



ROTARYMØTE — 18.03.2026

Langesund Rotaryklubb

**Fødselsdag?
Ingen!**



**Kva har
skjedd
18. mars?**



KALENDER | 18. MARS

Neste nummer på programmet



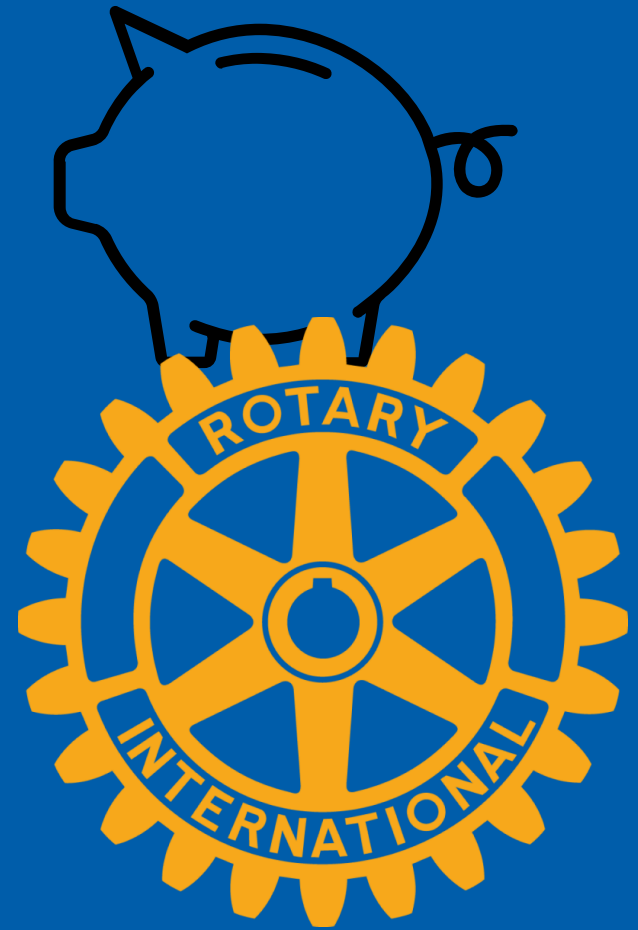
Historien til postnumrene startet i de store, europeiske byene. Mens London var først ute med soner, da som bokstaver i 1857, var det Ukraina under Sovjet-tida som tok i bruk det moderne siffersystemet. I 1939 ble det imidlertid lagt på is, og i 1941 introduserte Tyskland systemet på nytt. Deretter fulgte

en rekke land på, og først på denne dato i 1968 fikk Norge et kode-system for postsortering. Systemet ble innført med Postnummerkatalogen. Dessverre er ikke 1968 et norsk postnummer, men Hemnes i Aurskog-Høland er nærmest med 1970. 0001 er for øvrig Oslo, og det høyeste, 9991, er Båtsfjord. or

**Kva harskjedde
18. mars?**

KLASSEKAMPEN 18.03.2026

Tigris?



Men før føredraget må vi bruke nokre minutt på den meldinga eg sende dykk for nøyaktig ein månad sidan, 17. februar, med emnet **Framlegg om å gjenopprette Ungdomskomiteen.**

Rotarystoff





Språkforsking i Afrika

Rolf Theil

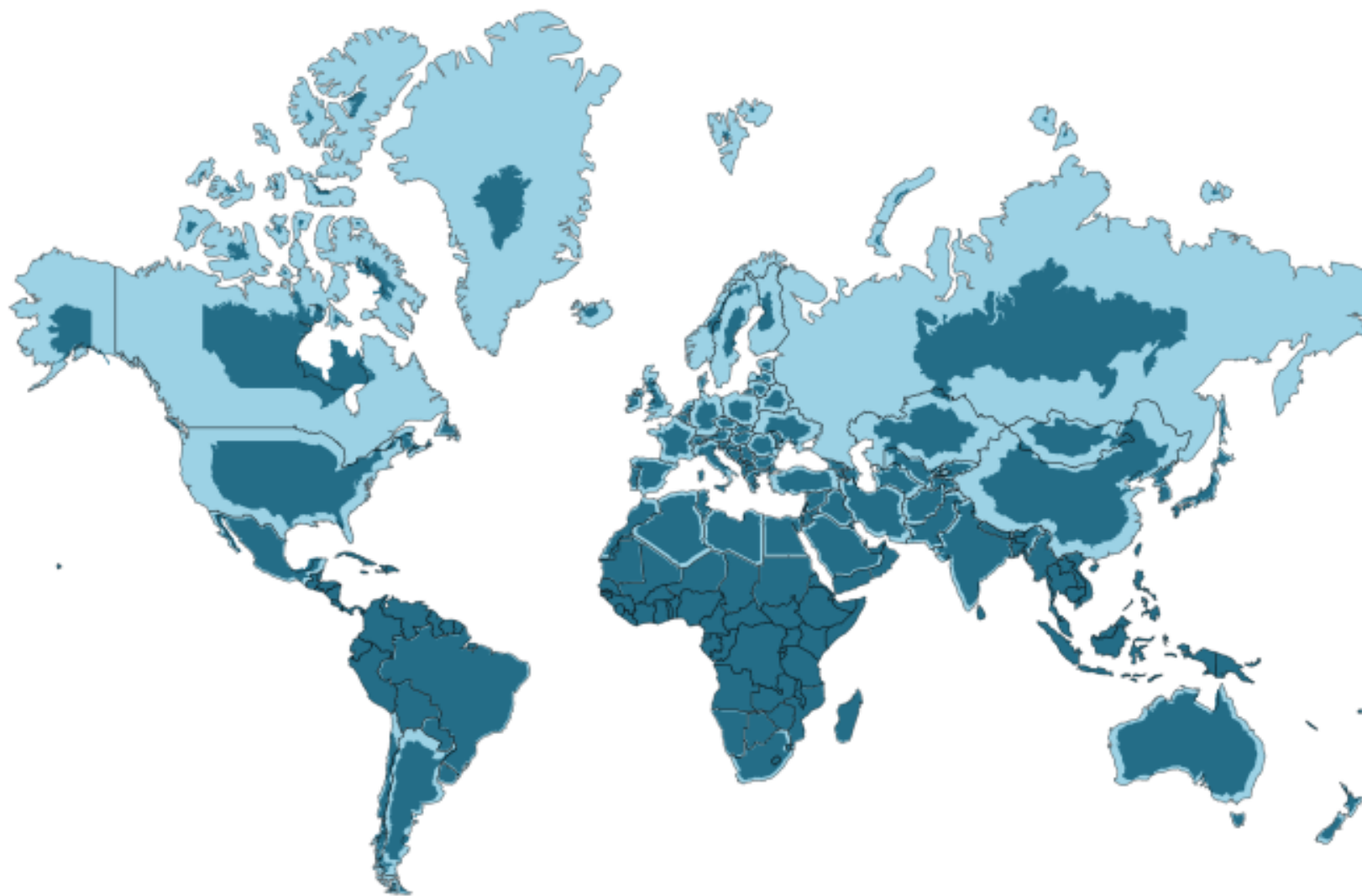
Langesund Rotaryklubb

18. mars 2026

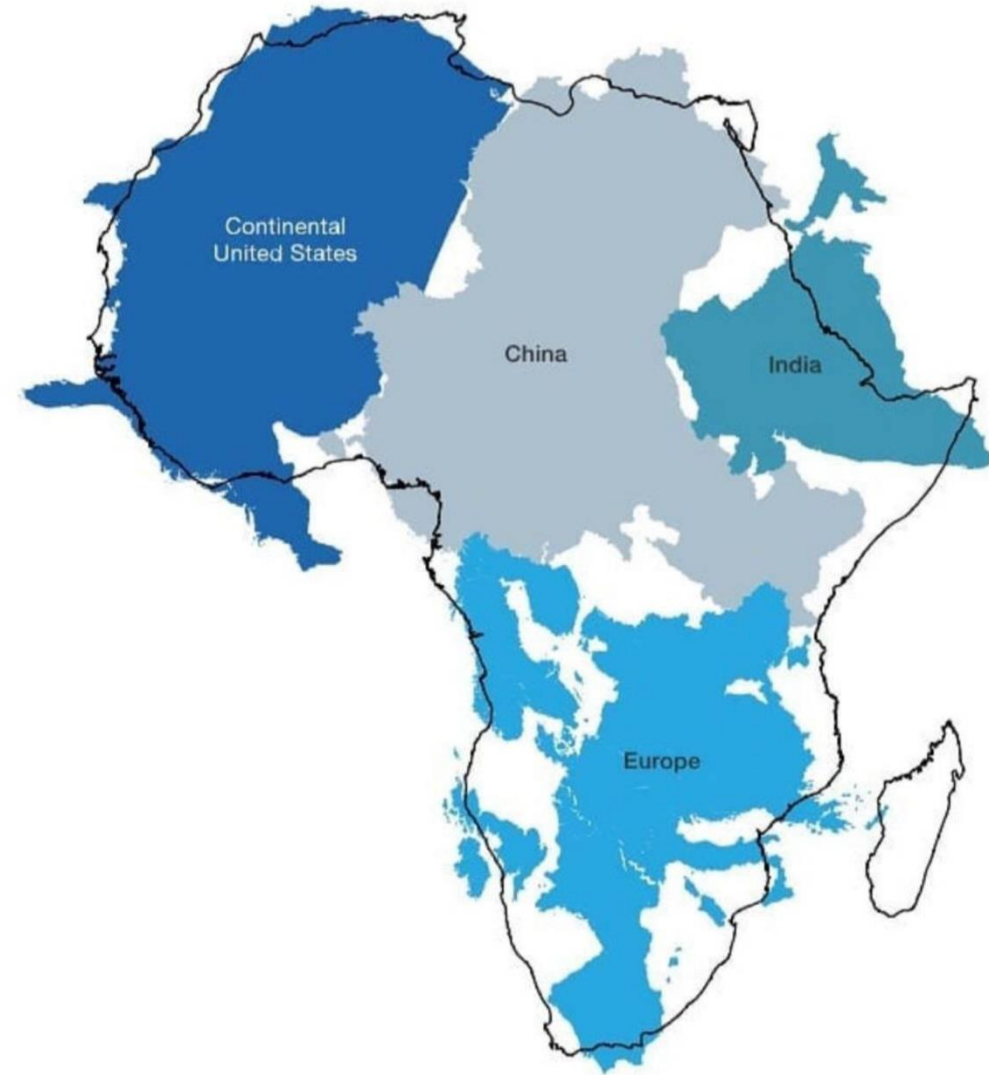
Verda i Mercator- projeksjon



**Mercator med
faktisk
landsstorleik i
mørkeblått**



Afrika er stort

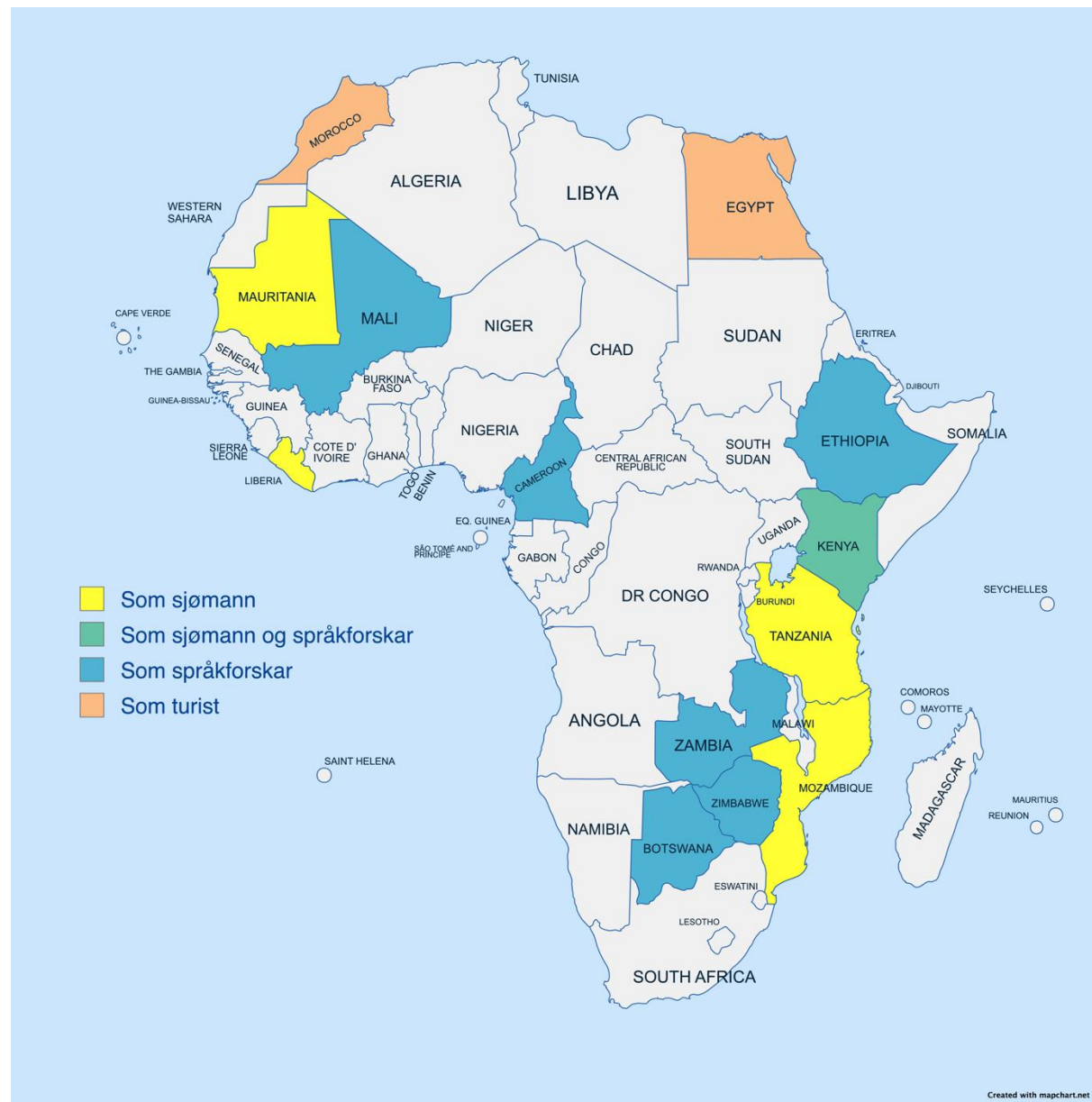


**Gule land – her
var eg som
sjømann**

**Blå land – her
var eg som
språkforskar**

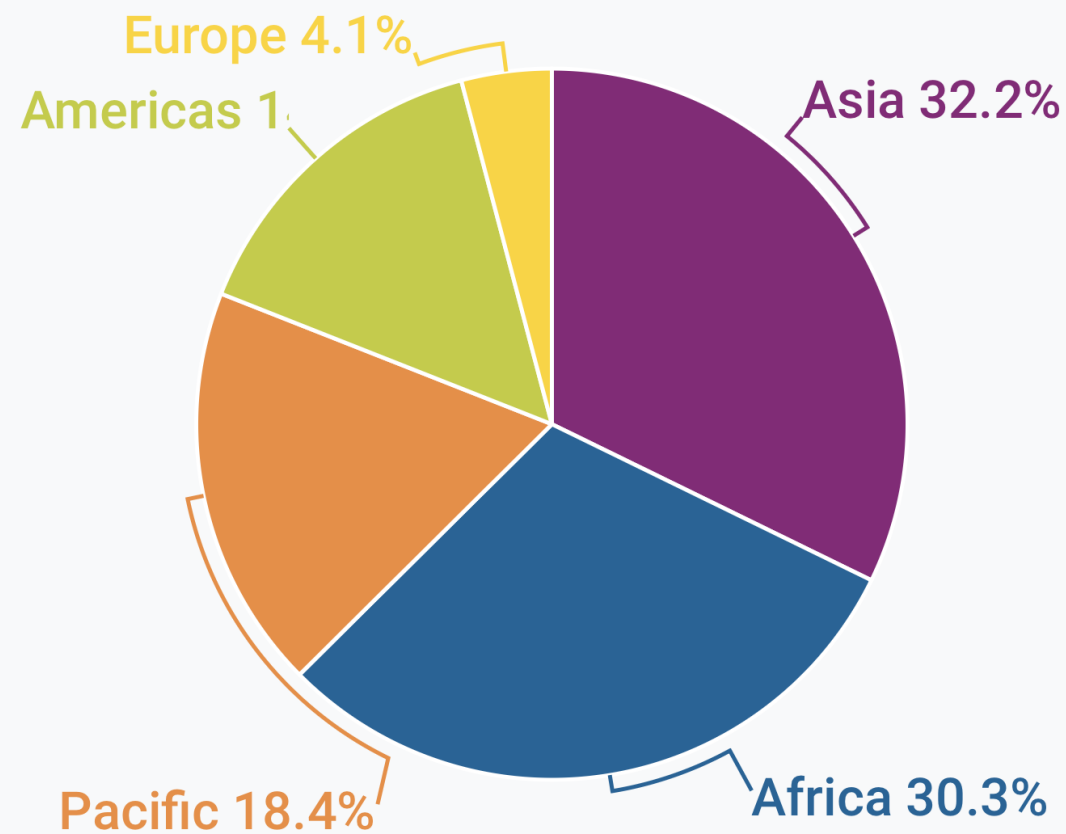
**Grøne land – her
var eg som bade
sjømann og
språkforskar**

**Brune land –
her var eg som
turist**



Dei 7170 levande språka i verda fordelte på verdsdelar

Percentage of the world's living
languages, by region



Source: Ethnologue, 28th Edition (2025). © 2025 SIL Global

**Det finst
minst 2144
afrikanske
språk**

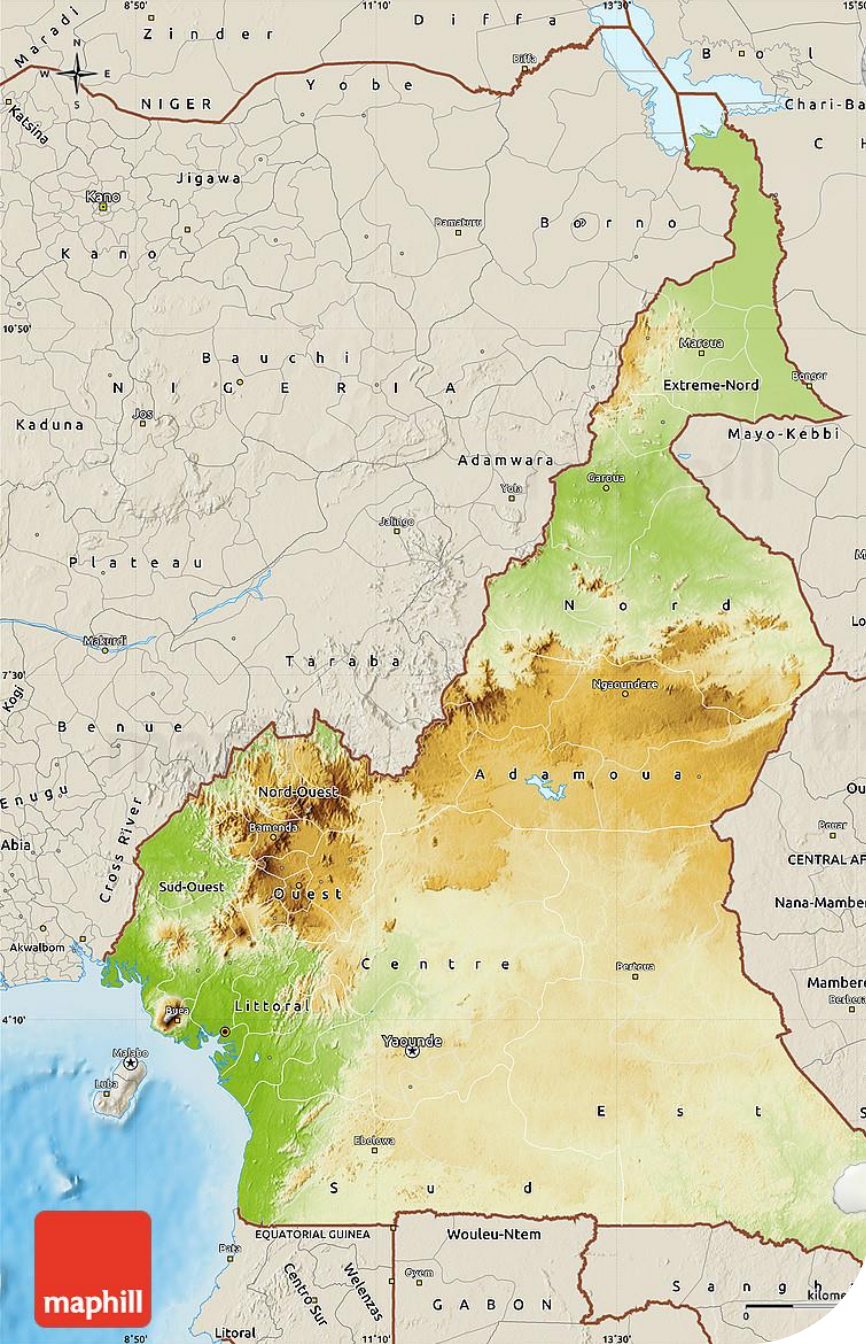


**November 1979–
januar 1980**

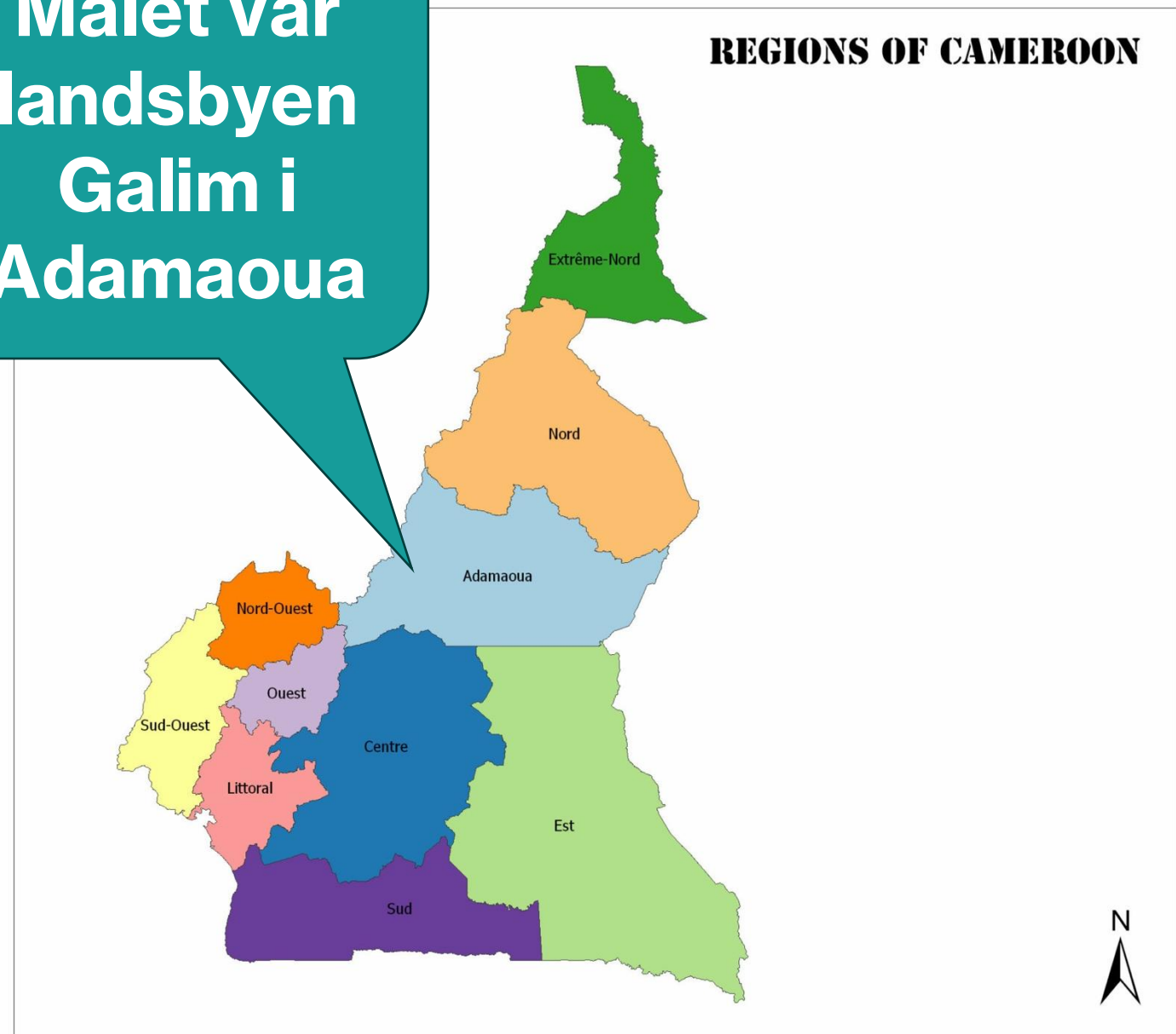
**Første tur til Afrika
for å drive med
språkforskning**

Kamerun



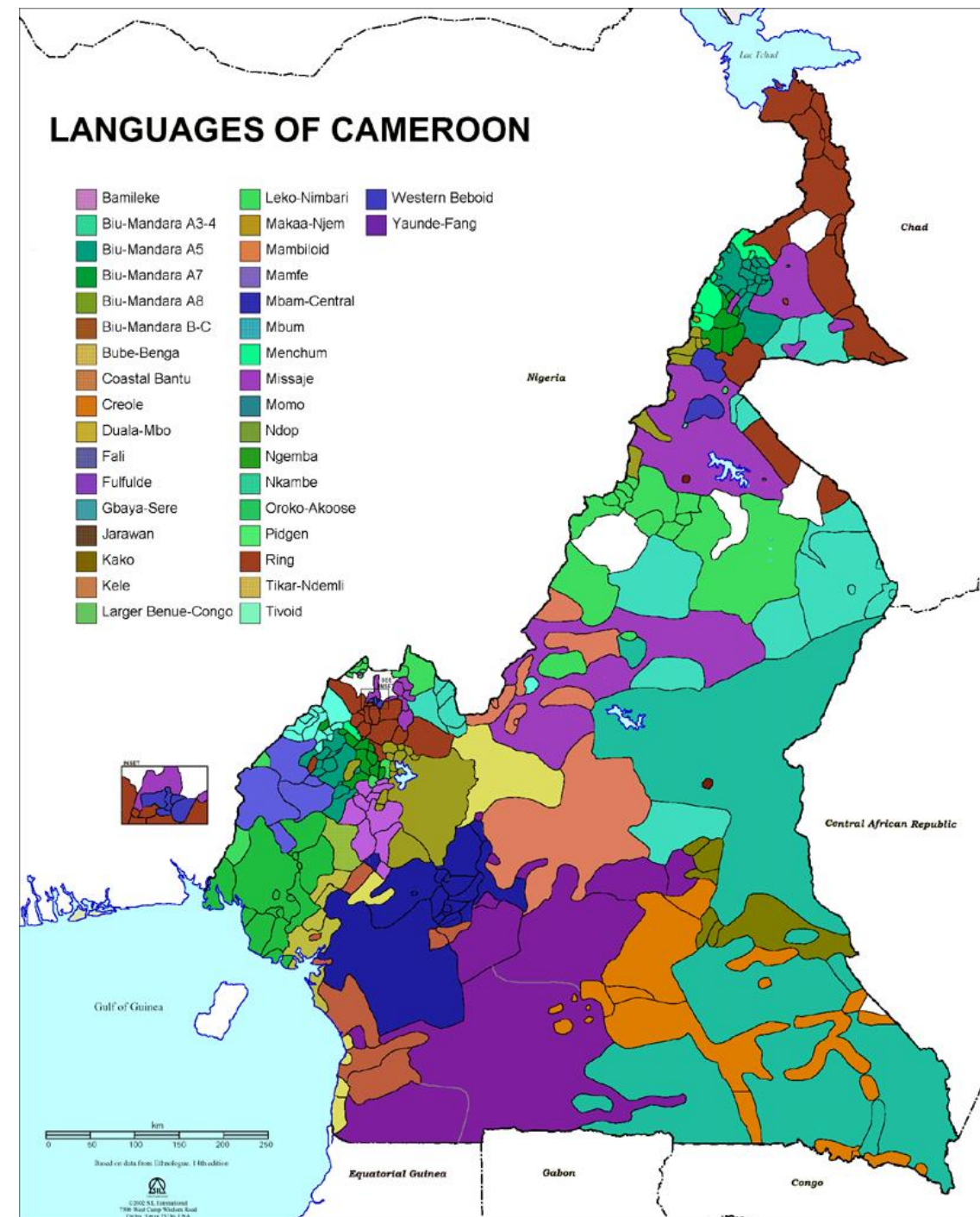


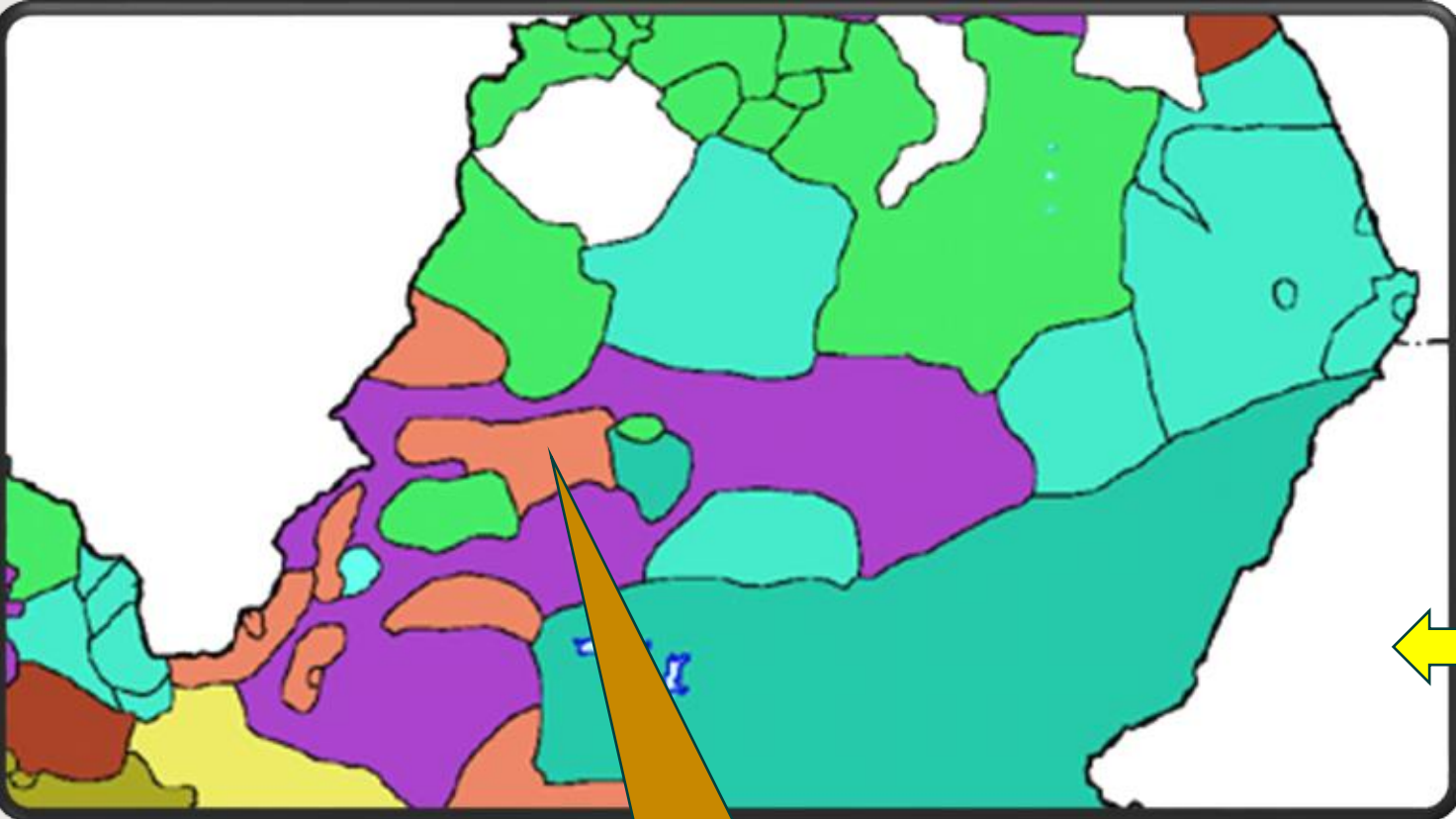
Målet var
landsbyen
Galim i
Adamaoua



Kamerun – 280 språk
29 000 000 innbyggjarar

Kamerun 475 440 km²
Noreg 384 483 km²
Sverige 447 435 km²

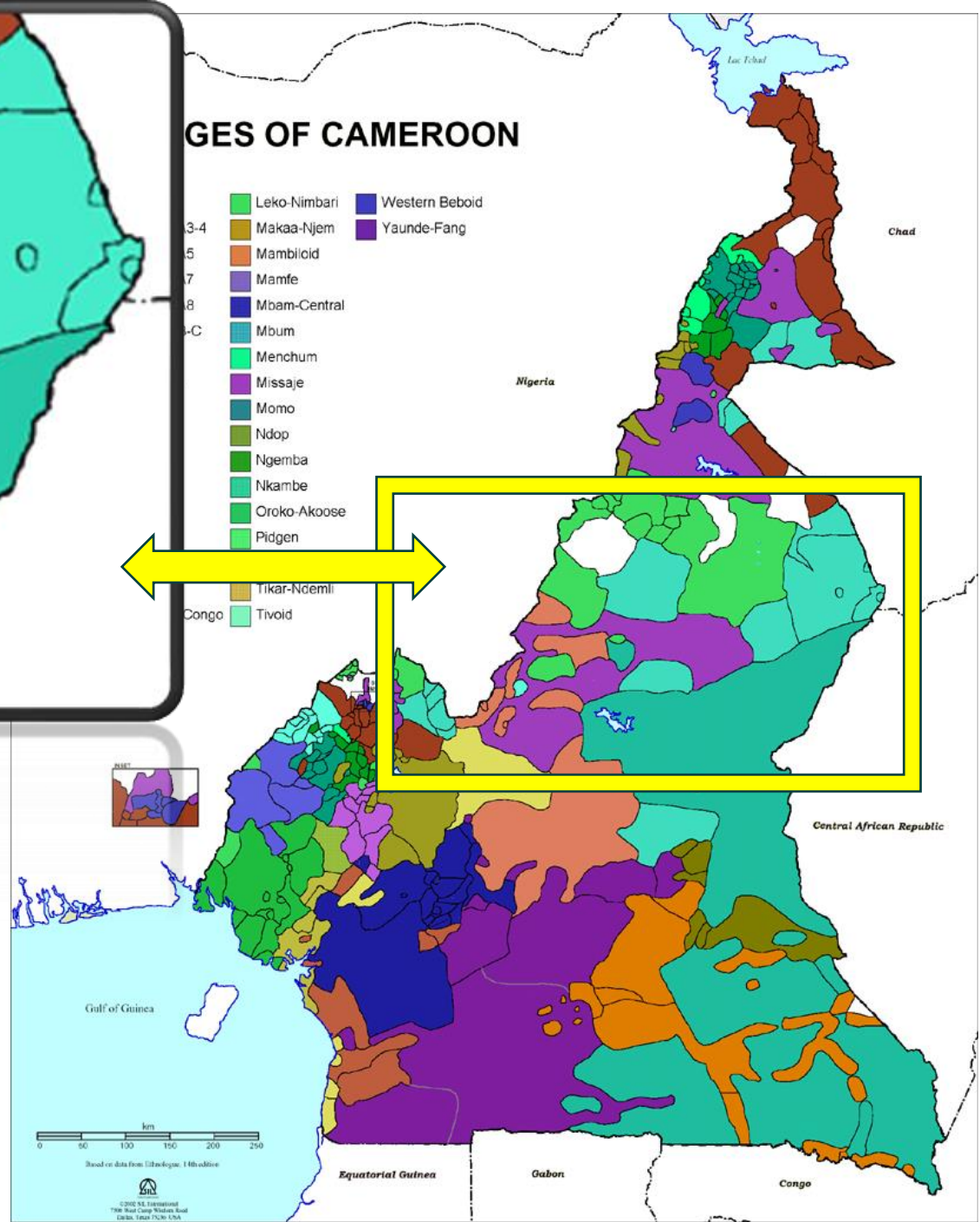




GES OF CAMEROON

- Leko-Nimbari
- Makaa-Njem
- Mamblioid
- Mamfe
- Mbam-Central
- Mbum
- Menchum
- Missaje
- Momo
- Ndop
- Ngemba
- Nkambe
- Oroko-Akoose
- Pidgen
- Tikar-Ndemli
- Tivoid
- Western Beboid
- Yaunde-Fang

nyemnyem
↓
nyáni nízaà



Frå Ngaoundéré via Tignère til Galim



Vegen frå Ngaoundéré til Tignère



Galim – plassen framfor huset til høvdingen



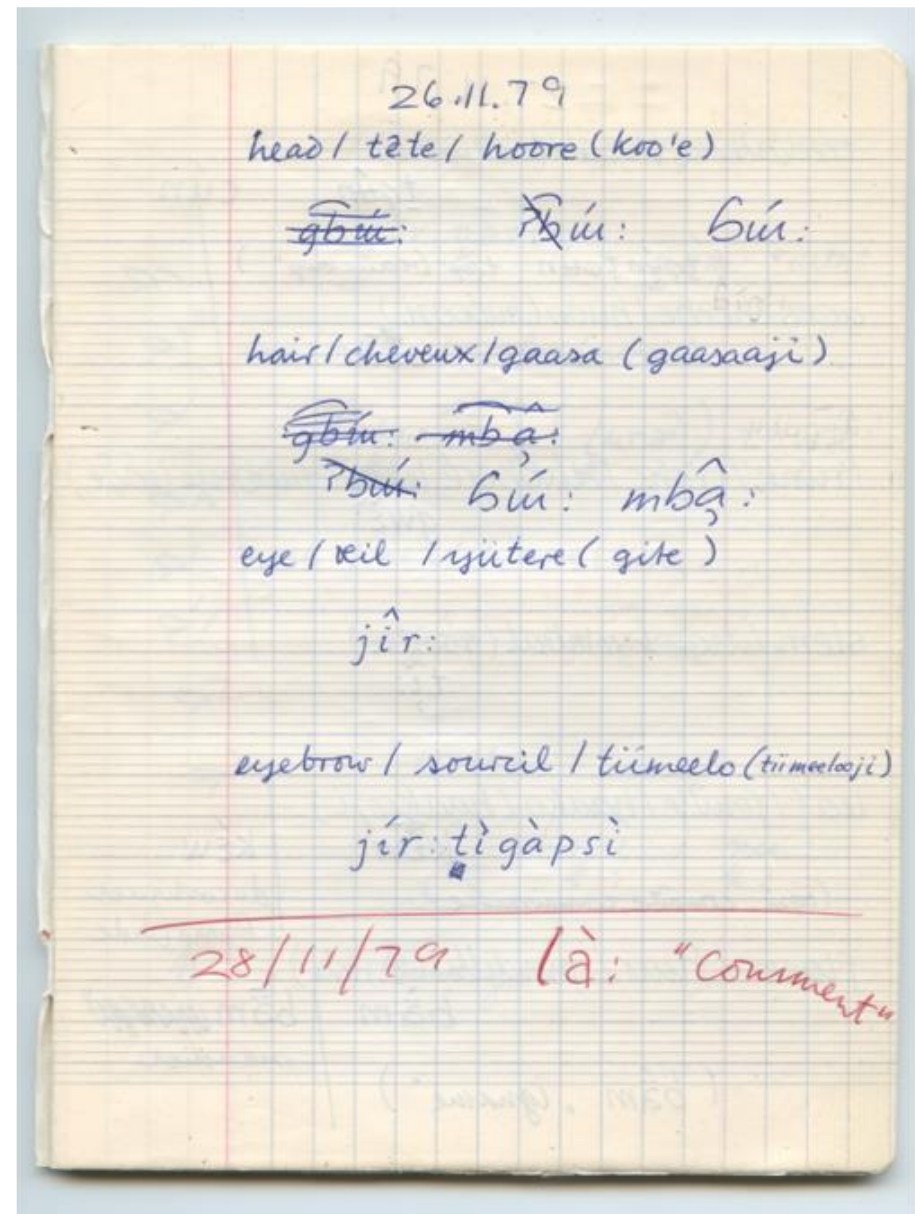
**Galim, desember
1979**

**Hamadicko
Daniel og Rolf**



Måndag 26.11.1979

Første arbeidsdag



Preposisjonar

wān¹ á² wī⁴ sì⁵ nà³

wā: wī: sì: nà

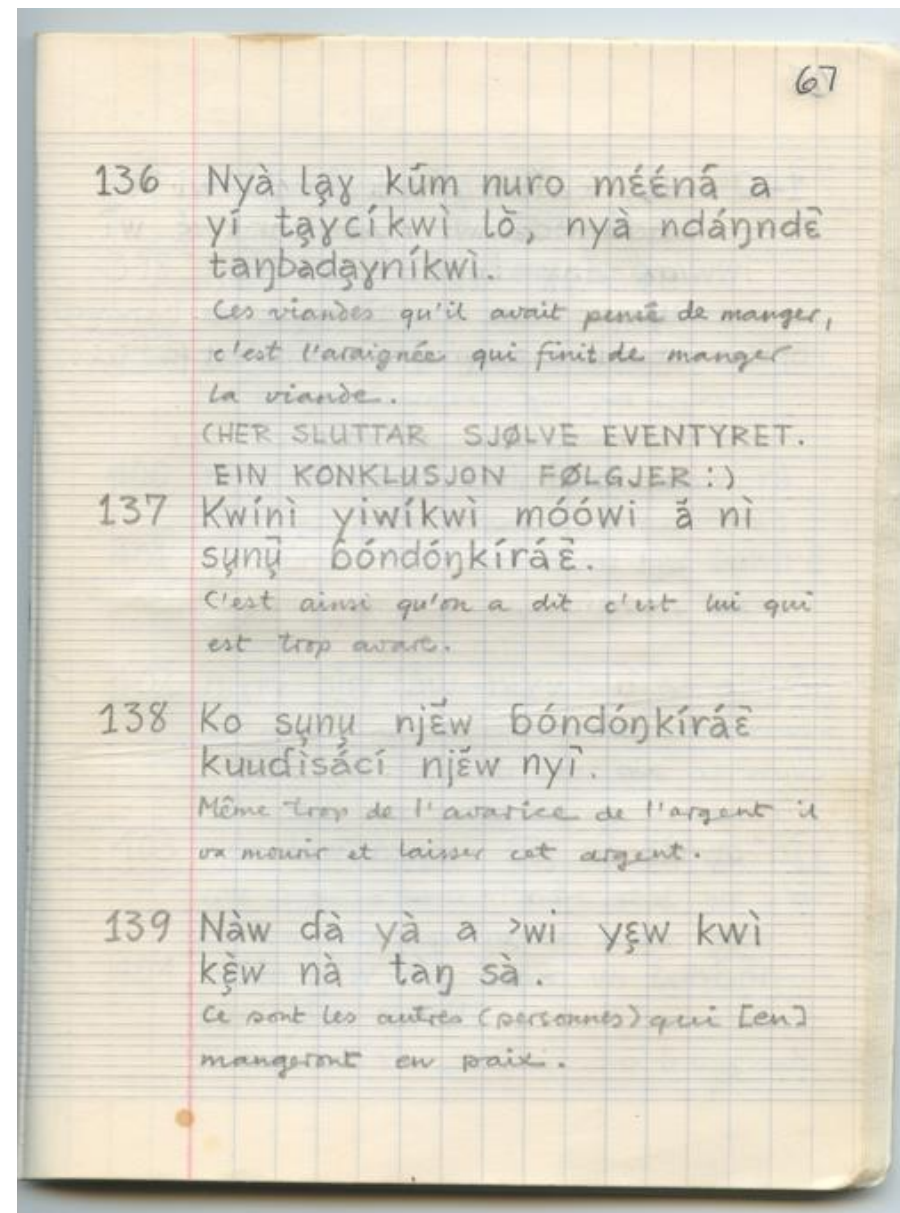
~~WU~~ wū: wī: sm sì: nà fá'

Wī dī-wī Lōm tǎ jǐ

$w_i d_i w_i (b_i')$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Gà-lím} \\ \text{Vùurē} \end{array} \right\}$

Januar 1980

Lydbandopptak

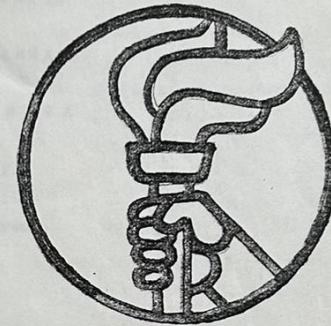


Notatar frå det første opphaldet i Galim

nov 79 – jan 80



Lusaka, Zambia, januar 1983. United Nations' Institute for Namibia – SUBIYA



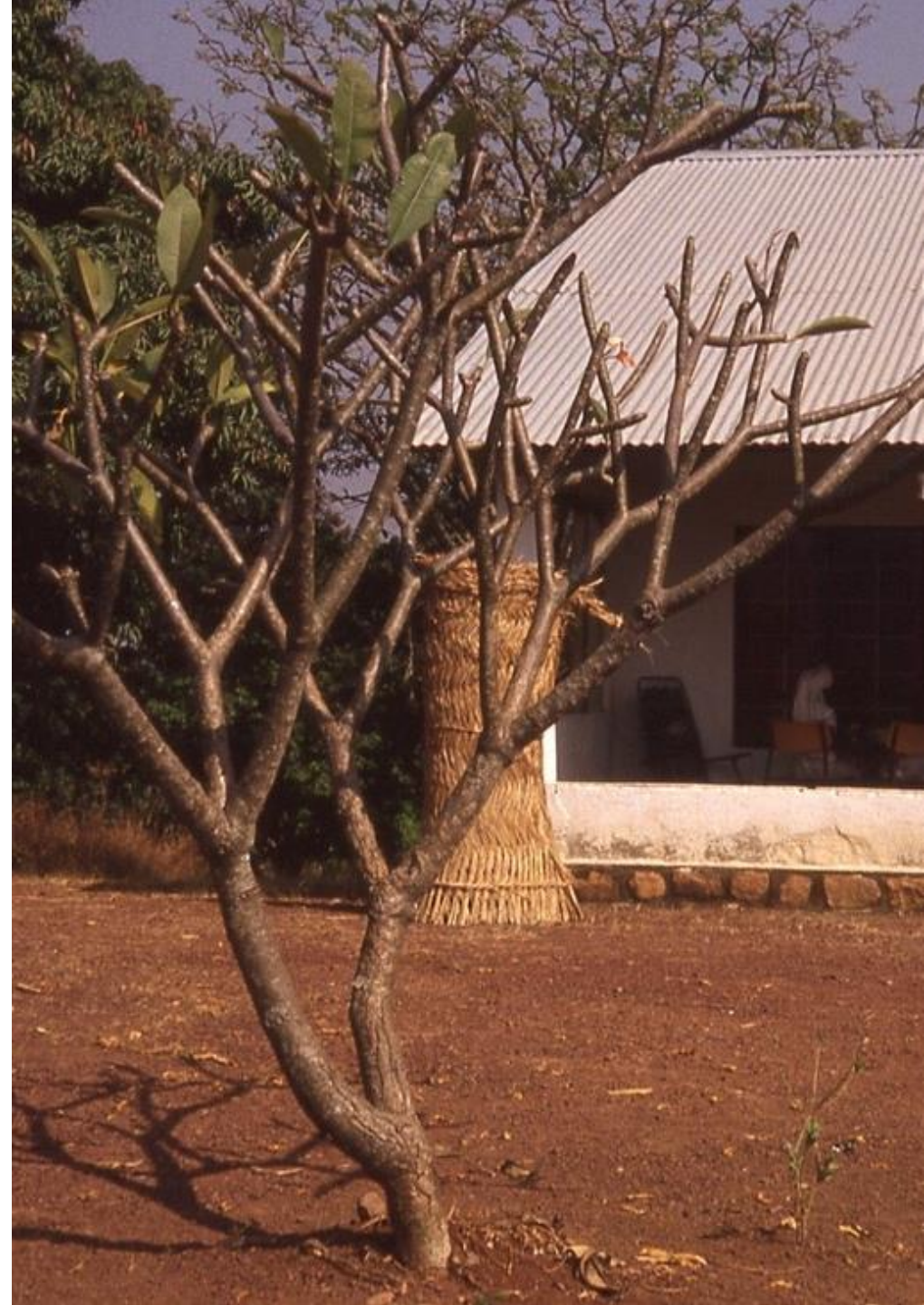
SUBIYA



Vegen til Galim Sommaren 1983



Misjonsstasjonen i Galim



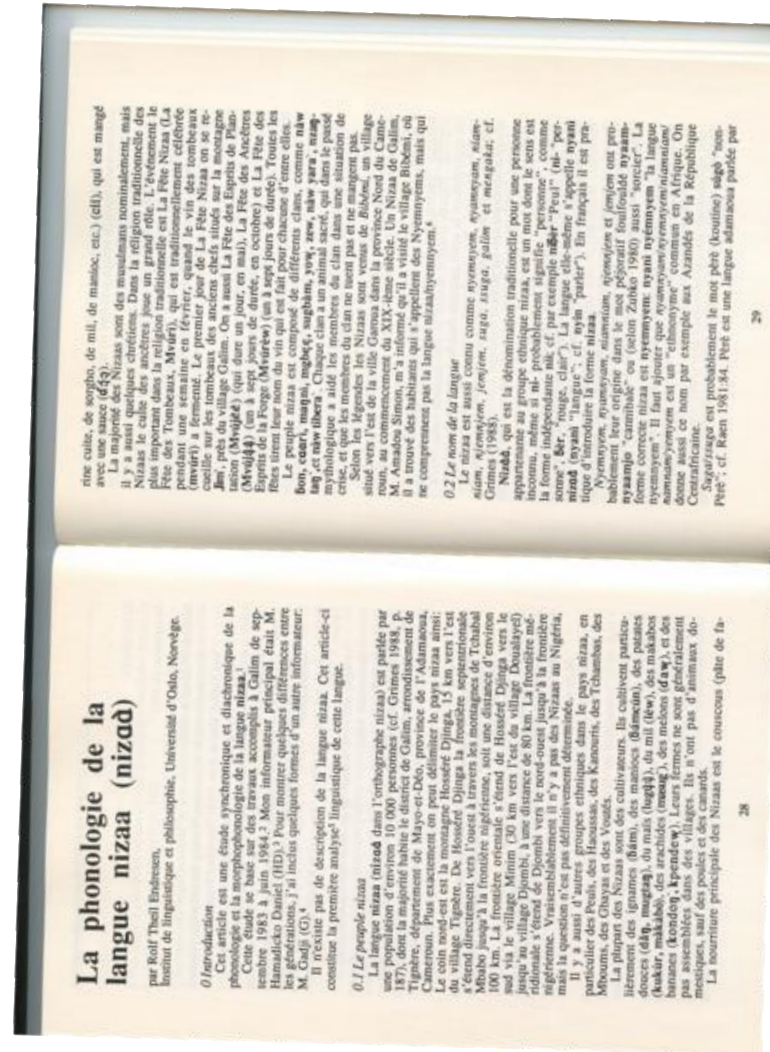
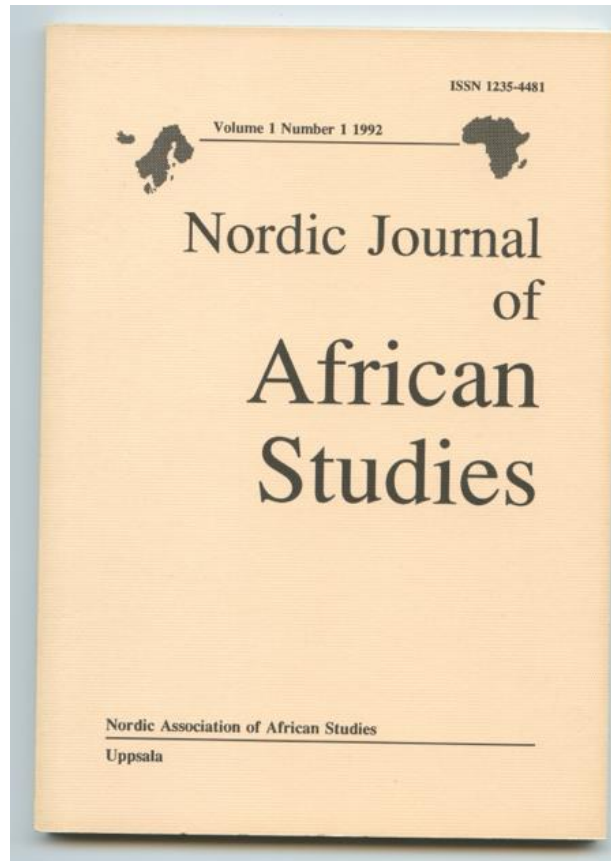




Notatar frå opphaldet juli 1983 – mai 1984



Artiklar om nizaa



Diachronic Aspects of the Phonology of Nizaa

ROLF THEIL ENDRESEN

In addition to being a study of the history of the Nizaa language, in which two earlier stages of Nizaa are reconstructed, an important purpose of the present article is to make preparations for a more systematic comparative work on the Mambiloid language group (the hypothetical language branch to which Nizaa is thought to belong) and its Bantoid relatives.

1. INTRODUCTION*

1.1. The name of the language

The Nizaa language is spoken by approximately 10,000 people in the district of Galim in the western part of the Adamaoua province in northern Cameroon. In Grimes (1988), the language is referred to as *inter alia* Nyemnyem, Nyamnyam, Suga, Galim, and Mengaka. The people themselves, the Nizaa (/nizaa/, regard Nizaa (i.e., /pani nizaa/ 'the Nizaa language') as the original name, although Nyemnyem (/pani jempem/ 'the Nyemnyem language' is also widely used. Nyemnyem/Nyamnyam is actually derogatory, cf. Fulfulde *nyaamnyaamjo* 'cannibal'. Suga is probably the Pere (Kutin) word *sũgò* 'non-Pere', cf. Raen (1981:84); the Pere are the northern neighbors of the Nizaa. Galim is the name of the main village in the Nizaa area. The name Mengaka is not known by this author.

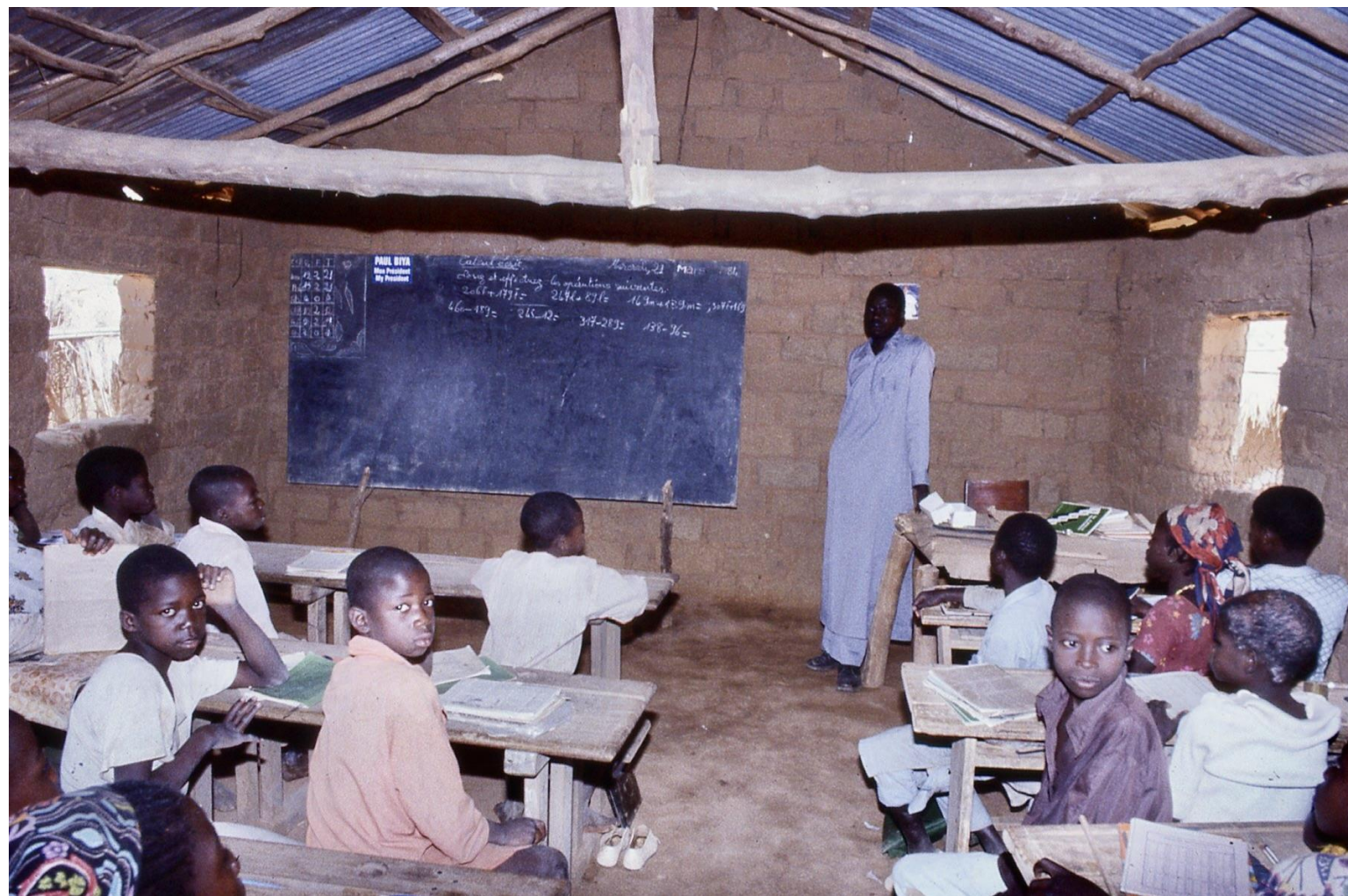
1.2. Earlier genetic classification

Westermann and Bryan (1952/1970) mention two peoples, (a) "Galim" among the MBUM" and (b) "SUGA (SSUGA, JEMJEM, NJEMNJEM), on River Gendero" that according to Tesson [1932] speak dialects related to VUTE. These "dialects" are undoubtedly one and the same language, i.e. Nizaa. According to Greenberg's (1963) classification, Vute ("Bute") is mentioned among the Non-Bantu languages in the Bantoid branch of the

* I thank Elizabeth Lanza for having corrected my English. I would also like to thank the Délégation Générale à la Recherche Scientifique et Technique, Institut des Sciences Humaines, Yaoundé, for my research permit (no. 45/1983), and the Norwegian Institute for Comparative Research in Human Culture, Oslo, for their financial support.

Skolen i Wogomndu

Her skjer alt på
fransk



Dei første
bøkene på nizaa

– og diplommet frå
Sii Nyani Nízáà
som ein får etter
å ha lært å lese
og skrive på
dette språket





Fulfulde





Mali

1996–2000, 2010



alamy

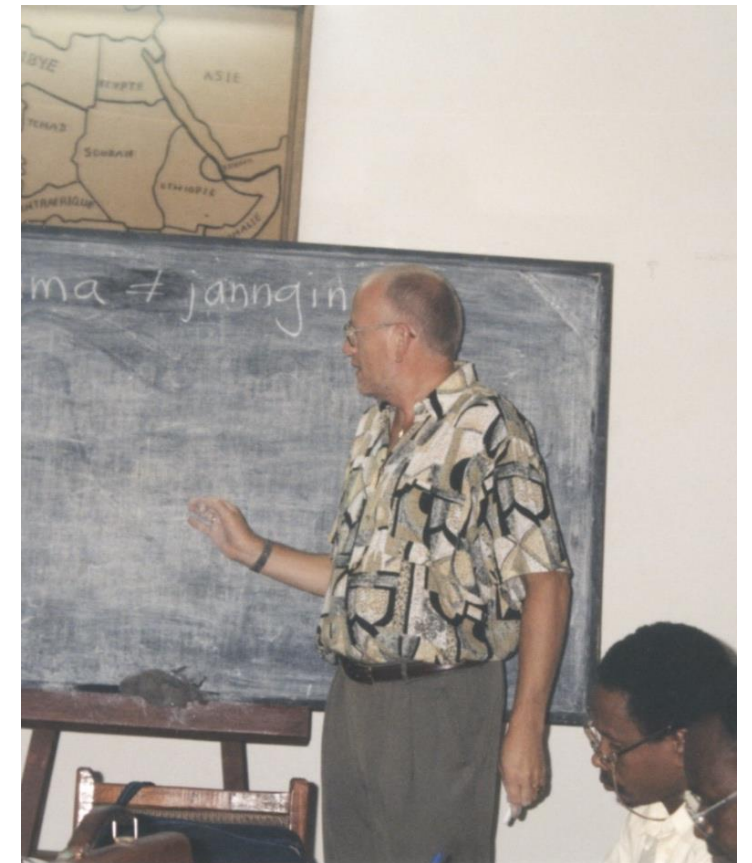
Image ID: 11211
www.alamy.com



Université de Mali, Bamako

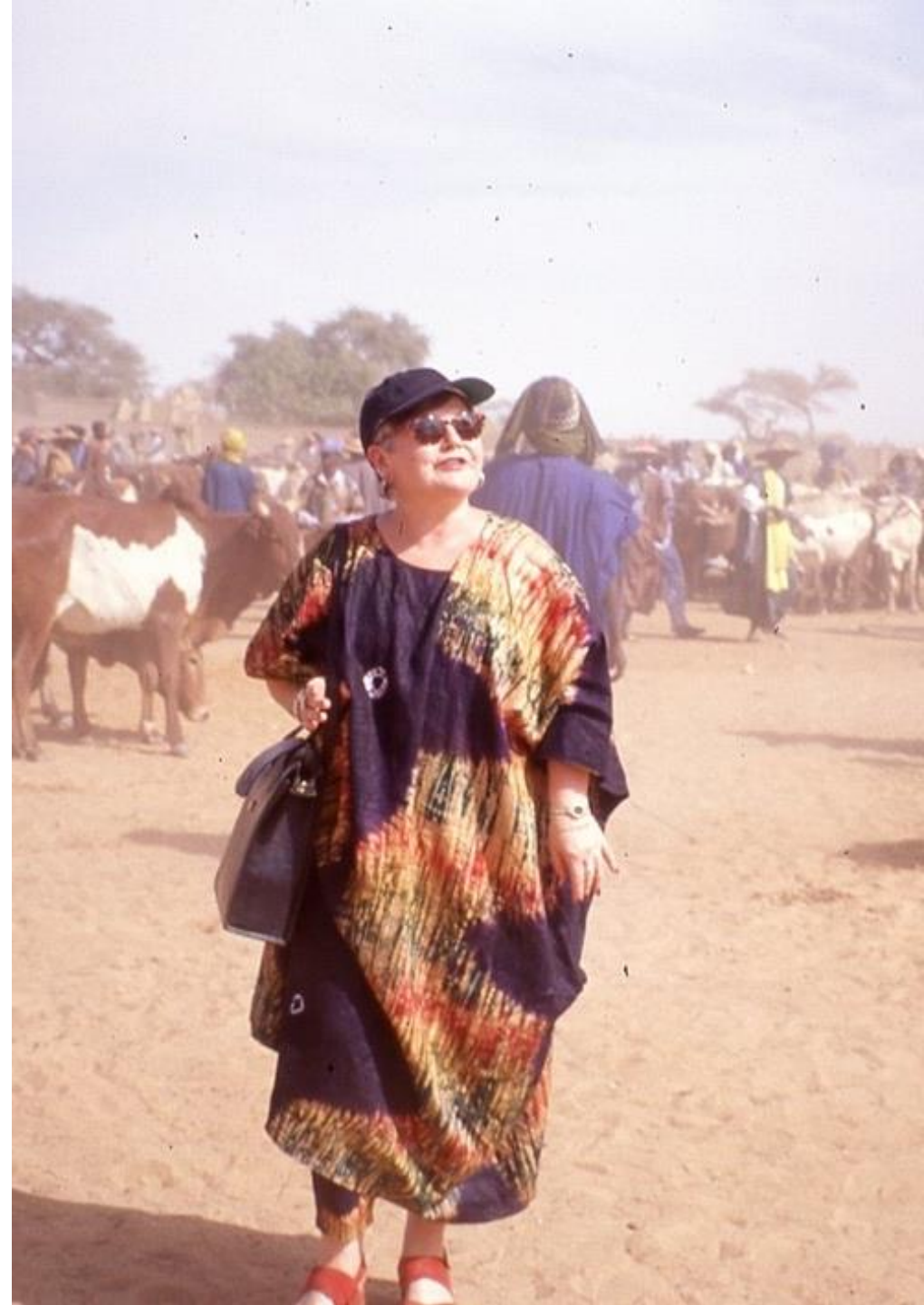


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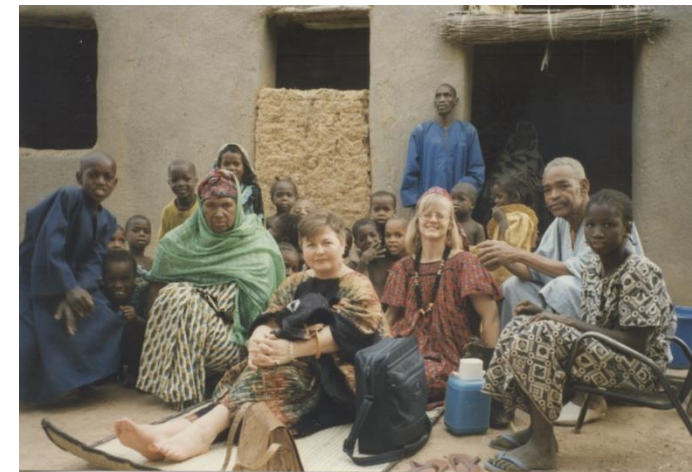
Mali 1996–2000

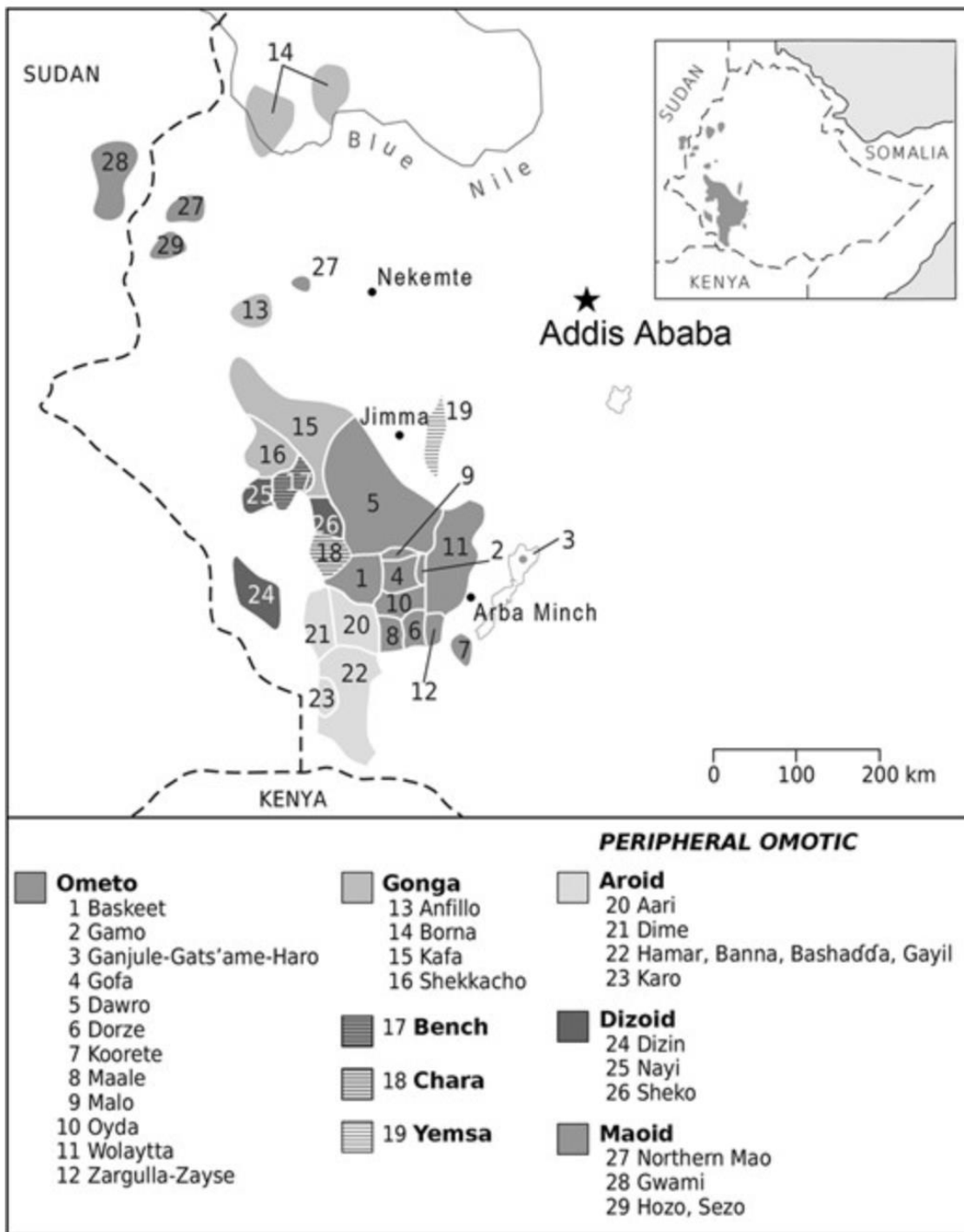
Bamako og Sévaré / Mopti



Norsk misjonsstasjon, Sévaré, Mali

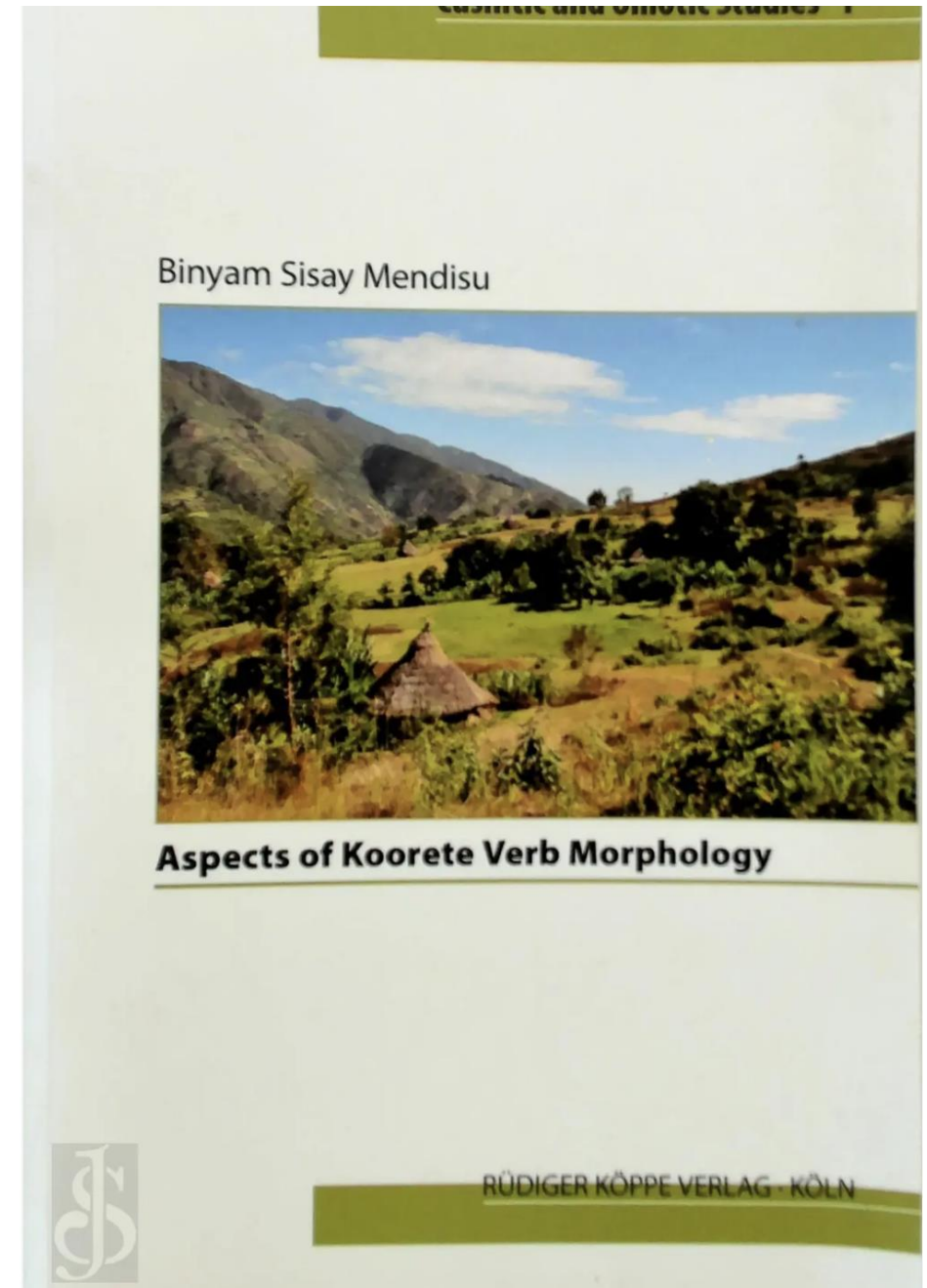
Kurs i fulfulde- grammatikk





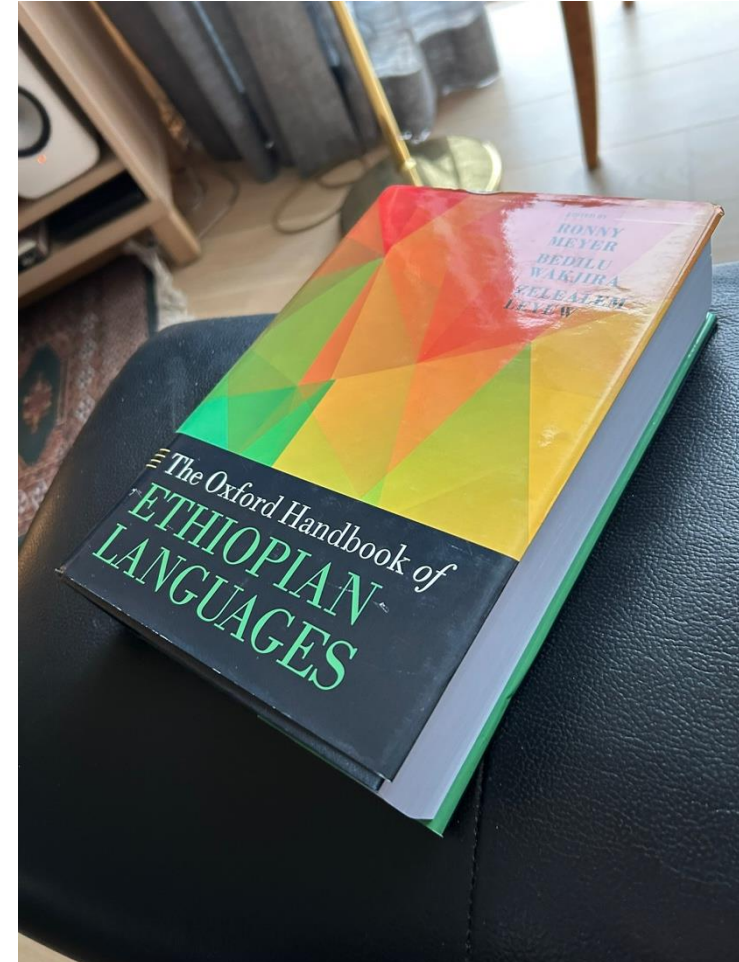
Dei omotiske språka i Sørvest-Etiopia

Doktorgradsrettleing



The Oxford Handbook of Ethiopian Languages

Oxford 2023





Egypt, 2010





**Takk for meg
(frå Kafa)**