

Anaphoric Expressions in the Peranakan Javanese of Semarang

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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 88.80 / EUR 60.40 / GBP 43.50. 2007.

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 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 2007.

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 syntactico-semantic contexts. The incomplete is derived from the complete by one of four processes: metathesis, unlaunting, 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 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 2002.

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 provided 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

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.

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.

ISBN 3 89586 455 2. **LINCOM Studies in Austronesian Linguistics 05.** 84pp. USD 78.50 / EUR 53.40 / GBP 38.40. 2003.

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

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 three vowels, 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.*

ISBN 3 89586 410 2. **LINCOM Studies in Australian Languages 06.** 100pp. USD 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.80. 2002.

Dialect and Social Groupings in Northeast Arnhem 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.*

ISBN 3 89586 409 9. **LINCOM Studies in Australian Languages 07.** 100pp. USD 85.80 / EUR 58.40 / GBP 42.00. 2001.

The Ergative in Proto-Australian

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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 78.50 / EUR 53.40 / GBP 38.40. 1996.

A Comparative Survey of Reduplication in Australian Languages

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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.

Chapter two discusses the phonological structure of reduplication in Australian languages by examining reduplication together with phonological parameters as phonological word boundaries and stress patterns. Chapter three characterises nominal reduplications and shows that reduplication of 'nouns' and 'adjectives' can be distinguished on a semantic basis, although formal grammatical differences between the two classes may rarely be evident in Australian languages. Chapter four examines the meanings which verbal reduplication may exhibit, and shows a correlation between the types of meanings found and the role of reduplication in verbal syntax semantics. The study concludes with a summary of the findings, some conclusions, and suggestions for further areas of study.

ISBN 3 89586 531 1. **LINCOM Studies in Australian Languages 03.** 220pp. USD 94.40 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 46.20. 1998.

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.*

ISBN 3 89586 605 9. **LINCOM Studies in Australian Languages 04.** 100 pp. USD 85.80 / EUR 58.40 / GBP 42.00. 2000.

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

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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 deviant to the point where intelligibility is sometimes impaired.

Massive population loss and major language shift on the island in the second half of the nineteenth century should have 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.

ISBN 3 89586 973 2. **Languages of the World 13.** 24pp. USD 28.80 / EUR 19.60 / GBP 14.10. 2000.

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, 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 Moysse-Faurie & Françoise Ozanne-Rivierre: *Negation in New Caledonian and Loyalty Islands languages*; Isabelle Brill: *Negation in Nêlêmwa (New Caledonia)*; Jürgen Broschart: *Negation in Tongan*; Claire Moysse-Faurie: *Negation in East Futuna (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 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 52.00. 1999.

Grammars:

Makasae

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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 61.70 / EUR 42.00 / GBP 30.20. 2008/II.

Warembori

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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 68.20 / EUR 46.40 / GBP 33.40. 1999.

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

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The Yugambèh-Bandjalung 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 Yugambèh, Bandjalung 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 94.40 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 46.20. 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 than that 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 59.70 / EUR 40.60 / GBP 29.20. 2001.

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.

ISBN 3 89586 932 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 325.** 70pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2000.

The Grammar of Yogad A functional explanation

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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. In this 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 129.00 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 1998.

also see:

A Dictionary of Yogad

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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 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.

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 as 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 affixal 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, Spitz & Baek (1998) for detailed discussion of the meaning of these affixes.

Following the detailing of affixal combinations, examples will be provided to illustrate the possibilities of reduplication. There are several such patterns in Yogad. And finally, where useful, additional examples of usage will close out an entry. At any point in an entry, there may occur material between double quotation marks. These are verbatim comments by the speaker, which may help elucidate the sense of an expression and also how it differs from closely related ones.

It is obvious that each lexical entry will have numerous pieces of information included concerning it ... that is, if the plan of the dictionary were completed as just described. In its present state, this information is fragmentary, and its completion will always remain an ideal.

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.

ISBN 3 89586 585 0. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 17.** 420pp. USD 143.70 / EUR 97.80 / GBP 70.40. 2000.

Hiligaynon / Ilonggo

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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 morphologically 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2001.

Ura

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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 sketchily 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 morphology, the major syntactic patterns are also presented.

ISBN 3 89586 510 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 240.** 60pp. USD 58.20 / EUR 39.60 / GBP 28.50. 1998.

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 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1998.

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 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 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 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1999.

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, 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 71.10 / EUR 48.40 / GBP 34.80. 1999.

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 Worroran 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. 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1993.

Kwamera

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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 with most 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1994.

Koiari

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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 59.70 / EUR 40.60 / GBP 29.20. 1996.

Saliba

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Saliba is an Austronesian, Western Oceanic language which is spoken by fewer than one thousand people on the island of Saliba in Milne Bay Province, Papua New Guinea. Genetically it belongs to the Suaic languages of the Papuan Tip Cluster. It seems to be closely related to Suau which functions as a mission language of the area. Whether Saliba and Suau have to be classified as dialects or as different languages is unclear, as this is the first grammatical description of any Suauic language.

Saliba is a verb final head marking language of the nominative-accusative type which shows some interesting typological features such as internal relative clauses, verb serialisation, clause chaining, and a clitic particle which can mark noun phrases, verb phrases, clauses and even

clause chains as topics.

After a sketchy phonology, the present monograph describes various types of verbal and non-verbal clauses, the word classes, the noun phrase and so-called possessive constructions, the verb phrase, transitivity, nominalisation, subordinate clauses and clause chaining. In order to provide a good illustration of the Saliba discourse structure, the grammatical sketch concludes with the analysis of three short texts.

ISBN 3 929075 33 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 31.** 48pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1994.

Tokelauan

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Tokelau comprises three atolls, Atafu, Nukunono and Fakaofu, 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 of possession marking encode a semantic distinction between (loosely) inalienable and alienable possession.

In most studies of Polynesian languages, the smallest convenient unit of analysis is taken to be the phrase, and this convention is followed here. Sections on the structure of the noun phrase and the verb phrase are followed by a description of clause structure. All clauses contain a predicate, of which there are several different types: verbal, locative, existential, possessive, and nominal. Noun phrase relations in the clause are indicated by prepositions, and verbal clauses have the ergative case-marking typical of Western Polynesian languages. Nominalisation, complementation, and kinds of clause combination are briefly described. Although Tokelauan is typologically verb initial, noun phrase initial clauses are common owing to pragmatic and discourse factors such as topicalization and focussing.

ISBN 3 929075 41 5. **Languages of the World/Materials 58.** 48pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1999.

Nyulnyul

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Nyulnyul, the traditional language of Beagle Bay (towards the northern tip of the Dampier Land peninsula, 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 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.

The sketch is based primarily on elicited and textual 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.

ISBN 3 929075 51 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 89.** 64pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 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 68.20 / EUR 46.40 / GBP 33.40. 1998.

A Short Grammar of Tetun Dili

CATHARINA VAN KLINKEN, JOHN HAJEK & RACHEL NORDLINGER
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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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2002.

M-ori

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M-ori, a member of the Eastern Polynesian subgroup of the Austronesian language family, is the indigenous language of New Zealand. It is spoken by some 30,000 people, though a much greater number of people, perhaps as many as 200,000 have some knowledge of the language. Recently, M-ori has been the subject of intense efforts to ensure its survival and development. In its phonology, morphology and syntax, it is very representative of its subgroup. It 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 pronoun system distinguishes three numbers, singular, dual and plural, and exclusive vs. inclusive first person.

This sketch of grammar of M-ori 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 writings of a 19th-century elder, who has left voluminous manuscripts in M-ori on a variety of areas of traditional knowledge and thought.

ISBN 3 89585 120 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 20.** 60pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1996.

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 133.50 / EUR 90.80 / GBP 65.40. 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 Huetting 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 63.80 / EUR 43.40 / GBP 31.20. 2003.

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 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 94.40 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 46.20. 2007.

A Conceptual Analysis of Tongan Spatial Nouns: From Grammar to Mind

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In Churchward (1953) a set of Tongan nouns are labeled 'local', that is "construed as if it were the proper name of a place" (p. 88). Some of these nouns reappear under another label, that is, 'preposed' nouns (p. 214-16) and they are defined as nouns that can be "placed immediately before another noun instead of being connected with it by means of a preposition" (p.214). This peculiarity was exploited by Broschart (1993) to argue for a subset of these nouns to be considered as classifiers. In this work the author tries to clarify the border of this fuzzy subset of Tongan nouns differently addressed by Churchward and Broschart.

The analysis of this newly defined subset of Tongan nouns, 'spatial' nouns, is conceptual, that is, based on a set of primitive (and possibly universal) spatial concepts suggested by Lehman & Bennardo (1992) and Bennardo (1993, 1996). The conceptual apparatus is the result of extensive analyses conducted on both English and Tongan spatial prepositions. Further analyses regarded representations of spatial relationships in other languages like Burmese, Thai and Italian.

Following Lucy's suggestion, grammatical features of the Tongan language represent the path along which the conceptual analysis moves. In fact, five structural contexts in which the 'spatial' nouns appear represent the starting point of the analysis. The analysis will weave through the grammatical and conceptual levels and will end up in sorting the nouns into three separate groups according to a combination of their conceptual content and grammatical possibilities. Finally, the results of this analysis call for an interesting modification of the conceptual apparatus.

ISBN 3 89586 917 1. **Languages of the World 12.** 34pp. USD 31.70 / EUR 21.60 / GBP 15.50. 2000.

Studies in Kimberley Languages in Honour of Howard Coate

WILLIAM MCGREGOR (ED.)

Part 1: Descriptive Studies in Kimberley Aboriginal Languages. Part 2: Textual Studies.

For the full text please see www.lincom.eu.

ISBN 3 89586 054 9. 350pp. USD 137.90 / EUR 93.80 / GBP 67.50. 1996.

also see ► p. 85.