

Language Spoken In Ghana

Palaka constitutes a separate branch of the Senufo languages on its own, being rather different from them in morphology and phonology. It has been tentatively linked to Nafaanra language, an isolated Senufo language spoken in Ghana. Palaka has been separated from the other Senufo languages at least since the fourteenth century AD. 0821ff1cce

Awutu language The other two are Efutu and Senya. Awutu is the principal dialect. Awutu at Ethnologue (18th Awutu is a Guang language spoken by 180,000 in coastal Ghana. Awutu is a Guang language spoken by 180,000 in coastal Ghana 0821ff1cce

== Phonology == 0821ff1cce

Animere language Like most other GTM languages, Animere is a noun-class language. Both are Ghana Togo Mountain languages (GTM), classified as members of the Ka-Togo group by Heine (1968). It is most closely related to Kebu or Akebu of Togo. It is Animere (sometimes Anyimere or Kunda, the latter being a toponym) is a language spoken in Ghana, in the Kecheibe and Kunda villages of the Benimbere people. (sometimes Anyimere or Kunda, the latter being a toponym) is a language spoken in Ghana, in the Kecheibe and Kunda villages of the Benimbere people 0821ff1cce

Palaka language It has been tentatively linked to Nafaanra language, an isolated Senufo language spoken in Ghana. It is bordered to the south by Djimini, a southern Senufo language, and to the west by Nyarafolo, another Senufo language. different from them in morphology and phonology. North and east of the Palaka area live Dioula people. Palaka has Palaka (or 'Kpalaga') is a central Senufo language spoken by approximately 8,000 people in northern Ivory Coast 0821ff1cce

Mampruli language The Mampruli language is a Gur language spoken in northern Ghana, Northern Togo, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast and Mali by the Mamprusi people. It is partially mutually intelligible with Dagbani. The Mamprusi language is spoken in a broad belt across the northern parts of the Northern Region of Ghana, stretching west to east from Yizeesi to Nakpanduri and centred on the towns of Gambaga, Nalerigu and Walewale. It is partially The Mampruli language is a Gur language spoken in northern Ghana, Northern Togo, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast and Mali by the Mamprusi people 0821ff1cce

== History of classification == 0821ff1cce The language belongs to the Gur family which is part of the Niger-Congo language family, which covers most of Sub-Saharan Africa (Bendor-Samuel 1989). Within Gur it belongs to the Western Oti-Volta subgroup, and particularly its southeastern cluster of six to eight languages (Naden 1988, 1989). Closely related and very similar languages spoken nearby are Dagbani, Nanun, Kamara and Hanga in the Northern Region, and Kusaal, Nabit and Talni in the Upper East Region. Not quite so closely related are Farefare, Waali, Dagaari, Birifor and Safalaba in the Upper East and Upper West Regions and

southwest of the Northern Region. Animere is an endangered language that is no longer being passed on to children; the speaker count is approximately 30 (Blench 2006). Already in 1965 Adele, another GTM language, was the dominant language among the younger generation in the Animere area, and only elderly people spoke Animere among themselves, leading Heine (1968) to expect that 'the language is going to be extinct in a few decades'. Knowledge of Twi, a dominant regional language, is also widespread among the Benimbere. Spoken word has existed for many years; long before writing, through a cycle of practicing, listening and memorizing, each language drew on its resources of sound structure for aural patterns that made spoken poetry very different from ordinary discourse and easier to commit to memory. "There were poets long before there were printing presses, poetry is primarily... History

Spoken word Spoken word is a catch-all term that includes any kind of poetry recited aloud, including poetry readings, poetry slams, jazz poetry, pianologues, musical readings, and hip hop music, and can include comedy routines and prose monologues. Wordrite, Natty Ogli, and Philipa. The spoken-word movement in Ghana is rapidly growing, so that individual spoken-word artists such as Megborna, are continuously Spoken word is an oral poetic performance art that is based mainly on the poem's as well as the performer's aesthetic qualities. It is a 20th-century continuation of an ancient oral artistic tradition, most notably the Greek oral-formulaic tradition, which produced the oldest works in the Western tradition, that focuses on the aesthetics of recitation and word play, such as the performer's live intonation and voice inflection. Unlike written poetry, the quality of spoken word is shaped less by the visual aesthetics on a page, and more from phonaesthetics or the aesthetics of sound

Gua language The name of the language comes from the word 'to run' in Gua. Gua is a Guang language spoken in many parts of Ghana including the Gonja, in the northern Savannah Region, the Nchumurus in the Northern, Oti and Bono East Regions, the people of Larteh, Okere, Anum and Boso, the people of Winneba, Senya Beraku, Buem, Achode, Nkonya, Krachi, Santrokofi, Adele and Wuripong all in the Oti Region

Eleven languages have the status of government-sponsored languages: three Akan dialects (Akuapem Twi, Asante Twi and Fante) and two Mole-Dagbani languages (Dagaare and Dagbanli). The others are Ewe, Dangme, Ga, Nzema, Gonja, and Kasem. In April 2019, the Ghanaian government declared its intention to make French one of Ghana's official languages due to the country being surrounded by Francophone... References

Languages of Ghana Ghana is a multilingual country in which about 80 languages are spoken. Of the languages indigenous to Ghana, Akan is the most widely spoken in the south. Of these, English, which was inherited from the colonial era, is the official language and lingua franca. Dagbani, Dagare, Sisaala, Waale, and Gonja are among the most widely spoken in the northern part of the country

Wali is written in the Latin alphabet using three orthographies: by the Ghana Institute of Languages, by the Ghana Institute of Linguistics, Literacy and Bible Translation (GILLBT), and by the Baptist Mid-Missions. The Baptist Mid-Missions system uses the basic alphabet with the addition of the apostrophe to mark

different vowel quality, and the other two systems use the special letters ε , ι , σ , υ , and η . 0821ff1cce == References == 0821ff1cce Notes 0821ff1cce Bernhard Struck, in 1912, was the first to group together these languages under the label Semibantu von Mittelto. Westermann, in his classification of the then Sudanic languages, adopted the grouping but called it Togorestsprachen. This was mainly a loose geographical-typological grouping based on the elaborate noun class systems of the languages; lack of comparative data prevented a more definitive phylogenetic classification. Bernd Heine (1968) carried out comparative research among the group, establishing a basic division between Ka-Togo and Na-Togo based on the word for 'flesh' in the languages. Dakubu and Ford (1988) renamed this cluster the Central Togo languages, a term still used by some (e.g. Blench 2001); since the mid-90s, the term Ghana-Togo Mountain languages has become more common. 0821ff1cce Source: 0821ff1cce == Orthography == 0821ff1cce Ghana has more than seventy ethnic groups, each with its own distinct language. Languages that belong to the same ethnic group are usually mutually intelligible. The Dagbanli, Nanumba and Mamprusi languages of Northern Region, are almost the same and, are mutually intelligible with the Frafra and Waali languages of the Upper East and Upper West Regions of Ghana. The Mole-Dagbani languages are spoken by more than 20% of the population. 0821ff1cce Awutu is the principal dialect. The other two are Efutu and Senya. 0821ff1cce The people of Wa are believed to have migrated from The Ancient Mali to settle in today's Wa, the western part of the Upper Region of Ghana. 0821ff1cce

Wali language (Gur) The Wala (16. 4%). Mabia or Gur language of Ghana that is spoken mainly in and nearby the town of Wa, the capital town of the Upper West Region, Ghana. In the Upper West Region, there are two predominant ethnic groups, the Mole Dagbon (75. In the Upper West Wali (Waale, Waalii) is a Mabia or Gur language of Ghana that is spoken mainly in and nearby the town of Wa, the capital town of the Upper West Region, Ghana. 3%) of the Mole Dagbon and the Sissala (16%) of the Grusi are the major subgroupings in the region. 7%) and the Grusi (18 0821ff1cce

No comparative study of the languages has appeared in print since Heine (1968); Blench... 0821ff1cce

Buli language (Ghana) Buli, or Kanjaga, is a Gur language of Ghana primarily spoken in the Builsa North District and Builsa South District, located in the Upper East Region of Buli, or Kanjaga, is a Gur language of Ghana primarily spoken in the Builsa North District and Builsa South District, located in the Upper East Region of the country. It is an SVO language and has 200,000 speakers 0821ff1cce

The Buli dialects are not well researched and claims about these dialects are therefore inconsistent. One dialect is Chuchuliga, spoken in the northern part of Ghana close to Navrongo. This dialect is influenced by Kasem, which is another Gur language spoken in the Upper East Region of northern Ghana and in Burkina Faso. Chuchuliga has specific morphological features such as the lack of diphthongs, a richer nominal morphology and the lack of low tones, which are similar to other varieties of Buli. According to Ethnologue, Buli does not show dialectal variation and is reportedly similar to Konni, which is spoken in the districts of Nangurima and Yikpabongo. Moreover, Buli is lexically similar to Mampruli (77%). 0821ff1cce Comparatively little linguistic material on the language has been published; there is a brief sketch as an illustration of this subgroup of languages in Naden 1988... 0821ff1cce == Footnotes == 0821ff1cce

Ghana-Togo Mountain languages They are part of the Kwa branch of the Niger-Congo family. fourteen languages spoken in the mountains of the Ghana-Togo borderland. Bernhard Struck, in 1912 The Ghana-Togo Mountain languages, formerly called Togorestsprachen (Togo Remnant languages) and Central Togo

languages, form a grouping of about fourteen languages spoken in the mountains of the Ghana-Togo borderland. They are part of the Kwa branch of the Niger-Congo family 0821ff1cce

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