

Table for a digest of responses concerning the use of ‘our language (speech etc.)’ or similar designations as a self-referring name for the speech community’s dialect

- I have included information only from those replies which concerned terms for (socio)linguistic entities. I have not included information on ethnonyms, if these did not contain parallel information on „glossonyms“. You can read on separate ethnonyms in the other file (containing e-mail replies).

contributor(s)	language, dialect and location	„glottonym“ (and related expressions)	additional comments
David Gil gil@eva.mpg.de	Minangkabau (Austronesian), Indonesia	<i>bahaso awak</i> language 1 or 2.sg ∨ 1.pl inclusive ‘our [my and your] language’	
Michael Noonan noonan@csd.uwm.edu	Nar-Phu (Tamangic), Himalaya/Nepal	earlier designations ‘our language’, ‘language of Nar / of Phu’	downloadable paper on Nar-Phu: http://www.uwm.edu/~noonan/Papers.html see also: http://www.uwm.edu/~noonan/Nar-Phu.html
Mily Crevels M.Crevels@let.kun.nl	Itonama (unclassified), Amazonian Bolivia	1. in Itonama: <i>sihni padara</i> 1.PL exclusive ¹ language ‘our language’ 2. in Spanish: <i>el dialecto</i> or <i>la lengua</i> (see below)	It is unknown whether the first designation was in use in pre-Columbian times; the second one is evidently the result of the need of contrasting the indigenous language from the predominant language of the European colonizers.

¹ The reason, or rather: story of the 1.PL.EXCLUSIVE (which is unusual if compared with other languages included in this digest) is the following:
„There are, as far as I know, still four speakers left (three men and one woman) in a otherwise monolingual Spanish village. The oldest is 89 and the youngest 82. They do not speak the language among themselves but used to speak Itonama with even older people who have all died in the past decade. When I first got to the village where they live, they called their language "el dialecto". Working with me and realizing that they speak a full-fledged and very interesting language, this has changed now into "la lengua". Last April I tried to ask them what they would call their language in "la lengua", since "Itonama" has no meaning at all for them. One male speaker was very definite about calling it "dihni-padara" (1PL.INCL-speech), the two others first were in doubt about calling it "dihni-padara" or "sihni-padara". In the end they decided on "sihni-padara", since they had concluded that they were the only speakers left ... It is clear that "sihni-padara" is a construction that is based on the current circumstances, but it might very well have been possible that the Itonamas used to call their language "dihni-padara".“ (Mily Crevels, e-mail reply from 1/8/2003)

		(vs. Spanish standard, vernacular; basically true for all Bolivian lowland languages)	
Pilar Maritza Valenzuela pvalenzu@ DARKWING.UO REGON.EDU	Shipibo-Konibo, Amazonian Peru	<i>no -n joi</i> 1.PL-GEN language/speech/word 'our language/talk' as contrasted to <i>nawa -n joi</i> outsider/Spanish speaker -GEN speech 'the outsider's language / talk'	
Jeanette Sakel jeansakel@ hotmail.com	Mosetenan / Mosetén, Bolivian Lowland	<i>tsin-si' mik</i> 1.PL-POSS.F tongue.F 'our tongue' <i>khäei' -si' mik</i> REF -POSS.F tongue.F '(someone referential)'s own tongue' <i>tsin-si-si'</i> (abridged: <i>tsin-si-s</i>) 1.pl-poss.f-poss.f 'our's'	– used predominantly by the speakers of that community themselves – the referential value of the pronoun (and its possessive suffix) obviously remains strictly deictic (ethnocentric), as these expressions cannot be used by a foreigner (unless s/he wants to refer to his/her own native language)
Jan Terje Faarlund j.t.faarlund@ INL.UIO.NO	Zoque (used in English, Spanish), Southern Mexico	<i>ode püt</i> language people 'the (= our) people's language' <i>chabyajpabü</i> 'those who speak the language'	– originally there was no word for the own language, neither for the ethnic group – the second term used also with reference to the indigenous people in general (in contrast to 'the white people')
Johanna Nichols johanna@ uclink.berkeley.e	Chechen, Ingush (Nakh- Dagestanian), NE Caucasus – genetically related, though different languages	<i>vai mott</i> (Ingush) 1.pl incl language 'our (people's) language' – compare ethnic names, referring to both	– refers to either of these languages or to both – used originally only with fellow-Chechens or - Ingushs – detailed information on the languages and their

du		peoples: <i>vai nakh</i> (Ingush) <i>vain naax</i> (Chechen) 'our people'	historical-cultural background: http://ingush.berkeley.edu:7012/ http://socrates.berkeley.edu/~chechen/
Maria-José Ezeizabarrena fepezsem@vc.ehu.es	Basque	<i>euskaldun</i> 'Basque (man / woman)' < <i>euskara-dun</i> 'the one who has Basque') in contrast to <i>erdaldun</i> '(the) one who speaks the / another language' (< <i>erdara-dun</i> 'the one who has another tongue')	
Manfred Ostrowski "ostrowski.s.m." @t-online.de	Basque	in colloquial speech rather <i>gure hizkuntza</i> 'our language' (with a connotation of nearness)	
Elke Nowak elke.n@t-online.de	Inuktitut (Greenland, Arctic)	<i>inuk-itut</i> itself means '(the way) as done by an Inuk'	true also for other varieties, e.g., Inuttut, Kalaallisut
Johanna Laakso johanna.laakso@UNIVIE.AC.AT	many language names and ethnonyms in Finnic languages		more information from THE FINNIC ETHNONYMS by Riho Grünthal: http://www.helsinki.fi/jarj/sus/julkaisut/ct/ct51grunthal.html
László Honti honti.laszlo@dgf.c.uniud.it, Kazuto Matsumura kmatsum@tooyo.o.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp, Östen Dahl oesten@	Finnish dialect in the Torne River valley (Sweden)	<i>meän kieli</i> (in standard Finnish) <i>meijä kieli</i> (in the dialect itself) 'our language'	

LING.SU.SE,			
Gideon Goldenberg msgidgol@mscc.huji.ac.il	<p>1. various Neo-Aramaic Jewish dialects</p> <p>2. Harari (Semitic), Ethiopia</p> <p>3. Yiddish</p> <p>4. Arabic</p> <p>5. Soddo-Gurage dialect (Semitic), Ethiopia</p>	<p>1. <i>lishan -an</i> tongue 1.PL.POSS '(as it is) in our (own) dialect' <i>lishana deni</i> (<i>lishan didan</i> etc.) tongue ours '(that) language of ours' (emphatic variants)</p> <p>2. <i>ge sinān</i> city language 'the language of the city' (where the Harar people live, thus <i>ge</i> 'city' refers exclusively to Harar)</p> <p>3. <i>mame -loshn</i> (< Hebrew <i>lashon</i> 'language') 'mother tongue' (compare German <i>Muttersprache</i>)</p> <p>4. <i>al-lugha</i> 'the language'</p> <p>5. <i>Kīstan-iñña</i> (< <i>Kīstane</i> 'Christians' + <i>iñña</i>.1.PL.INCL)</p>	<p>– used with reference to Arabic outside the Arabic-speaking countries</p> <p>– used to distinguish the own (Christian) community from neighboring Pagans and Moslems; the pronoun <i>iñña</i> exclusively refers to members of that community, it is etymologically related to the Neo-Aramaic possessive suffix <i>-enij</i> 'all.INCL', which excludes foreigners</p>
Alberto Nocentini flanar@unifi.it	<p>1. Mediterranean lingua franca</p> <p>2. sociolect used by theatrical people and homosexuals in England</p>	<p>1. <i>lingo</i> 'language'</p> <p>2. <i>polari</i> (< It. <i>parlare</i> 'to speak')</p>	

	3. lingua franca of Surinam	3. <i>taki-taki</i> (< Eng. <i>talk</i>)	English-based creole, also called <i>Sranan</i>
Viktor Friedman vfriedm@midwa y.uchicago.edu, Elke Hentschel jasam@ germ.unibe.ch	Serbo-Croatian and other South Slavic varieties (resp. ethnic groups, see below)	<i>naš jezik</i> 'our language'	
Viktor Friedman	1. Macedonian 2. Albanian 3. Gagauz (Turkic), Black Sea region	1. <i>kaj nas</i> '(to speak) like us' (Macedonian dialects of Boboštica and Drenovjane near Korča (Albania), <i>zboruva po-našinski</i> lit. '(s/he) speaks our-ian', <i>naški, našinski</i> (< <i>naš</i> 'our') by Macedonians in Northern Greece (see below) 2. <i>shqip</i> probably derives from '(to speak) clearly' 3. <i>türkçemiz</i> 'our Turkish'	„These usages date from the period before modern national consciousness, when one's primary source of identity was religion, not language.“ (12/14/02)
Walter Breu Walter.Breu@ uni-konstanz.de	Molise Slav (South Italy)	<i>naš jezik</i> 'our language' (<i>kjikjarijat</i>) <i>na-našu</i> '(to speak, talk) in our fashion' (lit. 'on our')	– Croatian based (from the 16 th c.) – further information on the URL: http://www.uni-konstanz.de/FuF/Philo/Sprachwiss/slavistik/acqua/indexE.htm
Viktor Friedman, Claude Hagège claud.hagege@F REE.FR,	Macedonians in Greece (when speaking Greek) vs. Macedonians (in their own language)	Greek <i>ta dhikà mas</i> 'that which belongs to us' vs. Mac. <i>zboruva po-našinski</i> 's/he speaks in our fashion / way'	

Paolo Ramat paoram@ UNIPV.IT			
Claude Hagège	1. Jews of Sephardic origin in Greece before 1944 2. Guaraní, Paraguay, South Brazil, Bolivia (Andean Equatorial)	1. <i>lo nuestro</i> (< Sp. <i>nuestro</i> ‘our’) ‘ours, one of us’	
Östen Dahl	Sirionó, Bolivia	<i>nande chëë</i> 1.pl speech/talk ‘our talk’ vs. <i>mbia chëë</i> ‘the people’s language/speech’	– <i>chëë</i> has a very wide range of meanings, but according to dictionaries its closest English translation should be ‘talk’
Valerij Khabirov khabir@ EDEL.RU	1. Sango (creolized variant of an indigenous language), Central African Republic 2. Munukutuba, Kitiba (Bantu), Congo	1. <i>mbi tene</i> ‘I say’ 2. <i>munu -ku -tuba</i> 1.SG 2.SG say ‘I say to you’	