viewing the text as a poem.

23. ———. Dictionnaire Dogon, Dialecte Langue et Civilisation. Langues et Littératures de L'Afrique Noire. Paris: Klincksieck, 1968.

This dictionary also includes a brief section on the phonology and syntax of the dialect. The dictionary contains Dogon-French and then French-Dogon entries; 6000 expressions and words are included, but the Dogon-French section is 316 pages long, while the French to Dogon is only thirteen pages. Entries include some etymological information, such as influence from other Dogon dialects or other languages, such as Fulfulde or Arabic. Drawings and photographs are included where applicable.

24. ———. "L'expression du temps en Dogon de Sanga." L'Expression du temps dans quelques langues de l'ouest Africain. Ed. P.F. Lacroix. Paris: Etudes lexicales, 1972.

Tɔrɔ sɔɔ is one of the languages examined for this study of the concepts of time in various West African languages. A questionnaire was distributed throughout villages in West Africa asking participants to quantify their notions of space, time, units of measurement, and money. Only lexical items were gathered for the project although the introduction states that a second project will be undertaken to gather grammatical items. The ideas of the length of a day, a week, a year, and the seasons are discussed in detail. Because of the fact that examples are given and translated into French, the study as a whole seems suspect

since the concepts may not have equivalents in the French language.

25. ———. "Dogon." West African Language Data Sheets. Ed. M. E. Kropp Dakubu. Vol. II. Leiden: West African Linguistic Society and African Studies Centre, 1980. DOG 1-9.

This collection of simple vocabulary lists contains some basic lexical items, including terms for colors, some verbs, simple phrases, and numbers for the Tɔ̀rɔ̀ sɔ̀ dialect. Also included are tables of the phoneme system, pronominal system, and some simple conjugations of verbs.

26. ———. "Quand une Ethnolinguiste Observe ... Langage et Culture en Afrique (When an Ethnolinguist Observes ... Language and Culture in Africa)." Le Français dans le Monde 24,188 (Oct 1984):37- 42.

This article evaluates the relationship between language and culture through a self-described ethnolinguistic perspective on the Tɔ̀rɔ̀ sɔ̀ dialect. No examples are given, but the Tɔ̀rɔ̀ sɔ̀ lexicon and taxonomies are described in reference to their culture. The social usage of language is examined through discussion of proper names, rules of etiquette, and women's speech. Also discussed briefly is the role of mother-tongue education in Africa.

27. ———. Words and the Dogon World. Trans. Deirdre LaPin. Philadelphia: ISHI, 1986.

This is a translation of no. 21 into English.

28. ———. "Des Insectes et des Hommes : Essai d'Analyse Sémantique des Noms d'Insectes Dogon." Ethnologiques : Hommages a Marcel Griaule. Paris : Hermann 17 (1987).

The author's goal is to study the semantic meaning of the indigenous Tɔrɔ sɔɔ names of two thousand insects compiled by Marcel Griaule. A lexicon of insect terms is separated into families, such as butterflies, ants, and grasshoppers. However, the overspecification of the names of the insects that Griaule originally elicited has been criticized. (Beek 1991)

### **CARE International**

Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc. (CARE) is a humanitarian organization that combats global poverty (CARE 1999). In conjunction with the Agence Évangélique de Développement du Mali, two publications for the community health project were written for the village Koro. The dialect is not listed, but is likely Tomo kã.

29. ———. Janudeerene Don. Bamako: CARE Mali, 1999.
30. ———. Lugo Don. Bamako: CARE/USAID, 1999.

### **Culy, Christopher**

The following series of articles by Christopher Culy concern syntactic elements of the Donno sɔ dialect spoken around the city of Bandiagara. Culy served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Mali and received his Ph.D. in Linguistics from Stanford University. He was an Associate Professor of Linguistics and Director of African Language Instruction in the Linguistics Department of the University of Iowa. Currently, he is Project Leader for Managing Information Complexity Group and the Acting Project Leader for Technology and Social Practice. His series of articles on Donno sɔ illustrates clear examples of sentential structure, although tone is not marked. His work on Dogon is

more theoretical than descriptive; he uses examples from Dogon to promote or dispute larger linguistic theoretical frameworks. Culy uses data both from dictionaries and his own research. His explicit examples are useful to both the theoretical and descriptivist linguist.

31. ———. "The Syntax and Semantics of Internally Headed Relative Clauses." Diss. Stanford, 1990.

A thorough analysis of internally headed relative clauses (IHRCs) is presented using data from the author's research on the Donno *sɔ* dialect together with additional examples from nos. 59, 61. The dissertation is organized into four sections: definition, syntax, semantics, and distribution of IHRCs. Theoretical impacts of the study include word-order limitations, interactions with morphology, binding principles, and universal tendencies of meaning. A discussion of why a language such as Dogon has IHRCs is provided. A table in the appendix compares the properties of IHRCs in Dogon with other languages.

32. ———. "Grammatical Relations and Verb Forms in Internally Headed Relative Clauses." In Grammatical Relations: A Cross-Theoretical Perspective, ed. Katarzyna Dziwirek, Patrick Farrell, and Errapel Mejias-Bikandi, 83-93. Stanford: Center for the Study of Language and Information, 1990.

Among other languages, Donno *sɔ* and Togo *kã* dialects of Dogon are represented as having internally headed relative clauses (IHRCs). The article uses data from these languages in the framework of Head Driven Phrase Structure Grammar. Although shorter than the author's other work, the article's comparison among languages serves as an interesting assessment of grammatical structure in these Dogon dialects.

33. ———. "A Note on Logophoricity in Dogon." Journal of African Languages and Linguistics 15, 2 (1994):113- 25.

This is the first in a series of articles about logophoricity in Donno sɔ. Logophoric pronouns (LPs) refer to a person whose thoughts, words, or state of mind are described by the speaker. An overview of the logophoric pronoun and the environments in which it can occur in Donno sɔ is given and compared to its use in other languages. It is concluded that this pronoun is unique typologically in its use with the periphrastic reflexive but otherwise behaves in a manner consistent with other languages. The periphrastic reflexive usage consists of the pronoun plus a construction literally meaning "his/her head", which translates to him/herself. The article presents a thorough summary of the morphology, morphosyntax, and syntax surrounding this particular pronoun. The many examples offered illustrate various aspects of the grammatical system beyond the scope of this article.

34. ———, Kougarma Kodio, and Patrice Togo. "Dogon Pronominal Systems: Their Nature and Evolution." Studies in African Linguistics 23, no. 3 (1994):315-44.

The purpose of this paper is to explain the binding properties of the Donno sɔ, Tɔrɔ sɔɔ, and Togo kã dialects since they are more closely related to each other than to other dialects. It stresses the importance of logophoric pronouns in Dogon and discusses personal, reflexive, and logophoric pronouns in these dialects. It is proposed that the similarity of these dialects implies a common ancestor. The authors even go so far as to present a reconstruction of proto-Dogon for these dialects and their binding properties. Examples from each dialect are analyzed for their pronominal systems. The language comparison illustrates the change and also the loss in logophoric pronominal systems. This is the first overview of the pronominal system in these three

dialects and their binding properties. It contains a thorough overview of the goal intended.

35. ———. "Ambiguity and Case Marking in Donno so (Dogon)." In Theoretical Approaches to African Linguistics, ed. Akinbiyi Akinlabi, 47- 58. Trenton: Africa World Press, Inc., 1995.

Examples are provided from Culy's own field work on the traditional variety of Donno so illustrating the hierarchy of object case marking. Culy shows that the object marker is not necessarily used to disambiguate a clause but rather according to six principles, which are ordered hierarchically; the first five take precedence over the sixth, which is disambiguation.

36. ———. "A Dogon Sentence Analyzed." 1996. U of Iowa. Accessed November 1, 2007. <<http://www.uiowa.edu/~linguist/faculty/culy/dogon.html>>.

A simple overview of the Donno so dialect including syntactic structure, basic phonology, and some morphology is provided. Some translated dictionary entries from Kervran (no. 59) are listed. The site also contains a link on how to form numbers in Dogon. The "Dogon dictionary demo" link is not active. "Dogon language resources" is another link but quite limited in scope.

37. ———. "Logophoric Pronouns and Point of View." Linguistics 35, 5 (1997):845- 59

This article builds on the author's previous paper on logophoric pronouns, which in Dogon are morphologically distinct from other pronouns. It is shown that there are actually two types of logophoric pronouns in Dogon: those which are morphologically distinct and those which are indirect reflexives. This paper aims to show the distribution of both types of pronouns and comparisons between them. Using numerous examples from the Donno so variety of Dogon, the author

demonstrates that logophoric pronouns in Donno sɔ are primarily indirect-discourse forms and secondarily represent point of view. This article also shows many examples from Dogon of logophoric pronouns and compares the usage to other languages.

38. ———, and Sarah M. B. Fagan. "The History of the Middle in Dogon." Studies in African Linguistics 30, 2 (2001):171- 94.

A discussion of a class of verbs that exists in the Donno sɔ dialect is presented. It is shown that in Donno sɔ three classes of verbs differ in semantic and formal properties. They also exhibit different derivational histories. The focus of this article, the third class (C3), has middle meaning, which means that the inflectional category of the verb indicates that the subject is doing something to, for, or with something belonging to her/himself. The article includes an overview of the verbal system in Donno sɔ, with emphasis on the C3 verbs. This article bears on the historical theory of grammaticalization. In addition, the nature of the middle is clarified through reanalysis as a conjugation marker. The author notes that the study deals with the history of Dogon, but it seems that the historical ramifications can only be safely assumed for this dialect in particular since many dialects are quite different and are not analyzed here.

39. ———. The Logophoric Hierarchy and Variation in Dogon. Ed. Tom Guldemann and Manfred von Roncador, Reported Discourse: A Meeting Ground for Different Linguistic Domains. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 2002.

Building on the earlier analysis of logophoric pronouns in two of three Dogon dialects, Donno sɔ and Togo kã, an extended implicational hierarchy is established. L1 and L2 speakers of Donno sɔ are examined, and it is found that even speakers of another Dogon dialect, Mombo sɔ, who do not employ morphologically distinct logophoric pronouns, follow the

hierarchy. The author suggests that this is due to "a contingent fact about human language". This seems to be an unconvincing and general assumption due to the limited data set. Nevertheless, the examples from the two dialects are plentiful.

## DNAFLA

Direction Nationale de l'Alphabétisation Fonctionnelle et de la Linguistique Appliquée (D.N.A.F.L.A.) was created by the Malian government October 21, 1975 to promote the use of national languages. The organization has conducted various surveys and collected extensive texts in an effort to determine the degree of mutual intelligibility of the Dogon dialects. Controversially, Tɔrɔ sɔɔ was chosen to be the "standard Dogon". Tɔrɔ sɔɔ Dogon is also now considered one of thirteen national languages that D.N.A.F.L.A. promotes through the publication of syllabaries, dictionaries, glossaries, brochures, and training manuals, which are then implemented through literacy programs. Many of the D.N.A.F.L.A. materials are not available in the United States; those are listed without annotations or with brief remarks based on other source descriptions. As is common among government publications, the authors are not indicated, but where they are, they are listed in separate citations under the authors' names (no. 90). Some D.N.A.F.L.A. publications could not be located during the compilation of this bibliography. In these cases, when information about the publication is available, it is given with the source.

40. ———. Lexique Dogon-Français-Dogon so-Faransi so. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A., 1979.

This very short lexicon of Tɔrɔ sɔɔ-French was compiled because this dialect is considered to be "standard Dogon" by the organization and is the language of instruction for literacy and mother-tongue educations. Some phonological differences among the dialects Donno sɔ, Ğamsaj, Togo sɔ, Tomo sɔ, and variations of Tɔrɔ sɔɔ are illustrated in the beginning of the book along with some phonological properties, including phonemes, syllable structure, vowel length, and nasal vowels. The description states

that since a tonal study has not yet been completed, tone is left unmarked.

41. ———. "Le Dògò Sò." Revue Malienne d' Etudes Linguistiques, Sociologiques et Pédagogiques (1979?): 8-18.

This publication could not be located but is cited on page 176 of citation no. 90 as being available in SIL Bamako library. States, "A short overview, especially of Tɔrɔ sɔɔ (phon., gramm., morph.)."

42. ———/DRLP. Enquetes Dialectologiques Dogon Relatives au Choix du Dialecte de Reference pour l'Aphabetisation Fonctionnelle. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A., 1981.

This resource is cited on page 41 of no. 90. Although it was unavailable at the time of this bibliography, it is said to contain a description of two grammatical studies, which compared the verbal and nominal suffixes of Teɲu-kā, Donno sɔ, Tɔmmɔ sɔ, Togo-kā, Tɔrɔ sɔɔ, Tomo kā, Ğamsay tegu. It is also said to include a hand-drawn map of the Dogon dialect regions and to be available in the SIL library in Bamako.

43. ———. Emè Dògò Ginu Sò Pèybe, Enwènrenbe Unkò. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A., 1982.

Listed in WorldCat as a collection of stories in Tɔrɔ sɔɔ

44. ———. Guide de Transcription et de Lecture du Dogon. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A., 1982.

This handbook for literacy teaching includes the rules of transcription (composed of the alphabet and the orthography), some advice for teachers (steps employed in the method of instruction), mathematical terms, and some untranslated instructional texts in an unnamed dialect. There is no discussion,

however, of the extreme variation among the dialects and how that would impact a literacy course.

45. ———. Résultats de la Première et Deuxième Enquêtes Dialectologiques Menées sur Cinq Dialectes et Quatre Dialectes Dogon. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A., 1982.

Listed in on page 176 of no. 90 as not located.

46. ———. Eléments de Terminologie Dogon. Bamako, Mali: D.N.A.F.L.A., Ministère de l'éducation nationale, 1984.

This lexicon is based on Tōmmō sō and organized according to the following semantic areas: geographical, astronomical, meteorological, and historical; mathematical terms; domestic and wild animals; plants and trees; agriculture and diet; arts and crafts, industries, and occupations; pathology, natural sciences, and physiques; body parts; insects, birds, and reptiles; administrative, political, and judicial terminology; and general terms. The terms are listed as French-Dogon in alphabetical order. Very few are borrowed from other languages; rather, they are derived abstract meanings and invented words from the Dogon vocabulary.

47. ———. Don Tiru. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A., 1986.

Listed in WorldCat as juvenile literature

48. ———. Ginrun Ejemu. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A.: UNESCO, 1992.

Listed in WorldCat as a sanitation handbook

49. ———. Janudeerene Don. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A.: Unesco, 1992.

Listed in WorldCat as an educational handbook

50. ———. Togu 2. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A.: Institut pédagogique national, 1996.

Listed in WorldCat as part of the Schomburg Children's Collection

51. ———. Togu - 3. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A.: Institut pédagogique national, 1997.

Listed in WorldCat as part of the Schomburg Children's Collection

### Galtier, Gérard

Gérard Galtier is a French linguist who worked with, but eventually challenged, the findings of D.N.A.F.L.A. and their decision to use Tɔrɔ sɔɔ as the standard Dogon dialect. With the help of his Dogon assistants, Paul Guindo and Patrice Togo, Galtier has conducted extensive research on six of the larger Dogon dialects, Tombo sɔ, Donno sɔ, Tɔrɔ sɔɔ, Ğamsaj tegu, Togo kã, and Tomo kã. Although many of his publications could not be located, no. 57 cites and describes the results of his previous studies, and no. 90 gives a detailed account of the studies as well.

52. ———, and Paul Guindo. Rapport sur le Choix d'une Langue Standard pour l'Ensemble des Parlers Dogon. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A., 1976.
53. ———, et al. Règles d'Orthographe de la Langue Dogon (Toro-So). Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A., 1977.
54. ———, et al. Résultats de l'Enquête Linguistique dans les Sixième Années de l'Inspection de Bandiagara. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A., 1977.
55. ———, Paul Guindo, and Patrice Togo. Réflexion sur le Choix du Parler Central Dogon. Bamako: D.N.A.F.L.A., 1977.

56. ———. "La Notation Orthographique du Son [ŋ] dans quelques Langues du Mali (Bambara, Songhaï, Dogon, Bozo)." Mandenkan 15 (1988):153-69.

This article discusses how certain languages incorporate a word initial velar nasal /ŋ/ into their orthography. The section on Dogon uses Tɔrɔ sɔɔ as the standard Dogon dialect and is based on information gathered from interviews with Paul Guindo and Patrice Togo from 1976 to 1977. A background of the Protestant missionaries' choice of orthography is discussed and the choice to discontinue its usage in the case of "ng", which is now written in IPA format as "ŋ".

57. ———. "La Standardisation de la Langue Dogon." Bulletin des Etudes Africaines 19-20 (1993):197-220.

A thorough background of missionaries' and literacy projects' treatment of the larger dialects, Tombo sɔ, Donno sɔ, Tɔrɔ sɔɔ, Ğamsaj tegu, Togo kã, and Tomo kã, is discussed. Also, a list of the dialects by region and a map are given. Arguments are made in favor of choosing various dialects as standard Dogon. An overview is also given of the author's previous work, including the 200-word comparative vocabulary list and several surveys. A chart illustrating the inter-comprehension is shown to exclude Tomo kã from the other dialects. A solution is proposed to include Tomo kã as another standard Dogon dialect.

### **Kervran, Marcel**

Father Marcel Kervran, a French missionary and member of the Pères Blancs, lived in the town of Bandiagara, Mali, for about 35 years. He has published a dictionary, grammar, and translations of the New Testament and parts of the Old Testament into Donno sɔ. (The University of Iowa Libraries 2001)

58. ———, and André Prost. Les Parlers Dogon: 1. Donno So. Dakar: U de Dakar, Publications du Département de Linguistique Générale et Linguistique Africaine de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de l'Université de Dakar, 1969.

Other than its reprint in 1986 (no. 60), this is the only published grammatical sketch of Donno so.

59. ———. Dictionnaire Dogon Donno So : Région de Bandiagara. Bandiagara, Mali: Paroisse catholique, 1982.

Other than its 1993 reprint, (no. 61), this is the only published dictionary of Donno so and contains over 7000 words. The entries are organized by Donno so-French, and French-Donno so is not included.

60. ———, and A. Prost. Un Parler Dogon: Le Donno-So - Notes De Grammaire. Bandiagara, Mali: Paroisse Catholique, 1986.

This publication is a reprint of no. 58 which also includes a speech variety map.

61. ———. Dictionnaire Dogon: Donno-So. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Bandiagara: Paroisse Catholique, 1993.

This publication is a reprint of no. 59.

### **Léger, Jean**

Although the publishers of the following citations are not listed, this grammar and dictionary of Tomo kā are the only ones known to be available. They are both listed on page 182 of no. 90 as being available in the Catholic parish in Ségué, Mali.

62. ———. Grammaire Dogon, Tomo-Kan. 1971a.

63. ———. Dictionnaire Dogon, Tomo-Kan. 1971b.

### **Plungian, Vladimir**

Vladimir Plungian is a senior research fellow in the Division of African Languages Institute of Linguistics at Moscow State University ("OTiPL" 2005). He has worked on the Tɔmmɔ sɔ dialect of Dogon and focuses primarily on morphology. His research is thorough, although he does not mark tone. The data for his studies come from his own research as well as that of his students and from Kervran (no. 59, 61) and Tembiné (no. 73, 109). Some of his works are not translated from the original Russian; these will not be annotated at this time.

64. ———. "Word and Inflection in the System Agglyutinativnogo Verbal Language (on Material Dogon)." Yazykoznanija Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 1987.
65. ———. "Resultative and Apparent Evidential in Dogon." Typology of Resultative Constructions. Ed. V. Nedjalkov. Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1988. 481-93.

Using data collected by the author on Tombo so (Tɔmmɔ Sɔ), grammatical aspects are discussed. A helpful introduction includes an overview of the verbal system of the language as it relates to resultatives. Tɔmmɔ sɔ displays perfective, imperfective, and absolute verbal aspect markers. A chart illustrates the formation of verb tenses with the aspect bound morphemes. The resultative expressions, including change of state, arrival, change of body position, possessive, acquisition, evidential, intransitive, and transitive verbs, are explained by two to four sample sentences each. The article provides a thorough explanation of the semantic and morphosyntactic properties of the resultative expression in Tɔmmɔ sɔ.

66. ———. "K Opredeleniyu Rezul'tativa (Universal'na Li Svyaz' Rezul'tativa I Predel'nosti (on the Definition of the Resultative [Is the Link between the Resultative and Telic Meaning Universal?])." Voprosy yazykoznaniya 38, 6 (Nov.- Dec. 1989):55- 63.
67. ———. "Materialy K Opisaniju Imperativa V Jazyke Dogon (Toward a Description of the Imperative in Dogon)." Funkcional'no-Tipologičeskie Aspekty Analiza Imperativa. Ed. L. A. Birjulin & V. S. Xrakovskij. Leningrad, Petersburg: Institute of Linguistics, 1990. 36-40.
68. ———. "Singarmonizm I Glagol'naja Morfologija V Jazyke Dogon" (Vowel Harmony and Verbal Morphology in Dogon)." Africana (St. Petersburg) 15 (1991a):31-38.
69. ———. "Existe-t-il des Traits Mandé dans la Typologie du Dogon?" Mandenkan 22.2 (1991b):31-38.

The author compares phonological and morphological properties between the two languages. While a conclusion is not drawn, the article is of interest as there are some similarities and some discussion of characteristics of the Tømmò sò variety.

70. ———. Glagol V Aggljutinativnom Jazyke: Na Materiale Dogon) (= the Verb in an Agglutinating Language: The Case of Dogon). Moscow: Institut of Linguistics, 1992.
- Three suffixes that have a causative meaning are examined for their distributional, lexical, and semantic properties in Tømmò Sò.
71. ———. "Three Causatives in Dogon and the Overlapping of Causative and Passive Markers." Causatives and Transitivity. Ed. B. Comrie, et al. Amsterdam: Benjamins, 1993a. 391-96

Three suffixes that have a causative meaning are examined for their distributional, lexical, and semantic properties in Təmmə sɔ. The suffixes are -nd-, -r-, and -mɔ, and their status as either a derivational or inflectional marker differ. The suffix -mɔ has semantic properties of both a causative and a passive marker. A few sample sentences are given and analyzed, though the article is rather short (seven pages).

72. ———. "Relations Actanciennes en Dogon." Actances (Paris) 7 (1993b):227-38.
73. ——— and Issiaka Tembiné. "Vers une Description Sociolinguistique du Pays Dogon: Attitudes Linguistiques et Problèmes de Standardisation." Stratégies Communicatives Au Mali: Langues Régionales, Bambara, Français. Ed. Gérard Dumestre. Paris: Didier, 1995a.

The primary purpose of this study was to gather information on the attitudes of the Dogon people in reference to the linguistic development of their language and dialects. A sociolinguistic questionnaire was administered to Dogon people living in Bamako and another to Dogon living in the villages. Speakers of the dialects studied included Bondum dom, Dogulu dom, Tiranige diga, Ampari kora, Mombo, Təmmə sɔ, Donno sɔ, Tomo kã, Tegu-kã, Togo kã, and Ğamsay tegu. The problem of intercompatibility is discussed and the fact that most Dogon must use either Bambara or Fulfulde to communicate with other Dogon dialect speakers. Attitudes toward speaking Bambara were found to be neutral but toward Fulfulde they were somewhat negative. The authors found that Təmmə sɔ was the most favored dialect for the dissemination of information, such as radio programs, although this result has been brought into question (see p. 45 of no. 90). Given these attitudes, they recommend, that the influence of Bambara be increased and that, in accordance with D.N.A.F.L.A, Toro so remain the "standard Dogon" dialect.

74. ———. Dogon. Languages of the World/Materials 64. München, Newcastle: Lingcom Europa, 1995b.

This very short (47 pages) grammar includes brief sections on phonology, morphology, and syntax. The description touches on Dogon's unusual characteristic of agglutinating its verbal morphology yet isolating with nouns. Converbs and serialization in clause combining are examined. A text is included in the final section with glosses and translation.

75. ———. "Agentive Nouns in Dogon: Neither Derivation nor Inflection?" Morphological Analysis in Comparison. Ed. Wolfgang Dressler, et al. Current Issues in Linguistic Theory. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Co., 2000.

A description of the agentive noun in Tømmə sə is given. The morphological classification of this marker is not clear. Through examples of its usage and by disproving any possible simple explanations, an argument is presented to classify the marker as something in between affix and clitic and also between derivational and inflectional. This article is very accessible for someone wanting to understand more about the morphological system of Dogon.

76. ———. "La Langue Dogon : Information Générale." Regards sur les Dogon du Mali. Ed. Rogier Michiel Alphons Bedaux. Leyden: Rijksmuseum voor Volkerkund, 2003. 65-67.

A brief overview of the geographic distribution, genetic classification, and dialectal variation of the Dogon language group is offered. Plungian asserts that there is no such thing as the "Dogon language". Rather, there are Dogon languages that are part of a larger group that he then divides into three areas based on geographic rather than linguistic proximity: north-west, central, and south east. A concise description of the main

syntactic and sociolinguistic characteristics of the Dogon dialects is also given.

77. ———. Dogon. Languages of the World/Materials 64 München, Newcastle: Lincom Europa, 2007.

This is a reprint of no. 74.

## II. Authors with one publication

78. Arnaud, Robert. "Notes sur les Montagnards Habé de Préfectures de Bandiagara et de Hombori (Soudan Français)." Revue d'Ethnographie et des traditions populaires (1921):241– 314.

The author was an interim lieutenant governor of Burkina Faso (then Upper Volta). He provides an ethnographic description of the Dogon peoples. Beginning on page 276, he gives brief descriptions of the geographic areas in which the dialects described are spoken and then follows with a 600-item wordlist from Tomo kã and smaller word lists for Tɔrɔ sɔɔ, Toro tegu, Tɔmmɔ sɔ, and an unknown dialect from Douentza. The word lists include greetings, numbers, verbs, nouns, and some simple phrases. Tone is not indicated.

79. Barth, Heinrich. "Tombo." Notes on Some Languages of the Western Sudan. Ed. Philip Askeell Benton. London: Oxford University Press, 1912. 297-98.

Collected in 1854 in Timbuktu by Heinrich Barth, the German historian, linguist, and explorer, this chapter only contains numbers one to 1000 in Tombo (Tɔmmɔ sɔ).

80. Bendor-Samuel, John, Elizabeth Olsen, and Ann White. "Dogon." The Niger-Congo Languages. Ed. John Bendor-Samuel. Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 1989. 169-77.

A very brief overview of the Dogon language using field work conducted by Elizabeth Olsen and Ann R. White is given in this volume. The chapter discusses the main characteristics of Dogon. The sketch is based on data from Tɔrɔ sɔɔ and may not reflect the usage of all the dialects. Tones are not marked in the data, although a small section of the chapter describes basic tonal patterns.

81. Bertho, Jacques. "La Place des Dialectes Dogon (Dogõ) de la Falaise de Bandiagara parmi les autres Groupes Linguistiques de la Zone Soudanaise." Bulletin de l'Institut Français d'Afrique noire. Dakar 15, 1 (1953):405-41.

A linguist and French missionary, Bertho was among the first researchers to consider Dogon as a group of languages, instead of simply one with a great deal of variety among villages. Published one year after Calame-Griaule's study (no. 17), he classified the fourteen dialects that he examined into five different groups based on his word-list comparisons. The dialects in his study are Tomo kã, Teŋu kã, Ğamsaj tegu, Tɔrɔ sɔɔ, Tɔmmɔ sɔ, Dogulu dom, Naŋa tegu, Bondum dom, Tiranige diga, Baŋgeri mɛ, and an unknown dialect of the village Piŋari (which, according to Calame-Griaule, is Idjoli donge). The word-lists are included in the article. Previous linguistic work is also critiqued. The transcriptions are phonetic, but tone is not marked.

82. Bonvini, Emilio. "L'injure dans les Langues Africaines." Faits De Langues. Ed. Suzy Platiel and Raphaël Kabore. Paris: Ophrys, 1995. 153-62.

This chapter compares the usage of insults in several African languages, including Dogon. The author gives an overview of Calame-Griaule's findings (no. 21) that Tɔrɔ sɔɔ contains two forms of aggressive speech: mockery and insults. Semantic properties of each type are examined. Most of the article

focuses on the language Kasim, however, and little is mentioned about Dogon, despite what the abstract implies.

83. Clarke, John, Rev. Specimens of Dialects. Gregg International Publishers, Ltd., 1972.

Reverend John Clarke was a British missionary for fifty years, sent by the Baptist Missionary Society in 1841 to West Africa and based in Cameroon for eight years. This is a reprint of the 1848 edition published by D. Cameron, Berwick-upon-Tweed, which was the first published data available on the Dogon language. The dialects described were called Grou, Kanga, and Dewe. Bertho (no. 81) disputes the claim that the three ten-word lists are actually Dogon.

84. Dakubu, M. E. Kropp. "A Note on Dogon in Accra." Journal of West African Languages 21, 2 (November 1991):35-40.

An overview of a Dogon community in Ghana within the context of a study of language contact and language shift is provided. Two elderly Dogon men who spoke Ĝamsaj and Pinjaj were interviewed in Accra. A survey questionnaire was also administered to the men's families who lived with them in Accra. The distribution of where Dogon was spoken among the participants was examined. A word list is also included of Ĝamsaj and Pinjaj.

85. Desplagnes, Louis. Le Plateau Nigérien. Paris: Emile Larose, 1907.

The author was a lieutenant in the French colonial infantry, sent between 1903 to 1906 to study the area at the plateau at the bend of Niger River. He focused much of his attention on the Dogon in the Bandiagara cliff region, studying their culture and languages (Starr 1908). The third section of the book covers this research on the Dogon and includes linguistic data, although they have been contested and are not validated by other sources.

86. Dieterlen, Germaine. "Classification des Végétaux chez les Dogon." Journal de la Société des Africanistes 22 (1952):115-58.

The author was a French anthropologist who worked closely with Marcel Griaule from 1936-1937 and then continued for the next 50 years to study the Dogon (Heusch 2001). While most of her research, including this study, was more ethnographic than linguistic, there are about 300 plant names included that were collected from the Sanga region (most likely Tɔrɔ sɔɔ dialect) between 1950 and 1952.

87. Gordon, Raymond G., Jr., ed. Ethnologue: Languages of the World. 2005.  
<<http://www.ethnologue.com>> .

The SIL database of languages lists the following ten links to dialects under the heading Dogon: Bangeri Me, Bondum Dom, Dogul Dom, Donno So, Jamsay, Kolum So, Tene Kan, Tomo Kan, Toro So, and Toro Tegu. A link to no. 90 is also available on the site.

88. Gray, Sharon. Aaru Kana. Bamako: Alliance Biblique au Mali, 1995.

This revision of no. 12 includes a glossary.

89. Heath, Jeffrey. "Unpublished Manuscripts: Dogon". n.d. Accessed November 2, 2007.  
<<http://www-personal.umich.edu/~jheath/>> .

Dr. Jeffrey Heath, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Michigan, currently heads the "Dogon Project", an initiative to document and analyze all the Dogon dialects. His website contains the following links, some of which will be removed upon publication of the materials: Jamsay grammar (nonfinal draft of all major chapters); Beni grammar, chaps 1-9, chaps 10-19 (early, partial draft, mostly simple morphosyntax; Nanga grammar (early, partial draft, mostly simple morphosyntax); Tabi-Sarinyere grammar (early, partial draft, mostly

simple morphosyntax); Dogon comparative vocabulary (from spreadsheet, currently just N/NE languages); Jamsay vocabulary (from spreadsheet); Woru-Kan vocabulary (very brief, Koro area, close to Tengou-Kan)

90. Hochstetler, J., J.A. Durieux Lee, and E.I.K. Durieux-Boon. "Sociolinguistic Survey of the Dogon Language Area." SIL International (2004).

The purpose of this study, published in 2004 but conducted in 1998, was to discover if all Dogon speakers would benefit from the dialect Tɔrɔ sɔɔ being implemented as the official language of the Dogon-speaking area, and, if not, which dialect would be best. Although the study was terminated earlier than expected, the researchers did succeed in surveying a very large area of Dogon villages. They interviewed village elders, collected wordlists, mapped village coordinates, and collected population figures. A list of all the known Dogon speech varieties (dialects) is included and specific conclusions to the intercomprehension of the dialects are discussed. The article provides a very thorough timeline of the study of the Dogon dialects and a bibliography of Dogon resources. Extensive word lists from various sources are included in the appendix.

91. Kungarma, Kodio. Osnovnye Tendentsii Razvitiia Dialektnogo Areala Dogon : Avtoreferat Dissertatsii Na Soiskanie Uchenoi Stepeni Kandidata Filologicheskikh Nauk [Fundamental Tendencies of the Development of the Dialectal Areal Group Dogon]. Moskva: In-tiazkykoznaniia, 1986.

92. Leiris, M. Les Langues de la Société des Hommes chez les Dogons de Sanga (Soudan Français). Vol. 60, Travaux et Mémoires de l'Institut d'Ethnologie de l'Université de Paris. Paris: 1948.

Michel Leiris is well known for his career as a French ethnographer, surrealist writer, and poet ("Michel Leiris" n.d.). He first traveled to Africa with Marcel Griaule on the Dakar-Djibouti expedition in 1931 and later that year returned to

Mali to conduct a linguistic study of the language of the *Awa*, or “Men's Society”. The secret language is known as *Sigi so* and plays an integral part in the Dogon celebration, *Sigi*, which takes place every sixty years. The book consists of annotated texts from the secret language and is followed with a phonological, grammatical, syntactical, and lexical analysis.

93. Manessy, G. "Les Particules Affirmatives Postverbales dans le Groupe Voltaïque." B.I.F.A.N. XXV. série B, 1-2 (1963):106-24.

Gabriel Manessy, a linguist who was one of the first to recognize the relationship between language and society, is known for his work on the Gur languages. (Renaud 2003) As Dogon used to be classified as belonging in the Gur, (or in French, Voltaïque), language family, this article is in response to a comment made by Reverend R. Prost to the author about a particular verb construction found in Gur languages. The article does specifically mention the existence of this construction in Dogon, but does not mention the dialect (but it is probably Donno so). The author states that despite the previous categorization of the particular morphemes in each Gur language as an indication of the perfect tense, it is actually a marker of affirmation. A discussion is presented with examples of the perfective tense in Dogon, which in comparison with this morpheme, appear to constitute a different category.

94. Maslova, Elena. "Information Focus in Relational Clause Structure." Voice and Grammatical Relations: In Honor of Masayoshi Shibatani. Ed. Tasaku Tsunoda and Taro Kageyama. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2006. 175-94.

This study examines the phenomenon of case-marking split conditioned by focus structure, which is so far only recognizably present in two unrelated languages, one of them Dogon. The properties of the nominal marker  $\eta$  are illustrated from sample sentences from Dogon. The dialect is not stated but appears to be Donno so.

95. Menigoz, Alain. Apprentissage et Enseignement de l'Écrit dans les Sociétés Multilingues. l'Exemple du Plateau Dogon au Mali. Études Africaines. Paris: L'Harmattan, 2001.

The author and researcher is a college French teacher who has assisted the Dogon for eleven years in their efforts to include mother-tongue education into their society. An extensive study was conducted through surveys administered to primary school teachers in Bandiagara and Ondougou to determine the strengths and weaknesses of teaching through French as a language medium. While much of the book is devoted to the background of Dogon society and its relationship to language, there is a section on the phonetic system of Tommo so and another section on the conclusions drawn from the research. The study stresses the importance of mother-tongue education, through not only the implementation of oral lessons, but also an orthographic system that Dogon children and teachers can learn and implement.

96. Ongoïba, Oumarou-Samba. "Étude phonologique du Dogon, variante Ĝamsaj (Mali)." Diss. Université Laval, 1988.

Dr. Ongoïba is of the Dogon ethnicity and a native speaker of the Ĝamsaj dialect. While he now resides in France, his father still lives in Douentza, Mali. This 300- page dissertation provides a thorough description of the phonetic, prosodic, and phonological system of Ĝamsaj. The 24-vowel and 16-consonant phoneme systems are analyzed. Four tones were discovered, and the tonal properties of the language studied using an oscillograph. A background that includes dialect maps and a history of linguistic research on Dogon is given as well as a table of personal pronouns from the dialects Tɔrɔ sɔɔ, Donno sɔ, Temu sɔ, Togo sɔ, and Tɔmmɔ sɔ.

97. Pinxten, R. "Descriptive Semantics and Cognitive Anthropology: In Search for a New Semantic Model." Communication and Cognition 10, 3-4 (1977):89-106.

This semantic study of the Dogon language claims to cover "all relevant segmentations, units or relations in physical, social, and cosmological space."

However, the author does not state where his data came from or which dialect. No examples are shown, and there is no evidence about how the data used for the study were obtained. A nonanalytic, cognitive analysis is presented, but whether it mirrors the Dogon concepts of space is not clear.

98. Prost, André. Les Parlers Dogon: 2. Togo Kan. Dakar: Publications du Département de Linguistique Générale et Linguistique Africaine de la Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaines de l'Université de Dakar, 1969.

Father André Prost, a Catholic missionary and linguist, has provided many important grammatical sketches of languages in Africa, including this one on the Tɔgɔ kã dialect of Dogon. This publication is a grammar sketch of Tɔgɔ kã, following Father Kervran's description of Tommo sɔ. It also includes a map of the villages where Tɔgɔ kã is spoken.

### III. Publications not yet located

The following publications are listed in the bibliography of no.90 as either not found or only available in Mali. Any information from no. 90 about the citations is included.

99. Jolly, E. "Textes Dogon: Traduits et Annotés." Diss. U Paris X-Nanterre, 1993.
100. Karagodyo, E. E. "Systèmes d'Attribution des Prénoms chez les Dogon: Exemples du Cibara." Etudes Maliennes 1 (1979):43–53.
101. Kassambara, M. La Phrase Complexe en Bondum (Parler du Haut-Pays Dogon). Bamako: Mémoire de DER Lettres, E.N. Sup., 1987.
102. Kéné, Alphonse. Some Aspects of Dogon Standardization-A Comparative Lexicostatistic Study of Ten (10) Dialects of the Dogon Language. Bamako: Mémoire de fin d'études de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure, 1997.

This document contains 200-item wordlists in ten varieties. Seven lists are derived from Galtier's work (no. 57) and three are from Kéné's own research. The English department library at l'Ecole Normale Supérieure has a copy. SIL Bamako library has a photocopy.

103. Kodio, K. "Konvergentnye i divergentnye tendencii v dialektnom areale dogon" [Tendances divergentes et convergentes dans l'aire dialectale Dogon]. Diss., Moscow: Linguistic Institute, 1986.

104. Lavergne de Tressan, M. Inventaire linguistique de l'Afrique Occidentale Française et du Togo. Dakar: IFAN, 1953.

105. Newcomer, Betsy. "Exploring Dialect Difference of Dogon Speakers in Mali." Bryn Mawr College, 2000.

This document is the senior thesis of one of the authors of no. 81. The manuscript contains four wordlists from Ğamsay tegu, Mombo sɔ, Tengu kã, and Donno sɔ, which are featured in the appendices of no. 90, but a copy of the entire work could not be located.

106. Olsen, E. "Some aspects of tonal accent in Dogon." M.A. thesis. London: SOAS, 1987.

SIL Bamako library has a copy.

107. Sagara, M., and Y. Sagara. Symbolisme des Prénoms Dogon (Dialectes Togo-kan et Giminikan). Bamako: Mémoire de fin d'études de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure, 1983.

The Ecole Normale Supérieure Library has a copy.

108. Temé, D. A descriptive study of the verb in “Toro-so”, the Dogon standard dialect. Bamako: Mémoire de fin d'études de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure, 1996.

“The categorical system of an unwritten language: the case of Dogon”. The author is a professor at the Ecole Normale Supérieure.

109. Tembiné, Issiaka. "Kategorial'naja sistema mladopis'mennogo jazyka (na materiale dogon)." Diss. Institute of Linguistics, 1986.

This is probably Dagoula dit Josué.

110. Tessougué, J., and A. Togo. Les Variations dialectales de la langue Dogon à partir du Jamsay, Togo-kan, Tòmò-kan et Tòrò-sò. Bamako: Mémoire de Fin d'Etudes de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure, 1982.

The Ecole Normale Supérieure library has a copy.

111. Timbiné, A. La Phrase assertive simple en Tombo (Dialecte Dogon). Bamako: Mémoire de Fin d'Etudes de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure, 1987.

The Ecole Normale Supérieure library has a copy.

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