

<u>Workshop ID :</u>	56
<u>Workshop Duration :</u>	Workshop - 1 Day
<u>Workshop Title :</u>	Keeping up Khoe-san
<u>Workshop Leader :</u>	Lee J. Pratchett, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany in collaboration with Florian Lionnet, Princeton University, USA

The past few decades have witnessed significant progress in the documentation and description of so-called “Khoisan” languages. Large documentation projects, numerous important volumes of work (Vossen 2013, Güldemann&Fehn 2014, a.o.), specialist conferences, and a new generation of scholars are positive developments in our field at a time when the label “Khoisan” continues to be misunderstood, misused and misappropriated. Most specialists now agree that Greenberg’s (1963) “Khoisan” is not a single linguistic phylum, but a set of five unrelated languages and language families sharing specific linguistic features: Kx’a, Tuu, Khoe-Kwadi, Sandawe, and Hadza (cf. Güldemann 2008, 2014). In a bid to avert confusion or potential conflict, some scholars employ periphrastic designations, such as “non-Bantu click languages”, or purely geographical ones, such as “Kalahari Basin Area languages”. But it seems quite clear, the label “Khoisan” – coined 90 years ago (Schultze 1928) – is not going anywhere soon, as non-specialists in particular continue to use it. Thus, on the occasion of ICL20 in Cape Town – a place of historical and continued importance for Khoisan research – this workshop aims at bringing together researchers working on all the languages subsumed under “Khoisan,” in the spirit of reaffirming the term “Khoisan” and redefining it to the broader public as an appropriate term of convenience, much like “Papuan” or “Australian.”

From the treasures of the Bleek & Lloyd notebooks to large scale cross-dialectal comparisons with the aid of computational methods, this workshop invites contributions pertaining to the study of Khoisan languages, in particular (but not exclusively) in the following domains:

- Use of legacy materials for the description of Khoisan languages
- Areal phenomena across languages of the Kalahari Basin
- Contribution of Khoisan languages to linguistic typology
- Contribution of Khoisan languages to linguistic theory
- Application of computational methods to the study of Khoisan languages
- Cultural attrition and language change among Khoisan language speakers
- Community-based documentation in action
- Interdisciplinary studies, including anthropology, genetics, archaeology, etc.

Selected References:

Güldemann, Tom. 2008. Greenberg’s “case” for Khoisan: the morphological evidence. In Ibriszimow, Dymitr (ed.), *Problems of linguistic-historical reconstruction in Africa. Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika* 19. Köln: RüdigerKöppe, 123-153.

Güldemann, Tom. 2014. "Khoisan" linguistic classification today. In Güldemann, Tom and Anne-Maria Fehn (eds.), *Beyond 'Khoisan': historical relations in the Kalahari Basin*. Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 330. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 1-41.

Güldemann, Tom and Anne-Maria Fehn (eds.). 2014. *Beyond 'Khoisan': historical relations in the Kalahari Basin*. Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 330. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

Schultze, Leonard. 1928. Zur Kenntnis des Körpers der Hottentotten und Buschmänner. In *Zoologische und anthropologische Ergebnisse einer Forschungsreise im westlichen und zentralen Südafrika*, 147-227. Jena: Gustav Fischer.

Vossen, Rainer (ed.). 2013. *The Khoesan languages*. London: Routledge, 25-37.