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 anaphoric expressions 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 this 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.


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 Loyalty 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 Tahitian, Teoip, Tēnēk, Tongan, Putumani, 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 Saavona Sprigg: Negation in Teop (Bougainville, North Solomon Islands); Claire Moyse-Faurie & Françoise Ozanne-Rivierre: Negation in New Caledonian and Loyalty Islands languages; Isabelle Brill: Negation in Nēléwma (New Caledonia); Jürgen Broschart: Negation in Tongan; Claire Moyse-Faurie: Negation in East Fueaian (Futuna, Wallis and Futuna Islands); Arnfinn Muruvik Vonen: Negation in Tokelauan; Gilbert Lazard & Louise Peltzer: La négation en tahitien; Bibliography.


Wulguru: s 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 a small amount of 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.


Language and Text in the Austronesian World

Studies in Honour of Ülo Sirk

YURY A. LANDER & ALEXANDER K. OGOBLIN (eds.)

Institute of Oriental Studies, Moscow

This volume, dedicated to Ülo Sirk, one of the most prominent Russian Austronesiologists, 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, anthropologists, historians.

Contents:
Yury A. Lande and Alexander K. Ogloblin: On Ulo Sërk and His Work
Part 1. Diachrony
Alexander adelans: On the Classifiability of Malayic
Serguei Kullanda: Old Javanese Kinship Terminology: Some Historical-Typological Implications
Alexander K. Ogloblin: In Search of Middle Javanese
Andrew Pavley: Where and When Was Proto Oceanic Spoken? Linguistic and Archaeological Evidence
Ilia Peiros: Malayic, Chamic and Athap: Some Lexicostatistical Remarks
René van den Berg: Notes on the Historical Phonology and Classification of Wolof
John U. Wolff: The Reconstruction of the Proto-Austronesian Phoneme /g*
Part 2. Synchrony
T. David Andersén & Robin McKenzie: Word Order of Prepositional Phrases in Aratil-Tubalahan and Morone
Mikkel A. Chénov & Svétala F. Chénova: The Damut Batumarah (West Damu Language) of South-Eastern Indonesia
Svetlana F. Chlenova: Preliminary Grammatical Notes on Tomar Batumarih or West Damu, a Language of Southwest Maluku
Mark Donohue: Obligatory Incorporation and ‘Have’ in Tukang Besi
Barbara Friberg & Timmold Friberg: -ka, a Marginalized Grammatical Morpheme in Konjo
David Mead: Functions of the Mori Bawah Indefinite Particle ba: Towards a Comparative Study
Bernd Nothdur: E-mel sebagai bahan pengajaran
Maria polinsky: The Existent Construction in Australian Languages
Lina I. Shkarban: Some Aspects of Relations between Deixis and Syntax in Philippine Languages
Hein Steinhaus: Synchronic Metathesis and Apocope in Three Austronesian Languages of the Timor Area
Part 3. Texts
Ian Caldwell: Form Criticism and Its Applicability to Bugis Historical Texts
Aune van Engelenhoven: Klua: Clues in the Quest of the Sulfish: Linguistic Insights in Southwest Malukan Narratives (East-Indonesia)
Sirtho Koóholf: Sureq versus fonsaraj: The Great Divide?

Dialect and Social Groupings in Northeast Arnhem Land, Australia
BERNARD 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 members of a clan being grouped into eight closely-related languages.

Within each language, there are two groups of dialects, one associated with the Dhuiwua 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 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
ÁSFLD NESS
University of Oslo
The Pohnesian Outlier language Pilieni 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 Pilieni. This prolonged language contact has resulted in a number of features in Pilieni 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 morphosyntax processes reflect what may be traces of an earlier ergative morphology.

In the basics of its phonology and morphology Pilieni 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 Pilieni 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 Pilieni 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 first linguists 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 syntax. 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 description is copiously illustrated with examples and is complemented by a story transcript.

Juliette Huber graduated in general linguistics from the university of Zürich, 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 works on an autosegmental grammar of Makasae, the closest linguistic relative of Makasae.

The grammar and semantics of complex sentences are discussed.

The language is ergative; however pronouns 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. The overwhelming majority of verbs and nouns followed predictable patterns. A text, which is the basis of these remarks, is included. Chapters 4 and 5 introduce the verbal affixes, which are typological of Austronesian languages. Chapter 6 deals with two additional affixes: a 'defective' affix -uh and the affix pa-. Chapter 7 draws some conclusions from the foregoing description. The book presents a theoretically consistent description, and the goal is always to identify the content of the grammar in an integrated way. Contents such as 'rhemat', 'topic', 'role', 'voice', etc. are prominent. In this vein, Yogad represents a language type which contrasts sharply with more familiar European languages.

A Dictionary of Yogad

PHILIP W. DAVIS & ANGEL MESA

The grammar of 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 other items. First, following its gloss(es) and other information; we note how the lexical item behaves with the determiners of the language, usually ya/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 appear in the 'N' 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 the determiner provide the relevant information.

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

Hiligaynon / Ilonggo

WALTER L. SPITZ

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 definiteness 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 items giving as relatively focused particular or deictic. The stresses on focused 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 morphologically by the pronouns. The grammatical

Waremboi

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. The language has been described as highly interesting, 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 in Warembori, including notes on the genetic affiliations of Warembori and the general history of the area, Warembori is described in any grammatical detail, and this chapter sets out the main grammatical features of the language.

Chapter 2 sets out the main grammatical features of the language. It begins with a presentation of the basic structure of the language, including notes on the genetic affiliations of Warembori and the general history of the area. The chapter on syntax will deal with such issues as basic word order and phrase structure, depending on the relative status of the core arguments, 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. The overwhelming majority of verbs and nouns followed predictable patterns.

The Yugambeh-Bandjalang chain of dialects 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 the name of Austronesian speakers, the speakers preferences for alternative constructions in Warembori, including notes on the data. After surveying the main grammatical structures in Warembori, including notes on the speakers preferences for alternative constructions in Warembori, including notes on the genetic affiliations of Warembori and the general history of the area, Warembori is described in any grammatical detail, and this chapter sets out the main grammatical features of the language. Chapter 2 sets out the main grammatical features of the language. It begins with a presentation of the basic structure of the language, including notes on the genetic affiliations of Warembori and the general history of the area. The chapter on syntax will deal with such issues as basic word order and phrase structure, depending on the relative status of the core arguments, 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. The overwhelming majority of verbs and nouns followed predictable patterns.
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.

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 labial 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 personal nominals, nonnominal and accusative forms while other nominals generally take ergative case-suffixes in A function and are

Urak Lawoi’

DAVID HOGAN

Urak Lawoi’ is a language of the Austroasiatic family with close linguistic links with Malay. 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 influence 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 the Malaysian border. It has little in the way of inflectional morphology 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 covers all levels of the language. It discusses discursal structure, and includes some sample tests showing the application of the syntactic structure. It includes a detailed analysis of the verb phrase and insights into the international patterns.

Kwamera

LAMONT LINDSTROM & JOHN LYNCH
University of Tulsa; Pacific Languages Unit, Vanuatu

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 without of the 400 or so other members of the Oceanic subgroup from Micronesia.

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

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 from Port MoreSBay, in the Eastern Highlands 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 many 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 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 sentence 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 Koai 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 Koai use the local lingua franca, Hiri (formerly Police) Motu, in domains formerly the sole preserve of Koai.

Galin (Kwini)
WILLIAM MCGREGOR

Galin 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, i, o, u and i.

Tokelauan
ROBIN HOOPER
University of Auckland

Tokelau comprises three atolls, Atafu, Nanumolona and Fakaofo, situated 750 miles northwest of the 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, i, o, u and i.

Indonesian

Nyulnyul
WILLIAM MCGREGOR
University of Melbourne

Nyulnyul, the traditional language of Beagle Bay (towards the northern tip of the Dampier Land peninsula, Western 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 Nyulnyul family. Phonologically it is reasonably typical of an Australian language, distinguishing seventeen consonants and three vowels, each with contrastive length. Two types of verbal construction: simple and compound. Simple verbs consist of an intransitive verb root which carries pronominal prefixes cross-referencing the subject and indicating tense; aspectual suffixes and pronominal enclitics may be added, the latter marking the possessor of the body part; and cross-referencing the possessor of the body part; and indirect object. Compound verbs consist of an intransitive verb root followed by an inflecting simple verb. Noun classes are not distinguished in Warri (or any other Nyulnyul language), and case-relations are marked by postpositions. In the interior of the Nyulnyul languages, free pronouns distinguish four persons, 1, 2, 3 and 2 and numbers, minimal and augmented.

Biri
ANGELA TERRILL
Australian National University

This work presents a salvage grammar of the Biri language of Eastern Central Queensland, a Pama- Nyungan language belonging to the large Marie subbranch. As the language is in danger of complete extinction this 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 family of South-East Queensland. It has split case marking systems; the latter the large influx of vocabulary from Portuguese influence has also resulted in new models of word formation, while Portuguese influence has also resulted in new grammatical constructions, including complementation. There is a great variation within Biri Tetun, in pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. The present sketch notes such variation, commenting where possible on the conditions under which Biri and the surrounding languages is examined.

A Short Grammar of Tetun Dili
CATHERINA 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 Tetum. While the latter is relatively conservative Austronesian language, Tetun Dili shows strong Portuguese influence after centuries of contact.

For the complete text, please see the LINCOM webshop www.lincom.eu.
A Grammar of Lamaholot, Eastern Indonesia

KUNIO NISHIYAMA & HERMAN KELEN

Ibaraki University; University of Hawaii

This book describes a grammar (mainly morphology and syntax) of the Lewoingu dialect of Lamaholot, an Austronesian language (Central-Moluccan/Austronesian subgroup) spoken by 150,000 – 200,000 people on the island 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 phenomenon 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.

The Structure of the Noun Phrase in Rotuman

MARCEL DEN DIKKEN

City University of New York

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 its role in the chain of events, answering the question of how the trigger of 'collective phase' marking behaves. This is done by a cross-linguistic comparison of Rotuman with other languages in the New Zealand region. The account is subsequently extended to two apparently verbal domains featuring 'collective phase' marking: the tenseless incipience 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 predicative 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 -cleft constructions.

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.H. 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 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.

Les équivalences malgaches du *t malais - malais xyx > malagache xyx > xyx – les équivalences malgaches du é malais javanais - les équivalences javanais du x médial javanais etc. (Re-edition; originally published 1911 in Paris; written in French).

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Notes de Phonétique Malgache
M. GABRIEL FERRAND

Les équivalences malgaches du *t malais - malais xyx > malagache xyx > xyx – les équivalences malgaches du é malais javanais - les équivalences javanais du x médial javanais etc. (Re-edition; originally published 1911 in Paris; written in French).

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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 Iulu versions (Re-edition; originally published 1881; written in French).

Essay de Grammaire Malgache

M. GABRIEL FERRAND

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 in 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, i, e, o, u, and nine consonants, f, l, m, n, s, t, v, h, k, and r—never used; h, k, and r only occurring in words of foreign origin, as auro, gold; areto, bread; k, 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 being sometimes strong one after the other, in the sentence. For example: fa'a, to cause, and 'uma, quite, all; fa'a'uma, to finish, terminate; fi'a, to be willing; ia, to drink; faina, to be thirsty; and so on

Contents: Pronunciation, word system (nouns, adjective, pronouns, verbs, nouns, numerals, etc.), selections for reading, remarks on some of the points of similarity between the Samoan and 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. Stockel).