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Barr Alpher
American University
<alpher@ibm.net>

Address for correspondence:
3218 Wisconsin Ave NW, Apt B2
Washington DC 20016, USA

David Nash
ANU, AIATSIS
<david.nash@anu.edu.au>

Appendix Lexicostatistical Wordlists Used with the Cape York Material

The first 100 words constitute the list of O'Grady & Klokeid (1969: 303-7); the next 20 are the words in Hale's (1961) list that are not also in O'Grady and Klokeid's; the next 25 are words in Black's (nd a.) list that are not in either of the above; the last 6 words (relevant for the most part in the monsoon tropics of Australia) are the authors' additions. 'H' cross-references to Hale's numbering for the same word; 'B' does the same for Black's.

The list follows, in two forms. The first column gives the list in numerical order (by reference number). The second column gives the list in alphabetical order of the English gloss, so that the reference number for a particular gloss can be easily found. (Note with regard to certain items: (i) for 'stomach' see 'belly'; (ii) 'to get, pick up' (item 34 in the O'Grady-Klokeid list) and 'to take' (item 106, Hale's item 39, Black's 212) are listed as separate items here despite the fact that they appear to work as near-synonyms in the elicitation of words in Aboriginal languages.)

Numerical order No. Gloss

1. armpit (H11, B70)
2. ashes (H64, B109)
3. belly (H13, B47)
4. big (H85, B138)
5. bite (H44, B196)
6. black (H31, B135)
7. blood (H21, B78)
8. bone (H23)
9. breast (B43)
10. to burn (inr; H65, B108)

Alphabetical order No. Gloss

1. armpit (H11, B70)
2. ashes (H64, B109)
126. axe (B23)
111. bad (H50, B170)
3. belly (H13, B47)
4. big (H85, B138)
5. bite (H44, B196)
6. black (H31, B135)
7. blood (H21, B78)
8. bone (H23)

Numerical order
No. Gloss

11. by-and-by (H80, B235)
12. chest (B42)
13. to climb (H38, B177)
14. to cry (H47, B191)
15. to cut (H45, B204)
16. dog (H69, B88)
17. down, below (H78, B231)
18. car (H6, B30)
19. east (H73, B225)
20. to eat (H27, B197)
21. egg (H68, B86)
22. elbow (H15, B68)
23. excrement (B52)
24. eye (H4, B27)
25. to fall (H37, B178)
26. far (H87, B228)
27. fat, grease (H22, B79)
28. fingernail (B63)
29. fire (H62, B107)
30. fly (N; B98)
31. vegetable food (H72, B106)
32. foot (H20, B62)
33. forehead (H2, B26)
34. to get, pick up
35. to give (H42, B215)
36. to go (H35, B172)
37. ground (H55, B126)
38. hand (H16, B65)
39. head (H1, B24)
40. head hair (H25, B25)
41. hear (H30, B195)
42. heart (B44)
43. to hit (with hand; H43, B199)
44. hungry (H26, B161)
45. I (H96, B239)
46. knee (H18, B59)
47. leaf (B101)
48. to leave it (H40, B216)
49. liver (H12, B49)
50. long (H89, B140)
51. to be lying down (B187)
52. many (H84, B133)
53. meat, animal (H66, B84)
54. moon (H57, B122)
55. mouth (H7, B32)
56. name (B16)
57. nape (H3, B38)
58. north (H75, B223)
59. nose (H5, B28)
60. now, today (B234)

Alphabetical order
No. Gloss

123. boomerang (B19)
9. breast (B43)
11. by-and-by (H80, B235)
12. chest (B42)
127. chin (B37)
136. cloud (B119)
113. creek (H61)
16. dog (H69, B88)
17. down, below (H78, B231)
122. dream (N; B18)
143. dry (N, Adj; B158)
18. car (H6, B30)
19. east (H73, B225)
21. egg (H68, B86)
22. elbow (H15, B68)
23. excrement (B52)
24. eye (H4, B27)
26. far (H87, B228)
27. fat, grease (H22, B79)
28. fingernail (B63)
29. fire (H62, B107)
132. fish (B97)
30. fly (N; B98)
32. foot (H20, B62)
33. forehead (H2, B26)
149. goanna
110. good (H49, B169)
134. grass (B105)
37. ground (H55, B126)
38. hand (H16, B65)
117. hard (H91, B144)
118. he (H98, B241)
39. head (H1, B24)
40. head hair (H25, B25)
41. hear (H30, B195)
42. heart (B44)
140. heavy (B144)
128. hip (B57)
139. hole (B129)
44. hungry (H26, B161)
45. I (H96, B239)
46. knee (H18, B59)
121. language (B17)
47. leaf (B101)
141. light (B145)
49. liver (H12, B49)
50. long (H89, B140)
151. mangrove (*Avicennia* sp.)
52. many (H84, B133)
53. meat, animal (H66, B84)

61. old man (B4)
62. one (H81, B130)
63. person, Aborigine (H51, B1)
64. rib (B46)
65. rotten (B153)
66. to see (H29, B195)
67. short (H90, B141)
68. to sit (H34, B185)
69. skin (H24, B71)
70. sky (B119)
71. small (H86, B139)
72. to smell it (B195)
73. smoke (H63, B111)
74. snake (B96)
75. south (H76, B224)
76. to speak (H32, B189)
77. spear (N; B20)
78. spit (N; B35)
79. to be standing (H33, B186)
80. star (H58, B121)
81. stone (H54, B127)
82. sun (H56, B123)
83. tail (H67, B85)
84. thigh (H17, B58)
85. this (H92, B227)
86. throat (B39)
87. tongue (H9, B34)
88. tooth (H8, B33)
89. tree (H70, B100)
90. two (H82, B131)
91. up (H77, B230)
92. urine (B51)
93. water (H60, B112)
94. west (H74, B226)
95. what? (H93, B249)
96. where? (H95, B251)
97. who? (H94, B250)
98. wind (H59, B120)
99. woman (H52, B2)
100. you (sg.) (H97, B240)
101. shoulder (H10, B40)
102. upper arm (H14, B69)
103. shin (H19, B60)
104. to die (H28, B198)
105. to run (H36, B174)
106. to take (H39, B212)
107. to throw (H41, B217)
108. to spear (H46, B201)
109. to laugh (H48, B192)
110. good (H49, B169)
111. bad (H50, B170)
112. to dig (H53, B202)
113. creek (H61)
54. moon (H57, B122)
133. mosquito (B99)
55. mouth (H7, B32)
135. mud (B114)
56. name (B16)
57. nape (H3, B38)
116. near (H88, B229)
58. north (H75, B223)
59. nose (H5, B28)
60. now, today (B234)
61. old man (B4)
62. one (H81, B130)
150. pandanus
131. pelican (B93)
63. person, Aborigine (H51, B1)
130. possum (B90)
145. rain (B112)
64. rib (B46)
65. rotten (B153)
138. sand (B128)
137. shade (B125)
124. shield (B20)
103. shin (H19, B60)
67. short (H90, B141)
101. shoulder (H10, B40)
144. sickness (B82)
69. skin (H24, B71)
70. sky (B119)
71. small (H86, B139)
73. smoke (H63, B111)
74. snake (B96)
142. soft (B145)
75. south (H76, B224)
77. spear (N; B20)
125. spearthrower (B21)
78. spit (N; B35)
80. star (H58, B121)
81. stone (H54, B127)
147. string
82. sun (H56, B123)
83. tail (H67, B85)
84. thigh (H17, B58)
85. this (H92, B227)
115. three (H83, B132)
86. throat (B39)
51. to be lying down (B187)
79. to be standing (H33, B186)
10. to burn (intr; H65, B108)
13. to climb (H38, B177)
14. to cry (H47, B191)
15. to cut (H45, B204)
104. to die (H28, B198)
112. to dig (H53, B202)

Numerical order
No. Gloss

114. tomorrow (H79, B238)
 115. three (H83, B132)
 116. near (H88, B229)
 117. hard (H91, B144)
 118. he (H98, B241)
 119. we two inclusive (H99, B242)
 120. you two (H100, B243)
 121. language (B17)
 122. dream (N; B18)
 123. boomerang (B19)
 124. shield (B20)
 125. spearthrower (B21)
 126. axe (B23)
 127. chin (B37)
 128. hip (B57)
 129. wing feather (B87)
 130. possum (B90)
 131. pelican (B93)
 132. fish (B97)
 133. mosquito (B99)
 134. grass (B105)
 135. mud (B114)
 136. cloud (B119)
 137. shade (B125)
 138. sand (B128)
 139. hole (B129)
 140. heavy (B144)
 141. light (B145)
 142. soft (B145)
 143. dry (N, Adj; B158)
 144. sickness (B82)
 145. rain (B112)
 146. yamstick
 147. string
 148. yam
 149. goanna
 150. pandanus
 151. mangrove (*Avicennia* sp.)

Alphabetical order
No. Gloss

20. to eat (H27, B197)
 25. to fall (H37, B178)
 34. to get, pick up
 35. to give (H42, B215)
 36. to go (H35, B172)
 43. to hit (with hand; H43, B199)
 109. to laugh (H48, B192)
 48. to leave it (H40, B216)
 105. to run (H36, B174)
 66. to see (H29, B195)
 68. to sit (H34, B185)
 72. to smell it (B195)
 76. to speak (H32, B189)
 108. to spear (H46, B201)
 106. to take (H39, B212)
 107. to throw (H41, B217)
 114. tomorrow (H79, B238)
 87. tongue (H9, B34)
 88. tooth (H8, B33)
 89. tree (H70, B100)
 90. two (H82, B131)
 91. up (H77, B230)
 102. upper arm (H14, B69)
 92. urine (B51)
 31. vegetable food (H72, B106)
 93. water (H60, B112)
 119. we two inclusive (H99, B242)
 94. west (H74, B226)
 95. what? (H93, B249)
 96. where? (H95, B251)
 97. who? (H94, B250)
 98. wind (H59, B120)
 129. wing feather (B87)
 99. woman (H52, B2)
 148. yam
 146. yamstick
 100. you (sg.) (H97, B240)
 120. you two (H100, B243)

Ergativity: some additions from Indonesia*

MARK DONOHUE AND LEA BROWN

Recent work on ergative phenomena has been summarized in Dixon (1994), where in addition to listing and categorizing many aspects of ergativity across languages, he also makes several generalizations about ergative phenomena. Research on languages of Indonesia has turned up data in different languages that extends, refutes, or corroborates Dixon's claims concerning case marking, ergativity splits, split-intransitivity, the primacy of morphological ergativity, and switch-reference systems. Data from four languages are presented supporting the claims made by the authors.

1. Introduction

In *Ergativity* (1994), Dixon presented a survey of ergative features, at both the morphological and syntactic levels, found in many of the languages of the world. In addition to exhaustively reviewing and explaining the data found in the literature, Dixon also made several predictions about systems that had at that time not yet come to light. Among these observations, Dixon makes several remarks about the 'fact' that syntactic ergativity always implies morphological ergativity, comments on switch-reference systems, and conclusions about the universality of ergative splits based on a person/animacy hierarchy. We shall compare these statements to data from four languages in Indonesia, Nias, Iha, Oirata and Bajau, which come from three different language families (Austronesian, West Bomberai, Timor-Alor-Pantar, and Austronesian, respectively). The relevant comments from Dixon are repeated here, and addressed in the sections following on the language that provides relevant data. Regarding markedness and case systems, he writes:

it is always absolutive that has zero realisation (or a zero allomorph), never ergative. (1994: 44)

Turning now to case systems, there is a clear, overall generalisation: that case which covers S (i.e. absolutive or nominative) is generally the unmarked term—both formally and functionally—in its system. In terms of

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