A Grammar of Western Dani

PETER BARCLAY
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This study presents a detailed description of the Western Dani language. All the word classes are discussed beginning with the nouns. While some nouns may have plural forms, normally the same form is used for both singular and plural. Possession is indicated by prefixes and there are a small number of suffixes marking such things as place and contents. Adjectives normally follow nouns and as well there is sophisticated array of intensifiers which modify both nouns and verbs.

There are a relatively small number of verbs in Western Dani. Nominals may be used preceding verbs to give new meanings and as well, complex actions may be designated not by a separate verb but by joining together the various constituent simple actions. Verbs are often morphologically complex. Subjects are marked by suffixes and objects may be marked either by prefixes or inner suffixes. Depending on the type of object, verbs may be assigned objects from a particular object class, though any particular verb may accommodate objects from more than one of these classes.

The language is structured according to the realis/irrealis distinction. A number of the more common verbs have a different root depending on the status. There is a far past which is used for events that are no longer considered relevant to the present, an intermediate past for events that have happened and a near past for events that have just happened and are regarded as complete. The present is used for events that are currently occurring. There are two intentive forms that are used depending on whether the intention is to act immediately or later on. Future forms are normally used for events that are considered very likely to occur. There is, as well, a sophisticated array of aspectual forms including habitual, continuous, durative and iterative.

Nouns may be joined together by conjunctions or simply juxtaposed. Serial verbs also may be joined to indicate simultaneity, successiveness or purpose. There are a number of subordinate clauses including relative and conditional clauses. Dependent clauses are used for narration of events. Two verbs are normally used at the end of each dependent clause to indicate person, number, tense and whether or not the subject of the next clause will be the same or different to that in the current clause. These verbs also indicate whether the actions in adjoining clauses occurs simultaneously or successively. Western Dani is a very precise language and every effort is taken to avoid any ambiguity of reference. It is also complex and has offered many challenges to those from other cultures who seek to understand it.

ISBN 978 3 89586 297 7 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Grammar Handbooks 01**. 670 pp. USD 169.10 / EUR 137.50 / GBP 116.90. 2008.

Anaphoric Expressions in the Peranakan Javanese of Semarang

PETER COLE, GABRIELLA HERMON, YASSIR TJUNG, CHANG-YONG SIM, CHONGHYUCK KIM

In this monograph the properties of the anaphoric expressions found in Peranakan (ethnically Chinese) Javanese as spoken in the city of Semarang are examined. This is the first detailed study of Peranakan Javanese and the first monograph-length examination of anaphora in an Indonesian language. Three types of anaphoric expressions in Peranakan are discussed, true reflexives "pseudo-reflexives" and pronouns. It is shown that the distribution of true reflexives and pronouns conforms to Conditions A and B of the Binding Theory (Chomsky 1981). The third type of anaphoric expression, the pseudo-reflexive, however, appears to constitute a problematic case for the Binding Theory.

Various analyses to account for the peculiar distribution of pseudo-reflexives in Peranakan are considered and it is concluded that pseudo-reflexives are anaphoric forms that are neither pronouns nor reflexives. The distribution of anaphoric expressions in passives, ditransitives, and the sing-construction (relative clauses) is then examined, and analyses for various complications in the binding properties exhibited in these

constructions are proposed. Although a semantically-based analysis appears on initial examination to account for the puzzling behavior of anaphoric expressions in the three constructions, it is shown that such an analysis is less adequate than an analysis based on a combination of c-command and semantics. In addition, the use of anaphoric expressions for non-local coreference is examined. The final chapter of the monograph is devoted to comparing anaphoric expressions used in Peranakan and those used in the Javanese variety spoken by Pribumi (ethnically Javanese) speakers. A markedly different anaphoric system is found in the language of Pribumi speakers.

ISBN 978 3 89586 040 9. **LINCOM Studies in Asian Linguistics 72**. 156 pp. USD 78.60 / EUR 63.90 / GBP 54.30. 2007.

Negation in Oceanic Languages
- Typological Studies -

EVEN HOVDHAUGEN & ULRIKE MOSEL (EDS.)

The aim of this book is to present in-depth studies on negation in 7 Oceanic languages and a survey of negation in the New Caledonian and Loyality Islands languages in such a way that linguists interested in typology, linguistic theory and comparative Austronesian linguistics will perhaps more easily find what they are looking for.

Therefore the authors of the 7 studies describe the complete sets of negatives in one language they know from their own empirical research. The languages of the individual studies are Saliba, Teop, Nêlêmwa, Tongan, Futunan, Tokelauan, and Tahitian.

Contents: Ulrike Mosel : *Towards a typology of negation in Oceanic languages;* Anna Margetts: *Negation in Saliba (Papua New Guinea, Milne Bay Province);* Ulrike Mosel & Ruth Saovana Spriggs: *Negation in Teop (Bougainville, North Solomon Islands);* Claire Moyse-Faurie & Françoise Ozanne-Rivierre: *Negation in New Caledonian and Loyality Islands languages;* Isabelle Brill: *Negation in Nêlêmwa (New Caledonia);* Jürgen Broschart: *Negation in Tongan;* Claire Moyse-Faurie: *Negation in East Futunan (Futuna, Wallis and Futuna Islands);* Arnfinn Muruvik Vonen: *Negation in Tokelauan;* Gilbert Lazard & Louise Peltzer: *La négation en tahitien; Bibliography.*

ISBN 3 89586 602 4. **LINCOM Studies in Austronesian Languages 02.** 180pp. USD 93.10 / EUR 75.70 / GBP 64.40. 1999.

Wulguru
a salvage study of a north-eastern Australian language from Townsville

MARK DONOHUE
Monash University

Wulguru was a Pama-Nyungan language typical of the sort found on the northeast coast of Australia; it ceased to be spoken before it was properly documented. Wulguru was spoken in the area around present day Townsville, and also on the islands extending out to Palm Island. The sketch that is presented here has been assembled from the available data, based mainly on a journal kept by Charles Price, a resident of Townsville in the late 19th century; the current work is as complete a record as we are likely to have. Wulguru had a vowel-length distinction; as a result of initial consonant loss, vowels could begin words; further, there were monosyllabic words. Wulguru marked syntactic relations by means of case marking; the ergative showed allomorphy based on syllable count as well as final consonant identity. There were at least three different verbal conjugations, possibly as many as five or six. Verbal agreement was optional, though this might represent second position clitics. The only textual material consists of a few short phrases, as well as the transcription of some songs, and the main text that we have for Wulguru, a translation of The Lord's Prayer. It becomes apparent (after back-translation) that it was not Price himself who assembled the prayer translation, but probably a Wulguru speaker who makes a secret cry against the white invasion of the area.

ISBN 978 3 89586 327 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 463**. 80pp. USD 53.00 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. 2007.

Language and Text in the Austronesian World
Studies in Honour of Ülo Sirk

YURY A. LANDER & ALEXANDER K. OGLOBLIN (eds.)
Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow

This volume, dedicated to Ülo Sirk, one of the most prominent Russian Austronesianists, includes about twenty papers devoted to languages belonging to the Austronesian family. The contributions to the volume cover both synchronic and diachronic issues and explore

various levels: phonology, grammar, text structure, etc. While presenting both new data and new interpretations, the collection of papers may be of interest for scholars of different disciplines: linguists and philologists, anthro-pologists, historians.

Contents:

LINCOM Studies in Australian Languages

The grammatical structure of the Worora language from north-western Australia

J.R.B. LOVE

This detailed grammar of Worora was written in 1932 by Rev J.R.B. Love, a pioneer missionary in the rugged Kimberley country of north Western Australia and has never before been published.

Worora is a polysynthetic language with overarching concord, reminiscent of that in Bantu languages.

Love provides an insightful description of the four numbers in pronouns, and the system of four noun classes, whose membership is based partly on phonological and partly on semantic characteristics. He provides detailed paradigms of intransitive and transitive verbs as these vary for tense, mood, voice and polarity.

The Introduction places Worora within its linguistic context, detailing contact with neighbouring languages. There are then chapters on The Pronoun, The Noun, The Adjective, The Postposition, The Conjunction, The Adverb, The Interjection, The Intransitive Verb, The Transitive Verb, The Verb 'do. say or tell', and Miscellaneous Notes. An Appendix has comparative vocabulary with other languages. There is also a specimen of Worora narrative with detailed analysis. Reflecting the spirit of the age in which he lived, Love concludes the Introduction with a summary of the manifold complexities of the language and then opines: 'So the present investigator has come to the conclusion that, crude and naked savages as they are, the mental culture of the Worora is not so contemptible.'

Ed. by RMW Dixon, *Research Centre for Linguistic Typology*, La Trobe University.

A Comparative Survey of Reduplication in Australian Languages

ANNE H. FABRICIUS
Copenhagen Business School

This study presents a cross-linguistic examination of reduplicative constructions in a sample of 120 Australian languages. It provides a descriptive and comparative analysis of these reduplications, using a cross-linguistic comparative methodology to clarify the role of reduplication in grammar. This is especially relevant to Australian languages since reduplication is largely used to express 'grammatical' rather than 'lexical' meaning. Chapter one provides an introduction to the aims and methods of the thesis.

Dialect and Social Groupings in Northeast Arnheim Land, Australia

BERNHARD SCHEBECK

The Yolngu tribes have a distinctive system of social organisation, which is mirrored by their languages. Each clan (mala) has its own dialect (matha), with the matha being grouped into eight closely-related languages.

Within each language, there are two groups of dialects, one associated with the Dhuwa moiety and the other with the Yirritja moiety; there are systematic relationships between the two sets of dialects (in terms of the length of words, etc.). Over thirty three years ago, Bernhard Schebeck made the first definitive study of the Yolngu peoples and their languages, here published for the first time. It has provided the foundation for all later studies of the Yolngu clans, their languages and their social system. There are profiles of the phonological and morphological character of the languages, with discussion of borrowings, and of the recently evolved 'contact language', which has significant simplifications from traditional speech. Schebeck deals in some detail with earlier classifications, by Warner and Berndt. He also provides an analysis of many types of names, including clan names, dialect names, war names and ceremonial names. The author has added a preface and notes, updating the discussions.

Ed. by RMW Dixon, *Research Centre for Linguistic Typology*, La Trobe University.

Grammars:

Pileni

ÅSHILD NÆSS
University of Oslo

The Polynesian Outlier language Pileni is spoken by approximately 2, 000 people on a group of small coral islands in Temotu Province, Solomon Islands. Situated in a fairly isolated area of the Pacific, the islands have a long tradition of trade connections with the nearby Reefs and Santa Cruz islands, whose little-described languages do not appear to be Austronesian and so are totally unrelated to Pileni. This prolonged language contact has resulted in a number of features in Pileni which are highly unusual for a Polynesian language.

The language has little morphological case-marking and relies mainly on a basic SVO word order for the differentiation of nominal arguments, although word order is flexible according to certain rules.

Pileni is clearly a nominative-accusative language, although certain morphosyntactic processes reflect what may be traces of an earlier ergative morphology.

In the basics of its phonology and morphology Pileni resembles other Polynesian languages, although the phonology is considerably more complex than is common in these languages, with phonemic aspiration on stops and a number of phonetically conditioned consonant alternations. The language exhibits characteristic Polynesian features of morphology such as the distinction between "o-type" and "a-type" possession and a complex system of personal pronouns.

Since this is the first systematic description of the Pileni language and based on a relatively limited material, it must be regarded as preliminary and open to correction. It will, however, provide a useful basis for further studies of the Pileni language.

Makasae

JULIETTE HUBER
University of Leiden

Makasae is a non-Austronesian / Papuan language spoken by a population of some 70,000 in the newly independent state of East Timor. Because of its long history of occupation and civil war, the nation's languages are so far sparsely documented. The present work is the first Makasae grammar description to be published in English.

Makasae is largely isolating in structure, and its grammar has in many respects assimilated to that of its Austronesian neighbours. Its defining

Papuan features are the vocabulary and the characteristic SOV word order. The present monograph gives a phonology sketch and a description of some morphological processes, but focuses on the syntax. Of special interest is the marking of grammatical roles, through which some degree of syntactic flexibility from the otherwise rigid SOV word order is achieved. The linguistic analysis is copiously illustrated with examples and is complemented by a story transcript.

Juliette Huber graduated in general linguistics from the university of Zurich, Switzerland, in 2005 – the present work is a revised form of her MA thesis. She is currently taking a PhD at the university of Leiden, Netherlands, where she is working on a descriptive grammar of Makalero, the closest linguistic relative of Makasae.

ISBN 978 2 89586 140 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 195**. 60pp. USD 56.00 / EUR 45.50 / GBP 38.70. 2008.

Warembori

MARK DONOHUE
University of Sydney

Warembori is a language spoken by 600-700 people living in river mouths on the north coast of the island of New Guinea, in the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya. It has not been previously described in any grammatical detail, and this sketch presents some of the complexities of applicative and noun incorporation structures, as well as aspects of its interesting phonology. A structuralist approach is taken to the description, allowing the morphosyntax of the language itself determine the categories used in the description, rather than impose a particular theoretical model on the data. After surveying the main grammatical constructions in Warembori, including notes on the speakers preferences for alternative constructions, the description is concluded with notes on the genetic affiliations of Warembori with respect to nearby Papuan and Austronesian languages, a wordlist and a short text to illustrate the language in spoken context.

Mark Donohue works at the University of Sydney, Australia, and has previously published a reference grammar of Tukang Besi, an Austronesian language of Indonesia, and has worked extensively in eastern Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, publishing both descriptive and theoretical work on languages of the area and their relation to modern linguistic research.

ISBN 3 89586 646 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 341**. 64pp. USD 61.40 / EUR 49.90 / GBP 42.40. 1999.

Grammar and Texts of the Yugambeh-Bundjalung dialect chain in Eastern Australia

MARGARET SHARPE
University of New England

The Yugambeh-Bandjalang chain of dialects (most now either extinct or having only limited use) stretches from some 16 km south of Brisbane to north of Yamba on the mouth of the Clarence River in New South Wales, and inland almost to Tenterfield (NSW) and past Warwick (Qld). It is a member of the Pama-Nyungan family of Australian languages. Dialect names (which include Yugambeh, Bandjalang and Gidhabal) were mostly named for the way some words were pronounced, the named being assigned sometimes by the group in question and sometimes by their neighbours. Reasonably uncommon among Australian languages there are fricative

allophonic variations in the four obstruents (written b, d, j/dh/dj, g/k in practical orthographies); word medially /d/ and /j/ collapse together to an interdental fricative, an alveopalatal stop or a sibilant fricative according to dialect.

The language is ergative; however pronouns and nouns for large animate creatures also have accusative inflection. There are or were four genders, masculine and feminine applying to humans, arboreal to trees, and neuter to everything else. There are no bound pronouns, and the language is aspect prominent, with a number of orders of verbal suffixes including one for antipassivity/reflexivity. Up to about 14 common verbs are irregular to a lesser or greater degree, but all other inflections of verbs and nouns followed predictable patterns.

ISBN 3 89586 784 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 370**. 194pp. USD 83.80 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.60. 2005.

Sundanese

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Sundanese (Austronesian, Western Malayo-Polynesian) is the indigenous language of West Java, Indonesia. With approximately 25 million speakers, it is the second largest regional language in Indonesia after Javanese. The Priangan dialect of the area around the provincial capital of Bandung is considered standard and is taught in elementary school in West Java as well as forming the medium, of a lively, if limited, publishing business. The book presents a theory-neutral description of the essential structure of standard Sundanese, emphasizing its typologically most interesting features.

Like its neighbor Javanese, Sundanese has distinct speech levels, which require a speaker to select from a different set of vocabulary items depending on the relative status of the interlocutors. Sundanese developed these speech levels relatively recently as a result of the Javanese hegemony over West Java during the Mataram period, and the system is consequently less elaborately developed than in Javanese. Sundanese morphology is rather more complex that than of Indonesian.

The chapter on morphology will concentrate on the elaborate system of forming plurals from nouns, verbs, and adjectives and on reduplication. The chapter on syntax will deal with such issues as basic word order and phrase structure, diathesis, negation, the use of the topic and focus markers, and coordination and subordination.

ISBN 3 89586 926 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 369**. 80pp. USD 54.30 / EUR 44.10 / GBP 37.50. 2001.

The Grammar of Yogad
A functional explanation

PHILIP W. DAVIS, JOHN W. BAKER, WALTER L. SPITZ & MIHYUN BAEK
Rice University

Yogad, an Austronesian language spoken on the island of Luzon, has been only sparingly mentioned in the literature on Philippine languages. This is the first detailed description of its grammar.

Chapter 1 introduces the language, briefly describing its phonology and the framework for the description to follow. Chapter 2 sets out the organization of the simple sentence and the semantics associated with its grammar. Chapter 3 is concerned with several issues centering about 'discourse'. First, the devices for managing topic are described. Second, the content of the Yogad determiners is delineated; and third, the grammar

and semantics of complex sentences are discussed.

A text, which is the basis of these remarks, is included. Chapters 4 and 5 introduce the verbal affixes, which are typical of the Philippine languages. Chapter 6 deals with two additional affixes: a 'defective' affix -uhn and the affix pa-. Chapter 7 draws some **conclusions** from the foregoing description. The orientation is consistently functional, and the goal is always to identify the content of the grammar in an integrated way. Contents such as 'rheme', 'topic', 'role', 'voice', etc. are prominent. Iinthis vein, Yogad represents a language type which contrasts sharply with more familiar European languages.

ISBN 3 89586 212 6. **LINCOM Studies in Austronesian Linguistics 01.** 250pp. USD 112.3020 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 1998.

A Dictionary of Yogad

PHILIP W. DAVIS & ANGEL MESA
Rice University

In the Yogad - English portion of the dictionary, each entry of an item will ideally contain several pieces of information with respect to how that item interacts with certain contexts. First, following its gloss(es) and other information, we note how the lexical item behaves with the determiners of the language, usually yu/nu or tu. Here, we discover whether the item will be more 'noun'-like or more 'verb'-like. Generally, Yogad lexical resources function with indifference to the syntactic positions in which we expect 'nouns' and 'verbs' to appear. For example, the language may be described as VSO, but any lexical item can fill the 'V' position and accept the 'verbal' affixes. Conversely, any lexical item which can appear in the 'V' position can also occur in the 'S' or 'O' position with a determiner and appear to be a 'noun'. Rather than mark entries as 'n' or 'v', we let the sense of the root in the context of determiners provide the relevant information.

For the complete text, please see the LINCOM webshop www.lincom.eu.

ISBN 3 89586 585 0. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 17**. 420pp. USD 124.60 / EUR 101.30 / GBP 86.10. 2000.

Hiligaynon / Ilonggo

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Rice University

Hiligaynon, also known as Ilonggo, is a North-Central Visayan language closely related to Cebuano. It is spoken by over two million people, mostly on Negros Occidental and Panay. Hiligaynon lacks a lexical noun/verb distinction; a given root can acquire either nominal and verbal characteristics from its interaction with particular affixes. The propositional nucleus often presents a VSO configuration, the S marking motile and the O, inert, participants. A rich assortment of voice/aspect affixes typifies the verbal components. Aspect is realis/irrealis, while voice selects either of the two nuclear participants for focus. The two nuclear roles acquire greater definition from voice. Voice selects a specific phase (e.g. incept, middle, limit) of a given event for focus by the nominalizing determiners. The determiners mark given items as being relatively focussed (particularized) or unfocussed. The focussed particulars may be participants or entire events (cf. headless relative clauses). Discourse continuity is reflected via word order, with discontinuous elements occurring preverbally, and continuous ones, in immediate post-verbal position, a distinction recognized morph-ologically by the pronouns. The grammatical

emphasis on verbal event semantics (e.g. of voice over role) challenges the vaunted universality of such oppositions as subject/ object, transitive/intransitive, and active/passive and, in the process, numerous current theories of language.

ISBN 3 89586 258 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 209**. 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 2001.

Ura

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The University of Waikato

Ura is a moribund language, spoken fluently by only about half a dozen elderly people on the island of Erromango in southern Vanuatu. One of its closest relatives - Utaha - became extinct in 1954, though the remaining language of Erromango - Sye - is still universally spoken by a total of about 1400 people. Like the other languages of the southern islands of Vanuatu, Ura is a member of a fairly distinct grouping of structurally somewhat aberrant languages within the much larger Oceanic subgroup of Austronesian languages.

This description is a salvage study of the grammar of this otherwise sketchly known language. The area of greatest complexity is the verb morphology, where extensive patterns of root mutation result in verb roots appearing in quite different guises in a range of morphosyntactic environments. The language also has a set of inflectional categories of verbs that is unusually large, as well as morphological marking that is morphotactically unusually complex for an Oceanic language. However, while this description focuses to a considerable extent on moprhology, the major syntactic patterns are also presented.

ISBN 3 89586 510 9. **Languages of the World/ Materials 240.** 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. 1998.

Yingkarta

ALAN DENCH
University of Western Australia

Yingkarta is an almost extinct language once spoken near the present town of Carnarvon on the north west coast of Western Australia. The language has not previously been described, and this description is based on recordings made in the 1960's and early 1980's with the few remaining speakers, most of whom have since died. Unfortunately, no text materials have been collected for the language. All indications are that Yingkarta is relatively conservative with respect to languages to its immediate north, and for this reason its description is of some importance to historical/comparative studies of Australian languages.

Yingkarta is typical of Australian Pama-Nyungan languages with a suffixing, agglutinative structure and relatively free word order. There are six points of articulation with both a laminal and an apical contrast. The language makes no formal distinction between nouns, adjectives and adverbs of manner, which are grouped together as the one part of speech, 'nominal'. Pronouns have singular, dual and plural forms though, unusually for languages of the area, Yingkarta does not mark number on nominals. There is an incomplete set of optional bound pronominal elements, or agreement markers, which appear enclitic to the last word of the first clause constituent. Yingkarta has a system of split-ergative case marking: most pronouns have separate ergative, nominative and accusative forms while other nominals generally take ergative case-suffixes in A function and are unmarked in S and O function. However, the ergative marking of nominals and accusative marking of pronouns appears not to be obligatory, though this may be an artefact of data collected with semi-fluent speakers. Verbs generally fall into one of two major conjugations and in main clauses are inflected for tense, aspect and mood. In subordinate clauses verbs select from among a set of inflections which indicate the relationship between main and subordinate clause. A system of switch-reference operates for relative clauses.

ISBN 3 89586 152 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 137**. 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1998.

Urak Lawoi'

DAVID HOGAN

Urak Lawoi' is a language of the Austronesian family woth close linguistic links with Malai. It is similar to the village level of the Malay language, without the refinements introduced in modern Bahasa Malaysia. Most of its vocabulary has cognates in Malay, but it has been influenced by the predominant Thai language of South Thailand. It is spoken by between 3000 and 4000 people who are strand-dwellers living on the islands from Phuket south to the Malaysian border. It has little in the way of inflectional morpholgy with most morphosyntactic categories expressed at the level of the phrase. Its pronoun system distinguishes singular and plural number and distinguishes between exclusive and inclusive first person.

This sketch of Urak Lawoi' grammar vovers all levels of the language up to the discourse structure, and includes some sample texts showing the application of the syntactic structure. It includes a detailed analysis of the verb phrase and insights into the international patterns.

David Hogan was a retired missionary linguist who has worked in this language for over thirty years. He gained his M.A. degree from William Carey International University, Pasadena, through the Pacific College of Graduate Studies, Melbourne.

ISBN 3 929075 94 6. **Languages of the World/ Materials 268**. 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1999.

Ratahan

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& JOHN U. WOLFF
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Ratahan is an endangered Austronesian language spoken in the district of Ratahan, province of North Sulawesi, Indonesia. It is estimated that now only 500 good speakers of Ratahan are left, mostly over 60 years of age, and a few thousand semi-speakers. Ratahan is located in the midst of the Minahasa region but belongs to the Sangiric subgroup, spoken at some distance to the north of Ratahan, of which to date only one language (Sangirese) has been documented in some detail.

Typologically, Ratahan resembles the languages of the Philippines, and the verbal morphology shows many of the same categories as, for example, the Tagalog verbs. Much of the Ratahan affixational morphology is clearly cognate with affixes in Philippine languages. With regard to noun phrase marking, pronominal clitics, and word order, however, there are strong differences from the Philippine languages. Furthermore, a system of markers for spatial deixis exists which is far more elaborate than that commonly found in Austronesian languages.

The volume contains an outline of the phonology and the basic morphosyntax, a somewhat more elaborate discussion of the verbal morphology and of the system of spatial orientation marking, a sample text, and a map of the language area. The analysis is based on a few hours of recorded spontaneous speech. The introductory chapter discusses the present state of the language and some basic procedures in documenting a language. There is also an Indonesian summary, and the examples and the text are glossed in both Indonesian and English. The Indonesian has been added to make the materials accessible to the members of the Ratahan community, all of whom are literate in Indonesian.

ISBN 3 89586 147 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 130**. 100pp. USD 63.80 / EUR 51.90 / GBP 44.10. 1999.

Kwamera

LAMONT LINDSTROM & JOHN LYNCH
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There are slightly more than one hundred languages spoken by the 150,000 inhabitants of the Republic of Vanuatu in the southwest Pacific. Kwamera is one of five languages spoken by almost 3000 people on the island of Tanna in that country. Like its close relatives, however, it is somewhat aberrant phonologically, morphologically and lexically in comparison withmost of the 400 or so other members of the Oceanic subgroup of Austronesian.

This monograph describes the structure of Kwamera, paying particular attention to phonology and morphophonemics, to the complex verb morphology, to the range of possessive constructions, and to inter-clausal phenomena of various kinds.

ISBN 3 929075 05 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 02**. 48pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1994.

Koiari

TOM DUTTON
Australian National University

Koiari is a Papuan (or non-Austronesian) language spoken by about 1600 people living in the foothills of the Owen Stanley Range just inland of Port Moresby, the capital of Papua New Guinea. It is a member of the Koiarian family, one of about sixty families of Papuan languages found in Papua New Guinea and the surrounding area. In most respects Koiari is a typical Papuan language.

It is typologically SOV with core relations indicated by affixation on the verb and peripheral ones by postpositions. The verb is the centre of the clause and is morphologically complex. There are no articles and no formal noun classes except that body part, kinship and certain other nouns are inherently possessed. The language has only six pronouns and no inclusive-exclusive distinction is made. The Koiari counting system is based on two. In other respects, however, Koiari is unusual amongst Papuan languages. It is phonologically relatively simple -- all syllables are open and there are no unusual vowels or consonants and no complex consonant clusters. Its verb system is also unusual in making dual reference to subjects and objects, one set of suffixes reflecting the number of subjects and objects ergatively, the other agreeing with subjects nominatively.

Moreover, all non-verbal words in Koiari, except for a small subset of function words, are inherently marked for category by morphemes which appear in the surface realisation of sentences under certain conditions. Possessive case marking is also unusual in Koiari in the manner in which it is marked, notably by suffixation, and the range of suffixes and constructions used to indicate different possessive

relations. Because of its geographical location Koiari has been in contact with AN languages spoken in the surrounding area for a long time. This contact increased following pax Britannica. At the same time other languages were introduced the language is in danger of becoming obsolescent as younger Koiari use the local lingua franca, Hiri (formerly Police) Motu, in domains formerly the sole preserve of Koiari.

ISBN 3 929075 10 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 10**. 77pp. USD 54.30 / EUR 44.10 / GBP 37.50. 1996.

Gunin (Kwini)

WILLIAM MCGREGOR

Gunin is spoken by a small number of people presently residing at Kalumburu on the far northern coast of the Kimberley region of Western Australia. It is a non-Pama-Nyungan language, belonging to the Worrorran or Northern Kimberley family. Phonologically it is unremarkable for an Australian language, except that (like its close relative Wunambal) it distinguishes six vowels: a, e, ɨ, o, u and i. Among its interesting grammatical characteristics are the following. The verbal construction is of the preverb-inflecting verb type: an invariant verbal particle is followed by an inflecting verb which carries pronominal prefixes cross-referencing the subject and object (in transitive clauses); these operate on a nominative-accusative system. Tense and other verbal categories are also marked on the inflecting verb. Five noun classes are distinguished, marked by agreement prefixes on adjectives and by cross-referencing pronominals in the verb. Some inalienably possessed nominals are prefixed by a pronominal cross-referencing the possessor, and most kinterms take pronominal suffixes indicating the possessor.

Gunin grammar has not previously been described, and indeed very little information has been recorded about the language. The description is based primarily on three hours elicitation, and half a dozen narrative texts which the author was able to record during a speaker's visit to Derby in 1988.

ISBN 3 929075 09 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 11**. 64pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1993.

Tokelauan

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Tokelau comprises three atolls, Atafu, Nukunono and Fakaofo, situated 750 miles northwest of Samoa. *Tokelauan* belongs to the Polynesian sub-group of Austronesian. It is spoken by about approximately 5000 people, of whom about 1600 live in the atolls, about 3000 in New Zealand, and several hundred elsewhere in the Pacific region. The phonology and morphology are typical of Polynesian languages. The main morphological processes are reduplication, compounding and derivation. Number, tense and aspect are indicated by particles, and there is little in the way of inflectional morphology. The pronoun system is complex, and an inclusive-exclusive distinction is made in dual and plural pronouns. Two types if possession marking encode a semantic distinction betweeen (loosely) inalienable and alienable possession.
For the complete text, please see the LINCOM webshop www.lincom.eu.

ISBN 3 929075 41 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 58**. 48pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1996.

Madurese

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With more than 10 million speakers principally on the islands of Madura and Java, Madurese is the fourth most widely spoken language of Indonesia. Like the closely related Indonesian, Malay, and other Western Austronesian languages, Madurese includes as one of its most salient characteristics a verb-marking system that indicates the most prominent argument or "focus" of a clause. This grammatical sketch will detail this system (making possible comparison with closely related languages) and will examine the principle morphological processes of affixation (and the principal affixes used) and reduplication (and the variety of meanings it encodes). The grammatical properties of anaphora, question formation, nominalization, word order, modification, verb serialization, and others will be detailed and illustrated with data from elicitation and connected discourse.

ISBN 3 89586 278 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 184**. 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1999.

Nyulnyul

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Nyulnyul, the traditional language of Beagle Bay (towards the northern tip of the Dampier Land peninsular, West Kimberley, Western Australia) and environs, is a moribund state, with a single full speaker, and ten or so part speakers. It is a non-Pama-Nyungan language, one of approximately a dozen members of the Nyulnyulan family. Phonologically it is reasonably typical of an Australian language, distinguishing seventeen consonants and three vowels, each with contrastive length. Like all other non-Pama-Nyungan languages of the region, Nyulnyul has two types of verbal construction: simple and compound. Simple verbs consist of an inflecting verb root which carries pronominal prefixes cross-referencing the subject and indicating tense; aspectual suffixes and pronominal enclitics cross-reference the object and indirect object. Compound verbs consist of an invariant preverb followed by an inflecting simple verb. Around fifty nominals, mainly terms for parts of the body, take prefixes indicating the inalienable possessor of the part.

The sketch is based primarily on material gathered by the author over the past eight years from Mary Carmel Charles, the last remaining speaker.

ISBN 3 89586 000 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 88**. 68pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1996.

Warrwa

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Warrwa, traditionally spoken in the Derby region of West Kimberley, Western Australia, is an endangered language, with just two full speakers. It is a non-Pama-Nyungan language, one of approximately a dozen members of the Nyulnyulan family; it belongs to the western branch. Phonologically it is typical of an Australian language, distinguishing seventeen consonants and three vowels, each with contrastive length. Two types of verbal construction are distinguished, simple and compound. Simple verbs consist of an inflecting verb root which carries pronominal prefixes

cross-referencing the subject and indicating tense, and various aspectual suffixes and pronominal enclitics cross-reference the object and indirect object. Compound verbs consist of an invariant preverb followed by an inflecting simple verb. Noun classes are not distinguished in Warrwa (or in any other Nyulnyulan language), and case-relations are marked by postpositions. In the ideolect of one of the remaining speakers a few body part nominals take pronominal prefixes cross-referencing the possessor of the body part; for the other speaker this system has been lost entirely. As in other Nyulnyulan languages, free pronouns distinguish four persons, 1, 1+2, 2, and 3 and two numbers, minimal and augmented.

ISBN 3 929075 51 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 89**. 64pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1994.

Biri

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This work presents a salvage grammar of the Biri language of Eastern Central Queensland, a Pama-Nyungan language belonging to the large Maric subgroup. As the language is no longer used, the grammatical description is based on old written sources and on recordings made by linguists in the 1960s and 1970s. Biri is in many ways typical of the Pama-Nyungan languages of Southern Queensland. It has split case marking systems, marking nouns according to an ergative/absolutive system and pronouns according to a nominative/accusative system. Unusually for its area, Biri also has bound pronouns on its verb, cross-referencing the person, number and case of core participants. As far as it is possible, the grammatical discussion is 'theory neutral'.

The first four chapters deal with the phonology, morphology, and syntax of the language. The last two chapters contain a substantial discussion of Biri's place in the Pama-Nyungan family. In chapter 6 the numerous dialects of the Biri language are discussed. In chapter 7 the close linguistic relationship between Biri and the surrounding languages is examined.

ISBN 3 89586 532 X. **Languages of the World/ Materials 258.** 100 pp. USD 61.40 / EUR 49.90 / GBP 42.40. 1998.

A Short Grammar of Tetun Dili

CATHARINA VAN KLINKEN, JOHN HAJEK & RACHEL NORDLINGER
University of Melbourne

Tetun has been selected as the national language for the emerging nation of East Timor. It has two main varieties, known within East Timor as Tetun Dili and Tetun Terik. While the latter is a relatively conservative Austronesian language, Tetun Dili shows strong Portuguese influence after centuries of contact.

On the one hand, Tetun Dili has in many respects been simplified relative to Tetun Terik, for instance in having less productive derivational morphology, no subject marking on verbs, and a loss of Tetun consonant clusters such as /kt/. On the other hand the large influx of vocabulary from Portuguese has resulted in new phonological patterns and new models of word formation, while Portuguese influence has also resulted in new possibilities for a number of grammatical constructions, including complementation.

There is large variation within Tetun Dili, in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. The present sketch notes such variation, commenting where possible on the conditions under which

each option is preferred, and illustrating this variability in brief texts. The sketch overviews Tetun phonology and morphology before presenting the major grammatical constructions used. Emphasis is on the language as it is spoken in East Timor's capital Dili; nevertheless where constructions used in speech are avoided in writing, this is noted.

ISBN 3 89586 429 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 388**. 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 2002.

Santali

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Santali belongs to the North-Munda branch of the Austro-Asiatic language family. It is the largest Munda language, spoken by 5.8 million people, who live scattered over the Indian states of Bihar, West-Bengal and Orissa. Most of them are bilingual in Santali and in the local dominant Indo-Aryan language.

The Santali phonemic system includes a series of retroflex consonants, voiced and voiceless aspirated stops and glottalized stops in word-final position, alternating with the voiced series. Some harmony rules underly the vocalism.

Nouns can be marked for number (singular, dual, plural), class (±animate), case (seven in number), possessor and focus or topic. The demonstrative system has four dimensions: distance (near / far / far away), ±emphatic, ±animate, and number.

Santali has a very elaborate verb morphology. Besides various types of argument marking (subject, object, concerned object) the verb is inflected for seven TAM categories the markers of which have two shapes, one for active and one for middle voice. In addition, several derivational processes apply to the stem, such as the marking of reciprocal or intensive. Verbs in series are very common.

Santali is known to have a weak distinction between nouns and verbs, many stems are used both in argument and predicate function. The analysis is mainly based on data collected by Bodding, especially on his text collection (published in 1925) and on his huge dictionary (1929-36).

Critical portions of the grammar have been discussed with a native speaker.

ISBN 3 89586 610 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 323**. 250pp. USD 116.00 / EUR 94.30 / GBP 80.20. 2001.

Tobelo

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Tobelo is a Papuan language spoken by approximately 15,000 persons on the islands of Halmahera and Morotai in the eastern Indonesian province of Maluku. Tobelo is one of six closely related languages (the others being Galela, Loloda, Modole, Pagu, and Tobaru) which together with Ternate/Tidore, Sahu, and Makian Luar comprise the North Halmaheran family. The remaining fifty or so languages spoken in Maluku are Austronesian in origin. While Tobelo is still learned as a first language in outlying areas, urban regions are experiencing a shift to standard Indonesian and/or a local Malay variety. The description presented here builds on the work of early twentieth century missionary Anton Hueting and is based on extensive field work by the author, a linguist whose previous publications include an annotated bibliography of Maluku languages and several studies of Tobelo grammar and discourse.

The phonemic inventory of Tobelo consists of

five vowels and twenty consonants, including a palatal lateral, glide and nasal. Syllable structure is generally (C)V. Verbal morphology is relatively rich, including a system of agent and patient pronominal prefixes and optional aspectual suffixes. Nouns occur as adjuncts to pronominal arguments and are obligatorily marked by a proclitic. Word order is SOV, though not rigidly so. Complex verb constructions are paratactic, consisting of a series of verbs each cross-referencing one or more arguments and fully inflected for aspect. There is no morphological marker of subordination and no indication of finiteness.

ISBN 3 89586 706 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 328**. 60pp. USD 60.30 / EUR 44.70 / GBP 42.40. 2003.

A Grammar of Lamaholot, Eastern Indonesia
The Morphology and Syntax of the Lewoingu Dialect

KUNIO NISHIYAMA & HERMAN KELEN
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This book describes a grammar (mainly morphology and syntax) of the Lewoingu dialect of Lamaholot, an Austronesian language (Central-Malayo-Polynesian subgroup) spoken by 150,000 ~ 200,000 people on the eastern tip of Flores and the surrounding area in eastern Indonesia. Lamaholot has 35 dialects, and although there are some descriptions and dictionaries for other dialects, the Lewoingu dialect has never been described before. The description in this book is basically theory-neutral, and analyses are kept to a minimum. This work will be of interest to descriptive linguists and Austronesian specialists, in particular because languages of eastern Indonesia in general are poorly documented and relations of several dialects of Lamaholot are poorly understood. Typologists and theoretical linguists would be interested in unique agreement in Lamaholot, where agreement emerges not only on verbs and adjectives, but also on adverbs, numerals, a preposition, and even on the conjunction ('and'). Theoreticians will also be interested in the chapter on resumptive pronouns, which is a rare description of the phenomena in Austronesian languages and shows that Lamaholot basically shares general properties of resumptive pronouns found in Irish and Semitic languages. Also of interest are possessive constructions, where the possessor can be either pronominal or postnominal, and each other has peculiar constraints.

ISBN 978 3 89586 714 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 467**. 188pp. USD 83.30 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.60. 2007.

The Structure of the Noun Phrase in Rotuman

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The structure of the noun phrase in Rotuman (a Polynesian SVO isolate) is an excellent window on the syntax of the language as a whole, and on important theoretical issues. An analysis of the Rotuman complex noun phrase is presented in terms of massive leftward pied-piping movement, offering an account of the peculiar definiteness marking system of the language and identifying the trigger of 'complete phase' marking as a [+definite] D/6head. Chapters 2/4 develop this account, alongside a in-depth analyses of the number and classifier systems, possessed noun

phrases and relative clause constructions. Relatives are discussed further in chapter 5, with reference to resumption and the clitic status of subject pronouns.

The account is subsequently extended to two apparently verbal domains featuring 'complete phase' marking: the ingressive tense construction (chapter 6), and the cleft and existential constructions (chapter 7). The analysis yields insight into the workings of massive pied-piping movement within DP, supports an analysis of possessive noun phrases based on a dative PP and featuring predicate inversion, vindicates an analysis of relative clauses as predicative CPs with null operator movement, provides new insight into the analysis of progressive constructions, and underpins an inverse predication approach to there-sentences and it-cleft constructions.

ISBN 3 89586 455 2. **LINCOM Studies in Austronesian Linguistics 05.** 84pp. USD 70.00 / EUR 56.90 / GBP 48.40. 2003.

Rotuman

MARIT VAMARASI
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The Rotuman language is spoken by residents of the island of Rotuma, which lies 465 kilometers northwest of Viti Levu, Fiji, by Rotumans who live on Fiji's main islands, as well as by Rotumans who reside overseas. There are approximately 9,000 speakers in all.

Rotuman is not closely related to any other language. It is classified as a member of the Central-Eastern Oceanic subgroup, along with Fijian and the Polynesian languages, within the Austronesian language family. Rotuman has some unique features. The most notable is the fact that all lexical words have two forms, called "complete" and "incomplete" or "long" and "short", which are used in certain syntactico-semantic contexts. The incomplete is derived from the complete by one of four processes: metathesis, umlauting, vowel deletion, and diphthongization.

These processes all serve to shorten a word by one mora, and, in most cases, cause the word to end in a consonant, a feature which is unusual for an Oceanic language. These processes also produce several vowels in addition to the usual five of other Oceanic languages.

Most of the significant work on the Rotuman language was done by Maxwell Churchward in the 1930's. This is the first comprehensive study of the language to be done in 60 years.

ISBN 3 89586 303 3. **Languages of the World/Materials 415.** 60pp. USD 53.00 / EUR 43.10 / GBP 36.60. 2002.

The Ergative in Proto-Australian

KRISTINA SANDS
Australian National University

Since Dixon's 1980 reconstruction of the ergative case suffix in Australian languages very little large scale comparison of the ergative has been carried out. However, as the result of a research project on Comparative Australian Studies (headed by R.M.W. Dixon and affiliated with the Australian National University) the author has carried out detailed comparative work on the ergative case suffix and proposes some alterations to the currently accepted reconstruction. In the first part of this study the author examines the ergative in the Pama-Nyungan languages (those looked at by Dixon in 1980) and proposes that the basic underlying allomorph of the ergative is -*Dhu* rather than -*lu*, while the previously accepted form -*lu* is a

morphologically conditioned allomorph following nominals which are not common nouns. In the second part of the paper KRISTINA SANDS looks at the non-Pama-Nyungan languages, which have previously been held to not contain ergative suffixes cognate with the Pama-Nyungan forms, and finds reflexes of the same form -*Dhu*. It is thus shown that cognate forms of the ergative are found in both Pama-Nyungan and non-Pama-Nyungan (*-*Dhu*), thus helping to establish what type of language proto-Australian was, and also providing important evidence that the Pama-Nyungan and non-Pama-Nyungan languages are related.

ISBN 3 89586 053 0. **LINCOM Studies in Australian Languages 01**. 90pp. USD 70.00 / EUR 56.90 / GBP 48.40. 1996.

re-editions

Praktische Grammatik der javanischen Sprache mit Lesestücken, einem javanisch-deutschen und deutsch-javanischen Wörterbuch

H. BOHATTA

Das Javanische beherrscht mit seinen Dialekten, dem Balinesischen, Maduresischen, und Sunda fast den ganzen indischen Archipel. Das Javanische zerfällt in drei Unterarten: Krama, die Höflichkeitssprache, Ngoko, die Vulgärsprache, Madya, in dem man sich mit Seinesgleichen unterhält. Infolge der geringen Entfernung fand schon früh eine Berührung zwischen Indern und Javanen statt, die für die sprachliche Entwicklung nicht ohne Wirkung blieb. So hat das javanische zahlreiche Sanskritwörter meist unverändert aufgenommen. Bereits im 13. Jahrhundert hatte sich die Macht der Araber bis Java und die umliegenden Inseln verbreitet, daher die vielen Entlehnungen aus dieser Sprache.

Inhalt: Lautlehre (Consonanten, Sandangnan, Vokale, Zahlzeichen, Pada, Assimilation, etc.), Formenlehre (mit Übungen und Tabellen), Lesestücke, Wörterbuch (Re-edition; originally published 1892 in Wien; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 103 6. **LINCOM Gramatica 83**. 200pp. USD 66.30 / EUR 54.80 / GBP 45.40. 2010/IV.

Essai de Grammaire Malgache

M. GABRIEL FERRAND

Le malgache est une langue agglutinative du groupe Malayo-polynésien. L'alphabet le plus en usage à Madagascar est l'alphabet latin qui fut introduit en 1820 par les missionnaires de la Société de Londres. Cet essai de grammaire a été spécialment écrit pour nos étudiants. La classification des racines et des verbes, la formation des dérivés et leurs variations toniques ont été étudiées en détail à leur intonation (de la préface de l'édition 1903).

Table des matières: De l'alphabet, de l'orthographie, des mots, des racines, des verbes et préfixes verbaux, du relatif, des auxiliaires et particules, de l'article, du substantif, du cas, du pronom, de l'adjectif, des noms de nombre, des particules, de l'adverbe, de la préposition, de la conjonction, de l'interjection, appendice.

In his grammar Gabriel Ferrand a member of the Société Asiatique and the Société de Linguistique - mainly focuses on nominal and verbal morphology and tonology of Malgache, a Malayo-polynesian language of Madagascar. This re-edition has been published as no. 02 in the LINCOM Gramatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1903, Paris: Ernest Leroux, written in French).

ISBN 978 3 89586 027 0. **LINCOM Gramatica 02.** 314pp. USD 82.90 / EUR 67.40 / GBP 57.30. 2010/IV.

Notes de Phonétique Malgache

M. GABRIEL FERRAND

Les équivalences malgaches du *t* malais - malais xyxă > malgache xyxă < xyxĭ – les équivalences malgaches du *ĕ* malais et javanais - les équivalences malgaches du *ĕ* médial javanais etc. (Re-edition; originally published 1911 in Paris; written in French).

ISBN 978 3 86290 012 1. **LINCOM Orientalia 08**. 46pp. USD 38.70 / EUR 32.00 / GBP 26.50. 2010/IV.

Quelques mots de la langue de puynipet (Ile de l´Ascension) dans l´archipel des carolines

P.A.C. PRETRE MARISTE

A short collection of Puynipet words, with French and Italian translations (Re-edition; originally published 1881; written in French).

ISBN 978 3 86290 124 1. 52pp. USD 44.20 / EUR 36.60 / GBP 30.30. 2010/IV.

Grammar and Vocabulary of the Samoan Language

H. NEFFGEN

The Samoan is a branch of the Malay-Polynesian language, which is spread over the whole island world of the Pacific Ocean from Madagascar to South America, and is to be found (with its various dialects) in the Melanesian, Malayan, and Polynesian groups of islands. It is one of the numerous Polynesian tongues which are in use over the eastern and south-eastern area of Malay-Polynesia, extending, roughly, from New Zealand to the Hawaiian Islands.

The Samoan alphabet is comprised of only fourteen letters—five vowels, a, e, i, o, u, and nine consonants, f, g, l, m, n, p, s, t, v; d and b are never used; h, k, and r only occurring in words of foreign origin, as auro, gold; areto, bread; ki, key. All words have a vowel termination, and their etymological forms are constructed by the employment of particles attached to the roots, thereby forming agglutinative or polysynthetic words, the particles bcing sometimes strung one after the other throughout an entire sentence. For example: *fa'a*, to cause, and 'uma, quite, all; *fa'a'uma*, to finish, terminate; *fia*, to be willing; *inu*, to drink; *fiainu*, to be thirsty; and so on (adopted from the introduction).

Contents: Pronunciation, word system (noun, adjective, pronouns, the verb, numerals, etc.), selections for reading, remarks on some of the points of similarity between the Samoan and the Tahitian and Maori languages, vocabulary.

This re-edition has been published as no. 30 in the LINCOM Gramatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1918, London, written in English, translated from German by Arnold B. Stock).

ISBN 978 3 86290 029 9. **LINCOM Gramatica 30**. 160pp. USD 59.00 / EUR 48.80 / GBP 40.50 2010/IV.

A Malay Manual with Grammar, Reading Exercises, and Vocabularies

J.H. FREESE (ed.)

The birthplace of the Malay language is the Island of Sumatra. Thence it spread, in the thirteenth Century, to the peninsula of Malacca, and subsequently, as the result of Malay Immigration, over the greater part of the Eastern Archipelago. At the present day it is not only spoken and understood on the Malay peninsula, the Great and Little Sunda Islands as far as the Philippines, but it is the general means of communication on the coasts of the whole of the Indo-Chinese archipelago up to the Chinese ports, and its influence extends as far as New Guinea and even beyond. Everywhere it has established itself over an extensive coast-line and driven back the original dialects into the interior. At the present day it is the language of four millions of people. From this point of view, when the commercial importance of the districts where it is spoken is considered, it is particularly valuable as a means of communication for trading purposes, to which it is specially adapted by its simplicity and the ease with which it can be acquired.

Under Indian influence Malay adopted a large number of Sanskrit words, and later, owing to the advance of the Mohaminedan religion and civilization, borrowed largely from Arabic, and, later still, from Western languages.

Considering the extensive area over which it spread, it is not surprising that a large number of dialects is in existence. Their peculiarities, however, are comparatively small. The grammar is not affected at all, the vocabulary only to a comparatively small extent, especially as regards the personal pronouns. Thus, the pronoun of the second person is in Batavia kweh, in Borneo küa, in Malacca awah, in Perak mika. But all these dialects follow the same grammatical rules, and, in the matter of vocabulary, exhibit a common nucleus, the knowledge of which renders the acquisition of dialectic peculiarities a tolerably easy task.

Malay contains twenty-three sounds, represented in writing by letters of the Arabic alphabet. It is probable that the Javanese was the alphabet formerly in use, and that it was displaced with the advance of Arabic oivilization.

Contents: Part I: Alphabet and pronunciation (vowels, consonants, accent, the Arabic alphabet, euphonic changes in derivatives). Part II: Grammar (article, noun, list of nouns, adjective, some common adjectives, pronouns, verbs, derivative verbs, active voice, passive voice, to be and to have, must, let, ought, can, would, should, some common verbs, interrogative and negative sentences, numerals, numeral co-efficients, manner of expressing time, pre-positions, adverbs, conjunctions, interjections). Part III: Exercises (Malay-English and English-Malay), easy reading exercises, conversations in the vulgar dialect. Part IV: the written language, Malay-English vocabulary to the exercises, English-Malay vocabulary.

(originally published 1912 in London, written in English, adapted from A. Seidel´s *Praktische Grammatik der malayischen Sprache*).

ISBN 978 3 86290 028 2. **LINCOM Gramatica 49**. 124pp. USD 59 / EUR 48.80 / GBP 40.50. 2010/IV.