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Pacific Linguistics

School of Culture, History and Language

College of Asia and the Pacific

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

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Austoasiatic Studies:

PL E-8 Papers from ICAAL4: Mon-Khmer Studies Journal, Special Issue No. 2

Edited by Sophana Srichampa & Paul Sidwell

This is the first of two volumes of papers from the fourth International Conference on Austroasiatic Linguistics (ICAAL4), which was held at the Research Institute for Language and Culture of Asia, Salaya campus of Mahidol University (Thailand) 29-30 October 2009. Participants were invited to present talks related to the meeting theme of 'An Austroasiatic Family Reunion', and some 70 papers were read over the two days of the meeting. Participants came from a wide range of Asian countries including Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Singapore and China, as well as western nations.

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Mahidol University at Salaya, Thailand / Pacific Linguistics, Canberra, Australia

ISBN 9780858836419

PL E-7 SEALS XIV Volume 2 Papers from the 14th annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society 2004

Edited by Wilaiwan Khanittanan and Paul Sidwell

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society was held in Bangkok, Thailand, May 19-21, 2004. The meeting was hosted by the Department of Linguistics (Faculty of Liberal Arts) of Thammasat University, with assistance from the Commission on Higher Education. The schedule included 105 presentations and seven plenary sessions, characterized under 21 sub-fields of linguistics.

In this second of two volumes to emerge from the meeting there are 21 papers covering such diverse topics as syntax, phonology, language planning, text analysis, language teaching and historical linguistics. Languages discussed include Chamoru, Cham, Hlai, Iu-Mienh, Mandarin, Central Philippine, Malay, Thai, and Tai of Assam.

Not available in printed form.

2008 ISBN 9780858835931 (pdf) PDF File viii + 109 pp.

PL E-6 SEALS XVI: Papers from the 16th annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society, 2006

Edited by Paul Sidwell & Uri Tadmor

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society was held on 20-21 September 2006 in Jakarta, Indonesia. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Institute of Language and Culture Studies at Atma Jaya University, and the Jakarta Field Station of the Department of Linguistics, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology (Leipzig, Germany). The program included 36 papers, of which a dozen appear in this volume. Languages discussed are: Allang, Amis, Fataluku, Javanese, K'cho, Kavalan, West Coast Bajau, Malay, Paiwan, Thai, and Vietnamese; and sub-fields including grammaticalization, pragmatics, phonetics, sociolinguistics, and syntax.

This historic volume, marking 16 years of achievement, is the last in this series. From 2008 onwards papers presented at the SEALS annual meetings will appear in JSEALS (Journal of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society), a peer-reviewed e-journal that will be distributed freely by the Society (at www.jseals.org) and Pacific Linguistics (www.pacling.anu.edu.au/).

Not available in printed form.

2008 ISBN 9780858835863 (pdf) PDF File viii + 159 pp.

PL E-5 SEALS XIV Volume 1 Papers from the 14th annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society 2004

edited by Wilaiwan Khanittanan, and Paul Sidwell

The Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society was held in Bangkok, Thailand, May 19-21, 2004. The meeting was hosted by the Department of Linguistics (Faculty of Liberal Arts) of Thammasat University, with assistance from the Commission on Higher Education. The schedule included 105 presentations and seven plenary sessions, characterized under 21 sub-fields of linguistics.

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Not available in printed form.

2008 ISBN 9780858835856 (pdf) PDF File viii + 267 pp.

PL E-4 SEALS XII: Papers from the 12th annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society, 2002

edited by Ratreewayland, John Hartmann and Paul Sidwell

The 12th annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistic Society (SEALS XII) was held at Northern Illinois University in De Kalb, Illinois on May 15-17, 2002, with support from the Henry R. Luce Foundation and the Center for Southeast Asian Studies at Northern Illinois University. There were 28 presentations, from which 13 papers appear in this volume. Languages discussed in these pages include: Vietnamese, Lao, Thai, Khmer, Zhuang, Chin (Lai), Jru' (Laven), Tsat, Gam-Tai, Ge-Yang, Chamic, Austronesian, Bahnaric and Katuic.

2007 ISBN ISBN 9780858835788 PDF File ix + 156 pp.

PL E-3 SEALS XIII: papers from the 13th meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society (2003)

Edited by Iwasaki Shoichi, Andrew Simpson, Karen Adams and Paul Sidwell

The 13th annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society (SEALSXIII) was held at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA), May 2-4, 2003. A total of 33 papers were read, of which 23 are presented here. These papers reflect studies in various linguistic sub-disciplines, and discuss SEAsian languages from 5 different families: Austronesian: Balinese, Indonesian, Malagasy, Malay, Penda; Mienic; Mon-Khmer: Khmer, Pacoh; Sino-Tibetan: Anong, Bisu, Dolakha Newar, Lai, Pyen; Tai-Kadai: Thai, Proto-Be-Tai.

2007 ISBN 9780858835764 PDF File xii + 295 pp.

PL E-2 SEALS VIII: papers from the 8th annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society, 1998

Edited by Mark Alves, Paul Sidwell and David Gil

The 8th annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society (SEALS VIII) was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 20-22 July 1998. The meeting was organised by David Gil with the assistance of the Department of Audiology and Speech Sciences at the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. Of the papers offered to the meeting, 15 are presented here. The papers reflect studies in various linguistic sub-disciplines, and discuss a number of SEAsian languages, including: Bonggi, Hokkien, Lai, Malay (Modern and Classical), M'ngong, Proto-Austronesian, Raglai and Vietnamese.

2007 ISBN 9780858835757 PDF File xi + 208 pp.

PL E-1 SEALS XV: papers from the 15th meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society

Paul Sidwell (editor)

The 15th annual meeting of the Southeast Asian Linguistics Society (SEALSXV) was held at the Australian National University, from April 20-22, 2005. Of the papers offered to the meeting, 16 are presented here. They deal

with a range of languages and language families: Sinitic: Hakka, Taiwanese; Mon-Khmer: Khmer, Vietnamese and comparative Mon-Khmer issues; Tibeto-Burman: Tani, Turung; Austronesian: Indonesian, Kavalan; Thai; Japanese. The papers are organised under three broad categories: Syntax and Lexicon, Phonology, Comparative Mon-Khmer.

2005 ISBN 085883 563 0 PDF File ix + 204 pp.

E-1 to E-4 also available as a printed copy:

International AUD \$30.00

Australia \$33.00 including GST

**Previous SEALS papers published by
Program for Southeast Asian Studies at Arizona State University**

Pacific Linguistics Publications – 2000 to 2012

Books in Print (or PDF format)

Publications are numbered sequentially from 501 onwards. Older publications were longer divided into Series A, B, C, or D. Australian price includes GST.

BOOKS after PL 636 will be published by [De Gruyter Mouton](#)

636 A grammar of Wangkajunga: A language of the Great Sandy Desert of North Western Australia

Barbara Jones

This book is a description of an Australian language from the Great Sandy Desert of north Western Australia. It is a description of a language that has a detailed case system, complex cross-referencing by bound pronouns and a word order that is determined by pragmatics rather than syntax. The description benefits from the lively natural language examples used by the principal language consultant.

By comparisons with other languages of the Western Desert the study highlights some of the features that group the northern Western Desert languages and distinguish them from those in the south. It also draws some comparisons with the northern neighbours of the Western Desert belonging to the Marrngu and Ngumpin groups.

2011 ISBN 9780858836488 438 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$110.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$100.00

635 Dupanigan Agta: grammar, vocabulary and texts (Robinson)

Laura Robinson

Dupanigan Agta is an Austronesian language spoken in northeastern Luzon, Philippines by approximately 1400 semi-nomadic hunter-gatherers belonging to the Negrito ethnic minority. The language is endangered, as it is beginning to lose child speakers. Dupanigan is spoken in some thirty-five scattered communities, both along the Pacific coast (Philippine Sea) and inland, on both sides of the Sierra Madre mountain range.

This work is an overview of the basic grammar of Dupanigan Agta. The author has tried to write it in such a way that it is accessible to any trained linguist, whether versed in Philippine languages or not. Chapter 1 outlines the language situation. Chapter 2 examines the phonology of the language, both historical and synchronic. It outlines the

most salient phonological changes from Proto-Malayo-Polynesian and shows the reflexes in modern Dupanangan. This chapter also includes a detailed phonological analysis, which begins by discussing the phonemes of the language, then addresses various phonological rules. Chapter 3 treats the Dupanangan noun phrase, discussing case markers, nominalization, pronouns, and adjectives. Chapter 4 is an overview of the verb phrase, and treats the topics of voice, aspect, and adverbs, including the enclitic adverbial particles. Chapter 5 addresses other syntactic issues of the Dupanangan sentence, dealing with word order, existential constructions, question formation, and clause combining. There are three appendices to the grammar: the first, Appendix A, is a short dictionary of Dupanangan vocabulary; the second, Appendix B, is a collection of selected texts in Dupanangan; and the third, Appendix C, is a list of the items of primary data upon which this work is based and which are archived at Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures (PARADISEC).

2011 ISBN 9780858836464

Prices: Australia AUD \$88.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$80.00

634 Takuu grammar and dictionary Includes CD

Richard Moyle

Takuu is a Polynesian outlier in Papua New Guinea whose community chose to ban Christian churches and missionaries in the 1960s, and which is arguably the last location where traditional Polynesian religion is still openly and extensively practised, as is the associated language. The island's smallness, remoteness and lack of exploitable natural wealth have distanced it from PNG's national economy, and the indigenous language is used by virtually the entire population of around 500. Lack of paid employment opportunities has resulted in the ongoing growth of a large expatriate population scattered throughout the country. A sinking land mass, salination of the gardens and recent devastating tidal surges are combining to jeopardise the long-term viability of residence, and plans are underway to relocate the entire population to Bougainville Island.

This dictionary is the third in an ongoing series of monographs about Takuu, following a bilingual anthology of fables (*Naa kkai Takuu*, 2003) and a musical ethnography (*Songs fro the Second Float*, 2007).

Within the electronic version on the DVD bound into the book are several hundred photographs and video clips illustrating local flora and fauna, topography, material culture, and song and dance performances.

2011 ISBN 9780858836372 428 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$104.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$95.00

633 Middle Khmer

Philip N. Jenner, edited by Doug Cooper

The book *A dictionary of Middle Khmer* completes the trilogy of *A dictionary of pre-Angkorian Khmer* and *A dictionary of Angkorian Khmer*. It provides a complete dictionary of words from the Middle Khmer epigraphic corpus of roughly 60 texts, inscribed in the period CE 1433 – 1750. All headwords (which include variant spellings) are given in romanised transliteration and IPA transcription. Extensive etymological notes are provided, with references to modern Khmer and Thai appearing in both transcription and modern vernacular scripts. Definitions are in general accompanied by complete references to the Middle Khmer texts, along with brief translated passages.

2011 ISBN 9780858836396 506 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$132.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$120.00

632 The Nyulnyul language of Dampier Land, Western Australia Volume 1: Grammar Volume 2: Texts, wordlists and appendices

William B. McGregor

This book provides a detailed description of Nyulnyul, a Nyulnyulan (non-Pama-Nyungan) language traditionally spoken in the vicinity of Beagle Bay, situated towards the northern end of the Dampier Land peninsula, Western Australia. The language is now to all intents and purposes extinct, and the description is based primarily on recordings made by the present author with the last full speaker of the language, Mary Carmel Charles, in the last two decades of

the twentieth century. In addition, secondary data recorded by missionary linguists and other amateur linguists from the late nineteenth century to the mid twentieth century was employed to circumvent inadequacies in the modern corpus.

The description comprises two volumes. Volume 1 is a description of the grammar of Nyulnyul, covering in as much detail as possible the phonetics and phonology, morphology and syntax of the language; an introductory chapter situates the language with respect to other Australian languages and its social and historical context. Throughout there is a focus on meaning, on how the grammatical resources of the language are deployed in making meaning.

Volume 2 presents auxiliary information, including a representative sample of texts (including myths, stories about the traditional way of life, and religious liturgy), wordlists (Nyulnyul-English and English-Nyulnyul), a list of bound morphemes, and an overview of previous research on the language.

2011 ISBN 9780858836471

Vol 1: 746 pp, Vol 2: 233 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$198.00 (incl. GST) per set International AUD \$180.00 per set

**631 A dictionary of Kalam with ethnographic notes (paperback edn for presentation)
NOT available**

630 A dictionary of Kalam with ethnographic notes

Andrew Pawley and Ralph Bulmer

with the assistance of John Kias, Simon Peter Gi and Ian Saem Majnep

The Kalam people live in the Bismarck and Schrader Ranges in Madang Province, Papua New Guinea. They speak a language belonging to the Trans New Guinea family. This dictionary is one of the major products of a project of anthropological and linguistic research among the Kalam, begun in 1960 under the leadership of Ralph Bulmer, with collaboration between native speakers of Kalam, linguists, anthropologists and specialists in various biological disciplines.

The dictionary is designed to be an ethnographic record, a kind of encyclopaedia of those elements of Kalam culture and society that are codified in language. The central part, the Kalam to English dictionary, provides definitions for about 14,000 distinct lexical units, grouped under about 6000 headwords. Definitions are often supplemented by ethnographic notes. Entries aim to systematically describe Kalam semantic categories and relations, for example, Kalam taxonomies of animals and plants, and kinship and colour categories, which differ markedly from those of European languages. The English-Kalam finder list provides a multi-level index, designed to enable the reader to find relevant entries and groupings of entries in the Kalam-English part, where fuller information is provided.

Three major varieties of Kalam are represented. Two are sharply divergent regional dialects, known as Etp mnm and Ti mnm. The third is Kalam Pandanus language, which people use in the high mountain forest when harvesting mountain pandanus nuts and in certain other special contexts. A substantial grammar sketch is included.

2011 ISBN 9780858836042 823 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$132.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$120.00

629 The phonology and verbal system of Awara, a Papuan language of the Finisterre Range, Papua New Guinea

Edward C. Quigley and Susan R. Quigley

This volume consists of revised versions of the authors' University of North Dakota MA theses. Part 1, *Awara Phonology*, describes the Awara phonemic inventory, autosegmental features, morphophonemic processes such as devoicing of consonants intervocalically and voicing of consonants after voiceless top consonants, and the counterfeeding and counterbleeding relationships between various morphophonemic processes.

Part 2, *The Awara Verbal System*, describes verbal morphology, serial verb constructions, clause chaining, and subordination. Included are the reasons for distinguishing the 'reference' clause from the 'finite' clause in the switch-reference system, and for distinguishing the concepts of subordination and dependency.

2011 ISBN 9780858836303 283 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$66.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$60.00

628 The Mathi group of languages

Barry J. Blake, Luise Hercus, Stephen Morey and Edward Ryan

This book presents a re-examination of Mathi-Mathi, first described by Luise Hercus in 1969, in the light of historical sources for several closely related languages – Wati Wati (as spoken at Swan Hill, and including the PuRa-PuRa variety), Letji-Letji (spoken on the Victorian side of the Murray River around Mildura), and the Wati-Wati variety spoken at Piangil, which is perhaps the same as Weki-Weki. Mathi-Mathi was one of the three Victorian languages that Luise Hercus was able to describe in some detail in the 1960s, thanks to the considerable knowledge of Jack Long. All the sources for all of these languages are presented in the volume, together with analysis that brings out as many of the linguistic features as can be adduced.

Barry Blake has been working on Australian languages since the 1960s, publishing grammars of several Queensland languages, as well as accounts based on 19th century records of several Victorian languages including Woiwurrung and Bunganditj.

2011 ISBN 9780858836358 345 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$82.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$75.00

627 Dynamics of human diversity: the case of mainland Southeast Asia

edited by N. J. Enfield

Human diversity is the central problem of all the fields of anthropology. Our languages, our genetics, our material cultures, our social organization: these are woven together by the ancient processes of change and diversification that produce the rich diversity we see today. What are these processes and how do they work? Can we know what life was like 10,000 years ago, and how it came to be the way it is today?

Dynamics of human diversity looks at these questions with a focus on one of the most fascinating sites of human diversity worldwide: mainland Southeast Asia (MSEA). In this book, experts on MSEA from across the disciplines of anthropology—linguistics, social anthropology, human biology, genetics, archaeology—bring together the latest empirical, methodological, and theoretical advances. Special attention is paid to two case studies of human diversity in MSEA: the Aslian peoples of Peninsular Malaysia, and the origin and diversification of the Austroasiatic languages. These, along with other chapters, show how new techniques for data collection and analysis are radically transforming what we know—and can know—about the past, and about the dynamic processes of human diversification.

The chapters of this book raise challenges for some common assumptions about the dynamics of diversity, especially for the idea that the key event in MSEA was a wave of agricultural colonization by ‘demic diffusion’. New evidence and analysis reviewed here suggests alternatives. By a scenario of population continuity, early resident populations of MSEA played a more agentive role in the social diffusion of ideas, technology, language, genes and cultural practices. The issues are explored here from a range of disciplinary approaches and points of view.

2011 ISBN 9780858836389 396 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$88.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$80.00

626 Indigenous language and social identity: papers in honour of Michael Walsh

edited by Brett Baker, Ilana Mushin, Mark Harvey and Rod Gardner

For almost 40 years, Michael Walsh has been working alongside Indigenous people: documenting language, music and other traditional knowledge, acting on behalf of claimants to land in the Northern Territory, and making crucial contributions to the revitalisation of Aboriginal languages in NSW. This volume, with contributions from his colleagues and students, celebrates his abiding interest in and commitment to Indigenous society with papers in two broad themes. ‘Language, identity and country’ addresses the often complex relations between Aboriginal social groups and countries, and linguistic identity. In ‘Language, identity and social action’ authors discuss the role that language plays in maintaining social identities in the realms of conversation, story-telling, music, language games, and in education. ‘Language and Social Identity in Australian Indigenous Communities’ will be of interest to students of linguistics, Indigenous studies, anthropology, and sociology.

2011 ISBN 9780858836181 443 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$97.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$89.00

625 The Binanderean languages of Papua New Guinea: reconstruction and subgrouping

Jacinta Smallhorn

Relatively little historical-comparative work has been done on the languages of the vast Trans New Guinea family, and this book breaks new ground with a study of the Binanderean languages of the Morobe and Oro Provinces of southeast mainland Papua New Guinea. The author investigates the phonological history of the group and reconstructs the sound system, core lexicon, and some bound morphology of Proto Binandere. She postulates an inventory of Proto Binandere segmental phonemes, together with sequences of regular sound changes leading to the reflexes of these phonemes in the daughter languages. The shared innovations which these changes represent allow the construction of a family tree. The author also discusses the occurrence of parallel phonological changes among Binanderean languages. Some aspects of the phonological and lexical reconstructions and changes attributed to Proto Binandere and later interstages are then examined, including the neutralisation of voiced plosives and prenasalised plosives, the possible role of pitch and stress, and irregular sound changes (assimilation, metathesis, and loss). Innovations in verbal and nominal morphology are investigated as an additional source of evidence for subgrouping. Binanderean lexical and morphological data are then compared with those of Guhu-Samane, a language long considered to be the closest external relative of the Binanderean family. Evidence of this relationship is presented, along with grounds for excluding it, from the family. Finally, the author gives lexical comparisons between Binanderean and four other putative eastern New Guinea subgroups of the Trans New Guinea family, and shows that Binanderean is indeed a likely member of the family. Based on the location of the Trans New Guinea subgroup which appears to display the strongest lexical resemblances to Binanderean, as well as on the location of Guhu-Samane, she hypothesises a northerly dispersal centre and a southeastern migratory direction for the Binanderean-speaking peoples.

2011 ISBN 9789858836310 476 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$105.60 (incl. GST) International AUD \$96.00

624 A salvage grammar of Malgana, the language of Shark Bay, Western Australia

Andrew Gargett

There are no longer any speakers of the West Australian Aboriginal language Malgana who have any degree of fluency, and the series of analyses in this report are based on data from audio tapes made in the middle of the last decade of the 20th century, as well as various written materials produced over more than 150 years. This grammar is therefore an attempt to salvage from the scarce material available as complete a description of Malgana as possible.

Nevertheless, the character of Malgana shines through what remains. For example, typical of Pama-Nyungan languages in general, Malgana exhibits split-ergative nominal marking, and of Aboriginal languages of the central West of Australia in particular, Malgana displays a full contrastive laminal series of stops in its phonology. A conscious effort has been made to provide in this grammar as many resources as possible for the researcher interested in comparative study of the surrounding languages. To this end, a (Malgana-based) comparative wordlist has been constructed for the languages of the region centring on the Murchison River: Malgana, Nhanda, Badimaya, Wajarri, and (Southern and Northern) Yingkarta.

2011 ISBN 9780858836327 102 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$33.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$30.00

623 Mali (Baining) grammar

Tonya N. Stebbins

Mali (2,200 speakers) is a Papuan language spoken on the Gazelle Peninsula, East New Britain Province Papua New Guinea. It is a member of the Baining language family. The family is comprised of five languages: Kaket, Mali, Simbali, Ura and Kairak. Baining people share a common non-Austronesian ancestral language and similar cultural practices (such as fire dances). An interesting feature of these languages is that they show a great deal of influence from their early Austronesian neighbors. As detailed in the grammar, Mali has characteristics of both the Western Oceanic branch of Austronesian and Trans New Guinea.

This is the first comprehensive grammar for a language from the family and provides a framework for further comparative and descriptive research in the region. The grammar was produced in cooperation with members of the Mali (Baining) community and has been published alongside a dictionary and text collection (also available from Pacific Linguistics).

2011 ISBN 9780858836297 437 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$96.80 (incl. GST) International AUD \$88.00

622 Tamambo, the language of west Malo, Vanuatu

Dorothy G. Jauncey

Tamambo is a previously undescribed language of northern Vanuatu, now spoken by approximately 4000 people. It is a conservative Oceanic language, reflecting many of the consonant phonemes posited for Proto Oceanic (POc); lexically, many Tamambo words are reflexes of those posited for POc. This is a grammatical description of Tamambo; it is a nominative-accusative language, and is primarily head-marking.

The description includes analysis of the considerable derivational morphology, possessive constructions, serial verb constructions, and an animacy hierarchy that interrelates with various aspects of the grammar. Five texts from various oral genre are included.

2011 ISBN 9780858836334 479 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$110.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$100.00

621 The Lexicon of Proto Oceanic: The culture and environment of ancestral Oceanic society 4: Animals

Edited by Malcolm Ross, Andrew Pawley and Meredith Osmond

This is the fourth in a series of seven volumes on the lexicon of Proto Oceanic, the ancestor of the Oceanic branch of the Austronesian language family. Each volume deals with a particular domain of culture and/or environment and consists of a collection of essays each of which presents and comments on lexical reconstructions of a particular semantic field within that domain.

Volume 4 examines the terms that Proto Oceanic speakers used to name animals and parts of animals. After the general introduction to the series, Chapter 2 presents more than 140 POc reconstructed names for fish, as well as many additional names attributable to major interstages below POc. Chapter 3 investigates the retention rates of a sample of 52 POc fish names and asks why the number of fish names reconstructed for POc is so much smaller than the number typically distinguished by contemporary Oceanic languages. Chapter 4 presents reconstructions of terms for aquatic invertebrates. Chapter 5 deals with terms for mammals, reptiles and amphibians. Again it is partly about creatures of the sea. Other than New Guinea, the islands of Oceania have few native land mammals. Chapter 6 deals with names for bird taxa and other terms associated with birds. Chapter 7 is entitled 'Insects and other creepy-crawlies', the latter including non-insect terrestrial invertebrates: spiders, centipedes, worms, leeches and grubs. The final chapter of the volume, chapter 8, investigates the semantic histories of several terms that may have been high-level generics or life-forms in the POc taxonomy of animals. It looks for recurrent patterns in the way different languages have extended or reduced the referential range of each of these terms.

2011 ISBN 9780858836266 602 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$132.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$120.00

620 Jingulu texts and dictionary

compiled by Robert Pensalfini

This book is a culmination of the author's work with the final generation of fully fluent Jingulu speakers from 1995 to 2004, and incorporates the findings of numerous researchers throughout the twentieth century.

The volume begins with some three dozen short texts, translated, covering a variety of topics including food gathering, implement manufacture, and ecology.

The dictionary section includes a detailed Jingulu-English dictionary with example sentences for each word as well as grammatical and ethnographic notes, an English-Jingulu word finder, and a word list by semantic domain.

Both parts of the books are illustrated with photographs from the author's own collection.

2011 ISBN 9780858836280 339 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$104.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$95.00

619 Meyah: a language of West Papua, Indonesia

Gilles Gravelle

This book is the first detailed linguistic description of the Meyah language. The Meyah people live in the eastern Bird's Head region of Papua, Indonesia. Although the Meyah had early contact with Western people, specifically the British in the early 18th century and the Dutch in the early 19th century, very little has been written on the language or the people. Indeed, until recently the entire Bird's Head region was the most understudied area of New Guinea in relation to language, ethnography, and the natural sciences. The region is of particular linguistic interest because of its location which forms a convergence zone between Austronesian and Papuan languages. Long term contact between the two linguistic families shows an interesting hybridization between Austronesian and Papuan language features. This description of the Meyah language provides a synchronic snapshot of such diachronic changes taking place in what is presumably a Papuan language.

The book begins with a brief comparison between two closely related dialects, Meyah and Moskona. Meyah became a north-coast oriented society, whereas Moskona remained isolated between the southern flank of the Arfak Mountains and the coastal lowlands. Additionally, there are many comparisons made with other eastern Bird's Head languages, such as the amazing array of phonological systems, with at least four different supra-segmental systems briefly mentioned.

2010 ISBN 9780858836259 338 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$104.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$95.00

618 East Nusantara: typological and areal analyses

Michael C. Ewing and Marian Klamer, editors

'East Nusantara', the name used in the title of this book, refers to the islands of eastern Indonesia and East Timor. 'Nusantara' is a term that has come to refer to the Indo-Malaysian archipelago generally, without reference to national borders. For the purpose of this volume, we define East Nusantara as a geographical area that extends from Sumbawa in the west, across the islands of East Nusa Tenggara and Maluku, including Halmahera, to the Bird's Head of New Guinea in the east. In the northwest, the area is bounded by Sulawesi.

Some 400 languages are spoken in East Nusantara, most of which are endangered in terms of numbers of speakers, and the majority of which have not yet been described. Linguistically this geographic region displays great genetic diversity, being the meeting ground of languages belonging to the Austronesian and Papuan language families. Yet, similarities cut across language family boundaries, giving rise to the notion of a linguistic area or *Sprachbund*. In chapter one, we present a brief history of the region and an overview of recent research that has had East Nusantara in its scope. This serves as a general background for the chapters on individual languages that make up the rest of the volume.

The strong focus on presenting new data from a range of previously underdocumented languages in the region also provides valuable input for further comparative work. Taken together these chapters demonstrate the significance of East Nusantara as a region of linguistic enquiry. At the same time, they highlight the ability of ongoing investigations, both empirical and theoretical, to help us continue refining the notion of East Nusantara as a linguistic area.

2010 ISBN 9780858836105 319 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$96.80 (incl. GST) International AUD \$88/00

617 Endangered Austronesian, Papuan and Australian Aboriginal languages: essays on language documentation, archiving and revitalization

Gunter Senft, editor

The contributions to this book concern the documentation and revitalization of endangered languages and the archiving of documented language materials. The anthology focuses mainly on endangered Oceanic languages, with articles on Vanuatu by Darrell Tryon and the Marquesas by Gabriele Cablitz, on situations of loss and gain by Ingjerd Hoëm and on the Kilivila language of the Trobriands by the editor. Nick Thieberger, Peter Wittenburg and Paul Trilsbeek, and David Blundell and colleagues write about aspects of linguistic archiving. Under the rubric of revitalization, Margaret Florey and Michael Ewing write about Maluku, Jakelin Troy and Michael Walsh about Australian Aboriginal languages in southeastern Australia, whilst three articles, by Sophie Nock, Diane Johnson and Winifred Crombie concern the revitalization of Māori.

2010 ISBN 9780858836235 227 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$66.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$60.00

616 Papers on six languages of Papua New Guinea

Joan Hooley (editor)

This book contains six articles written about grammatical and discourse features of New Guinea languages. The articles are 'Yongkom discourse: ergativity and topic' by Steve Christensen, 'Participant reference in Namia' by Becky Feldpausch, 'Elements of sentence construction and cohesion in Awad Bing' by Carolyn Finamor, 'Tense and mood pairs in Umbu-Ungu' by June Head, 'Can verbs be cohesive? The multiple roles of *wiing* 'do' in Mangga Buang discourse' by Joan Hooley, and 'Ergative in Numanggang' by David Hynum. Two of these languages, Awad Bing and Mangga Buang, are Austronesian. Three belong to the Trans New Guinea family: Yongkom belongs to the Ok language group, Umbu-Ungu to the Chimbu-Wahgi (East Central Highlands) group and Numanggang to the Erap subgroup of the Finisterre-Huon group. Namia belongs to the Yellow River subgroup of the Middle Sepik family.

The authors have all worked with the Summer Institute of Linguistics in Papua New Guinea, each living for significant periods in the community about whose language they have written.

2010 ISBN 9780858836211 164 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$55.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$50.00

615 A journey through Austronesian and Papuan linguistic and cultural space: papers in honour of Andrew K. Pawley

edited by John Bowden, Nikolaus P. Himmellmann and Malcolm Ross

The papers in this volume have been presented to Andrew Pawley in honour of his extensive work on Austronesian and Papuan languages and cultures. They cover a wide range of topics, from language description to historical linguistics and from archaeology and population genetics to the anthropology of performance and the typology of poetic meter. The book provides a fascinating snapshot of current work across the fields of Austronesian and Papuan linguistics and culture history and the papers in it will be important reading for scholars working in these fields.

2010 ISBN 9780858836204 689 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$163.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$149.00

614 Turung: a variety of Singpho language spoken in Assam

Stephen Morey

This is a rich and multifaceted linguistic description of Turung, a variety of the Singpho language spoken in Jorhat, Golaghat and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam, India. The Turung have a mixed ancestry of Tai and Singpho, but their language is clearly the latter (Tibeto-Burman family) though with a substantial stratum of Tai. This publication includes a DVD containing the full text of the grammatical description in web format (xml) with comprehensive links from language examples to recordings, and to the context of the example: transcriptions of the texts from which they are drawn. This innovative approach, pioneered in Stephen Morey's *Tai Languages of Assam – a grammar and texts* (Pacific Linguistics, 2005) is extended and enhanced in the present work.

A research fellow since 2003 at the Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, La Trobe University, Stephen Morey has done linguistic field work and published on Tai (Tai-Kadai family), as well as Singpho and Tangsa (Tibeto-Burman family) in North East India, and is the co-chair of the North East Indian Linguistics Society. He has pioneered innovative presentations of linguistic data such as the Tai and Tibeto-Burman languages of Assam website (<http://sealang.net/assam>) and the Tai Ahom dictionary website (<http://sealang.net/ahom>). He has also done research on the historical sources of the Aboriginal languages of Victoria, leading to a number of publications.

2010 ISBN 9780858836167 676 pp plus CD
 Prices: Australia AUD \$187.00 (incl. GST, hardback)
 International AUD \$170.00

613 Hmong-Mien language history

Martha Ratliff

This book presents a new reconstruction of Proto Hmong-Mien, the ancestor language of the modern Hmong-Mien (Miao-Yao) languages of southern China and northern Southeast Asia. It also contains discussion of selected topics in the history of Hmong-Mien: phonological change, tonogenesis and tone development, ancient morphology, numerals and pronouns, language contact, and the ancient Hmong-Mien world.

2010 ISBN 9789858836150 308 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$115.50 (incl. GST, hardback)

International AUD \$105.00

612 Fragments of Budderer's Waddy: a new Narungga grammar

Christina Eira with the Narungga Aboriginal Progress Association

*'The handle lies in pieces on the eastern side...and we see the stone which it formed there still.'**(Budderer's Rock, as told by Kevin O'Loughlin)*

The story of Budderer, a Dreaming trail which encompasses the entire length of Narungga land (Yorke Peninsula, South Australia), offers a powerful metaphor for language revival.

A journey through significant events in Budderer's history and the corresponding features of the land culminates in the hurling of Budderer's waddy, which shatters into fragments across the peninsula and out to sea. Some of the fragments are still visible on the land. Some are under water. Some may be buried, or might have been moved from their original location. Some are lost forever, and can only be reconstructed in their location and form by careful assessment of the pieces that are still evident and creative re-imagining of what must have happened.

Similarly, the Narungga language was also fragmented by devastating events in the past. At the time the revival project began in earnest, some fragments were still known in the community. Some were buried in archives in Australia and International. Some had become fragmented by inadequate recording practices, the strong influence of English and other Aboriginal languages, or fading memories. And some are lost, probably forever. The Narungga language in the present has been pieced together by careful assessment of the fragments known in the community and found in various sources, comparisons with related language data, and creative re-imagining from the past into the future.

The present work represents the renewed Narungga language in its initial phase in the first few years of the twenty-first century – a time when a group of speakers and teachers of Narungga was emerging, for the first time in perhaps 80-100 years. It includes discussion of aspects of language awaiting further research, and incorporates some more recent data to reflect the continued development of the language by its speakers up to the end of 2007.

This grammar is not a reconstruction of 'old Narungga', nor an abstracted ideal of 'pure Narungga', but a record of the language established in the present for the future. In this volume, both the historical evidence and the details of each structure now in use are set out, together with the argumentation which has led to each decision made. As the language continues to change and grow, the present work will stand as a record of the fragments of memory left by Narungga Elders of the past, and the initial rebuilding of those fragments by their descendants in the early part of the twenty-first century.

2010 ISBN 9780858836112 141 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$65.94 (incl. GST) International AUD \$59.95

611 Old Khmer Grammar

Paul Sidwell

The Old Khmer Grammar has been brewed from a mass of memoranda and citations accumulated over long years of teaching Old Khmer to a succession of able graduate students. It is meant to serve the immediate needs of readers embarking on the study of the inscriptions, and assumes that they have some acquaintance with modern Khmer. Designed for easy reference, it addresses the main points of grammar and style in the great majority of the texts. A few matters of special interest not previously brought to public notice are discussed in fair detail. Included are a bibliography designed to assist students, and a lexicon of Old Khmer words occurring in the text. It can be considered a companion volume to Prof. Jenner's *A Dictionary of pre-Angkorian Khmer* and *A Dictionary of Angkorian Khmer* (Pacific Linguistics 2009).

2010 ISBN 9780858836136 98 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$TBA (incl. GST) International AUD \$

610 Reconstructing Proto Koiarian: The history of a Papuan language family

Tom Dutton

In a 1969 publication the author proposed a Koiarian family consisting of six languages: Koita, Koiari, Mountain Koiari, Ömie, Managalasi and Barai. This family, part of the putative Trans New Guinea group of Papuan languages, stretches from around Port Moresby on the southern coast of southeast Papua almost to the sea on the north coast at the eastern end of the Hydrographers' Ranges. In the current work the author enlarges on the lexicostatistically based 1969 work and applies the comparative method of historical linguistics to the Koiarian languages, identifying shared innovations that define subgroups within the family and reconstructing the protophonology and about 120 lexical items of Proto Koiarian. He provides similar reconstructions for Proto Koiaric and Proto Bariaic, the languages ancestral to the two major subgroups within Koiarian.

2010 ISBN 9789858836099 126 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$39.60 (incl. GST) International AUD \$36.00

609 Grammatical change: theory and description

Rachel Hendery and Jennifer Hendriks, editors

This volume comprises a collection of papers on the theme of grammatical change that evolved out of a workshop sponsored by the Centre for Research on Language Change (The Australian National University). The papers extend the boundaries of what has been addressed under the label of 'grammatical change' by applying theories and models of grammatical change to new evidence; by illuminating the historical relationships between grammar and other levels of linguistics; and by extending the range of languages that have been examined from the perspective of grammatical change. Languages discussed include Murriny Patha, Walpiri, Gurindji, Walmajarri, and Kayardild, Lardil, Yukulta, English, Dutch, German, Afrikaans, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovenian, Albanian, Greek, Old Church Slavonic, Tocharian, Mandarin, Cantonese, Quechua, Basque and Tok Pisin.

2009 ISBN 9780858836082 207 pp.

Price: Australia (includes GST) \$69.30

International \$63.00

608 A grammar of Abma: a language of Pentecost Island, Vanuatu

Cynthia Schneider

Abma, one of the largest indigenous languages of Vanuatu, is spoken by approximately 7,800 people in the central part of Pentecost Island. This volume presents a short grammar of the Abma language, including major sections on work class categorisation, phonology, morphology, phrase and clause-level syntax, and information structure.

2010 ISBN 9780858836075 271 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$99.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$90.00

607 The Buyang language of South China: grammatical notes, glossary, texts and translations

LI Jinfang and LUO Yongxian

Available as a PDF file only on disc

Buyang is a Tai-Kadai (Kra-Dai) language, spoken by approximately 2,000 people in Yunnan and northwestern Guangxi, forming two dialect groups. In this sketch the Paha dialect (of the western group) is described. This volume is a much revised and reworked translation of materials by Li Jinfang, originally published in Chinese in the late 1990s, which fills a sorely felt gap in the descriptive sources available in English. Its publication now is especially welcome as Buyang shows various morphological parallels with Austronesian, which as have been noted in recent discussions about the linguistic prehistory of SE Asia. Paha also possesses a number of lexical items and structural features that are shared

by surrounding Miao-Yao, Mon-Khmer and Tibeto-Burman languages. The work includes a selection of texts and a substantial lexicon, in addition to the grammatical sketch and detailed geographical and social information.

2010 ISBN 9780858836129 231 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$28.38 (incl. GST) International AUD \$25.80

606 **Mali (Baining) texts**

Tonya N. Stebbins with the assistance of Julius Tayul

Available as a PDF file only on disc

This collection of twenty Mali texts was recorded in 2001 and 2002 and were transcribed and translated by Tonya Stebbins and Julius Tayul. The texts are a representative sample of the materials used as a corpus in the development of the *Mali (Baining) Grammar* (Stebbins forthcoming) and *Mali (Baining) Dictionary* (Stebbins forthcoming).

Mali is a member of the Baining language family, a non-Austronesian language family located in the southwest quadrant of the Gazelle Peninsula in East New Britain, Papua New Guinea. There are around 2,200 speakers of Mali living in eleven villages across Mali territory or in nearby villages and towns. There are two dialects of Mali: a coastal dialect whose speakers are called *Abilta* 'those from the old village' and a mountain dialect whose speakers are called *Arongda* 'those from a cold place'. Language shift to Tok Pisin is well established in the Mali community but children with two Mali parents still acquire Mali as their first language. Only the oldest generation of Mali speakers (50 or more years of age) is fully fluent in Mali; able to use it in all domains without ad hoc borrowings from Tok Pisin.

Both dialects, both genders and speakers aged from 30 to 65 years of age are represented in this collection.

2009 ISBN 9780858836037 295 pp.

Price: Australia (includes GST) \$29.15

International \$26.50

605 **Discovering history through language: papers in honour of Malcolm Ross**

Bethwyn Evans, ed

This volume honouring Malcolm Ross traces his career and brings together essays by more than twenty scholars reporting new work in historical linguistics. Many of the papers concern Ross's interests in Austronesian and Papuan historical linguistic studies, whilst others contribute to the theory and method of historical linguistics.

PART I: Ten chapters in Part I (Historical relationships among languages).

PART II: Twelve chapters in Part II (Historical development of languages across time).

2009 ISBN 9780858836051 513 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$148.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$135.00

604 **From linguistic to sociolinguistic reconstruction: the Kamta historical subgroup of Indo-Aryan**

Matthew Toulmin

The Indo-Aryan languages and dialects constitute a dialect continuum, characterised by variable, non-discrete boundaries between speech communities. In order to reconstruct linguistic history it is necessary to take stock of this sociolinguistic context and adjust the methods of reconstruction accordingly. This study presents a theoretically robust, sociolinguistic framework for historical reconstruction which supplements a traditional comparative reconstruction of phonology and morphology.

The language varieties examined in this book are known by a number of names including 'Kamta', 'Rajbanshi', or simply the 'desi bhasha' of north Bengal and west Assam. This study provides evidence for a protolanguage, termed 'proto Kamta' (c. AD 13-16th century), which was the point of common origin for these lects, and defines them as a subgroup within Indo-Aryan.

2009 ISBN 9780858836044 273 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$104.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$95.00

603 *Leo Tuai: A comparative lexical study of North and Central Vanuatu languages

Ross Clark

More than eighty Oceanic languages are spoken in the northern and central island of Vanuatu. This book provides the first detailed internal comparison of these languages. Several hundred cognate sets and reconstructed proto forms provide a basis for an account of the phonological history of fifteen selected languages. An argument is made for a unified origin of these languages from an ancestor not far removed from Proto Oceanic.

2009 ISBN 9780858836006 297 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$97.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$89.00

602 The Austronesian languages

Robert Blust

OUT OF PRINT - available as a PDF file

This is the first single-authored book that attempts to describe the Austronesian language family in its entirety. It includes chapters or chapter sections on: the physical and cultural background in which these languages are embedded, official and national languages, largest and smallest languages in all major geographical regions, speech levels and respect language, male/female speech differences, vituperation and profanity, secret languages, ritual languages, language contact, a survey of the sound systems of both typical and atypical languages in all major geographical regions, numerals and numeration, colour terminology, demonstratives, locatives and directions, pronouns, metaphor, language names and greetings, semantic change, lexical change, linguistics palaeontology, morphology, syntax, the history of scholarship on Austronesian languages, a critical assessment of the reconstruction of Proto Austronesian phonology, a survey of types of sound change, a critical assessment of claims regarding the external relations of the Austronesian languages, subgrouping, size of the scholarly community and major centres of Austronesian scholarship, periodic meetings and periodic publications, landmarks of scholarship with regard to other language families, a survey of bibliographies of Austronesian linguistics, and an extensive list of references to the published literature.

2009 ISBN 9780858836020 852 pp

Prices: See Out of Print Catalogue

601 Austronesian historical linguistics and culture history: a festschrift for Robert Blust

Alexander Adelaar and Andrew Pawley, editors

OUT OF PRINT - available as a PDF file

This book brings together new work on Austronesian historical linguistics and culture history to honour Robert Blust. The memoirs in Part 1 reflect on Blust's groundbreaking contributions to these fields over the last 40 years. The remaining 26 chapters contain contributions by leading Austronesianists on a wide range of topics that broadly match Blust's own research interests. The chapters in Part 2 ('sound change') examine issues in the historical phonology of Austronesian languages. Those in Part 3 ('grammatical change and typology') deal with morphological and syntactic reconstruction at various levels, from Proto Austronesian down. Methodological and substantive issues in the genetic classification of Austronesian languages are treated in Part 4 ('subgrouping') and in several chapters in other sections. Chapters in Part 5 ('culture history and lexical reconstruction') investigate ways in which the close analysis of lexicon, in conjunction with different kinds of non-linguistic evidence, can throw light on the history of Austronesian-speaking peoples.

Several chapters in the volume propose significant revisions to currently accepted reconstructions of PAn phonology and/or morphosyntax. Others focus on the historical development of languages of particular regions, including Taiwan, the Philippines, Borneo, Java, the Strait of Malacca, Sulawesi, the Moluccas, New Guinea, the Solomon Is., Vanuatu, Polynesia and Micronesia.

2009 ISBN 9780858836013 554 pp

Prices: See Out of Print Catalogue

600 Worroran revisited: the case for genetic relations among languages of the Northern Kimberley region of Western Australia

William B. McGregor and Alan Rumsey

In this book we attempt to establish the genetic relatedness of a set of some twenty named regional speech varieties of the Northern Kimberley region of Western Australia. We argue that, contrary to recent claims by some scholars, they constitute a genetic family-like unit. The case is argued by application of the comparative method, along with a lexical-statistical method, a modified version of lexicostatistics, that compares lexical similarities (in both form and semantics) within the basic vocabularies of the languages with no presumption of genetic relatedness. The results of these two independent methods are in substantial agreement, thus providing independent support for our proposals. The main thrust of the volume is an application of the comparative method, whereby we establish the genetic relatedness of the languages by reconstructing features—mainly phonological and grammatical, to a lesser extent lexical—of a protolanguage from which features of the modern languages could plausibly have derived. We also present comparative evidence that three primary subgroups can be distinguished in the family.

2009 ISBN 9780858835993 131 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$45.10 (incl. GST) International AUD \$41.00

599 The Lexicon of Proto Oceanic: The culture and environment of ancestral Oceanic society 3. Plants

Malcolm Ross, Andrew Pawley and Meredith Osmond, editors

This is the third in a series of six volumes on the lexicon of Proto Oceanic, the ancestor of the Oceanic branch of the Austronesian language family. Each volume deals with a particular domain of culture and/or environment and consists of a collection of essays each of which presents and comments on lexical reconstructions of a particular semantic field within that domain.

Volume 3 examines the terms that Proto Oceanic speakers used to name plants and parts of plants. After the general introduction to the series, Chapter 2 places Proto Oceanic plant naming within its biogeographic and ethnographic context, Chapter 3 examines its major plant categories from an ethnobotanical standpoint, and Chapter 4 reconstructs terms for parts of plants. Chapters 5-8 present reconstructed names of wild plants, organised by vegetation habitat: the coastal strand, mangrove swamp, rain forest and secondary forest. Chapters 9-13 investigate the naming of cultivated plants: staple foods, green vegetables, nut and fruit trees, the coconut and a variety of cultivated non-food plants.

2008 ISBN 9780858835894 565 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$137.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$125.00

597 A Dictionary of pre-Angkorian Khmer (sold as a set)**598 A Dictionary of Angkorian Khmer**

Philip N. Jenner, edited by Doug Cooper

A thousand years of Cambodian epigraphy – from the 7th Century to the 15th – come to life in this handsome hardbound set. Prof. Jenner dissects every single word from more than 1,100 inscriptions, tracing etymologies back to Sanskrit and Pali and forward to modern Khmer and Thai. Jenner draws on a century of French and Cambodian scholarship – never translated into English – as well as his own authoritative translation of the Old Khmer texts to produce an unparalleled reference to the complete corpus of Cambodian inscriptions.

2009 Pre-Angkorian ISBN 9780858835955 648 pp

Angkorian ISBN 9780858835962 801 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$160.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$176.00

596 A grammar of Klon: A non-Austronesian language of Alor, Indonesia

Baird, Louise

The languages spoken on the Alor archipelago in Indonesia are geographically the west-most non-Austronesian languages. Klon is one of these languages, spoken on the west coast of the island of Alor. This is the first descriptive grammar of Klon, adding to the slowly growing – but as yet mainly unpublished – body of knowledge concerning the structure of the Alor languages.

This grammar is primarily based on a corpus of spoken texts from the Bring dialect. Phonetics and phonology, morphology, clausal and inter-clausal syntax are described, including the pronominal system which works on an agentive basis, and commonly used serial verb constructions.

2008 ISBN 9780858835979 258 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$66.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$60.00

595 A reference grammar of Puyuma, an Austronesian language of Taiwan

Teng, Stacy Fang-Ching

The Puyuma people reside in southeastern Taiwan in Taitung City and Peinan Township in Taitung County. There are still fourteen extant Formosan (Austronesian) languages in Taiwan, but only thirteen indigenous groups are officially recognised by the Taiwanese government. The present study investigates the Nanwang dialect of the Puyuma language, spoken by the people in Nanwang and Paoshang Suburbs of Taitung City in southern Taiwan.

The aim of this grammar is to describe the phonology and morphosyntax of Puyuma. The work is descriptive in nature, and the theoretical framework employed is Basic Linguistic Theory (BLT), following Dixon (1994, 1997) and Dryer (2006). BLT emphasises the need to describe each language in its own terms, rather than imposing on it concepts derived from other languages. Thus, in this study, the author abandons traditional terms used by linguists studying Philippine-type languages, such as ‘agent focus’, ‘patient focus’, ‘locative focus’, or ‘instrumental focus’, and replaces them with the terms like ‘transitive’ and ‘intransitive’ that are more familiar to most of the world’s linguists.

2008 ISBN 9780858835870 327 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$77.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$70.00

594 Serial verb constructions in Austronesian and Papuan languages

Gunter Senft, editor

This volume of new work explores the nature of verb serialisation in a range of languages from the Pacific region – both Austronesian and non-Austronesian. Serial verbs can be described linguistically as a sequence of verbs which behave as a single complex predicate. A particular focus of this book is the detailed examination given by most authors to the relationship of such uniclausal linguistic structures with the real world notion of eventhood. The book also makes a valuable addition to the description and analysis of serial verb constructions from the Pacific, a region which has generally been under-represented in cross-linguistic discussions of verb serialisation. The book will appeal to syntacticians and typologists as well as to Austronesianists and Papuanists.

Contributors: Louise Baird, John Bowden, Volker Heeschen, David Mead, Andrew Pawley, Ger Reesink, Miriam van Staden, Catharina Williams-van Klinken, and Scott Youngman.

2008 ISBN 9780858835917 238 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$64.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$59.00

593 Proto Mirndi: a discontinuous language family in northern Australia

Mark Harvey

The Mirndi language family is one of the very few discontinuous language families that have been proposed for Australia. This reconstruction shows that there is a sufficient evidentiary basis, according to the canons of standard historical linguistics, to show that the Mirndi languages constitute a distinct language family. The evidence comes from closed class morphemes, both grammatical and lexical. The evidence from open, lexical classes is negligible and would not suffice to establish the family.

The reconstruction also considers the evidence as to the territorial associations of Proto-Mirndi. There are a number of strands of evidence, which though limited, all converge in indicating that the territorial associations of Proto-Mirndi were in the vicinity of the south-western Gulf of Carpentaria. As such, this implies shifts in territorial affiliations of the Mirndi varieties from east to west.

In addition its linguistic aspects, the reconstruction also provides a detailed overview of the history of subsections. Subsections are a salient social construct across much of north-central and north-western Australia. The reconstruction shows that subsections are of considerable time depth, and also that the diffusion of subsections is of considerable time depth.

2008 ISBN 9870858835887 182 pp.
 Prices: Australia AUD \$55.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$50.00

592 Toqabaqita – English dictionary

Frantisek Lichtenberk

Toqabaqita is an Austronesian, more specifically an Oceanic, language spoken on the island of Malaita in the Solomon Islands. This is the first published dictionary of the language, based on the author's work on the language for over two decades, starting in 1981. The volume contains a Toqabaqita–English dictionary (nearly 7,000 entries) and an English–Toqabaqita finderlist.

Frantisek Lichtenberk is Associate Professor of Linguistics in the Department of Applied Language Studies and Linguistics at the University of Auckland. He has done field work in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. He is also the author of *A grammar of Manam* and *A grammar of Toqabaqita*.

2008 ISBN 9780858835849 407 pp.
 Prices: Australia AUD \$75.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$69.00

591 Encountering Aboriginal languages: Studies in the history of Australian linguistics

edited by William B. McGregor

PDF FILE only

This edited volume represents the first book-length study of the history of research on Australian Aboriginal languages, and collects together 18 original papers on a wide variety of topics, spanning the period from first settlement to the present day.

The introduction sets the scene for the book by presenting an overview of the history of histories of research on the languages of Australia, and identifying some of the major issues in Aboriginal linguistic historiography as well as directions for future investigations. Part 1 presents three detailed investigations of the history of work on particular languages and regions. The eight papers of Part 2 study and re-evaluate the contributions of particular individuals, most of who are somewhat marginal or have been marginalised in Aboriginal linguistics. Part 3 consists of six studies specific linguistic topics: sign language research, language revival, pidgins and creoles, fieldwork, Fr. Schmidt's work on personal pronouns, and the discovery that Australia was a multilingual continent.

Overall, the volume presents two major challenges to Australianist orthodoxy. First, the papers challenge the typically anachronistic approaches to the history of Aboriginal linguistics, and reveal the need to examine previous research in the context of their times — and the advantages of doing so to contemporary understanding and language documentation. Second, the widespread presumption that the period 1910-1960 represented the “dark ages” of Aboriginal linguistics, characterised by virtually no linguistic work, is refuted by a number of studies in the present volume.

2008 ISBN 9780858835832 540 pp.
 Prices: AUD \$64.90 (incl. GST) **PDF file only**

590 A grammar of the Pendau language of central Sulawesi, Indonesia

Phil Quick

This book is a grammar of Pendau, an Austronesian language spoken by around four thousand people in north-central Sulawesi, Indonesia. Pendau belongs to the Tomini-Tolitoli subgroup, and this book is the first comprehensive description of any of these languages. The Tomini-Tolitoli languages are of interest to typologists in general and more specifically to Austronesianists, since the languages appear to be transitional between better known ‘Philippine style’ languages and ‘Indonesian style’ languages. Intricate rules of vowel harmony in the prefixes used to form verb stems are of particular interest. The grammar is very richly exemplified and covers a wide range of linguistic phenomena from phonetics and phonology through to cohesion and prominence in discourse as well as an analysis of the discourse structure of a number of different genres.

2008 ISBN 9780858835818 750 pp.
 Prices: Australia AUD \$137.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$125.00

589 Kalam serial verb constructions

Lane, Jonathan

Speakers of Kalam, a language of the Highlands of Papua New Guinea, use serial verb constructions extensively. In Kalam, these constructions take the form of one or more bare verb stems followed by an inflected verb. Serial verb constructions in Kalam, as with other serialising languages, resemble single clauses in some ways and sequences of clauses in others. It is at the 'single-cause' end that Kalam serial verb constructions are most similar to their equivalents in most other serialising languages. For instance, Kalam speakers combine stems to express new words – useful in Kalam, which has only around 100 verb stems. The stems meaning 'give', 'get' and 'stay' often take on grammatical functions within the constructions.

However, Kalam serial verb constructions are unusually long and complex, sometimes up to nine or ten verb stems in length. Kalam speakers like to talk about things that happen according to detailed formulas, describing, for instance, where a person went, what they did when they got there, and what they did with the result. Serial verb constructions allow speakers to express such formulas in a single clause, and because many verb stems consist of just one syllable, they can utter them at breakneck speed. And that speed in turn helps speakers combine stems into new words and grammatical markers.

2007 ISBN 7980858835825 346 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$39.60 (incl. GST) International AUD \$36.00

588 Aspects of Lisu phonology and grammar, a language of Southeast Asia

Yu, Defen

This book presents a comparative analysis of aspects of the phonology and grammar of Lisu, a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in the border areas of China, Myanmar, Thailand and India. The analysis is mainly based on data from five Lisu dialects of southwest China, accumulated from fieldwork and from the author's native-speaker knowledge.

The study describes the phonological systems of five Lisu dialects: Shibacha, Nujiang, Ninglang, Dechang and Lipo. An unusual alignment pattern of core grammatical marking is also identified. Typologically important grammatical features are discussed in detail, including the human classifier system and the nominal and pronominal system and its interaction with kinship terms and kinship classifiers. Verbal categories such as adjectives, serial verb constructions, copula verbs are described in depth, some posing interesting questions for linguistic theory.

This work makes available for the first time materials from a lesser-known dialect group and is enriched by descriptions of the cultural practices of Lisu communities. It is hoped that the book will provide a new source for both diachronic and synchronic comparison by Sino-Tibetan scholars, while its anthropological and ethnographic approach may serve as a model for future researchers intending to work in this area. hopefully the comparative description of the features of Lisu phonology and grammar will benefit comprehensive studies of the Lisu language and dialects across international boundaries in mainland Southeast Asia.

2007 ISBN 7980858835795 271 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$64.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$59.00

587 A grammar of Neve'ei, Vanuatu

Jill Musgrave

The Neve'ei language is a member of the Oceanic subgroup of the Austronesian language family. It is spoken in the village of Vinmavis on the west coast of the island of Malakula in the Republic of Vanuatu in the southwestern Pacific. It is estimated that there are approximately 500 primary speakers of Neve'ei and around 750 speakers in total.

The aim of this work is to present a description of the phonology, morphology and syntax of the Neve'ei language by providing clear statements with appropriate linguistic examples. A synchronic approach is taken with no attempt being made to focus on earlier stages of the history of related languages. Likewise, no attempt is made to focus on linguistic theory or on comparisons of Neve'ei with related languages. However, references to other Oceanic languages and other studies are made where these seem to be particularly relevant to the description of Neve'ei.

2007 ISBN 9780858835801 156 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$39.60 (incl. GST) International AUD \$36.00

586 A Grammar of Maybrat: A language of the Bird's Head Peninsula, Papua Province, Indonesia

Dol, Philomena

Maybrat is a Papuan language which is spoken in the central area of the Bird's Head Peninsula, Papua Province, Indonesia. Despite the fact that it is one of the larger local languages in Papua Province in terms of numbers of speakers, a comprehensive grammar on this language has hitherto not been published.

This book aims to give an overview of the phonology, morphology and syntax of the Maybrat language as it is spoken by the people of Ayawasi. Ideally, this work can be used as a reference grammar: it gives information about the most important structural and typological aspects of Maybrat. With this in mind, the grammar is full of illustrative examples centred around contrasts in form and meaning, which are discussed in the text.

2007 ISBN 7980858835733 346 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$64.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$59.00

585 A descriptive grammar of the Bukawa language of the Morobe Province of Papua New Guinea

W. Eckermann

The Bukawa language is an Austronesian language which is spoken by coastal inhabitants of the Huon Peninsula in the Morobe Province of Papua New Guinea. The Bukawa villages are all situated on the coastal plain of the Huon Peninsula. This book represents an analysis of the grammar of the Bukawa language of Papua New Guinea, based upon data accumulated over a thirteen year period during which the author lived and worked with members of the language group doing Bible translation and literary work.

2007 ISBN 9780858835740 239 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$53.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$49.00

584 The grammar of Yalarnnga: A language of western Queensland

Breen, Gavan and Barry J. Blake

Yalarnnga is a language from Dajarra and country to its east, in far western Queensland. This grammar presents all that could be learnt by the authors from their work with the last three aged speakers, two of whom spoke it only as a second language. Typologically Yalarnnga is a fairly typical Pama-Nyungan language. It makes an interesting comparison with its northern neighbour, Kalkutungu, with which it shares some lexical and grammatical features, but not some distinctive sound changes that are reflected in that language.

Gavan Breen's work in linguistics can be divided essentially into three main streams: salvage studies of a substantial number of now-extinct Australian languages, based on fieldwork with the last speakers; development of orthographies and literacy courses, and teaching vernacular literacy and other skills relevant to work in bilingual education programs, mainly in Central Australian languages; studies of Central Australian languages, including phonology, kinship and ethno-classification, but mainly directed towards production of dictionaries. Breen has been based for many years at the Institute for Aboriginal Development, in Alice Springs.

2007 ISBN 9780858835672 132 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$34.65 (incl. GST) International AUD \$31.50

583 Semantic, pragmatic and discourse perspectives of preposition use: a study of Indonesian locatives

Dwi Noverini Djenar

Indonesian has three locative prepositions, namely, *di*, *pada* and *dalam*—roughly corresponding to the English 'on, in, at'—which are often interchangeable. That is, one can be substituted for another for the same spatial, abstract, or temporal configuration without an immediately apparent difference in meaning. Even though interchangeability of prepositions is common in Indonesian discourse and has been observed by some, surprisingly there is no explanation available on this aspect of preposition use.

This study aims to address the interchangeability issue beyond a brief mention and will examine the uses of the prepositions in speech and writing and in different types of discourse (or genre). It is hypothesized that overlaps in the

semantic range provide speakers with alternatives for expressing the same situation, but preposition selection is motivated not only by semantic considerations, but also by pragmatic and discourse-related factors. Such things as whether the message is spoken or written, to whom it is conveyed, and for what purpose it is conveyed, all correlate in motivating preposition choice.

With regard to language specific scope, this study is intended to fill a gap in the current studies of Indonesian prepositions by providing a descriptive account of prepositional meanings that reflects more closely the range of actual uses by speakers in spoken and written discourses. It also aims to address the issue of preposition alternation, which has received little attention in previous studies.

2007 ISBN 9780858835665 241 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$59.95 (incl. GST) International AUD \$54.50

582 Speaking Kunjen: An ethnography of Oykangand kinship and communication, the Cape York region of northern Queensland, Australia

Bruce A. Sommer

This book examines the interface between language and kinship in the Australian Aboriginal language Kunjen which is spoken in the Cape York region of northern Queensland. The author shows that kinship relations play a major role in determining the kinds of linguistic interactions that are appropriate for different groups of individuals. The social meaning of utterances depends more than anything else on kinship and one's kin relations with those one communicates with. The rules of interpretation used by Kunjen speakers to mediate kinship and language are as complex and as pervasive as the grammatical rules of the language itself, and help to reveal aspects of linguistic structure that might not otherwise be obvious. Conversely, kinship structures can be illuminated, if not revealed, by the study of language use.

2006 ISBN 085883 557 6 xvii + 248 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$59.95 (incl. GST) International AUD \$54.50

581 Colloquial Jakartan Indonesian

James Neil Sneddon

This book aims to describe aspects of the Indonesian language as spoken by educated Jakartans in everyday interactions. This style of language is in many ways significantly different from the formal language of government and education, to the extent that it deserves separate consideration. While formal Indonesian has been the subject of a considerable amount of description very little attention has been paid to informal styles of the language. The variety described here, Colloquial Jakartan Indonesian, is the prestige variety of colloquial Indonesian and is becoming the standard informal style. The description and texts in following chapters are drawn from recordings of natural speech of educated people living in Jakarta.

While the book aims to inform those with a background in linguistics the needs of teachers and learners with little or no knowledge of linguistics is always borne in mind. The work thus does not consider theoretical linguistic issues nor use technical terms which would not be readily understood by most readers.

2006 ISBN 0858835711 xi + 286 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$59.95 (incl. GST) International AUD \$54.50

579 A Mon-Khmer comparative dictionary

Professor Harry Shorto (1919-1995)

edited by Paul Sidwell, Doug Cooper and Christian Bauer

A Mon-Khmer Comparative Dictionary is the magnum opus of Harry Shorto (1919-1995), formerly Professor of Mon-Khmer Studies in the University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies, until his retirement in 1984. He is the author of two standard reference works, *A Dictionary of Modern Spoken Mon* (1962) and *A Dictionary of the Mon Inscriptions* (1971) des. The MKCD is Shorto's grand synthesis of seventy years of historical and comparative research on the Mon-Khmer languages.

Meant to be published in the early 1980s, Shorto's manuscript was rediscovered by his daughter Anna, and has been carefully edited in line with the author's intentions. The MKCD presents 2,246 etymologies with almost 30,000 lexical citations; even today, it is the most extensive analysis of Mon-Khmer to appear since Wilhelm Schmidt laid the

foundations of comparative Mon-Khmer exactly 100 years ago with the *Grundzüge einer Lautlehre der Mon-Khmer-Sprachen* (1905) and *Die Mon-Khmer-Völker* (1906).

A Mon-Khmer Comparative Dictionary includes numerous Munda, Austronesian, Thai, Burmese and Chinese lexical comparisons. It is an incomparable resource for studying Southeast Asia's rich legacy of language contact, and for investigating distant genetic relations with its largest, oldest language family. Clearly establishing the terms of reference for future discussion of Mon-Khmer etymology, Shorto's MKCD joins such defining works as Emeneau and Burrow's *A Dravidian Etymological Dictionary* (1961) and Turner's *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages* (1966-85) in the canon of 20th century comparative linguistics.

2006 ISBN 0858835703 643 pp

Prices: PDF FILE ONLY - see Out of Print Catalogue

578 Tiles in a multilingual mosaic: Macedonian, Filipino and Somali in Melbourne

Michael Clyne and Sandra Kipp

Human history has been characterised by the movement of peoples from one part of the world to another. The current tendency towards globalisation has accentuated this movement. While the proliferation of economic ties and the speed of travel and communication have made the world a much smaller place, any particular location within the world is now faced with an increasing degree of contact between cultures and languages. Migrating people bring with them languages in various stages of planning, with differing status and with differing relationships to their personal and group identity.

The present study explores the ways in which three immigrant communities have adjusted and adapted to a new setting in Australia, and the ways in which the host community has contributed to this process. It focuses specifically on the ways in which patterns of language use contribute to the maintenance of a pre-migration identity and/or the negotiation of a new one. The languages chosen for this research are Macedonian, Filipino/Tagalog and Somali.

2006 ISBN 085883569X

Prices: Australia AUD \$39.60 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$36.00

577 Nese: a diminishing speech variety of Northwest Malakula (Vanuatu)

Terry Crowley (edited by John Lynch)

This is one of four monographs on Malakula languages that Terry Crowley had been working on at the time of his sudden death in January 2005. One of the monographs, *Naman: a vanishing language of Malakula (Vanuatu)*, had been submitted to *Pacific Linguistics* a couple of weeks earlier. The remaining three, including the current volume, were in various stages of completion, and John Lynch was asked by the Board of *Pacific Linguistics* to prepare all four for publication, both as a memorial to Terry and because of the valuable data they contain.

Nese (also meaning 'what') is the name of the language variety that was traditionally spoken along the northwestern coast of Malakula, Vanuatu (see Map 1) in the area commonly referred to as Matanvat, from the modern village of Lerrongrrong in the north to Tontarrasak in the south, and inland for four or five kilometres. Its traditional southerly neighbour is Najit, spoken in the area of Tanmial, while to the northeast along the coast is the traditional area of the Naha ('what') speech community, a variety of which is now spoken in the village of Vovo. A further variety—for which no name has yet been recorded—is associated with the Alovas area further to the east along the northern coast of Malakula. Finally, a variety known as Njav originates from the area inland from Tanmial to the east and south of Alovas, though its speakers have relocated to the small village of Tanmaliliv in the Espiegles Bay area.

These five communalects exhibit substantially differing degrees of linguistic viability. The Naha communalect of Vovo village is actively spoken, and based on the 1989 census figures, it possibly has around 170 speakers today. The communalect of Alovas reportedly has only about 15 speakers left, with the population of this village having shifted substantially to Naha, bringing the total population of Naha speakers today to about 225. Njav is reportedly still the daily language of the small village of Tanmaliliv. It had an estimated 10 speakers in 1989. Najit is moribund, though in this case the replacement language is the Espiegles Bay variety of what is referred to in the literature as the Malua Bay language.

Finally, Nese—the subject of the present study—is also moribund, being actively spoken only in the small hamlet known locally as Matanvat SDA (Seventh Day Adventist) by a single extended family consisting of two brothers and their wives, along with their children and their parents. There are speakers of Nese also to be found in the small villages of Lerrongrrong, Tontarr, Senbukhas and Tontarrasak, though the dominant language of these communities is now

Bislama. Bislama has come to be the dominant language as a result of extensive settlement of the Matanvat area by people from other parts of Malakula. Of the entire Matanvat area population of about 400 today, only five families represent the original population of the area, and the total number of speakers of Nese is probably no more than 20. Children are no longer learning this speech variety, and most adults in the Matanvat area now seldom use it even when speaking with their own relatives with whom they share a knowledge of Nese.

2006 ISBN 0858835665

Prices: Australia AUD \$29.70 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$27.00

576 Naman: a vanishing language of Malakula (Vanuatu)

Terry Crowley (edited by John Lynch)

PL 576

Terry Crowley submitted the manuscript of this book to Pacific Linguistics just a few weeks before his sudden and untimely death in January 2005. Terry had been visiting the island of Malakula in Vanuatu since the end of 1999, and had undertaken studies of four languages spoken there: Naman, Tape and Nese, which are all moribund languages, and Avava, still actively spoken. Descriptions of all four were well advanced at the time of his death, though this one was the only one to have been actually submitted for publication.

Naman, the subject of this linguistic description, is a moribund language that is spoken on the island of Malakula in the Republic of Vanuatu. Vanuatu is located in the southwest Pacific to the west of Fiji and to the east of northern Queensland (Map 1). Before it gained its independence from joint colonial control by France and the United Kingdom in 1980, it was known in English as the New Hebrides and in French as les Nouvelles-Hébrides.

2006 ISBN 0858835657

Prices: Australia AUD \$64.90 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$59.00

575 Tape: a declining language of Malakula (Vanuatu)

Terry Crowley (edited by John Lynch)

This is one of four monographs on Malakula languages that Terry Crowley had been working on at the time of his sudden death in January 2005. One of the four, *Naman: a vanishing language of Malakula (Vanuatu)*, had been submitted to Pacific Linguistics a couple of weeks earlier, and the remaining three, including the current volume, were in various stages of completion. John Lynch was asked by the Board of Pacific Linguistics to prepare all four for publication, both as a memorial to Terry and because of the valuable data they contain.

The Tape language was traditionally bordered to the west by the V'ënen Taut (or Big Nambas) language, which was spoken along the coast from just west of Anuatak. This language occupies a large geographical area of northwestern Malakula, and in terms of the number of speakers, it is currently the second largest language of Malakula (Lynch & Crowley 2001:68). The neighbouring group to the northeast of Tape territory spoke the Tirakh language. During the colonial era, they moved down to the coast and their traditional homeland is now unoccupied.

Tape is a relocated language that is now spoken by only a handful of older people some distance away from their traditional homeland, which has been abandoned as a place of residence. The traditional territory of Tape speakers was an area of northwestern Malakula extending inland between the Lowisinwei River valley and across to the eastern bank of the Brenwei River to the south of a mountain called Pwitarvere.

Although Tape traditional territory include a stretch of coast from Anuatak to Lowisinwei—which gave people living in this area access to salt which they could trade with the Tirakh people—Tape speakers oriented their lives primarily towards the bush. This is reflected in this study in the fact that speakers today were unable to offer more than an absolute minimum of terminology relating to sea life, even though they have lived in the coastal village of Tautu for about eighty years.

Tape was originally the name for the area shown on the map where the language which is the subject of this description was originally spoken. There was reportedly no distinct name for the language as such, which was referred to simply as *vengesien Tape* 'the language of Tape'. However, speakers of the language today—and other people of Tape descent who do not speak the language—have come to use Tape as the name for the language as well.

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Prices: Australia AUD \$55.00 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$50.00

574 The Avava language of Central Malakula (Vanuatu)

Terry Crowley (edited by John Lynch)

This is one of four monographs on Malakula languages that Terry Crowley had been working on at the time of his sudden death in January 2005. One of the four, *Naman: a vanishing language of Malakula (Vanuatu)*, had been submitted to *Pacific Linguistics* a couple of weeks earlier, and the remaining three were in various stages of completion, and John Lynch was asked by the Board of *Pacific Linguistics* to prepare all four for publication, both as a memorial to Terry and because of the valuable data they contain.

Avava currently falls into the category described in Lynch and Crowley (2001:14–19) as being among the most poorly documented of all languages in Vanuatu. Published documentation of this language by a linguist is restricted to two fairly short wordlists in Tryon (1976). In addition to this recent data, there is also a very small amount of published data on the Umbbuul variety of this language that can be extracted from Deacon (1934:125), which derives from his anthropological fieldwork in the area in 1926. This data, however, is restricted to just a small number of kin terms for each variety, with no other vocabulary having been recorded.

Avava is the primary language today of four villages in central Malakula: Tisvel, Khatbol, Taremp and Tembimbi. In contrast to the Naman and Tape languages of Malakula that I have worked on previously, Avava is an actively spoken language which continues to be passed on to present-day generations of children in all of these villages.

2006 ISBN 0858835649

Prices: Australia AUD \$59.95 (incl. GST) International AUD \$54.50

573 A descriptive grammar of Merei (Vanuatu)

Ying Shing Anthony Chung

The Merei language is spoken by about four hundred people in the villages of Angoru, Navele, Tombet and Vusvogo in the interior of Espiritu Santo Island, Vanuatu. Merei, like most other languages from the interior of Espiritu Santo, has not previously been described. Merei is an SVO language with many typical Oceanic features such as a split between alienable and inalienable possession and frequent verb serialisation. Morphological structure is relatively simple, but bi-morphemic nouns are common. The language is rigidly head-marking and prepositional. This work is mainly based on language data collected by the author in Navele village in Espiritu Santo Island of Vanuatu, where he lived from May 1995 until March 1997.

2005 ISBN 085883 560 6

Prices: Australia AUD \$29.70 (incl. GST) International AUD \$27.00

572 Papuan Pasts: Cultural, linguistic and biological histories of Papuan-speaking peoples

Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson and Robin Hide (editors)

This book is an inter-disciplinary exploration of the history of humans in New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago and the Solomon Islands, which make up the biogeographic and cultural region that is coming to be known as Near Oceania, with particular reference to the people who speak Papuan (non-Austronesian) languages. Discoveries over the past 50 years have given Near Oceania a prominence in world prehistory far beyond its demographic, economic and political importance. Archaeological research has established that by 40,000 years ago people had made the ocean crossings from South-east Asia to the Australia-New Guinea continent and had reached New Britain and New Ireland. By 30,000 years ago they had penetrated the high valleys of the central highlands of New Guinea. There is evidence of cultivation of taro, yam and banana and associated forest clearance in some parts of the central highlands from 10,000 years ago and this takes on a more systematic, agricultural character after about 7,000 years ago. The northern third of New Guinea is the most linguistically diverse part of the planet, containing a concentration of disparate language families consistent with *in situ* diversification in the late Pleistocene. The Bismarcks and Solomons are a second area of great linguistic diversity. Research in population genetics, using mitochondrial and Y-chromosome DNA, shows a degree of genetic variation in Near Oceania consistent with at least 40,000 years of human settlement and *in situ* diversification of semi-isolated populations, while also in some cases suggesting several distinct population arrivals. The 28 chapters of the book include state of the art reports by archaeologists, historical linguists, environmental scientists, cultural anthropologists, biological anthropologists and population geneticists, together with introductions by the four editors.

2005 ISBN 085883 562 2 xxiii + 817 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$148.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$135.00

571 **The many faces of Austronesian voice systems: Some new empirical studies**

I Wayan Arka and Malcolm Ross, editors

The Ninth International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics and the Fifth International Conference on Oceanic Linguistics were both held at The Australian National University in Canberra during January 2002. Rather than publish a single very diverse collection of conference papers, the organisers favoured a series of smaller compilations on specific topics. One such volume, on Austronesian historical phonology, has already been published by Pacific Linguistics as *Issues in Austronesian historical phonology* by John Lynch.

The present volume represents another such compilation. It contains an introduction by the editors and ten papers on voice in Austronesian languages which provide both fresh data and some new perspectives on old problems. The papers touch on the many faces of Austronesian voice systems, ranging geographically from Teng on Puyuma in Taiwan to Otsuka on Tongan, typologically from voice in agglutinative languages in Taiwan and the Philippines to voice in isolating languages (Arka and Kosmas on Manggarai and Donohue on Palu'e), and in approach from Clayre's areal/historical survey of Kelabitic languages in Borneo to single-language studies of voice like Davies on Madurese, Quick on Pendau, and the Andersens on Moronene. Katagiri and Kaufman each take a fresh look at an aspect of Tagalog voice.

2005 ISBN 085883 556 8 v + 278 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$69.30 (incl. GST) International AUD \$63.00

570 **Studies in Burmese linguistics**

Justin Watkins, editor

Studies in Burmese Linguistics' is a unique collection of articles dedicated to the linguistics of Burmese, a major language of South East Asia with perhaps forty million speakers, more than any other language in the diverse Tibeto-Burman language family. The articles cover various sub-disciplines within linguistics which will be of general interest to a broad constituency of linguists, including the phonology and the phonetics of constituent focus, a synchronic and diachronic treatment of reflexives, a discussion of optionality in morphosyntax, an analysis of the grammaticalisation of the verb 'give' as a causativiser, three complementary articles on the verbal tense-mode-aspect system and two on Old Burmese, the language of 11-13th Century inscriptions. There is also a report of a major German-Burmese lexicography project. The contributors have been invited to write on research topics of their own choosing, making the volume a representative of current research on Burmese rather than a systematic linguistic survey of the language. While not all the articles are theory-neutral, the book has been edited to ensure accessibility to a broad readership, as well as consistent transcription, transliteration and linguistic glossing across all the articles.

The book is dedicated to the editor's first Burmese teacher, John Okell, whose career teaching Burmese spans five decades.

2005 ISBN 085883 559 2 xxvi + 331 pp.
 Prices: Australia AUD \$83.60 (incl. GST) International AUD \$76.00

569 **Chamic and beyond: Studies in mainland Austronesian languages**

Anthony Grant and Paul Sidwell (eds.)

A collection of papers dealing with issues in the 'Mainland Austronesian Languages', Chamic, Acehnese and Moken/Moklen—not a single genetic sub-grouping but a number of related languages that have undergone parallel typological restructuring away from their Austronesian heritage, converging on a type that places them on the southern periphery of the broader Mainland Southeast Asian Linguistic Area. In prehistoric times speakers of these languages migrated to the Asian mainland from insular Southeast Asia. Over many years of independent development plus prolonged contact with mainland languages, they have shifted typologically, particularly towards reduced word structure, increased phoneme inventory, and more isolating syntax. The emphasis of the papers is on historical change, particularly in respect of lexical borrowings and the evolution of phonological systems.

Contributions to this volume:

MARK BRUNELLE: 'A phonetic study of Eastern Cham register' discusses the Cham synchronic phonology in detail, complete with spectrographic and other instrumental analyses.

ANTHONY GRANT contributes two papers: 'The Effects of Intimate Multidirectional Linguistic Contact: The Case(s) of the Chamic Languages' and 'Norm-referenced Lexicostatistics and the case of Chamic' that examine issues around the extent of lexical borrowing in Chamic.

PETER NORQUEST: 'Word Structure in Chamic: Prosodic Alignment versus Segmental Faithfulness' offers an Optimality Theory approach arguing that various changes that occurred in Chamic following the historical shift to word-final stress were set in motion by phonetic lengthening of stressed syllables.

PITTAYAWAT PITTAYAPORN: 'Moken as a Mainland Southeast Asian Language' investigates in detail the historical origins of many linguistic features of Moken that have been attributed to Mon-Khmer influence, and challenges some of the arguments and assumptions made by scholars concerning these languages.

PAUL SIDWELL: 'Acehnese and the Aceh-Chamic Language Family' argues that Acehnese should not be treated as a Chamic language, but a sister tongue that separated and migrated to Sumatra before the emergence of Proto-Chamic.

GRAHAM THURGOOD and ELA THURGOOD's 'The Tones from Proto-Chamic to Tsat [Hainan Cham]: Insights from Zheng 1997 and from Summer 2004 fieldwork' illustrates the development of Tsat from non-tonal Proto-Chamic into the fully tonal (and highly sinicised) language it is today.

2005 ISBN 085883 561 4 xvii + 271 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$69.30 (incl. GST) International AUD \$63.00

568 The phonology – morphology interface in Malay: An optimality theoretic account

Ahmad, Zaharani

This book gives an exhaustive description on the phonology and the interface between phonology and morphology of the Malay language. The description primarily focuses on the segmental alternations that are derived due the morphological processes of prefixation, suffixation and reduplication. It is observed that the phonology of prefixation, suffixation and reduplication in the language are quite distinct both in character and degree of generality. Processes that are visibly active in prefixation are generally not active in the suffixation or reduplication, and vice versa. This asymmetry has not been satisfactorily accounted for in previous works.

The phonological analysis proposed in this book is couched in the theoretical framework of Correspondence Theory, set within the constraint-based approach of Optimality Theory. The asymmetry between prefixation, suffixation and reduplication is satisfactorily accounted for as a consequence of the output candidate best satisfying the language's constraint hierarchy.

2005 ISBN 085883 555 X x + 193 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$59.40 (incl. GST) International AUD \$54.00

567 A grammar of Gayo: A language of Aceh, Sumatra

Domenyk Eades

Gayo is a regional language of Indonesia spoken by some 260,000 people in the central highlands of Aceh province, at the north-western tip of Sumatra. The Gayo people have historically had close ties to the majority Acehnese of the coast, while maintaining their distinct cultural and linguistic heritage. Gayo remains the first language of most ethnic Gayo to this day, and it is the vehicle for a rich oral literary tradition. The language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family of languages. It is typologically unlike Acehnese, but shares certain features such as voice with the Batak languages of the neighbouring province of North Sumatra. Gayo features a voice system of the type that has been referred to as symmetrical, whereby neither actor nor undergoer voice can be considered the basic or unmarked alignment. The language also features valence-increasing affixes, and a range of verbal affixes that mark intransitive verbs to indicate information about various different semantic types of events. This grammar is the first detailed descriptive account of the phonology, morphology and syntax of Gayo. The analysis draws upon data that reflect the cultural context in which the language is spoken, and in the appendices two Gayo texts with their translations are included.

2005 ISBN 085883 553 3 2005 xii + 350 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$83.60 (incl. GST) International AUD \$76.00

566 A grammar of Jahai

Niclas Burenhult

This book is a linguistic study of Jahai, a language belonging to the Northern Aslian subgroup of the Aslian branch of the Mon-Khmer language family. The language is spoken by groups of foragers in the mountain rainforests of northern Peninsular Malaysia and southernmost Thailand, its total number of speakers estimated at around 1,000. This study describes the grammar of Jahai, including its phonology, processes of word formation, word classes, and syntax. It also includes a word-list. While primarily aimed at linguistic description, the study makes use of suitable theoretical models for the analysis of linguistic features. In particular, models of Prosodic and Template Morphology are employed to describe the language's intricate processes of affixation. Typological comparisons are made at times, especially with other Aslian languages.

The study is intended to expand our knowledge of the understudied Aslian languages. It is also intended to contribute to Mon-Khmer and Southeast Asian language studies in general, and, hopefully, also to a wider linguistic context. Furthermore, it may serve as a practical source of linguistic information for researchers and others working among the Northern Aslian speech communities.

2005 ISBN 085883 554 1 xiv + 245 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$64.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$59.00

565 The Tai languages of Assam - a grammar and texts

Stephen Morey

The Tai Languages of Assam – a grammar and texts presents a comprehensive linguistic analysis of two endangered Tai languages of Assam, Aiton and Phake, together with information about Tai Khamyang, a highly endangered variety. This book presents chapters on phonology, syntax, lexicography and the writing system, as well as discussing earlier recorded data on the Tai languages in detail.

Together with the book, there is a CD version of the linguistic analysis, linked to text files, sound files and photographs. Every language example is linked to a sound file, and to a document file containing a full transcription of the text from which that example has come.

The comprehensive nature of this linking between the grammatical analysis and the primary data allows linguists, other scholars and members of the Tai community to check any of the claims made in the analysis. This innovative combination of book and CD therefore represents both a grammatical description in the best traditions of linguistics as well as a substantial documentation of the Tai languages.

In the CD version, an electronic appendix presents a rich corpus of texts, from a wide range of styles and genres, together with documents presenting a transcription, translation and thoroughly annotated analysis for each of the texts presented.

2005 ISBN 0858835495 436 pp **OUT OF PRINT - See OOP Catalogue****564 A dictionary of Kristang (Malacca Creole Portuguese) – English**

Alan N. Baxter and Patrick de Silva

Kristang, or Papiah Kristang, is spoken by a small community in the Hilir suburb of Malacca, West Malaysia, and by descendants of the Malacca community elsewhere in Malaysia and in Singapore. Its origins reach back to Portugal's colonial endeavours of the sixteenth century, and its strong cultural traditions and capacity to assimilate outsiders have helped it survive through the centuries. Contrary to what has sometimes been claimed by lay authors, Kristang is not sixteenth-century Portuguese. Rather, it is a Creole language, a language born of the contacts between speakers of Portuguese and speakers of local and other languages. This dictionary of Kristang (Malacca Creole Portuguese) is the most exhaustive dictionary of the language yet published.

2004 ISBN 085883 552 5 xxii + 151 pages.

Prices: Australia AUD \$49.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$45.00

563 Papers in Austronesian subgrouping and dialectology

John Bowden and Nikolaus Himmelmann, eds

This book is a collection of papers taking different approaches to the problems of classifying languages and varieties of languages within the Austronesian language family. A number of different approaches to historical genetic classification are taken in the papers by Mark Donohue on southeast Sulawesi, Malcolm Ross on Malayic languages, and Jae Jung Song on the Micronesian languages. The papers by Victoria Rau and René van den Berg deal with dialectology of Atayal from Taiwan and Muna from southeast Sulawesi respectively. Terry Crowley's paper presents an emic approach to language classification by looking at different indigenous ways of classifying Oceanic languages and language varieties.

2004 ISBN 085883 477 2 vii + 169 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$49.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$45.00

562 Deixis and demonstratives in Oceanic languages

Gunter Senft, editor

When we communicate, we communicate in a certain context, and this context shapes our utterances. Natural languages are context-bound and deixis 'concerns the ways in which languages encode or grammaticalise features of the context of utterance or speech event, and thus also concerns ways in which the interpretation of utterances depends on the analysis of that context of utterance' (Stephen Levinson).

The systems of deixis and demonstratives in the Oceanic languages represented in the contributions to this volume illustrate the fascinating complexity of spatial reference in these languages. Some of the studies presented here highlight social aspects of deictic reference illustrating de Leon's point that 'reference is a collaborative task'. It is hoped that this anthology will contribute to a better understanding of this area and provoke further studies in this extremely interesting, though still rather underdeveloped, research area.

2004 ISBN 0858835517 211 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$59.40 (incl. GST) International AUD \$54.00

561 Alive and kicking: Areyonga Teenage Pitjantjatjara

Annie Langois

The goal of this work is to describe the changes occurring in the Pitjantjatjara speech of teenagers in Areyonga, a Central Australian community, from both a grammatical and a sociolinguistic point of view. The study is based on data collected in 1994 and 1995. At the time the data was being collected, the Areyonga community had about 200 inhabitants, more than half of them under 25 years of age. A key question of this work is the extent to which Areyonga Teenage Pitjantjatjara is being influenced by contact with English.

In order to identify changes in Areyonga Teenage Pitjantjatjara, contemporary speech was compared with several independent descriptions of Traditional Pitjantjatjara (and similar neighbouring dialects). Personal observations of the author and discussions with older Pitjantjatjara people at Areyonga help to round out the picture obtained.

The Areyonga population is predominantly young. Most of the older people have left the settlement to return to their community of origin. As a result, many traditional ways of living have not been transmitted fully to the following generation. However there is an undeniable striving to reintegrate traditions into the community and the teaching of the children. Consequently, there is a constant effort to educate children in their first language. What then is the state of Areyonga Teenage Pitjantjatjara? This book aims to answer this question.

2004 ISBN 085883 546 0 xiv + 253 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$69.30 (incl. GST) International AUD \$63.00

560 A short grammar of Inanwatan, an endangered language of the Bird's Head of Papua, Indonesia

Lourens de Vries

PDF file only - see out of print Catalogue

This short grammar documents the Inanwatan language, an endangered language of the Bird's Head of West Papua (Indonesia). It deals with major patterns of phonology, morphology and syntax of Inanwatan. It also contains a

vocabulary, extensive texts and materials from a linguistic survey of the Inanwatan district. The introductory chapter contains a discussion of the sociolinguistic and historical context of the Inanwatan language. Special emphasis is given to the field linguistic problems that arise from describing a Papuan language in an advanced stage of generational erosion and on the basis of data in which Malay and Malayicised vernacular are often very hard to tell apart.

2004 ISBN 085883 545 2 xii + 156 pp

559 Innamincka Words: Yandruwandha dictionary and stories

Compiled by Gavan Breen

Innamincka Words is one of a pair of companion volumes on Yandruwandha, a dialect of the language formerly spoken on the Cooper and Strzelecki Creeks and the country to the north of the Cooper, in the northeast corner of South Australia and a neighbouring strip of Queensland. The other volume is entitled *Innamincka Talk: a grammar of the Innamincka dialect of Yandruwandha with notes on other dialects*.

Innamincka Words is for readers, especially descendants of the original people of the area, who are interested but not ready to undertake serious study of the language. It is also a necessary resource for users of *Innamincka Talk*.

These volumes document all that could be learnt from the last speakers of the language in the last years of their lives by a linguist who was involved with other languages at the same time. These were people who did not have a full knowledge of the culture of their forebears, but were highly competent, indeed brilliant, in the way they could teach what they knew to the linguist student. Although the volumes document only a small part of a rich culture, they are a tribute to the ability and diligence of the teachers.

2004 ISBN 085883 548 7 x + 218 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$59.40 (incl. GST) International AUD \$54.00

558 Innamincka Talk: A grammar of the Innamincka dialect of Yandruwandha with notes on other dialects

Gavan Breen

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Innamincka Talk is a more technical work and is intended for specialists and for interested readers who are willing to put some time and effort into studying the language. *Innamincka Words* is for readers, especially descendants of the original people of the area, who are interested but not ready to undertake serious study of the language. It is also a necessary resource for users of *Innamincka Talk*.

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2004 ISBN 085883 547 9 xvii + 245 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$64.90. (incl. GST) International AUD \$59.00

557 Tibeto–Burman languages of Nepal: Manange and Sherpa

Carol Genetti (editor)

The country of Nepal is home to over one hundred distinct languages from four language families. The current volume provides grammars, glossaries and texts for two of these languages: Kristine A. Hildebrandt's grammar and glossary of Manange, of the Tamangic branch of the Tibeto–Burman language family, and Barbara Kelly's grammar and glossary of Sherpa, of the Tibetan (Bodish) branch. Each grammar provides a full description of the phonology, morphology and syntax of the language, covering both the structural and functional properties of each. The glossaries contain lists of basic vocabulary, alternate forms, and comparisons with forms given in previous literature. The short texts provide insights into how speakers weave linguistic structures to produce fluent discourse.

2004 ISBN 085883 535 5 xiv + 324 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$99.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$90.00

556 Nyangumarta: A language of the Pilbara region of Western Australia

Janet Catherine Sharp

This book is a description of the Nyangumarta language spoken by several hundred *marrngu* 'people' in the north-west of Western Australia. The description is based on material which the author collected between 1983 and 1997. The book includes descriptions of the phonology, the morphology and word classes including the pronominal systems. It also includes detailed descriptions of Nyangumarta main and complex clauses.

Nyangumarta is of general typological interest. There are many reasons for this. Firstly, the status of word which emerges necessarily in the description of Nyangumarta verbal morphology contributes to the notion of there being a mismatch between what is regarded as a phonological word and what is regarded as a grammatical word in some languages. In Nyangumarta the paradigms of verbal pronouns illustrate a division between morphemes which are phonologically bound and those which are phonologically free; although both sets are grammatically bound to the verb. To add to this there is a class of derivational verbs which appear to be divided according to their phonological/grammatical word status. The inchoative and stative verbs are analysed as having phonological word status whereas the monosyllabic derivational verbs such as the affective and causative and the semantically 'empty' -pi are analysed as bound verbalisers.

The phonological system of Nyangumarta is of interest because its productive system of vowel assimilation within the verbal morphology is one of the most elaborate of all the Australian languages.

2004 ISBN 085883 529 0 xxiii + 429 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$119.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$109.00

554 I'saka: A sketch grammar of a language of north-central New Guinea

Mark Donohue and Lila San Roque

I'saka, the language of 600-plus residents of Krisa village in north-central New Guinea, is a previously undescribed language of the Macro-Skou family, which spreads across the north coast of New Guinea from the Skou villages in the west to Sissano lagoon in the east. I'saka represents the earliest split from the protofamily, and so represents a valuable source of data for comparative work in northern New Guinea. The language is endangered, with many of the younger generation switching to Tok Pisin as their language of everyday communication, but I'saka remains the language of ethnic identity and is seen as emblematic of the uniqueness of the I'saka people.

The grammar of I'saka is interesting for the general linguist as well as for the New Guinea specialist, since it displays many features, some possibly unique, which will prove challenging for modern theoretical and typological linguistics. Two independent suprasegmental tiers for tone and nasality, and a lack of contrastive segmental nasals, are rare phonological phenomena. Morphologically, the language displays a paradigm of agreement morphemes that agree with non-core arguments, while leaving, in most cases, the object of a transitive clause unmarked on the verb. Special agreement marking for questioned subjects is also an unusual feature of I'saka.

This sketch includes discussion of the historical relationship between I'saka and other languages in the Macro-Skou family, as well as issues of language endangerment, language maintenance, and spheres of language use. There is also a word list and a selection of short texts illustrating many of the points covered in the grammatical description.

2004 ISBN 085883 554 4 xvii + 131 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$39.60 (incl. GST) International AUD \$36.00

553 The Duuŋidjau language of southeast Queensland: Grammar, texts and vocabulary

Suzanne Kite and Stephen Wurm

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, before he began work on the languages of New Guinea, Stephen Wurm undertook considerable fieldwork on languages of northern New South Wales and southern Queensland. His fullest materials were on Duuŋidjau, spoken just to the northwest of Brisbane, and were recorded between 1955 and 1964.

Wurm was generous in making his materials available to selected researchers, and in 1997, an arrangement was made with Wurm for Suzanne Kite to write an MA thesis analysing these materials. These consisted of tapes and transcriptions, with Wurm's translations of these in his own shorthand, which only he could read. When he was in

Canberra, Wurm would spend one or two afternoons each week going over these materials with Kite, explaining the shorthand and reviving his knowledge of the language. He had never written a draft grammar of Duunjdjawan, but effectively had one in his head. It was hard to remember things exactly after a period of almost forty years and Kite sometimes mediated between what was on the tapes and Wurm's explications during their collaboration. Stephen Wurm passed away in late 2001, after the thesis had been approved but before this work could be published.

This is a slightly revised version of Kite's thesis. It comprises an invaluable record of the language of the Duunjdjawan people, and through this of their traditions, customs and laws. It is the only substantial record of a language which differs in various respects from prototypical non-prefixing Australian languages. It has five vowels and a fair number of monosyllabic words. Pronouns and nouns referring to humans or to dogs have distinct case forms. Following the grammar sketch are all the texts recorded by Wurm and a full vocabulary and thesaurus. All Wurm's information was provided by Willie McKenzie, believed to be about eighty years old in October 1955. He died in 1965.

2004 ISBN 085883 550 9 xiii + 298 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$88.00 (incl. GST)
 International AUD \$80.00

552 The Non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region

Nicholas Evans (editor) PDF file only (out of print)

The present volume brings together detailed comparative work on a number of non-Pama-Nyungan languages of Northern Australia, and is the first book-length study to span this linguistically complex region, containing as it does perhaps 90% of Australia's linguo-genetic diversity in an eighth of its land area. Many papers originated at a workshop held at the 1989 Australian Linguistics Society conference at Monash University, but several have been written specially for this volume. It has been said that no language changes faster than a proto-language, and in the intervening period a great deal of new descriptive data on non-Pama-Nyungan languages has accumulated, as well as careful sifting of complex data, which has led many of the authors to completely revise or develop their arguments since the original workshop. Hence, the delay in the appearance of the volume reflects some major shifts in position on the part of some authors.

The introduction the main issues in comparative non-Pama-Nyungan studies, and forms a state-of-the-art survey of the classification of non-Pama-Nyungan languages, which have undergone substantial changes over recent decades. It also considers the main issues in their subgrouping, and their relation to the Pama-Nyungan languages. The second to fourth sections then look at issues of subgrouping, reconstruction and areal influence that pertain to particular non-Pama-Nyungan families or subregions. The final sections return to the issue of whether one can carry the process of reconstruction back to deeper levels than the families themselves, that is back to some level from which all or most non-Pama-Nyungan families are descended. Overall, the volume illustrates that - despite recent claims by some authors - the comparative method can be successfully applied to Australian languages. It also furnishes a number of detailed and intricate studies of morphological reconstruction applied to complex paradigms.

2003 ISBN 085883 538 X 523 pp

551 A handbook of comparative Bahnaric, Vol. 1: West Bahnaric

Paul Sidwell and Pascale Jacq

This book is the first in a planned series of monographs that will form a multi-fascicled *Handbook of Comparative Bahnaric*—offering a reconstruction of the phonology and lexicon of each sub-group of the Bahnaric family (West Bahnaric, Central Bahnaric, North Bahnaric), and a consolidated reconstruction of Proto Bahnaric and discussion of its place within the Mon-Khmer family.

The West Bahnaric sub-branch is the smallest with perhaps 100,000 speakers living in the three southern Lao provinces of Champassak, Attapeu and Sekong and adjacent areas of Cambodia. Historically it has been heavily influenced by Khmer and Katuic languages such as Ta'Oi. These days most speakers are bilingual in Lao, and there is a serious danger that Lao will replace the West Bahnaric languages entirely.

The historical reconstruction offered here includes 1094 sets of lexical comparisons, with reconstructed proto-forms and extensive etymological commentary. Special attention has been given to the effects of language contact and borrowing in the formation of Proto West Bahnaric.

2003 ISBN 085883 541 X ix + 225 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$59.40 (incl. GST)
 International AUD \$54.00

550 Issues in Austronesian historical phonology

John Lynch (editor)

The Ninth International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics and the Fifth International Conference on Oceanic Linguistics were both held at The Australian National University in Canberra during Januar, 2002.

Rather than a single very diverse collection of conference papers the conference organisers favoured a series of smaller compilations on specific topical areas.

This volume represents such a compilation, and contains ten papers in the area of Austronesian historical phonology. Two papers by John Wolff concern Proto Austronesian segmental phonology: the first presents a view of 'the sounds of Proto Austronesian', the other the Fijian reflexes of these protophonemes. Uri Tadmor examines the fate of *a in Malay and other western Indonesian languages. Richard McGinn describes the raising of PMP *a in Land Dayak and Rejang. Three papers, two by David Mead and one by René van den Berg, discuss phonological evidence for subgrouping of Sulawesi languages. Robert Blust deals with vowelless words in Selau (north Bougainville), John Lynch with bilabials in Proto Loyalties, and Hans Schmidt with 'temathesis' in Rotuman.

2003 ISBN 085883 503 7 vii + 227 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$59.40 (incl. GST)
 International AUD \$54.00

549 The Bunganditj (Buwandik) language of the Mount Gambier Region

Barry Blake - Out of Print - PDF file only

A single language appears to have been spoken in a triangle that stretched from somewhere north of Lacedpede Bay on the coast of South Australia across to Bordertown on the Victorian border and south to the coast where the mouth of the Glenelg in far western Victoria formed the south-eastern corner. A consideration of various references indicates clearly that the territory of the Buwandik, alternatively Bunganditj, extended to the mouth of the Glenelg and further north it extended to Coleraine and perhaps Balmoral.

Practically all our data comes from old sources. There are twelve sources of vocabulary for the language and two direct sources of grammatical information on the dialect spoken by the Booandik or Bunganditj. One source for the grammar is a sketch of three pages by D.S. Stewart; the other is a slightly longer sketch by R.H. Mathews, which exists in two forms, manuscript and published. Some further grammatical information can be obtained from the 'Mount Gambier' sentences in William Thomas' *Dialogues in six dialects* (details below), and a few further scraps can be gleaned from the word lists, specially from the one by Stewart which accompanies his grammatical sketch.

2003 ISBN 0858834952 169 pp
 Prices: PDF file only - see Out of Print catalogue

548 Borrowing: A Pacific perspective

Jan Tent and Paul Geraghty (eds)

In recent years, there has been a resurgence of interest in linguistic borrowing, especially with regard to its importance in the reconstruction of pre-history. However, the general literature on borrowing has been based on a somewhat restricted range of data, tending to concentrate on the languages of Europe or the Americas. The Pacific has not figured prominently in such discussions.

Linguists and anthropologists have long considered the Pacific to be a kind of laboratory because the geographical discreteness of its cultures allows clearer inferences to be made than are usually possible in a continental situation. Borrowing in the Pacific is relatively easy to identify and stratify. Its study is, therefore, especially useful in the reconstruction of the linguistic, social and cultural history.

The scope of this volume is not solely restricted to borrowing in Oceanic languages, but includes two papers on borrowing in Fiji Hindi and Fiji English. Authors have been encouraged to address general issues of borrowing from the perspective of data they have derived from their fieldwork, thus avoiding the risk of producing a series of largely

similar contributions. The volume also includes a number of seminal and authoritative papers on Pacific borrowing that have been previously published.

2003 ISBN 085883 532 0 xi + 330 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$99.00 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$90.00

547 Balinese morphosyntax: A lexical-functional approach

I Wayan Arka **PDF file only**

This book is the first comprehensive study of Balinese morphosyntax from a lexicalist perspective. It discusses intricate facts in the relationship between morphosyntax and semantics in Balinese and highlights the significance of the facts with regard to linguistic theory and language typology. It provides in-depth discussions on important topics in linguistics: split intransitivity, grammatical relations (subjecthood and termhood), phrase structures, argument structures, reflexive binding and morpholexical derivations (passivisation, applicativisation and causativisation). This book is an essential reference grammar to students and researchers (theoreticians, typologists and Austronesianists).

2003 ISBN 085883 537 1 xvii + 270 pp

Prices: PDF file only - see Out of Print catalogue

546 A short morphology, phonology and vocabulary of Kiput, Sarawak

Robert Blust

Kiput is a member of the Berawan-Lower Baram branch of the North Sarawak subgroup of Austronesian languages, spoken by perhaps 450 people. The entire language community resides in a single longhouse known variously as Long Kiput, Long Tutoh or Kuala Tutoh, located on the Baram river, Fourth Division, Sarawak, about one kilometre from its junction with the Tutoh. Very little has been published on this language. The principal aim of the present work is to provide an overview of the synchronic morphology and phonology of Kiput, a considerably longer and more accurate vocabulary than that in Ray (1913), and several hundred sentences.

2003 ISBN 085883 536 3 pp vii + 102

Prices: Australia AUD \$34.65 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$31.50

544 The Warrnambool language:

A consolidated account of the Aboriginal language of the Warrnambool area of the western district of Victoria based on nineteenth-century sources

Blake, Barry

This book is a consolidated account of the Warrnambool language of the Western District of Victoria based on early sources. It is intended to serve as a convenient reference for the Aboriginal people of the Warrnambool area and for all researchers. It is part of a series of consolidated accounts of Victorian languages that I and others have produced and are producing. Each account brings together early source material, mostly from the nineteenth century, and incorporates the recordings made by Luise Hercus where they are available. These recordings date from the 1960s and are the only work by a modern linguist based on tape-recordings of speakers. In the case of the Warrnambool language only thirty-five words could be recorded. Sadly it is no longer possible to find people who still remember substantial parts of any of the languages once spoken in Victoria.

Each account involves some interpretation of the source material. In particular it involves transcribing early notations into a consistent broad phonetic form and restating points of grammar in current terminology.

2003 ISBN 085883 543 6 xiii + 223 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$49.50 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$45.00

543 A phonetic and phonological description of Ao: A Tibeto-Burman language of Nagaland, north-east India

A.R. Coupe

The aim of this work is to provide a comprehensive description of the phonetic and phonological features of Ao, a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in the hill state of Nagaland, north-east India. The description is primarily based upon the data of three native speakers, and the language under study is a variety of the Mongsen dialect spoken in Waromung village, situated in the Mokokchung district.

This is the first extensive acoustic description of a language belonging to the Kuki-Chin-Naga branch of the Tibeto-Burman family. The study describes the phonotactic structure, phonology, articulatory phonetics, acoustic phonetics and tone system of the Mongsen dialect of Ao, illustrating how instrumental techniques can be used to corroborate and quantify the auditory analysis of an undescribed language. Methodology is described in detail and the findings are correlated with what is known cross-linguistically about aspects of the language being investigated.

It is hoped that this work will be of benefit to scholars who wish to write descriptions of related languages and comparativists who are interested in clarifying the genetic relationships holding between the Tibeto-Burman languages of north-east India. It is also hoped that the monograph will be of relevance to a wider linguistic audience, in particular typologists and phonologists interested in the study of phonological systems and the characteristics of tone in less well-known languages of the region.

2003 ISBN 085883 519 3 xix + 137 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$39.60 (incl. GST) International AUD \$36.00

542 One hundred Paiwan texts

Robert J. Early

PDF file - see Out of Print catalogue

541 Bininj Gun-Wok: a pan-dialectal grammar of Mayali, Kunwinjku and Kune

Evans, Nicholas,

The term Bininj Gun-wok was recently coined to cover a large group of related dialects spoken in Western Arnhem Land, Australia, including Kunwinjku, Mayali, Gun-djeihmi, Kune, and others; many of these dialects have not been described before. Bininj Gun-wok, in turn, belongs to the so-called Gunwinjguan family, the largest family of non-Pama-Nyungan languages. It is one of the few Australian languages still being passed on to children, and in fact the number of speakers is increasing.

This detailed pan-dialectal grammar takes care to set the language in its cultural context throughout, with rich ethnographic discussion of the many special kinship-based speech registers and a sizeable text collection with examples of all major dialects. Bininj Gun-wok is a heavily polysynthetic language, with three productive types of noun incorporation, incorporation of one verb into another, two applicatives, reflexive/reciprocal formation, prefixes representing subject and object/indirect object, and a large number of further adverbial-type prefixes. Within the nominal system, it has four genders in some dialects, reducing to simpler systems in others. A major focus of the grammar is the many problems of how meanings are constructed in a polysynthetic language, and how the many elements of the verbal morphology interact with one another in the composition of grammatical structure.

This volume will be of interest to a wide range of readers: morphologists and syntacticians, Australianists, linguistic anthropologists, dialectologists, typologists, and educationists and others working in Western Arnhem Land.

2003 ISBN 0858835304 776 pp

PDF file - see Out of Print catalogue

540 A grammar of Bilua: A Ppauan language of the Solomon Islands

Kazuko Obata

This grammar of Bilua, a revision of the author's PhD thesis, is the first comprehensive description of the language. Bilua is spoken on Vella La Vella island in the Western Province of the Solomon Islands. According to the 1976 census there are about 85 vernacular languages indigenous to the Solomon Islands. The majority of these are Austronesian, but among them are four Papuan languages, one of which is Bilua.

The grammar presented here is based on the dialect of the Bilua area, which is regarded as standard by local people, probably because Methodist missionaries who arrived early in the twentieth century regarded it as the language of the island.

In the past, the Austronesian language Roviana was used as a lingua franca in the region and so older people on Vella La Vella speak Roviana as well as Bilua. However, the role of Roviana has been taken over by Solomon Islands Pidgin which is used in primary schools and in church ceremonies which are central to the lives of people in Vella La Vella. There is a high rate of intermarriage between Vella La Vella people and people from other islands and mixed couples communicate in Bilua, Pidgin, or one of the other Solomons languages. Pidgin words are mixed into Bilua and sometimes people switch from one language to another in their speech. Thus the Bilua language is changing because of the influence of Pidgin, and, although the population of Vella La Vella is increasing rapidly, Bilua is endangered.

2003 ISBN 085883 531 2 333 + xx pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$77.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$70.00

539 A study of valency-changing devices in Proto Oceanic

Evans, Bethwyn

Characteristic of many of the Oceanic languages of the Pacific is the presence of several valency-changing devices. This work is an historical study of three valency-increasing and two valency-decreasing morphemes, presenting descriptions of their reflexes in a number of modern Oceanic languages and a detailed reconstruction of their forms and functions in the ancestor language, Proto Oceanic. The reconstructions of valency-changing devices is presented within of an analysis of morphosyntactic classes of verbs, both in the modern languages and in Proto Oceanic.

Pacific Linguistics in association with Centre for Research on Language Change

2003 ISBN 085883 487 1 xix + 352 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$79.20 (incl. GST) International AUD \$72.00

538 Early forms of Aboriginal English in South Australia, 1840s–1920s

Foster, Robert, Paul Monaghan and Peter Mühlhäusler

In recent years pidgin languages have begun to lose the tag that has dogged them in the past of being bastard or corrupt languages. Arising mainly as reduced languages for intercultural communication in contexts ranging from trade to outright colonisation, they have often been viewed by their users as inferior to the 'full' or 'pure' languages of their respective cultures. As one writer put it in 1939: 'In whatever country we find Pidgin English it is still an inferior growth, or development from originally pure words or sentences of some language or other'. These days pidgins are increasingly recognised for the insights they provide into the dynamic processes of intercultural communication and the nature of human communication in general. They are particularly useful for tracing the ways languages change and develop in response to changing sociohistorical circumstances.

By compiling a dictionary of one such language, South Australian Pidgin English, spoken primarily between Aborigines and Europeans in South Australia in the 19th and 20th centuries, we hope to continue this trend, as well as to provide an invaluable resource for those engaging with historical and literary texts that in the past have often proved difficult to those not trained in pidgin linguistics.

The dictionary is also intended for contemporary speakers of Nunga English – a variety of Aboriginal English spoken in the Adelaide metropolitan and neighbouring country regions – who are interested in the historical origins of some of the forms they currently use in their day-to-day communication.

2003 ISBN 085883 463 4 xxxii + 102 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$39.60 (incl. GST) International AUD \$36.00

537 A dictionary of Buin, a language of Bougainville

Laycock, Donald C., edited by Masayuki Onishi

Don Laycock was a man of many interests but in the last two decades of his life his largest project was the compilation of a dictionary of Buin, a Papuan language spoken in southeastern Bougainville. When Don realised in 1988 that he was terminally ill he thought carefully about the things he wanted to achieve during the months that remained to him. Academically, the most important was to ensure that his Buin dictionary was close to completion, so that it could be published after he had gone. He made as great an effort as his strength allowed and came very close to achieving this

goal. During his last days Don asked his colleagues to make sure that the Buin dictionary was published, and they agreed.

Publication has taken longer than expected, mainly because the detailed work of editing the dictionary draft required someone who had the necessary expertise and who also was able to give extended chunks of his time to the project. That person was Masayuki Onishi, who had worked on Motuna, a neighbour of Buin. Masa has worked voluntarily on the manuscript for seven years, assisted by Don's wife Tania and daughter Melany. Masa adopted an overriding principle that this should be Don's work, not his. And so we publish the last book from a wonderful colleague.

2003 ISBN 085883 511 8 xxvii + 355 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$79.20 (incl. GST) International AUD \$72.00

536 Jingulu grammar: An Aboriginal language of the Northern Territory

Pensalfini, Robert **PDF File only**

This book is intended as a thorough description of the Jingulu language as spoken by the handful of speakers remaining in the Northern Territory during the mid to late 1990s. The description is based on material which the author collected during three field trips from 1995 to late 1998.

Chapter 1 focuses on the socio-historical context in which the language is spoken, including estimated of tradition area, number of speakers, and genetic and cultural affiliations. Chapter 2 is devoted to Jingulu phonology, from the phoneme inventory and phonotactics to a spectacular system of vowel harmony and some interesting facts on reduplication. Chapter 3 outlines the parts of speech of Jingulu as understood by the author, and argues for the particular labels and categories that the author assumes in following chapters. Chapter 4 discusses Jingulu syntax, from simple verbal and non-verbal predication to the encoding of dependent and conjoined clauses. Chapters 5 and 6 are expositions of the morphology of Jingulu nominal and verbal words respectively. Chapter 7 contains a few exemplary texts, glossed and translated into English. Through the grammar the author has preferred to provide more sentence examples rather than fewer (particular where the author was less than certain about the accuracy of his own description), to provide readers with a sense of what Jingulu sentences are actually like beyond what can be gleaned from prose description, and to provide future researchers with organised material with which to build their own hypotheses and analyses.

This grammar contains no word list or dictionary. A separate Jingulu dictionary by the author is in preparation.

2003 ISBN 0858835584 282 pp

535 A grammar of the Hoava language, Western Solomons

Davis, Karen

This description of Hoava, an Oceanic Austronesian language spoken on parts of New Georgia in the western Solomon Islands, is the first published reference grammar of a language from this area. The islands of the New Georgia group are home to a remarkable diversity of languages, and their Austronesian languages bear an unusual mixture of conservative and innovative features.

The author pays particular attention to verbal morphology and its relation to argument structure and applicativisation, and her description will interest Oceanists and typologists alike.

Hoava is genealogically quite a close relative of Roviana, aspects of which are described in S.H. Corston's *Ergativity in Roviana, Solomon Islands* (Pacific Linguistics 1996). Nonetheless, the grammars of the two languages differ quite sharply, in which ways which diachronic syntacticians will find intriguing.

2003 ISBN 0858835029 xvi + 332 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$75.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$69.00

534 A dictionary of Koiari, Papua New Guinea, with grammar notes

Dutton, Tom

In 1992 I published the first reading materials available in Koiari as *A first dictionary of Koiari*. This was a people's dictionary aimed mainly at Koiari speakers in the hope that it would help to stimulate them to read and write their own language and to maintain it. This second dictionary is a revised, expanded and more technical version of that dictionary aimed at a wider audience, although it is hoped that Koiari speakers will still be able to use it for their own purposes. As such I hope it will provide further insight into the structure of Koiari and the world view of its speakers.

2003 ISBN 0858835339 xxvi + 424 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$86.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$79.00

533 Ûa Pou: Aspects of a Marquesan dialect

Mutu, Margaret with Ben Teikitoutoua

Marquesan is an Eastern Polynesian language whose nearest relations according to present subgrouping theory are Hawaiian and Mangarevan. The literature lists two major dialects referred to as northern and southern although there are dialect differences from island to island and also, to a much lesser degree, from valley to valley on individual islands. While all dialects within the group are mutually intelligible, there are grammatical as well as phonological and lexical differences between the dialects. The data for this study was taken from the Ûa Pou dialect and as such is a partial description of that dialect only. The Ûa Pou dialect of the Marquesan language is spoken on the island of Ûa Pou in Te Henua Ënana (the Marquesas group of islands).

The aim of this study is to provide the following: an overview of the work carried out in the field of Polynesian phonology and syntax in the past 30 years; a description of the phonemes and certain suprasegmental features of the sound system of Ûa Pou; and a detailed description of the internal structure of the Ûa Pou phrase.

2002 ISBN 085883 526 6 xv + 115 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$49.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$45.00

532 Dictionary of Kyaka Enga, Papua New Guinea

Draper, Norm and Sheila

Kyaka is a highly distinctive dialect of Enga, the largest language of Papua New Guinea with close to 200,000 speakers. Kyaka is spoken in the Baiyer River valley and Lumusa Plateau areas north-west of Mount Hagen in Western Highlands Province. This dictionary is the first dictionary of Kyaka–Enga and is the most comprehensive yet produced of any dialect of Enga. The Kyaka–English part contains a wealth of ethnographic detail and illustrative examples, recorded during the authors' years of residence among the Kyaka people. There is an English–Kyaka finder list and a number of appendices that treat terminologies for various cultural domains and for flora and fauna.

2002 ISBN 085883 510 X viii + 709 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$108.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$99.00

531 The phonetics of Wa: Experimental phonetics, phonology, orthography and sociolinguistics

Watkins, Justin

This is a linguistic phonetic study of the Northern Mon–Khmer language Wa, spoken by about one million people in an area on the border between China's Yúnán Province and Burma's (Myanmar's) Shan State. The aim of this book is to describe the phonetic facts of the sounds of Wa in terms of the simplest segment types without compromising detail, and to illustrate the types of contrasts which distinguish them from one another, so that they may be viewed in a wider, phonetic linguistic, context. It is hoped that sufficient material is presented here to inform a comparison of dialectal variants of Wa and that the instrumental data may be of value in comparing a sound in Wa with similar sounds in other languages.

This study aims to be accessible to all those who are interested by the relevance of phonetics to linguistics. It is hoped that certain sections, in particular the background information and the discussion of topics relating to the historical phonology of Wa may be of interest to a wider readership, namely Mon–Khmerists, those working on other minority languages of South East Asia or elsewhere, or those with a general interest in Wa language, culture or society.

2002 ISBN 085883 486 3 xxvii + 226 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$47.85 (incl. GST) International AUD \$43.50

530 Collected papers on Southeast Asian and Pacific Languages

Bauer, Robert S. (ed.)

The languages investigated in these papers represent the five major language families or subfamilies (depending on one's classification schema) of mainland and insular Southeast Asia, viz., (1) *Tibeto-Burman* with Meiteilon

(Manipuri); (2) *Mon-Khmer* with Alak, Bru, Chatong, Dak Kang, Kaseng, Katu, Laven, Lavi, Nge', Nyah Kur, Suai, Ta Oi', Tariang, Tariw, Vietnamese, Yaeh; (3) *Tai* with Nung An, Lao, and Hlai; (4) *Austronesian* with Chamorro; and (5) the *Malayo-Polynesian* family itself.

The eleven papers have been classified under five broad linguistic topics:

I. Linguistic analysis with A.G. Khan's 'Impact of linguistic borrowing on Meiteilon (Manipuri)'; N.J. Enfield's 'Functions of 'give' and 'take' in Lao complex predicates'; and Sophana Srichampa's 'Vietnamese verbal reduplication'.

II. Language classification includes Jerold A. Edmondson's 'Nùng An: origin of a species'; Lawrence A. Reid's 'Morphosyntactic evidence for the position of Chamorro in the Austronesian family'; and Theraphan L.-Thongkum's 'A brief look at the thirteen Mon-Khmer languages of Xekong Province, Southern Laos'.

III. Discourse analysis with John and Carolyn Miller's 'The tiger mother's child and the cow mother's child: a preliminary look at a Bru epic'; and Somsong Burusphat's 'The temporal movement of the *hlai (li)* origin myth'.

IV. Sociolinguistics with Suwilai Premsrirat's 'The future of Nyah Kur'.

V. Historical linguistics with Graham Thurgood's 'A comment on Gedney's proposal for another series of voiced initials in Proto Tai'; and Stanley Starosta's 'The rise and fall and rise and fall of Proto Malayo-Polynesian'.

2002 ISBN 085883 407 7 x + 203 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$53.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$49.00

529 **Between Worlds: Linguistic papers in memory of David John Prentice**

Adelaar, K. Alexander and Robert Blust (eds)

This is a commemorative volume for the late David John (Jack) Prentice (1942-1995). Jack Prentice was a linguist who published on Timugon Murut (Sabah, Borneo) and on various forms of Malay and Indonesian.

This book contains papers on the grammatical structure of Salako, Murut, Lundayeh (Borneo), Southwest Maluku Malay (East Indonesia) and Inanwatan (West Papua). It also contains papers on the phonological histories of Kayan (Borneo) and Kerinci (Sumatra). Other papers concern loanwords in Ambon Malay and loan-translations in Indonesian. One contribution discusses Sarawak Malay in its ecological context and another discusses a Wehèa Modang epic story (Borneo). Finally, there is also a discussion of possessive versus qualitative attributive constructions in Indonesian.

In many ways, this book is a reflection of the various interests Jack had during his life, and also of the inspiration he gave to his friends and fellow linguists, especially those working on languages in Borneo and on Malay.

2002 ISBN 085883 478 2 xi + 216 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$54.45 (incl. GST) International AUD \$49.50

528 **Tetun Dili: A grammar of an East Timorese language**

Williams-van Klinken, Catharina, John Hajek and Rachel Nordlinger

Tetun Dili is an Austronesian language spoken as a first language in Dili, East Timor. It is also spoken as a lingua franca throughout much of this fledgling nation, and is set to become its national language. This grammar describes the basic structure of Tetun Dili, covering phonology and morphology, as well as phrase-, clause- and sentence-level syntax. It is based on a corpus of both spoken and written texts, supplemented by elicitation. While the focus is primarily on the spoken language, comparisons are made with both written and liturgical varieties. In contrast to the more conservative Tetun Terik variety, Tetun Dili shows strong Portuguese influence after centuries of contact, particularly in its lexicon and phonology.

2002 ISBN 0858835096 xiv + 132 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$29.70 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$27.00

527 **A grammar of the Kuku Yalanji language of north Queensland**

Patz, Elisabeth

PDF file only - see OOP Catalogue

Kuku Yalanji, spoken in the area between Mossman and Cooktown in North Queensland, is still a living language. Only about two score of the original 250 distinct Australian Aboriginal languages are still learned by children; Kuku

Yalanji is one of them, although its use as the main means of communication in the home has diminished during the past twenty years. This publication is intended to provide a record of the grammar of this language and to make Kuku Yalanji publicly accessible.

2002 ISBN 085883 534 7 xx + 250 pp

Prices: OUT OF PRINT - see OOP catalogue

526 Pijin: A trilingual cultural dictionary

Jourdan, Christine (in collaboration with Ellen Maebiru)

Out of Print - PDF file only

2002 ISBN 085883 446 4 xxiv + 403 pp

525 Dharumbal: The language of Rockhampton, Australia

Terrill, Angela

Dharumbal is the language associated with the area around Rockhampton, in eastern Queensland. Structurally, Dharumbal is in many ways typical of what are generally known as Pama-Nyungan languages. It is particularly notable in the extreme conservatism of its morpho-syntax, while at the same time it has the unusual feature in this area of a phonemic distinction between voiced and voiceless stops. This work is based on earlier written and taped materials on Dharumbal, as well as primary fieldwork carried out by the author. It aims to be a comprehensive synthesis of all available information on the Dharumbal language, and as such is intended to be a useful resource for Dharumbal people, linguists, and other people interested in the language of Rockhampton.

2002 ISBN 085883 462 6 ix + 108 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$29.70 (incl. GST) International AUD \$27.00

524 Languages of the Eastern Bird's Head

Reesink, Ger (editor)

This book is the first detailed introduction to languages of the Bird's Head peninsula of Indonesia's Irian Jaya (Papua) province. Detailed data on these languages have only become available in the last decade, and the papers in this volume present some of the results of this new research.

The first article sketches out the relationships between the eastern Bird's Head languages - both with each other and with other languages in the surrounding area. Following the introduction are short descriptions of three languages, Mpur (by Cecilia Odé), Meyah (by Gilles Gravelle), Sougb and Mansim (both by Ger Reesink). Each of these contributions is presented as an independent unit, with illustrative text material.

The article on Mansim is of particular importance. Until Reesink's fieldwork in the region, Mansim was thought to be extinct. While the language has few speakers left, it is not quite extinct: Ger Reesink was fortunate enough to collect some materials from a few of the last remaining speakers. Mansim is closely related to Hatam, a language already described in an earlier Pacific Linguistics volume by Reesink.

2002 ISBN 085883 494 4 ix + 340 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$84.70 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$77.00

522 Araki: A disappearing language of Vanuatu

François, Alexandre

Araki, an unwritten Austronesian language belonging to the Oceanic subgroup, is now spoken by less than a dozen people in a small islet of Vanuatu; it is likely to disappear very soon. As the first ever publication about this language, the present study covers all that it has been possible to gather from it.

The core of this book is a grammatical description of Araki: attention has been paid to its phonology and morphology, the inventory of syntactic categories, the internal organisation of noun and verb phrases, the semantics of aspect and mood, complex sentence construction, and many other topics which illustrate the originality of this language. A bilingual lexicon is also provided, as well as a selection of texts.

2002 ISBN 085883 493 6 xxi + 353 pp
 Prices: Australia AUD \$69.30 (incl. GST) International AUD \$63.00

521 Taba: Description of a South Halmahera Austronesian language

Bowden, John

Taba is an Austronesian language spoken on the Halmahera region of eastern Indonesia. This book is the only comprehensive modern grammar of any language from the South Halmahera-West New Guinea subgroup that is a sister to the much better documented Oceanic branch. Taba is a mixed split-S and accusative language with a rich variety of phonemic consonant clusters, a complex system of directionals, and many other features of interest to both Austronesianists and general typologists. The analysis of ditransitive clauses is a major innovation: the author contends that ditransitives exhibit a mixed primary object and 'split-P' pattern of argument alignment. The grammar also contains a wealth of information on the sometimes radical changes occurring in contemporary Taba under the impact of Malay.

2001 ISBN 085883 517 7 xxvi + 451 pp.
 Prices: Australia AUD \$69.85 (incl. GST) International AUD \$63.50

520 Proto Central Pacific ergativity: Its reconstruction and development in the Fijian, Rotuman and Polynesian languages

Kikusawa, Ritsuko

The main objective of this study is to determine the actancy system (ergativity or accusativity) of Proto Central Pacific, and to determine how this system developed in its daughter languages, Fijian and Rotuman, which are accusative, as well as in the Polynesian languages, some of which are ergative. It is shown that an ergative system has to be reconstructed for Proto Central Pacific, based on the presence of two sets of clitic pronouns (Genitive and Nominative) used for the core arguments of transitive constructions. A set of independent pronouns is also reconstructed. These pronominal forms are shown to be reflexes of Proto Malayo-Polynesian reconstructions. The process by which the ergative parent language changed into some of its accusative daughter languages is illustrated.

The following points in this work may be of particular interest: 1) a description of clear cases where the actancy systems change from ergative to accusative; 2) an illustration of how syntactic, phonological, morphological, and/or lexical changes are synthesised; 3) typological descriptions of three Central Pacific languages, namely Rotuman, Fijian, and Tongan, applying Lexicase Dependency Grammar; 5) a modification to the currently accepted subgrouping hypothesis for the Central Pacific group.

2002 ISBN 085883 438 3 xxii + 213 pp.
 Prices: Australia AUD \$53.90 (incl. GST) International AUD \$49.00

519 Issues in Austronesian Morphology: A festschrift for Byron W. Bender

Bradshaw, Joel and Kenneth Rehg (editors)

This volume contains original contributions by leading scholars in the field of Austronesian linguistics. All the articles focus on issues in morphology, with special attention to the interface of morphology with phonology, syntax, and semantics, from both synchronic and diachronic perspectives. This work will be of interest not only to Austronesianists, but to anyone concerned with the ongoing debates about the role of morphology in linguistic theory.

2001 ISBN 085883 485 5 vii + 287 pp.
 Prices: Australia AUD \$64.90 (incl. GST)
 International AUD \$59.00

518 The history and typology of western Austronesian voice systems

Wouk, Fay and Malcolm Ross (editors)

PDF file only - see OOP Catalogue

The 'focus' systems of western Austronesian languages have long intrigued grammarians, typologists and historical linguistics, and this book significantly expands accessible information on them. It is the outcome of a workshop on focus held at the Eight International Conference on Austronesian linguistics in Taipei in December 1997.

Part I contains three overview contributions: one on some of the typological issues of 'focus' languages (Nikolaus Himmelmann); on possible histories of western Austronesian voice (Malcolm Ross); and on the history of voice systems and on their study (Robert Blust). Part II, 'Languages of Sulawesi', has descriptive papers by Mark Donohue, Phil Quick and Nikolaus Himmelmann and a historical contribution by David Mead. Part III, on the rest of Indonesia and Malaysia, has descriptive papers on Karo Batak (Clodagh Norwood), Riau Indonesian (David Gil) and Bonggi (Sabah, Michael Boutin), a comparative account of the languages of Lombok and Sumbawa (Fay Wouk) and a descriptive-historical account of Javanese (Gloria Poejosoedarmo). The contributions in Part IV concern the Philippines and Taiwan. They range from Sama languages in the extreme southwest of the region (Jun Akamine and JoAnn Gault), through Hiligayonon and Yogad in the centre and north of the Philippines (Walter Spitz), to Seediq of northern Taiwan (Arthur Holmer). Erik Zobel examines Chamoro and Palauan evidence diachronically and proposes a new Nuclear Malayo-Polynesian subgroup.

2001 ISBN 085883 477 4 vi + 474 pp.

Prices: PDF file only - see Out of Print catalogue

517 Languages of Vanuatu: A new survey and bibliography

Lynch, John and Terry Crowley

Vanuatu has more languages for its population size than any other country in the world. Many of these are almost completely undescribed, while differing amounts of information have been recorded on (and in) other languages. This volume sets out to survey in the linguistic geography of the entire country in the light of the most recent documentation. It also provides intending and experienced linguistic researchers, as well as the literacy and educational policy practitioners, with an exhaustive up-to-date annotated bibliographical listing for every language.

2001 ISBN 085883 469 3 xiv + 187 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$55.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$50.00

516 A grammar of Limilngan: A language of the Mary River Region, Northern Territory, Australia

Harvey, Mark

This grammar provides a description of Limilngan, a previously undescribed and now extinct language of northern Australia. Australian languages generally show a high degree of structural similarity to one another. Limilngan shows some of the common Australian patterns, but in other areas it diverges significantly from them. It has a standard Australian phonological inventory, but its phonotactic patterns are unusual. Some heterorganic clusters such as /kb/ are of markedly higher frequency than homorganic clusters such as /nd/. Like a number of Australian languages, Limilngan has many vowel-initial morphemes. However, historically these result from lenition and not from initial dropping as elsewhere in Australia.

Like many northern languages, it has complex systems of both prefixation and suffixation to nominals and verbs. Prefixation provides information about nominal classification (four classes), mood, and pronominal cross-reference (subject and objects). Suffixation provides information about case, tense and aspect. Limilngan differs from most Australian languages in that a considerable amount of its morphology is unproductive, showing complex and irregular allomorphic variation.

Limilngan is like most Australian languages in that it may be described as a free word order language. However, word order is not totally free and strictly ordered phrasal compounding structures are significant (e.g. in the formation of denominal verbs).

2001 ISBN 085883 461 8 xii + 209 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$49.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$45.00

511 Sourcebook on Tomini-Tolitoli languages: General information and word lists

Himmelmann, Nikolaus P. (compiler)

This sourcebook presents an edited version of the fieldnotes gathered during an extensive linguistic survey of the Tomini-Tolitoli languages, a group of eleven languages spoken in northern Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. The introductory sections present general information about the Tomini-Tolitoli languages and about the survey, including detailed maps and a few notes on phonology and morphology. The main part of the book consists of extensive word lists of each language (between 700 and 1,400 entries per language, often including information on dialect variation). The book thus makes available a rich collection of primary data on which anyone interested in working on Tomini-Tolitoli languages may draw.

2001 ISBN: 085883 516 9 xxii + 436 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$59.40 (incl. GST) International AUD \$54.00

510 Anejoṃ Dictionary**Disonari blong anejoṃ****Nitasviitai a nijitas antas anejoṃ**

Lynch, John and Philip Tepakae

PDF file only - see OOP Catalogue

Anejoṃ is the language of Aneityum, the southernmost island in Vanuatu. This dictionary, compiled by a professional Oceanic linguist and native speaker of the language, contains almost 5,000 Anejoṃ lexical items, with definitions in both English and Bislama (the national language of Vanuatu). Both English-Anejoṃ and Bislama-Anejoṃ finderlists are provided to make the dictionary accessible both to linguists and to ni-Vanuatu who may not speak or read English. The dictionary uses a newly devised orthography, which more accurately reflects the phonology of the language than the one in current use. It is hoped that the dictionary will prove valuable to linguists, to native speakers, and to children learning to read and write in the language. It complements *A grammar of Anejoṃ*, also by John Lynch and published by Pacific Linguistics.

509 The Linguistic History of Southern Vanuatu

Lynch, John

The languages of Erromango, Tanna and Aneityum in Southern Vanuatu form a closed subgroup of Oceanic, and have often been regarded as 'aberrant', especially in terms of their phonological history. In this book Lynch shows that, under a cloak of aberrancy, they are in many ways quite conservative Oceanic languages. Three chapters are devoted to the phonological history of these languages, and there is also a detailed discussion of historical developments in their morphology and syntax. Appendices include lists of lexical reconstructions and of apparent lexical innovations.

2001 ISBN 085883 500 2 xi + 322 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$49.50 (incl. GST) International AUD \$45.00

508 An Erromangan (Sye) dictionary

Crowley, Terry

This volume represents the most complete compilation to date of vocabulary in the Erromangan (or Sye) language of southern Vanuatu, along with an English-Erromangan finderlist. The introduction provides relevant background to enable the reader to make maximum use of information contained within dictionary entries, as well as discussing relevant grammatical and sociolinguistic information. The dictionary also includes separate discussions of personal names and names of places in the Erromangan language. This volume is intended as a supplement to *An Erromangan (Sye) grammar* by the same author, as well as *Ura: a disappearing language of Southern Vanuatu*, which is a description of the most closely related language.

2000 ISBN 085883 492 8 xxxi + 250 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$59.40 (incl. GST) International AUD \$54.00

507 A grammar of Anejom̃

Lynch, John

Anejom̃ is spoken on the island of Aneityum and is a member of the Southern Vanuatu subgroup of Oceanic. It is unusual among Vanuatu languages in having VOS as its normal phrase order. Its phonology is somewhat different from the phonologies of other members of the subgroup, and it is also in the process of making a number of morphosyntactic changes. This grammar provides a thorough treatment of the phonology and morphology of the language, as well as a solid outline of its syntax, and includes three texts.

2000 ISBN 085883 484 7 xiii + 180 pp

Prices: Australia AUD \$41.80 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$38.00

506 Constraints on null subjects in Bislama (Vanuatu): Social and linguistics factors

Meyerhoff, Miriam

How can developments in a contact language inform the inquiry into the structural nature of language? How do they help us better understand the nature of language change and the processes of grammaticisation?

Using data from everyday conversations in Bislama (the national language of Vanuatu), this book focuses on one variable, the alternation between overt pronominal and phonetically null subjects. It shows how an emergent system of subject-verb agreement in Bislama interacts with functional constraints on the interpretability of a subject; this interaction accounts for much of the alternation between the two forms of subject. The rich array of social functions that Bislama serves in the communities studied is examined in some detail, and yet it is shown that as Bislama becomes increasingly elaborate morphosyntactically, this kind of structural innovation takes place largely independently of social factors. By adopting the methods of sociolinguistics grounded in participant observation, and being grounded in theoretical treatments of subject agreement, this volume shows how the study of change in a contact language helps to bridge issues in different subfields of linguistics.

2000 ISBN 085883 522 3 218 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$41.80 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$38.00

503 Spices from the East: Papers in languages of Eastern Indonesia

Grimes, Charles E. Grimes (ed.)

The volume contains original data and modern analyses from a number of poorly documented CMP languages of central and southern Maluku, as well as one WMP language of SE Sulawesi. The introduction by Charles E. Grimes 'New information filling old gaps in eastern Indonesia' addresses the theoretical and descriptive significance of each paper, as well as the general state of the classification of languages in the region. Papers are by David F. Coward and Naomi E. Coward (A phonological sketch of the Selaru language), Mark Donohue (Tukang Besi dialectology), Charles E. Grimes (Defining speech communities on Buru Island: a look at both linguistic and non-linguistic factors), Bryan Hinton (The languages of Wetar: recent survey results and word lists, with notes on Tugun grammar), Jock Hughes (The morphology of Dobel, Aru, with special reference to reduplication), and Craig Marshall (A phonology of Fordata).

2000 ISBN 085883 460 X 245 pp.

Prices: Australia AUD \$69.30 (incl. GST)

International AUD \$63.00

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PL Language books and DVD sets

D-67 A New Course in Tok Pisin (New Guinea Pidgin)

Dutton, Tom in collaboration with Dicks Thomas

Tok Pisin is one of the two major lingua franca of Papua New Guinea. Throughout Papua New Guinea, speakers of Tok Pisin can now be encountered increasingly in areas which have otherwise been the exclusive realm of Hiri Motu, the other major lingua franca of the area. The language has been gaining tremendously in importance and prestige during the last few years. It always has been, and continues to be, the major means of intercommunication amongst Papuans and New Guineans who have no other language in common. It has been used for a long time throughout Papua New Guinea for administrative purposes, but its importance has been greatly enhanced through its becoming the language of discussion in the majority of local government councils and the Parliament. It seems that Tok Pisin is heading towards becoming the unofficial national language of Papua New Guinea, a role which it is already fulfilling in some ways.

Tok Pisin is a pidgin language whose vocabulary is derived from, but by no means identical with, English to the extent of 70-80 percent, with 15-20 percent based on indigenous languages, but mainly Tolai of northern New Britain, and five per cent on other languages, predominantly German. Its structure is in many ways un-English and is patterned on that of the Austronesian languages of the South-Western Pacific. Book and audio DVD are a set.

1985, 2012 ISBN: 9780858836563 399 pp plus DVD

Prices: Australia AUD \$110.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$100.00

D-72 Bislama: An Introduction to the National Language of Vanuatu

Tryon, Darrell

The book is an introductory course for beginning students of Bislama, the national language of Vanuatu. It consists of fifteen units, covering the main aspects of Bislama phonology, grammar and lexicon. The fifteen units are accompanied by a CD set, so providing approximately thirty minutes of recorded material per unit. The teaching units are followed by a two-way wordlist and subject index. Book and DVD are a set. Sound files start with Chapter 2.

1987 ISBN 0858833611 xiv + 261pp plus DVD

Prices: Australia AUD \$99.00 (incl. GST) International AUD \$90.00



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