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 by various complicating factors 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 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.

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 asa 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/thead. Chapters 2/4 develop this account, alongside a in-depth analyses of the number and classifier systems, possessed noun phrases and relative clause constructions. Relations 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-clause constructions.

The mix of theoretical and empirical investigations on the basis of a syntactic system hitherto uninvestigated in the theoretical literature will make this work of interest to a broad audience of theoreticians, descriptivists and typologists.

Wulguru

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

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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.


Rotuman

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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 syntactic-syntactic 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.


LINCOM Studies in Australian Languages

A Study of the Phonetics and Phonology of Yaraldi and Associated Dialects

MARYALYCE MCDONALD

Yaraldi is one of a group of languages spoken by the people located at the mouth of the Murray River in South Australia. At the time of this study, information on these languages was very scarce. They were known to be closely related, and to differ from the languages around them, but there were no living speakers of the language.

Early grammars present the main information for the study – principally the grammar published in 1843 by Rev. H.A.E. Meyer. Basic phonetic data was obtained from tape recordings and field notes provided primarily by Dr. Louise Hercus, who interviewed the last speakers of the language in the 1960’s. Spectrographic analysis of these tapes was carried out to establish detailed phonetic information. Field work undertaken at the conclusion of the
study elicited a number of vocabulary items that largely confirm the conclusions of the analysis.

Yaraldi has a rich consonantal system, featuring six different places of articulation for stops and nasals, and four for laterals. There are two rhotics, no fricatives or sibilants, and there is no voicing contrast. Most Australian languages have systematic relationships between the five-vowel system, but a five-vowel system is postulated for Yaraldi. Phonological processes are postulated to account for the occurrence of initial consonant clusters, a feature unusual in Australian languages. Finally, a lexicon is presented, with entries in both phonemic and phonetic form, to serve as a basis for further work on the language. Ed. by RMW Dixon, Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, La Trobe University.

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

Within each language, there are two groups of dialects, one associated with the Dhuvu 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 nouns, 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.

The Lord's Prayer in Erromangan: Literacy and Translation in a Vanuatu Language

TERRY CROWLEY
University of Waikato

Erromangan, an Oceanic language of southern Vanuatu, has a written literature that until recently was restricted exclusively to materials relating to recently introduced Christianity. This literature is entirely translated, with the materials written by European missionaries in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In many respects, these translations are structurally devoted to the point where intelligibility is sometimes impaired.

Massive population loss and major language shift on the island in the latter half of the nineteenth century should has predisposed this language to massive simplification and homogenisation in the direction of English according to some scenarios, especially were literacy and Christianisation are involved. However, the remaining Erromangan language has remained vital, structurally complex and largely intact, demonstrating that the linguistic disruption posed by missionary-inspired literacy is nothing like as powerful as some have suggested.

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 Saliba, Tote, Nélémwa, Tonga, Futunam, Tokeleaua, and Tahitian.

Contents: Ulrike Mosel: Towards a typology of negation in Oceanic languages; Anna Margiетs: 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-Riviere: Negation in New Caledonian and Loyalty Islands languages; Isabelle Brill: Negation in Nélémwa (New Caledonia); Jürgen Broschart: Negation in Tongan; Claire Moyse-Faurie: Negation in East Futunam (Futuna, Wallis and Futuna Islands); Amfim Muruvik Vonen: Negation in Tokeleaua; Gilbert Lazard & Louise Peltzer: La négation en tahitian; Bibliography.


Grammar and Texts of the Yugambhe-Bandjalang dialect chain in Eastern Australia

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The Yugambhe-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 Warwiril (Qld). It is a member of the Pama-Nyungan family of Australian languages. Dialect names (which include Yugambhe, Bandjalang and Gidhalah) 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, as are fricative, allomorphic variations in the four obstruents (written b, d, j/dh/dj, g/k in practical orthographies); word medial /d/ and /j/ collapse together to produce a 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.


Pileni

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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.

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 grammatical context. Chapter 3 is concerned with several issues centering about ‘discourse’. First, the devices for managing topic are described. Second, the context 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 to illustrate the context of the Yogad 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 conclusions from the foregoing description. The orientation is consistently functional, and the goal is always to identify the content of the grammar in an inflectional manner. There are several patterns in Yogad which are not inflectional, such as the ‘affixes’, ‘role’, ‘voice’, etc. are prominent. Lintvis hein, Yogad represents a language type which contrasts sharply with more familiar European languages.


also see:

A Dictionary of Yogad

PHILIP W. DAVIS & ANGEL MESA
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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 t\'u. 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.

Lexical items can sometimes appear in the 'V' position without accompanying affixes, and some must. Those possibilities are noted next in each entry. Not all lexical items work in this way, and where they do not, we mark that fact with an asterisk. Knowing the ways in which a lexical item cannot be used is important for understanding the lexical resources of the language as is knowing how they can be used. Throughout, we follow the practice of including and marking unacceptable or meaningless combinations. Next, there will appear a sequence of examples which fix the possibilities of occurrence with the 'verbal' affixes of Yogad; and this includes some eighteen affix combinations. The first four (pairs of) affixes focus on the 'S', and the remaining ones focus on the 'O'. At least one affix (ma-) may select either the 'S' or the 'O' for focus. Again, the reader is referred to Davis, Baker, Spitza & Baek (1998) for detailed discussion of the meaning of these affixes.

The intent is to create a functional description of the Yogad lexicon as it meshes with the semantics of Yogad grammar, i.e., a 'functional dictionary'. The dictionary concludes with an English - Yogad section which directs the reader to the Yogad entry in which the English expression will be found. Because of the semantic variation of the Yogad roots in combination with their affixes, we cite only the Yogad lexical root corresponding to each English entry. The root by itself may not have the associated meaning, which may appear only when the root is in the appropriate grammatical context. The reader will then have to search through the entry for that root to find exactly how Yogad contrives to match the English.


Yingkarta

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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 recorded materials from the 1960's and early 1980's. Unfortunately, no written 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 a typical of Australian Pama-Nyungan languages with a suffixing, agglutinative structure, and the majority of affixes are marked in 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 morphology, the major syntactic patterns are also presented.


Ura

TERRY CROWLEY
The University of Waikato

Ura is a moribund language, spoken fluently by only about a half a dozen elderly people on the island of Erramongo in northern Vanuatu, one of its closest relatives - Utaha - became extinct in 1954, though the remaining language of Erramongo - 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 almost forgotten 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 morphology, the major syntactic patterns are also presented.
unmarked in S and O function. However, the ergative marking of nominals and accusative marking of pronouns appears not to be obligatory, though it 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.

**Urak Lawoi’**

**DAVID HOGAN**

Urak Lawoi’ is a language of the Austronesian family with 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 is 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 morphology with most morphosyntactic categories expressed in the lexicon, for example, the possessive pronouns 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.

**Ratahan**

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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 which is 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 affixal morphology is clearly closely related to the Philippine languages. With regard to noun phrase marking, pronominal clitics, and word order, however, there are strong differences from the Philippine languages. Furthermore the system of marking of 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 documentation. Then follows an Indonesian summary, and the text is 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.

**Gunin (Kwini)**

**WILLIAM McGREGOR**

Gunin is spoken by a small number of people residing at Kalumburu on the far northern coast of the Kimberley region of Western Australia, who are the main kinship group withmost of the 400 or so other members of the Gunin community at the University of Bochum. There is a member of the Ratahan community, all of whom are literate in Indonesian.

**Kwiama**

**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. Kwiama 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 with most of the 400 or so other members of the Oceanic subgroup of Austronesian. This monograph describes the structure of Kwiama with 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.
pragmatic and discourse factors such as combination are briefly described. Although complementation, and kinds of clause structure. All clauses contain a predicate, the verb phrase are followed by a description of the phrase, and this convention is followed here.

In most studies of Polynesian languages, the inalienable and alienable possession. Two types if possession marking encode a semantic distinction between (loosely) inalienable and alienable possession.

The phonology and morphology are typical of Polynesian languages. The main morphological processes are reduplication, compounding and derivation. Number, tense and aspect are marked by prepositions, 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 between (loosely) inalienable and alienable possession.

Nyulnyuly, the traditional language of Beagle Bay (towards the northern tip of the Dampier Land peninsula, West Kimberly, 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.

Warrwawar, traditionally spoken in the Derby region of West Kimberly, 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-referencing the indirect object. Compound verbs consist of an invariant preverb followed by an inflecting simple verb. Nominal classes are not distinguished in Warrwa (or in any other Nyulnyulan language), and case-relations are marked by postpositions. In the ideology 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 occur with four persons, 1, 1+2, 2, and 3 and two numbers, minimal and augmented.

The sketch is based primarily on elicited and textural material gathered by the author during his 1992 field trip. WILLIAM MCGREGOR is the author of A functional Grammar of Gooniyandi (1990), and a number of journal articles on that language; he is also author of Gunin/Kwini, volume 11 in this series.

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 7 the numerous dialects of the Biri language are discussed. In chapter 7 the close linguistic relationship between Biri and the surrounding languages is examined.
This sketch of grammar of Munda languages, singular, dual and plural, and exclusive languages, its pronoun system distinguishes three morphosyntactic categories such as case, tense, and number. This has little in the way of inflexional morphology, most morphosyntactic categories such as case, tense, even number being expressed at the level of phrase, not the word. Like other Polynesian languages, its noun system distinguishes three numbers, singular, dual, and plural, and exclusive vs. inclusive first person.

The phonemic system of Māori provides an account of the basic VSX sentence type and of the variants of this which express discourse-related emphases. The sample text is drawn from the journal of a 19th-century editor who has left voluminous manuscripts in Māori on a variety of areas of traditional knowledge and thought.

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, animate), case (seven in number), possessor and focus or topic. The demonstrative system has four dimensions: distance (near / far / far away), ±animate, and number.

Santali has a very elaborate verb morphology. Besides various types of argument marking (subject, object, concerned concern) 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 prefixes 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 of inclusive and exclusive numbers, where the possessor can be either pronominal or postnominal, and each has peculiar constraints.

Toebelo

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Toebelo is a Papuan language spoken by approximately 15,000 people on the islands of Halmahera and Morotai in the eastern Indonesian province of Maluku. Toebelo is one of six closely related languages (the others being Galela, Loqolu, Modole, Pulu, and Toburu) 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. Toebelo 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 Malaka languages and several studies of Toebelo grammar and discourse.

The phonemic inventory of Toebelo 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.

Tongan is a Papuan language spoken by approximately 15,000 people on the islands of Halmahera and Morotai in the eastern Indonesian province of Maluku. Toebelo is one of six closely related languages (the others being Galela, Loqolu, Modole, Pulu, and Toburu) 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. Toebelo 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 Malaka languages and several studies of Toebelo grammar and discourse.

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

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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 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, which 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 its pronominal systems, which is a rare description of the phenomena in Austronesian languages and shows that Lamaholot basically shares general properties of prescriptive pronouns found in Irish and Senitic languages. Also of interest are possessive constructions, where the possessor can be either pronominal or postnominal, and each has peculiar constraints.

Studies in Kimberley Languages in Honour of Howard Coate

WILLIAM MCGREGOR (ED.)


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