

clined the author towards the comparison of their ichthyology vocabulary with the hope of finding the common fish vocabulary.

H. Ekkehard Wolff opens his paper entitled „On the diachronics of Chadic tone systems: From pitch to tone in Lamang-Hdi” (pp. 204-228) with a sad statement that little is known, even less is written on the typology and history of Chadic tone systems. In this contribution he looks at diachronic changes affecting to closely related Central Chadic languages: Lamang and Hdi.

The volume ends with an article by Ulrike Zoch entitled „Perfectives in the Bole-Tangale languages” (pp. 229-243). He takes a closer look at perfectives in selected Bole-Tangale languages, paying special attention to forms with the marker KO. The author states that „A comparative morphological analysis of perfectives with and without perfective marker (PM) in Bole-Tangale languages has led to conclusion that the PMs originated on the right fringe of the verb phrase and gradually moved towards the verb base”.

*Stanisław Pilaszewicz*

**Tove Rosendal, *Linguistic Landshapes. A comparison of the official and non-official language management in Rwanda and Uganda, focusing on the position of African languages*, Köln, Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, 2011, 327 pp.**

The author's doctoral dissertation has been published in „Language Contact in Africa – Sprachkontakt in Afrika“ series edited by Hans-Jürgen Sasse and Rainer Voßen. The main objective of the work is to describe the present status, function and use of languages in two countries, respectively Rwanda and Uganda. The author carried a macro-sociolinguistic study on language status and language use in these two countries in theory with totally different linguistic situation.

Rwanda is a rare example of an African country with a national language (being also an official one), i.e. Rwanda, spoken by a majority of its citizens (app. 99%) as a mother tongue, while Uganda is known for its multilingual composition. In Rwanda, due to its historical implications, French was a medium of official communication together with Rwanda, and English was introduced

recently (after 1994) as a third official language. On the contrary Ugandan language policy has been exoglossic with English as the only official language since Independence, but it changed to a mixed one in 2005 when Swahili was added as the second official language.

The author proposes an investigation in the new field of linguistic landshapes, that covers linguistic, man-created environment in a social and political system, as opposed to wider investigated linguistic landscapes, that limit the reference to messages and signs in urban settings.

In her study the author investigates the present status, function and use of languages within the main formal domains in society, both official and non-official, and focuses on official languages, while taking also other languages under consideration. The author deals with language policy, but also with language management, both by authorities and citizens.

The study is of particular interest for its theoretical approach. The strong point of the book is an exhaustive overview of the literature. In depth it addresses theoretical assumptions and terminological issues. Moreover the author developed a new model for analysis, i.e. *Multilingual Management Model* (MMM), that allows to compare the same domains and units of analysis in several countries.

The study disposes of believes and myths, as e.g. both the army and the police forces in Rwanda use Swahili for communication, or the neutrality of English as a means of creating national unity. It gives quantitative analysis of the present situation of language use in different domains, such as official domains, education, state media, trade and commerce, religion and private media. Reveals an interesting unequal employment of official languages within the different domains, despite their equal official status. Clearly presents a strong position of Rwanda both in official domains and in everyday life, compared to French and English in Rwanda. And a dominant position of English over Swahili in Uganda. The study proves that language asymmetry exists and shows which languages are assigned which specific roles in a society, taking under consideration not only official languages but

other African languages, e.g. Ganda in Uganda, as well.

The work can be used as a strong and reliable reference on languages of Rwanda and Uganda. It in-depth describes a multilingual situation in Rwanda and Uganda and shows the complex situation of language status and use and aspects in which it differs in these two countries. The author not only presented a well researched, unique macro-sociolinguistic study that compares language situation in two countries, but also proposed a new approach to the comparative research in sociolinguistics.

*Beata Wójtowicz*

**Herrmann Jungraithmayr, *La langue mubi (République du Tchad). Précis de grammaire. Textes. Lexique*, Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag, 2013, 226 pp.**

This outline of the Mubi grammar was published by Dietrich Reimer Verlag as the 27<sup>th</sup> volume of the valuable and renowned series „Sprache und Oralität in Afrika”. The publication is a crowning achievement of Professor H. Jungraithmayr in his long lasting research on that remarkable language, which is believed to preserve the most archaic grammar in the whole Chadic branch of the Afroasiatic family. Inspired by the data collected in 1933 by Johannes Lucas in Maiduguri, the Author started his work aimed at deepening the knowledge of that language. As a result of this initial research he published an article entitled „The Hamitosemitic present-habitative verb stem in Ron and Mubi” (1968), in which he compared two languages spoken on the peripheries of the Chadic language area: Ron (Nigeria) and Mubi (Chad Republic). In 1971 the Scholar renewed his interest in Mubi. During his third research sojourn in Chad (1975/76) he came to know Isa Ramadan Na’im who became his principal informant and collaborator. During his latest stay on the Mubi territory in 2001 he spent few hours in Mangalme supplementing his source materials.

The book under review has been dedicated „*Aux Monjul, les locuteurs de la langue mubi et préservateurs de la grammaire la plus archaïque en tchadique*”. One has to keep it in mind that the speakers of the language call themselves (as well as their tongue) Monjul, whereas among their neighbours they are known as Mubi.