

## 4. NAME UIT INBOORLINGTALE

- 4.0** Sommige van hierdie name is in hulle geheel ontleen aan hierdie tale, bv. *Morena*, *Mfundisweni*; ander slegs gedeeltelik, bv. *Groot-Umngazi*, *Klein-Tswaing*. Sommige is oorgeneem in 'n vorm identiek met of baie naby die oorspronklike, bv. *Morokweng*, *Kgalestad*; ander is oorgeneem in 'n vereuropeeste vorm, bv. *Chalumna*, *Kentani*.

Die name is ontleen aan òf (a) die Khoen- en Santale òf (b) die Bantoe-tale. Die meeste is regstreeks ontleen aan die betrokke taal, maar (i) sommige Khoen- en Sanname is ontleen via 'n Bantoetaal (meestal Xhosa) en het via die Bantoetale in vereuropeeste vorm oorgekom, bv. *Komga*, *Kwelega* (Kwelera); terwyl (ii) ander Bantoenamename oorspronklik uit 'n ander Bantoetaal afkomstig is as dié waaraan hulle regstreeks ontleen is, bv. *Sibasa* is 'n vervorming van die Sotho-vorm, *Sebasa*, van die Venda-woord *Tšhivhasa*.

### 4.1 Khoen- en Santale

- 4.1.0** Die Khoen- en Sanname is, feitlik sonder uitsondering, sterk vereuropees in vorm, uitspraak en spelling. Dit geld veral die regstreekse ontlenings, maar ook in hoë mate die onregstreekse ontlenings via 'n Bantoetaal. Die Bantoenamename het wel in veel groter mate hulle oorspronklike vorm, uitspraak en spelling behou, hoewel ook baie van hulle in vorm en/of uitspraak en/of spelling sterk van die oorspronklike afwyk.
- 4.1.1** *Vorm en uitspraak onseker.*—Wat die Khoen- en Sanname binne die Republiek betref, is dit in baie gevalle moeilik, selfs onmoontlik, om die oorspronklike vorm en uitspraak uit slegs die spelbeeld vas te stel, want die dialekte wat die grondslag vir die bedoelde plekname gevorm het, het byna almal verdwyn. Ons moet ons onvermoë egter nie oordryf nie. Op grond van gegewens op ou landkaarte, in reisberigte, glossaria, amptelike en ander dokumente is dit heel dikwels doenlik om party name met sekerheid te rekonstrueer; die uitkoms kan verder gekontroleer word deur dit te toets aan en aan te vul met ons kennis van nog lewende norme soos Nama.

Dié opmerking geld in hoë mate ook vir ou name in Suidwes-Afrika. Name van resente datum daar bied geen moeilikheid nie.

Om saam te vat: ons het (i) name waarvan die oorspronklike vorm en dus ook die eie spelling onbekend is; (ii) name waarvan die oorspronklike vorm gerekonstrueer kan word; en (iii) name van jonger datums waarvoor geen onsekerheid bestaan nie.

- 4.1.2.0** *Vereuropeeste skryftradisie.*—Daar is 'n groot aantal Khoense plek- en plaasname wat op landkaarte voorkom of in die Akteskantore geregistreer is. Hulle val meestal onder klasse (i) en (ii) (in 4.1.1) en het 'n vereuropeeste skryftradisie. As sulke name aan die Komitee voorgelê word, geld die volgende oorwegings.

## 4. NAMES FROM INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES

**4.0** Some of these names have been taken over entirely from these languages, e.g. *Morena*, *Mfundisweni*; others only partly, e.g. *Big Umngazi*, *Klein-Tswaing*. Some have been taken over in a form identical with or close to the original, e.g. *Morokweng*, *Kgalestad*, whereas others have been taken over in a Europeanised form, e.g. *Chalumna*, *Kentani*.

The names are derived from either (a) the Khoin and San languages, or (b) the Bantu languages. Most of them have been taken over directly from the language concerned, but (i) some Khoin and San names have been borrowed via a Bantu language (mostly Xhosa) and have come over via the Bantu languages in a Europeanised form, e.g. *Komga*, *Kwelega* (Kwelera); while (ii) other Bantu names belong originally to a Bantu language other than the one from which they have been directly taken, e.g. *Sibasa* from a Sotho modification, *Sebasa*, of the Venda word *Tshivhasa*.

### 4.1 *Khoin and San languages*

**4.1.0** The Khoin and San names have, almost without exception, been strongly Europeanised in form, pronunciation and spelling. This applies particularly to the direct borrowings, but also to a considerable extent to the indirect borrowings via a Bantu language. The Bantu names have retained their original form, pronunciation and spelling to a much greater degree, although many of them also deviate considerably from their originals in form and/or pronunciation and/or spelling.

**4.1.1** *Form and pronunciation uncertain.*—As far as the Khoin and San names in the Republic are concerned, it is in many cases difficult, even impossible, to determine the original form and pronunciation from the spelling form only, since practically all the dialects which formed the basis for these place names have disappeared. We should not, however, exaggerate our inability on that score. With the aid of information on old maps, in travels, glossaries, official and other documents it is very often possible to reconstruct some names with a fair degree of certainty; the results can further be verified against and supplemented with our knowledge of extant norms like Nama.

This observation also applies largely to old names in South-West Africa. Names of recent date present no difficulties there.

To summarise: we have (i) names of which the original form and therefore also the original spelling are unknown; (ii) names the original form of which can be reconstructed; and (iii) names of more recent date about which there is no uncertainty at all.

**4.1.2.0** *Europeanised styling tradition.*—There are numerous Khoin place and farm names appearing on maps or registered in Deeds Offices. They fall mainly under Classes (i) and (ii) (in 4.1.1) and have a Europeanised styling tradition. When such names are submitted to the Committee, the following considerations apply.

4.1.2.1 *Suigkonsonante en diakritiese tekens.*—Suigkonsonante word nie geskryf nie. Waar hulle in die spelling van ou name van plase en plekke as reste voorkom, bv. as N' in *N'Rougas* (K 2921) of as T' in *T'Kuip* en in *T'Cuip* (K 2923), word hulle hier weggelaat.

Nasalering by klinkers word nie aangedui nie. In die nuwe ortografie van Nama word nasalering aangedui met 'n gehoekte kappie. Dit word hier weggelaat. Die lid *-moes* van *Keimoes* (K 2820) wat "groot oog" beteken, het in die uitspraak 'n genasaleerde klinker gehad (in Nama *-mûs*), maar daarmee word nie meer rekening gehou nie. Ander simbole, soos diakritiese tekens vir onderskeidende toneme, word nie aangebring nie.

4.1.2.2 *Behoud van spelling waar nodig.*—Die algemene reël behoort te wees om so min as moontlik te verander aan name waarvan die spelling vas geword het. Dit het al voorgekom dat die spelling gemoderniseer is op grond van 'n afleiding wat, soos later geblyk het, verkeerd was. Verandering moet alleen oorweeg word as twee name in uitspraak so na aan mekaar staan dat verwarring kan ontstaan, soos toe *Arahoab* (S 2419) verander is tot *Aranos* omdat dit soms verwar is met *Aroab* (S 2619). Maar dan is dit meer 'n saak van naamsverandering as van spelling. Spellings soos *Gamtoos* (K 3325), *Gouda* (K 3319), *Goudini* (K 3319) *Kakamas* (K 2820) wat onder die Hollandse bewind reël geword het, bly so. Dit geld eweneens name wat onder die Britse bewind vas geword het, soos *Dwyka* (K 3321) en *Knysna* (K 2523) wat in die Hollandse tyd as *Dwinka* en *Neisena* onderskeidelik gespel was. Erg verminkte uitsprake van name het aanleiding gegee tot spellings soos *Henkries* (K 2818) (in Nama van vandag sou dit gewees het !Hom!naris), sommige name is weer volksetimologies aangepas soos *Goodhouse* (K 2818) (in Nama *Gûdaos*=skaapdrif), *Grappies* (K 2919) (Nama *Xorabis*=graafwaterplek), *Koornhuis/Koringhuis* (K 2917) (Nama !(K)uri-/(h)uis=witklip vir "kwarts"). Hulle word onverander gelaat.

4.1.2.3 *Klein verstellings soms nodig.*—Daar was 'n paar gevalle waar ou gevestigde spellings effens verstel is, soos *Gourits* (K 3421) (die *-s* vervang die *ou -z*), *Karoo* (dit vervang die spellings van *Karoo* in Engels en *Karo* in Afrikaans), *Okiep* (K 2917) (dit vervang *O'Okiep* met sy diakritiese O').

4.1.2.4 *Vervanging van x deur ch.*—In die San- en Khoentale word vandag die Romeinse *x* gebruik met die klankwaarde van die Griekse *chi* wat dit tipografies vervang; die Komitee gee hierdie Romeinse *x* weer met *ch*, bv. in *Chamis* (S 2616) en *Haruchas* (S 2416), behalwe in daardie gevalle waar die spelling met 'n ander konsonant reeds vasstaan, bv. in *Gamka* (K 3321) (Nama *Xam-!(k)ā*=Leeurivier).

4.1.2.5 *Toelaatbare speling.*—Hoewel die algemene reël sê dat die Komitee nie onnodig die spelling wil verander nie, is 'n mate van speling geregverdig in gevalle van o.a. die volgende tipes, telkens met die voorbehoud van die tradisie:

By name wat uitgaan op *-p* (dit geld veral name van berge, riviere en manshipone), word die *-p* deur *-b* vervang.

- 4.1.2.1 *Clicks and diacritical signs.*—Clicks are not rendered in writing. Where they still occur as vestiges in the spelling of old farm and place names, e.g. as N' in *N'Rougas* (C 2921) or as T' in *T'Kuip* and in *T'Cuip* (C 2923), they have been omitted here. Nasalisation of vowels is not indicated. In the new Nama orthography, nasalisation is indicated by an angled circumflex. It has been omitted here. The element *-moes* in *Keimoes* (C 2820), meaning "big eye", used to have a nasalised vowel (in Nama *-mûs*) in its pronunciation, but this is no longer so. Other symbols, such as diacritical signs for distinguishing tonemes, are not used.
- 4.1.2.2 *Retention of spelling where necessary.*—The general rule should be to change firmly established spellings as little as possible. There have been cases where the spelling of a name was modernised on the strength of an inference which later proved to be wrong. Changes should be considered only where two names are so close to each other in pronunciation that confusion may arise, for example the changing of *Arahoab* (S 2419) to *Aranos* because it was sometimes confused with *Aroab* (S 2619). But then it is more a matter of the changing of a name than of spelling. Spellings such as *Gamtoos* (C 3325), *Gouda* (C 3319), *Goudini* (C 3319), *Kakamas* (C 2820), which were generally accepted under Dutch rule remain unchanged. This also applies to names the spelling of which became established under British rule, e.g. *Dwyka* (C 3321) and *Knysna* (C 2523), which at the time of the Dutch were spelled *Dwinka* and *Neisena*, respectively. Badly mutilated pronunciations of some names have resulted in spellings such as *Henkries* (C 2818) (in modern Nama this would have been !Hom!naris), while other names have undergone a folk-etymological adjustment, e.g. *Goodhouse* (C 2818) (in Nama *Gūdaos* = sheep drift), *Grappies* (C 2919) (Nama *Xorabis* = a dug waterhole), *Koornhuis/Koringhuis* (C 2917) (Nama !(K)uri-/!(h)uis = white stone for "quartz"). They are left unchanged.
- 4.1.2.3 *Minor adjustments sometimes necessary.*—There have been a few cases where slight changes have been made to old established spellings, e.g. *Gourits* (C 3421) (the old *-z* being replaced by the *-s*), *Karoo* (replacing both the English *Karroo* and the Afrikaans *Karo* spellings, *Okiep* (C 2917) (replacing *O'Okiep* with its diacritical *O'*).
- 4.1.2.4 *Replacement of x by ch.*—In the San and Khoi languages the Roman *x* is now used with the phonetic value of the Greek *chi* which it replaces typographically; the Committee has rendered this Roman *x* by *ch*, e.g. in *Chamis* (S 2616) and *Haruchas* (S 2416), except in those cases where the spelling with a different consonant is already established, e.g. in *Gamka* (C 3321) (Nama *Xam-!(k)ā* = Lion River).
- 4.1.2.5 *Latitude allowed.*—Although it is the Committee's general rule not to make unnecessary changes in spelling, a measure of latitude is justifiable in cases of *inter alia* the following types, always subject to the dictates of tradition:
- In names ending in *-p* (this applies particularly to names of mountains, rivers and male persons), *-b* should replace the *-p*.

Name wat uitgaan op die lokatiewe formanse *-be(e)s/b(p)*, *-bi(e)s/b(p)* kan, waar 'n mate van onvastheid nog bestaan, genormaliseer word tot *-bis/b*. Dit geld vergelykbare formanse soos *-se(e)s/b(p)*, *-ri(e)s/b*, ens.; hulle kan gespel word *-sis/b*, *-ris/b*, ens.

Plekname wat met stamname verband hou en uitgaan op die verswaarde ml. mv., kan in 'n hoofsaaklik Afrikaanse omgewing gespel word met *-kwa* (*Abiekwa-*), in 'n hoofsaaklik Engelse omgewing met *-qua* (*Abiqua-*). Indien die stamnaam uitgaan op die verswaarde gemeenslagtige meervoud *-na*, verdien die spelling van die plekname wat hiermee verband hou die uitgang *-na* in plaas van die *-nna*, bv. *Korana-*.

'n Mate van beweeglikheid is ook gewens wat die gebruik van klinkers/tweeklanke betref. So kry ons in 'n Afrikaanse omgewing *Keimoes* (K 2820), *Narogas* (K 2820), in 'n Duitse omgewing *Kaitsab* (S 1917) en *Haruchas* (S 2416).

- 4.1.2.6 *Samestellings*.—Samestellings waarvan 'n komponent Khoens is en 'n ander Afrikaans of Engels, word behandel volgens die beginsels wat vir Afrikaanse, resp. Engelse konstruksies geld, dus *Groot-Kragga*, *Kariegasfontein*, *Kei Mouth*, *Knysna East*, *Naab se Berg*.
- 4.1.3 *Name via 'n Bantoetaal oorgeneem*.—In klasse (i) en (ii) (in 4.1.1) is daar ook name wat uit Khoen- en Santale via 'n Bantoetaal oorgeneem is. Die Komitee het besluit om hulle te behandel volgens die beginsels wat hieronder uiteengesit word ten opsigte van die behandeling van Bantoetaal-plekname.
- 4.1.4 *Suigkonsonante, nasaaltekens en x/ch*.—Bostaande reëling in verband met die suigkonsonante het betrekking op Khoen- en San-plekname met hul oorsprong in die Republiek. In die geval van Suidwes-Afrika kan die suigklanktekens gebruik word soos die Inboorlingtaalraad en Pleknamekomitee van Suidwes-Afrika mag reël.

In die plek van die vroeëre tilde word in die nuwe ortografie ter aanduiding van nasalering by klinkers die gehoekte kappie gebruik.

In hierdie groep tale word vandag die Romeinse *x* gebruik, met die klankwaarde van die Griekse *chi* wat dit tipografies vervang; die Komitee gee hierdie Romeinse *x* weer met *ch*, bv. in *Chamis*, *Haruchas*, ten einde die Romeinse *x*-teken vir ander funksies vry te hou, bv. *Xanadu* of *Xuxuwa*.

As plekname herkomstig uit hierdie tale saamgestel is uit meer as twee komponente, dan word die naam as een woord behandel en die dele aaneen geskryf.

#### 4.2 *Bantoetaal-plekname: Skryfwyse*

- 4.2.0 Die Bantoetaal-plekname in die Lys kom hoofsaaklik uit die volgende groepe tale: (1) Nguni, (2) Sotho, (3) Tsonga, (4) Venda en (5) die Bantoetale van Suidwes-Afrika. Binne die Ngunigroep is name ontleen, veral aan Xhosa en verwante dialekte van die Kaapprovinsie, aan Zulu en aan Swazi; binne die Sothogroep aan Suid-Sotho, Tswana en Noord-Sotho.

Names ending in the locative formatives *-be(e)s/b(p)*, *-bi(e)s/b(p)* may, where there is still a measure of instability, be normalised to *-bis/b*. This also applies to comparable formatives, such as *-se(e)s/b(p)*, *-ri(e)s/b*, etc.; they may be spelled *-sis/b*, *-ris/b*, etc.

Place names associated with tribal names and ending in the intensified masculine plural may, in a predominantly Afrikaans locality, be spelled with *-kwa* (Abiekwa-), in a predominantly English locality, with *-qua* (Abiqua-). If the tribal name ends in the intensified common gender plural *-na*, the spelling of the associated place names warrants the ending *-na* instead of the *-nna*, e.g. Korana-.

A measure of flexibility is also desirable in the use of vowels/diphthongs. Thus in an Afrikaans locality we have *Keimoes* (C 2820) and *Naroegas* (C 2820), in a German locality *Kaitsab* (S 1917) and *Haruchas* (S 2416).

**4.1.2.6 Compounds.**—Compounds, one element of which is Khoin and the other Afrikaans or English, are dealt with according to the principles applying to Afrikaans or English constructions, respectively, thus *Groot-Kragga*, *Kariegasfontein*, *Kei Mouth*, *Knysna East*, *Naab se Berg*.

**4.1.3 Names taken over via a Bantu language.**—In Classes (i) and (ii) (in 4.1.1) there are also names taken over from Khoin and San languages via a Bantu language. The Committee has decided to treat these according to the principles set out below for the treatment of Bantu names.

**4.1.4 Clicks, nasal symbols and x/ch.**—The above arrangement in connection with the clicks relates to Khoin and San place names having their origin in the Republic. In the case of South-West Africa the click symbols may be used as decided upon by the South-West Indigenous Languages Board and Place Names Committee.

In the new orthography the former tilde is replaced by the angled circumflex to indicate nasalisation of vowels.

In this group of languages the Roman *x* is used with the phonetic value of the Greek *chi* which it replaces typographically; the Committee has rendered this Roman *x* by *ch*, e.g. in *Chamis*, *Haruchas*, so as to reserve the Roman *x* for other functions, e.g. *Xanadu* or *Xuxuwa*.

If a place name in these languages is compounded from more than two components, the name is treated as one word and written solid.

## **4.2 Bantu-language Names: Styling.**

**4.2.0** The Bantu-language place names in the List come mainly from the following language groups: (1) Nguni, (2) Sotho, (3) Tsonga, (4) Venda, and (5) the Bantu languages of South-West Africa. Within the Nguni group names have been derived particularly from Xhosa and related dialects of the Cape Province, from Zulu and from Swazi; within the Sotho group, from Southern Sotho, Tswana and Northern Sotho.

Die Pleknamekomitee het die algemene beginsel aanvaar dat a plekname in die amptelik erkende ortografie van die betrokke t geskryf word, met inagneming van die volgende:

- 4.2.1 *Name van plekke in selfregerende gebiede.*—Bantoetaalname van plek in selfregerende gebiede en in stedelike buurtes wat vir bewoning de Swartes afgesonder is, word volgens die amptelik erkende ortogra van die betrokke taal geskryf.
- 4.2.2 *Bantoetaalname van plekke in Blanke gebiede.*—Bantoetaalname v plekke in Blanke gebiede wat jare lank met geykte Afrikaanse of Engel spelling voorkom, behou hierdie spelling, bv. *Silkaatskop, Congeli*
- 4.2.3 *Bantoetaal-plekname uit persoonsname saamgestel.*—Bantoetaal-pleknan wat saamgestel of vermoedelik saamgestel is uit persoons- of familienan moet voortaan volgens die tans amptelik erkende ortografieë geskr word, bv. *Khumalo, Ngwepe* en *Tšhwene* (ou spelling respektieweli *Kumalo, Ngoepe* en *Choene*).
- 4.2.4 *Diakritiese tekens.*—Waar moontlik word Bantoetaal-plekname in d Lys met diakritiese tekens volgens die eise van die betrokke ortografi geskryf, sodat dit as standaardverwysingsbron vir die skryfwyse van d name gebruik kan word. (Soos elders wil die Komitee ook hier daarc wys dat geen dwang in hierdie opsig bedoel word nie en dat dit person liggame of owerhede vrystaan om sulke tekens op kaarte, stempel briefhoofde, naamborde, ens., vir hulle besondere doeleindes aan t bring of weg te laat.) Die diakritiese tekens vir die onderskeie Banto tale is soos volg:
  - 4.2.4.1 Die omgekeerde kappie bo die -s, naamlik š wat in sekere Sothotal voorkom, ook in die kombinasies: tš, tšh, fš, pš en pšh om 'n prepalatal stand van artikulasie aan te dui. (Dit is nie verpligtend om die kappie o ê en ô in Sotho te skryf nie).
  - 4.2.4.2 Die gebruik van 'n kappie onder letters in Venda om interdental konsonante aan te dui, nl. ž, žh, dž, dž en ŋ.
  - 4.2.4.3 'n Punt bo ñ in Venda om velêre artikulasie aan te dui.
  - 4.2.4.4 Die gebruik van die apostroof in Tsonga, ook om 'n velêre stand va artikulasie by die nasaal uit te ken, naamlik n'.
- 4.2.5 *Lokatiewe partikels.*—By die skrywe van lokatiewe partikels wat aa name geprefigeer word, geld die amptelike ortografieë van 1972 vir al di Bantoetaale.
  - 4.2.5.1 Sotho *Ga* word met 'n koppelteken aan die volgende woord geskryf bv. *Ga-Dikgale, Ga-Rankuwa*. Die *G* word, soos hier aangedui, met 'n hoofletter geskryf.
  - 4.2.5.2 Ooreenkomstig die amptelike ortografieë van Zulu en Xhosa maal *kwa/ku* deel van die volgende woord uit, bv. die *k* van *kwa* in Zulu en *ku* in Xhosa word in die Lys met 'n kleinletter geskryf. Hierdie letter kar

The Place Names Committee has adopted the general principle requiring all place names to be written in the officially recognised orthographies of the languages concerned, with due regard to the following:

- 4.2.1 *Names of places in self-governing territories.*—Bantu-language names of places situated in self-governing territories and in urban areas reserved for occupation by Blacks have been written in accordance with the officially recognised orthography of the language concerned.
- 4.2.2 *Bantu-language names of places in White areas.*—Bantu-language names of places in White areas which, for many years, have been in use in the current forms of Afrikaans and English spellings, retain such spellings, e.g. *Silkaatskop*, *Congella*.
- 4.2.3 *Bantu-language place names compounded with personal names.*—Bantu-language place names compounded or presumably compounded with personal or family names should in future be written in accordance with the now officially recognised orthographies, e.g. *Khumalo*, *Ngwepe* and *Tšhwene* (old spelling: *Kumalo*, *Ngoepe* and *Choene*, respectively).
- 4.2.4 *Diacritical signs.*—Wherever possible, Bantu-language place names in the List are written with diacritical signs in accordance with the requirements of the relevant orthographies, so that they may be used as a standard source of reference for the styling of these names. (As elsewhere, the Committee wishes to point out that no coercion is intended in this respect and that persons, bodies or authorities are entirely free to use or to omit such signs on maps, stamps, name boards, or in letter heads, etc., for their particular purposes.) The diacritical signs for the respective Bantu languages are as follows:
  - 4.2.4.1 The inverted circumflex over the -s, i.e.  $\check{s}$  occurring in certain Sotho languages, also in the combination:  $t\check{s}$ ,  $t\check{sh}$ ,  $f\check{s}$ ,  $p\check{s}$  and  $p\check{sh}$  to indicate a prepalatal position of articulation. (The circumflex over the  $\hat{e}$  and  $\hat{o}$  is not obligatory in written Sotho.)
  - 4.2.4.2 The use of a circumflex underneath letters in Venda to indicate interdental consonants, viz  $\underset{\sim}{t}$ ,  $\underset{\sim}{th}$ ,  $\underset{\sim}{d}$ ,  $\underset{\sim}{l}$  and  $\underset{\sim}{n}$ .
  - 4.2.4.3 A dot over  $\hat{n}$  in Venda to indicate velar articulation.
  - 4.2.4.4 The use of the apostrophe in Tsonga, also to identify a velar position of articulation for the nasal, viz  $n'$ .
- 4.2.5 *Locative particles.*—In writing locative particles prefixed to names, the 1972 official orthographies apply to all the Bantu languages.
  - 4.2.5.1 Sotho *Ga* is joined to the following word with a hyphen, e.g. *Ga-Dikgale*, *Ga-Rankuwa*. The *G* is written with a capital letter, as shown here.
  - 4.2.5.2 In accordance with the official orthographies of Zulu and Xhosa, *kwa/ku* form part of the following word, e.g. the *k* of *kwa* in Zulu and *ku* in Xhosa are written with a small letter in the List. This letter may be

in die betrokke tale 'n hoofletter aan die begin van 'n sin of van 'n alleenstaande woord wees. Om praktiese redes word dit hier egter met 'n kleinletter geskryf.

- 4.2.5.3 Die lokatiewe *kwa* wat in Tswana voor plekname kan voorkom, word deurgaans weggelaat. Dit is in ooreenstemming met vroeëre besluite.
- 4.2.5.4 Die Venda *Ha* voor persoonsname moet voortaan by pleknaamgewing met 'n hoofletter en vas aan die persoonsnaam geskrywe word, bv. *Hamasia*, *Hamakuya* en *Hatšhivhasa*.
- 4.2.5.5 Die Tsonga *eKa* word los van die daaropvolgende persoonsnaam geskrywe as 'n pleknaam op die wyse gevorm word, bv. *eKa Mhinga*, *eKa Makuleke*, *eKa Mpopu*.
- 4.2.6 *Prepalatale frikatief*.—Die prepalatale frikatief word tans in Tsonga as *x* geskryf in stede van *sh* soos in die ou ortografie.
- 4.2.7 *Gebruik van aanvangsvokale by Nguniplekname*.—Die aanvaarding van die amptelike ortografie vir die skryf van Nguniplekname bring mee dat die aanvangsvokale van woorde konsekwent gebruik word. Hierby moet die volgende beginsels vir Zulu en Xhosa in ag geneem word:
- 4.2.7.1 Onder moontlike infleksies van plekname word die grammatiese subjekvorm verkies, bv. by name van—  
*dorpe*: Zulu: *iSando* (*vide Isando*); Xhosa: *uMthatha* (*vide Umtata*);  
*riviere*: Zulu: *uThukela* (*vide Tugela*); Xhosa: *uMzimkhulu*;  
*berge*: Zulu en Xhosa: *iNtabankulu* (*vide Tabankulu*).  
Hier weer moet hoofletters volgens die voorskrifte van die amptelike ortografie gebruik word.
- 4.2.7.2 Waar 'n pleknaam bloot 'n omgewing of lokaliteit aandui, word die lokatiewe vorm gegee, bv. *eDulini*.
- 4.2.7.3 In sekere gevalle kom slegs die lokatiewe vorm voor, ook as benaming van die plek in die Ngunitale, vgl.: Xhosa: *eLuxweseni*. (Hier word verwys na 'n heuwel naby Nqamakwe en die woord beskryf die voorkoms van die heuwel met die pad wat op 'n sekere wyse oor die kruin loop.)
- 4.2.7.4 Sekere Zuluname vir plekke is weer oorgesit uit 'n lokatiewe vorm in 'n subjekvorm, bv. *Empangeni*, waarvan die korrekte vorm in die amptelike ortografie eintlik *iMpangeni* is. Voortaan sal dergelike name in hulle korrekte vorm gegee word. Hierdie verandering van lokatiewe in 'n subjek-/objekvorm kom ook in Xhosa voor, maar nie so algemeen nie, vgl. *iXeni* wat afgelei is van die lokatiewe *eXeni*. Nguniplekname wat baie duidelik uit dialekte kom en nie in standaard-Zulu en -Xhosa voorkom nie, word in baie gevalle bloot in hulle lokatiewe vorm gegee. Die rede hiervoor is dat ons hier nog nie al die nodige gegewens het om die korrekte vorm te gee nie. Die dialekte wat veral hierby betrokke sal wees, is Transvaalse Ndebele en Natalse Lala.

a capital letter at the beginning of a sentence or of a single word. For practical reasons, however, it is here written with a small letter.

- 4.2.5.3 The locative *kwa*, which in Tswana may be prefixed to place names, has been omitted throughout. This is in agreement with earlier decisions.
- 4.2.5.4 In place names the Venda *Ha*, prefixed to personal names, must in future be written with a capital letter and solid with the personal name, e.g. *Hamasia*, *Hamakuya* and *Hatshivhasa*.
- 4.2.5.5 The Tsonga *eKa* and the personal name following it are written open if a place name is formed in this way, e.g. *eKa Mhinga*, *eKa Makuleke*, *eKa Mpofu*.
- 4.2.6 *Prepalatal fricative*.—The prepalatal fricative in Tsonga is now written as *x* instead of *sh* as in the old orthography.
- 4.2.7 *Use of initial vowels in Nguni place names*.—The acceptance of the official orthography for the writing of Nguni place names involves the consistent use of the initial vowels of words. In this connection the following principles should be applied for Zulu and Xhosa:
- 4.2.7.1 Among possible inflections of place names, preference is given to the grammatical subject form, e.g. in names of—
- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| <i>townships</i> | Zulu: iSando ( <i>vide</i> Isando); Xhosa: uMthatha ( <i>vide</i> Umtata); |
| <i>rivers</i>    | Zulu: uThukela ( <i>vide</i> Tugela); Xhosa: uMzimkhulu;                   |
| <i>mountains</i> | Zulu and Xhosa: iNtabankulu ( <i>vide</i> Tabankulu).                      |
- Here, again, capital letters should be used in accordance with the requirements of the official orthographies.
- 4.2.7.2 Where a place name merely indicates a locality, the locative form has been given, e.g. *eDulini*.
- 4.2.7.3 In certain cases only the locative form is found, inter alia, as a designation of the place in the Nguni languages, cf.: Xhosa: *eLuxweseni*. (Here reference is made to a hill near Nqamakwe, and the word describes the aspect of the hill with the road running over its top in a particular way.)
- 4.2.7.4 Again, the locative form of certain Zulu place names is changed into a subject form, e.g. *Empangeni*, the correct form of which in the official orthography actually is *iMpangeni*. In future such names will be given in their correct forms. This change of locatives into a subject/object form occurs also in Xhosa, but less commonly: cf. *iXeni* which is derived from the locative *eXeni*. Nguni place names, very clearly derived from dialects and not appearing in standard Zulu and Xhosa, have, in many cases, simply been given in their locative forms only. The reason is that the correct form cannot be given because the necessary information is still lacking. The dialects particularly involved here are Transvaal Ndebele and Natal Lala.

- 4.2.8 *Sametrekkinge of verkortings.*—Waar 'n pleknaam bestaan uit 'n same-trekking of 'n verkorting van meer as een woord, word dit as een woord geskryf, bv. *Thabatsheuw* (Witberg) en *iNtabankulu* (Grootberg).
- 4.2.9 *Name as geografiese aanduiding met onverkorte sintaktiese struktuur.*—Indien 'n naam 'n geografiese aanduiding is van 'n plek, en so 'n aanduiding 'n onverkorte sintaktiese struktuur het, word die gewone amptelike ortografie net soos in 4.2.8 gevolg, bv. *Thaba ya maru* (berg van wolke) en *Komkhulu kwaNgqika* (die grootplek van Ngqika). (In die geval van laasgenoemde Xhosavoorbeelde is dit duidelik dat *Komkhulu* hier met die gebruik van 'n hoofletter voorkom, met ander woorde *Komkhulu* het hier nie die status van 'n naam of eienaam nie, maar is bloot 'n naamwoord wat beskryf; anders sou dit *koMkhulu* geskryf moet word ooreenkomstig die reëls vir die gebruik van hoofletters in Nguni.)
- 4.2.10 *Gebruik van hoofletters.*—Hieruit blyk dus dat hoofletters in plekname ooreenkomstig die ortografiese reëls vir die Ngunitale as volg gebruik word:
- 4.2.10.1 *Wanneer 'n naamwoord as die naam van 'n plek ingeburger is, word die eerste konsonant agter die aanvangsvokaal met 'n hoofletter geskryf, bv. iNtabankulu.*
- 4.2.10.2 *By die gebruik van ku en kwa word die eerste konsonant agter hierdie formatiewe deur 'n hoofletter verteenwoordig, bv. kwaJojo.*
- 4.2.10.3 *Indien 'n naamwoord bloot dien as 'n beskrywing in 'n volledige sintaktiese samestelling wat geen ingeburgerde naam van 'n plek is nie, word net die eerste letter as 'n hoofletter geskryf, bv. Intaba yamafu.* (Hier word die woord *Intaba* (berg) gebruik bloot om 'n kenmerk van die landskap te beskryf.)
- 4.2.10.4 *Bantoeplekname in Suidwes-Afrika word geskryf ooreenkomstig die reëls van die Inboorlingtaalraad van Suidwes-Afrika.*
- 4.2.11 *Oorgangstydperk.*—Aangesien voorsiening gemaak moet word vir 'n oorgang van die ou reëls vir die spelling en skryfwyse van Bantoetaalplekname tot die nuwe reëls (met ingang van onderskeidelik 1964 en 1972) soos hierby uiteengesit, word die ou reëls vir die spelling van reeds bestaande plekname in die onderskeie Bantoetale hieronder aangehaal, maar met hofies en gewysigde paragraafnummers:
- 4.2.11.1 *Oorspronklike oornam van name.*—“Die name wat nie in 'n vereuropeeste vorm en/of uitspraak en/of spelling, of nie via 'n tweede Bantoetaal ontleen is nie, is oorspronklik oorgeneem in verskeie ouer of verouderde ortografieë, en het dikwels speloute bevat”.
- 4.2.11.2 *Die tans (1951) amptelik erkende ortografieë.*—“Die tans amptelik erkende ortografieë is aanvaar as basis vir die spelling van plekname, met sekere wysigings wat deur die praktyk noodsaaklik gemaak word:
- 4.2.11.2.1 “Diakritiese tekens soos in š, ê, ô, ṭ, ḍ, j, ñ, ñ, word in plekname weggelaat, bv. *Moloto*, in plaas van *Molôto*, *Tswaing* in plaas van *Tšwaing*, *Mutamba*, in plaas van *Muṯamba*.

- 4.2.8 *Contractions or abbreviations.*—Where a place name consists of a contraction or an abbreviation of more than one word, it is written solid, e.g. *Thabatshweu* (White Mountain) and *iNtabankulu* (Big Mountain).
- 4.2.9 *Names of unabbreviated syntactical structure indicating a geographic feature.*—If a name indicates a geographic feature of a place and such indication has an unabbreviated syntactical structure, the usual official orthography is followed as in 4.2.8, e.g. *Thaba ya maru* (mountain of clouds) and *Komkhulu kwaNgqika* (the great place of Ngqika). (In the case of the last-mentioned Xhosa examples it is clear that *Komkhulu* is written with a capital letter, in other words, *Komkhulu* here does not have the status of a name or a proper name, but is merely a descriptive noun; otherwise it would have had to be written *koMkhulu* in accordance with the rules for the use of capitals in Nguni.)
- 4.2.10 *Use of capitals.*—From this it is therefore seen that capitals in place names are used in accordance with the orthographic rules for the Nguni languages, as follows:
- 4.2.10.1 Where a substantive has become entrenched as the name of a place, the first consonant after the initial vowel is written with a capital, e.g. *iNtabankulu*.
- 4.2.10.2 Where *ku* and *kwa* are used, the first consonant after these formatives is represented by a capital, e.g. *kwaJojo*.
- 4.2.10.3 If a substantive serves merely as a description in a true syntactical compound which is not an entrenched name of a place, only the first letter is written as a capital, e.g. *Intaba yamafu*. (Here the word *Intaba* (mountain) is used simply to describe a feature of the landscape.)
- 4.2.10.4 Bantu place names in South-West Africa are written in accordance with the rules of the South-West Africa Indigenous Languages Board.
- 4.2.11 *Transition.*—Since provision has to be made for a transition from the old rules for the spelling and styling of Bantu-language place names to the new rules (with effect from 1964 and 1972, respectively) as set out above, the old rules for the spelling of already existing names in the respective Bantu languages are quoted below, but with headings and amended paragraph numbers:
- 4.2.11.1 *Original taking-over of names.*—“The names which have not been taken over in a Europeanized form and/or pronunciation and/or spelling, or via a second Bantu language, were originally taken over in various old or obsolete orthographies and contained numerous spelling mistakes.”
- 4.2.11.2 *The (1951) officially recognized orthographies.*—“The orthographies which have been officially recognized have been adopted as the basis for the spelling of place-names, with certain modifications which were necessary on practical grounds:
- 4.2.11.2.1 “Diacritic symbols as in š, ê, ô, ț, đ, ĵ, ŋ, ñ, have been omitted from place-names, e.g. *Moloto* instead of *Molôto*, *Tswaing* instead of *Tšwaing*, *Mutamba* instead of *Muțamba*.”

- 4.2.11.2.2 “Waar *š* (in Sotho) en *x* (in Tsonga) tussen vokale voorkom, word *sh* geskryf, bv. *Leshwane* in plaas van *Lešwane*.
- 4.2.11.2.3 “Die *tš* van Suid-Sotho word weergegee deur *tsh*, soos in Noord-Sotho en Tswana.
- 4.2.11.2.4 “Die *'m* en *'n* van Suid-Sotho word weergegee deur *mm* en *nn*, soos in Noord-Sotho en Tswana.
- 4.2.11.2.5 “In Nguni word aspirasie (in die huidige spelling deur *h* weergegee) in die plekname nie aangedui nie, bv. *Cancele* in plaas van *Chancele*, *Xuxuwa* in plaas van *Xhuxhuwa*, *Kwapa* in plaas van *Khwapha*, *Angikatali* in plaas van *Angikhathali*.
- 4.2.11.2.6 “In Nguni word die spesiale tekens wat nie in die Romeinse alfabet voorkom nie, vervang, en wel *β* deur *b*, *ʃ* deur *sh*, die velêre frikatief deur *h*, bv. *Ubombo* in plaas van *Uβombo*, *Mtshani* in plaas van *Mtʃhani*, *Hode* in plaas van *Tode*.”
- 4.2.11.3 *Weglating van beginvokaal*.—“In Nguniname is die beginvokale weggelaat, bv. *Ndulinde* in plaas van *Endulinde*, *Sihlengeni* in plaas van *Esihlengeni*, *Mgwali* in plaas van *Emgwali* of *Umgwali*, behalwe—
- 4.2.11.3.1 “waar Europeane *'n* inheemse woord wat nie *'n* pleknaam is nie as pleknaam gebruik, bv. *Isando*, *Amanzi*;
- 4.2.11.3.2 “Waar *'n* eenlettergrepige stam hom as pleknaam onprakties openbaar, bv. *Exe* in plaas van *Xe*, *Emgcwe* in plaas van *Mgcwe*;
- 4.2.11.3.3 “waar die lokatiefprefiks *o-* is en nie *e-* nie, bv. in *Otobotini*, *Otimati*, *Ohlelo*.”
- 4.2.11.4 *Van beginsels afgesien*.—“Van die beginsels hierbo uiteengesit moes afgesien word in die betreklik groot aantal gevalle waar die bestaande, in mindere of meerdere mate foutiewe, vorm te sterk ingeburger is om verander te kan word. Omrede die grootte of belangrikheid van *'n* plek, of die historiese tradisie wat aan die bestaande vorm geheg is, het dit dikwels geblyk onprakties of onwenslik te wees om die korrekte Bantoespelling daarvan weer te herstel. Hier volg *'n* paar voorbeelde: *Umtata* (*Mtata*), *Engcobo* (*Ngcobo*), *Ingwavuma* (*Ngwavuma*), *Ubombo* (*Bombo*), *Amanzimtoti* (*Manzimtoti*), *Congella* (*Kangela*), *Kentani* (*Centane*), *Matlabas* (*Motlhabatse*), *Politsi* (*Mphodutse*), *Pudimoe* (*Pudumong*), *Mafeking* (*Mafikeng*), *Thabazimbi* (*Thaba+insimbi*)”.
- 4.2.12 “Gebruik van koppeltekens, hoofletters, ens.
- 4.2.12.1 “Suiwer Bantoename
- “Name wat uit *'n* reduplikasie bestaan, word as een woord geskryf of gekoppel as twee woorde, na gelang die skryfwyse van die taal van herkoms konjunktief of disjunktief is, bv. (uit Nguni) *Dukuduku*; maar (uit Sotho) *Tshwene-Tshwene*.

- 4.2.11.2.2 “The *š* (in Sotho) and *x* (in Tsonga), if they occur between vowels, have been written as *sh*, e.g. *Leshwane* instead of *Lešwane*.
- 4.2.11.2.3 “The *tš* of Southern Sotho is represented by *tsh* just as in Northern Sotho and Tswana.
- 4.2.11.2.4 “The *'m* and *'n* of Southern Sotho are represented by *mm* and *nn* just as in Northern Sotho and Tswana.
- 4.2.11.2.5 “In Nguni, aspirates (represented by *h* in spelling at present), have not been indicated in place-names; hence the forms *Cancele* instead of *Chancele*, *Xuxuwa* instead of *Xhuxhuwa*, *Kwapa* instead of *Khwapha*, *Angikatali* instead of *Angikhathali*.
- 4.2.11.2.6 “In Nguni the special symbols which do not appear in the Roman alphabet have been replaced by the following: *β* by *b*, *ʃ* by *sh* and the velar fricative by *h*, e.g. *Ubombo* instead of *Uβombo*, *Mtshani* instead of *Mtʃhani*, *Hode* instead of *Iode*.”
- 4.2.11.3 *Omission of initial vowel*.—“In Nguni names the initial vowel has been omitted, e.g. *Ndulinde* instead of *Endulinde*, *Sihlengeni* instead of *Esihlengeni*, *Mgwali* instead of *Emgwali* or *Umgwali*, excepting—
- 4.2.11.3.1 “when an indigenous word which is not a place-name is used as such by Europeans, e.g. *Isando*, *Amanzi*;
- 4.2.11.3.2 “when a monosyllabic stem proves to be impracticable as a place-name, e.g. *Exe* instead of *Xe*, *Emgcwe* instead of *Mgcwe*; and
- 4.2.11.3.3 “when the locative prefix is *o-* and not *e-*, as in *Otobotini*, *Otimati*, *Ohlelo*.”
- 4.2.11.4 *Departure from principles*.—“Many departures from the principles indicated above were found to be necessary in the relatively large number of cases where the traditional form of spelling, even though it may be erroneous in a greater or lesser degree, was too strongly entrenched to admit of any alteration, since, either owing to the size or importance of a place or the historical tradition attached to the current form of spelling of a name, it often proved impracticable or undesirable to restore the correct Bantu spelling. The following may serve as a few examples: *Umtata* (*Mtata*), *Engcobo* (*Ngcobo*), *Ingwavuma* (*Ngwavuma*), *Ubombo* (*Bombo*), *Amanzimtoti* (*Manzimtoti*), *Congella* (*Kangela*), *Kentani* (*Centane*), *Matlabas* (*Motlhabatse*), *Politsi* (*Mphodutse*), *Pudimoe* (*Pudumong*), *Mafeking* (*Mafikeng*), *Thabazimbi* (*Thaba + insimbi*).”
- 4.2.12 “Use of hyphens, capital letters, etc.
- 4.2.12.1 *Pure Bantu names*
- “Names consisting of reduplicated syllables are written as one word or are joined with hyphens in accordance with the conjunctive or disjunctive nature of the orthography of the language from which the name is derived; hence *Dukuduku* (from Nguni), but *Tshwene-Tshwene* (from Sotho).

“Name wat uit ’n aantal woorde saamgestel is, maar nie met reduplikasie gepaard gaan nie, word as een woord geskryf, ongeag of die skryfwyse van die taal van herkoms konjunktief dan wel disjunktief is, bv. (uit Nguni) *Amanzimtoti, Angikatali, Gezubuso, Kayakulu*, en (uit Sotho) *Belelagapu, Dibiyakgomo, Madiakgama, Mogalakwena, Tselangwe*. Maar op hierdie reël vind ons die volgende uitsonderings:

“Vorme met die lokatiefpreek (Ga, Ha, Ka, Kwa) word met ’n koppelteken geskryf, bv. *Ga-Mopedi, Kwa-Mondi*.

“Name uit Sotho wat die woord *Thaba* bevat, word in twee woorde geskryf, bv. *Thaba Nchu, Thaba Chitja*.

#### 4.2.12.2 “Deels Europese en deels Bantoenamie

“Hierdie soort name word in Afrikaans in een woord geskryf, bv. *Maviristad, Mogalakwenastroom*; en in Engels in twee woorde, bv. *Acton Caba, Caba Vale, Big Umngazi, Bashee Bridge. Cwehaland* (vgl. *Basutoland, Tembuland*) is ’n uitsondering op hierdie reël.

“Om verdubbeling van sulke name te vermy het ons hulle in die oostelike Kaapprovinsie en in Natal soos in Engels en in die Vrystaat, Transvaal en Noord-Natal soos in Afrikaans behandel.

#### 4.2.12.3 “Name waarskynlik van Inboorlingherkoms, maar waarskynlik nie van Bantoeherkoms nie.

“Hierdie soort name bestaan uit reduplikasies en word as twee gekoppelde woorde geskryf, bv. *Don-Don, Gong-Gong, Hou-Hou, Troe-Troe*”.

#### 4.2.13 Aanpassing van bostaande reëls na 1964.—In 1964 en weer in 1972 is bostaande reëls aangepas om groter ooreenkoms te vertoon met die amptelike ortografieë van die Bantoe-tale. So word aspirasie met /h/ in alle gevalle vir die Ngunitale aangedui, maar die reëls vir die weglaat van die aanvangsvokale is nog gevolg.

#### 4.2.14 Vervanging van naamborde, ens.—Met die oog op die belangrike veranderings wat in die spelling en skryfwyse weens die toepassing van die nuwe amptelik erkende ortografieë op name in die onderskeie Bantoe-tale aangebring moet word, het die Pleknamekomitee soos volg besluit:

4.2.14.1 Dat, met inagneming van praktiese probleme en hoë koste daaraan verbonde, daar nie daarop aangedring sal word dat alle bestaande naam-borde, ens., met verouderde spellings en skryfwyses daarop, dadelik en gelyktydig vervang moet word nie, maar wel dat dit progressief sal geskied, dit wil sê na gelang nuwe borde, ens., nodig word of oues oorgeverf of vervang moet word.

4.2.14.2 Dat alle staatsdepartemente en ander instansies (Provinsiale Rade, Afdelingsrade, die Poskantoor, Spoorweë, Munisipaliteite, ens.) wat hierby belang het, vriendelik versoek word om van hierdie besluit kennis te neem en uitvoering daaraan te gee, en dat die Komitee raadpleging oor die korrekte spelling en skryfwyse van plekname in die Bantoe-tale te eniger tyd sal verwelkom.

“Names compounded from a number of words but not containing reduplication are written as one word, irrespective of whether the orthography of the language of their origin is conjunctive or disjunctive, as e.g. *Amanzimtoti, Angikatali, Gezubuso, Kayakulu* (from Nguni), and *Bolelakgapu, Dibiyakgomo, Madiakgama, Mogalakwena, Tselengwe* (from Sotho). The following exceptions to the rule will, however, be found:

“Names containing the locative prefix (*Ga, Ha, Ka, Kwa*) are written with a hyphen, e.g. *Ga-Mopedi, Kwa-Mondi*.

“Sotho names containing the word *Thaba* are written as two words, eg.. *Thaba Nchu, Thaba Chitja*.

#### 4.2. 12.2 “Names that are partly European and partly Bantu

“Place-names of this class have been written as one word in Afrikaans (e.g. *Maviristad, Mogalakwenastroom*), but as two words in English (e.g. *Acton Caba, Caba Vale, Big Umngazi, Bashee Bridge*). An exception to this rule is found in *Cwehaland* (cf. *Basutoland, Tembuland*).

“In order to avoid double forms of such names, they are given in the English form for the Eastern Cape and for Natal, and in the Afrikaans forms for the Orange Free State, the Transvaal and Northern Natal.

#### 4.2. 12.3 “Place-names probably derived from indigenous languages but probably not from Bantu languages.

“These names consist of reduplicated syllables, and are written as two hyphenated words, e.g. *Don-Don, Gong-Gong, Hou-Hou, Troe-Troe*.”

4.2. 13 *Adaption, after 1964, of above rules.*—In 1964 and again in 1972 the above rules have been adapted so as to conform more closely to the official orthographies of the Bantu languages. Thus aspiration has in all cases been indicated by /h/ for the Nguni languages, but the rules for the omission of initial vowels have been maintained.

4.2. 14 *Replacement of name boards, etc.*—Having regard to the important changes that have to be made in the spelling and styling of names in the respective Bantu languages owing to the application of the new officially recognised orthographies, the Place Names Committee has decided as follows:

4.2. 14.1 That, in view of the practical problems and expense involved, the immediate and simultaneous replacement of all existing name boards, etc., with obsolete spellings and stylings, will not be insisted upon, but that this should rather take place progressively as and when new boards, etc., become necessary, or old ones have to be repainted or replaced.

4.2. 14.2 That all Government Departments and other bodies (Provincial Councils, Divisional Councils, the Post Office, the Railways, Municipalities, etc.) having an interest in this matter are requested kindly to take note of this decision and to give effect to it, and that the Committee will at all times welcome any enquiries and consultation on the correct spelling and styling of place names in the Bantu languages.