

The Second International Conference on Comparative Austronesian Linguistics

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D. T. TRYON

THIS PAPER reports on the Second International Conference on Comparative Austronesian Linguistics held in Canberra, Australia from January 5 to January 11, 1978.

The present report contains brief summaries of 62 papers. These include all the papers read at the conference, either in person or by proxy, together with three papers tabled but not read. The names and addresses of all authors have been given so that comments and requests may be directed to them personally. (The complete texts of the conference papers, some considerably revised in the light of comments and discussion, will be published as conference proceedings in *Pacific Linguistics* in due course. Cassette tapes of all the conference papers and discussion are available from: the Secretary, Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia.)

The papers will be discussed under two headings, Western Austronesian and Eastern Austronesian, the latter term being synonymous with Oceanic, used in the report of the First Conference (see *Asian Perspectives* 18: 1 [1975]: 94: 105). Within these divisions, the papers have been summarized under the following heads: Reconstruction (1), Phonological (1.1) and Syntactic (1.2); Subgrouping (2); Focus (3); Specific Problems (4); Samalan Symposium (5); Pidgins and Creoles (6); and Dispersal (7). Within each section, papers are arranged alphabetically. Section 8 contains a list of contributors with their addresses.

D. T. Tryon is affiliated with the Department of Linguistics, Institute for Advanced Studies, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University, Canberra.

WESTERN AUSTRONESIAN

1 RECONSTRUCTION

1.1 *Phonological*1.1.1 *Raleigh Ferrell*: 'Paiwan Phonology and Proto-Austronesian Doublets'

Paiwan is unique among Formosan languages in showing nearly one-to-one correspondences with PAN. Ferrell shows how new insights on problems such as PAN doublets may be gained from an examination of Paiwan dialect variants and "pseudo-doublets."

1.1.2 *R. Hardjadibrata*: 'Consonant Clusters in Indonesian'

Consonant clustering has been rare in Bahasa Indonesia and Malay. With heavy borrowing from other languages, more and more clusters have entered Indonesian, altering the normal syllable structure. Hardjadibrata, however, shows that consonant clustering is in fact tolerated in Bahasa Indonesia traditional lexemes, although it is normally restricted to word-initial position.

1.1.3 *Hans Kähler*: 'Austronesian Comparative Linguistics and Reconstruction of Earlier Forms of the Languages'

Kähler focuses on the problems of diachronic studies of languages which lack written records, stressing the need for awareness of the processes of linguistic change and linguistic differentiation. After a discussion of the processes involved, he goes on to examine the causes.

1.1.4 *D. J. Prentice and A. Hakim Usman*: 'Kerinci Sound Changes and Phonotactics'

This paper shows that Kerinci, a little-studied language from South Sumatra, is in fact a dialect of Malay which has undergone radical and complex phonological change. Both phonological and morphosyntactic evidence is presented.

1.1.5 *R. David Zorc*: 'Proto-Philippines Accent: Innovation or Proto-Hesperonesian Retention?'

Contrastive accent is a phenomenon common to a large number of genetically diverse Philippine languages. Zorc's evidence suggests that the phenomenon may be attributed to Proto-Philippine, and perhaps PAN. He concludes, however, that the vowel length and shortness phenomena are indeed a Philippine innovation, but one which developed from Proto-Hesperonesian contrastive stress.

1.2 *Syntactic*1.2.1 *Natalia Alieva*: 'Some Observations on Typological Evolution of the Indonesian Languages'

Alieva claims that many of the structures in modern Indonesian have developed from possessives. In particular, the bifunctional nature of the morphemes *di*, *ri*, and *ka* and the parallelism between noun possessive constructions and verbal

passive forms lead her to postulate that IN passive forms are derived from the noun possessive construction.

1.2.2 *Sandra Chung*: 'Stem Sentences in Indonesian' [TABLED]

Chung investigates the surface syntax of the stem construction. She claims that because the stem construction does not seem to be restricted to imperfective actions in the way that the active is, one may be able to claim that the frequency of active clause types in IN has increased from the formal to the colloquial language. This would conform to our larger notions of linguistic change, since it would decrease the opacity of the passive.

1.2.3 *L. A. Reid*: 'Problems in the Reconstruction of Proto-Philippine Construction Markers'

All Philippines languages have construction markers, unstressed single-syllable words which tend to become cliticized. Their variety in both form and function is bewildering. Reid examines the evidence and concludes that with at least six determiner systems occurring in these languages, it is difficult to determine which ones were present in Proto-Philippines syntax, the reconstruction of which would contribute greatly to our understanding of PAN syntax.

1.2.4 *Claudie Tchekhoff*: 'Typology and Genetics: Some Syntactic Conclusions that Can Be Drawn from a Functional Comparison between Indonesian Verbal Suffix *-i* and Tongan *i*'

Although Indonesian is allegedly an accusative and Tongan an ergative language, there are two verbal suffixes *-i* and *'i*, respectively, which bear similar function patterns. Both can be shown to have come from an original **'i*. Typological comparison shows that each language has taken over some of its syntactic features—in fact, the study of the formal and syntactic similarity between perfective verb and locative nominal function markers points to an original system where verbal and nominal functions were not rigidly separated.

1.2.5 *M. R. Thomas*: 'Natural Syntax and Indonesian' [TABLED]

Natural syntax is an attempt to make explicit, syntactic canonical form statements which clarify the relationship between abstract representations of the syntactic system and surface syntactic structures. Applying "Natural Syntax" to Indonesian, Thomas finds at least four types of overtly marked relationships, which he examines in order to derive syntactic canonical form statements about the language. These canons greatly reduce the number of transformations necessary to generate the surface output.

1.2.6 *J. Verhaar*: 'Syntactic [In]alienability in Indonesian'

The alienable/inalienable distinction is a well-known feature of Austronesian morphemics. Little attention, however, has been given to syntactic rules based on this distinction. Although the distinction is preserved only in fossilized form in Indonesian, syntactic rules based upon it determine sequential order and selection of pronominal person in a number of constructions.

2 SUBGROUPING

2.1 *J. C. Anceaux*: 'Notes on Some Austronesian Languages of Irian Jaya'

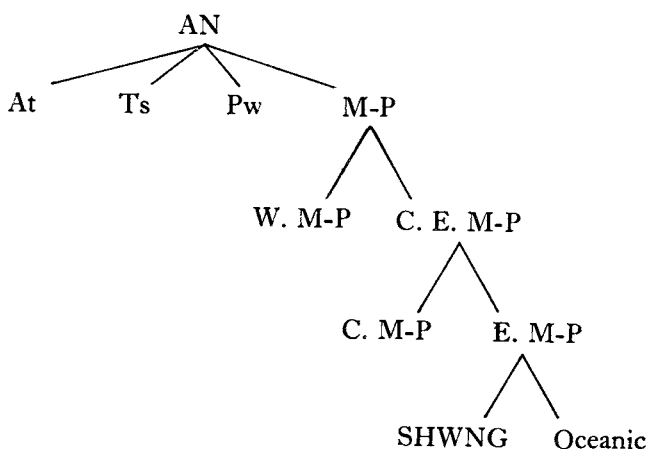
Anceaux's paper deals specifically with the languages of the Geelvink (Sarera) Bay area, the border area between Western and Eastern Austronesian. He reaches no specific conclusions in terms of the external relationships of these languages, although phonological features are discussed. A detailed listing of the Geelvink Bay languages is provided.

2.2 *J. C. Anceaux*: 'The Linguistic Position of South-East Sulawesi'

Relatively little is known about the linguistic map of this area. Anceaux presents the results of his 1975 survey in the form of linguistic sketch maps, selected items from 32 wordlists, and percentages of shared cognates together with a division of the lists into language and dialect.

2.3 *R. A. Blust*: 'Eastern Malayo-Polynesian: A Subgrouping Argument'

The position of the languages of Eastern Indonesia is of great interest within comparative Austronesian studies at present. Blust presents detailed evidence of five phonological innovations common to all South Halmahera West New Guinea languages, supported by a number of lexical items apparently exclusively shared by these languages. He claims that the SHWNG languages subgroup immediately with the subgroup of AN known as Oceanic, as in the following diagram:



[At = Atayalic; Ts = Tsouic, Pw = Paiwanic, M-P = Malayo-Polynesian, W.M-P = Western Malayo-Polynesian; C.E.M-P = Central-Eastern Malayo-Polynesian; C.M-P = Central Malayo-Polynesian; E.M-P = Eastern Malayo-Polynesian.]

The subgrouping of SHWNG with Oceanic is based on a body of innovations shared exclusively by the two subgroups.

2.4 *I. Dyen*: 'The Position of the Languages of Eastern Indonesia'

The languages involved are those east of Sumbawa and Celebes in the south and north, respectively, and at the eastern end, west of the eastern shore of Geelvink Bay. Dyen excludes the possibility that the EIN languages are to be subgrouped with Oceanic. As evidence, he presents a list of EIN words with Hesperonesian but no known Oceanic cognates, concluding that the languages (Kamariam, Yamden, and Buli) should be assigned to the Hesperonesian subfamily of AN as against Oceanic.

2.5 *D. C. Laycock*: 'A Little Mor'

Mor is spoken on an island in Geelvink Bay, West Irian, and is little known apart from the work of Anceaux (1961). Laycock shows that Mor is to be considered a non-Oceanic language on phonological grounds. This language is of considerable interest to Austronesian scholars because it is tonal. It also shares a number of EAN features.

2.6 *B. Nothofer*: 'A Study of Javanese Dialects'

Nothofer describes the phonological, morphosyntactic, and lexical aspects of the Javanese dialects spoken in the coastal districts of Jawa Barat and the western parts of Jawa Tengah provinces. He distinguishes the following dialect areas: Banten, Krawang, Indramayu, Cirebon, Brebes/Tegal, Banyumas, and the Javanese enclaves in Ciamis. A series of isogloss maps is appended to the paper.

2.7 *U. Sirk*: 'Problems in High-Level Subgrouping in Austronesian'

Sirk reviews current AN classifications, subscribing to the Oceanic hypothesis. He is concerned at the lack of homogeneity in WAN languages and proposes two broad groupings: Philippines (Philippines, Taiwan, Marianas, Sangir-Talaud, N. Sulawesi, and Kalimantan) and South Sunda (Sumatra, islands west of Sumatra, Malay dialects, Java, Madura, Bali, Lombok, and most of Sulawesi). Sirk concludes that Oceanic and the South Sunda languages belong to the same first order subgroup of AN, with Sulawesi the likely dispersal area.

3 Focus

3.1 *O. C. Dahl*: 'The Fourth Focus'

A four-focus structure of the AN verb is found in the languages of the Philippines, Taiwan, Minahasa, and perhaps Sabah. The fact of its existence in Malagasy suggests that it could be a PAN feature. It is lacking, however, in S. E. Kalimantan, Malagasy's closest relative. Dahl argues that the fourth focus, the Instrumental, may well be present in a fossilized form, unrecognized, in a wide range of languages. He appeals for collaboration among scholars to define the status of this fourth focus in AN.

3.2 *Paz Naylor*: 'Focus in Austronesian'

The focus contrast is primary to the grammar of the AN verbal clause. Until recently, the notion of focus has been applied only to WAN languages. Naylor

shows that focus accounts for the presence or absence of the transitive suffix and the direct object marker in Oceanic languages. What has been considered the agentive particle in both WAN and Oceanic languages appears to be a nonfocus marker.

3.3 *J. H. Kess*: 'A Psycholinguistic Frame of Reference for Focus and Topic in Philippine Languages'

Kess asks what function focus and topic really serve in the production of sentences. He contends that traditional analyses are false and that topic provides a stage upon which the relationships between given and new information are acted out. Too much attention has been paid to the actual format of the verb morphology and not enough to the actual semantic uses of the resultant constructions. Accessibility to memory tests may be very useful in solving the problems posed by the subject-topic/active-passive constructions in Philippines languages.

4 SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

4.1 *Alice Cartier*: 'On KE-Verb Sentences in Indonesian'

Cartier demonstrates that KE-verb sentences share common syntactic and semantic properties, described as a passive construction, an adversative (which does not contain an agent). The relation of possibility to nonagentiveness and passiveness on one hand, and to the future tense on the other, presents a problem. She concludes that the capacity of KE-passives to denote possibility has to be attributed to the future tense.

4.2 *Jo-Ann Flora*: 'Reduplication in Palauan'

Flora shows that the reduplicated forms behave irregularly in terms of the phonological rules which she established for Palauan. Following Wilbur (1973), she attempts to overcome the irregularity problem by treating reduplication as a morphological process rather than a phonological one, thus eliminating the need for phonological rules for reduplication.

4.3 *Jeanne D. Gibson*: 'Surface and Derived Structure in Indonesian' [TABLED]

Purpose clauses in Indonesian are subject to a rule of Equi NP Deletion. The surface manifestation of this rule is the complementizer *untuk*, 'for'. A question arises as to the clausal status of the remaining elements of the "downstairs" sentence. Investigation of the syntactic processes involved suggests that they may still be dominated by an embedded S-node.

4.4 *Paul Jen-kuei Li*: 'The Case-Marking Systems of the Less-Known Formosan Languages'

Li takes four almost extinct Formosan languages (Kavalan, Pazeh, Saiaiyat, and Thao) and discusses their case-marking systems. He wishes to discover whether the active-passive dichotomy is valid for describing these languages and concludes that it is, since there is both morphological and syntactic evidence to support the dichotomy, there being mutually exclusive features of active and passive verb forms.

4.5 *Paz Naylor*: 'Linguistic Interference as a Potential Factor in Legal Testimony: The Case of Two Tagalog Speakers in a U.S. Court'

Two Tagalog-speaking nurses were convicted of poisoning eight patients with Pavulon injections. The jury convicted them because of apparent contradictions in their testimony. Naylor maintains that the contradictions suggest a lack of control of English rather than evidence of guilt. She proposes that there is a need to recognize linguistic and cultural interference in law.

4.6 *J. P. Sarumpaet*: 'Sentences with *ada* in Indonesian'

Two main Indonesian sentence types which use *ada* are discussed: the Existential and the Explicit Locative. These two sentence types seem to have certain constraints in their permutation. A wrong permutation can result in a semantic switch from one type to the other. Sarumpaet concludes that Existential sentences occur more frequently than Explicit Locatives and that the use of *ada* is not frequent with Explicit Locatives.

4.7 *Soenjono Dardjowidjojo*: 'Nominal Derivation in Indonesian'

This paper investigates the interrelationships of the nominals derived from the affixes *ke-*, *peN-*, *per-*, and *-an*. He uses Halle's approach that a speaker of a language knows not only about words but also about the composition of words in his language. He concludes that the word-based theory proposed by Halle encounters problems and that the requirement that World Formation Rules apply only to words cannot be maintained.

4.8 *H. Steinhauer and A. Hakim Usman*: 'Notes on the Morphemics of Kerinci'

A striking feature of Kerinci (Sumatra) is, diachronically, the phonemic differences of the final *k*-syllables compared to Malay corresponding morphemes and, synchronically, the variability of the final syllables. This paper formulates some rules for this variability, although the authors acknowledge that a fuller study is required if all the problems are to be solved.

5 SAMALAN SYMPOSIUM

During the conference, a symposium on the culture and language history of Samalan peoples in Indonesia and the Philippines was held. Papers are discussed in order of presentation.

5.1 *Carol H. Molony*: 'Survey of Researchers Working with Samalan Peoples'

The Samalan or Sama-Bajau, numbering some 200,000 scattered around the Celebes Sea, are found as far south and east as Timor. J. Noorduyn and Carol Molony contacted more than fifty research workers in and from the Samalan areas in an attempt at synthesis of the language and culture history of this area. The list of researchers was distributed.

5.2 *Carol H. Molony*: 'Return to the Sea: the Traditionally Agricultural Yakan as Fishermen'

Unlike most Samalan speakers, who have a marine orientation, the Yakan of Basilan in the southern Philippines have long been agriculturalists. Molony shows

that in the last 100 years the Yakan have become subsistence fishermen, learning their skills from Samal neighbors.

5.3 *J. C. Anceaux*: 'A Samalan Wordlist from S. E. Sulawesi'

Anceaux presents a wordlist of 200 items collected in Baubau on Buton Island, S. E. Sulawesi. He notes a number of words not found in other Samalan dialects, which cannot be ascribed to the influence of neighboring languages. Consonant gemination and changes to final consonants are two other problems raised.

5.4 *F. Zacot*: 'The Voice of the Bajo People'

Zacot examines the cosmology of the Sama-Bajau people as revealed by their language, evidencing a dualism which divides the world into Sama and non-Sama. Zacot discusses a range of anthropological and sociolinguistic issues designed to demonstrate that the self-concept of the Sama-Bajau people is mirrored in its language.

5.5 *J. J. Fox*: 'Notes on the Southern Voyages and Settlements of the Sama-Bajau'

Settlements of Bajau Laut are scattered throughout the Indonesian province of Nusa Tenggara Timur. Other settlements are reported at Labuan-Bajo (W. Flores), at Balaurin, Kalikur, and Wairiang (Lembata), at Salamu (on Timor), at Oe Nggae (N. E. Roti), and on Ndao (near Roti). Fox concludes that the Bajau Laut were voyaging as far as Timor by the early part of the eighteenth century, with rather unstable numbers since that time.

5.6 *Carol H. Molony*: 'Short Report on the Current Political Situation of Samalan Peoples in Southern Philippines'

Molony concluded the symposium with a report of the disruption to Yakan and general life in the southern Philippines because of the fighting between the military and the Moslems. The Samalan people are now living mostly in evacuee centers, with little chance of a return to a normal life in the immediate future.

EASTERN AUSTRONESIAN (OCEANIC)

1 RECONSTRUCTION

1.1 *Phonological*

1.1.1 *B. G. Biggs*: 'The History of Polynesian Phonology'

Biggs begins with a short history of Polynesian comparative linguistics, moving on to discuss the Proto-Polynesian reconstruction project, building on Walsh and Biggs (1966). The aim of the project is to provide a more definitive statement of the development of contemporary PN language phonologies from PPN. Biggs initiates a preliminary attempt to do so in the remainder of the paper.

1.1.2 *Anne Cochran*: 'A Comparative Study of Milne Bay Phonology'

Cochran reconstructs the Proto-Milne Bay phonemic inventory and discusses the reflexes of Proto-Milne Bay in relation to Proto-Oceanic. The phonemic inventory is as follows:

*pw	*p	*t	*T	*k	*kw	*q
*bw	*b	*d	*G	*g	*gw	
	*v	*s	*S			
*mw	*m	*n	*n ₂	*N		
*W	*w	*r				
		*l				
					*i, *e, *a, *o, *u	

1.1.3 *J. B. M. Guy*: 'Proto-North New Hebridean Reconstructions'

Based on Sakao, Tolomako, and Shark Bay (all on Espiritu Santo), and on Lolopuepue (Aoba), together with lists collected by Tryon (1976) for the Banks and Torres Islands, Santo, Aoba, Maewo, and Pentecost, Guy reconstructs some 800 Proto-North New Hebridean lexical items.

1.1.4 *J. D. Lynch*: 'Proto-South Hebridean and Proto-Oceanic'

Lynch details the historical development of southern New Hebridean phonologies from POC and claims that all the languages of the Southern New Hebrides form a single subgroup of Oceanic, deriving from a single ancestor, Proto-South Hebridean. Supporting evidence consists of a number of shared regular and irregular phonological developments and a small number of grammatical and lexical innovations.

1.2 *Syntactic*1.2.1 *D. G. Arms*: 'Fijian *Sā* and *Se* Aspect'

The Fijian verbal particle *sā*, historically regarded as a single particle, is in fact two separate particles, *sā* and *se*, which have different meanings. The confusion has been caused in part by the clitic nature of some of the verbal particles, and the stress and vowel length variations that this brings about.

1.2.2 *S. P. Harrison*: 'Transitive Marking in Micronesian Languages'

Harrison questions the assumption that Proto-Micronesian verb morphology was largely identical to that reconstructed for Proto-Oceanic, with special reference to transitive marking. He reconstructs three transitive suffixes for Proto-Micronesian, as follows:

- i. *-i used with pronominal objects
- ii. *-a used with singular noun phrase objects
- iii. *-ii used with plural noun phrase objects (and plural inanimates)

1.2.3 *R. L. Johnston*: 'Nakanai Coverbs: Their Syntactic and Semantic Functions'

Nakanai (New Britain) has auxiliarylike verbs which indicate semantic notions of location and motion (coverbs), direction (directional verbs), and range and accompaniment (prepositional verbs). These categories are not syntactically discrete; the

coverbs share a higher percentage of the characteristics of verbs than of prepositions or adverbs. Some, however, share less of the characteristics of prepositions and more of the characteristics of verbs than others.

1.2.4 *W. J. Seiter*: 'On the Syntactic Character of Middle Objects in Polynesian'
[TABLED]

Case marking in PN languages differentiates "canonical transitive" verbs, whose objects are directly affected by the action they describe, from "middle" verbs, whose objects are only indirectly affected by the action, if at all. Despite the uniformity of "middle" case throughout PN, the syntactic character of "middle" objects is variable, for "middle" objects ought to be analyzed as syntactic direct objects in Samoan and Tongan, but are clearly oblique NPs in Niuean.

1.2.5 *Evelyn M. Todd*: 'Roviana Syntax'

The Roviana (Solomon Islands) sentence is built up of clearly defined major constituents which occur in several alternative orders. This paper deals with the particle *si* and its role in these permutations. The favored word order is VS(O), with an alternative SV(O). If the second order is chosen, *si* is inserted between the advanced constituents and the verb complex.

1.2.6 *Evelyn M. Todd*: 'A Sketch of Nissan (Nehan) Grammar'

The substantives and agreement system are of particular interest in Nissan, since they are classified in two ways, according to possessive structure and by a cross-cutting two-class system which determines the choice of articles. Todd describes the basic parts of speech and then proceeds to an account of Nissan sentence types.

2 SUBGROUPING

2.1 *Ann Chowning*: 'Comparative Grammars of Five New Britain Languages'

Of the eight subgroups established by Chowning (1969, 1977), grammatical information is presented for five languages, representing different subgroups, as follows: Tolai (Tolai-Patpatar SG), Mungen (Mungen SG), Lakalai (Kimbe SG), Sengseng (Whiteman SG), and Kove (Siasi SG). She concludes that the grammatical data do not correlate well with the lexical and phonological evidence and are unsatisfactory here for subgrouping.

2.2 *R. Clark*: 'The New Hebridean Outliers'

There are three PN Outlier languages in the New Hebrides: Mae, Mele-Fila, and Futuna-Aniwa, all poorly known until recently. After a detailed discussion of subgrouping evidence, Clark concludes that there is no very persuasive evidence for including the three New Hebridean Outliers in any subgroup smaller than Samoic-Outlier.

2.3 *B. Ezard*: 'Classificatory Prefixes of the Massim Cluster'

Ezard demonstrates that the Massim Cluster, defined on lexicostatistical grounds by Dyen (1965), is confirmed as a valid subgroup within AN by sharing at least one

morphological innovation, namely classificatory prefixes to verbs. These prefixes indicate the manner in which an action is performed, whether by speaking, by hand, and so on. Ezard shows that there is a formal distinction between classificatory and modal prefixes.

2.4 *P. C. Lincoln*: 'Reef-Santa Cruz as Austronesian'

The genetic classification of the Reef-Santa Cruz languages (S. E. Solomons) has long puzzled scholars. Lincoln proposes that Wurm is not entirely correct in considering the RSC languages to be NAN. He compares a number of RSC grammatical morphemes and concludes that there is enough evidence to classify these languages as Oceanic, with several traditions of direct and indirect inheritance.

2.5 *D. T. Tryon*: 'The Languages of the New Hebrides: Internal and External Relationships'

Tryon first presents an internal classification of all New Hebrides languages, based on both qualitative and quantitative evidence. The classification reveals a set of overlapping subgroups, perhaps the result of the break-up of dialect chains. Representative languages are compared with all of the higher-order Oceanic groups (Grace 1955). Of the six internal New Hebrides groups established, only one was found to have members outside the New Hebrides, incorporating the S. E. Solomons in the East New Hebrides subgroup.

2.6 *D. S. Walsh*: 'Genetic Relationships between the Raga, Nguna, Waya, and Bau Languages'

Pawley (1972) deems that Raga and Nguna (both New Hebrides) are more closely related to each other than either is to any Fijian dialect. On lexico-statistical evidence, Walsh concludes that the relative closeness of Waya and Bau is supported, that Raga has about the same degree of relatedness with Nguna, Bau, and Waya, while Nguna is further away from Waya and Bau than Raga.

2.7 *S. A. Wurm*: 'Reef-Santa Cruz: Austronesian, But . . . !'

Wurm feels that Lincoln has not represented his position accurately, maintaining that the Reef-Santa Cruz languages are indeed AN in vocabulary and in much of their structure. However, some elements belonging to the basic core of the verb structure show definite links with non-Austronesian languages of the area. He concludes that the original RSC language(s) was NAN, denatured through the takeover of an AN language.

3 FOCUS (not represented in the Eastern Austronesian section)

4 SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

4.1 *Marianne Haslev*: 'Meaningful Statements in Morpho-Phonemics: The Case of the New Zealand Maori Passive'

In New Zealand Maori, the phonemic shape of the passive suffix has roughly twenty forms, which in morphophonemic terms would be regarded as allomorphs.

Because of the phonological dissimilarity of many of the allomorphs, Haslev maintains that the "passive" must be regarded as inflectional, and in looking for predictability finds a significant, if not total, relation between the number of vowels (or syllables) of the environment and the type of allomorph used.

4.2 *Y. Lemaître*: 'Disease Names in Tahitian Medicine: Nomenclature and Connection of Meaning with Treatment'

Lemaître discusses the Tahitian medical system and the concept of disease and gives a detailed account of disease nomenclature, working from the 160 names which he has collected. With few exceptions, the names may be divided into four types, as follows: (i) names made up of a single lexeme, (ii) localizing names, (iii) sub-categorizing names, (iv) mixed names. He concludes that the lexical field of the diseases cannot be set up in a simple treelike taxonomy.

4.3 *D. S. Marshall*: 'Polynesian Glottochronology: Past, Present, Future'

Marshall examines glottochronological principles and methodology and finds them lacking on several grounds, mainly because of a failure to differentiate between internal drift of language and the effect of transculturation. He regrets, too, the omission of basic data from nearly all of the publications in this area. He claims that glottochronology would be better served by applying a knowledge of the dynamics of language and its necessary change through time.

4.4 *A. J. Schütz*: 'Flexibility and Stability: The Effect of English Loanwords on Fijian Phonology'

Fewer than 900 English loanwords have found their way into Fijian, and have added three consonants, *p*, *f*, and *j*, to the Fijian consonant inventory. The vowels have remained unaltered by the loans, although the restriction against certain syllable successions may have been weakened. The prosodic system has remained unchanged.

5 SAMALAN SYMPOSIUM (not represented in the Eastern Austronesian section)

6 PIDGINS AND CREOLES

6.1 *T. A. Dietz*: 'Inadequacies of Two Papua New Guinea Pidgins'

Dietz maintains that the merits of Tok Pisin and Hiri Motu have been exaggerated in Papua New Guinea, and that both have serious limitations in translating from English accurately and unambiguously. While he finds them adequate for some purposes, in the villages and perhaps at the primary level, "to consider using it for higher education is pure fantasy."

6.2 *T. E. Dutton*: 'Tracing the Pidgin Origin of Hiri (or Police) Motu—Issues and Problems'

Hiri Motu is a pidgin language, having most in common with Motu, an Austronesian language spoken around Port Moresby. Dutton states that Hiri Motu represents

a relexified and modified Pidgin English, spoken by members of the first police force. He is of the opinion that it was a nonstandard language from the inception of the police force in 1890, but remains puzzled as to its main source because of the small Pidgin English content in the lexicon of Hiri Motu.

6.3 *R. F. Moag*: 'Standardization in Pidgin Fijian: Implications for the Theory of Pidginization'

Pidgin Fijian furnishes counterevidence to commonly held views on the relationship of standardization to pidgins, namely, that they lack standardization altogether or that it occurs after the language has undergone major expansion in both form and function. Phonological and lexical evidence shows that Bauan, not the regional dialects, is the source of Pidgin Fijian, and that it remains constant throughout Fiji.

6.4 *P. Mühlhäusler*: 'Papuan Pidgin Rediscovered'

In the province of Papua (Papua New Guinea), it was believed that Hiri Motu was the only lingua franca used. Mühlhäusler shows that there was another, Papuan Pidgin English (PPE) also spoken in this region, although the language is now functionally dead. PPE is sufficiently different from other pidgin varieties to merit an independent study. It has its origin in trepang trading, blackbirding, and pearling, its heyday being the period 1900–1930. After World War II, it was replaced by Tok Pisin.

6.5 *A. J. Taylor*: 'Evidence of a Pidgin Motu in the Earliest Written Motu Materials'

Until recently, it was believed that Hiri Motu had its origins in a trading language used in the Gulf of Papua. Recent studies have shown this assumption to be erroneous. Taylor examines the earliest materials in Motu, mainly religious translations, and finds strong evidence that they are written in a partly pidgin Motu, different from the Hiri Motu of today, and from the Hiri Trading Language.

7 DISPERSAL

7.1 *A. Pawley*: 'Linguistic Life Cycles in Oceanic Island Groups'

Pawley evolves his theory in an attempt to explain the fact that Melanesia has very many small languages, while Polynesia is populated by much larger linguistic groups. He believes that there is a unitary process of linguistic evolution in Polynesia and Melanesia. He claims that large island groups will have dialect chains with well-differentiated extremes after 2000 years, breaking into 30 or more languages after another 2000 years. With small island groups, no such diversification will occur. Diversification in Oceania, then, is seen as a function of geographical factors.

8 CONTRIBUTORS*

Natalia Alieva [W 1.2.1], Institute of Oriental Studies, Armyanski per. 2, Moscow-Centre, U.S.S.R.
 Dr. J. C. Anceaux [W 2.1, W 2.2, W 5.3], Stationsplein 10, Leiden, The Netherlands.
 Rev. Dr. D. Arms [E 1.2.1], St. Columbans, Killiney Hill Rd, Killiney, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

* W = Western Austronesian section; E = Eastern Austronesian section.

- Prof. B. G. Biggs [E 1.1.1], Dept. of Anthropology, University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand.
- Dr. R. A. Blust [W 2.3], Stationsplein 10, Leiden, The Netherlands.
- Dr. Alice Cartier [W 4.1], 84 rue de Rivoli, 75004 Paris, France.
- Prof. Ann Chowning [E 2.1], Dept. of Anthropology, Victoria University, Private Bag, Wellington, New Zealand.
- Dr. Sandra Chung [W 1.2.2], Dept. of Linguistics, C-008, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, U.S.A.
- Dr. R. Clark [E 2.2], Dept. of Anthropology, University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand.
- Miss Anne M. Cochran [E 1.1.2], Summer Institute of Linguistics, Box 132, Ukarumpa, EHP via Lae, Papua New Guinea.
- Dr. O. C. Dahl [W 3.1], Rogalandsgata 1 A, N-4000, Stavanger, Norway.
- Mr. T. A. Dietz [E 6.1], College of Advanced Education, Goulburn, N.S.W. 2580, Australia.
- Dr. T. E. Dutton [E 6.2], Dept. of Linguistics, R.S.Pac.S., Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600, Australia.
- Prof. I. Dyen [W 2.4], Hall of Graduate Studies, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. 06520, U.S.A.
- Mr. B. Ezard, [E 2.3], P.O. Box 101, Alotau MBP, Papua New Guinea.
- Dr. R. Ferrell [W 1.1.1], Dept. of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163, U.S.A.
- Dr. Jo-Ann Flora [W 4.2], 1802 Madre Street, Silver Springs, Maryland 20903, U.S.A.
- Dr. J. J. Fox [W 5.5], Dept. of Anthropology, R.S.Pac.S., Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia.
- Dr. Jeanne D. Gibson [W 4.3], Linguistics Dept., University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92024, U.S.A.
- Dr. J. B. M. Guy [E 1.1.3], Dept. of Linguistics, R.S.Pac.S., Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia.
- Mr. R. R. Hardjadibrata [W 1.1.2], Dept. of Indonesian and Malay, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria 3168, Australia.
- Dr. S. P. Harrison [E 1.2.2], Dept. of Anthropology, University of Western Australia, Nedlands, W.A. 6009, Australia.
- Dr. Marianne Haslev [E 4.1], Fonetisk Institutt, Universitetet i Bergen, 5014 Bergen, Norway.
- Dr. R. L. Johnston [E 1.2.3], Summer Institute of Linguistics, Box 97, Ukarumpa, via Lae, Papua New Guinea.
- Prof. H. Kähler [W 1.1.3], Seminar für Indonesische und Südseesprachen, Hartung str. 5, 2000 Hamburg, West Germany.
- Dr. J. F. Kess [W 3.3], Dept. of Linguistics, University of Victoria, Victoria, B.C., Canada V8W 2Y2.
- Dr. D. C. Laycock [W 2.5], Dept. of Linguistics, R.S.Pac.S., Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia.
- Dr. Y. Lemaître [E 4.2], Centre ORSTOM, B.P. 529, Papeete, Tahiti, French Polynesia.
- Dr. P. Jen-Kuei Li [W 4.4], Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica, Nankang, Taipei, Taiwan 115.
- Prof. J. D. Lynch [E 1.1.4], Dept. of Language, University of Papua New Guinea, Box 4820, University, Papua New Guinea.
- Dr. P. C. Lincoln [E 2.4], 3905 Niele Place, Honolulu, Hawaii 96816, U.S.A.
- Dr. D. S. Marshall [E 4.3], 3414 Halcyon Drive, Alexandria, Virginia 22305, U.S.A.
- Dr. R. F. Moag [E 6.3], Linguistics Dept., 1076 Frieze Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48109, U.S.A.
- Dr. Carol H. Molony [W 5.1; W 5.2; W 5.6], Linguistics Dept., Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305, U.S.A.

- Dr. Paz Naylor [W 3.2; W 4.5], 2032 Winsted, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48103, U.S.A.
- Dr. B. Nothofer [W 2.6], Malaiologischer Apparat der Universität Köln, 5000 Köln 41, West Germany.
- Dr. A. K. Pawley [E 7.1], Dept. of Anthropology, University of Auckland, Private Bag, Auckland, New Zealand.
- Dr. D. J. Prentice [W 1.1.4], Stationsplein 10, Leiden, The Netherlands.
- Dr. L. A. Reid [W 1.2.3], Dept. of Linguistics, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822, U.S.A.
- Dr. J. P. Sarumpaet [W 4.6], Dept. of Indonesian and Malay Studies, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia.
- Prof. A. J. Schütz [E 4.4], Dept. of Linguistics, University of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, U.S.A.
- Dr. W. J. Seiter [E 1.2.4], Dept. of Linguistics, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, California 92093, U.S.A.
- Dr. U. Sirk [W 2.7], Institute of Oriental Studies, Armyanski per. 2, Moscow-Centre, U.S.S.R.
- Dr. Soenjono Dardjowidjojo [W 4.7], Dept. of Indo-Pacific Languages, University of Hawaii, Webster 311, Honolulu, Hawaii 96822, U.S.A.
- Dr. H. Steinhauer [W 4.8], Stationsplein 10, Leiden, The Netherlands.
- Dr. A. J. Taylor [E 6.5], University of Technology, Lae, Papua New Guinea.
- Dr. Claudie Tchekhoff [W 1.2.4], 1 rue de Marnes, 92410 Ville d'Avray, France.
- Dr. M. R. Thomas [W 1.2.5], Dept. of Anthropology, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99164, U.S.A.
- Dr. Evelyn M. Todd [E 1.2.5; E 1.2.6], Dept. of Anthropology, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8, Canada.
- Dr. D. T. Tryon [E 2.5], Dept. of Linguistics, R.S.Pac.S., Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia.
- Dr. A. Hakim Usman [W 4.8], Stationsplein 10, Leiden, The Netherlands.
- Prof. J. W. M. Verhaar [W 1.2.6], P.O. Box 2811/Jkt, Jakarta-Pusat, Indonesia.
- Mr. D. S. Walsh [E 2.6], Dept. of Anthropology, University of Sydney, Sydney 2006, N.S.W. Australia.
- Prof. S. A. Wurm [E 2.7], Dept. of Linguistics, R.S.Pac.S., Australian National University, P.O. Box 4, Canberra A.C.T. 2600, Australia.
- Dr. F. Zacot [W 5.4], 221 rue Championnet, 75018, Paris, France.
- Dr. R. D. Zorc [W 1.1.5], School of Australian Linguistics, P.O. Batchelor, N.T. 5791, Australia.