

Annex

Annex I

Interrelation of space, time, and sociality in Baka terminology

The analysis of Baka gathering terminology by Christian Leclerc showed lexical interrelation of space, time, and sociality.¹ Space is not conceived in relation to units of time, and there is no differentiation between space and time, but distance and duration are merged. All Baka terminology, which reports on space, time and activities, refers to how ‘people’s relations amongst each other during an activity, ... are made with reference to the residential group unit’.² The duration of absence from camp is the marker of distance travelled in order to realise an activity, and the terminology of activities refers to relations between people, and between people and place. The interrelatedness of space, time and sociality extends further in that the term *paki* signifies both the social unit of the Baka group and the (previous) local group territory.

The following tables give examples of the interrelation between space, time and sociality in Baka terminology:

Table 1.1 - Examples of Baka terminology with both a spatial and temporal meaning

Baka term (spatial and temporal)	Meaning
tie	place or time
ndanda	place/location or moment
belebele (doubling of bele, meaning forest)	always or everywhere

1 Leclerc 2001

2 Leclerc 2001:112, my translation

Table 1.2 - Examples of Baka terminology with both a social and temporal meaning

Baka term (social, spatial and temporal)	Meaning
moyapa	family quits the group for two or three hours
noo	family quits group for whole day
mombato	family quits group for more than a day
limbanga	only the couple quits the group for more than a day

