

Bantu languages of western Equatorial Africa.

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Bantu Lexical Reconstructions 3

In others, situated in the northern and southern borderlands, other African language families are also present. In order to establish the genetic relationships between west Central African samples and the rest of the sub-Saharan continent, a Correspondence Analysis CA for haplogroup frequencies was calculated using STATISTICA 6. Lyon 2, Mémoire Université Lumière, 2 vol.

The Spread of the Bantu Language on JSTOR

In addition, delegates at the African Languages Association of Southern Africa conference in 1984 reported that, in some places, the term Kintu has a derogatory significance. Its sporadic presence, although at low frequencies, in some African populations has been proposed to result from back migrations from Eurasia into Africa during ancient times. This monumental event has attracted significant debate and speculation that recent research has endeavored to resolve.

The Spread of the Bantu Language on JSTOR

The long period of about 2,000 to 3,000 years during which this new industry gradually replaced the pre-existing microlithic Late Stone Age quartz industry has been tentatively associated with the introduction and local development of Benue-Congo languages in the Bantu homeland.

Bantu languages

Haplogroup B2a was found in 16 of the Bantu-agriculturalist populations and in four Bakola individuals. Haplogroup B2b has been suggested to have originated early during the history of modern humans ; , being especially frequent among Khoisan populations from South Africa and Pygmy populations from the Central African forests.

Bantu languages

The two groups have been described as having mirror-image tone systems: where Northwest Bantu has a high tone in a cognate, Central Bantu languages generally have a low tone, and vice versa. The large blades and bifacial tools of basalt found in Shum Laka and elsewhere in the Grassfields as well as the large polished stone tools, such as axes and adzes, discovered in many Neolithic sites in Central Africa, do suggest

important changes in subsistence strategies, but cannot be taken as direct evidence for farming. .

Bantu Expansion

This observation is noteworthy, since it has been argued that continental axes of orientation have a decisive impact on the migration of human populations and other species and the accompanying diffusion of modes of subsistence, cultural traits, and technological innovations. These migrants changed population demographics, spread farming across sub-equatorial Africa, introduced iron technology, and built powerful states that continue to influence the African continent today. Bailey in Rajend Mesthrie ed.

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