

NEW IRELAND LANGUAGES : A REVIEW

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

1.0.1. PURPOSE

In his address to the Australian UNESCO Meeting on Oceanic Studies Professor Ralph Bulmer suggested the need for papers which assess in detail the research in particular regions or topics¹. The intention of this paper is to do this for work that has been done on languages in the New Ireland District of Papua New Guinea. As District boundaries do not necessarily coincide with linguistic realities I have widened the scope of this review to include two New Britain languages. Two other languages now outside the district receive some mention here as they were included in some of the studies mentioned below.

¹Bulmer 1971:22.

1.0.2. GENERAL

The New Ireland District is located in the North West of Papua New Guinea of which it is one of the eighteen administrative districts, between 1° and 5° S. Lat. and 149° and 154° E. Long. It consists of a main island which is 200 miles long, the island of New Hanover which is about 25 miles long and a number of smaller islands. The islands of Nuguria and Nissan which prior to 21st June 1966 were part of the New Ireland District have since then formed part of the Bougainville District¹. According to the survey made by David Lithgow and Oren Claassen of the Summer Institute of Linguistics in 1966² there are 20 language native to the district.

1.1. SURVEYS

1.1.1. Stephan and Gräbner

The New Ireland languages were studied by a German expedition in 1904. In *Neu Mecklenburg* published in 1907, Emil Stephan and Fritz Gräbner, included findings concerning the languages of the southern part of New Ireland. The section on languages (p138-150) contains useful grammatical notes. Comparative wordlists for numerals up to twelve and for 91 German words are given for Laur (=Patpatar), Lambell (=Kandas), King (=Kandas) and Lamassa (=Siar) on p219-221. In association with the same 1904 expedition E. Walden studied the northern part of New Ireland. His conclusions about the extent of the languages in the north are summarised in Walden 1911.

1.1.2. Friederici

The first full survey of the languages of the district was undertaken by Dr Georg Friederici in 1908 and published in 1912³. Friederici records a number of boat terms in each language but does not in general go into more detail than this. He has a large coloured language map of the New Britain and New Ireland area.

1.1.3. Meyer

In the Jubilee book of the Sacred Heart Mission in the Bismarck

¹Ward and Lea 1970:3.

²Lithgow and Claassen 1968:3.

³Friederici 1912:274-299, 318-319.

Archipelago¹, *Pioniere der Südsee* (ed. J. Hüskes) published in 1932, Father Otto Meyer wrote a chapter on Missionaries and Research² which includes a section on language research and a language map of the whole Bismarck Archipelago. This gives an account of the work done by Catholic missionaries up to that date and the map may be regarded as a brief summary of their conclusions about the languages. Father Meyer lists the languages with population figures and gives the first line of the Lord's prayer in 31 languages of the region including 14 from New Ireland. There is also a very full bibliography later in the book. A chapter by Father Peekel (p58-60) gives a brief history of the Catholic work on New Ireland up to 1932.

1.1.4. Capell

Another complete survey was made in 1952 by Dr Arthur Capell, the results of which can be seen in Capell's *Linguistic Survey of the S.W. Pacific* (1954 and 2nd edition 1962) and also in Capell 1969 and 1971. The section on New Ireland in Capell 1954 and in the second edition in 1962 are substantially the same but the second edition has a larger and clearer language map and a rearranged and slightly extended bibliography. I shall therefore consider only the second edition. The section on New Ireland³ is very brief but it includes a good bibliography of materials on each language. Capell lists the first line of the Lord's prayer in 14 New Ireland languages. Spelling differs slightly from that in the list given by Father Meyer. There are some discrepancies between Capell's language map and his list of languages in the bibliography section.

Capell 1971 has more information on the New Ireland languages including a tabulation of vocabularies of 25 words. He has a new language map with names of languages brought more into line with current on the spot usage and he goes much further in classification (see 1.2.8.). The map omits the Nalik language although Nalik is mentioned in the article and included in the vocabulary tables.

1.1.5. Lithgow and Claassen

The most recent survey, by Dr David Lithgow and Mr Oren Claassen of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, was made in 1966 and published in 1968. Lithgow and Claassen used lexico-statistical comparisons in their

¹This includes New Britain and the Manus District as well as New Ireland.

²Huskies (ed.) 1932:185-196. Language research is p188-191, language map faces p188.

³Map facing p88, p89-104. (This includes New Britain as well).

study. Comparisons between dialects of the same language are generally based on 120 words, those between dialects of the same language often on only 60 words. The results of these comparisons are used in establishing distinctions between dialects and separate languages. After considering other factors results of 76% and over were taken to indicate dialects of the same language, 28-75% languages of the same family. Twelve major lexical items are given for each language and brief comments are made on location of the languages and phonological features. Separate dialect maps are provided to cover several of the languages as well as a reasonably large general map of language boundaries. Population figures are given for the languages and a table of some of the cognate percentages between languages.

1.1.6. Comparison of Surveys

The conclusions of the complete surveys in relation to language divisions are compared in Table 1. I have not included in this table the language divisions in Salzner's language map (Salzner 1960: maps 39-40) which seem to be based on Father Meyer's map.

Unfortunately most of the language maps are too small for an exact comparison. In only Friederici 1912 and Lithgow and Claassen 1968 is the scale greater than 1 inch to 50 miles.

The Tolai language (=Kuanua, Tuna) and the Duke of York language from New Britain are included in Table 1 and the language map but Nissan and Nuguria (now both in Bougainville District) are excluded. The reasons for this are discussed fully below (1.2.10.1.).

A major source of differences between the surveys lies in determining separate languages or dialects. Friederici divides Nusa, Laur and Süd-Neu-Mecklenburg each into two dialects. These dialects are regarded as separate languages in the other surveys. Lithgow and Claassen consider as dialects several areas that are reported as different languages in Capell 1962a. Capell 1971 also reduces the number of languages given in Capell 1962a.

In some cases Salzner classes languages in Meyer as dialects. Lanyon-Orgill 1942 contains a list of New Ireland languages but most of these are merely dialects.

I have used the Lithgow and Claassen survey as the basis for language boundaries in my language map and for calculating the population figures which are given in Table 2. There are several reasons for this:

1. Lithgow and Claassen had the use of Capell's 1952 survey results including an unpublished report as well as Capell 1954 and 1962a. They

acknowledge that this was a tremendous help to them in their survey.

2. Their lists were taken from a large number of villages.
3. Information is given by them for decisions made on classifying speech groups as dialects or separate languages.
4. Their maps are much more satisfactory than any of the others, which apart from Friedericici's are too small, and the information of the maps is supplemented by fairly full lists of villages where this is necessary to indicate the exact areas where the language is spoken.
5. Their survey is not referred to in Capell 1971 and was presumably not available in time to be used.

This does not of course mean that their conclusions on language and dialect boundaries should all be accepted as final, but they do provide the best working basis so far. There are problems with transitions between languages and they note this in several instances. Dialect divisions must be considered as only tentative and divisions will need to be made for other languages as well.

Table 1 reveals the problem of variations in names given to the languages and also serves as a cross reference for these. I have followed the names used by Lithgow and Claassen as these reflect what is currently accepted by the people themselves. A possible exception to this is Lavongai. The name used locally seems to be Tungak (= *my brother*) which parallels the names Tigak and Tiang. The name Lavongai is used for the island of New Hanover (e.g. Lavongai Local Government Council) and also for the place where the main Catholic Mission station on the island is located. As nearly all the literature on the language uses Lavongai, I am continuing to use this name but with Tungak sometimes added in brackets. I am using Tolai as the name for the language of the N.E. Gazelle Peninsula on New Britain, although Kuanua is used extensively as the language name especially in United Church (formerly Methodist) areas, and Tuna (*true*) or expressions including Tuna is used in works by Catholic missionaries. For clarity I refer to the language of the Duke of York Islands merely as Duke of York.

Table 1

Friederici 1912	Meyer 1932	Capell 1962a	Lithgow/Claassen 1968	Capell 1971
Emirau	Musau	Emira Musau	Emira-Mussau Tenis	Emira Musau
Nusa	Lavongai Kavieng Livitua	Lavongai Omo	Lavongai Tigak	Lavongai Tigak (Omo) ¹
Lemusmus	Lamekot	Lemusmus Dyaul	Kara Tiang	Kara (Lemakot) Dyaul
Tabar	Tabar	Tabar	Tabar	Tabar
Nayama	Panaras	Panaras	Kuot	Panaras
Panemego- Fessoa	Bailifu	Fessoa	Nalik	Notsi (Lugagon)
Hamba	Lugagon	Lugagon	Notsi	
Schleinitz- Gebirge	Lamasong Ugana Kolube Komalu Kanapit	Lelet Ugana Kulube Komalu Kanapit	Lavatbura-Lamusong Madak Barok	Lamasong Lelet (Madak) Barok (Komalu)
Laur	Lihir Gelik Pala	Lihir Gelik Pala	Lihir Patpatar	Lihir (Lir) Pala (Patpatar)
Nokon	Hinsal Sursurunga Miratan	Hinsal Nokon	Sursurunga	Sursurunga
Muliama	Tanga Anir	Tanga Anir	Tangga	Tanga-Anir ²
Butam	Muliama	Muliama		Muliama
Süd-Neu- Mecklenburg	Konomala Siar Label	Konomala Siar Lambel ³	Konomala Siar Kandas	Konomala-Laket Siar Label
Molot	Malu	Malu	Duke of York ⁴	Mioko (Duke of York)
To-Leute	Qunantuna	Kuanua	Tolai	Tuna (Kuanua, Tolai Rabaul)

1.2. CLASSIFICATION

1.2.1. Meyer

The first attempt at any classification of New Ireland languages is in Father Meyer's language map and the accompanying list of languages¹. He divides the languages of the Bismarck Archipelago into three groups - Papuan languages, Papuan-Melanesian languages and Melanesian languages. Of the New Ireland languages Panaras is placed in the second category of Papuan-Melanesian languages while all others are in the Melanesian category. (Nissan and Nuguria are not included in the area Meyer covered.)

1.2.2. Capell 1962a

In Capell 1962a the only classification is that two languages, Panaras and Lelet, are underlined on the map as being Non-Melanesian, Nukuria is classified as being Polynesian and the remainder are classed as Melanesian. In the text and in later works (Capell 1962b, 1969 and 1971) only Panaras is accepted by Capell as Non-Austronesian.

1.2.3. Grace

In his report of tentative Malayo-Polynesian (now known as Austronesian) subgroupings, George Grace lists as Group No. 11, New Ireland, New Hanover, Duke of York and the northern half of New Britain. (Grace 1955:338).

¹Hüskes (ed) 1932: opp.188.

Footnotes for Table 1

¹For Tigak, Kara and Barok I have reversed the order of the names given under the map (p255) so that the name used elsewhere in the article comes first.

²On the map (p255) Tanga and Anir are numbered separately, but on p260 Capell says they "are dialects of each other" and later refers to Tanga-Anir.

³Capell's map has the village names King, Lamasa and Lambon capitalised in this area as if they are languages, but only one language according to his language boundaries. None of these occur in the language list (p101-104) but Lambel does.

⁴Not actually mentioned in Lithgow and Claassen.

1.2.4. Salzner

Salzner (1960:1.27) classes the languages of Anir, Tanga, Lihir and Tabar as a Melanomicronesian group. Unfortunately there is no space given for reasons for classifications in his work. Capell (1971:259-260) considers his claim and finds no real justification for it. Salzner classes Panaras as Papuan and Nuguria as West Polynesian. Most of the languages we are considering are placed in a North East New Britain - New Ireland Group of the Melanesian languages. Nissan is grouped with the North Bougainville Melanesian languages.

1.2.5. Dyen

In his work on classifying the Austronesian (AN) languages Isidore Dyen says (1965:52), "Grace's group 11 ... is not supported by the percentages. Rather Musau, Dang (=Lavongai) etc. appear to be coordinate members with other languages in the Austronesian linkage." This claim is discussed below in 1.2.10.8. C.F. and F.M. Voegelin (1964:12-13) use Dyen's findings but list other languages as well.

1.2.6. Lithgow and Claassen

Lithgow and Claassen follow Capell in classifying Nuguria as Polynesian. They class three languages as being probably non-Melanesian. Of these Kuot is placed in a separate family, and Madak and Lavatbura-Lamusong are placed together in the Madak family. The 17 remaining languages are placed in the Patpatar family and classified as Melanesian. These classifications are based on the lexico-statistical counts. This may appear a satisfactory basis if only the New Ireland District is concerned. However certain problems become apparent in establishing the Patpatar family solely on these grounds from some extra figures quoted in the survey itself. Languages placed in the Patpatar family have cognate percentages with Patpatar ranging from 30% - 63%. There is a fairly clear distinction between this and the three "probably non-Melanesian" languages - Madak 22%¹, Lavatbura-Lamusong 24% and Kuot 16%. However Nuguria, the Polynesian language, with 38% is excluded from the Patpatar family. Also not included is Tolai with 62% which obviously belongs in the same family

¹The percentages given in this paragraph are all cognate percentages compared with Patpatar language as given in Lithgow and Claassen 1968.

as Patpatar¹. Two languages in islands of the Milne Bay District are also compared with Patpatar - Dobu 30% and Muyuw (Woodlark Island) 33%. From these figures it can be seen that figures over 30% may only indicate that the languages are also Austronesian.

1.2.7. Capell 1969

In Capell 1969 there is a further attempt at classifying the languages of New Ireland. In this typological grounds are used. Capell (1969:128) groups the languages as follows:

- AN 2 2. Tuna (Kuanua) Lakalai (Nakanai)²
- 2a. Lambon Lambel King Siar
- 2b. Nokon Muliama Hinsal Pala Gelik Kanapit Madak
 Lelet Notsi Nalik Kara Dyaul Tigak
- 2c. Tabar Lihir Tanga-Anir Nisan
- 2d. Lavongai E Mira Musau

All these are placed in B1 category - event dominated with verb simple. No mention is made of the reasons for the divisions between 2, 2a, 2b, 2c and 2d.

Capell divides the AN languages of New Guinea into AN 1 - languages with subject-object-verb order and AN 2 - languages with subject-verb-object order. Also in the AN 2 class are the other AN languages of New Britain and those of Manus, Wewak, Morobe District, the Trobriands and Woodlark Island, and northern West Irian. However, of these only those in New Britain and an area near Lae are in Capell's B1 category for domination type. Some including Manus, the Trobriands and Woodlark Island are in the C1 category - object domination.

Panaras is classed as NAN, Biv(a) - Event dominated, complications in tense and mood, medial verbs and prefixation of pronoun objects to the verbal complex. (Capell 1969:15,95).

1.2.8. Capell 1971

In Capell 1971 this scheme of classification for the AN languages of New Ireland is developed and explained. The two island groups listed

¹ Presumably because the survey was confining itself to the New Ireland District.

² Lakalai is located in West New Britain.

above as 2c and 2d¹ are discussed together. On p261 Capell speaks of the south New Ireland - Tuna - Duke of York languages. This grouping combines part of 2 and 2b above and all of 2a². A fresh category of north New Ireland mainland is established which contains several of those in 2b. Lakalai is no longer considered with the other languages. The number of languages is reduced and some names are changed. The new groupings are:

- 2a. Northern Islands
Musau E Mira Lavongai
- 2b. Northern New Ireland Mainland
Tigak Kara Notsi Lamasong Lelet (Madak)
Barok Dyaul
- 2c. Eastern Islands
Tabar Tanga - Anir Lihir Nisan Nukuria
- 2d. Southern New Ireland and Northeastern New Britain
Pala (Patpatar) Sursurunga Muliama Konomala-Laget
Siar Lambel Mioko (Duke of York) Tuna (Kuanua, Tolai)

Capell reverses the use of the subdivisions AN 1 and AN 2 from that in Capell 1969. Bougainville is included on the main map (p242) and the AN languages in the north and in the east are in AN 1 with those of New Ireland and the others mentioned in 1.2.7.³ The use of an example from Nguna (New Hebrides) for an AN 1 language serves to point out that these two subdivisions are open ones.

1.2.9. Other Studies

In other more general studies there are references to the non-Austronesian (NAN) language or languages of New Ireland. Loukotka 1957 lists three NAN languages in New Ireland but in his comments in Capell 1962b:415 he restates this as being one language, Panaras, with three dialects, Kul, Naiyama and Letatan. C.F. and F.M. Voegelin (1965:12)

¹Numbering differs slightly in Capell 1971.

²Some of the language names in Capell 1969 only represent dialects. Lambon and King are both Lambel (=Kandas).

³As the article is on Australian New Guinea, West Irian is not included in the map.

quote both Loukotka and Capell. S.A. Wurm in Ward and Lea 1970:9 has Panaras as an individual Papuan isolate with the remainder of New Ireland as Austronesian. In Wurm 1971 Lelet is also mentioned as being underlined in the map in Capell 1962a. Wurm 1973 classifies Panaras as a stock level isolate in an East Papuan phylum containing NAN languages in Bougainville, New Britain, the Solomon Islands and Yele (Milne Bay District).

1.2.10. Assessment

1.2.10.1. *Languages Excluded*

Nuguria is a dialect of a Polynesian outlier language, Nahoia, in the Bougainville District. It was classified as Polynesian by Ray (1919:50) and this was supported by Capell, Allen and Hurd (1965:2) and Lithgow and Claassen. The dialects of this language are compared in Allen and Hurd (p14). The islands making up the language are now all in the Bougainville District. There is now no Polynesian language in the New Ireland District.

Nissan is also now in the Bougainville District and is considered in Allen and Hurd 1965. They class it as Austronesian but do not find any family relationships between it any any other Bougainville language (p20-21). The highest cognate percentages with it are Petats 28% and Halia 27% (both on Buka Island). However comparing Mayr's wordlist¹ with lists of New Ireland languages there does not seem to be any close relationship here either. Grammatical evidence is needed to show for certain whether Nissan belongs more appropriately with the New Ireland or Bougainville languages.

1.2.10.2. *Basis for Groupings*

A close consideration of Lithgow and Claassen's cognate figures and other available information leads me to the following tentative groupings and conclusions. These are shown in Table 2 which also contains population figures.

1.2.10.3. *Kuot*

Kuot (Panas) is a stock level isolate in the East Papuan language phylum. (See 1.2.9. above).

¹Mayr 1929-30:252-256. See Table 3 below for cognate figures.

1.2.10.4. *Madak Family*

Madak and Lavatbura-Lamusong make up the Madak family. These may be considered AN¹ on the basis of Capell's classifications (1969 and 1971) which are based on grammatical as well as lexical evidence. Both have very low cognate levels with Kuot.

1.2.10.5. *Patpatar - Tolai Subgroup*

An Austronesian subgroup exists of languages in southern New Ireland, the south-eastern islands, the Duke of York Islands and the N.E. Gazelle Peninsula of New Britain. All these languages have over 50% cognates² with at least one other language in the subgroup and all have 46% or more cognates with Patpatar which may be considered the central language of the subgroup. Duke of York is not on the Lithgow and Claassen table but my own lists give counts of 46% with Patpatar and 57% with Tolai.

Ann Chowning's study (1969) makes it clear that Tolai is not closely related to other New Britain languages so that this may be considered the limit of the subgroup.

1.2.10.6. *St. Matthias Subgroup*

Emira-Mussau and Tenis do not appear to relate very closely to any of the other New Ireland languages although their cognate relationships to Patpatar and other factors would justify their inclusion in the wider grouping mentioned below (1.2.10.8.). The figures in Table 3 reveal their comparatively low relationship to other New Ireland languages.

¹I am using the wider term Austronesian (AN) in preference to Melanesian. Melanesian is often used for a section of the Australian languages (which would include New Ireland) but the validity of such a subdivision has been called in question by some linguists.

²Lithgow and Claassen figures (1968: Chart II and p4).

Footnotes for Table 2

¹Based on 1970 and 1971 New Ireland village figures. Tolai and Duke of York are based on 1969 estimates.

²Dialects are based on Lithgow and Claassen except for Tigak. These are only tentative. Other languages will require dialect division, too. For dialects of Tolai see Franklin and Kerr 1968:112. (The population figures given there are as in the 1962 edition and would be based on pre-1960 figures.)

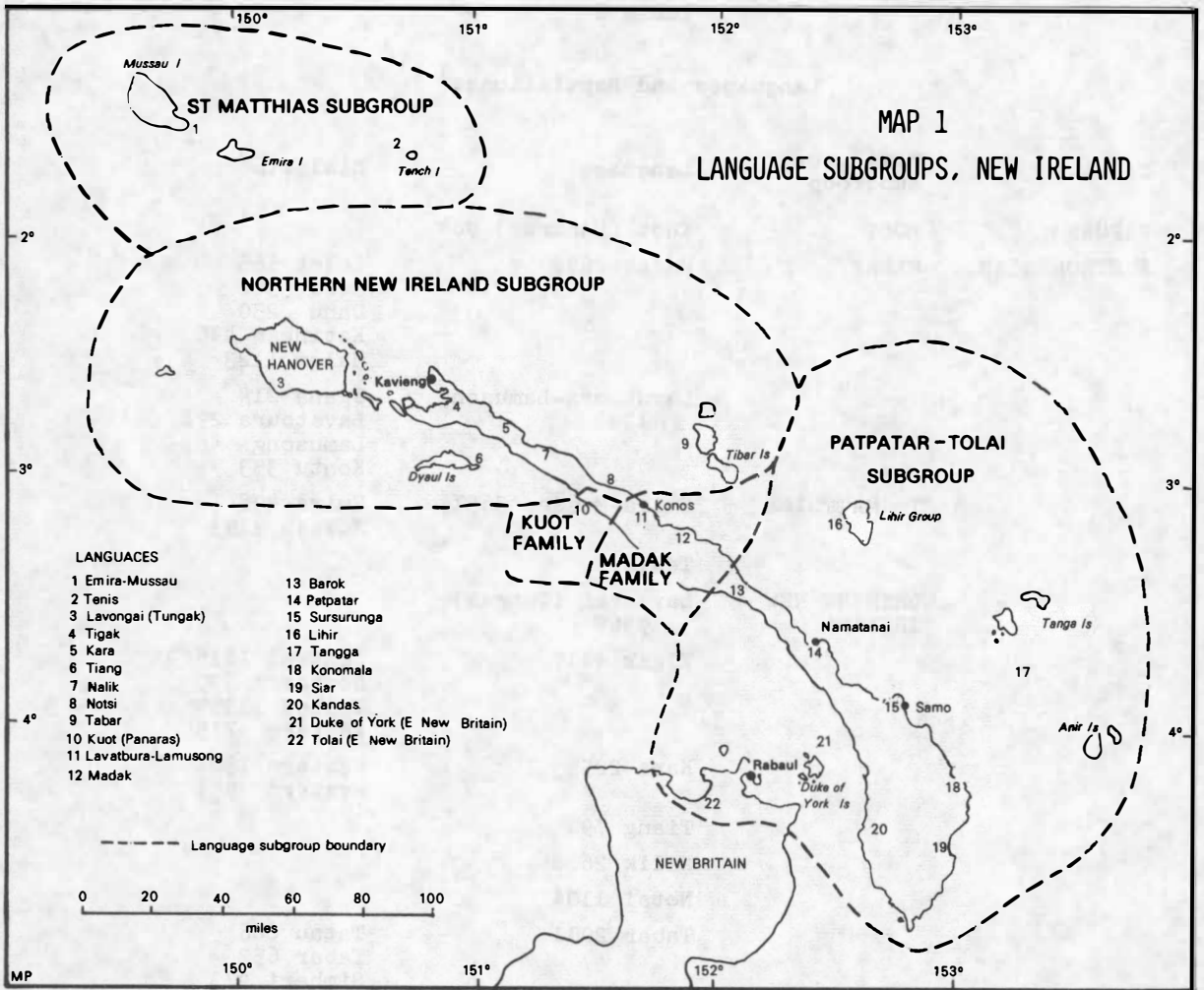
Table 2

Languages and Populations.¹

Class	Family or Subgroup	Language	Dialects ²
PAPUAN	KUOT	Kuot (Panaras) 904	
AUSTRONESIAN	MADAK	Madak 2692	Lelet 565 Mesi 308 Danu 250 Katingan 446 Malom 1123
		Lavatbura-Lamusong 1308	Ugana 214 Lavatbura 278 Lamusong 463 Kontu 353
	ST. MATTHIAS	Emira-Mussau 3651	Emira 498 Mussau 3153
		Tenis 49	
	NORTHERN NEW IRELAND	Lavongai (Tungak) 9365	
		Tigak 4117	Central 1218 Southern 830 Island 1354 Western 715
		Kara 2255	Eastern 1304 Western 951
		Tiang 791	
		Nalik 2618	
		Notsi 1104	
		Tabar 2011	Tatau 886 Tabar 652 Simberi 473
	PATPATAR-TOLAI	Patpatar 4682	Sokirik 819 Pala 1525 Patpatar 2338
		Barok 1878	Central 1045 Usen 833
		Sursurunga 1732	
		Tangga 4976	Tangga 3333 Anir 1129 Maket 514
		Lihir 4791	
		Konomala 606	Laket 111 Konomala 495
		Kandas 480	
		Siar 1705	
		Tolai 63,200	
		Duke of York 5300	

MAP 1

LANGUAGE SUBGROUPS, NEW IRELAND



MP

1.2.10.7. *Northern New Ireland Subgroup*

The remaining Austronesian languages Lavongai (Tungak), Tigak, Tiang, Kara, Nalik, Notsi and Tabar seem to form another subgrouping. These are separated from the St. Matthias Subgroup by 50 miles of ocean. On the mainland of New Ireland they are separated from the Patpatar-Tolai subgroup by the Madak Family languages. The Tabar Islands are 30 miles from the Lihir Group of islands. Linguistically the subgroup can be justified by the fact that these languages all have at least 44% cognates¹ with at least one of the other languages in the subgrouping and none have more than 42% cognates with Patpatar. This subgrouping cannot be considered more than tentative as yet although it is a convenient division. Tabar has a high cognate figure with Lihir (50%) outside the group as well as 48% with Notsi within. Its figure with Patpatar (35%) leads me to place it in this subgroup. Capell 1971:262 provides some evidence on the basis of quadrupal forms of pronouns for grouping Tabar with Lihir, Tanga and other languages that are in my Patpatar-Tolai subgroup.

Table 3 strengthens the establishment of a group such as this including Lavongai, Tigak, Tiang and Kara at least. Lithgow and Claassen give Nalik as 57% cognate with Kara and 45% cognate with Notsi.

1.2.10.8. *A Wider Grouping*

At least three of the Austronesian subgroups above² could probably be associated in a wider grouping. On lexicostatistical evidence from Lithgow and Claassen we could only classify these as being languages with at least 30% cognates with Patpatar³ which are located in or adjacent to the New Ireland District and are not Polynesian. However, it is likely that better bases can be found to supplement or replace this definition. All the languages appear to differentiate in their personal pronouns between singular, dual, trial and plural.

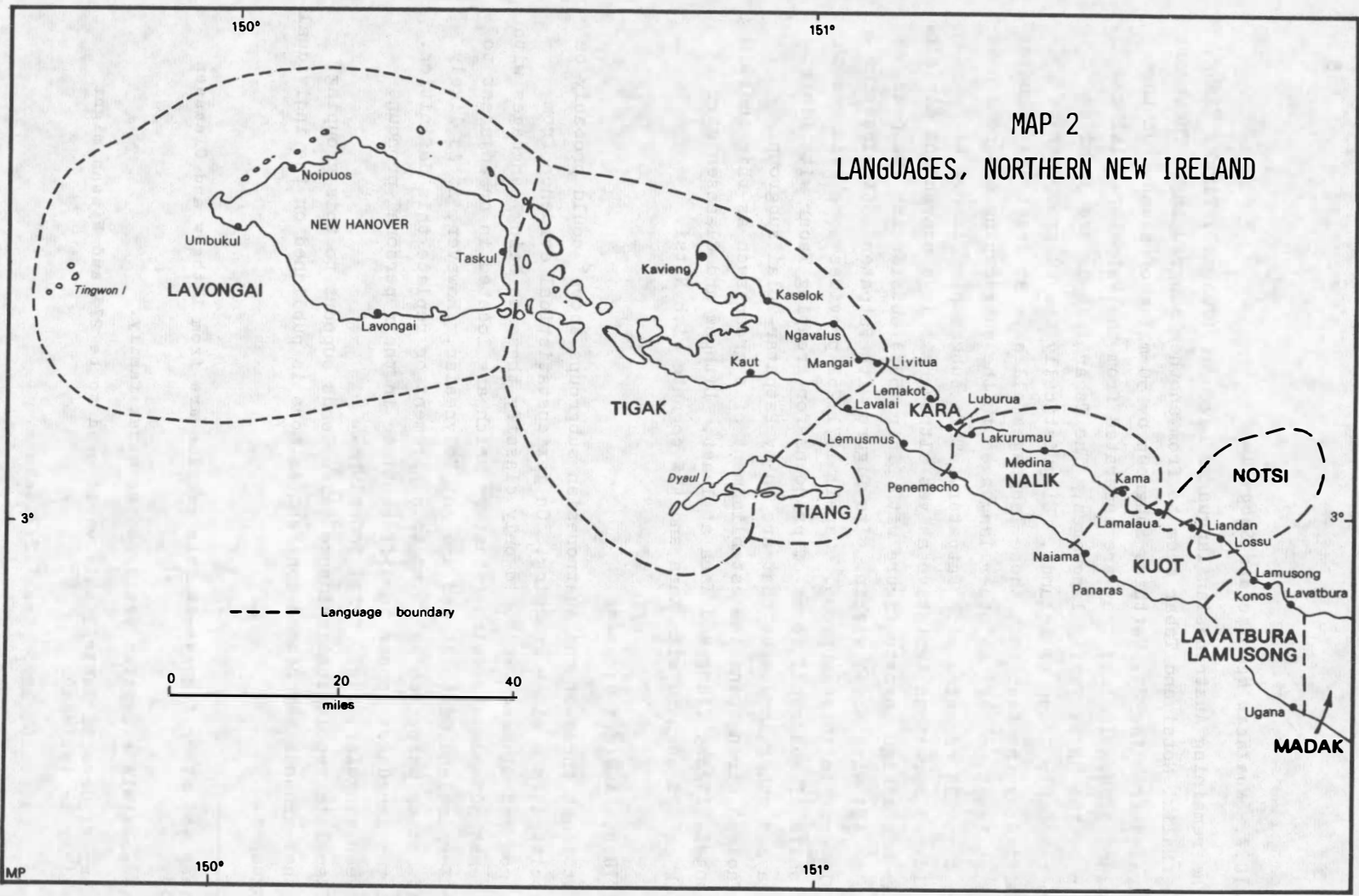
Capell's typological evidence⁴ also lends support to this grouping. Further grounds may become apparent as more is published on the individual languages.

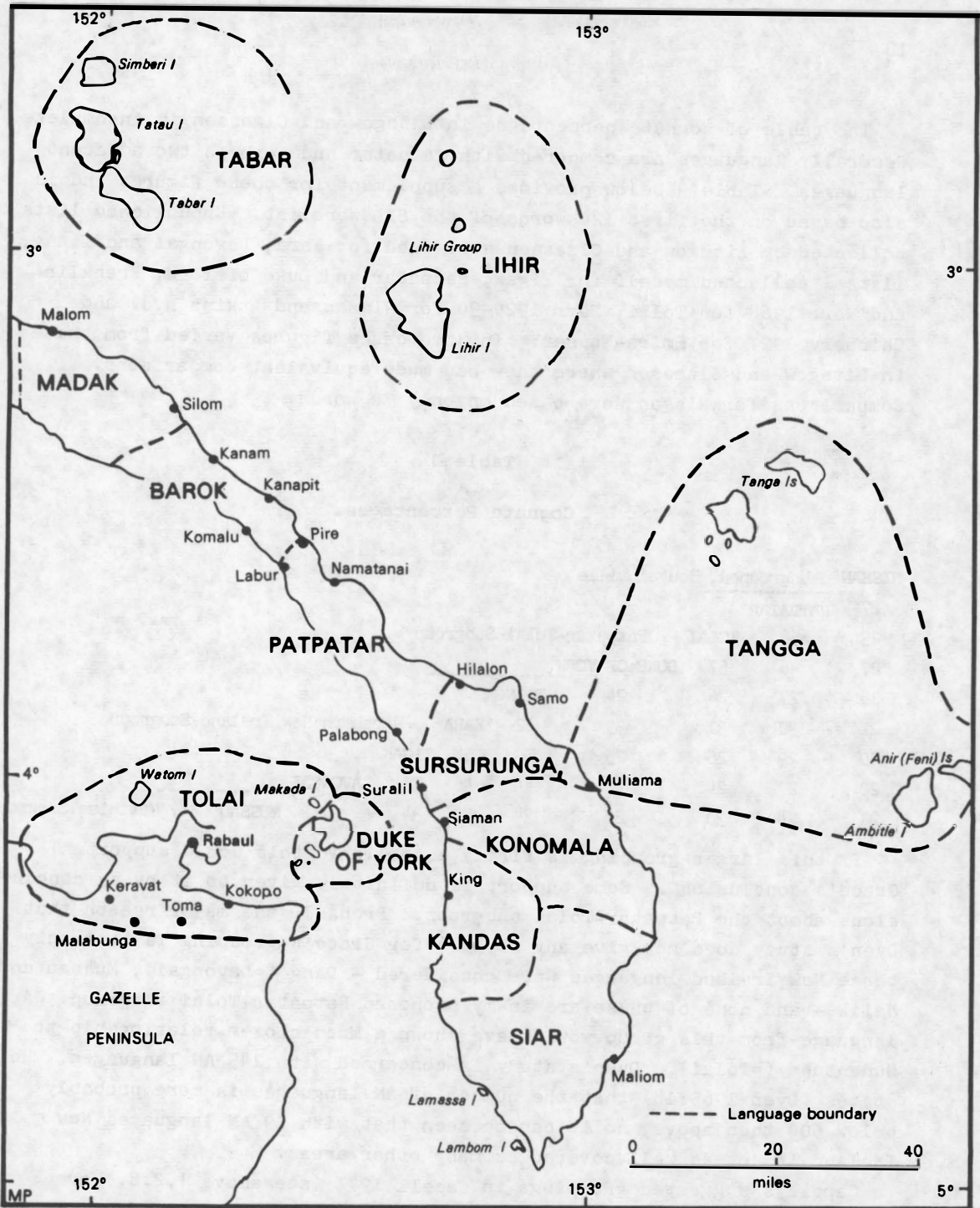
¹These and other figures in this section are from Lithgow and Claassen 1968.

²The possible exception would be the Madak family.

³On my figures in Table 3 this would need to be 27% and Nissan might possibly be included.

⁴Capell 1969:126, 129. See 1.2.7. above.





MAP 3
LANGUAGES, SOUTHERN NEW IRELAND

The table of cognate percentages in Lithgow and Claassen is incomplete. Generally languages are compared with Patpatar and perhaps two adjacent languages. Table 3 below provides a supplement for these figures and is also based on the first 120 words of the SIL wordlist. Unpublished lists collected by Lithgow and Claassen were used for Kara, Lavongai and Tiang, lists I collected myself for Tigak, Patpatar and Duke of York, Franklin and Kerr 1968 for Tolai, Mayr 1929-30 for Nissan and Atkins n.d. and Chinnery 1927 for Emira-Mussau. In some cases figures varied from those in Lithgow and Claassen where they had made equivalent comparisons. Comparisons for Nissan were based on only 70 words.

Table 3

Cognate Percentages.

NISSAN		Ungrouped, Bougainville						
27	PATPATAR							
23	56	TOLAI	Patpatar-Tolai Subgroup					
27	46	57	DUKE OF YORK					
16	27	26	24	TIANG				
21	30	31	29	62	KARA	Northern New Ireland Subgroup		
20	29	26	25	52	58	TIGAK		
20	27	24	25	44	46	57	LAVONGAI	
21	24	30	28	34	34	34	37	MUSSAU St. Matthias Subgroup

If this larger grouping is firmly established this would support Grace's conclusion¹. Some support is definitely given to it by my conclusions about the Patpatar-Tolai subgroup. Probably the major reason that Dyen's study does not give any support for Grace's grouping is that only three New Ireland languages were considered - Dang (=Lavongai), Mussau and Nalik - and none of these are in my proposed Patpatar-Tolai subgroup. A language from this group would have shown a much closer relationship to Gunantuna (=Tolai). Dyen's study is concerned with 245 AN languages. He states (Dyen 1965:18) that the number of AN languages is more probably below 500 than above, so it can be seen that with 19 AN languages New Ireland is not as well covered as many other areas.

Capell's suggested groupings in Capell 1971 (see above 1.2.8.) are similar to those I propose in some respects. My Patpatar-Tolai subgroup

¹Grace 1955:338. See above 1.2.3.

differs from Capell's 2d, only in including Barok and two of the island languages, Lihir and Tangga. My Northern New Ireland subgroup includes four languages from Capell's 2b but Lamusong, Madak and Barok are excluded and Tabar and Lavongai included. My St. Matthias subgroup is smaller than Capell's 2a (by the exclusion of Lavongai). There is no grouping equivalent to Capell's 2c and Capell has no grouping to match the Madak family - both languages being part of his AN 2b.

1.3. BIBLIOGRAPHIES

1.3.1. Pioniere der SÜdsee

Pioniere der Südsee (Hüskes (ed.) 1932:210-214) contains a complete bibliography of work by Catholic missionaries up to 1932. This includes published and unpublished material. As well as grammars and dictionaries the list includes material written in the languages such as folk tale collections, translations, prayer books, and anthropological studies. Nearly all of these are in German. Unfortunately much of the unpublished or mimeographed material has been lost. This bibliography seems to provide the basis of the list supplied to Capell by Father Carl Laufer and the list in Laufer's own bibliography (1.3.5.).

1.3.2. Capell

In Capell 1962a a bibliography of the New Britain and New Ireland Districts is contained on p95-100, A language list (p101-104) provides an index to the bibliography. There are 19 items referring to New Ireland languages and a further 20 relating to Tolai and the Duke of York languages. Translations are not referred to in the actual bibliography but are indicated in brief summary form in the language list.

1.3.3. Klieneberger

Klieneberger 1957 contains about 25 items relevant to the area. Capell 1954 was referred to. Klieneberger omits most of the unpublished items. Several items occur only in his list but these are of limited interest.

1.3.4. Taylor

Taylor 1965 has a section on Language for the Bismarck Archipelago with 23 items on the languages we are concerned with here. Manuscript items are not included in the list.

1.3.5. Laufer

Laufer 1966b has 44 items which are listed under the languages. Most of these are unpublished manuscripts written in German by Catholic missionaries. Laufer indicates that some of these have been lost. His list includes grammars, dictionaries and collections of folk tales. Laufer 1966a has reference to 16 items on Tolai (as well as 8 others considered lost) and 2 on Duke of York. There is also an account of the history of linguistic study in New Britain. These two articles are extremely useful. They are incomplete as far as work published in English is concerned.

1.3.6. Lithgow and Claassen

Lithgow and Claassen have a section (p16-22) on printed and written materials which includes references to prayer books and biblical translation. There are 10 purely linguistic items, 2 of which¹ were not in Capell's list.

1.3.7. General

From other sources and my own research I have been able to extend this material in the bibliography of this paper. I have omitted material that has been reported lost or that I have been unable to trace. Translated material is not included but Beaumont 1972 gives a list of the materials of this kind which I have traced as still existing.

1.4. PHONOLOGY

1.4.1. Tigak

Only one phonology paper has been published on a New Ireland language. This was Beaumont 1969 on Tigak. This was written after the author's first eight months of work on the Tigak language. The section on syllables and the conclusions on stress need revision. These and other aspects of the paper are discussed more fully in a later chapter of my forthcoming thesis (A.N.U.).

1.4.2. Other languages

In addition to this the grammars of New Ireland languages each contain

¹Father Stamm's Grammar and his Dictionary of the Lavongai language. I was not able to locate his dictionary at the Lavongai mission in 1971.

an introduction on the alphabet and sounds of the language. These provide some information for us though of a phonetic rather than a phonemic nature. There are also some brief comments made by Lithgow and Claassen. Some comparisons based on these sources are made below. Capell 1971 has a section (p296-311) on Austronesian phonology which includes references to New Ireland.

As the available information is limited and for some languages confined to short wordlists these statements are only tentative and are phonetic rather than phonemic. Minor modifications are ignored.

1.4.3. Stops

The languages all seem to have sounds approximating p, b, t, k and g. The sound d occurs in all except Emira-Mussau, although it is reported in Beaumont 1969 that in Tigak it is merely an allophone of r.

Glottal stop occurs in some of the Lithgow and Claassen lists. Capell 1971:264 says that it occurs only in Lelet (=Madak).

Lithgow and Claassen report that unreleased final stops are common.

1.4.4. Fricatives

v or b is found in most languages but not in Lihir or Patpatar.

f is found only in Kara, Tangga, Konomala, Nalik and Siar and occasionally in Lavongai.

h occurs in Lihir, Patpatar, Sursurunga, Kandas, Kuot, very occasionally in Lavongai and in west Kara instead of f.

s is found in all except Tolai and Duke of York.

ts is reported in Tabar, Notsi, Lihir.

ʒ is reported in Nalik, Notsi, Madak, Lavatbura - Lamusong and Barok.

z is reported in Nalik, Madak, Lavatbura - Lamusong and in west Kara.

1.4.5. Nasals

All languages have m, n and ŋ.

1.4.6. Laterals and Vibrants

All languages have l and r. The r is usually flapped or trilled.

1.4.7. Semi-vowels

y usually occurs but this is generally written as i.

w occurs in some languages at least, but is usually written as u or sometimes v.

1.4.8. Vowels

The five vowel letters are used. Some of the sources have extra phonetic differentiation through diacritics. Lighgow and Claassen (p8) report phonemic contrast in Tiang between Λ and ə .

Most of the sources refer to diphthongs or glides, especially a^i , o^i and a^u .

1.4.9. Tone

Capell found Kara and Barok to be two-tone languages¹ and says (1971: 264) that tone may be semantic (phonemic). Lithgow and Claassen confirmed the existence of contrasting tone patterns in these two languages. Father Peekel did not mention tone in his lengthy *Grammatik der Lamekot-Sprache* so that even if it is phonemic, tone apparently does not carry a heavy semantic load in Kara.

Lithgow and Claassen also report (p12) that the Sokirik dialect of Patpatar is tonal. This dialect is adjacent to Barok.

1.5. GRAMMAR

1.5.1. Emira - Mussau

A long typed wordlist (Atkins n.d., see 1.6.2.2.) at the Seventh Day Adventist Mission in Kavieng contains a tabulation of personal pronouns including some examples of possessive suffixes and a list of cardinal numerals (including words for hundred and thousand) and ordinal numerals (up to 12th). Another page probably typed later contains another tabulation of the personal pronouns which is fuller and contains dual and triai forms as well as singular and plural. This page contains no examples.

1.5.2. Lavongai (Tungak)

A typed grammar of 77 pages by Father J. Stamm is extant. This is an English translation by the author of a copy of the grammar he wrote in German between 1937 and 1941. This provides very useful grammatical material. Like the other grammars written by Catholic priests in New Ireland it is a Latin based grammar.

¹Wurm 1954:699.

1.5.3. Tigak

Beaumont 1970 gives an analysis of the morphological structure of the personal pronouns of Tigak. Examples are given to illustrate the uses of these forms. Later chapters of my thesis contain an attempt at a complete study of the Tigak language.

1.5.4. Kara

Father Peekel's *Grammatik der Lamekot-Sprache* is a very full grammatical account of the Kara language. This work written in 1915 is comparable in style and quality with his earlier published Pala Grammar¹. The manuscript contains very many examples and also a series of texts with German translation. The copy now at A.N.U. is a very clear photocopy of the 463 page hand-written manuscript at the Herz-Jesu Missionshaus in Hiltrup, which was earlier submitted to the *Zeitschrift für Eingeborenensprachen*, Hamburg, but not published. The copy mentioned in Lithgow and Claassen appears to have since been sent to the Catholic Mission at Vunapope, New Britain. There is a typed copy of the first part of this (17 foolscap pages) at the mission at Lemakot and a photocopy of this at A.N.U. The first page says it is typed from an exercise book dated 1916.

1.5.5. Patpatar

Peekel 1909 gives a complete grammar of the Pala dialect of this language. This is still the only complete published grammar for a New Ireland language and has served as a model for most of the other New Ireland grammars. The grammar is thorough and well set out and contains a large number of examples.

1.5.6. Sursurunga

A copy of Peekel's manuscript grammar of Bitmusuan is still extant.²

1.5.7. Lihir

Father Karl Neuhaus' grammar of this language (typewritten in German) has been microfilmed in the Micro Bibliotheca Anthropos (M.B.A.) series.

¹Peekel 1909, see 1.5.5. below.

²Personal communication from Father Martin Kleepies, Herz-Jesu Missionshaus, Hiltrup, West Germany.

There is no indication in the microfilm of when the grammar was actually written¹. The grammar is 220 pages long. It reflects a wide interest in the languages in the Pacific and a knowledge of other New Ireland languages. A review of this grammar has been published (Burgmann 1954). This review is helpful and points out weaknesses in Father Neuhaus' grammar in the attempts made to trace relationships to other languages and doubtful conjectures about roots that make up words.

1.5.8. Tangga

Father H. Maurer's *Grammatik der Tanga-Sprache* has also been micro-filmed in the M.B.A. series. This grammar is based on a long acquaintance with the language. Like the other Catholic grammars it is based on giving a chapter to each part of speech. Syntactic information is mainly in the form of examples given within these chapters.

1.5.9. Kandas

Peekel's article on Lambel (Peekel 1929-30) provides us with a brief account of this language.

1.5.10. Duke of York

Dr Codrington published a brief grammar of the Duke of York language in 1885 in his book *Melanesian Languages*. This was based on translated material and a grammar supplied by Rev. George Brown. A brief grammar (in German) is also contained in Parkinson 1907. A longer grammatical account is provided by Rev. George Brown's introduction to his and Rev. Benjamin Dank's dictionary.

1.5.11. Tolai

This language has had the best coverage. It is by far the largest language in the region and is known by at least some people in most parts of the region because of its use by both Catholic and Methodist Missions as a lingua franca in New Britain and by the Methodists in New Ireland.

This use has been steadily decreasing. All mission education has been in English for some years and Pidgin has been taking over most of the other functions of Tolai as a mission language, although the rate of

¹Probably in the 1930s.

this change varies from area to area. The list of works discussed here is not exhaustive. For a larger list see Lanyon-Orgill 1960:58-60 and Laufer 1966a:118-119.

1.5.11.1. *Bley*

Although written in 1912 Father Bley's book remains the fullest grammatical account for the Tolai language. The material is divided into 40 lessons. Each lesson contains its own vocabulary list. As each lesson covers a particular aspect of the grammar and these are indicated in the list of contents, the format of the book does not hinder the use of the book for reference purposes. The exercises in each lesson provide good examples. There is a dictionary section at the end (p191-238).

1.5.11.2. *Waterhouse*

Waterhouse 1939 is a smaller book of 44 pages. It is a useful book which contains some information which is not in the other books in English on this language.

1.5.11.3. *Lanyon-Orgill*

Lanyon-Orgill 1960 contains some grammar notes (p65-71). This includes listing of pronoun forms, equivalents of comparative and superlative, verb tenses and numerals.

1.5.11.4. *Franklin and Kerr*

Franklin and Kerr 1962 contains 32 main lessons as well as some supplementary lessons which include some text material. The lessons give examples for the grammatical points covered. Only brief grammatical explanations are given at the start of each lesson. A small grammatical statement based on some earlier works is included. In Franklin and Kerr 1968 there is a new grammatical statement by Beaumont. This is a new analysis based mainly on the data provided by the lessons. This includes basic sentence, clause and phrase structure as well as morphology. In this edition many misprints in the lessons of the earlier edition are corrected and there is a larger dictionary section (see 1.6.2.6.). Both editions contain an introductory section on the sounds and a report on Tolai dialects. Copies of a tape of the lessons can be obtained although the recording is uneven in quality.

1.5.12. General

There is some grammatical information in Capell 1971 and also in Stephan and Gräbner 1907 and Lanyon-Orgill 1942. The title of Lanyon-Orgill's article, "A Polynesian Settlement in New Britain", is misleading as most of the article is a brief review of the languages of the Bismarck Archipelago. He has a short comparative grammar section which includes tables of pronoun forms (including dual, trial and plural) and also a short comparative vocabulary of 10 items. The number of languages for which information is given varies in each table and includes some outside languages for comparison. New Ireland languages included in the tables are New Hanover (=Lavongai), Bo and Kurumut (both =Patpatar), Lemusmus (=Kara), Lesu (=Notsi) and Nokon (=Konomala). The Duke of York and Tolai languages are also represented.

1.6. LEXICAL MATERIAL

1.6.1. Dictionaries¹

1.6.1.1. *Lavongai* (*Tungak*)

A typed Lavongai-English Dictionary containing 1240 words has been compiled by Father Jones and Father G. Zepczyk. I have not been able to trace any of the dictionary work by Father Stamm in this language and this appears to have been lost.

1.6.1.2. *Tigak*

The author is collecting material for a Tigak dictionary.

1.6.1.3. *Patpatar*

A dictionary of the Pala dialect of this language by Father K. Neuhaus has been microfilmed in the M.B.A. series. This dictionary contains 382 pages and probably incorporates an earlier dictionary by Father G. Peekel.

A review of this dictionary by Burgmann has been published. Burgmann estimates that it contains 15,000 entries, and that it was completed in 1912. Another part, German to Pala, was added by Father Jos. Gierse in 1925 but has since been lost.

¹For my present purposes I have defined dictionaries as alphabetical lists of over 1000 words and wordlists as any list of less than 1000 words.

1.6.1.4. *Lihir*

A Lihir-German dictionary by Father Neuhaus still exists. Lithgow and Claassen report that a copy was still at the Catholic Mission at Lihir. There is no dictionary microfilmed with Father Neuhaus' grammar as Capell 1962a:98 seems to suggest.

1.6.1.5. *Tangga*

Father H. Maurer wrote a 408 page dictionary (in German) which both Capell 1962a and Laufer 1966b suggest may be published in the M.B.A. series.

Capell 1971 indicates that a dictionary of this language by F.L.S. Bell, an anthropologist who was at Tanga in 1933, is to be printed in the Oceania Linguistic Monograph series. It is being edited by Capell who is also giving it a grammatical introduction.

1.6.1.6. *Duke of York*

A 328 page dictionary, with a grammar introduction, by the Methodist missionaries, Rev. George Brown and Rev. Benjamin Danks was duplicated in 1882. Copies still survive in the Mitchell Library and the British Museum.

1.6.1.7. *Tolai*

1.6.1.7.1. *Meyer*

Meyer 1961 is a microfilm of the Tolai-German section of a large typescript dictionary produced by Father Meyer in 1921. It has 493 pages.

1.6.1.7.2. *Lanyon-Orgill*

Lanyon-Orgill's *A Dictionary of the Raluana Language* is the most ambitious dictionary of this language. It is said to contain over 12,000 words¹. This figure would be arrived at by counting the numbered sections (which represent use as a different part of speech or with a different meaning) for each word. It has a grammatical and historical introduction and an English index to the dictionary is provided. In spelling g is used for ŋ and q for g. Both w and v occur. The dictionary is based mainly on secondary sources with on the spot fieldwork used later in checking and supplementing the material.

¹Lanyon-Orgill 1960:10.

There are some faults. The name Raluana is really only appropriate for one dialect of the language but the scope of the dictionary is much wider than this. Duke of York and part of New Ireland are assumed to be dialects and words from these are included. This is not a serious problem as dialect words are indicated clearly. The spellings indicated above differ from those in other recent works in or about the language.

Examples are given for usages of words, most of which appear to have come from the Methodist dictionary. Arrangement of the dictionary is very good.

1.6.1.7.3. *A Kuanua Dictionary*

Methodist dictionaries from Tolai to English are a succession of revised and expanded editions. *A Kuanua Dictionary* (Wright 1964) is the latest of these. The preface states that it is largely the work produced by Rev. W.L.I. Linggood in 1939 which was itself an enlargement of Rickard and Fellman's work. The preface is very short and the editor Mr Leonard Wright, only gives his own initials. From remarks in Capell 1971 it seems that Rev. J.W. Trevitt was also involved in the 1939 (or 1940) edition.

The work makes no claim at being final. The revised spelling is used with ng for ŋ, g for g and the elimination of w (now always v). Apart from the preface the only introductory material is a page on alphabet and pronunciation by Rev. S.M. Geddes. The dictionary appears otherwise to be as full as Lanyon-Orgill's. It is more compact and set out in double columns. Parts of speech are given and the presentation is clear. Duke of York words are not included and there are few dialect references.

1.6.1.7.4. *English-Kuanua Dictionary*

During the 1960s the Methodist Mission produced a dictionary from English to Tolai which was compiled by A.J. Mannering. It was duplicated and contains about 10,000 English entries. The main purpose was to assist Tolai speakers learning English. As a result pronunciation help is given for English words but not for the vernacular equivalents. As parts of speech are not given and multiple entries are not differentiated this dictionary can only be used satisfactorily by a non-Tolai speaker if the *Kuanua Dictionary* is used for checking.

1.6.2. Wordlists

1.6.2.1. *General*

As mentioned in 1.2. four surveys contain some short published lists. Stephan and Gräbner 1907 has 91 words and 12 numerals for three languages. Friederici 1912 has lists of boat terms for most languages. Lithgow and Claassen 1968 has 12 words in each language and Capell 1971 has 25 words in each.¹ Lanyon-Orgill 1942 (see 1.5.12.) has material for some languages consisting of 18 pronominal forms, 8 numerals and 10 other lexical items.

In addition to this there is some unpublished material. Lithgow and Claassen took wordlists of 120-140 words in each language as well as many shorter lists for possible dialects and these are held at S.I.L., Ukarumpa as well as a tape-recorded list for each language. Capell lists his own unpublished notes for most of the languages in Capell 1962a. (These contain grammatical material as well).

1.6.2.2. *Emira-Mussau*

Chinnery 1927 gives a wordlist from English containing nearly 500 words from E Mira. The list is alphabetised for the first letter of the English word.

A long Mussau-English and English-Mussau wordlist in typescript has survived. This was probably written by Pastor A.S. Atkins who was pioneer missionary for the Seventh Day Adventist Mission from 1934-1942. Each section of the wordlist has about 600 words.

1.6.2.3. *Kandas*

Peekel 1929-30 provides us with a list both to and from German, with over 600 words in each section.

1.6.2.4. *Patpatar*

Neuhaus 1962:443-447 has a vocabulary, of over 300 words, alphabetised from Patpatar to German. The same volume contains on p139-140 a list of kinship terms and on p410-411 some of the terms of a special language used by a women's secret society.

¹Combining these two lists gives 31 lexical items.

1.6.2.5. *Duke of York*

Codrington 1885 contains 70 words in Duke of York (based on Rev. Geogre Brown's work) in a table of 40 Melanesian languages.

1.6.2.6. *Tolai*

Franklin and Kerr 1968 contains a brief Tolai-English and English-Tolai dictionary section and a list of particles. There are about 450 entries in each of the two main sections.

1.6.3. Lists of Kinship Terms

Chinnery 1930 contains several lists of kinship terms taken at East Coast villages. The lists are identified by village rather than by language. The languages represented are Kara (Luburua), Nalik (Lakuramau, Madina), Kuot or Panaras (Limalaua, Letatan), Lavatbura-Lamusong (Konnos).

Powdermaker 1933:45-50 contains a detailed list for the Notsi language.

Patpatar terms are listed in Peekel 1908:456-481 and Neuhaus 1962:139-140.

Tolai terms are given in Trevitt 1939 and Laufer 1956.

1.6.4. Wordlists of Historical Interest

1.6.4.1. *Le Maire and Schouten*

A vocabulary of 'New Guinea' was collected in 1616 by Jacob Le Maire and Willem Schouten in the course of their circumnavigation of the globe at a location described as Claes Pietersz Bay. Friederici's claim that it is Nokon language (=Sursurunga) on New Ireland can be accepted. Lanyon-Orgill 1960:36-52 contains a reprinting of this list of 85 words together with Friederici's list for Nokon and lists taken in 1907 by Schlaginhaufen for Bitmusuan (=Sursurunga) and Mullama (a dialect of Tangga). There is a full discussion of the question and references to other articles on the subject of the location of this language and another identified by Friederici as Tabar which Le Maire and Schouten called Moyses Island. Lanyon-Orgill has this list on p637-639. The two lists are also in Friederici 1912.

1.6.4.2. *Gaimard and d'Urville*

Lanyon-Orgill 1960:46-50 also gives lists collected by Gaimard for Carteret Harbour and by d'Urville for Port Praslin. There are both of the Siar language. They were published in d'Urville 1834.

In this and in Lanyon-Orgill's reprinting the lists are French to vernacular.

1.6.4.3. *Strauch*

Strauch 1876 contains a total of 477 words spread over 7 lists. Two lists are from New Hanover, two others from New Ireland and one is Tolai (Blanche Bay).

1.6.4.4. *Brown*

In an article in 1877 Rev. George Brown includes a list of Duke of York words and also 15 words from New Ireland (Patpatar).

1.6.4.5. *Duffield*

A.J. Duffield visited New Ireland in 1884 as Government Agent on a recruiting ship. Duffield 1884 contains a wordlist which is identified in Capell 1962a with Patpatar. Duffield 1886 also contains a wordlist.

1.6.4.6. *Ray*

Ray 1891 contains information from the Methodist missionary Rev. R.H. Rickard. Wordlists for 43 words and numerals are given for Nusa (Tigak), Duke of York, Raluana (Tolai) and Green Island (Nissan).

1.6.4.7. *Parkinson*

Parkinson 1907:322-328 has a few words for Emira-Mussau.

1.6.4.8. *Other lists*

Lanyon-Orgill 1960:58-60 contains references to other lists for Tolai and Duke of York.

1.7. TEXTS

1.7.1. Lavongai (Tungak)

Some texts were collected and typed, probably by Father Stamm. There are ten traditional stories, three of which have a translation or commentary in German. Several are dated February 1939. One undated story was collected by Father Lakaff.

Mrs Tamsin Donaldson a post-graduate student in linguistics at the Australian National University collected five stories on tape with transcription and English translation in 1971.

1.7.2. Tigak

I have collected some texts in this language but these are not in published form.

1.7.3. Kara

Peekel 1915 contains 35 handwritten pages of texts with an interlinear German translation.

1.7.4. Patpatar

Neuhaus 1930 contains a large amount of text material with interlinear German translation. Neuhaus 1962 contains a small amount of text.

Peekel 1910 contains native religious texts and Peekel 1909 has 10 pages of text, all with German translation.

1.7.5. Lihir and Tangga

Lithgow and Claassen and Laufer report collections of folk tales for both these languages (Neuhaus n.d. and Maurer n.d.).

Bell 1941-48 is the English translation of a series of texts in Tangga. A few native words are included.

1.7.6. Tolai and Duke of York

There is much published text material in Tolai. Lanyon-Orgill 1960:61 and Laufer 1966a may be consulted for lists.

1.8. MIGRATION

1.8.1. Butam

Capell 1967 is an article on a lost group in New Ireland which may have been related to the Butam on New Britain. This article indicates some of the complexities of movements in and from New Ireland. Friederic1's map had this area in the south of New Ireland blue, same as Butam.

1.8.2. Tolai Migration

There is cultural and traditional evidence as well as linguistic evidence to support the theory that the Tolais migrated to New Britain, possibly by way of the Duke of York Islands, from New Ireland. Lanyon-Orgill 1906:30 gives references to several works concerned with this

question. A brief mention by Salisbury¹ seems to indicate acceptance of the general theory but warns against the placing of too recent a date (e.g. A.D. 1700) on the migration.

1.8.3. Melanesian Migration

There are several theories of the general pattern of migration of Austronesian speakers. These are set out in Capell 1962b (which includes comments from a wide range of scholars), Wurm 1967 and Grace 1961. These articles provide references to other studies of this question.

1. SUMMARY

The linguistic coverage for the New Ireland area is uneven. This is clear if we examine the five language groupings suggested in 1.2.10. - Kuot (1 language), Madak (2 languages), St. Matthias (2 languages), Northern New Ireland (7 languages) and Patpatar-Tolai (10 languages). The Kuot and Madak groups have no published grammatical material or even extended wordlists. The St. Matthias group is also poorly covered with only extended wordlists. The Northern New Ireland group has some coverage in manuscript but only two short papers on one language have been published. Later chapters of my thesis will add to the material on this group. The Patpatar-Tolai group is comparatively well covered but most of the material is out of date and much of it is not easily accessible.

In all areas there is a need for modern analyses. Work on Kuot (Panaras) would provide the greatest interest for linguists and next to this work on the two Madak family languages which appear somewhat aberrant on the limited data now available. There is also a need for further comparative work on the Austronesian languages of the area.

¹Salisbury 1970:110 and 286.

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