4.2.7. HISTORY OF RESEARCH IN AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES:
MILNE BAY PROVINCE

David R. Lithgow

4.2.7.1. INTRODUCTION

In the Milne Bay Province there are forty Austronesian languages as well as some non-Austronesian languages, namely Yele on Rossel Island (see (I) Part 2.13.) and the languages of the Daga stock-level Family (see (I) 2.9.) in the inland area south and west of Rabaraba. I have divided the history of research into the early Government-sponsored period, the work of the linguists Ray and CapeLL, the work of anthropologists, missionaries, and recent work by members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and other linguists.¹

4.2.7.2. EARLY PERIOD

Systematic linguistic study in Papua (then the Territory of British New Guinea) was commenced energetically by his Excellency the Administrator, Sir William MacGregor, as part of his administrative policy. An outstanding linguist himself, his Annual Reports included much data on languages of Papua. Some of this data he recorded himself. For instance he elicited 450 sentences and phrases from Nada (Laughlan Islands) and listed them with their Sariba equivalents, and recorded his quite astute observations on Nada phonology. His Resident Magistrates also recorded wordlists for him, and missionaries provided grammatical data and wordlists for inclusion in his Annual Reports.

Chart I summarises the Milne Bay Province linguistic data in the Annual Reports. The wordlists vary in reliability, being most accurate if the recorder had learnt the language, but still subject to spelling errors. The work of Rev. S.B. Fellows in Panaeati and Kiriwina is outstanding. In Panaeati (Misima language) he noted and recorded non-
## CHART I

Milne Bay Province Linguistic Data in the Annual Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Report</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Other Names</th>
<th>No. of Words</th>
<th>No. of Sentences and Phrases</th>
<th>Other Data</th>
<th>Collector</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1889-90</td>
<td>Sariba</td>
<td>Suau</td>
<td>1000</td>
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<td>W. MacGregor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Awaiama</td>
<td>Tawala</td>
<td>600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W. MacGregor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889-90</td>
<td>Murua</td>
<td>Muyuw</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. MacGregor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889-90</td>
<td>Misima</td>
<td>Panaeat1</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>W. MacGregor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889-90</td>
<td>Tagula</td>
<td>SudEst</td>
<td>450</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W. MacGregor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1889-90</td>
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<td>Yela</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.P. Winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891-92</td>
<td>Nada</td>
<td>Budibud</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>phonology and grammar</td>
<td>W. MacGregor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892-93</td>
<td>Kiriwina</td>
<td>Kilivila</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>phonology and grammar</td>
<td>W. MacGregor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892-93</td>
<td>Dobu</td>
<td>Edugaura</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rev. W. Bromilow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893-94</td>
<td>Wedau</td>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>phonology and grammar</td>
<td>Rev. Copland King</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893-94</td>
<td>Pannieti</td>
<td>Panaeat1</td>
<td>1500</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>extensive grammar</td>
<td>Rev. S.B. Fellows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Misima)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Rossel</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>Rev. S.B. Fellows</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910-11</td>
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<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>numerals and pronoun forms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of Report</td>
<td>Language</td>
<td>Other Names</td>
<td>No. of Words</td>
<td>No. of Sentences and Phrases</td>
<td>Other Data</td>
<td>Collector</td>
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<tr>
<td>1910-11</td>
<td>Warakauta</td>
<td>Anuki</td>
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<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Are</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>numerals and pronoun forms</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-11</td>
<td>Paiwa</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>numerals and pronoun forms</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910-11</td>
<td>Dauakerikeri</td>
<td>Paiwa</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>numerals and pronoun forms</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1912-13</td>
<td>Panaeati</td>
<td>Misima</td>
<td>1700</td>
<td></td>
<td>grammatical notes</td>
<td>A.H. Symons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913-14</td>
<td>Paiwa</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Liston Blyth</td>
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<tr>
<td>1916-17</td>
<td>Nada</td>
<td>Budibud</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A.H. Symons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1916-17</td>
<td>Kiriwina</td>
<td>Losuia</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>R.L. Bellamy</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dawawa</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W.R. Humphries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1918</td>
<td>Gawa</td>
<td>Lougwaw</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A.H. Symons for W.M. Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920-21</td>
<td>Damwapa</td>
<td>Anuki</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W.M. Strong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
predictable stress. Capell, when he used this data, found the Muyuw (Murua, Woodlark) data to be less than satisfactory. For instance, the words given for bright mean literally good moon, and the words for drown mean he does not know how to swim. The wordlists in the 1910-11 Report are in the form of a chart which also includes seven languages from the Northern Province.

MacGregor's work was carried forward by W.M. Strong, the Government Anthropologist, and also by Armstrong. Strong collected data from the Louisiade Archipelago for analysis by the linguist Sidney Ray. He showed frustration at the complexity of the linguistic task in his notes on Pem village in the Annual Report 1920-21.

I can find no Papuan vocabularies in the Annual Reports after 1925. From this point onwards missionaries and professional linguists did most of the recorded linguistic work in the Milne Bay Province, the outstanding linguists being Sidney Ray and A. Capell.

4.2.7.3. SIDNEY RAY

Sidney Ray laid the groundwork for systematic linguistic analysis in the Milne Bay District. Strong recorded data in the Calvados languages (Louisiades) which Ray used in his analysis. Ray paid special attention to the Kiriwina, Muyuw, Misima, Nimowa, SudEst and Rossel languages. He attempted an analysis and description of Rossel phonology, describing it as "the most intractable language in the Possession". Ray's relevant published works extend from 1893 to 1938. They contain vocabularies, grammatical data and comparative material, and classifications of linguistic groups and types.

As early as 1895 his A Comparative Vocabulary of the Dialects of British New Guinea includes seventeen languages or dialects of the Milne Bay District, for which he lists 128 words, plus the free-form pronouns and possessive suffixes. He noted the three forms of possession, and the labialisation of labial and velar consonants, which are characteristic features of Austronesian (AN) languages in this area. He classified the languages as Melanesian, Melano-Papuan or Papuan. His Melano-Papuan group included the Trobriand Islands, Murua (Woodlark), Nada (Laughlans), Misima, Tagula (SudEst) and Yele (Rossel). He later classified Yela (now called Yele) correctly as a Papuan language. He mentioned the existence in 1895 of a reading and spelling book at East Cape, and Mark's Gospel and a Catechism in Suau. As sources for his vocabularies, he listed:

MacGILLIVRAY, J.

1852 Narrative of the Voyage of H.M.S. 'Rattlesnake'... 2 vols.
London: Boone.
CHALMERS, J. and S. McFARLANE


1890-92 Annual Reports for British New Guinea.

SIDNEY RAY's works which relate to the Milne Bay Province are as follows:


1897 'Melanesian and New Guinea Songs'. JRAI 26:436-45.

1899 'An Account of the Linguistic Results of the Cambridge Expedition to Torres Straits and New Guinea'. JRAI 29:218-9.

1900 'The Linguistic Results of the Cambridge Expedition to Torres Straits and New Guinea'. British Association for the Advancement of Science, Report of 69th Meeting, 1899. 589-90.


1926 A Comparative Study of the Melanesian Island Languages. Cambridge University Press.


1938 'The Languages of the Eastern and South-Eastern Divisions of Papua'. JRAI 68:153-208.

Capell recommends the 1938 article as an excellent general study.

4.2.7.4. A. CAPELL

A. CAPELL's major works relating to the Milne Bay Province are:


I will comment on the work published in 1943, 1962 and 1969.

In 1943 Capell attempted to establish the linguistic history of South-Eastern Papua with reference to the Indonesian content of the languages. He postulated three major linguistic movements into South-Eastern Papua from Indonesia, and analysed the sound-laws by which these words were absorbed into the local languages. Grammatical comparisons are given in quite thorough detail at the word level. This book marked a major advance in the documentation of the Austronesian languages of eight families. A number of the listed languages are dialects of the same language, while at least a dozen Austronesian languages of the area are not represented. In spite of these deficiencies his classification is reasonably accurate. This work includes a wealth of grammatical data and comparisons between languages, but the data from some of the sources is inaccurate or incomplete. Notably the theory of double possession (p.231) is not supported by data which I have collected. The postulations about migrations can be evaluated with more confidence when all of these languages are more accurately documented.

In the 1962 survey there is a section on the Milne Bay District, listing the languages in which missions were working, and referring to the work done by Ray and the anthropologists Malinowski and Armstrong. The language map includes most names which have ever been given for languages or dialects in the area, so it can be used for locating obsolete language names. However when four or five names on the map represent only one language, this is misleading. The placing of names on the map is inaccurate in some cases.

In his 1969 book Capell has a chapter on Austronesian languages in which a distinction is made between languages which are object-dominated, and those which are event-dominated. The Austronesian languages of the Milne Bay District are predominantly event-dominated with the compounding of many semantic elements in the verb structure. However in the Kiriwina language family, the preferred word-order of subject-verb-object rather than the subject-object-verb order found in the rest of the Milne Bay District suggests that it is in the object-dominated group, as does Kiriwina's complex system of noun classifiers, which is described in detail. In all other respects, however, the Kiriwina family is event-dominated.
4.2.7.5. ANTHROPOLOGISTS

Some documentation of Austronesian languages of the Milne Bay Province is to be found in the publications of anthropologists. Below are the names of anthropologists and the languages or areas in which they worked, followed by a bibliography.

Seligman
Armstrong
Malinowski
Jenness and Ballentyne
Fortune
Røheim

Tubetube, Tokunu (Misima language), Wagawaga
Louisiade Group
Kiriwina
Bwaidoga
Dobu
Duau

Ann CHOWNING also has a manuscript dictionary of the Molima language, produced in 1958.

ARMSTRONG, W.E.

FORTUNE, R.F.
1960 'Folk Medicine in the Dobuan Islands'. JPS 69:31-3.

JENNESS, D. and A. BALLANTYNE

MALINOWSKI, B.
1920 'Classificatory Particles in the Language of Kiriwina'. BSOAS 1/4:33-78.
1922 Argonauts of the Western Pacific. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul; [also New York: Dutton].

RÖHEIM, G.
1943 'Children's Games and Rhymes in Duau (Normanby Island)'. AmA 45:99-119.
1946 'Yaboaine, a War God of Normanby Island'. Oceania 16:210-33; 319-36.
1948 'Witches of Normanby Island'. Oceania 18:279-308.

SELGMAN, C.G.

4.2.7.6. MISSIONARIES

A number of grammars and vocabularies have been produced by missionaries, together with a large body of religious literature - Scripture translations, hymn books, Bible stories, catechisms, etc. Much of this literature is still in print and available, but most of the linguistic material was never published, except for the material provided by missionaries for the Annual Reports. Therefore much of the linguistic material has been lost. We know of the previous existence of some, and there must have been more of which we do not know. At various mission stations and archives there are still old copies of typed grammars and vocabularies. The following is the information I have gathered about these:

A. Published Linguistic Materials


KING, Copland (Rev.)

BROMILOW, W.E. (Dr)

DIXON, J.W. (Rev.)
ARNOLD, J.K. (Rev.)

Baldwin, B. (Fr)
1945 'Usitima! Song of Heaven'. Oceania 15:201-38.

Grant, R.V. (Rev.)
1952 Tubetube Reader No.1. Port Moresby: Department of Education.

Arnold's Dobu Grammar runs to 50 mimeographed quarto pages plus four pages of narrative text. Dixon's Dobu Dictionary is excellent with 5,000 Dobu entries and 2,200 major English entries, subdivided into shades of meaning. For instance, pig is a major entry in English, subdivided into 23 shades of meaning, each with a separate Dobuan word. Grant's Dobu Dictionary is compact and useful, having 2,800 English entries and 2,200 Dobu entries plus 250 useful sentences and phrases. There are only a few copies of Copland King's Wedau Dictionary still in existence, one or two being at Dogura. The grammar section is very brief, but the dictionary has about 3,000 Wedau words and also a large English-Wedau section.

B. Manuscripts or Typed Materials
These will be listed under languages, starting with the Louisiades.

SudEst
1950 (?) Vocabulary by Fr K. TWOMEY. Now at Sideia.

Nimowa
1953 Dictionary by Fr K. TWOMEY, revised by Fr K.B. MURPHY in 1956. 270 pages typed and bound, copies at Nimowa and Sideia.

Misima

Kiriwina
1939 Large dictionary by Fr NORIN, at Gusaweta.
1948 (?) Kiriwina Grammar contrasted with Indonesian by Fr B. BALDWIN. Probably at Gusaweta.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Dictionary file and personal linguistic data of Rev. R. Lawton, at present studying at the Australian National University, Canberra.</td>
</tr>
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**Bwaidoga**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Personal language data of Fr. K. Young, at Diodio.</td>
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**Wedau**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>Introduction to the Wedau Language by Canon Jennings, at Dogura.</td>
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**Mukawa (Are)**

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Paiwa**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Tavara (Tawala)**

<table>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950(?)</td>
<td>Bohilai Grammar by Fr B. Baldwin. Possibly at Hagita High School.</td>
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**Tubetube**

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</table>

**Kurada**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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</table>

**Dobu**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1971 Dobuan Orthography by Rev. R. LAWTON, duplicated. One copy held by D. Lithgow at Dobu.

4.2.7.7. RECENT WORK

Recent work in this area has been done by Isidore Dyen, Cooper, Pawley, Dutton, Thomson and members of the New Guinea Branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Isidore DYEN in his 'Lexicostatistical Classification of the Austronesian Languages' (IUPAL, IJAL Memoir 19, supplement to IJAL 31), includes five languages from the Milne Bay Province - Wedau, Keherara (Tawala), Dobu, Molima and Panaeati (Misima). The first four he groups together in what he calls 'Tip cluster' and 'Massim cluster'. Because of the grammatical similarity of all of the Austronesian languages of the Milne Bay Province, I suggest they be grouped together as a linguistic unit and called Papuan Tip Cluster (see 4.4.10. in this volume).

N.P. THOMSON has studied languages on the south coast of Eastern Papua, and he has contributed to T.E. Dutton's 'Languages of South-East Papua: A Preliminary Report' (PL A28:1-46. 1971). In this work of Dutton's there are excellent maps. The map of the Rabaraba District includes the Austronesian languages on the coast. In the Summer Institute of Linguistics survey of this area in 1973, wordlists from these languages and the non-Austronesian Dagan languages were collected. The lists suggest that there are five Dagan languages where Dutton has only Gwedena, Ginuman and Sona. I was impressed by phonetic similarity between these languages and Rossel, especially the simultaneous closure of certain consonants. The initial consonant in the name Gwedena (Gvede) is a simultaneously articulated velar and bilabial fricative.

In 1971, T.E. DUTTON produced three mimeographed articles at the Australian National University, which relate to this area, namely: Magori and the Linguistic Pre-history of South-East Papua; Magori: its Nature and Relationship to Other Languages of South-East Papua; A Checklist of Languages and Present-Day Villages of Central and South-East Mainland Papua. The second of these was presented to the Linguistic Society of Papua New Guinea in August 1971, and the third, in an enlarged form, was published in 1973 as PL, B24.

Russell COOPER, as a post-graduate student at the University of Hawaii, studied the dialects of Suau for his Ph.D. thesis, not yet published. He also contributed a chapter, 'Coastal Suau: A Preliminary Study of Internal Relationships' for T.E. Dutton's Studies in Languages...
of Central and South-East Papua, (PL, C29:227-80). This is a lucid demonstration of the dialect complexity which is typical of the Austronesian languages of the Milne Bay Province. It includes wordlists of more than 200 words of nine Suau dialects or closely related languages. Cooper's Suau Texts (preliminary edition published by Marion College, Indiana, U.S.A. in 1970) provides excellent data for the study of the Suau language and mythology.

Andrew PAWLEY is working on the phonology of languages around Milne Bay. He has supplied wordlists for publication by Dutton in Pacific Linguistics (D14, D15) in the near future. Pawley is currently working on the phonological history of Austronesian languages to determine the language or dialect region from which they have originated. Anne COCHRAN of the Summer Institute of Linguistics is working on a segment of this subject. Some of Pawley's and Cochrane's material was supplied by students writing their own languages. Students in this area invariably omit glottal stops, so their material may be defective at this point, as is the material which I gathered from high school students in my study of possession affixes.

4.7.2.8. SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS

Summer Institute of Linguistics workers according to their languages have been as follows:

Muyuw (Woodlark Island) David and Daphne Lithgow 1964-73.
Iduna (Viviganal Joyce Huckett 1965- and Ramona Lucht 1971-
Iamalele (Yamalele) Bryan and Janet Ezard 1967-70
Yela (Yele, Rossel, non- John and Margaret Beaumont 1970-
Austronesian
Dobu Jim and Anne Henderson 1971-
Published works include:

LITHGOW, D. and Daphne
40pp. Muyuw narrative.
1970 'Impersonal Pronoun in some Melanesian Languages of New Guinea'. BT 21/3:137.
1971 'Change of Subject in Muyuw'. BT 22/3:118-24. Also an expanded version of this article including Muyuw text in Notes on Translation 41:21-7.


1973 'Language Change on Woodlark Island'. Oceania 44:101-8. This is a documentation of a 23% change in basic vocabulary of the Muyuw language during the last 50 years.


LITHGOW, D. and P. STAALSEN

Other Summer Institute of Linguistics Surveys:

HENDERSON, J. and Anne

LITHGOW, D.


Relevant material from these surveys will be presented in 4.4.10. in this volume.

Unpublished Material:
LITHGOW, D. and Daphne Muyuw Phonemic Paper
Muyuw Grammar Sketch

EZARD, B. and Janet Iamalele Phonemic Paper
Iamalele Grammar Essentials

HUCKETT, Joyce Vivigani (Iduna) Phonemic Paper
Iduna Grammar Essentials

LITHGOW, Daphne Dobu Language-learning Course with tape

4.2.7.9. AREAS NEEDING FURTHER WORK

Detailed study of the SudEst, Nimowa and Misima languages should prove interesting, especially as all of these languages seem to have non-predictable stress. It would be good to have documentation of the dialect differences of the Misima language.

Gumasi (Amphlett Islands) does not seem to belong to the Kiriwina or the Dobu language families, and calls for study. Other languages of which nothing is recorded, except survey material, include Pagululu, Kalokalo, Wataluma, Diodio, Dawawa, Igora, Garuwahi, Wagawaga, Bohutu, Bunama, Mwatebu, Sewa Bay, Molima, Galey, Bosilewa. In most of the languages where data have been recorded, they are fragmentary and not generally available. Other languages which need published documentation include Are, Paiwa, Boanaki, Wedau, Taupota, Tawala, Kukuya, Tubetube and Duau.

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1. To assist the reader in finding bibliographical references, the following alphabetical finder-list of the references occurring in the chapter has been added (the numbers refer to the page numbers in the chapter):

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