

# CURRENT STATUS OF LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION IN THE ALOR ARCHIPELAGO



František KRATOCHVÍL  
Nanyang Technological University



# OUTLINE OF THE PAPER

## Introduction

## Early sources (1500-1950)

- Pigafetta (1512)
- Dutch administrators and travellers (Van Galen)
- Cora Du Bois and M. M. Nicolspeyer (1930's)

## 1970's

- Stokhof and Steinhauer

## 2000+'s

- Mark Donohue (1997, 1999), Doug Marmion (fieldwork on Kui), Asako Shiohara (Kui)
- Haan 2001 (U of Sydney)
- Linguistic Variation in Eastern Indonesia project
- Gary Holton
- EuroBabel project



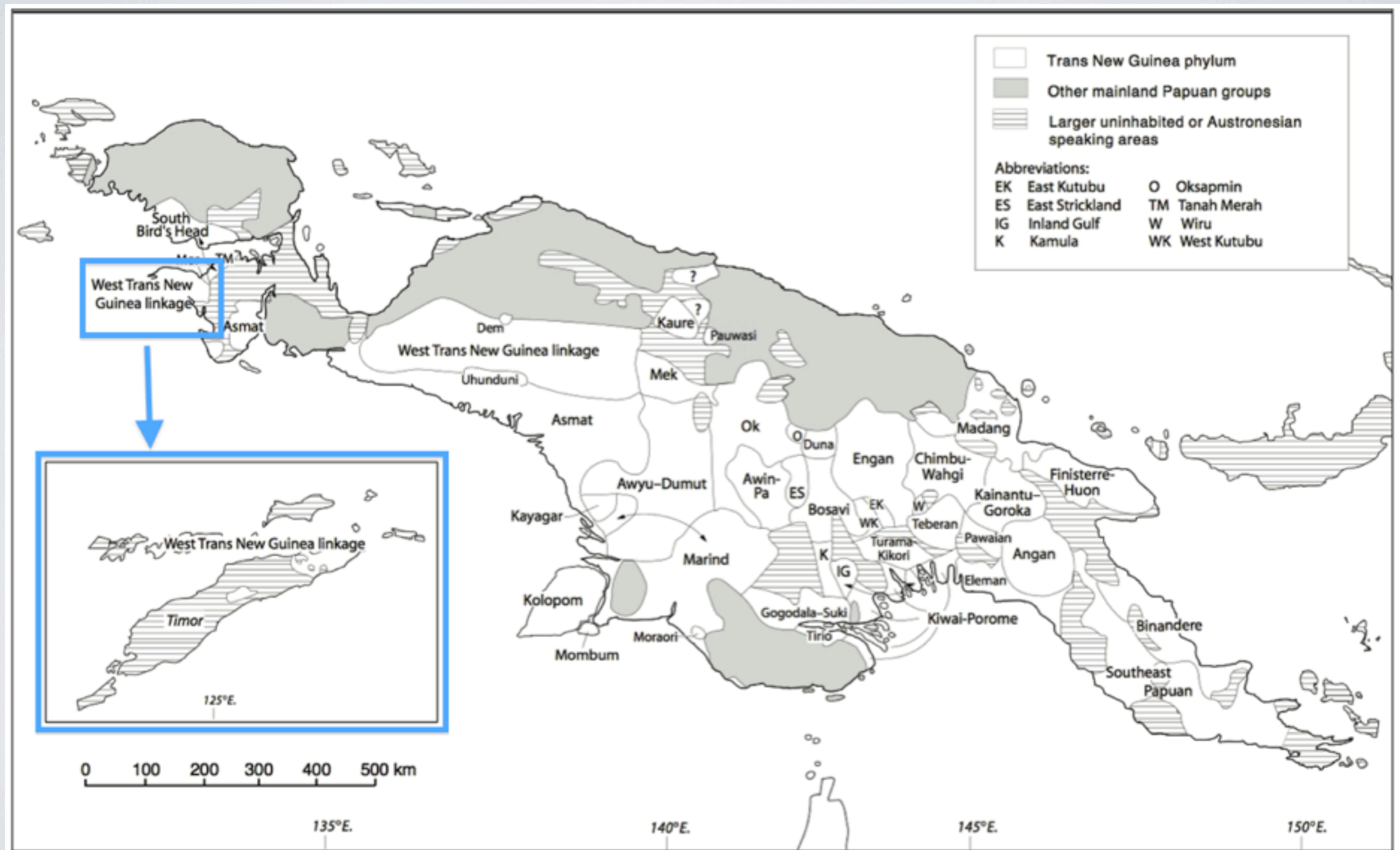
# GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION



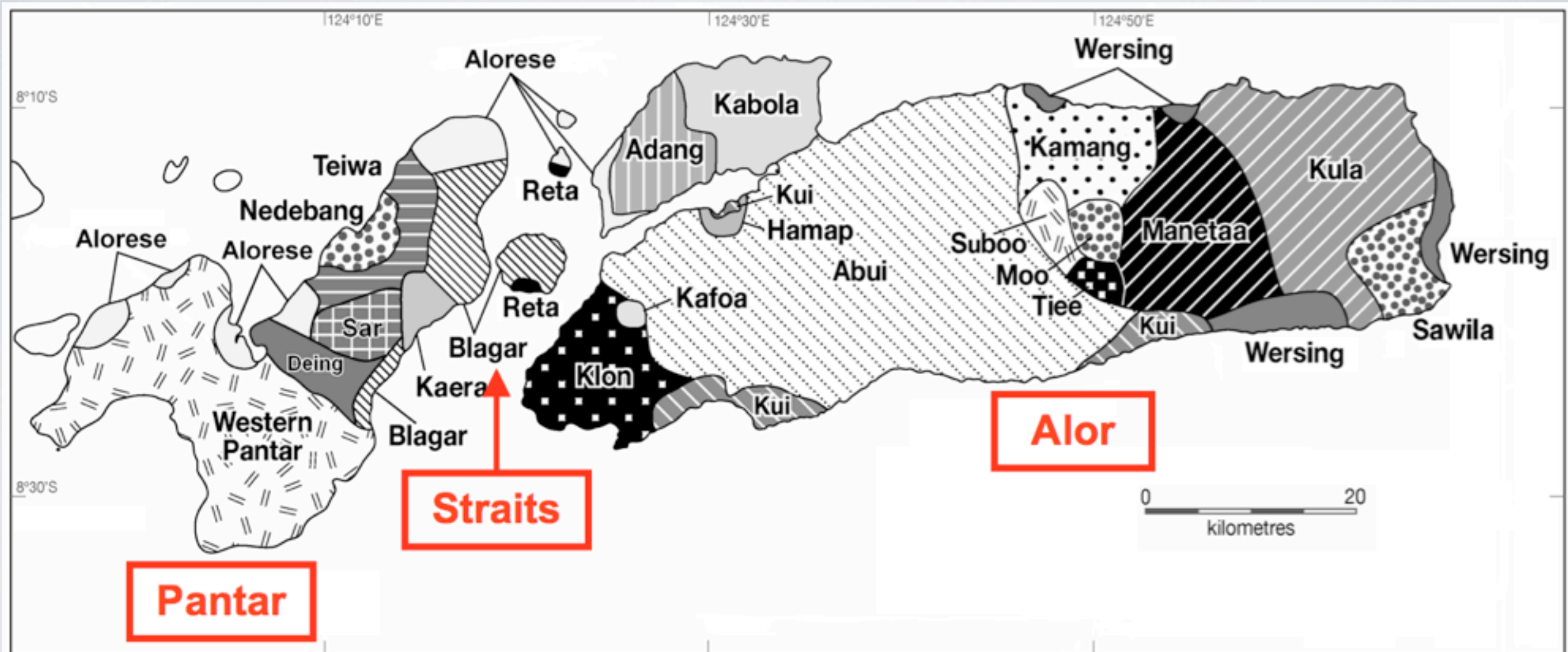
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# LINGUISTIC SITUATION (NOT SUPPORTED IN HOLTON ET AL. 2012)



# LINGUISTIC SITUATION





# LINGUISTIC SITUATION

1. Papuan outlier (some 1000 km from the New Guinea mainland)
2. tentatively linked with Trans New Guinea (TNG) family - western Bomberai peninsula languages (Ross 2005) based on pronominal evidence >>> not supported in Holton et al 2012
3. small languages (max. 20,000 speakers, some < 1,000)
4. surrounded by Austronesian languages
5. long history of genetic admixture (Mona et al. 2009)
6. possibly long-lasting language contact and linguistic convergence (Holton et al. to appear)

# LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. head-final and head-marking
2. great variation in alignment types: ranging from NOM-ACC (Haan 2001; Klamer 2010) to *fluid semantic alignment* (Klamer 2008; Donohue and Wichmann 2008; Kratochvíl to appear; Schapper 2011b)
3. lexical class-based case-patterns in Western Pantar (Holton 2010)
4. no nominal case, number, gender
5. clause chaining (de Vries 2006)



# EARLY SOURCES (1500-1950)





# MEMORIES VAN OVERGAVE (1850-1950)



Hägerdal, Hans. 2010. Van Galen's memorandum on the Alor Islands in 1946. An annotated translation with an introduction. Part 1. HumaNetten 25:14-44.

Hägerdal, Hans. 2011. Van Galen's memorandum on the Alor Islands in 1946. An annotated translation with an introduction. Part 2. HumaNetten 27:53-96.



2. Fünf „Mokkos“, Bronzetrommeln, die auf Alor früher allgemein als Geld benutzt wurden, heute nur noch beim Frauenkauf Verwendung finden (s. S. 238).

moko's - local currency



traditional art



1. Unsere Leibwache in Zentral-Alor: Krieger aus dem Gebiet von Kalaisi im Büffelhautpanzer.

late colonialization



1970-1980



# | 1970- | 1980

## Holle Lists

Stokhof, W. A. L. 1975. Preliminary notes on the Alor and Pantar languages (East Indonesia). Canberra: Dept. of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University.

## Blagar

Steinhauer, Hein. 1991. Demonstratives in the Blagar language of Dolap (Pura, Alor, Indonesia). In Papers in Papuan linguistics, ed. by Tom Dutton, 177–221. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics.

Steinhauer, Hein. 1995. Two varieties of the Blagar language (Alor, Indonesia). In Tales from a concave world: Liber amicorum Bert Voorhoeve, ed. by Connie Baak, Mary Bakker, and Dick van der Meij, 269–96. Leiden: Projects Division Department of Languages and Cultures of South-East Asia and Oceania.

## Kamang (Woisika)

Stokhof, W. A. L. 1977. Woisika I: An ethnographic introduction. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics.

Stokhof, W. A. L. 1979. Woisika II: Phonemics. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics.

Stokhof, W. A. L. 1982. Woisika riddles. Canberra: Pacific Linguistics.

## Abui

Stokhof, W. A. L. 1984. Annotations to a text in the Abui language (Alor). Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde 140:106–62.



2000+



# LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION RESULTS IN 2000+ PERIOD

## Grammars:

Abui, Adang, Alorese, Klon, Teiwa

## Dictionaries:

Abui, Kamang, Teiwa, Western Pantar

## Story books:

Abui

## Bible translations:

Blagar (AuSIL), Sawila, Kula, Wersing (ongoing, in different stages)



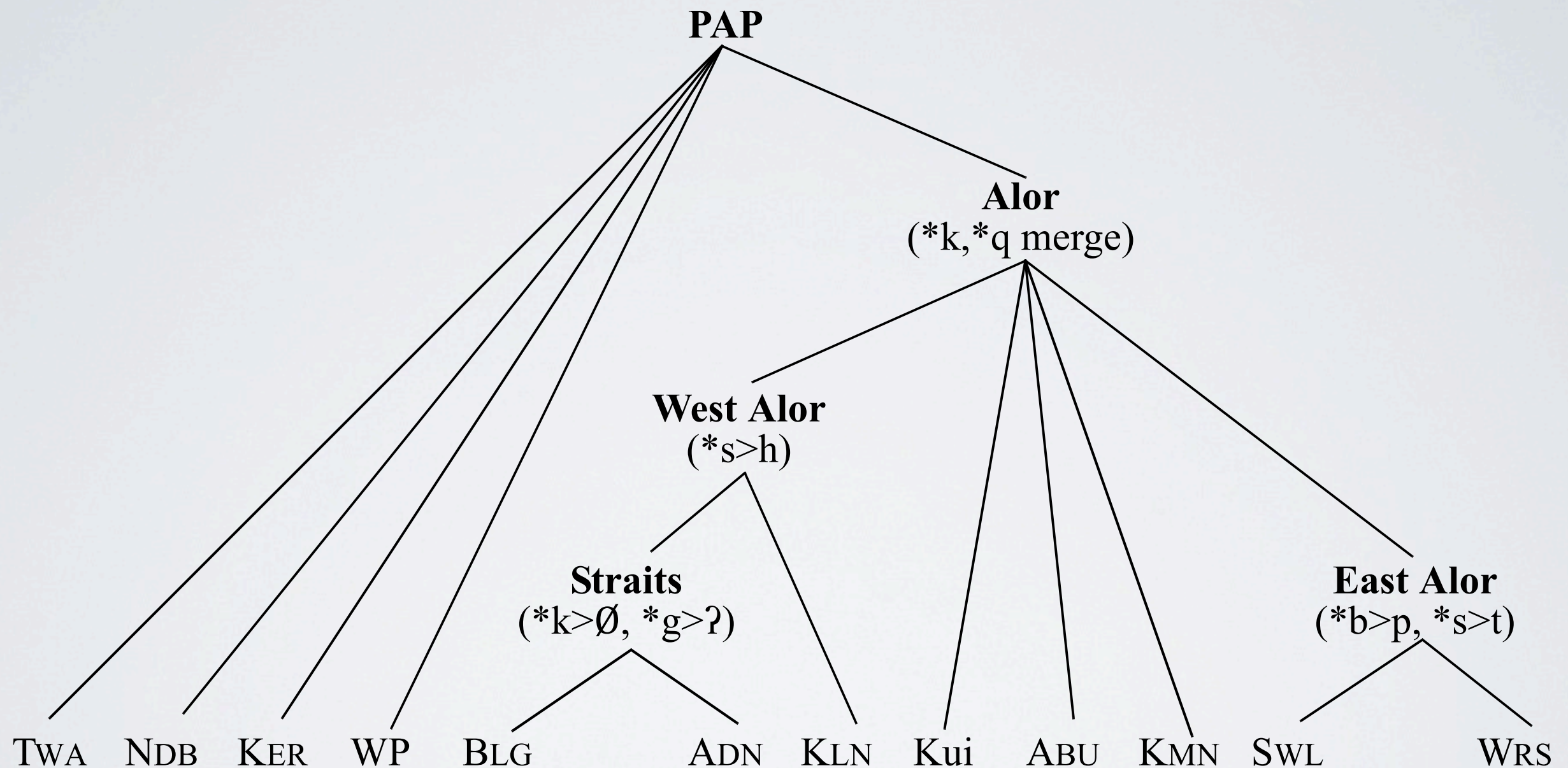
# DATA COLLECTED IN 2000+ PERIOD

LANGUAGE	ABBR.	STOKHOF (1975)	ISO CODE	RESEARCHER	YEAR(S)	NO. ITEMS	SOURCE(S)
Teiwa	TWA	Tewa	twe	Klamer	2003–7, 2010	1350	Klamer 2010a, forthcoming:a
				Robinson	2010	~400	fieldnotes
Nedebang	NDB	Nedebang	nec	Robinson	2010	~400	fieldnotes
Kaera	KER	—	—	Klamer	2006–7	890	fieldnotes, Klamer 2010b
				Robinson	2010	~400	fieldnotes
Western Pantar <sup>†</sup>	WP	Lamma	lev	Holton	2006–8	2500	Holton and Lamma Koly 2008
Blagar <sup>‡</sup>	BLG	Blagar	beu	Robinson	2010	~400	fieldnotes
Adang	ADN	Adang	adn	Robinson	2010	~400	fieldnotes
				Baird	2003	419	fieldnotes
Klon	KLN	Kelon	kyo	Baird	2003–7	~1600	Baird 2008, fieldnotes
				Robinson	2011	~400	fieldnotes
Kui	—	Kui	kvd	Holton	2010	432	fieldnotes
Abui	ABU	Abui	abz	Schapper	2010	~400	fieldnotes
				Kratochvíl	2003–9	1725	Kratochvíl 2007, Kratoch- víl and Delpada 2008
Kamang	KMN	Woisika	woi	Schapper	2010	~1800	fieldnotes
Sawila	SWL	Tanglapui	tpg	Kratochvíl	2007–9	~1800	fieldnotes
Wersing	WRS	Kolana	kvw	Holton	2010	432	fieldnotes

Holton et al. 2012



# COMPARATIVE METHOD RESULTS (HOLTON ET AL. 2012)



Holton et al. 2012



# COMPARATIVE METHOD RESULTS (HOLTON ET AL. 2012)

CHANGE	LANGUAGES
*b > f	TWA, NDB, ABU (in TWA and NDB only noninitially)
*b > p	KMN, SWL, WRS
*d > r	ABU, Kui (in Kui only finally)
*g > ʔ	BLG, ADN
*k > Ø / _#	BLG, ADN
*q > k	WP, BLG, ADN, KLN, Kui, ABU, KMN, SWL, WRS (ADN ʔ < k < *q)
*s > h	BLG, ADN, KLN
*s > t	ABU, SWL, WRS
*h > Ø	everywhere but TWA and WP
*m > ŋ / _#	WP, BLG, ADN
*n > ŋ / _#	NDB, KER, WP, BLG, ADN, ABU, KMN SWL, WRS
*l > i / _#	TWA, KER, ADN, KMN
*l > Ø / _#	NDB, WP, ABU
*r > l / V_V	NDB, WP, ADN, KMN
*r > Ø / _#	TWA, KER, WP
*r > i / _#	BLG, Kui, ABU

Holton et al. 2012



# RECONSTRUCTED PROTO- ALOR-PANTAR VOCABULARY

Holton et al. 2012

*-ain(i,u)	‘name’	*jari	‘laugh’	*pVr	‘scorpion’
*aman	‘thatch’	*jasi	‘bad’	*qaba(k)	‘spear’
*aqana	‘black’	*jibC	‘star’	*qar-	‘tens’
*-ar	‘vagina’	*jira	‘water’	*qin	‘mosquito’
*araqu	‘two’	*jira(n)	‘fly’ (v.)	*siba	‘new’
*asi	‘bite’	*jiwesin	‘five’	*talam	‘six’
*bagai	‘crocodile’	*kusin	‘fingernail’	*tam	‘saltwater’
*balin	‘axe’	*kVt	‘flea’	*tama	‘fat’
*baj	‘pig’	*-leb(ur)	‘tongue’	*-tan	‘hand/arm’
*bis	‘mat’	*luk(V)	‘crouch’	*tapai	‘pierce’
*bob	‘wave’	*lVsi	‘monitor lizard’	*tas	‘stand’
*bui	‘betel nut’	*madel	‘bat’ (n.)	*tei	‘tree’
*bukan	‘guard’	*mai	‘come’	*temVk	‘bedbug’
*bunaq	‘smoke’	*mait	‘betel vine’	*ten	‘ripe’
*dar(a)	‘sing’	*mari	‘bamboo’	*tia	‘recline’
*dul(a)	‘slippery’	*mi	‘(be) in/on’	*tiara	‘expel’
*dumV	‘thick’	*mid	‘climb’	*-tiari(n)	‘close’ (v.)
*dur	‘rat’	*-mim	‘nose’	*-tok	‘stomach’
*dVl	‘bird’	*minV	‘die’	*tukV	‘short’
*-ena	‘give (to s.o.)’	*mis	‘sit’	*u:b	‘sugarcane’
*ga-	3SG	*mogol	‘banana’	*-uaqal	‘child’
*ge-	3GEN	*mudi	‘body hair’	*-uar(i)	‘ear’
*gi-	3PL	*mudin	‘plant’ (v.)	*-uas	‘teeth’
*ha-	2SG	*-muk	‘horn’	*uku	‘knee’
*hab(i)	‘fish’	*na-	1SG	*Vde	‘burn’
*haban	‘village’	*nai	‘eat/drink’	*wad(i)	‘sun’
*had(a)	‘fire’	*naN(a)	‘sibling’	*wai	‘blood’
*hami	‘breast’	*nuk	‘one’	*war	‘stone’
*has	‘excrement’	*-od	‘throw’	*wat(a)	‘coconut’
*hasak	‘empty’	*-or(a)	‘tail’	*weli	‘bathe’
*hawar	‘lime’	*p(i,u)nV	‘hold’	*wur	‘moon’
*hipar	‘dream’	*pi-	1pl.incl		
*is(i)	‘fruit’	*purVN	‘spit’		



# PROTO-ALOR-PANTAR COMPARED WITH PTNG

Holton et al. 2012

## PAP

\*balin  
\*dVl  
\*wai  
\*hami  
\*mai  
\*minV  
\*-uar(i)  
\*nai  
\*has  
\*kusin  
\*had(a)  
\*jira(n)  
\*-ena  
\*-tan  
\*uku  
\*jari  
\*wur  
\*qin  
\*-ain(i,u)  
\*siba  
\*-mim  
\*tukV  
\*mis  
\*bunaq  
\*tas  
\*war  
\*wad(i)  
\*-or(a)  
\*-uas  
\*-leb(ur)  
\*tei  
\*araqu  
\*jira  
\*ha-

## PTNG

\*tu  
\*n[e]i, \*jaka, \*nVma  
\*ke(nj,s)a  
\*amu  
\*me-  
\*kumV-  
\*ka(nz,t)(i,e)[C], \*tVmV[d]  
\*na-  
\*ata  
\*mbutuC  
\*kend(o,u)p, \*inda  
\*pululu-  
\*mV  
\*sa(<sup>a</sup>g,k)al  
\*(ŋg,k)atuk  
\*<sup>a</sup>giti  
\*takVn[V], \*kal(a,i)m  
\*kasin  
\*imbi, \*wani  
\*kVtak  
\*mundu  
\*[ka]tumba[C], \*tukumba[C], \*kumb(a,u)  
\*məna-  
\*kambu(s,t)(a,u), \*(kambu-)la(<sup>a</sup>g,k)a  
\*t(a,e,i)k[V]-  
\*ka(mb,m)u[CV], \*[na]muna  
\*kamali, \*ketane  
\*a(mb,m)u  
\*ma<sup>a</sup>gat[a], \*(s,t)i(s,t)i  
\*mbila<sup>a</sup>, \*me(l,n)e  
\*inda  
\*ta(l,t)(a,e)  
\*ok[V], \*nVk, nVL  
\*<sup>a</sup>ga[k]

‘axe’  
‘bird’  
‘blood’  
‘breast’  
‘come’  
‘die’  
‘ear’  
‘eat/drink’  
‘excrement’  
‘fingernail’  
‘fire’  
‘fly’ (v.)  
‘give (to s.o.)’  
‘hand/arm’  
‘knee’  
‘laugh’  
‘moon’  
‘mosquito’  
‘name’  
‘new’  
‘nose’  
‘short’  
‘sit’  
‘smoke’  
‘stand’  
‘stone’  
‘sun’  
‘tail’  
‘teeth’  
‘tongue’  
‘tree’  
‘two’  
‘water’  
2SG

# ALOR-PANTAR NUMERALS

		1	2	3	4	5
pAP		*nuku	*araqu	*(a)tiga	*{b/b}uta	*yiwesing
<b>Pantar</b>	Western Pantar	<i>anuku</i>	<i>alaku</i>	<i>atiga</i>	<i>atu</i>	<i>yasing</i>
	Deing	<i>nuk</i>	<i>raq</i>	<i>atig</i>	<i>ut</i>	<i>asan</i>
	Sar	<i>nuk</i>	<i>raq</i>	<i>tig</i>	<i>ut</i>	<i>yawan</i>
	Teiwa	<i>nuk</i>	<i>raq</i>	<i>yerig</i>	<i>ut</i>	<i>yusan</i>
	Kaera	<i>nuko</i>	<i>raxo</i>	<i>tug</i>	<i>ut</i>	<i>isin</i>
<b>Straits</b>	Blagar-Bama	<i>nuku</i>	<i>akur</i>	<i>tuge</i>	<i>uut</i>	<i>ising</i>
	Blagar-Dolap	<i>nu</i>	<i>aru</i>	<i>tue</i>	<i>buta</i>	<i>ising</i>
	Reta	<i>anu</i>	<i>alo</i>	<i>atoga</i>	<i>w/buta</i>	<i>avehang</i>
<b>W Alor</b>	Kabola	<i>nu</i>	<i>olo</i>	<i>towo</i>	<i>ut</i>	<i>iweseng</i>
	Adang	<i>nu</i>	<i>alo</i>	<i>tuo</i>	<i>ut</i>	<i>ifihing</i>
	Hamap	<i>nu</i>	<i>alo</i>	<i>tof</i>	<i>ut</i>	<i>ivehing</i>
	Klon	<i>nuk</i>	<i>orok</i>	<i>tong</i>	<i>ut</i>	<i>eweh</i>
	Kui	<i>nuku</i>	<i>oruku</i>	<i>siwa</i>	<i>usa</i>	<i>yesan</i>
<b>C&amp;E Alor</b>	Abui	<i>nuku</i>	<i>ayoku</i>	<i>sua</i>	<i>buti</i>	<i>yeting</i>
	Kamang	<i>nok</i>	<i>ok</i>	<i>su</i>	<i>biat</i>	<i>iwesing</i>
	Sawila	<i>(sundana)</i>	<i>yaku</i>	<i>tuo</i>	<i>(araasiiku)</i>	<i>yooting</i>

Klamer et al. 2011



# ALOR-PANTAR NUMERALS

	<b>‘5’</b>	<b>‘6’</b>	<b>‘7’</b>	<b>‘8’</b>	<b>‘9’</b>
<b>Western Pantar</b>	5	6	7+2	7+3	‘1 less’
<b>Central East Pantar</b>	5	6	5+2 opaque	5+3 opaque	5+4 opaque
<b>Straits-West Alor</b>	5	6	7[-]3	[10]-2	[10]-1
<b>Kui</b>	5	6	5+2	[10]*4	5+4
<b>Central Alor</b>	5	6	5+2 transparent	5+3 transparent	5+4 transparent
<b>East Alor</b>	5	5+1	5+2 transparent	5+3 transparent	5+4 transparent

Klamer et al. 2011

# ABUI REDUPLICATED NUMERALS ‘N-times’ AND ‘in groups of N’

Cardinal		Root reduction	Final segment shift	Redup +da
<i>nuku</i>	>	<i>*nuk</i>	--	<i>nuk~ nukda</i>
<i>ayoku</i>	>	<i>*ayok</i>	--	<i>ayok~ ayokda</i>
<i>sua</i>	>	--	<i>*sui</i>	<i>sui~ suida</i>
<i>buti</i>	>	<i>*but</i>	<i>*buk</i>	<i>buk~ bukna</i>
<i>yeting</i>	>	<i>*yet</i>	<i>*yek</i>	<i>yek~ yekna</i>
<i>talaama</i>	>	<i>*talam</i>	<i>*talan</i>	<i>talan~ talanra</i>

Klamer et al. 2011



# DEMONSTRATIVES

Demonstrative extended to various grammatical functions are found in at least Adang, Abui and Bunaq and used with similar functions in Alor Malay (replication)

Extended also to cover various pragmatic functions

Kratochvíl. 2011, Schapper and San Roque 2011

# DEMONSTRATIVES

DISTANCE	VIEWPOINT		ELEVATION	
	speaker	addressee	low	high
proximal	<i>do</i> PRX	<i>to</i> PRX.AD		
medial	<i>o, lo</i> MD	<i>yo</i> MD.AD	<i>ò</i> MD.L	<i>ó</i> MD.H
distal		<i>oro</i> DST	<i>wò</i> DST.L	<i>wó</i> DST.H

Table 1: Abui demonstratives

Kratochvíl. 2011, Schapper and San Roque 2011



# PROXIMAL DEMONSTRATIVES ENCODING EVENT TIME

- a. *di de-melang da-wai jaar do*  
3A 3I.AL-village 3I.PAT-turn go.CPL PRX  
'he just went back to his village'
- b. *di de-melang da-wai jaar to*  
3A 3I.AL-village 3I.PAT-turn go.CPL PRX.AD  
'you know that he just went back to his village'

# MEDIAL DEMONSTRATIVES ENCODING EVENT TIME

- a. *di de-melang da-wai yaar-i o*  
3A 3I.AL-village 3I.PAT-turn go.CPL-PFV MD  
'he went back to his village some time ago'
- b. *di de-melang da-wai yaar-i yo*  
3A 3I.AL-village 3I.PAT-turn go.CPL-PFV MD.AD  
'you should know that he went back to his village some time ago'



# DISTAL DEMONSTRATIVES ENCODING EVENT TIME

- a. *di de-melang da-wai yaar nu*  
3A 3I.AL-village 3I.PAT-turn go.CPL SPC  
'he went back to his village (a certain time, long time ago)'
- b. *di de-melang da-wai yaar hu*  
3A 3I.AL-village 3I.PAT-turn go.CPL SPC.AD  
'it would be better if he had gone back to his village'

# MEDIAL DEMONSTRATIVES ENCODING EVIDENCE

A: *mangmat, # ma e-ya yo?*  
foster.child be.PRX 2s.AL-mother MD.AD  
'child, what about your mother?'

B: *ni-ya ha-rik to!*  
1PE.AL-mother 3II.PAT-hurt PRX.AD  
'my mother is sick (as you could see)'



# LAYERING IN SENTENCE FINAL POSITION (ABUI)

*na-táng do,# di namur to do!*  
1s.INAL-hand PRX 3A wound.CPL PRX.AD<sub>e</sub> PRX<sub>as</sub>  
‘my hand really got hurt just a while ago (as you know)!’

Kratochvíl. 2011

# ABUI PRONOMINAL DEMONSTRATIVES

domain	structure	function
NP	<u>DEM</u> <sub>s</sub> (POSS-) N N/ADJ/V/QUANT <u>DEM</u> <sub>a</sub>	DEM <sub>s</sub> space DEM <sub>a</sub> anaphora
clause	A <u>DEM</u> <sub>s</sub> U PRED <u>DEM</u> <sub>t</sub>	DEM <sub>s</sub> space DEM <sub>t</sub> temporal location
sentence	[... <u>DEM</u> <sub>rt</sub> ] <sub>SC</sub> [... <u>DEM</u> <sub>t</sub> ] <sub>MC</sub> <u>DEM</u> <sub>e</sub> <u>DEM</u> <sub>as</sub>	DEM <sub>rt</sub> relative temporal location DEM <sub>t</sub> temporal location DEM <sub>e</sub> evidentiality DEM <sub>as</sub> assertion

Kratochvíl. 2011



# ABUI ADVERBIAL~VERBAL DEMONSTRATIVES

form	space	modal <sub>dyn</sub>	modal <sub>deo</sub>	modal <sub>epi</sub>
<i>ma</i>	proximal	just spontaneously	want	probably
<i>ta</i>	proximal <sub>AD</sub>	just <sub>AD</sub> spontaneously <sub>AD</sub>	want <sub>AD</sub>	probably <sub>AD</sub>
<i>la</i>	medial	keep suddenly jointly	need	apparently obviously
<i>fa</i>	medial <sub>AD</sub>	be forced <sub>AD</sub>	need <sub>AD</sub>	actually <sub>AD</sub>
<i>ya</i>	distal	happen to somehow	might	possibly

Kratochvíl, 2011

# ABUI DEMONSTRATIVES AND STANCE MARKING

stance type	grammatical category	grammatical device
EVALUATION	DEM, right-periphery	addressee-based DEM, various verbs
MORAL STANCE	DEM, case	pronominal DEM, 3I pronouns
COMMITMENT	DEM	DEM <sub>epi</sub> , proximal sentence-final DEM <sub>as</sub>
INTERACTION	DEM, vocatives	addressee-based DEM, kinship terms
SOLIDARITY	vocatives	kinship terms, proper names
SUBJECTIVITY	DEM	proximal pronominal and adverbial DEM
OBJECTIVITY	DEM	medial pronominal and adverbial DEM
DISTANCING	DEM	distal pronominal and adverbial DEM
DISAGREEMENT	DEM, left-periphery	addressee-based DEM, particle <i>ma</i>

Kratochvíl, 2011



# ANALOGICAL CHANGE IN ABUI (INNOVATED, ONOMATOPOEIA DRIVEN?)

THROW	LIE	TOUCH
a. <i>t-u-k</i> LIE-LEAVE-THROW 'stick out, measure'	<i>t-u-t-</i> LIE-LEAVE-LIE 'emerge, surface'	<i>t-u-p-</i> LIE-LEAVE-TOUCH 'stuck out'
b. <i>t-a-k</i> LIE-AT-THROW 'shoot, empty'		<i>t-a-p-</i> LIE-AT-TOUCH 'shot (down)'
c. <i>k-a-k</i> THROW-AT-THROW 'stab'		<i>k-a-p-</i> THROW-AT-TOUCH 'stabbed (in)'
d. <i>l-u-k</i> GIVE-LEAVE-THROW 'rub, wipe, bend'	<i>l-u-t-</i> GIVE-LEAVE-LIE 'rubbed, bent'	
e. <i>m-o-k</i> IN-POINT-THROW 'put together'		<i>m-o-p-</i> IN-POINT-TOUCH '(already) put together'
f. <i>t-e-k</i> LIE-MOVE-THROW 'slide'	<i>t-e-t-</i> LIE-MOVE-LIE 'slid on'	
g. <i>k-e-k</i> THROW-MOVE-THROW 'prod'	<i>k-e-t-</i> THROW-MOVE-LIE 'prodded'	
motion	state, horizontal	state, contact

Klamer and Kratochvíl 2010

# ONOMATOPOEIA AND RHYMING IN ABUI (KLAMER & KRATOCHVÍL 2010)

THROW	GIVE	LOOK	PUT
a. <i>d-a-k</i> HOLD-AT-THROW 'cover'	<i>d-a-l</i> HOLD-AT-GIVE 'handle, grab'		<i>d-a-i</i> HOLD-AT-PUT 'cram(med)'
b. <i>l-e-k</i> GIVE-MOVE-THROW 'point to'	<i>l-e-l</i> GIVE-MOVE-GIVE 'threaten, almost do'		<i>l-e-i</i> GIVE-MOVE-PUT 'miss (not hit)'
c. <i>t-u-k</i> LIE-LEAVE-THROW 'stick out, measure'	<i>t-u-l</i> LIE-LEAVE-GIVE 'stick into'	<i>t-u-ng</i> LIE-LEAVE-LOOK 'perforate, pierce'	
d. <i>l-u-k</i> GIVE-LEAVE-THROW 'rub, wipe, bend'		<i>l-u-ng</i> GIVE-LEAVE-LOOK 'be long-termed'	
motion	caused event	oriented to location	accomplished

This system has probably developed quite recently, as the neighbouring languages don't have anything similar. Possibly similar patterns can result in non-concatenating moprhology, as in Semitic languages (Hebrew, Arabic).



# ONOMATOPOEIA AND RHYMING IN ABUI

## (KLAMER & KRATOCHVÍL 2010)

<i>a</i> (AT)	<i>l-a-k</i>	<i>k-a-k</i>	<i>t-a-k</i>
progressive	GIVE-AT-THROW ‘mark, count’	THROW-AT-THROW ‘penetrate, stab’	LIE-AT-THROW ‘put down, shoot’
<i>o</i> (POINT)	<i>l-o-k</i>	<i>k-o-k</i>	<i>t-o-k</i>
punctual	GIVE-POINT-THROW ‘prick’	THROW-POINT-THROW ‘prod (once)’	LIE-POINT-THROW ‘drop, pour’
<i>i</i> (PUT)	<i>l-i-k</i>	<i>k-i-k</i>	<i>t-i-k</i>
terminative	GIVE-PUT-THROW ‘bend’	THROW-PUT-THROW ‘sweep’	LIE-PUT-THROW ‘loosen, untie’
<i>e</i> (MOVE)	<i>l-e-k</i>	<i>k-e-k</i>	<i>t-e-k</i>
ingressive	GIVE-MOVE-THROW ‘point to / at’	THROW-MOVE-THROW ‘prod’	LIE-MOVE-THROW ‘slide’
<i>u</i> (LEAVE)	<i>l-u-k</i>	<i>k-u-k</i>	<i>t-u-k</i>
perfect	GIVE-LEAVE-THROW ‘rub, bend’	THROW-LEAVE-THROW ‘push out’	LIE-LEAVE-THROW ‘stick’

# ONOMATOPOEIA AND RHYMING

bang	clang		ram	slam	cram	spam
bash	clash	smash		slash	crash	
	clap		rap	slap	crap	
bat			rat			spat
batter	clatter	smatter	rattle			spatter

This pattern did not exist in Old English. The verb clatter is attested in the 13th century, and the full pattern emerges only in the 14th century.



# PERSON MARKING ALTERNATIONS IN ABUI

	verb	PAT	REC	LOC	GOAL	BEN
a.	<i>fanga</i>	<i>ha-fanga</i>	<i>do-fanga</i>	<i>he-fanga</i>	<i>noo-fanga</i>	<i>nee-fanga</i>
	‘say’	‘request him’	‘ask for him- self’	‘say it’	‘scold me’	‘say for me’
b.	<i>liya</i>	<i>ha-liya</i>	<i>do-liya</i>	<i>he-liya</i>	<i>noo-liya</i>	<i>nee-liya</i>
	‘fly’	‘shoot it’	‘fly on his own’	‘fly on it’	‘fly to me’	‘fly for me’
c.	<i>faaling</i>	<i>*ha-faaling</i>	<i>do-faaling</i>	<i>he-faaling</i>	<i>noo-faaling</i>	<i>nee-faaling</i>
	‘listen’		‘listen for himself’	‘listen to it’	‘listen to me’	‘listen for me’
d.	<i>wik</i>	<i>ha-wik</i>	<i>no-wik</i>	<i>he-wik</i>	<i>noo-wik</i>	<i>nee-wik</i>
	‘carry’	‘carry him’ (child)	‘carry for myself’	‘carry it’	‘let me carry’	‘carry for me’
e.	<i>rumai</i>	<i>ha-rumai</i>	<i>no-rumai</i>	<i>he-rumai</i>	<i>noo-rumai</i>	<i>nee-rumai</i>
	‘strong’	‘strengthen it’	‘I feel strong’	‘it is strong’	‘rely on me’	‘strong for me’
f.	<i>fahak</i>	<i>*ha-fahak</i>	<i>*ho-fahak</i>	<i>he-fahak</i>	<i>noo-fahak</i>	<i>nee-fahak</i>
	‘embrace’			‘embrace it’	‘hug me’	‘hug for me’

Kratochvíl 2011

# SEMANTIC FEATURES OF RELEVANCE FOR ABUI AGREEMENT

type	feature	abbreviation
a. referential	specificity	[±SPC]
b. actor	instigation	[±INST]
	control	[±CTRL]
	volition	[±VOL]
c. undergoer	affectedness (potential change)	[±AFF]
	individuation	[±IND]
	change (non-quantised)	[±CHANGE]
	change of state (quantised)	[±COS]



# SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF ABUI ARGUMENTS

feature	A	PAT	REC	LOC	GOAL	BEN	N
specificity	+	+	+	+	+	+	±
control	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
volition	+	—	—	—	—	—	—
instigation	+	±	±	±	±	±	—
affectedness	—	+	+	+	+	+	—
individuation		+	+	—	+	—	—
change	—	+	+	+	—	—	—
change of state	—	+	—	—	—	—	—

Kratochvíl 2011

# ALOR-PANTAR ALTERNATIONS IN PERSON MARKING

language	O/U sets	alternation	function
Adang	3	+	animacy
Teiwa	1~2	+	animacy
Abui	5	+	affectedness, individuation
Kamang	7	+	affectedness?
Klon	3	+	affectedness
Kula	1~2	unclear	unclear
Sawila	2	-	n.a.
Western Pantar	1	+	affectedness ~ volition

Coordinated experimental approach (Abui, Adang, Kamang, Sawila, Teiwa, Western Pantar)

Kratochvíl et al. 2011



# ALOR-PANTAR ALTERNATIONS IN PERSON MARKING

pAP	Tw	Nd	Ke	WP	BI	Ad	KI	Ki	Ab	Km	Sw	We	TNG
*ga (3SG)	ga-	ga-	gV	ga-	ʔa-	ʔa-	g	ga-	ha-	ga	ga-	gV-	*(y)a/ua
*gi (3PL)	gi-			gi-	ʔi-						gi-	gi-	*i
*ge (3GEN)			ga-	gai-	ʔe-	ʔe	ge-		he-	ge-	ge-		
*go (3LOC)						ʔo-	go-		ho-	go-			
*pi (1PL.INCL)	pi-	pi-	pi-	pi-	pi-	pi-	pi-	pi-	pi-		pi-		*bi
*ha (2SG)	ha-	a-	a-	ha-	a-	a-	a-	a-	a-	a-	a-	e-	*ŋga
*na (1SG)	na-	na-	na-	na-	na-	na-	na-	na-	na-	na-	na-	ne-	*na
*ni (1PL.EXCL)	ni			ni-		ni	n(g)i		ni	ni	ni-		*ni

Kratochvíl 2011

# COMPLEMENT CLAUSES IN TEIWA (NEGATION)

*yi'in la na-walas man yi wa, yi-yaf waad wan karian hasi,*  
[2P FOC 1S-tell not 2P say]<sub>MC</sub> [2P-house big BE work]<sub>CC</sub> PART

*yi wa, insi yi-yaf sam la wan karian*  
[2P say]<sub>MC</sub> [IRR 2P-house small FOC BE work]<sub>CC</sub>

‘you didn’t tell me that you build a big house but you said you will build  
a small house’ [EMM08.111]

Ongoing research, the importance of prosody - the only grammatical cue of  
embedding (LH% on the linker verb *subject.pronoun + wa*)



# COMPLEMENT CLAUSES IN ABUI (NEGATION)

- a. ? *ne-nahaa do-wa no-k fangi naha*  
 [1S.AL-y:bz 3I.REC-like.MD.CNT 1S.REC-THROW tell.CPL not  
*ba, ne-ya ha-rik haba, maama ha-rik*  
SIM] [1S.AL-mother 3II.PAT-ill but] [father 3II.PAT-ill]

sequential reading: ‘because my brother didn’t tell me my mother is ill but my father is ill’ [E.029]

- b. *ne-nahaa do-wa no-k fangi ba,*  
 [1S.AL-y:bz 3I.REC-like.MD.CNT 1S.REC-THROW tell.CPL SAY]<sub>MC</sub>  
*ne-ya ha-rik naha haba, maama ha-rik*  
 [1S.AL-mother 3II.PAT-ill not]<sub>CC</sub> but [father 3II.PAT-ill]<sub>CC</sub>

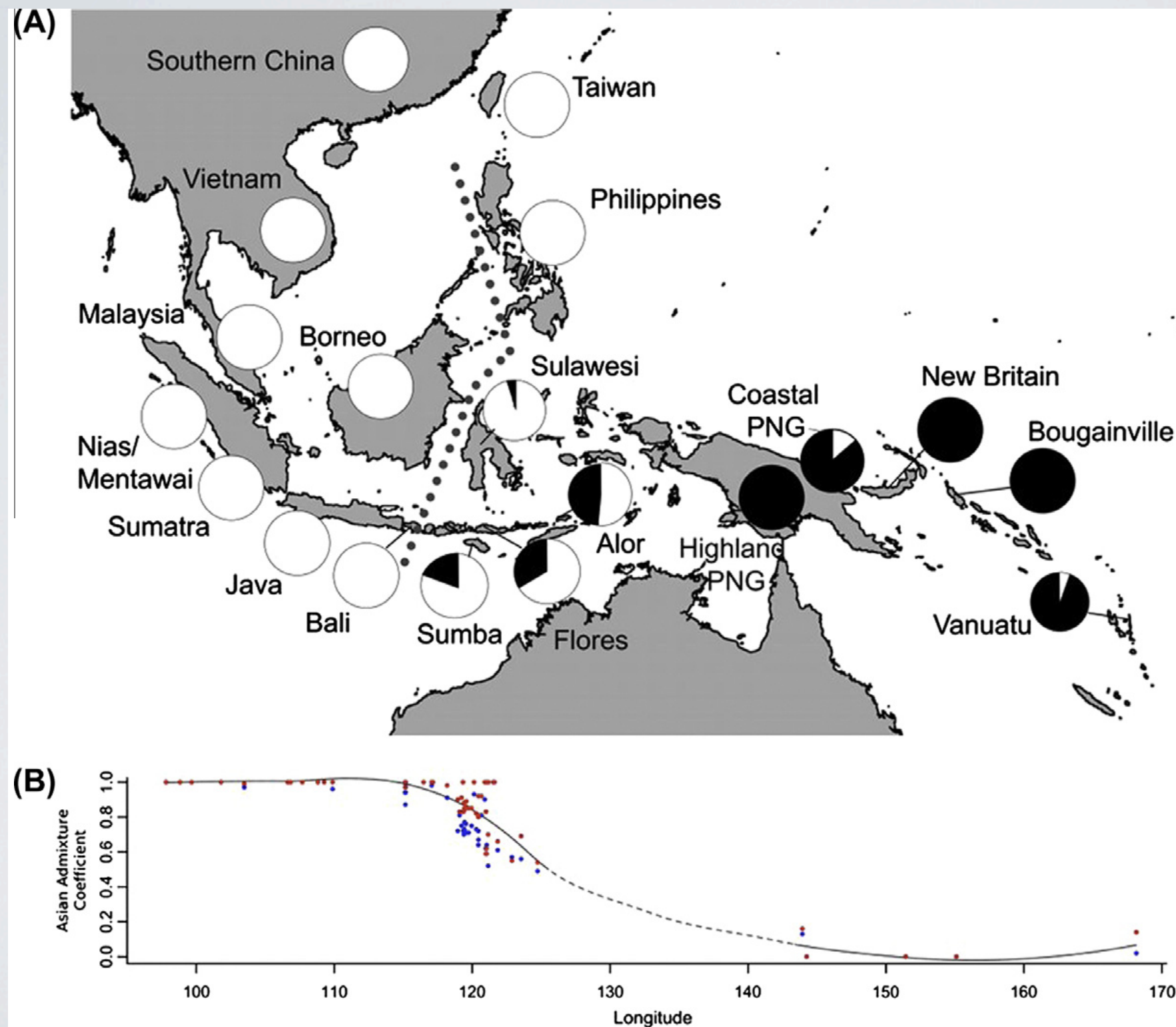
‘my brother told me that my mother is not ill but my father is ill’  
 [E.030]

Abui prosodical contour: *ba* LH%(#)

# OTHER RESEARCH



# POPULATION HISTORY OF WALLACEA - LOCAL ADMIXTURE



## Local admixture rates across the Indo-Pacific region.

(A) Pie charts showing mean regional admixture rates (Asian component in white; Melanesian component in black). Wallace's biogeographical line is shown as a dotted line. Regional admixture rates are shown for data reduction purposes; admixture rates for all 60 populations (with confidence intervals) are listed in the Supplementary Information for [Cox et al. \(2010\)](#). (B) Change in Asian admixture rates calculated from all SNPs combined (black line). Asian admixture estimated from autosomal and X chromosomal SNPs are indicated by blue and red points, respectively. Note the decline in Asian admixture beginning in Eastern Indonesia, as well as preferential retention of X chromosomal (red) versus autosomal (blue) diversity. Regions with no data indicated by a dashed line; from other evidence, the decline in the Asian component may be more pronounced than this. Reproduced unmodified from [Cox et al. \(2010\)](#).

(source: Lansing et al. 2011)

# ORAL TRADITION

Texts from 1930s - Abui oral history (Emilie Wellfelt, Sweden)

Abui traditional discourse - bride price negotiations

- Benediktus Delpada - running the recordings in the field

Abui traditional water management & agricultural practices

- Lansing 1991, Palmer 2007, 2011, Rodemeier 2009

Abui emotion and cognition predicates

- Benediktus Delpada



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