

Sampling and genealogical coverage in *WALS*

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Abstract

WALS was designed with the goal of providing a “systematic answer” to questions about the geographical distribution of language features. In order to achieve this goal, there must be an adequate sample of the world’s languages included in *WALS*. In this article we investigate to what extent *WALS* fulfils its aim of maximizing the genealogical diversity of the samples of languages included. For this we look at the core-200 sample (included on almost all maps) as well as the 1,370 sample for the feature *OV/VO* word order (the sample with the largest number of languages). The genealogical diversity in these samples is compared against a database of “what could have been done”, i.e., a database of which language families have adequate descriptive resources for the task at hand. In the 200 sample, we find a highly significant overinclusion of Eurasian languages at the expense of South American and Papuan languages. In the 1,370 sample, we find a highly significant overinclusion of North American languages at the expense of South American and Papuan languages. It follows that statistics based on these *WALS* samples cannot be used straightforwardly for sound inferences about the distribution of the features in question.

Keywords: genealogical classification, linguistic atlas, sampling, word order

1. Introduction

WALS was designed with the goal of providing a “systematic answer” to questions about the geographical distribution of language features (Comrie et al. 2005: 1). As stressed in the introduction (Comrie et al. 2005: 1, 4), in order to achieve this goal, there must be an adequate sample of the world’s languages included in *WALS*.

In this article we will investigate to what extent *WALS*¹ fulfils its goals and its claims, especially as it pertains to the desideratum of maximizing the genealogical diversity of the samples of languages included. For this we chose to investigate the core-200 sample and the 1,370 sample for the feature OV/VO word order. We chose the core-200 sample because this set was specially designed with the guiding principle to maximize genealogical diversity and the sampled languages are included on almost all maps. We chose the 1,370 sample of the OV/VO word order feature because it had the largest number of languages² included. The genealogical diversity in these samples will be compared against a database of “what could have been done”, i.e., a database of which language families have adequate descriptive resources for the task at hand. In other words, we contrast the “breadth” and “depth” of the genealogical diversity of *WALS* with the state-of-the-art possibility.

2. Preliminaries and data matters

2.1. *WALS languages*

WALS contains approximately 2,560 languages³ that appear on at least one map (Comrie et al. 2005). Sign languages, pidgins, and creoles have origins of a different kind, and fall outside the scope of this study (of genealogical coverage). There is a certain amount of language/dialect inconsistency, and a certain amount of coding inconsistency in *WALS*. However, in no case does this affect the genealogical classification of any *WALS* entry in this study, so such matters can be safely disregarded here.

2.2. *Genealogical classification*

Without a full genealogical classification from the start, it is impossible to assess how well a certain sample covers the languages of the world. *WALS* provides a classification of the languages included in *WALS*, which is only a minority of languages in the world (Dryer 2005a). Thus, to assess the coverage it is necessary to use information from outside *WALS*.

WALS works with two different levels of genealogical classification (Dryer 2005a: 584): families (“the highest level accepted by specialists”) and genera (“fairly obvious without systematic comparative analysis, and which even the most conservative ‘splitter’ would accept”). We have chosen not to work with

1. For this article, we used a hard copy with the accompanying CD-ROM purchased in August 2005 (Haspelmath et al. (eds.) 2005). If subsequent paper or web editions contain updates, they are not taken into account here.

2. It is also the feature in *WALS* with the most genealogical diversity by any measure.

3. The exact number is given as 2,559 twice on page 3, but 2,560 on pages 4 and 584. From the data tables, 2,560 appears to be the correct number of entries.

exactly these concepts, both for theoretical and practical reasons. In short, the family concept as of *WALS* is theoretically weak because it is not clear who is a specialist, that specialists agree, that all specialists know all the data, that specialists across areas have the same traditions on what to “accept”, and so on. In practice, there is no tangible evidence from specialists adduced to support the actual *WALS*-families as given – that is, there is no declaration of who the specialists are and where they argue their expert opinion, for each language family. Indeed, the outcome list is honestly described as an “educated guess”. However, the outcome is quite different from, e.g., our educated guesses even about some undeniable trends in the opinion of the specialists.⁴ Similarly, the genus concept lacks a threshold for “obviousness”⁵ and there are practical problems here too – there is no evidence adduced to for the obviousness/non-obviousness of the various listed genera, and inconsistencies are easily spotted.⁶

For reasons just explained, it was unfeasible for us to compile a list of genera or families in the *WALS* sense. Instead, we used the related concept of a “D-family” (for demonstrated family), defined as

- (i) a SET OF LANGUAGES (possibly a one-member set)
- (ii) with at least one SUFFICIENTLY ATTESTED member language
- (iii) that has been DEMONSTRATED IN PUBLICATION
- (iv) TO STEM FROM A COMMON ANCESTOR
- (v) by ORTHODOX COMPARATIVE METHODOLOGY (Campbell & Poser 2008)
- (vi) for which there are NO convincing published attempts to demonstrate a wider affiliation.

To support the actual choices, in each case, we give a reference to a publication pointing to the evidence necessary to establish the above, possibly adducing comments, in an appendix of supplementary online material to this article.

While this concept is not free from theoretical or practical problems, we feel that it is preferable in terms of tangibility, as all choices are made more explicit. A fuller discussion is beyond the scope of this study. We feel that this practice

4. To take just one example, Khoisan specialists agree that a “Khoisan” family as listed in *WALS*, is NOT in evidence (Güldemann & Vossen 2000, Traill 1995, Westphal 1979). As the references in this article show, there are very many more examples.

5. Matthew Dryer (personal communication, May 2008) admits that the “obviousness” criterion may have to be adjusted to exclude the use of numerals as a criterion. The relatedness of most of the Indo-European branches can arguably be said to be obvious since several early amateurs independently saw the relatedness (using numerals as one of the arguments). If we want to call the various branches separate genera, then this fact must be dealt with – one way out is to rephrase “obvious” as “obvious considering everything except the numerals”.

6. To take just one example here too, Central Solomons is listed as a genus, but these languages cannot even be shown to be related (Terrill 2006), while Germanic and Romance are listed as separate genera, despite the clear relatedness, as evidenced, for instance, in the numeral series.

is justified because, on the whole, it does not really matter for the results what level of genealogical relatedness one counts, be it *WALS*-genera or D-families, as long as one is consistent across the world. As noted, we do not believe this property holds for specialists across different areas of the world, so it is not clear that *WALS*-families have this property.

2.3. *Database of descriptive resources*

According to *WALS* (Comrie et al. 2005: 3), only 10 to 15 percent of the world's languages are comprehensively described. However, no evidence, no distribution, and no discussion surrounds this figure.

We have compiled a database of available descriptive resources for each D-family, similar to Hammarström 2007b which is already becoming outdated. For each language family, one of the best descriptive resources for the best described language is listed, and categorized as “(Full) Grammar”, “Grammar sketch”, or “Less than grammar sketch”. Ideally, the “(Full) Grammar” category would correspond to “sufficiently described for inclusion in the *WALS* core-200 sample”, and “Grammar sketch” to “sufficiently described to decide the OV/VO feature”, but the matter is not so simple. Thus, we took care to check that our “(Full) Grammar” category included only languages for which the size of the description as a whole was similar to or larger than the LEAST well-described languages actually included in the core-200 sample, and, for the question of the OV/VO feature, we took care to double-check also exactly which grammar sketches give sufficient information to decide that feature, and which languages with poorer descriptive resources do in fact give sufficient information for OV/VO. The sources are listed explicitly in an Appendix of supplementary online material to this article (http://dx.doi.org/10.1515/lity.2009.006_supp-1).

There is a little discrepancy in that a few sources in our database (from 2008) became available too late for *WALS*. There are references in *WALS* from no later than 2004,⁷ so we take anything from 2005 (inclusive) and on to have

7. In this study, we used the break of 2004 to 2005 as the limit, for the reason just explained. Matthew Dryer (personal communication, 2009) has since informed me that the core-200 sample was prepared in 1999, and therefore does not include languages for which a description appeared after 1999. This information was hardly deducible from *WALS* as it is not mentioned in the section about the core-200 sample, nor can it be inferred from the source lists for the core-200 languages, where, in several cases the best (or one of the best) source mentioned post-dates 1999, e.g., Ket (2000), Lepcha (2003), Shipibo-Conibo (2003), Apurina (2000), Aymara (2001). The matter is not insignificant, because a lot of good descriptions for underdescribed families appeared in 2000–2004. Should the genealogical coverage of the core-200 sample be evaluated on the existence of grammatical descriptions as of the end of 1999 (rather than 2004, as in this article), it seems that the Papuan and South American underinclusions would disappear, though we lack the database annotation needed to compute this exactly.

been “too late” for *WALS*. When we evaluate the *WALS* samples, we take this into account, by “excusing” *WALS* in the posterior discussion if a source from after 2004 makes a difference. We keep good track of all such cases, and in no case do we fail to state them if they bear on the conclusions we draw.

Note also that some of the yet “poorly described” languages are extinct while others are not, which means that the status is subject to change in the future.

3. Evaluations of coverage

3.1. The core-200 sample

The description of the construction of the core-200 sample is vague, but it is clear that it is not the result of a formal procedure. Rather it is an ad hoc procedure guided by the following principles: maximizing genealogical diversity and areal diversity, existence of a grammatical description, inclusion of major languages, inclusion of geographically disparate languages, hampered by availability of grammatical descriptions. Existence of a grammatical description must be understood as a mandatory criterion. The desiderata of maximizing genealogical and areal diversity are described with the word “major”, and the discourse indicates the remaining criteria to be minor (Comrie et al. 2005: 4–6).

In spite of vagueness, we (and as we expect most *WALS* readers to do as well) find the following as the only consistent reading of the objective. A set of languages is selected, the members of which should be MAXIMALLY genealogically and geographically diverse, and, in addition, a sprinkle of further languages are added (by majorness and geographical disparate-ness) which do not increase to the genealogical and geographical diverseness of the whole set. The geographical diverseness maxim requires (at least) that large reasonably disjoint geographical regions are equally considered. The genealogical diverseness maxim requires that only languages from different families are selected. The goal of *WALS*, i.e., to provide a “systematic answer” to questions about the geographical distribution of language features, implies that no region should be overfocussed or underfocussed (that would hardly be systematic). The demands on systematicity and maximization leave no room for deviations. Thus, the objective of the core-200 sample must entail that languages included are from families evenly represented in large reasonably disjoint geographical regions. We now discuss whether this is indeed the case.

We focus on coverage. The 200 sample contains languages from 110 D-families. We recognize a total of 394 D-families in the world. However, only 212 of them contain a language for which there is a “(Full) Grammar”, i.e., is described comprehensively enough to be included in *WALS* on most features. In other words, *WALS* could be expanded to include most features for no less than $212 - 110 = 112$ further language families.

However, it is not necessary to cover ALL possible families to achieve the goals of *WALS*, i.e., to provide a “systematic answer” to questions about the geographical distribution of language features, AS LONG AS THE FAMILIES INCLUDED ARE EVENLY SAMPLED. We will now go on to discuss whether this is true for the *WALS* core-200 sample.

Table 1 shows the continental break-up of the language family coverage of the *WALS* core-200 sample. Again, the figures refer to sufficiently well-described D-families versus D-families included in the *WALS* 200 sample. Well-described D-families that are not included in the *WALS* 200 sample are shown in italics.

As can be seen from Table 1, the sampling is not even across continents, ranging from 33.3 % (Papua 12/36) to 84.6 % (Eurasia 22/26) of the total number of families. If the inclusion of families were even across continents then all would have a coverage of around 51.9 % (110/212). Are the differences we see statistically significant? We estimate the *p*-values by simulation as follows: (i) generate 1000 random 110-member subsets of the 212 well-described families; (ii) for each family, ask how many of the subsets have more/less than the number found in the *WALS* 200 sample. For instance, if, say, 100 of those 1000 random subsets contain more Eurasian languages than in the *WALS* 200 sample, then there is no statistically significant oversampling from Eurasia in the *WALS* 200 sample, because higher inclusion of Eurasian families are included too often just by random. The results are shown in Table 2.

In plain words, we find that overinclusion of Eurasian D-families is highly significant in the *WALS* 200 sample, and that this happens at the expense of South American and Papuan D-families (but the significance levels in of these underinclusions are much lower). Overinclusion of African D-families is not significant with conventional levels of significance. The underinclusion of Papuan languages is somehow excusable because of a number of borderline choices. Firstly, based mostly on pronominal morphemes, Abun, Hatam, and North Halmahera are widely held to be genetically related, in spite of lacking lexical correspondences (Klamer et al. 2008). Secondly, extensive descriptions of Inanwatan and Sko member languages did not appear until too late for *WALS*, and for Awin-Pa languages there were text collections out (Stewart 1987), but lengthy written-up grammar papers were not easily accessible until recently (2008), when Routamaa 1994 was posted online. Thirdly, a few more Papuan D-families which are here listed as being sufficiently well-described, are actually debatable (though still comparable in descriptive status to the least well-described Papuan languages in the *WALS* 200 sample). If these borderline cases are turned in favour of *WALS*, the Papuan coverage is well within non-significance limits.

The vast overinclusion of Eurasian D-families is disturbing, especially since the pitfalls of Eurasian oversampling is precisely what is highlighted in the

Table 1. Continental break-up of the language family coverage of the WALS core-200 sample. The figures refer to sufficiently well-described D-families versus D-families included in the WALS 200 sample. Well-described D-families that are not included in the WALS 200 sample are shown in italics.

Area	Coverage	D-families
Africa	13/18	72.2 % Afro-Asiatic, Atlantic-Congo, Central Sudanic, East Sudanic, Furan, Ju, Kadugli-Krongo, Khoe-Kwadi, Kunama, Maban, Mande, Saharan, Songhay, <i>Dogon, Ijoid, Kuliak, Laal, Omotic</i>
Australia	11/21	52.3 % Bunaban, Gunwinyguan, Iwaidjan Proper, Mangarrayi-Maran, Minkin-Tangkic, Mirndi, Pama-Nyungan, Tiwi, Western Daly, Worroran, Yangmanic, <i>Anindiyakwa, Eastern Daly, Gaagudju, Garrwan, Jarrakan, Limilngan, Maningrida, Nyulnyulan, Southern Daly, Wagiman</i>
Eurasia	22/26	84.6 % Abkhaz-Adyge, Ainu, Austro-Asiatic, Basque, Burushaski, Chukotko-Kamchatkan, Dravidian, Indo-European, Japanese, Kartvelian, Korean, Miao-Yao, Mongolian, Nakh-Dagestanian, Nivkh, Sino-Tibetan, Tai-Kadai, Tungusic, Turkic, Uralic, Yeniseian, Yukaghir, <i>Elamite, Hurro-Urartian, Kusunda, Sumerian</i>
North America	26/49	53.0 % Algic, Caddoan, Cochimi-Yuman, Coosan, Eskimo-Aleut, Eyak-Athapaskan-Tlingit, Haida, Iroquoian, Karuk, Keresan, Kiowa-Tanoan, Kutenai, Mayan, Miwok-Costanoan, Mixe-Zoque, Muskogean, Otomanguean, Pomoan, Sahaptian, Salishan, Siouan, Tsimshian, Tunica, Uto-Aztecan, Wakashan, Yuchi, <i>Chimakuan, Chimariko, Chinook, Chumashan, Klamath-Modoc, Maidu, Misumalpan, Molala, Salinan, Seri, Shasta, Siuslaw, Takelma, Tarascan, Tequistlatecan, Timucua, Tonkawa, Totonacan, Wappo, Washo, Wintuan, Yokutsan, Zuni</i>
Papua	12/36	33.3 % Angan, Austronesian, Binanderean, Border, Lavukaleve, Lower Sepik-Ramu, Marind, Maybrat, Sentani, Sepik, Torricelli, Trans New Guinea, <i>Abun, Awin-Pa, Bilita, Cenderawasih Bay, East Bird's Head, Fasu, Goilalan, Hatam, Inanwatan, Kiwalian, Koiarian, Kuot, Lower Mamberamo, Nimboran, North Bougainville, North Halmahera, Senagi, Sko, South Bougainville, Tautil-Butam, Teberan, West Timor-Alor-Pantar, Yale, Yeli Dnye</i>

Table 1. (*continued*)

Area	Coverage	D-families
South America	26/62	41.9 % Araucanian, Arawak, Arawak, Aymara, Barbacoan, Bora-Huitoto, Carib, Cayuvava, Chacacura, Chibchan, Chocoan, Chonan, Guaicuruan, Je, Kawesqar, Matacoan, Mura-Piraha, Panoan, Peba-Yagua, Quechuan, Tacanan, Trumai, Tucanoan, Tupi, Warao, Yanomam, <i>Andoque</i> , <i>Bororo</i> , <i>Cahuapanan</i> , <i>Chiquitano</i> , <i>Fulthio</i> , <i>Guahibo</i> , <i>Guato</i> , <i>Harakmbut</i> , <i>Hibito-Cholon</i> , <i>Huarpean</i> , <i>Iranxe</i> , <i>Jabuti</i> , <i>Jivaro</i> , <i>Kanoe</i> , <i>Karaja</i> , <i>Kwaza</i> , <i>Lengua-Mascoy</i> , <i>Lulle</i> , <i>Mochica</i> , <i>Moseten-Chimane</i> , <i>Movima</i> , <i>Nadahup</i> , <i>Nambiquaran</i> , <i>Ojaie</i> , <i>Paez</i> , <i>Puelche</i> , <i>Puinave</i> , <i>Saliban</i> , <i>Taushiro</i> , <i>Ticuna</i> , <i>Urarina</i> , <i>Uru-Chipaya</i> , <i>Waorani</i> , <i>Yamana</i> , <i>Yurakare</i> , <i>Zamucoan</i>

Table 2. Tests for statistical significance of over/under-inclusion in the WALS 200 sample. All i 's range up to 1000. $S_i[C] = |\{x|x \in S_i \text{ such that } x \text{ is from continent } C\}|$.

Continent	W200	Question	Test	Outcome	p -value
Eurasia	22/26	Overinclusion	$ \{i S_i[\text{Eurasia}] \geq 22\} $	0	$p < 0.001$
Africa	13/18	Overinclusion	$ \{i S_i[\text{Africa}] \geq 13\} $	13	$p \approx 0.063$
South America	26/62	Underinclusion	$ \{i S_i[\text{South America}] \leq 26\} $	37	$p \approx 0.037$
Papua	12/36	Underinclusion	$ \{i S_i[\text{Papua}] \leq 12\} $	13	$p \approx 0.013$

WALS sampling section (Comrie et al. 2005: 3)! Note that this fact has nothing to do with the desideratum of including extra “major” languages (Comrie et al. 2005: 3), because, e.g., the Eurasian families Abkhaz-Adyge, Ainu, Burushaski, Basque, Chukotko-Kamchatkan, Miao-Yao, Nivkh, Tungusic, Yeniseic, and Yukaghir contain no major language in terms of speaker numbers (Gordon (ed.) 2005). Furthermore, we may look at the Eurasian families which were not included; they are the ancient families, all of them long extinct⁸ – ancient families were consciously excluded from WALS on other considerations – and the isolate Kusunda, for which a full-ish description only became available too late for WALS (Watters 2005). Thus, considering that the WALS core-200 sampling was designed never to catch these families, the Eurasian bias in the selected set is even stronger than the presented figures (every available Eurasian family was caught!).

3.2. The OV/VO-1,370 sample

As mentioned already, the OV/VO feature is the feature in WALS with the largest number of languages included (and also the feature which includes languages for the largest number of D-families). It is not clear how the data points/languages were selected, but it may be guessed that it is some kind of convenience sample (Dryer 2005b).

Again, it may be interesting to see to what extent the languages included are evenly sampled. The 1,370 sample contains languages from 244 D-families. We recognize a total of 394 D-families in the world. However, only 339 of them contain a language for which there is a publication with information to decide the OV/VO feature. In other words, WALS could be expanded to include the OV/VO feature for no less than $339 - 244 = 95$ further language families.

However, it is not necessary to cover ALL possible families to achieve the goals of WALS, i.e., to provide a “systematic answer” to questions about the

8. One may also perhaps exclude Hurro-Urartian and Elamite, as we do with Etruscan, on the grounds that they are not sufficiently well-known.

geographical distribution of language features, AS LONG AS THE FAMILIES INCLUDED ARE EVENLY SAMPLED. We will now go on to discuss whether this is true for the *WALS* OV/VO-1,370 sample.

Table 3 shows the continental break-up of the language family coverage of the *WALS* OV/VO-1,370 sample. The figures refer to the number of D-families for which there is a publication with information to decide the OV/VO feature, versus D-families included in the *WALS* OV/VO-1,370 sample. The D-families with a description that are not included in the *WALS* OV/VO-1,370 sample are shown in italics.

As can be seen from Table 3, the sampling is not even across continents, ranging from 59.7% (Papua 55/92) to 86.1% (North America 56/65). If the inclusion of families were even across continents then all would have a coverage of around 72.0% (244/339). Are the differences we see statistically significant? Again, we estimate the *p*-values by simulation as follows: (i) generate 1000 random 244-member subsets of the 339 families for which sufficient information exists; (ii) for each family, ask how many of the subsets have more/less than the number found in the *WALS* OV/VO-1,370 sample. The results are shown in Table 4.

In plain words, we find that overinclusion of North American D-families is highly significant in the *WALS* OV/VO-1,370 sample, and that this happens at the expense of South American and Papuan D-families (but the significance levels of these underinclusions are lower). Overinclusion of Australian D-families is not significant with conventional levels of significance (Eurasian even less so).

Again, in fact, the underinclusion of Papuan D-families is excusable for the following reasons. The data for the Kwomtari, Baibai, Guriaso, and Yuat-Maramba languages is difficult to access (or too recent). The published basis available for assignment in the Pahoturi, Bayono-Awbono, Elseng, Abinomn, and Lepki is just a plain statement of the basic word order, without any explicit source or examples – a prudent researcher would perhaps require at least a sentence example to be convinced. For Amto-Musan only unanalysed text material is available (Krieg 1992) and in the case of Waia and Inanwatan, material is too recent for *WALS*. If we remove these 12 families from the list of sufficiently described families, 327 families remain in total, 80 (rather than 92) being Papuan. The inclusion proportion for Papuan languages rises from 59.7% (55/92) to 68.7% (55/80), and most importantly, underexclusion for Papuan families is no longer statistically significant ($p \approx 0.118$).

There are no similar considerations which would explain the dearth of South American families. It is clear that the neglect of South American languages lamented two decades ago by Derbyshire & Pullum (1986) is not quite over yet.

Table 3. The continental break-up of the language family coverage of the WALS OVVO-1,370 sample. The figures refer to the number of D-families for which there is a publication with information to decide the OVVO feature, versus D-families included in the WALS OVVO-1,370 sample. The D-families with a description that are not included in the WALS OVVO-1,370 sample are shown in italics.

Area	Coverage	D-families
Africa	28/35	80.0 %
Australia	22/26	84.6 %
Eurasia	25/31	80.6 %
North America	56/65	86.1 %

Afro-Asiatic, Atlantic-Congo, Berta, Central Sudanic, Dogon, East Sudanic, Furan, Gumuz, Heiban, Ijoid, Ju, Kadugli-Krongo, Katla-Tima, Khoe-Kwadi, Koman, Kuliak, Kunama, Laal, Maban, Mande, Narrow Talodi, Omotic, Rashad, Saharan, Shabo, Songhay, Tegem, Tuu, *Bangi Me, Hadza, Hoa, Mao, Meroitic, Ongota, Sandawe*
 Anindilyakwa, Anson Bay, Bunaban, Eastern Daly, Garwan, Gunwinyguan, Iwaidjan, Proper, Larrakian, Limlingan, Mangarrayi-Maran, Manangrida, Minkin-Tangkic, Mirndi, Northern Daly, Nyulnyulan, Pama-Nyungan, Southern Daly, Tiwi, Wagiman, Western Daly, Worrorran, Yangmanic, *Gaagudju, Giimbiyu, Jarrakan, Umbugarla*
 Abkhaz-Adyge, Ainu, Austroasiatic, Basque, Burushaski, Chukotko-Kamchatkan, Dravidian, Great Andamanese, Indo-European, Japanese, Jarawa-Onge, Kartvelian, Korean, Kusunda, Miao-Yao, Mongolian, Nakh-Dagestanian, Nivkh, Sino-Tibetan, Tai-Kadai, Tungusic, Turkic, Uralic, Yemiseitan, Yukaghir, *Elamite, Erruscan, Hattic, Hurro-Urartian, Nihali, Sumerian*
 Algic, Alosea, Atakapan, Caddoan, Chimakuan, Chimariko, Chinook, Chitimacha, Chumashan, Coahuilteco, Cochimi-Yuman, Coosan, Eskimo-Aleut, Eyak-Athapaskan-Tlingit, Haida, Huavean, Iroquoian, Karankawa, Karuk, Keresan, Kiowa-Tanoan, Klamath-Modoc, Kutenai, Maidu, Mayan, Misumalpan, Miwok-Costanoan, Mixe-Zoque, Muskogean, Natchez, Otomanguean, Palatine, Pomoan, Sahaptian, Salinan, Salishan, Seri, Shasta, Siouan, Siuslaw, Takelma, Tarascan, Tequistlatecan, Timucua, Tonkawa, Totonacan, Tsimshian, Tunica, Uto-Aztecan, Wakashan, Wappo, Washo, Wintuan, Yokutsan, Yuchi, Zuni, *Comecrudan, Guaicurian, Jicaquean, Kalapuyan, Lencan, Molala, Xincan, Yana, Yuki*

Table 3. (continued)

Area	Coverage	D-families
Papua	55/92	59.7 %
	Abun, Anem, Angan, Austronesian, Awin-Pa, Bilua, Binanderean, Border, Bosavi, Bulaka River, Cenderawasih Bay, Duna-Bogaya, East Bird's Head, East Kutubu, Eastern Trans-Fly, Fasu, Gollalan, Hatam, Kaki Ae, Karkar, Kayagar, Kiwarian, Koiarian, Kolopom, Kuot, Kwerba, Lakes Plain, Lavukaleve, Lower Mamberamo, Lower Sepik-Ramu, Mairasi, Marind, Maybrat, Mombum, Moraori, Morehead UM Rivers, Mpur, North Halmahera, Ok-sapmin, Pawaia, Senagi, Sentani, Sepik, Sko, South Bougainville, Suki-Gogodala, Sulka, Tor-Orya, Torricelli, Trans New Guinea, Turama-Kikori, West Bomberai, West Timor-Alor-Pantar, Yale, Yeli Dnye, <i>Abinomin, Amtto-Musan, Arafundi, Ata, Baibai, Baining, Bayono-Awbono, Burmeso, Dem, East Timor, Eleman, Elseng, Gurtiso, Inanwatan, Kaure-Kapori, Kol, Kolana-Tanglapui, Konda-Yahadian, Kwomtari, Left May, Lepki, Masep, Nimboran, North Bougainville, Pahoturi, Piawi, Savosavo, South Bird's Head Proper, Taiap, Taulil-Butam, Teberan, Tovo, Uhunduni, Waia, West Bird's Head, Yawa, Yuat-Maramba</i>	
South America	58/90	64.4 %
	Araucanian, Arawa, Arawak, Atacame, Atacameno, Aymara, Barbacoan, Bora-Huitoto, Bororo, Cahuapangan, Candoshi-Shapra, Carib, Cayuvava, Chapacura, Chibchan, Chiquitano, Chocoan, Chonan, Fulhio, Guahibo, Guaicuruan, Guato, Hibito-Cholon, Iranxe, Itonama, Jabuti, Je, Jirajaran, Jivaro, Karaja, Kariri, Kawesqar, Matacoan, Moseten-Chimane, Mura-Piraha, Nadahup, Nambiquaran, Paez, Panoan, Peba-Yagua, Quechuan, Rikbaktisa, Saliban, Tacanan, Taushiro, Ticuna, Timote-Cuica, Trumai, Tucanoan, Tupi, Urarina, Uru-Chipaya, Wáorani, Warao, Yamana, Yanomam, Zamucoan, Zaparoan, <i>Aikana, Ainore, Andoque, Awake, Betoí-Jirara, Charrua, Chono, Cofan, Harakmbut, Huarpean, Jodi, Kakuá-Nukak, Kamsa, Kanoe, Katukina, Kwaza, Leko, Lengua-Mascoy, Lule, Maku, Maxakali, Mochica, Movima, Munihe, Ofaje, Puelche, Puinave, Puquina, Tinigua, Vilela, Yaururo, Yurakare</i>	

Table 4. Tests for statistical significance of over/under-inclusion in the WALS OV/OV-1,370 sample. All i 's range up to 1000. $S_i[C] = |\{x|x \in S_i \text{ such that } x \text{ is from continent } C\}|$.

Continent	W1,370	Question	Test	Out-come	p -value
North America	56/65	Overinclusion	$ \{i S_i[\text{North America}] \geq 56\} $	1	$p \approx 0.001$
Australia	22/26	Overinclusion	$ \{i S_i[\text{Eurasia}] \geq 22\} $	90	$p \approx 0.090$
South America	58/90	Underinclusion	$ \{i S_i[\text{South America}] \leq 58\} $	41	$p \approx 0.041$
Papua	55/92	Underinclusion	$ \{i S_i[\text{Papua}] \leq 55\} $	3	$p \approx 0.003$

4. Discussion

WALS is aimed at giving researchers a tool to investigate frequencies and correlations of language features (Comrie et al. 2005: 1). For this to be meaningful, the WALS data, at least if further refined, should be sufficient for approaching some level of inferential validity, without recourse to collecting further data.

We have shown that there are significant gaps in the breadth and depth coverage of the WALS data. Whether these gaps alter conclusions drawn in studies based on the WALS data depends on the specifics of the individual studies. What we indicate here is that the WALS data cannot be used blindly to draw statistically valid inferences about the state-of-the-art knowledge of the world's languages.

There is a further point not to be forgotten as to the WALS data and statistical inferences, which has traditionally been overlooked in typology (but cf. Hammarström 2007a and Janssen et al. 2006). Statistically valid conclusions about a population can only be drawn if data is sampled AT RANDOM from the population. Whatever the method(s) to used to include languages in WALS, it was not random, in the sense of picking from a plain list of languages, from lists of languages stratified into genera, or from a list of languages stratified into families. It is discernable that WALS data points were included based on convenient availability of data, and this may or may not turn out to be functionally equivalent (in terms of feature distributions) to a random selection. To test whether this is the case is beyond the scope of thus study, but we may nevertheless speculate on how a skewing may come about; languages which are deep in the lowlands of New Guinea and deep in the Amazon forest may be less influenced by SVO contact languages, Malay/Indonesian and Spanish/Portuguese respectively, than their more accessible better documented counterparts. Now, of course, typologists must use data from documented languages rather than undocumented ones: we are certainly not attempting to imply any fault here;

what we do wish to emphasize is that blind statistical inferences about the world's languages based on such data are not necessarily sound.

5. Conclusion

We have shown that even in the cases of the broadest and deepest data in *WALS*, they are not a perfect mirror of the genealogical diversity of the languages of the world as of today's knowledge. In the 200 sample, there is a strong bias favouring Eurasian families, and in the 1,370 sample there is a strong bias favouring North American families. In both cases, there is also a weak but statistically significant bias disfavouring Papuan and South American families. In both cases, the *WALS* may be "excused" for the underinclusion of the Papuan families, but in neither case is the underexclusion of South American families or the overinclusion of Eurasian/North American families justifiable. The study depends a little on the classification of data size and availability, the demarcation of which is not watertight, and as more data becomes available in the future, the situation will change further. One may also discuss the level and detail of genealogical classification used here, but even so, the conclusions above are likely to remain. Caution is due when using the *WALS* data to draw statistical inferences.

Appendix: Descriptive resources for the languages of the world

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Descriptive resources for the languages of the world

Appendix to “Sampling and genealogical coverage in *WALS*”, *Linguistic Typology* 13(1) 2009

HARALD HAMMARSTRÖM

What does this document list?

1. Each language family (or isolate) in the world which is:

- “sufficiently” well-attested,¹
- shown in publication to be internally coherent by orthodox comparative methodology (i.e., all members should be related to each other),
- not demonstrably related (in publication) to any other family by orthodox comparative methodology.

This delineation is meant to be authoritative (wherefore a “canonical source” is given, possibly with comments), and any errors/omissions/inconsistences pointed out will be greatly appreciated.

2. For each language family, the “most extensive” descriptive source for the most well-described language of the group. Most extensive descriptive source is defined according to the following hierarchy:

- (a) a published (full-length) descriptive grammar,
- (b) a published grammar sketch,
- (c) a published description of some element of grammar (i.e., noun class system, verb morphology, etc.),
- (d) a published phonological description,
- (e) a published dictionary,
- (f) a published text (collection),

¹The borderline cases and the insufficiently well-attested languages are NOT listed in this document, as they have no relevance to the points made in the main body of the article.

- (g) a published wordlist,
 - (h) a published document with meta-information about the language (i.e., where spoken, non-intelligibility to other languages etc.),
 - (i) notes on unpublished manuscripts or people engaged in studying the language.
3. If it is not immediately clear that the given reference for a family contains enough data to set the OV/VO-parameter (see the main body of the paper for the relevance of this), an additional reference (perhaps with page numbers) is listed as well where OV/VO-information can be found. This reference is not always to the same language as the language with the (in general) most extensive description.

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Note: This document reflects my point of view at the time of submission with the original article on 1 August 2008. Following new data and interpretations that have appeared since has caused me to change opinions (in about ten cases) in the language family classification, but these have not been incorporated in the present document (as that would be different from what I submitted for review).

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Chapter 1

Africa (37)

1.1 Afro-Asiatic (346)

Core area: N Africa

Canonical source: [1], [2], [3]

Classification comment: Omotic does not show diagnostic Afro-Asiatic features ([4], [5], [6], [7]), and is therefore excluded until such features can be shown.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([8])

[1] Hayward, Richard J. 2000. Afroasiatic. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 74–98. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[2] Satzinger, Helmut. 2002. The Egyptian connection: Egyptian and the Semitic languages. In Shlomo Izre'el (ed.), *Semitic linguistics: The state of the art at the turn of the twenty-first century* (Israel Oriental Studies 20), 227–264. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns.

[3] Voigt, Rainer. 2002. The Hamitic connection: Semitic and Semito-hamitic. In Shlomo Izre'el (ed.), *Semitic linguistics: The state of the art at the turn of the twenty-first century* (Israel Oriental Studies 20), 265–292. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns.

[4] Hayward, Richard J. 2004. Omotic: The “empty quarter” of Afroasiatic linguistics. In Jacqueline Lecarme (ed.), *Research in Afroasiatic grammar II: Selected papers from the Fifth Conference on Afroasiatic Languages, Paris, 2000*, 241–261. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[5] Bender, M. Lionel. 2000a. *Comparative morphology of the Omotic languages* (Lincom Studies in African Linguistics 19). München: Lincom.

[6] Bender, M. Lionel. 2003c. *Omotic lexicon and phonology*. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University.

[7] Theil, Rolf. 2007. Is Omotic Afroasiatic? A critical discussion. Manuscript. To appear in *David Dwyer Retirement Symposium*.

[8] Wolff, Ekkehardt H. 1983. *A grammar of the Lamang language (Gwàd Làmàŋ)* (Afrikanistische Forschungen 10). Glückstadt: Augustin.

1.2 Atlantic-Congo (1400)

Core area: W and E Africa

Canonical source: [9]

Classification comment: The core is held together by regular sound correspondences in lexical items between subfamily languages, less systematic verbal extensions, and noun class systems ([10], [11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16], [17]). Mande, Kordofanian, Ijoid, and Dogon have not yet been shown to stand up to these criteria wherefore they are excluded. The Pre or Mbre language in Côte d'Ivoire, known from wordlists only, is Atlantic-Congo but cannot be assigned to a specific branch at this time ([18]). The Mpra [= Mpre] language in Ghana has cognates with Atlantic-Congo especially Guang ([19]), including numerals 2 to 5, but the bulk of the little vocabulary that is known is not Atlantic-Congo ([20]). On the grounds that the numerals are less likely to be borrowed, and that lexical innovation may produce vocabulary that looks unrelated to anything else, we count Mpra as an Atlantic-Congo language.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([21])

[9] Williamson, Kay & Roger Blench. 2000. Niger-Congo. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 11–42. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[10] Stewart, John M. 2002. The potential of Proto-Potou-Akanic-Bantu as a pilot Proto-Niger-Congo, and the reconstructions updated. *Journal of African Languages and Linguistics* 23. 197–224.

[11] Stewart, John M. 2005. Three-grade consonant mutation in the Fulanic and Akanic languages in their latest common ancestor (Proto-Niger-Congo?). In Koen Bostoen & Jacky Maniacky (eds.), *Studies in African comparative linguistics with special focus on Bantu and Mande* (Collectie Sciences Humaines / Collectie Menswetenschappen), 7–28. Tervuren, Belgium: Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika / Musée Royale de l’Afrique Centrale.

[12] Becher, Jutta. 2002. Verbalextensionen in den atlantischen Sprachen. *Hamburger Afrikanistische Arbeitspapiere* 1. 1–38.

[13] Williamson, Kay & Roger Blench. 2000. Niger-Congo. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 11–42. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[14] Mukarovsky, Hans G. 1976–1977. *A study of western Nigritic* (Beiträge zur Afrikanistik 1–2). 2 vols. Wien: Afro-Pub.

[15] Pozdniakov, Konstantin & Guillaume Ségérier. 2004. Reconstruction des pronoms atlantiques et typologie des systèmes pronominaux. In Dymitr Ibrizimow & Guillaume Ségérier (eds.), *Systèmes de marques personnelles en Afrique* (Afrique et Langage 8), 151–162. Leuven: Peeters.

[16] Hyman, Larry M. 2007. Niger-Congo verb extensions: Overview and discussion. In Doris L. Payne & Jaime Peña (eds.), *Selected proceedings of the 37th Annual Conference on African Linguistics*, 149–163. Somerville, MA: Cascadilla Proceedings Project.

[17] Holst, Jan Henrik. 2007. Reconstructing the mutation system of Atlantic. Manuscript.

[18] Blench, Roger. 2006a. Pre, a language of Côte d’Ivoire: Handwritten ms. collected by Denis Creissels. Typescript. [Supersedes the widely cited Denis Cresseils manuscript “Liste de mots pre”.]

[19] Goody, Jack R. 1963. Ethnological notes on the distribution of the Guang languages. *Journal of African Languages* 2(3). 173–189.

[20] Blench, Roger. 2007b. Recovering data on Mpra [=Mpre], a possible language isolate in north-central Ghana. Draft manuscript, March 10, 2007.

[21] Van de Velde, Mark. 2006. *A grammar of Eton* (Mouton Grammar Library 46). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

1.3 Bangi Me (1)

Core area: Mali

Canonical source: [22]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([22], [23])

[22] Blench, Roger. 2005. Bangi Me, a language of unknown affiliation in northern Mali and its affinities. Draft manuscript, March 18, 2005.

[23] Elders, Stefan. 2006. Présentation du bangeri me. Presented at the Atelier sur le projet dogon, 8 December 2006, Bamako, Mali.

1.4 Berta (1)

Core area: Sudan, Ethiopia

Canonical source: [24], [25]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([25], [26])

[24] Bender, M. Lionel. 2003a. Berta language. In Siegbert Uhlig (ed.), *Encyclopaedia Aethiopica*, Vol. 1, 546–547. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

[25] Triulzi, Alessandro, Atieb A. Dafallah & Lionel M. Bender. 1976. Berta. In M. Lionel Bender (ed.), *The non-Semitic languages of Ethiopia* (Committee on Ethiopian Studies: Occasional Papers Series 5), 513–532. East Lansing, MI: African Studies Center, Michigan State University.

[26] Andersen, Torben. 1995. Absolute and nominative in Berta. In Robert Nicolai & Franz Rottland (eds.), *Actes du Cinquième Colloque de Linguistique Nilo-Saharienne / Proceedings of the Fifth Nilo-Saharan Linguistics Colloquium, Nice, 24–29 August 1992* (Nilo-Saharan 10), 39–69. Köln: Köppe.

1.5 Central Sudanic (66)

Core area: Chad, Sudan, CAR

Canonical source: [27], [28]

Classification comment: No conclusive, methodologically sound basis for assigning Central Sudanic to an alleged full or partial Nilo-Saharan has been presented ([29], [30]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([31])

[27] Boyeldieu, Pascal. 2006. Reflexes of a labiovelar series in Central Sudanic. In Al-Amin Abu-Manga, Leoma Gilley & Anne Storch (eds.), *Insights into Nilo-Saharan language, history and culture: Proceedings of the 9th Nilo-Saharan Linguistic Colloquium, Institute of African and Asian Studies, University of Khartoum, 16–19 February 2004* (Nilo-Saharan 23), 129–151. Köln: Köppe.

[28] Boyeldieu, Pascal. 2000. *Identité tonale et filiation des langues sara-bongo-baguirmiennes (Afrique Centrale)* (Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika: Beiheft 10). Köln: Köppe.

[29] Blench, Roger. 2000. The classification of Nilo-Saharan. Review article of Christopher Ehret, *A historical-comparative reconstruction of Nilo-Saharan* (2001). *Afrika und Übersee* 83. 293–307.

[30] Bender, M. Lionel. 2000b. Nilo-Saharan. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 43–73. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[31] Vorbichler, Anton. 1971. *Die Sprache der Mamvu* (Afrikanistische Forschungen 5). Glückstadt: Augustin.

1.6 Dogon (9)

Core area: W Africa

Canonical source: [32], [33]

Classification comment: Dogon has not yet been shown to contain systematic sound correspondences, noun class systems, or verbal extensions to Niger-Congo in some form. Bangi Me is taken out of Dogon in view of [34].

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([35])

[32] Bendor-Samuel, John, Elizabeth J. Olsen & Ann R. White. 1989. Dogon. In John Bendor-Samuel (ed.), *The Niger-Congo languages: A classification and description of Africa's largest language family*, 169–177. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

[33] Hochstetler, J. Lee, Jude A. Durieux & Evelin I. K. Durieux-Boon. 2004. *Sociolinguistic survey of the Dogon language area* (SIL Electronic Survey Reports 2004-004). Dallas: SIL International. <http://www.sil.org/silesr/abstract.asp?ref=2004-004>.

[34] Blench, Roger. 2005. Baŋgi Me, a language of unknown affiliation in northern Mali and its affinities. Draft manuscript, March 18, 2005.

[35] Prost, André. 1969. *Les parlers dogons II: Togo Kā* (Documents Linguistiques 17). Dakar: Département de Linguistique Générale et Linguistique Africaine, Faculté des Lettres et Sciences Humaine, Université de Dakar.

1.7 East Sudanic (92)

Core area: E Africa

Canonical source: [36]

Classification comment: No conclusive, methodologically sound basis for assigning Eastern Sudanic to an alleged full or partial Nilo-Saharan has been presented ([37], [38]). The latest attempt at demonstrating the unity of East Sudanic ([36]) has not yet been discredited wherefore it is instated tentatively.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([39])

[36] Bender, M. Lionel. 2005. *The East Sudanic languages: Lexicon and phonology*. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University.

[37] Blench, Roger. 2000. The classification of Nilo-Saharan. Review article of Christopher Ehret, *A historical-comparative reconstruction of Nilo-Saharan* (2001). *Afrika und Übersee* 83. 293–307.

[38] Bender, M. Lionel. 2000b. Nilo-Saharan. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 43–73. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[39] Werner, Roland. 1993. *Tidn-Áal: A study of Midob (Darfur-Nubian)* (Sprache und Oralität in Afrika 17). Berlin: Reimer.

1.8 Furan (3)

Core area: W Sudan

Canonical source: [40]

Classification comment: No conclusive, methodologically sound basis for assigning Furan to an alleged full or partial Nilo-Saharan has been presented ([41], [42]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([40])

[40] Jakobi, Angelika. 1990. *A Fur grammar* (Nilo-Saharan 5). Hamburg: Buske.

[41] Blench, Roger. 2000. The classification of Nilo-Saharan. Review article of Christopher Ehret, *A historical-comparative reconstruction of Nilo-Saharan* (2001). *Afrika und Übersee* 83. 293–307.

[42] Bender, M. Lionel. 2000b. Nilo-Saharan. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 43–73. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

1.9 Gumuz (1)

Core area: Sudan, Ethiopia

Canonical source: [43], [44]

Classification comment: Gumuz doesn't not show much in the way of alleged Nilo-Saharan features ([43], [44]).

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([43: 50–51])

[43] Bender, M. Lionel. 1979. Gumuz: A sketch grammar. *Afrika und Übersee* 62. 38–69.

[44] Bender, M. Lionel. 2003b. Gumuz language. In Siegbert Uhlig (ed.), *Encyclopaedia Aethiopica*, Vol. 2, 914–916. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

1.10 Hadza (1)

Core area: Tanzania

Canonical source: [45]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([46]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [47: 120])

[45] Güldemann, Tom. 2003. Khoisan languages. In William J. Frawley (ed.), *International encyclopedia of linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 4, 359–362. New York: Oxford University Press.

[46] Obst, Erich. 1912. Die Sprache der Wakindiga. In Erich Obst (ed.), *Von Mkalama ins Land der Wakindiga (Deutsch-Ostafrika)*, 29–45. Hamburg: Friederichsen.

[47] Güldemann, Tom & Rainer Voßen. 2000. Khoisan. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 99–122. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

1.11 Heiban (10)

Core area: Sudan

Canonical source: [48]

Classification comment: Heiban is held together by pronouns, lexical cognates, and form-meaning resemblances in the noun class systems, though with a small question mark for Warnang. The alleged noun class form/meaning correspondences to other Kordofanian groups, namely Rashad and Talodi (with Tegem), in [49] and [50] are not convincing as conclusively genetic; as to form, there is much eclectic selection as well as irregular correspondences, and as to meaning, the methodology of finding non-cognate shared class items is highly dubious. Chance resemblance has not been excluded. The lexical evidence for a Kordofanian unity is weak in the extreme ([51]). It follows that the arguments presented for a Niger-Congo affiliation are not compelling either.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([52]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [53: 282–287])

[48] Schadeberg, Thilo C. 1981b. *A survey of Kordofanian*, Vol. 1: *The Heiban group* (Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika: Beiheft 1). Hamburg: Buske.

[49] Schadeberg, Thilo. 1989. Kordofanian. In John Bendor-Samuel (ed.), *The Niger-Congo languages: A classification and description of Africa's largest language family*, 66–80. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

[50] Schadeberg, Thilo. 1981a. Das Kordofanische. In Bernd Heine, Thilo Schadeberg & Ekkehardt Wolff (eds.), *Die Sprachen Afrikas*, 117–128. Hamburg: Buske.

[51] Blench, Roger M. 2006b. Kordofanian and Niger-Congo: New and revised lexical evidence. Draft manuscript.

[52] Black, K. & B. Black. 1971. *The Moro language: Grammar and dictionary* (Linguistics Monograph Series 6). Khartoum: Sudan Research Unit, University of Khartoum. [States authors as "Mr. and Mrs. K. Black". However, the authors' full first names are Keith and Betty.]

[53] Tucker, Archibald N. & Margaret A. Bryan. 1966. *Linguistic analyses: The non-Bantu languages of north-eastern Africa* (Handbook of African Languages). 2nd edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

1.12 ꞤHōã (1)

Core area: Botswana

Canonical source: [54]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([55]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [56])

[54] Güldemann, Tom & Rainer Voßen. 2000. Khoisan. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 99–122. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[55] Bell, Arthur & Paul Washburn (eds.). 2001. *Khoisan: Syntax, phonetics, phonology, and contact* (Cornell Working Papers in Linguistics 18). Ithaca, NY: CLC Publications.

[56] Collins, Chris. 2002. Multiple verb movement in ꞤHoan. *Linguistic Inquiry* 33(1). 1–29.

1.13 Ijoid (10)

Core area: Nigeria

Canonical source: [57]

Classification comment: Ijoid has not yet been shown to contain systematic sound correspondences, noun class systems, or verbal extensions with Niger-Congo in some form.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([58])

[57] Jenewari, C. E. W. 1983. Defaka: Ijo's closest relative. In Ivan R. Dihoff (ed.), *Current Approaches to African Linguistics*, Vol. 1, 85–111. Dordrecht: Foris.

[58] Williamson, Kay. 1965. *A grammar of the Kolokuma dialect of Ijo* (West African Language Monograph Series 2). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Ibadan: West African Linguistic Society.

1.14 Jalaa [probably extinct] (1)

Core area: NE Nigeria

Canonical source: [59]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([59])

[59] Kleinwillinghöfer, Ulrich. 2001. Jalaa – an almost forgotten language of northeastern Nigeria: A language isolate. In Derek Nurse (ed.), *Historical language contact in Africa* (Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika 16/17), 239–271. Köln: Köppe.

1.15 Ju (6)

Core area: N Kalahari

Canonical source: [60]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([61])

[60] Güldemann, Tom & Rainer Voßen. 2000. Khoisan. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 99–122. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[61] Snyman, Jannie W. 1970. *An introduction to the !Xũ (!Kung) language*. Cape Town: Department of African Languages, School of African Studies, University of Cape Town.

1.16 Kadugli-Krongo (6)

Core area: Nuba Mountains

Canonical source: [62]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([63])

[62] Dafalla, Rihab Yahia. 2006. A phonological comparison in the Katcha-Kadugli language group of the Nuba Mountains. In Al-Amin Abu-Manga, Leoma Gilley & Anne Storch (eds.), *Insights into Nilo-Saharan language, history and culture: Proceedings of the 9th Nilo-Saharan Linguistic Colloquium, Institute of African and Asian Studies, University of Khartoum, 16–19 February 2004* (Nilo-Saharan 23), 153–172. Köln: Köppe.

[63] Reh, Mechthild. 1985. *Die Krongo-Sprache (Niino Mó-dì): Beschreibung, Texte, Wörterverzeichnis* (Kölner Beiträge zur Afrikanistik 12). Berlin: Reimer.

1.17 Katla-Tima (2)

Core area: Sudan

Canonical source: [64]

Classification comment: Katla and Tima are related ([65: 190–196]). There is no reason to adhere to the suggestion of a relationship to Heiban, Narrow Talodi, Tegem, or Rashad ([64], [66]), since there are no noun classes and the lexical evidence is weak in the extreme ([67]).

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([68]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [65: 1195], [69: 705])

[64] Schadeberg, Thilo. 1989. Kordofanian. In John Bendor-Samuel (ed.), *The Niger-Congo languages: A classification and description of Africa's largest language family*, 66–80. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

[65] Stevenson, R. C. 1956/1957. A survey of the phonetics and grammatical structures of the Nuba Mountain languages, with particular reference to Otoro, Katcha and Nyimang. *Afrika und Übersee* 40. 73–84, 93–115; 41. 27–65, 117–152, 171–196.

[66] Schadeberg, Thilo. 1981a. Das Kordofanische. In Bernd Heine, Thilo Schadeberg & Ekkehardt Wolff (eds.), *Die Sprachen Afrikas*, 117–128. Hamburg: Buske.

[67] Blench, Roger M. 2006b. Kordofanian and Niger-Congo: New and revised lexical evidence. Draft manuscript.

[68] Meinhof, Carl. 1916–1917. Sprachstudien im ägyptischen Sudan 14: Katla. *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen* 7. 212–235.

[69] König, Christa. 2006. Marked nominative in Africa. *Studies in Language* 30(4). 655–732.

1.18 Khoe-Kwadi (13)

Core area: SW Africa

Canonical source: [70]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([71])

[70] Güldemann, Tom & Edward D. Elderkin (to appear). On the external genealogical relationships of the Khoe family. To appear in Matthias Brenzinger & Christa König (eds.), *Khoisan language and linguistics: The Riezlern Symposium 2003* (Quellen zur Khoisan-Forschung 17). Köln: Köppe.

[71] Heine, Bernd. 1999. *The ||Ani: Grammatical notes and texts* (Khoisan Forum Working Papers 11). Köln: Institut für Afrikanistik, Universität zu Köln.

1.19 Koman (5)

Core area: Sudan, Ethiopia

Canonical source: [72]

Classification comment: No conclusive, methodologically sound basis for assigning Koman to an alleged full or partial Nilo-Saharan has been presented ([73], [74]).

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([75]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [76])

[72] Bender, M. Lionel. 1983. Proto-Koman phonology and lexicon. *Afrika und Übersee* 66. 259–297.

[73] Blench, Roger. 2000. The classification of Nilo-Saharan. Review article of Christopher Ehret, *A historical-comparative reconstruction of Nilo-Saharan* (2001). *Afrika und Übersee* 83. 293–307.

[74] Bender, M. Lionel. 2000b. Nilo-Saharan. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 43–73. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[75] Grottanelli, Vinigi. 1946. Materiali di lingua coma. *Rassegna di studi etiopici* 5. 122–155.

[76] Leyew, Zelealem. 2006. Gwama, a little-known endangered language of Ethiopia: A sketch of its grammar and lexicon. Manuscript. To appear in festschrift *Honour of the 65th birthday anniversary of Prof. Dr. Bernd Heine*. Köln: Köppe.

1.20 Kujargé (1)

Core area: Wadai, Darfur

Canonical source: [77]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([77])

[77] Doornbos, Paul & M. Lionel Bender. 1983. Languages of Wadai-Darfur. In M. Lionel Bender (ed.), *Nilo-Saharan language studies* (Monograph / Committee on Northeast African studies 13), 43–79. East Lansing, MI: African Studies Center, Michigan State University.

1.21 Kuliak (3)

Core area: N Uganda

Canonical source: [78]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([79])

[78] Heine, Bernd. 1976. *The Kuliak languages of eastern Uganda*. Nairobi: East African Publishing House.

[79] Carlin, Eithne. 1993. *The So language* (Afrikanistische Monographien 2). Köln: Institut für Afrikanistik, Universität zu Köln.

1.22 Kunama (1)

Core area: Sudan, Eritrea

Canonical source: [80]

Classification comment: No conclusive, methodologically sound basis for assigning Kunama to an alleged full or partial Nilo-Saharan has been presented ([81], [82]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([80])

[80] Böhm, Gerhard. 1984. *Grammatik der Kunama-Sprache* (Beiträge zur Afrikanistik 22). Wien: Afro-Pub, Institut für Afrikanistik.

[81] Blench, Roger. 2000. The classification of Nilo-Saharan. Review article of Christopher Ehret, *A historical-comparative reconstruction of Nilo-Saharan* (2001). *Afrika und Übersee* 83. 293–307.

[82] Bender, M. Lionel. 2000b. Nilo-Saharan. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 43–73. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

1.23 Laal (1)

Core area: Chad

Canonical source: [83]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([83])

[83] Boyeldieu, Pascal. 1982. *Deux études iaal: Moyen-Chari, Tchad* (Marburger Studien zur Afrika- und Asienkunde A-29). Berlin: Reimer.

1.24 Maban (9)

Core area: W Sudan

Canonical source: [84]

Classification comment: No conclusive, methodologically sound basis for assigning Maban to an alleged full or partial Nilo-Saharan has been presented ([85], [86]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([87])

[84] Edgar, John T. 1991. *Maba-group lexicon* (Sprache und Oralität in Afrika 13). Berlin: Reimer.

[85] Blench, Roger. 2000. The classification of Nilo-Saharan. Review article of Christopher Ehret, *A historical-comparative reconstruction of Nilo-Saharan* (2001). *Afrika und Übersee* 83. 293–307.

[86] Bender, M. Lionel. 2000b. Nilo-Saharan. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 43–73. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[87] Trenga, Georges. 1947. *Le bura-mabang du Ouadaï* (Travaux et Mémoires de l'Institut d'Éthnologie 49). Paris: Institut d'Éthnologie.

1.25 Mandé (71)

Core area: W Africa

Canonical source: [88], [89], [90]

Classification comment: Mandé has not yet been shown to contain systematic sound correspondences, noun class systems, or verbal extensions with Niger-Congo in some form.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([91])

[88] Brauner, Siegmund. 2000. Die Mandé-Sprachen – Gliederung, Strukturen. In Petr Zima (ed.), *Areal and genetic factors in language classification and description: Africa south of the Sahara* (Lincom Studies in African Linguistics 47), 4–29. München: Lincom.

[89] Dwyer, David. 2006. Mandé languages. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 7, 477–482. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[90] Dwyer, David. 1998. The place of Mandé. In Ian Maddieson & Thomas J. Hinnebusch (eds.), *Language history and linguistic description in Africa* (Trends in African Linguistics 2), 26–36. Trenton, NJ: Africa World Press.

[91] Westermann, Diedrich. 1924. *Die Kpelle-Sprache in Liberia: Grammatische Einführung, Texte und Wörterbuch* (Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen 6). Berlin: Reimer.

1.26 Mao (4)

Core area: Ethiopia

Canonical source: [92], [93], [94]

Classification comment: The Mao languages (Hozo, Seze, and Bambeshi) have not yet been shown to be Omotic in morphology and/or core vocabulary, though there are some resemblances with North Omotic.

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature. ([95])

[92] Bender, M. Lionel. 2000a. *Comparative morphology of the Omotic languages* (Lincom Studies in African Linguistics 19). München: Lincom.

[93] Bender, M. Lionel. 1975. The beginnings of ethnohistory in Western Wellegga: The Mao problem. In Robert K. Herbert (ed.), *Patterns in language, culture and society: Sub-Saharan Africa* (Ohio State University Working Papers in Linguistics 19), 125–141. Columbus, OH: Ohio State University.

[94] Fleming, Harold C. 1988. Mao's ancestor: Consonant phonemes of Proto-Mao: Stage one. In Anatolij A. Gromyko (ed.), *Proceedings of the Ninth International Congress of Ethiopian Studies: Moscow, 26–29 August 1986*, Vol. 5, 36–45. Moskva: Nauka.

[95] Yimam, Baye. 2007. Mao of Bambasi. In Siegbert Uhlig (ed.), *Encyclopaedia Aethiopica*, Vol. 3, 760–761. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

1.27 Meroitic [extinct] (1)

Core area: NW Sudan, S Egypt

Canonical source: [96], [97]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([98]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [99: 500])

[96] Bender, M. Lionel. 2000b. Nilo-Saharan. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 43–73. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[97] Rowan, Kirsty. 2006. Meroitic – An Afroasiatic language?. *SOAS Working Papers in Linguistics* 14. 169–206.

[98] Zavadovskij, Jurij N. & Isidor S. Kacnel'son. 1980. *Meroitskij jazyk* (Jazyki narodov Azii i Afriki). Moskva: Nauka.

[99] Rilly, Claude. 2007. *La langue du royaume de Méroé: Un panorama de la plus ancienne culture écrite d'Afrique subsaharienne* (Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études 344). Paris: Champion.

1.28 Narrow Talodi (8)

Core area: Sudan

Canonical source: [100]

Classification comment: Narrow Talodi (excluding Tegem) is held together by pronouns, lexical cognates, and form-meaning resemblances in the noun class systems. Tegem systematically stands out lexically, pronominally, in the noun class system, and alleged sound correspondences are often irregular. The alleged noun class form/meaning correspondences to other Kordofanian groups, namely Rashad and Heiban, in [101] and [102] are not convincing as conclusively genetic; as to form, there is much eclectic selection as well as irregular correspondences, and as to meaning, the methodology of finding non-cognate shared class items is highly dubious. Chance resemblance has not been excluded. The lexical evidence for a Kordofanian unity is weak in the extreme ([103]). It follows that the arguments presented for a Niger-Congo affiliation are not compelling either.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([104]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [105: 38–39], [106: 284–287])

[100] Schadeberg, Thilo C. 1981c. *A survey of Kordofanian*, Vol. 2: *The Talodi group* (Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika: Beiheft 2). Hamburg: Buske.

[101] Schadeberg, Thilo. 1989. Kordofanian. In John Bendor-Samuel (ed.), *The Niger-Congo languages: A classification and description of Africa's largest language family*, 66–80. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

[102] Schadeberg, Thilo. 1981a. Das Kordofanische. In Bernd Heine, Thilo Schadeberg & Ekkehardt Wolff (eds.), *Die Sprachen Afrikas*, 117–128. Hamburg: Buske.

[103] Blench, Roger M. 2006b. Kordofanian and Niger-Congo: New and revised lexical evidence. Draft manuscript.

[104] Meinhof, Carl. 1915–1916b. Sprachstudien im ägyptischen Sudan 3: Talodi. *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen* 6. 264–284.

[105] Stevenson, R. C. 1956/1957. A survey of the phonetics and grammatical structures of the Nuba Mountain languages, with particular reference to Otoro, Katcha and Nyimang. *Afrika und Übersee* 40. 73–84, 93–115; 41. 27–65, 117–152, 171–196.

[106] Tucker, Archibald N. & Margaret A. Bryan. 1966. *Linguistic analyses: The non-Bantu languages of north-eastern Africa* (Handbook of African Languages). 2nd edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

1.29 Omotic (24)

Core area: Ethiopia

Canonical source: [107]

Classification comment: Omotic does not show diagnostic Afro-Asiatic features ([108], [107], [109], [110]), and is therefore excluded until such features can be shown. See also [111] for the coherence of North and South Omotic. The Mao languages (Hozo, Seze and Bambeshi) have not yet been shown to be Omotic in morphology and/or core vocabulary, though there are some resemblances with North Omotic.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([112])

[107] Bender, M. Lionel. 2000a. *Comparative morphology of the Omotic languages* (Lincom Studies in African Linguistics 19). München: Lincom.

[108] Hayward, Richard J. 2004. Omotic: The “empty quarter” of Afroasiatic linguistics. In Jacqueline Lecarme (ed.), *Research in Afroasiatic grammar II: Selected papers from the Fifth Conference on Afroasiatic Languages, Paris, 2000*, 241–261. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[109] Bender, M. Lionel. 2003c. *Omotic lexicon and phonology*. Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University.

[110] Theil, Rolf. 2007. Is Omotic Afroasiatic? A critical discussion. Manuscript. To appear in *David Dwyer Retirement Symposium*.

[111] Hayward, Richard J. & Yoichi Tsuge. 1998. Concerning case in Omotic. *Afrika und Übersee* 81. 21–38.

[112] Seyoum, Mulugeta. 2008. A grammar of Dime. Leiden: Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden doctoral dissertation.

1.30 Ongota (1)

Core area: Ethiopia

Canonical source: [113], [114], [115]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([114: 101])

[113] Fleming, Harold C., Aklilu Yilma, Ayyalew Mitiku, Richard Hayward, Yukio Miyawaki, Pavel Mikesh & J. Michael Seelig. 1992–1993. Ongota (or) Birale: A moribund language of Gemu-Gofa (Ethiopia). *Journal of Afroasiatic Languages* 3(3). 181–225.

[114] Savà, Graziano & Mauro Tosco. 2000. A sketch of Ongota: A dying language of southwestern Ethiopia. *Studies in African Linguistics* 29(2). 59–135.

[115] Savà, Graziano & Mauro Tosco. 2003. The classification of Ongota. In M. Lionel Bender, Gábor Takács & David L. Appleyard (eds.), *Selected comparative-historical Afrasian linguistic studies in memory of Igor M. Diakonoff* (Lincom Studies in Afro-Asiatic Linguistics 14), 307–316. München: Lincom.

1.31 Rashad (3)

Core area: Sudan

Canonical source: [116]

Classification comment: Rashad is held together lexically and pronominally ([117: 46–52]). The noun class system cannot be shown conclusively to be original as there are no secure traces of a loss. The alleged noun class form/meaning correspondences to other Kordofanian groups, namely Talodi (with Tegem) and Heiban, in [116] and [118] are not convincing as conclusively genetic; as to form, there is much eclectic selection as well as irregular correspondences, and as to meaning, the methodology of finding non-cognate shared class items is highly dubious. Chance resemblance has not been excluded. The lexical evidence for a Kordofanian unity is weak in the extreme ([119]). It follows that the arguments presented for a Niger-Congo affiliation are not compelling either.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([120: 59], [121: 174], [117: 50])

[116] Schadeberg, Thilo. 1989. Kordofanian. In John Bendor-Samuel (ed.), *The Niger-Congo languages: A classification and description of Africa's largest language family*, 66–80. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

[117] Stevenson, R. C. 1956/1957. A survey of the phonetics and grammatical structures of the Nuba Mountain languages, with particular reference to Otoro, Katcha and Nyimang. *Afrika und Übersee* 40. 73–84, 93–115; 41. 27–65, 117–152, 171–196.

[118] Schadeberg, Thilo. 1981a. Das Kordofanische. In Bernd Heine, Thilo Schadeberg & Ekkehardt Wolff (eds.), *Die Sprachen Afrikas*, 117–128. Hamburg: Buske.

[119] Blench, Roger M. 2006b. Kordofanian and Niger-Congo: New and revised lexical evidence. Draft manuscript.

[120] Schadeberg, Thilo C. & Philip Elias. 1979. *A description of the Orig language (Southern Kordofan) based on the notes of Fr. Carlo Muratori* (Archief voor Antropologie / Archives d'Anthropologie 26). Tervuren, Belgium: Koninklijk Museum voor Midden-Afrika / Musée Royale de l'Afrique Centrale.

[121] Meinhof, Carl. 1915–1916a. Sprachstudien im ägyptischen Sudan 1: Tagoy. *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen* 6. 164–181.

1.32 Saharan (9)

Core area: Chad

Canonical source: [122], [123]

Classification comment: No conclusive, methodologically sound basis for assigning Saharan to an alleged full or partial Nilo-Saharan has been presented ([124], [125]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([126])

[122] Cyffer, Norbert. 2000. Linguistic properties of the Saharan languages. In Petr Zima (ed.), *Areal and genetic factors in language classification and description: Africa south of the Sahara* (Lincom Studies in African Linguistics 47), 30–59. München: Lincom.

[123] Cyffer, Norbert. 1996. Who are the ancestors of the Saharan family? In M. Lionel Bender & Tom Hinnebusch (eds.), *Proceedings of the Sixth Nilo-Saharan Linguistics Conference, Santa Monica 1995* (Afrikanistische Arbeitspapiere 45), 53–63. Köln: Universität zu Köln.

[124] Blench, Roger. 2000. The classification of Nilo-Saharan. Review article of Christopher Ehret, *A historical-comparative reconstruction of Nilo-Saharan* (2001). *Afrika und Übersee* 83. 293–307.

[125] Bender, M. Lionel. 2000b. Nilo-Saharan. In Bernd Heine & Derek Nurse (eds.), *African languages: An introduction*, 43–73. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[126] LeCœur, C. & M. LeCœur. 1956. *Grammaire et textes teda-daza* (Mémoires de l'Institut français d'Afrique noire 46). Dakar: IFAN.

1.33 Sandawe (1)

Core area: Tanzania

Canonical source: [127]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([128])

[127] Güldemann, Tom. 2003. Khoisan languages. In William J. Frawley (ed.), *International encyclopedia of linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 4, 359–362. New York: Oxford University Press.

[128] Eaton, Helen C. 2002. A grammar of focus in Sandawe. Reading: University of Reading doctoral dissertation.

1.34 Shabo (1)

Core area: Ethiopia

Canonical source: [129]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([129: 384])

[129] Teferra, Anbessa. 1991. A sketch of Shabo grammar. In M. Lionel Bender (ed.), *Proceedings of the Fourth Nilo-Saharan Linguistics Colloquium* (Nilo-Saharan 7), 371–387. Hamburg: Buske.

1.35 Songhay (8)

Core area: Arid W Africa

Canonical source: [130]

Classification comment: The Nilo-Saharan affiliation à la Ehret or Bender is thoroughly dismantled by Nicolaï, and the Berber-like lexical stratum remains inconclusive.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([131])

[130] Nicolaï, Robert. 2003. *La force des choses ou l'épreuve 'nilo-saharienne': Questions sur les reconstructions archéologiques et l'évolution des langues* (Sprache und Geschichte in Afrika: Beihefte 13). Köln: Köppe.

[131] Heath, Jeffrey. 1999. *A grammar of Koyraboro (Koroboro) Senni: The Songhay of Gao, Mali* (Westafrikanische Studien 19). Köln: Köppe.

1.36 Tegem (1)

Core area: Sudan

Canonical source: [132]

Classification comment: Tegem systematically stands out from Narrow Talodi lexically, pronominally, in the noun class system, and alleged sound correspondences are often irregular. The alleged noun class form/meaning correspondences to other Kordofanian groups, namely Rashad and Heiban, in [132] and [133] are not convincing as conclusively genetic; as to form, there is much eclectic selection as well as irregular correspondences, and as to meaning, the methodology of finding non-cognate shared class items is highly dubious. Chance resemblance has not been excluded. The lexical evidence for a Kordofanian unity is weak in the extreme ([134]). It follows that the arguments presented for a Niger-Congo affiliation are not compelling either.

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([135: 45], [136: 284–287])

[132] Schadeberg, Thilo. 1989. Kordofanian. In John Bendor-Samuel (ed.), *The Niger-Congo languages: A classification and description of Africa's largest language family*, 66–80. Lanham, MD: University Press of America.

[133] Schadeberg, Thilo. 1981a. Das Kordofanische. In Bernd Heine, Thilo Schadeberg & Ekkehardt Wolff (eds.), *Die Sprachen Afrikas*, 117–128. Hamburg: Buske.

[134] Blench, Roger M. 2006b. Kordofanian and Niger-Congo: New and revised lexical evidence. Draft manuscript.

[135] Stevenson, R. C. 1956/1957. A survey of the phonetics and grammatical structures of the Nuba Mountain languages, with particular reference to Otoro, Katcha and Nyimang. *Afrika und Übersee* 40. 73–84, 93–115; 41. 27–65, 117–152, 171–196.

[136] Tucker, Archibald N. & Margaret A. Bryan. 1966. *Linguistic analyses: The non-Bantu languages of north-eastern Africa* (Handbook of African Languages). 2nd edn. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

1.37 Tuu (5)

Core area: S Africa

Canonical source: [137]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([138: 16])

[137] Güldemann, Tom. 2005. Studies in Tuu (Southern Khoisan) (University of Leipzig Papers on Africa, Languages and Literatures 23). Leipzig: Institut für Afrikanistik, Universität Leipzig.

[138] Traill, Anthony. 1994. *A !Xóõ dictionary* (Quellen zur Khoisan-Forschung 9). Köln: Köppe.

Chapter 2

Australia (30)

2.1 Anindilyakwa (1)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [139], [140]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([140])

[139] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[140] Leeding, Velma. 1989. Anindilyakwa phonology and morphology. Sydney: University of Sydney doctoral dissertation.

2.2 Anson Bay (2)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [141: 13], [142]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([143: 203–222], [144])

[141] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[142] Ford, Lysbeth J. 1998. A description of the Emmi language of the Northern Territory of Australia. Canberra: Australian National University doctoral dissertation.

[143] Tryon, Darrell T. 1974. *Daly family languages, Australia* (Pacific Linguistics C-32). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[144] Ford, Lysbeth J. 1990. The phonology and morphology of Bachamal (Wogait). Canberra: Australian National University master's thesis.

2.3 Bunaban (2)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [145]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([146])

[145] Evans, Nicholas. 2005b. Australian languages reconsidered. Review article of R. M. W. Dixon, *Australian languages: Their nature and development* (2002). *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(1). 242–286.

[146] McGregor, William. 1990. *A functional grammar of Gooniyandi* (Studies in Language Companion Series 22). Amsterdam: Benjamins.

2.4 Eastern Daly (2)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [147: 13], [148], [149]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([150])

[147] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[148] Harvey, Mark. 2003a. The evolution of object enclitic paradigms in the Eastern Daly language family. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 185–201. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[149] Harvey, Mark. 2003b. The evolution of verb systems in the Eastern Daly language family. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 159–184. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[150] Zandvoort, Franklin. 1999. A grammar of Matngele. Armidale, New South Wales: University of New England BA (Hons) thesis.

2.5 Gaagudju (1)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [151], [152]

Classification comment: Evidence for an Arnhem family or a Gunwinyguan affiliation is not sufficient.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([153])

[151] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[152] Evans, Nicholas. 2005b. Australian languages reconsidered. Review article of R. M. W. Dixon, *Australian languages: Their nature and development* (2002). *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(1). 242–286.

[153] Harvey, Mark. 2002. *A grammar of Gaagudju* (Mouton Grammar Library 24). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

2.6 Garrwan (1)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [154], [155]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([156])

[154] Breen, Gavan. 2003. Wanyi and Garrwa comparative data. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 425–462. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[155] Belfrage, Hugh. 2003. Wanyi and Garrwa comparative data: An update. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 463–471. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[156] Furby, E. S. & C. E. Furby. 1977. *A preliminary analysis of Garawa phrases and clauses* (Pacific Linguistics B-42). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

2.7 Giimbiyu [extinct] (3)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [157]

Classification comment: Mangeri and Uningangk are dialects of the same language ([158: 372]).

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([159: 96–97])

[157] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[158] Capell, Arthur. 1941–1942/1942–1943. Languages of Arnhem Land, North Australia. *Oceania* 12. 364–392; 13. 24–50. [On Laragia, Gagadu, Gunwinggu, Mangeri, Uningangk, Gungorogone, Gundjlavia-Gunaidbe-Burera, Andiljaugwa, Nunggubuyu, Wandarang, Ngandi, Ngálagan, Anjula, Tiwi, Nagara, Gunavidji, Alawa, Mara, Margu, Amarag, Rainbarngo, Buan, Gundangbon, Ladil, Nemarang.]

[159] Campbell, Lauren. 2006. A sketch grammar of Urningangk, Erre and Mengerrdji: The Giimbiyu languages of Western Arnhem Land. Melbourne: University of Melbourne master’s thesis.

2.8 Gunwinyguan (9)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [160], [161]

Classification comment: Including Ngandi-Nunggubuyu, Rembargic, Gunwingic, Ngalkbun, and Western Gunwinyguan (Jawoyn and Warray) but excluding Maningrida, Kunkarakany, Gaagudju, Mangarrayi, Wagiman, and Yangmanic. The evidence for an Arnhem family is not sufficient.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([162])

[160] Evans, Nicholas (ed.). 2003b. *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent’s most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[161] Evans, Nicholas. 2005b. Australian languages reconsidered. Review article of R. M. W. Dixon, *Australian languages: Their nature and development* (2002). *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(1). 242–286.

[162] McKay, Graham R. 1975. Rembarnga, a language of central Arnhem Land. Canberra: Australian National University doctoral dissertation.

2.9 Iwaidjan Proper (5)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [163], [164]

Classification comment: The evidence for including Marrku-Wurrugu in Iwaidjan is not sufficient as the similarities may well be due to borrowing in the case of Marrku ([165]) and the very poorly attested Wurrugu was included because of its lexical correspondences with Marrku rather than the rest of Iwaidjan ([166]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([167])

[163] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[164] Evans, Nicholas. 2005b. Australian languages reconsidered. Review article of R. M. W. Dixon, *Australian languages: Their nature and development* (2002). *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(1). 242–286.

[165] Evans, Nick. 2006. More different than we thought: Reassessing the genetic status of Marrku. Paper presented at Blackwood by the Sea (Workshop on Australian Aboriginal Languages), Pearl Beach, March 2006.

[166] Evans, Nicholas. 1996. First – and last – notes on Wurrugu. *University of Melbourne Working Papers in Linguistics* 16. 91–97.

[167] Singer, Ruth. 2006. Agreement in Mawng: Productive and lexicalised uses of agreement in an Australian language. Melbourne: University of Melbourne doctoral dissertation.

2.10 Jarrakan (3)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [168], [169]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([170])

[168] McConvell, Patrick. 2003. Headward migration: A Kimberley counterexample. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 75–92. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[169] McGregor, William B. 2004. *The languages of the Kimberley, Western Australia*. London: RoutledgeCurzon.

[170] Kofod, Frances. 1978. The Miriwung language (East Kimberley): A phonological and morphological study. Armidale, NSW: University of New England master's thesis.

2.11 Kungarakany [extinct] (1)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [171], [172]

Classification comment: Evidence for an Arnhem family or a Gunwinyguan affiliation is not sufficient.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([173])

[171] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[172] Evans, Nicholas. 2005b. Australian languages reconsidered. Review article of R. M. W. Dixon, *Australian languages: Their nature and development* (2002). *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(1). 242–286.

[173] Parish, Lucy. 1983. Some aspects of Kungarakany verb morphology. Canberra: Australian National University master's thesis.

2.12 Larrakiyan (1)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [174], [175]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([176])

[174] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[175] Evans, Nicholas. 2005b. Australian languages reconsidered. Review article of R. M. W. Dixon, *Australian languages: Their nature and development* (2002). *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(1). 242–286.

[176] Capell, Arthur. 1984. The Laragia language. In *Papers in Australian linguistics no. 16* (Pacific Linguistics A-68), 55–106. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

2.13 Limilngan (2)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [177]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([177])

[177] Harvey, Mark. 2001. *A grammar of Limilngan: A language of the Mary River region, Northern Territory, Australia* (Pacific Linguistics 516). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

2.14 Maran (4)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [178], [179]

Classification comment: Verb morphology evidence for a Gunwinyguan affiliation ([180]) or an Arnhem family ([181]) is still inconclusive.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([182])

[178] Merlan, Francesca. 2003. The genetic position of Mangarrayi: Evidence from nominal prefixation. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 353–367. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[179] Evans, Nicholas. 2005b. Australian languages reconsidered. Review article of R. M. W. Dixon, *Australian languages: Their nature and development* (2002). *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(1). 242–286.

[180] Alpher, Barry, Nicholas Evans & Mark Harvey. 2003. Proto Gunwinyguan verb suffixes. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 305–352. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[181] Green, Rebecca. 2003b. Proto Maningrida within Proto Arnhem: Evidence from verbal inflectional suffixes. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 369–421. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[182] Merlan, Francesca. 1982. *Mangarayi* (Lingua Descriptive Studies 4). Amsterdam: North-Holland.

2.15 Maningrida (4)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [183], [184]

Classification comment: Membership is Burarra, Gurr-Goni, Na-kara, and Ndjébbana. Evidence for inclusion in an Arnhem family is still inconclusive.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([185])

[183] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[184] Green, Rebecca. 2003b. Proto Maningrida within Proto Arnhem: Evidence from verbal inflectional suffixes. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 369–421. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[185] McKay, Graham. 2000. Ndjébbana. In R. M. W. Dixon & Barry Blake (eds.), *Handbook of Australian languages*, Vol. 5, 155–356. Melbourne: Oxford University Press.

2.16 Marrku-Wurrugu [extinct] (2)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [186], [187]

Classification comment: The evidence for including Marrku in Iwaidjan is not sufficient as the similarities may well be due to borrowing ([186]). The very poorly attested Wurrugu has lexical correspondences with Marrku rather than the rest of Iwaidjan ([187]).

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([186])

[186] Evans, Nick. 2006. More different than we thought: Reassessing the genetic status of Marrku. Paper presented at Blackwood by the Sea (Workshop on Australian Aboriginal Languages), Pearl Beach, March 2006.

[187] Evans, Nicholas. 1996. First – and last – notes on Wurrugu. *University of Melbourne Working Papers in Linguistics* 16. 91–97.

2.17 Minkin-Tangkic (4)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [188], [189]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([190])

[188] Tryon, Darrell T. & Geoffrey N. O’Grady. 1990. The Minkin language of the Burketown region. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *Studies in comparative Pama-Nyungan* (Pacific Linguistics C-111), 173–207. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[189] Evans, Nicholas. 2005a. East across a narrow sea: Micro-colonization and synthetic prehistory in the Wellesley Islands, Northern Australia. In Toshiki Osada (ed.), *Linguistics, archaeology and the human past* (Occasional Paper 1), 9–39. Kyoto: Indus Project, Research Institute for Humanity and Nature.

[190] Evans, Nicholas D. 1995. *A grammar of Kayardild, with historical-comparative notes on Tangkic* (Mouton Grammar Library 15). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

2.18 Mirndi (5)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [191], [192]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([193])

[191] Green, Ian & Rachel Nordlinger. 2004. Revisiting Proto-Mirndi. In Claire Bower & Harold Koch (eds.), *Australian languages: Classification and the comparative method* (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 249), 291–312. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[192] Harvey, Mark, Ian Green & Rachel Nordlinger. 2004. From prefixes to suffixes: Typological change in northern Australia. *Diachronica* 23(2). 289–311.

[193] Schultze-Berndt, Eva. 2000. Simple and complex verbs in Jaminjung: A study of event categorisation in an Australian language. Nijmegen: Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen doctoral dissertation.

2.19 Northern Daly (2)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [194: 13]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([195]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [196: 39])

[194] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[195] Birk, D. B. W. 1976. *The MalakMalak language, Daly River (Western Arnhem Land)* (Pacific Linguistics B-45). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[196] Tryon, Darrell T. 1974. *Daly family languages, Australia* (Pacific Linguistics C-32). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

2.20 Nyulnyulan (9)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [197], [198]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([199])

[197] Bower, Claire. 2004. Diagnostic similarities and differences between Nyulnyulan and neighbouring languages. In Claire Bower & Harold Koch (eds.), *Australian languages: Classification and the comparative method* (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 249), 269–290. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[198] Stokes, Bronwyn & William McGregor. 2003. Classification and subclassification of the Nyulnyulan languages. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 29–74. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[199] Stokes, Bronwyn. 1982. A description of Nyigina, a language of West Kimberley, Western Australia. Canberra: Australian National University doctoral dissertation.

2.21 Pama-Nyungan (175)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [200], [201]

Classification comment: Including the Western Torres Strait language.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([202])

[200] Alpher, Barry. 2004. Pama-Nyungan: Phonological reconstruction and status as a phylogenetic group. In Claire Bower & Harold Koch (eds.), *Australian languages: Classification and the comparative method* (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 249), 93–126. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[201] Alpher, Barry, Claire Bower & Geoffrey O'Grady. 2007. The genealogical classification of the Western Torres Strait language. Paper presented at the 18th International Conference on Historical Linguistics, Université du Québec à Montréal, 6–11 August 2007.

[202] Wilkinson, Melanie. 1991. Djambarrpuyngu, a Yolngu variety of northern Australia. Sydney: University of Sydney doctoral dissertation.

2.22 Southern Daly (2)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [203]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([204])

[203] Green, Ian. 2003a. The genetic status of Murrinh-Patha. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 125–158. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[204] Walsh, Michael J. 1976. The Murinypata language of north-west Australia. Canberra: Australian National University doctoral dissertation.

2.23 Oyster Bay, Big River, Little Swanport (Tasmanian) [extinct] (3)

Core area: Tasmania

Canonical source: [205]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([205: 419])

[205] Crowley, Terry & R. M. W. Dixon. 1981. Tasmanian. In R. M. W. Dixon & Barry J. Blake (eds.), *Handbook of Australian languages*, Vol. 2, 394–427. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

2.24 Piper River, Cape Portland, Ben Lomond (Tasmanian) [extinct] (3)

Core area: Tasmania

Canonical source: [206]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([206: 419])

[206] Crowley, Terry & R. M. W. Dixon. 1981. Tasmanian. In R. M. W. Dixon & Barry J. Blake (eds.), *Handbook of Australian languages*, Vol. 2, 394–427. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

2.25 Tiwi (1)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [207]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([207])

[207] Osborne, C. R. 1974. *The Tiwi language* (Australian Aboriginal Studies 55, Linguistic Series 21). Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

2.26 Umbugarla-Ngurmbur (2)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [208]

Classification comment: Dixon's suggestion ([209]) received a shattering review by Evans ([208]). For the internal coherence, it seems that Ngurmbur is so close to Umbugarla that they could be considered one language ([210]), though this is not clear.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([211: 8])

[208] Evans, Nicholas. 2005b. Australian languages reconsidered. Review article of R. M. W. Dixon, *Australian languages: Their nature and development* (2002). *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(1). 242–286.

[209] Dixon, R. M. W. 2002. *Australian languages: Their nature and development* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[210] Harvey, Mark. 2002. *A grammar of Gaagudju* (Mouton Grammar Library 24). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

[211] Davies, Jennifer. 1989. Umbugarla: A sketch grammar. Melbourne: University of Melbourne master's thesis.

2.27 Wagiman (1)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [212]

Classification comment: So far there has been no published case for a relation with Yangmanic beyond typological similarities and very low cognate percentages ([213: 5–6]), and there is no obvious relation between the two ([214]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([214])

[212] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[213] Wilson, Stephen. 1999. *Coverbs and complex predicates in Wagiman* (Stanford Monographs in Linguistics). Stanford, CA: CSLI Publications.

[214] Cook, Anthony. 1987. *Wagiman matyin: A description of the Wagiman language of the Northern Territory*. Melbourne: La Trobe University doctoral dissertation.

2.28 Western Daly (10)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [215: 13], [216]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([217])

[215] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[216] Ford, Lysbeth J. 1998. *A description of the Emmi language of the Northern Territory of Australia*. Canberra: Australian National University doctoral dissertation.

[217] Green, Ian. 1989. Marrithiyel: A language of the Daly River region of Australia's Northern Territory. Canberra: Australian National University doctoral dissertation.

2.29 Worroran (7)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [218], [219]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([220])

[218] McGregor, William B. 2004. *The languages of the Kimberley, Western Australia*. London: RoutledgeCurzon.

[219] Bower, Claire. 2004. Diagnostic similarities and differences between Nyulnyulan and neighbouring languages. In Claire Bower & Harold Koch (eds.), *Australian languages: Classification and the comparative method* (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 249), 269–290. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[220] Clendon, Mark. 2001. *A grammar of Worrora*. Halls Creek, Western Australia: Kimberley Language Resource Centre.

2.30 Yangmanic (3)

Core area: Australia

Canonical source: [221]

Classification comment: So far there has been no published case for a relation with Wagiman beyond typological similarities and very low cognate percentages ([222: 5–6]), and there is no obvious relation between the two ([223]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([224])

[221] Evans, Nicholas. 2003a. Comparative non-Pama-Nyungan and Australian historical linguistics. In Nicholas Evans (ed.), *The non-Pama-Nyungan languages of northern Australia: Comparative studies of the continent's most linguistically complex region* (Pacific Linguistics 552), 3–25. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[222] Wilson, Stephen. 1999. *Coverbs and complex predicates in Wagiman* (Stanford Monographs in Linguistics). Stanford, CA: CSLI Publications.

[223] Cook, Anthony. 1987. *Wagiman matyin: A description of the Wagiman language of the Northern Territory*. Melbourne: La Trobe University doctoral dissertation.

[224] Merlan, Francesca C. 1994. *A grammar of Wardaman: A language of the Northern Territory of Australia* (Mouton Grammar Library 11). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

Chapter 3

Eurasia (33)

3.1 Abkhaz-Adyge (5)

Core area: NW Caucasus

Canonical source: [225]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([226])

[225] Hewitt, George. 2005. North West Caucasian. *Lingua* 115. 91–145.

[226] Colarusso, John. 1992. *A grammar of the Kabardian language*. Calgary: University of Calgary Press.

3.2 Ainu (1)

Core area: N Japan

Canonical source: [227]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([227])

[227] Tamura, Suzuko. 2000. *The Ainu language*. Tokyo: Sanseido.

3.3 Austroasiatic (168)

Core area: India, SE Asia

Canonical source: [228], [229]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([230])

[228] Van Driem, George. 2001. *Languages of the Himalayas* (Handbuch der Orientalistik II-10). 2 vols. Leiden: Brill.

[229] Pinnow, Heinz-Jürgen. 1963. The position of the Munda languages within the Austroasiatic language family. In Harry L. Shorto (ed.), *Linguistic comparison in South East Asia and the Pacific* (Collected Papers in Oriental and African Studies), 140–152. London: School of Oriental and African Studies.

[230] Thompson, Laurence C. 1965. *A Vietnamese grammar*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

3.4 Basque (3)

Core area: SW France, NE Spain

Canonical source: [231]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([232])

[231] Trask, R. L. 1997. *The history of Basque*. London: Routledge.

[232] Hualde, José I. & Jon Ortiz de Urbana. 2003. *A grammar of Basque* (Mouton Grammar Library 26). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

3.5 Burushaski (1)

Core area: N Pakistan

Canonical source: [233]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([233])

[233] Berger, Hermann. 1998. *Die Burushaski-Sprache von Hunza und Nager, Teil I: Grammatik* (Neuindische Studien 13). Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

3.6 Chukotko-Kamchatkan (5)

Core area: Siberia

Canonical source: [234], [235]

Classification comment: Allegations of areal rather than genetic relationship have yet to reply to [234].

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([236])

[234] Fortescue, Michael. 2003. Diachronic typology and the genealogical unity of Chukotko-Kamchatkan. *Linguistic Typology* 7. 51–88.

[235] Fortescue, Michael. 2005. *Comparative Chukotko-Kamchatkan dictionary* (Trends in Linguistics: Documentation 23). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

[236] Georg, Stefan & Alexander P. Volodin. 1999. *Die itelmenische Sprache: Grammatik und Texte* (Tunguso-Sibirica 5). Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

3.7 Dravidian (73)

Core area: S India

Canonical source: [237]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([238])

[237] Krishnamurti, Bhadriraju. 2003. *The Dravidian languages* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[238] Sridhar, S. N. 1990. *Kannada* (Descriptive Grammars Series). London: Routledge.

3.8 Elamite [extinct] (1)

Core area: W Iran

Canonical source: [239]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([239])

[239] Khačikjan, Margaret. 1998. *The Elamite language* (Documenta Asiana 4). Roma: Istituto per gli studi micenei ed egeo-anatolici, Consiglio nazionale delle ricerche.

3.9 Etruscan [extinct] (1)

Core area: Italy

Canonical source: [240], [241]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([240: 961])

[240] Rix, Helmut. 2004. Etruscan. In Roger D. Woodard (ed.), *The Cambridge encyclopedia of the world's ancient languages*, 943–966. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[241] Rix, Helmut. 1998. *Rätisch und Etruskisch* (Innsbrucker Beiträge zur Sprachwissenschaft: Vorträge und kleinere Schriften 68). Innsbruck: Institut für Sprachwissenschaft, Universität Innsbruck.

3.10 Great Andamanese (10)

Core area: Andamans

Canonical source: [242]

Documentation: Grammar sketch (see reference to older references in [243] which make up a sketch; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [242].)

[242] Abbi, Anvita. 2006. *Endangered languages of the Andaman Islands* (Lincom Studies in Asian Linguistics 64). München: Lincom.

[243] Van Driem, George. 2001. *Languages of the Himalayas* (Handbuch der Orientalistik II-10). 2 vols. Leiden: Brill.

3.11 Hattic [extinct] (1)

Core area: Anatolia

Canonical source: [244]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([245], [246])

[244] Klinger, Jörg. 2005. Hattisch. In Michael P. Streck (ed.), *Sprachen des Alten Orients*, 128–134. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft.

[245] Girbal, Christian. 1986. *Beiträge zur Grammatik des Hattischen* (Europäische Hochschulschriften XXI-50). Frankfurt am Main: Lang.

[246] Kammenhuber, Annelies. 1969. Hattisch. In *Altkleinasiatische Sprachen* (Handbuch der Orientalistik, Erste Abteilung, 2. Band, 1. & 2. Abschnitt, 2. Lieferung), 428–555. Leiden: Brill.

3.12 Hurro-Urartian [extinct] (2)

Core area: S Caucasus

Canonical source: [247], [248]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([249])

[247] Wilhelm, Gernot. 2004a. Hurrian. In Roger D. Woodard (ed.), *The Cambridge encyclopedia of the world's ancient languages*, 95–118. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[248] Wilhelm, Gernot. 2004b. Urartian. In Roger D. Woodard (ed.), *The Cambridge encyclopedia of the world's ancient languages*, 119–137. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[249] Wagner, Ilse. 2000. *Hurritisch: Eine Einführung*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

3.13 Iberian [extinct] (1)

Core area: E Spain

Canonical source: [250]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([251])

[250] Correa, José A. 1994. La lengua ibérica. *Revista Española de Lingüística* 24(2). 263–287.

[251] Bergua Camón, Jesús. 1994. *El bilingüe de Azaila: Esbozo de gramática ibérica*. Zaragoza: Real y Excma. Sociedad Económica Aragonesa de Amigos del País.

3.14 Indo-European (449)

Core area: Europe-, ndia

Canonical source: [252]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([253])

[252] Fortson, Benjamin W., IV. 2004. *Indo-European language and culture: An introduction* (Blackwell Textbooks in Linguistics 19). Oxford: Blackwell.

[253] Wali, Kashi & Omkar N. Koul. 1996. *Kashmiri: A cognitive-descriptive grammar* (Descriptive Grammars). London: Routledge.

3.15 Japanese (12)

Core area: Japan

Canonical source: [254]

Classification comment: See [255] for the latest critique of Altaic.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([256])

[254] Russell, Kerri. 2006. A reconstruction and morphophonemic analysis of proto-Japonic verbal morphology. Mānoa, HI: University of Hawai'i at Mānoa doctoral dissertation.

[255] Vovin, Alexander. 2005. The end of the Altaic Controversy. Review article of Sergei Starostin, Anna Dybo & Oleg Mudrak, *Etymological dictionary of the Altaic languages* (2003). *Central Asiatic Journal* 49(1). 71–132.

[256] Martin, Samuel E. 1988. *A reference grammar of Japanese*. Rutland, VT: Tuttle.

3.16 Jarawa-Onge (2)

Core area: Andamans

Canonical source: [257]

Classification comment: Tantalizing, but insufficient, parallels with Austronesian can be found in [258].

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([257])

[257] Abbi, Anvita. 2006. *Endangered languages of the Andaman Islands* (Lincom Studies in Asian Linguistics 64). München: Lincom.

[258] Blevins, Juliette. 2007. A long lost sister of Austronesian? Proto-Ongan, mother of Jarawa and Onge of the Andaman Islands. *Oceanic Linguistics* 46(1). 154–198.

3.17 Kartvelian (5)

Core area: S Caucasus

Canonical source: [259]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([260])

[259] Boeder, Winfried. 2005. The South Caucasian languages. *Lingua* 115. 5–89.

[260] Hewitt, B. George. 1995. *Georgian: A structural reference grammar* (London Oriental and African Language Library 2). Amsterdam: Benjamins.

3.18 Korean (1)

Core area: Korea

Canonical source: [261]

Classification comment: See [262] for the latest critique of Altaic.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([261])

[261] Martin, Samuel E. 1992. *A reference grammar of Korean: A complete guide to the grammar and history of the Korean language* (Tuttle Language Library). Rutland, VT: Tuttle.

[262] Vovin, Alexander. 2005. The end of the Altaic Controversy. Review article of Sergei Starostin, Anna Dybo & Oleg Mudrak, *Etymological dictionary of the Altaic languages* (2003). *Central Asiatic Journal* 49(1). 71–132.

3.19 Kusunda (1)

Core area: Nepal

Canonical source: [263]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([263])

[263] Watters, David E. 2005. *Notes on Kusunda grammar: A language isolate of Nepal* (Himalayan Linguistics Archive 3).
Kathmandu: National Foundation for the Development of Indigenous Nationalities.

3.20 Miao-Yao (35)

Core area: S China

Canonical source: [264]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([265])

[264] Goddard, Cliff. 2005a. *The languages of east and southeast Asia: An introduction*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[265] Harriehausen, Bettina. 1990. *Hmong Njua: Syntaktische Analyse einer gesprochenen Sprache mithilfe datenverarbeitungstechnischer Mittel und sprachvergleichende Beschreibung des südostasiatischen Sprachraumes*. Tübingen: Niemeyer.

3.21 Mongolian (14)

Core area: Mongolia

Canonical source: [266]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([267])

[266] Janhunen, Juha. 2003. Proto-Mongolic. In Juha Janhunen (ed.), *The Mongolic languages* (Routledge Family Series), 1–27. London: Routledge.

[267] Slater, Keith W. 2003. *A grammar of Mangghuer: A Mongolic language of China's Qinghai-Gansu Sprachbund* (RoutledgeCurzon Asian Linguistics Series). London: Routledge.

3.22 Nakh-Dagestania (29)

Core area: NE Caucasus

Canonical source: [268]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([269])

[268] Nichols, Johanna. 2003. The Nakh-Daghestanian consonant correspondences. In Dee Ann Holisky & Kevin Tuite (eds.), *Current trends in Caucasian, East European and Inner Asian linguistics: Papers in honor of Howard I. Aronson* (Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 246), 207–264. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[269] Van den Berg, Helma. 1995. *A grammar of Hunzib (with texts and lexicon)* (Lincom Studies in Caucasian Linguistics 1). München: Lincom.

3.23 Nihali (1)

Core area: India

Canonical source: [270: 242–253]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([271])

[270] Van Driem, George. 2001. *Languages of the Himalayas* (Handbuch der Orientalistik II-10). 2 vols. Leiden: Brill.

[271] Konow, Sten. 1906. Nahālī. In George A. Grierson (ed.), *Linguistic survey of India*, Vol. 4: *Muṇḍā and Dravidian languages*, 185–189. Calcutta: Office of the Superintendent of Government Printing.

3.24 Nivkh (1)

Core area: Siberia

Canonical source: [272]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([272])

[272] Panfilov, Vladimir Z. 1965. *Grammatika nivxskogo jazyka*. Moskva: Nauka.

3.25 Shom Pen (1)

Core area: Nicobar

Canonical source: [273]

Classification comment: The language described in [273] has a vocabulary that is clearly not cognate with Austroasiatic, though there are question marks for some of the data.

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([273])

[273] Blench, Roger. 2007a. The language of the Shom Pen: A language isolate in the Nicobar Islands. Manuscript circulated for comment.

3.26 Sino-Tibetan (402)

Core area: China, Nepal

Canonical source: [274]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([275])

[274] Handel, Zev. 2008. What is Sino-Tibetan? Snapshot of a field and a language family in flux. *Language and Linguistics Compass* 2(3). 422–441.

[275] Van Driem, George. 1987. *A grammar of Limbu* (Mouton Grammar Library 4). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

3.27 Sumerian [extinct] (1)

Core area: Mesopotamia

Canonical source: [276]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([276])

[276] Edzard, Dietz Otto. 2003. *Sumerian grammar* (Handbuch der Orientalistik I-71). Leiden: Brill.

3.28 Tai-Kadai (76)

Core area: SE Asia

Canonical source: [277], [278]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([279])

[277] Enfield, Nick. J. 2005. Areal linguistics and Mainland Southeast Asia. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 34. 181–268.

[278] Ostapirat, Weera. 2000. Proto-Kra. *Linguistics of the Tibeto-Burman Area* 23(1). 1–215.

[279] Yaohong, Long & Zheng Guoqiao. 1998. *The Dong language in Guizhou province, China* (Summer Institute of Linguistics and University of Texas at Arlington Publications in Linguistics 126). Translated from Chinese by D. Norman Geary. Arlington, TX: Summer Institute of Linguistics and University of Texas at Arlington.

3.29 Tungusic (12)

Core area: Siberia

Canonical source: [280]

Classification comment: See [280] for the latest critique of Altaic.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([281])

[280] Vovin, Alexander. 2005. The end of the Altaic Controversy. Review article of Sergei Starostin, Anna Dybo & Oleg Mudrak, *Etymological dictionary of the Altaic languages* (2003). *Central Asiatic Journal* 49(1). 71–132.

[281] Nikolaeva, Irina & Maria Tolskaya. 2001. *A grammar of Udihe* (Mouton Grammar Library 22). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

3.30 Turkic (40)

Core area: Central Asia

Canonical source: [282]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([283])

[282] Róna-Tas, András. 1998. The reconstruction of Proto-Turkic and the genetic question. In Lars Johanson & Éva Á. Csató (eds.), *The Turkic languages*, 67–80. London: Routledge.

[283] Underhill, Robert. 1976. *Turkish grammar*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

3.31 Uralic (39)

Core area: E Europe

Canonical source: [284]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([285])

[284] Abondolo, Daniel (ed.). 1997. *The Uralic languages*. London: Routledge.

[285] Tereščenko, Natal'ja M. 1979. *Nganasanskij jazyk*. Leningrad: Nauka.

3.32 Yeniseian (2)

Core area: Siberia

Canonical source: [286]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([287])

[286] Werner, Heinrich. 1997a. *Abriß der kottischen Grammatik* (Tunguso-Sibirica 4). Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

[287] Werner, Heinrich. 1997b. *Die Ketische Sprache* (Tunguso-Sibirica 3). Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.

3.33 Yukaghir (2)

Core area: Siberia

Canonical source: [288]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([289])

[288] Maslova, Elena. 2003a. *A grammar of Kolyma Yukaghir* (Mouton Grammar Library 27). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

[289] Maslova, Elena. 2003b. *Tundra Yukaghir* (Languages of the World/Materials 372). München: Lincom.

Chapter 4

North America (72)

4.1 Adai [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [290]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature
([291: 326])

[290] Goddard, Ives. 2005b. The indigenous languages of the Southeast. *Anthropological Linguistics* 47(1). 1–60.

[291] Mithun, Marianne. 1999. *The languages of Native North America* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

4.2 Algic (44)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [292]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([293])

[292] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[293] Valentine, J. Randolph. 2001. *Nishnaabemwin reference grammar*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

4.3 Alesa [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [294]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([295])

[294] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[295] Frachtenberg, Leo Joachim. 1920. *Alesa texts and myths* (Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 67). Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

4.4 Atakapan [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [296]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([297])

[296] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[297] Swanton, John R. 1929. A sketch of the Atakapa language. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 14(3). 121–149.

4.5 Beothuk [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [298]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([299])

[298] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[299] Hewson, John. 1978. *Beothuk vocabularies* (Technical Papers of the Newfoundland Museum 2). St. John's: Newfoundland Museum.

4.6 Caddoan (5)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [300]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([301])

[300] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[301] Rood, David S. 1976. *Wichita grammar*. New York: Garland.

4.7 Cayuse [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [302]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([302])

[302] Mithun, Marianne. 1999. *The languages of Native North America* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[303] Rigsby, Bruce. 1969. The Waiilatpuan problem: More on Cayuse-Molala relatibility. *Northwest Anthropological Research Notes* 3(1). 68–146.

4.8 Chimakuan [extinct] (2)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [304]

Classification comment: Including Quileute

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([305])

[304] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[305] Andrade, Manuel J. 1933–1938. Quileute. In Franz Boas (ed.), *Handbook of American Indian languages* (Bulletin of American Ethnology 40), Vol. 3, 149–292. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

4.9 Chimariko [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [306]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([306])

[306] Jany, Carmen. 2007. Chimariko in areal and typological perspective. Santa Barbara, CA: University of California at Santa Barbara doctoral dissertation.

4.10 Chinook (2)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [307]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([308])

[307] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[308] Dyk, Walter. 1933. A grammar of Wishram. New Haven, CT: Yale University doctoral dissertation.

4.11 Chitimacha [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [309]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([310: 332], [311])

[309] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[310] Swadesh, Morris. 1946. Chitimacha. In Harry Hoijer (ed.), *Linguistic structures of native America* (Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology 6), 312–336. New York: Viking Fund.

[311] Granberry, Julian. 2004. *Modern Chitimacha (Sitimaxa)* (Languages of the World/Materials 438). München: Lincom.

4.12 Chumashan [extinct] (7)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [312], [313]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([314])

[312] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[313] Klar, Kathryn A. 1977. Topics in historical Chumash grammar. Berkeley, CA: University of California at Berkeley doctoral dissertation.

[314] Applegate, Richard Brian. 1972. Ineseño Chumash grammar. Berkeley, CA: University of California at Berkeley doctoral dissertation.

4.13 Coahuilteco [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [315]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([316]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [317])

[315] Campbell, Lyle. 1996. Coahuiltecan: A closer look. *Anthropological Linguistics* 38(4). 620–634.

[316] Troike, Rudolph C. 1959. A descriptive phonology and morphology of Coahuilteco. Austin, TX: University of Texas doctoral dissertation.

[317] Troike, Rudolph C. 1996. Sketch of Coahuilteco, a language isolate of Texas. In Ives Goddard (ed.), *Languages* (Handbook of North American Indians 17), 644–665. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

4.14 Cochimi-Yuman (9)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [318]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([319])

[318] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[319] Mixco, Mauricio J. 2000. *Kiliwa* (Languages of the World/Materials 193). München: Lincom.

4.15 Comecrudan [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [320]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([321])

[320] Campbell, Lyle. 1996. Coahuiltecan: A closer look. *Anthropological Linguistics* 38(4). 620–634.

[321] Swanton, John R. 1940. Linguistic material from the tribes of southern Texas and northeastern Mexico. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 127. 1–145.

4.16 Coosan (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [322]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([323])

[322] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[323] Frachtenberg, Leo J. 1922a. Coos. In Franz Boas (ed.), *Handbook of American Indian languages* (Bulletin of American Ethnology 40), Vol. 2, 297–430. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

4.17 Cotoname [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [324]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature
([325: 395])

[324] Campbell, Lyle. 1996. Coahuiltecan: A closer look.
Anthropological Linguistics 38(4). 620–634.

[325] Mithun, Marianne. 1999. *The languages of Native North America* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

4.18 Cuitlatec [extinct] (1)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [326]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([327])

[326] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[327] Escalante, Roberto. 1962. *El cuitlateco*. México: Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia.

4.19 Eskimo-Aleut (11)

Core area: Arctic N America

Canonical source: [328], [329]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([330])

[328] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[329] Berge, Anna. 2006. Eskimo-Aleut. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 4, 219–223. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[330] De Reuse, Willem Joseph. 1994. *Siberian Yupik Eskimo: The language and its contacts with Chukchi* (Studies in Indigenous Languages of the Americas). Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.

4.20 Esselen [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [331]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([332: 218–219])

[331] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[332] Shaul, David L. 1995. The Huelen (Esselen) language. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 61. 191–239.

4.21 Eyak-Athapaskan-Tlingit (45)

Core area: NW North American Coast

Canonical source: [333]

Classification comment: Interesting well-analysed parallels between Haida, Eyak-Athapaskan, and Tlingit have surfaced recently ([334]) but is not enough to conclude a genetic relationship.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([335])

[333] Golla, Victor, Ives Goddard, Lyle Campbell, Marianne Mithun & Mauricio Mixco. 2006. North America. In R. E. Asher & Christopher Moseley (eds.), *Atlas of the world's languages* (2nd edn.), 7–44. London: Routledge.

[334] Enrico, John. 2004. Towards Proto-Na-Dene. *Anthropological Linguistics* 46(3). 229–302.

[335] Young, Robert W. & William Morgan Sr. 1987. *The Navajo language: A grammar and colloquial dictionary*. Revised edn. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press.

4.22 Guaicurian [extinct] (1)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [336]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([336: 172])

[336] Zamponi, Raoul. 2004. Fragments of Waikuri (Baja California). *Anthropological Linguistics* 46(2). 156–193.

4.23 Haida (2)

Core area: NW North American Coast

Canonical source: [337]

Classification comment: Interesting well-analysed parallels between Haida, Eyak-Athapaskan, and Tlingit have surfaced recently ([338]) but is not enough to conclude a genetic relationship.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([339])

[337] Golla, Victor, Ives Goddard, Lyle Campbell, Marianne Mithun & Mauricio Mixco. 2006. North America. In R. E. Asher & Christopher Moseley (eds.), *Atlas of the world's languages* (2nd edn.), 7–44. London: Routledge.

[338] Enrico, John. 2004. Towards Proto-Na-Dene. *Anthropological Linguistics* 46(3). 229–302.

[339] Levine, Robert D. 1977. The Skidegate dialect of Haida. New York: Columbia University doctoral dissertation.

4.24 Huavean (4)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [340]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([341]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [342])

[340] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[341] Stairs, Glenn & Emily F. Stairs. 1983. *Huave de San Mateo del Mar, Oaxaca* (Archivo de Lenguas Indígenas de México 11). México: Centro de Investigación para la Integración Social.

[342] Stairs, Emily F. & Barbara E. Hollenbach. 1981. Gramática huave. In Glenn Stairs & Emily Stairs (eds.), *Diccionario huave de San Mateo del Mar* (Vocabularios (y Diccionarios) Indígenas “Mariano Silva y Aceves” 24), 283–391. México: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

4.25 Iroquoian (11)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [343]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([344])

[343] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[344] Williams, Marianne [= Marianne Mithun]. 1976. *A grammar of Tuscarora*. New York: Garland.

4.26 Jicaquean (1)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [345]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([346: 49])

[345] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[346] Holt, Dennis. 1999. *Tol (Jicaque)* (Languages of the World/Materials 170). München: Lincom.

4.27 Kalapuyan (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [347]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([348]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [347: 432].)

[347] Mithun, Marianne. 1999. *The languages of Native North America* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[348] Banks, Jonathan. 2007. The verbal morphology of Santiam Kalapuya. *Northwest Journal of Linguistics* 1(2). 1–98.

4.28 Karankawa [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [349]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([350: 6])

[349] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[350] Grant, Anthony P. 1994. Karankawa linguistic materials. *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* 19(2). 1–56.

4.29 Karuk (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [351]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([352])

[351] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[352] Bright, William. 1957. *The Karok language* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 13). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.30 Keresan (2)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [353]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([354])

[353] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[354] Miller, Wick R. 1965. *Acoma grammar and texts* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 40). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.31 Kiowa-Tanoan (6)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [355]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([356])

[355] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[356] Watkins, Laurel J. 1984. *A grammar of Kiowa* (Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians). Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

4.32 Klamath-Modoc (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [357]

Classification comment: There are interesting parallels to Wintuan and the rest of Plateau Penutian (= Sahaptian and Molala) ([358]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([359])

[357] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[358] Liedtke, Stefan. 2007. *The relationship of Wintuan to Plateau Penutian* (Lincom Studies in Native American Linguistics 55). München: Lincom.

[359] Barker, M. A. R. 1964. *The Klamath language* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 32). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.33 Kutenai (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [360]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([361])

[360] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[361] Morgan, Larry. 1991. A description of the Kutenai language. Berkeley, CA: University of California at Berkeley doctoral dissertation.

4.34 Lencan [extinct] (1)

Core area: Honduras, Nicaragua

Canonical source: [362]

Classification comment: Interesting links have been noted with Misumalpan ([363]).

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([364: 313], [365: 19])

[362] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[363] Costenla Umaña, Adolfo. 2002. Acerca de la relación genealógica de las lenguas lencas y las lenguas misumalpas. *Revista de Filología y Lingüística de la Universidad de Costa Rica* 28. 189–205.

[364] Herranz, Atanasio Herranz. 1992. *Política del lenguaje en Honduras: 1502–1991*. Madrid: Universidad Complutense doctoral dissertation. [Contains the last Lenca wordlists.]

[365] Constenla Umaña, Adolfo. 1991. *Las lenguas del área intermedia: Introducción a su estudio areal*. San José, Costa Rica: Universidad de Costa Rica.

4.35 Maiduan (4)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [366]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([367])

[366] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[367] Ultan, Russell. 1967. *Konkow grammar*. Berkeley, CA: University of California at Berkeley doctoral dissertation.

4.36 Maratino [extinct] (1)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [368]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([368])

[368] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

4.37 Mayan (69)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [369]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([370])

[369] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[370] Pérez Martínez, Vitalino. 1994. *Gramática del idioma ch'orti'*. Antigua Guatemala: Proyecto Lingüístico Francisco Marroquín.

4.38 Misumalpan (4)

Core area: Honduras, Nicaragua

Canonical source: [371]

Classification comment: Interesting links have been noted with Lenca ([372]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([373])

[371] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[372] Costenla Umaña, Adolfo. 2002. Acerca de la relación genealógica de las lenguas lenca y las lenguas misumalpas. *Revista de Filología y Lingüística de la Universidad de Costa Rica* 28. 189–205.

[373] Salamanca, Danilo. 1988. *Elementos de gramática del miskito*. Cambridge, MA: Massachusetts Institute of Technology doctoral dissertation.

4.39 Miwok-Costanoan (10)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [374]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([375])

[374] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[375] Okrand, Marc. 1977. *Mutsun grammar*. Berkeley, CA: University of California at Berkeley doctoral dissertation.

4.40 Mixe-Zoque (17)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [376], [377]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([378])

[376] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[377] Rhodes, Richard. 2006. Mixe-Zoquean languages. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 8, 184–188. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[378] Zavala, Roberto. 2000. Inversion and other topics in the grammar of Olutec (Mixean). Eugene, OR: University of Oregon doctoral dissertation.

4.41 Molala [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [379]

Classification comment: There are interesting parallels to Wintuan and the rest of Plateau Penutian (= Sahaptian and Klamath-Modoc) ([380]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([379])

[379] Pharris, Nicholas J. 2006. Winuunsi tm talapaas: A grammar of the Molalla language. Ann Arbor, MI: University of Michigan doctoral dissertation.

[380] Liedtke, Stefan. 2007. *The relationship of Wintuan to Plateau Penutian* (Lincom Studies in Native American Linguistics 55). München: Lincom.

4.42 Muskogean (6)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [381], [382]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([383])

[381] Booker, Karen M. 2005. Muskogean historical phonology. In Heather Kay Hardy & Janine Scancarelli (eds.), *Native languages of the southeastern United States* (Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians), 246–298. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

[382] Martin, Jack B. & Pamela Munro. 2005. Proto-Muskogean morphology. In Heather Kay Hardy & Janine Scancarelli (eds.), *Native languages of the Southeastern United States* (Studies in the anthropology of North American Indians), 299-320. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

[383] Kimball, Geoffrey D. 1991. *Koasati grammar* (Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians). Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

4.43 Natchez [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [384]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([385: 402])

[384] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[385] Kimball, Geoffrey. 2005. Natchez. In Heather Kay Hardy & Janine Scancarelli (eds.), *Native languages of the Southeastern United States* (Studies in the anthropology of North American Indians), 385–453. Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press.

4.44 Otomanguan (179)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [386]

Classification comment: Including Subtiaba-Tlapanec

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([387])

[386] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[387] Beam de Azcona, Rosemary Grace. 2004. A Coatlán-Loxicha Zapotec grammar (Mexico). Berkeley, CA: University of California at Berkeley doctoral dissertation.

4.45 Palaihnihan (2)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [388]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([389], [390])

[388] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[389] De Angulo, Jaime & L. S. Freeland. 1930. The Achumawi language. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 6(2). 77–120.

[390] Olmsted, David L. 1977. Loon, coyote, and fox (Ajumawi). In Victor Golla & Shirley Silver (eds.), *Northern California texts* (Native American Text Series 2(2)), 66–70. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

4.46 Pomoan (7)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [391]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([392])

[391] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[392] Moshinsky, Julius. 1972. *A grammar of Southeastern Pomo* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 72). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.47 Sahaptian (5)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [393]

[393] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Classification comment: There are interesting parallels to Wintuan and the rest of Plateau Penutian (= Molala and Klamath-Modoc) ([394]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([395])

[394] Liedtke, Stefan. 2007. *The relationship of Wintuan to Plateau Penutian* (Lincom Studies in Native American Linguistics 55). München: Lincom.

[395] Aoki, Haruo. 1970. *Nez Perce grammar* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 62). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.48 Salinan [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [396]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([397])

[396] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[397] Turner, Katherine. 1987. Aspects of Salinan grammar. Berkeley, CA: University of California at Berkeley doctoral dissertation.

4.49 Salishan (27)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [398]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([399])

[398] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[399] Galloway, Brent D. 1993. *A grammar of Upriver Halkomelem* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 96). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.50 Seri (1)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [400]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([401])

[400] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[401] Marlett, Stephen A. 1981. The structure of Seri. San Diego: University of California at San Diego doctoral dissertation.

4.51 Shasta [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [402]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([403])

[402] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[403] Silver, Shirley. 1966. The Shasta language. Berkeley, CA: University of California at Berkeley doctoral dissertation.

4.52 Siouan (17)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [404]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([405])

[404] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[405] Oliverio, Giulia R. M. 1996. A grammar and dictionary of Tutelo. Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas doctoral dissertation.

4.53 Siuslaw [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [406]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([407])

[406] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[407] Frachtenberg, Leo J. 1922b. Siuslawan (Lower Umpqua). In Franz Boas (ed.), *Handbook of American Indian languages* (Bulletin of American Ethnology 40), Vol. 2, 431–630. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

4.54 Takelma (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [408]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([409])

[408] Mithun, Marianne. 1999. *The languages of Native North America* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[409] Sapir, Edward. 1990. *Takelma texts and grammar* (The Collected Works of Edward Sapir 8). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

4.55 Tarascan (2)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [410]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([411])

[410] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[411] Foster, Mary L. 1969. *The Tarascan language* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 56). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.56 Tequistlatecan (2)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [412]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([413])

[412] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[413] Turner, Paul Raymond. 1966. Highland Chontal grammar. Chicago: University of Chicago doctoral dissertation.

4.57 Timucua [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [414]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([415])

[414] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[415] Granberry, Julian. 1993. *A grammar and dictionary of the Timucua language*. 3rd edn. Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press.

4.58 Tonkawa [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [416]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([417])

[416] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[417] Hoijer, Harry. 1933–1938. Tonkawa. In Franz Boas (ed.), *Handbook of American Indian languages* (Bulletin of American Ethnology 40), Vol. 3, 1–148. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.. [Also published separately by Columbia University Press, New York, 1933.]

4.59 Totonacan (11)

Core area: Mexico

Canonical source: [418], [419]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([420])

[418] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[419] MacKay, Carolyn J. & Frank R. Trechsel. 2006. Totonacan languages. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 13, 3–8. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[420] MacKay, Carolyn J. 1999. *A grammar of Misantla Totonac* (Studies in Indigenous Languages of the Americas). Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press.

4.60 Tsimshian (3)

Core area: Canada

Canonical source: [421]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([422])

[421] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[422] Tarpent, Marie-Lucie. 1989. A grammar of the Nisgha language. Victoria, BC: University of Victoria doctoral dissertation.

4.61 Tunica [extinct] (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [423]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([424])

[423] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[424] Haas, Mary R. 1941. Tunica. In *Handbook of American Indian languages*, Vol. 4, 430–530. New York: Augustin.

4.62 Uto-Aztecan (61)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [425]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([426])

[425] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[426] Miller, Wick R. 1996. *Guarijío: Gramática, textos y vocabulario*. México: Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

4.63 Wakashan (5)

Core area: Canada

Canonical source: [427]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([428])

[427] Stonham, John. 2006. Wakashan. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 13, 502–506. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[428] Nakayama, Toshihide. 2001. *Nwuchahnulth (Nootka) morphosyntax* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 134). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.64 Wappo (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [429]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([430])

[429] Mithun, Marianne. 1999. *The languages of Native North America* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[430] Thompson, Sandra A., Joseph Sung-Yul Park & Charles N. Li. 2006. *A reference grammar of Wappo* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 138). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.65 Washo (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [431]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([432])

[431] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[432] Jacobsen, William H., Jr. 1964. A grammar of the Washo language. Berkeley, CA: University of California at Berkeley doctoral dissertation.

4.66 Wintuan (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [433]

Classification comment: There are interesting parallels to Plateau Penutian (= Klamath-Modoc, Sahaptian, and Molala) ([434]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([435])

[433] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[434] Liedtke, Stefan. 2007. *The relationship of Wintuan to Plateau Penutian* (Lincom Studies in Native American Linguistics 55). München: Lincom.

[435] Pitkin, Harvey. 1984. *Wintu grammar* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 94). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.67 Xincan (1)

Core area: Guatemala

Canonical source: [436]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([437]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [438: 547].)

[436] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[437] Schumann Galvez, Otto. 1967. *Xinca de Guazacapán*. México: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México master's thesis.

[438] Campbell, Lyle, Terrence Kaufman & Thomas C. Smith-Stark. 1986. Meso-America as a linguistic area. *Language* 62(3). 530–570.

4.68 Yana (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [439]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([440: 9])

[439] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[440] Sapir, Edward & Morris Swadesh. 1960. *Yana dictionary* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 22). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.69 Yokutsan (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [441]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([442])

[441] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[442] Gamble, Geoffrey. 1978. *Wikchamni grammar* (University of California Publications in Linguistics 89). Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

4.70 Yuchi (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [443]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([444])

[443] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[444] Linn, Mary Sarah. 2000. A grammar of Euchee (Yuchi). Lawrence, KS: University of Kansas doctoral dissertation.

4.71 Yuki (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [445]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([446: 372], [447: 76–77])

[445] Mithun, Marianne. 1999. *The languages of Native North America* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[446] Kroeber, Alfred L. 1911. The languages of the coast of North of San Francisco. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 9(3). 273–435. [On Miwok, Pomo, Yuki, Wiyot, Yurok, Karok.]

[447] Kroeber, Alfred L. 1906. The Yokuts and Yuki languages. In *Boas anniversary volume: Anthropological papers in honor of Franz Boas*, 64–79. New York: Steichert.

4.72 Zuni (1)

Core area: USA

Canonical source: [448]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([449])

[448] Campbell, Lyle. 1997. *American Indian languages: The historical linguistics of Native America* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[449] Newman, Stanley. 1965. *Zuni grammar* (University of New Mexico Publications in Anthropology 14). Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press.

Chapter 5

Papua (111)

5.1 Abinomn (1)

Core area: W Irian

Canonical source: [450]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([451])

[450] Silzer, Peter J. & Heljä Heikkinen-Clouse. 1991. *Index of Irian Jaya languages* (Special Issue of Irian: Bulletin of Irian Jaya). 2nd edn. Jayapura: Program Kerjasama Universitas Cenderawasih and SIL.

[451] Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.). 2005. *Ethnologue: Languages of the world*. 15th edn. Dallas: SIL International.

5.2 Abun (1)

Core area: NW Irian

Canonical source: [452], [453], [454]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([455])

[452] Klamer, Marian, Ger Reesink & Miriam van Staden. 2008. East Nusantara as a linguistic area. In Pieter Muysken (ed.), *From linguistic areas to areal linguistics* (Studies in Language Companion Series 90), 95–149. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[453] Reesink, Ger. 2005b. West Papuan languages: Roots and development. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 185–220. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[454] Berry, Keith & Christine Berry. 1987a. A survey of some West Papuan phylum languages. *Workpapers in Indonesian Languages and Cultures* 4. 25–80.

[455] Berry, Keith & Christine Berry. 1999. *A description of Abun: A West Papuan language of Irian Jaya* (Pacific Linguistics B-115). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.3 Amto-Musan (2)

Core area: NW Papua

Canonical source: [456]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([457])

[456] Wurm, Stephen. 1994. Australasia and the Pacific. In Christopher Moseley & R. E. Asher (eds.), *Atlas of the world's languages*, 93–130. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[457] Krieg, Linda. 1992. *Tienesi [Siawi Genesis]*. Goroka, Papua New Guinea: New Tribes Mission.

5.4 Anêm (1)

Core area: New Britain

Canonical source: [458], [459]

Classification comment: Pronoun resemblances ([460]) are not enough for concluding a Yele-West New Britain Family.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([461]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [462: 30–31], [458])

[458] Dunn, Michael, Ger Reesink & Angela Terrill. 2002. The East Papuan languages: A preliminary typological appraisal. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 28–62.

[459] Terrill, Angela. 2002. Systems of nominal classification in East Papuan languages. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 63–88.

[460] Ross, Malcolm. 2001. Is there an East Papuan phylum? Evidence from pronouns. In Andrew Pawley, Malcolm Ross & Darrell T. Tryon (eds.), *The boy from Bundaberg: Studies in Melanesian linguistics in honour of Tom Dutton* (Pacific Linguistics 514), 301–321. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[461] Thurston, William. 1982. *A comparative study of Anêm and Lusi* (Pacific Linguistics B-83). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[462] Thurston, William R. 1980. A comparative study of Anem and Lusi. Toronto: University of Toronto doctoral dissertation.

5.5 Angan (13)

Core area: Gulf, Morobe

Canonical source: [463]

Classification comment: As has been clear at least since [464] there are insufficient lexical links to posit a relationship with Trans New Guinea.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([465])

[463] Foley, William A. 1986. *The Papuan languages of New Guinea* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[464] Lloyd, Richard G. 1973. The Angan language family. In Karl J. Franklin (ed.), *The linguistic situation in the Gulf District and adjacent areas, Papua New Guinea* (Pacific Linguistics C-26), 31–110. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[465] Whitehead, Carl R. 2004. A reference grammar of Menya, an Angan language of Papua New Guinea. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba doctoral dissertation.

5.6 Arafundi (1)

Core area: East Sepik

Canonical source: [466]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([467])

[466] Foley, William A. 2000. The languages of New Guinea. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29(1). 357–404.

[467] Foley, William. 2006. Universal constraints and local conditions in pidginization: Case studies from New Guinea. *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages* 21(1). 1–44.

5.7 Ata (1)

Core area: New Britain

Canonical source: [468]

Classification comment: Pronoun resemblances [469] are not enough for concluding a Yele-West New Britain Family.

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([468: 84], [470])

[468] Yanagida, Tatsuya. 2004. Socio-historic overview of the Ata language, an endangered Papuan language in New Britain, Papua New Guinea. In Shibata Norio & Toru Shionoya (eds.), *Kan minami Taiheiyoo no gengo 3* [Languages of the South Pacific Rim 3] (ELPR Publications Series A1-008), 61–94. Suita: Faculty of Informatics, Osaka Gakuin University.

[469] Ross, Malcolm. 2001. Is there an East Papuan phylum? Evidence from pronouns. In Andrew Pawley, Malcolm Ross & Darrell T. Tryon (eds.), *The boy from Bundaberg: Studies in Melanesian linguistics in honour of Tom Dutton* (Pacific Linguistics 514), 301–321. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[470] Donohue, Mark. 2005c. Word order in New Guinea: Dispelling a myth. *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(2). 527–536.

5.8 Austronesian (1275)

Core area: Insular SE Asia

Canonical source: [471], [472]

Classification comment: Tantalizing, but insufficient, parallels with Jarawa-Onge can be found in [473]. Makuva [lva] of East Timor is also Austronesian ([474]). Utupua, Vanikoro, and Reef-Santa Cruz have been shown to be bona fide Oceanic ([475]). Also, the best take on the poorly attested Kazukuru language(s) is that they were New Georgia Austronesian ([476]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([477])

[471] Adelaar, Alexander & Nikolaus Himmelmann (eds.). 2005. *The Austronesian languages of Asia and Madagascar* (Routledge Language Family Series). London: Routledge.

[472] Lynch, John, Malcolm Ross & Terry Crowley (eds.). 2002. *The Oceanic languages* (Curzon Language Family Series). Richmond: Curzon.

[473] Blevins, Juliette. 2007. A long lost sister of Austronesian? Proto-Ongan, mother of Jarawa and Onge of the Andaman Islands. *Oceanic Linguistics* 46(1). 154–198.

[474] Engelenhoven, Aone van & Justino Valentim Cailoru. 2006. The Makuva enigma: Locating a hidden language in East Timor. Paper presented at the 2nd Conference on Austronesian Languages and Linguistics, June 2–3, St. Catherine's College, Oxford. [Cited with permission.]

[475] Ross, Malcolm & Åshild Næss. 2007. An Oceanic origin for Äiwoo, the language of the Reef Islands? *Oceanic Linguistics* 46(2). 456–498.

[476] Dunn, Michael & Malcolm Ross. 2007. Are Kazukuru languages really Austronesian? *Oceanic Linguistics* 46(1). 210–231.

[477] Van den Heuvel, Wilco. 2006. Biak: Description of an Austronesian language of Papua. Amsterdam: Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam doctoral dissertation.

5.9 Awin-Pa (3)

Core area: Western Province

Canonical source: [478]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([479])

[478] Wurm, Stephen. 1982. *Papuan languages of Oceania* (Ars Linguistica 7). Tübingen: Narr.

[479] Routamaa, Judy. 1994. Kamula grammar essentials. Manuscript. <http://www.sil.org/pacific/png/abstract.asp?id=50209> (1 August 2008).

5.10 Baibai (2)

Core area: NE Irian

Canonical source: [480]

Classification comment: Laycock never presented real evidence for a Kwomtari-Baibai-Pyu family ([481]). The membership is Baibai [bbf] and Fas [fqs] and not Biaka/Nai [bio] as many sources have erroneously repeated.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([482: 11])

[480] Baron, Wietze. 1983. Kwomtari survey. Unpublished manuscript. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics. http://www.kwomtari.net/kwomtari_survey.pdf (15 December 2008).

[481] Laycock, Donald C. 1975b. Sko, Kwomtari and Left May (Arai) phyla. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 849–858. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[482] Blake, Fiona. 2007. Spatial reference in Momu. Sydney: University of Sydney master's thesis.

5.11 Baining (6)

Core area: E New Britain

Canonical source: [483: 250], [484: 311]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([485]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [486])

[483] Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y. & Tonya Stebbins. 2007. Languages of Papua New Guinea. In Osahito Miyaoaka, Osamu Sakiyama & Michael Krauss (eds.), *Vanishing languages of the Pacific Rim*, 239–266. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[484] Ross, Malcolm. 2001. Is there an East Papuan phylum? Evidence from pronouns. In Andrew Pawley, Malcolm Ross & Darrell T. Tryon (eds.), *The boy from Bundaberg: Studies in Melanesian linguistics in honour of Tom Dutton* (Pacific Linguistics 514), 301–321. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[485] Rascher, Matthäus. 1904. Grundregeln der Bainingsprache. *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen* 7(1). 31–85.

[486] Dunn, Michael, Ger Reesink & Angela Terrill. 2002. The East Papuan languages: A preliminary typological appraisal. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 28–62.

5.12 Bayono-Awbono (2)

Core area: Irian

Canonical source: [487]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([487])

[487] Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.). 2005. *Ethnologue: Languages of the world*. 15th edn. Dallas: SIL International.

5.13 Biksi (2)

Core area: N Mid Papua

Canonical source: [488], [489]

Classification comment: Evidence for a Sepik affiliation is too scant, though data is very scant too.

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([490: 740–741])

[488] Conrad, Robert J. & T. Wayne Dye. 1975. Some language relationships in the Upper Sepik region of Papua New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 18* (Pacific Linguistics A-40), 1–35. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[489] Foley, William A. 2005. Linguistic prehistory in the Sepik-Ramu Basin. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 109–144. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[490] Laycock, Donald C. & John Z'Graggen. 1975. The Sepik-Ramu phylum. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 731–764. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.14 Bilua (1)

Core area: Solomon Islands

Canonical source: [491]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([492])

[491] Terrill, Angela. 2006. Central Solomon languages. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 2, 279–281. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[492] Obata, Kazuko. 2003. *A grammar of Bilua: A Papuan language of the Solomon Islands* (Pacific Linguistics 540). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.15 Binanderean (11)

Core area: SE Papua

Canonical source: [493]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([494])

[493] Foley, William A. 1986. *The Papuan languages of New Guinea* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[494] Wilson, Darryl. 1974. *Suena grammar* (Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages 8). Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

5.16 Border (15)

Core area: W Papua

Canonical source: [495]

Classification comment: Waris, Taikat, Bewani

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([496])

[495] Minch, Andrew Scott. 1991. Essential elements of Amanab grammar. Arlington, TX: University of Texas at Arlington master's thesis.

[496] Seiler, Walter. 1985. *Imonda, a Papuan language* (Pacific Linguistics B-93). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.17 Bosavi (10)

Core area: Western Province

Canonical source: [497], [498]

Classification comment: We also include Doso and Turumsa as Bosavi languages as per a SIL PNG document on endangered languages ([499]).

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([498])

[497] Shaw, Daniel. 1986. The Bosavi language family. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 24* (Pacific Linguistics A-70), 45–76. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[498] Gossner, Jan D. 1994. Aspects of Edolo grammar. Arlington, TX: University of Texas at Arlington master's thesis.

[499] Tupper, Ian. 2007. Endangered languages listing: TURUMSA [tqm]. Manuscript. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: SIL.
<http://www.pnglanguages.org/pacific/png/endangered/Turumsa.pdf>
 (1 May 2007).

5.18 Bulaka River (2)

Core area: S Irian

Canonical source: [500]

Classification comment: Wurm's arguments ([500: 324]) for a Trans-Fly assignment were based on low (about 9 %) lexicostatistical figures and typological characteristics.

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([501])

[500] Wurm, Stephen A. 1975a. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: The Trans-Fly (sub-phylum-level) stock. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 323–344. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[501] Boelaars, J. H. M. C. 1950. *The linguistic position of south-western New Guinea*. Leiden: Brill.

5.19 Burmeso (1)

Core area: Mid-Mamberamo

Canonical source: [502]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([502: 98])

[502] Donohue, Mark. 2001. Animacy, class and gender in Burmeso. In Andrew Pawley, Malcolm Ross & Darrell T. Tryon (eds.), *The boy from Bundaberg: Studies in Melanesian linguistics in honour of Tom Dutton* (Pacific Linguistics 514), 97–115. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.20 Busa (Odiai) (1)

Core area: Sandaun

Canonical source: [503]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([504])

[503] Laycock, Donald C. 1975a. Isolates: Sepik region. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 879–886. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[504] Graham, Glenn H. 1981. A sociolinguistic survey of Busa and Nagatman. In Richard Loving (ed.), *Sociolinguistic surveys of Sepik languages* (Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages 29), 177–192. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

5.21 Cenderawasih Bay (11)

Core area: NW Irian

Canonical source: [505]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([506])

[505] Foley, William A. 2000. The languages of New Guinea. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29(1). 357–404.

[506] Briley, David. 1997. Four grammatical marking systems in Bauzi. In Karl J. Franklin (ed.), *Papers in Papuan linguistics no. 2* (Pacific Linguistics A-85), 1–131. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.22 Dem (1)

Core area: Irian

Canonical source: [507]

Classification comment: The cognation judgments involving Dem are warped in that a match is judged if at least one segment matches. Needless to say, this given inconsistent sound correspondences. The lexicostatic argument for relatedness is the only one offered so far, and apart from probable borrowings, I cannot find any cognates in vocabulary or morphology.

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([508: 892–895])

[507] Larson, Gordon F. 1977. Reclassification of some Irian Jaya highlands language families: A lexicostatical cross-family subclassification with historical implications. *Irian* 6(2). 3–40.

[508] Le Roux, C. C. F. M. 1950. *De Bergpapoea's van Nieuw-Guinea en hun woongebied*. Leiden: Brill.

5.23 Duna-Bogaya (2)

Core area: Western Province

Canonical source: [509: 395–396]

Classification comment: Arguments for the relatedness for Duna and Bogaya are given in [509: 395–396] but pronouns do not match sufficiently well for an immediate Trans New Guinea affiliation, and apart from this, there are only capricious lexical similarities to other families ([510]).

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([509: 396])

[509] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[510] Shaw, Daniel R. 1973. A tentative classification of the languages of the Mt. Bosavi Region. In Karl J. Franklin (ed.), *The linguistic situation in the Gulf District and adjacent areas, Papua New Guinea* (Pacific Linguistics C-26), 189–215. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.24 Duranmin (1)

Core area: E Sepik

Canonical source: [511], [512], [513]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([511], [512])

[511] Laycock, Donald C. & John Z'Graggen. 1975. The Sepik-Ramu phylum. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 731–764. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[512] Conrad, Robert J. & T. Wayne Dye. 1975. Some language relationships in the Upper Sepik region of Papua New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 18* (Pacific Linguistics A-40), 1–35. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[513] Conrad, Robert J. & Ronald K. Lewis. 1988. Some language and sociolinguistic relationships in the Upper Sepik region of Papua New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 26* (Pacific Linguistics A-76), 243–273. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.25 East Bird's Head (3)

Core area: E Vogelkop

Canonical source: [514], [515]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([516])

[514] Reesink, Ger P. 2002. The Eastern Bird's Head languages compared. In Ger P. Reesink (ed.), *Languages of the Eastern Bird's Head* (Pacific Linguistics 524), 1–44. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[515] Donohue, Mark. 2005a. Review of Ger P. Reesink (ed.), *Languages of the Eastern Bird's Head* (2002). *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(1). 287–300.

[516] Gravelle, Gilles. 2004. The Meyah language of Papua. Amsterdam: Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam doctoral dissertation.

5.26 East Kutubu (2)

Core area: S Highlands

Canonical source: [517]

Classification comment: The link to Fasu is premature because counting framework and kinship terms are precisely the kind of argument that is not conclusive of a genetic relationship ([517: 311]).

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([518], [519])

[517] Franklin, Karl J. 2001. Kutubuan (Foe and Fasu) and proto Engan. In Andrew Pawley, Malcolm Ross & Darrell T. Tryon (eds.), *The boy from Bundaberg: Studies in Melanesian linguistics in honour of Tom Dutton* (Pacific Linguistics 514), 143–154. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[518] Rule, W. M. 1977. *A comparative study of the Foe, Huli and Pole languages of Papua New Guinea* (Oceania Linguistic Monographs 20). Sydney: University of Sydney.

[519] Rule, Murray. 1993. *The culture and language of the Foe: The people of Lake Kutubu, Southern Highlands Province, Papua New Guinea*. Merewether, NSW: Rule.

5.27 East Timor (3)

Core area: Timor-Alor-Pantar

Canonical source: [520], [521]

Classification comment: The group is clearly internally coherent. I have not been able to replicate the lexicostatistic argument for a relation between all Timor-Alor-Pantar languages, i.e., with West Timor-Alor-Pantar and Kolana-Tanglapui ([522]), and suggested correspondences do not show much systematicity. Likewise, the Bomberai/Alor comparisons in [520] are flimsy.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([523], [524])

[520] Hull, Geoffrey. 2004. The Papuan languages of Timor. *Estudos de línguas e culturas de Timor Leste / Studies in Languages and Cultures of East Timor* 6. 23–99.

[521] Klamer, Marian, Ger Reesink & Miriam van Staden. 2008. East Nusantara as a linguistic area. In Pieter Muysken (ed.), *From linguistic areas to areal linguistics* (Studies in Language Companion Series 90), 95–149. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[522] Stokhof, W. A. L. 1975. *Preliminary notes on the Alor and Pantar languages (East Indonesia)* (Pacific Linguistics B-43). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[523] Campagnolo, Henri. 1973. La langue des fataluku de Lórehe (Timor Portugais). Paris: Université René Descartes doctoral dissertation.

[524] Hull, Geoffrey, Sabil José Branco, Tomás Da Luz & Carlito Pereira. 2005. *Fataluku* (East Timor Language Profiles 7). Dili, East Timor: Instituto Nacional de Linguística, Universidade Nacional Timor Lorosa'e.

5.28 Eastern Trans-Fly (4)

Core area: Fly River

Canonical source: [525]

Classification comment: Wurm's arguments ([525: 327–335]) for a Trans New Guinea affiliation appear to be unreliable lexicostatistics and typological features. Likewise, the lexical and pronominal evidence for a Trans New Guinea affiliation is weak. See [526] for additional lexical data on the internal coherence of the group.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([527: 546–547], [528])

[525] Wurm, Stephen A. 1975a. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: The Trans-Fly (sub-phylum-level) stock. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 323–344. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[526] Fleischmann, Lillian & Sinikka Turpeinen. 1976. A dialect survey of Eastern Trans-Fly languages. In Richard Loving (ed.), *Surveys in five Papua New Guinea languages* (Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages 16), 5–50. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

[527] Ray, Sidney H. & Alfred C. Haddon. 1891–1893. A study of the languages of Torres Straits with vocabularies and grammatical notes: Part I. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, Third Series* 2. 463–616. [Sketch of Miriam Mir and vocabularies of Saibai and Daudau.]

[528] Piper, Nick. 1989. A sketch grammar of Meryam Mer. Canberra: Australian National University master's thesis.

5.29 Eleman (6)

Core area: Gulf

Canonical source: [529]

Documentation: Grammar sketch (see the extensive materials by Brown ([530], [531]), by far enough to make up a sketch; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [532: 67–68], [531: 311–316].)

[529] Foley, William A. 1986. *The Papuan languages of New Guinea* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[530] Brown, Herbert A. 1972. The Elema languages: A comparative study of the Toaripi, Orokolo and their related dialects. London: University of London doctoral dissertation.

[531] Brown, Herbert A. 1973. The Eleman language family. In Karl J. Franklin (ed.), *The linguistic situation in the Gulf District and adjacent areas, Papua New Guinea* (Pacific Linguistics C-26), 281–376. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[532] Capell, Arthur. 1969. *A survey of New Guinea languages*. Sydney: Sydney University Press.

5.30 Elseng (1)

Core area: NE Irian

Canonical source: [533]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([534: 423])

[533] Wurm, Stephen. 1994. Australasia and the Pacific. In Christopher Moseley & R. E. Asher (eds.), *Atlas of the world's languages*, 93–130. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[534] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.31 Fasu (1)

Core area: S Highlands

Canonical source: [535]

Classification comment: The link to East Kutubuan is premature because counting system and kinship terms are precisely the kind of argument that is not conclusive of a genetic relationship ([535: 311]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([536])

[535] Franklin, Karl J. 2001. Kutubuan (Foe and Fasu) and proto Engan. In Andrew Pawley, Malcolm Ross & Darrell T. Tryon (eds.), *The boy from Bundaberg: Studies in Melanesian linguistics in honour of Tom Dutton* (Pacific Linguistics 514), 143–154. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[536] Loeweke, Eunice & Jean May. 1980. General grammar of Fasu (Namo Me). In Don Hutchisson (ed.), *Grammatical studies in Fasu and Mt. Koiali* (Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages 27), 5–106. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

5.32 Goilalan (5)

Core area: SE Papua

Canonical source: [537]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([538])

[537] Foley, William A. 1986. *The Papuan languages of New Guinea* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[538] Geary, Elaine. 1977. *Kunimaipa grammar: Morphophonemics to discourse* (Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages 23). Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

5.33 Guriaso (1)

Core area: NE Irian

Canonical source: [539]

Classification comment: Laycock never presented real evidence for a Kwomtari-Baibai-Pyu family ([540]). It is clear from the data collected so far ([539]) that Guriaso [grx] shares no more lexical cognates with Kwomtari and Biaka than expected at random, and that's not even when borrowing is discounted (Kwomtari neighbours Guriaso). Further correspondences presented are merely typological or random enough to make Japanese a Kwomtari language ([539: 29]).

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([539: 15])

[539] Baron, Wietze. 1983. Kwomtari survey. Unpublished manuscript. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics. http://www.kwomtari.net/kwomtari_survey.pdf (15 December 2008).

[540] Laycock, Donald C. 1975b. Sko, Kwomtari and Left May (Arai) phyla. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 849–858. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.34 Hatam (1)

Core area: Vogelkop

Canonical source: [541]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([542])

[541] Reesink, Ger P. 1996. Introduction. In Ger P. Reesink (ed.), *Studies in Irian languages Part I* (NUSA 40). Jakarta: Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya.

[542] Reesink, Ger P. 1999. *A grammar of Hatam: Bird's Head Peninsula Irian Jaya* (Pacific Linguistics C-146). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.35 Inanwatan (2)

Core area: NW Irian

Canonical source: [543], [544]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([545])

[543] De Vries, Lourens. 1998. Some remarks on the linguistic position of the Inanwatan language. In Rien A. C. Dam, Cecilia Odé & Jelle Miedema (eds.), *Perspectives on the Bird's Head of Irian Jaya, Indonesia*, 643–653. Amsterdam: Rodopi.

[544] Berry, Keith & Christine Berry. 1987b. A survey of the South Bird's Head Stock. *Workpapers in Indonesian Languages and Cultures* 4. 81–117.

[545] De Vries, Lourens J. 2006. *A short grammar of Inanwatan* (Pacific Linguistics 560). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.36 Kaki Ae (1)

Core area: Gulf

Canonical source: [546]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([546]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [547])

[546] Clifton, John M. 1997. The Kaki Ae language. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *Materials on languages in danger of disappearing in the Asia-Pacific region no. 1: Some endangered languages of Papua New Guinea: Kaki Ae, Musom, and Aribwatsa* (Pacific Linguistics D-89), 3–66. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[547] Clifton, John M. 1995. A grammar sketch of the Kaki Ae language. *Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota Session* 39. 33–80.

5.37 Karkar (Yuri) (1)

Core area: Sandaun

Canonical source: [548]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([549: 92–95], [550])

[548] Laycock, Donald C. 1975a. Isolates: Sepik region. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 879–886. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[549] Rigden, Veda (no date). Karkar grammar essentials. Unpublished manuscript. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

[550] Price, Dorothy, Veda Rigden & Maramia Nkonifa. 1994. *Kwaromp kwapwe kare kar (God's truly good talk) [New Testament]*. South Holland, IL: The Bible League.

5.38 Kaure-Kapori (4)

Core area: NE Irian

Canonical source: [551]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([552: 101–113])

[551] Wurm, Stephen. 1994. Australasia and the Pacific. In Christopher Moseley & R. E. Asher (eds.), *Atlas of the world's languages*, 93–130. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[552] Auri, P., P. Dommel & M. Pokoko. 1991. *Kaureki pa opoksel* (*Percakapan-percakapan dalam bahasa Kaure: Kaure conversations*) (Publikasi Khusus Bahasa-Bahasa Daerah A-7). Jayapura: University of Cenderawasih and Summer Institute of Linguistics.

5.39 Kayagar (3)

Core area: Irian

Canonical source: [553: 366–369]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([553: 369])

[553] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.40 Kehu (1)

Core area: N Irian

Canonical source: Mark Donohue, personal communication, e-mail 17 May 2007

Classification comment: There are some parallels drawn up in [554].

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature (Mark Donohue, personal communication, e-mail 17 May 2007)

[554] Whitehouse, Paul. 2006. The “lost” paper: A belated conference postscript. *Mother Tongue* 11. 262–274.

5.41 Kembra (1)

Core area: N Irian

Canonical source: Mark Donohue, personal communication, e-mail 17 May 2007

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature (Mark Donohue, personal communication, e-mail 17 May 2007)

5.42 Kiwaian (6)

Core area: Gulf

Canonical source: [555]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([556])

[555] Foley, William A. 1986. *The Papuan languages of New Guinea* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[556] Wurm, Stefan. 1951. *Studies in the Kiwai languages, Fly Delta, Papua, New Guinea* (Acta Ethnologica et Linguistica 2). Wien: Herold.

5.43 Koiarian (7)

Core area: SE Papua

Canonical source: [557]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([557])

[557] Dutton, Tom E. 1996. *Koiari* (Languages of the World/Materials 10). München: Lincom.

5.44 Kol (1)

Core area: New Britain

Canonical source: [558], [559]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([558])

[558] Dunn, Michael, Ger Reesink & Angela Terrill. 2002. The East Papuan languages: A preliminary typological appraisal. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 28–62.

[559] Terrill, Angela. 2002. Systems of nominal classification in East Papuan languages. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 63–88.

5.45 Kolana-Tanglapui (3)

Core area: Timor-Alor-Pantar

Canonical source: [560], [561]

Classification comment: I have not been able to replicate the lexicostatistic argument for a relation between all Timor-Alor-Pantar languages, i.e., with West Timor-Alor-Pantar, and East Timor ([560]), and suggested correspondences do not show much systematicity. Lexical evidence uniting Kolana and Tanglapui is much stronger, especially the numerals. Lexical or pronominal evidence for a Trans New Guinea affiliation has not been put forward independently for Kolana-Tanglapui.

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([560: 61], [562: 108])

[560] Stokhof, W. A. L. 1975. *Preliminary notes on the Alor and Pantar languages (East Indonesia)* (Pacific Linguistics B-43). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[561] Klamer, Marian, Ger Reesink & Miriam van Staden. 2008. East Nusantara as a linguistic area. In Pieter Muysken (ed.), *From linguistic areas to areal linguistics* (Studies in Language Companion Series 90), 95–149. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[562] Donohue, Mark. 1997. Inverse in Tanglapui. *Language and Linguistics in Melanesia* 27. 101–118.

5.46 Kolopom (3)

Core area: Frederik Hendrik Island

Canonical source: [563]

Classification comment: I am unable to find arguments for Trans New Guinea affiliation in [563] and there is no obvious relation.

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([564])

[563] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New*

Guinea linguistic scene (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[564] Boelaars, J. H. M. C. 1950. *The linguistic position of south-western New Guinea*. Leiden: Brill.

5.47 Konda-Yahadian (2)

Core area: NW Irian

Canonical source: [565], [566: 437–446]

Classification comment: Evidence for inclusion in Trans New Guinea is weak ([566: 437–446]), especially lexically. The same can be said for a relation with South Bird’s Head, Konda-Yahadian, and any West Papuan affiliation ([565]).

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([565: 89])

[565] Berry, Keith & Christine Berry. 1987b. A survey of the South Bird’s Head Stock. *Workpapers in Indonesian Languages and Cultures* 4. 81–117.

[566] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.48 Kuot (1)

Core area: New Britain

Canonical source: [567]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([567])

[567] Lindström, Eva. 2002. Topics in the grammar of Kuot. Stockholm: Stockholms universitet doctoral dissertation.

5.49 Kwerba (8)

Core area: N Irian

Canonical source: [568]

Classification comment: Including Isirawa and Samarokena.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([569: 4])

[568] Clouse, Duane, Mark Donohue & Felix Ma. 2002. Survey report of the north coast of Irian Jaya (SIL Electronic Survey Reports 2002-078). Dallas: SIL International.
<http://www.sil.org/silesr/abstract.asp?ref=2002-078>.

[569] De Vries, James A. & Sandra A. de Vries. 1997. An overview of Kwerba morphology. In Andrew Pawley (ed.), *Papers in Papuan linguistics no. 3* (Pacific Linguistics A-87), 1–35. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.50 Kwomtari (2)

Core area: NE Irian

Canonical source: [570]

Classification comment: Laycock never presented real evidence for a Kwomtari-Baibai-Pyu family ([571]). The membership is Kwomtari [kwo], Biaka/Nai [bio], and not Fas [fqs] as many sources have erroneously repeated. It is clear from the data collected so far ([570]) that Guriaso [grx] shares no more lexical cognates with Kwomtari and Biaka than expected at random, and that's not even when borrowing is discounted (Kwomtari neighbours Guriaso). Further correspondences presented are merely typological or random enough to make Japanese a Kwomtari language ([570: 29]).

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([572], [570])

[570] Baron, Wietze. 1983. Kwomtari survey. Unpublished manuscript. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics. http://www.kwomtari.net/kwomtari_survey.pdf (15 December 2008).

[571] Laycock, Donald C. 1975b. Sko, Kwomtari and Left May (Arai) phyla. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea*

linguistic scene (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 849–858. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[572] Hamlin, Newton B. 1998. Nai verb morphology. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina master's thesis.

5.51 Lakes Plain (20)

Core area: Irian

Canonical source: [573]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([574]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [575], [576: 19].)

[573] Foley, William A. 2000. The languages of New Guinea. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29(1). 357–404.

[574] Bateman, Janet. 1986. *Iau verb morphology* (NUSA: Linguistic Studies of Indonesian and Other Languages in Indonesia 26). Jakarta: Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya.

[575] Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.). 2005. *Ethnologue: Languages of the world*. 15th edn. Dallas: SIL International.

[576] Clouse, Duane. 1993. Languages of the Western Lakes Plains. *Irian* 21. 1–31.

5.52 Lavukaleve (1)

Core area: Solomon Islands

Canonical source: [577]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([578])

[577] Terrill, Angela. 2006. Central Solomon languages. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 2, 279–281. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[578] Terrill, Angela. 2003. *A grammar of Lavukaleve* (Mouton Grammar Library 30). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

5.53 Left May (6)

Core area: NW Papua

Canonical source: [579], [580]

Classification comment: From [580] we know that the family is internally coherent (with sound correspondences) and that there are no convincing external relations revealed in the lexicon.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([579], [581])

[579] Årsjö, Britten. 1999. Words in Ama. Uppsala: Uppsala universitet master's thesis, D-level.

[580] Conrad, Robert J. & T. Wayne Dye. 1975. Some language relationships in the Upper Sepik region of Papua New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 18* (Pacific Linguistics A-40), 1–35. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[581] Årsjö, Britten. 1993. Topic in Ama discourse. Uppsala: Uppsala universitet master's thesis, C-level.

5.54 Lepki (1)

Core area: N Irian

Canonical source: [582]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([583])

[582] Hammarström, Harald. 2008. A reclassification of some West Papua languages. Paper presented at the International Workshop on Minority Languages in the Malay/Indonesian Speaking World, 28 June 2008, Leiden.

[583] Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.). 2005. *Ethnologue: Languages of the world*. 15th edn. Dallas: SIL International.

5.55 Lower Mamberamo (2)

Core area: N Papua

Canonical source: [584]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([584])

[584] Donohue, Mark. 1999. *Warembori* (Languages of the World/Materials 341). München: Lincom.

5.56 Lower Sepik-Ramu (Extended) (33)

Core area: N Papua

Canonical source: [585]

Classification comment: Lower Sepik, Lower Ramu, Tamolan, Rao, Aian, Grass (including Banaro but excluding Kambot), Kambot.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([586])

[585] Foley, William A. 2005. Linguistic prehistory in the Sepik-Ramu Basin. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 109–144. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[586] Foley, William. 1991. *The Yimas language of New Guinea*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.

5.57 Mairasi (3)

Core area: Irian

Canonical source: [587]

Classification comment: Links with Tanahmanah are unconvincing lexically and pronominally ([588: 424–431], [589]).

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([590: 75])

[587] Peckham, Lloyd. 1991. Etna Bay survey report: Irian Jaya Bird's Neck languages. *Workpapers in Indonesian Languages and Cultures* 10. 147–185.

[588] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[589] Ross, Malcolm D. 2005. Pronouns as a preliminary diagnostic for grouping Papuan languages. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 15–66. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[590] Peckham, Lloyd. 1982. Mairasi verb morphology. *Workpapers in Indonesian Linguistics* 1. 75–96.

5.58 Marind (6)

Core area: SW Irian

Canonical source: [591]

Classification comment: Not including Inanwatan, though typological affinities have been noted [592]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([593])

[591] Foley, William A. 2000. The languages of New Guinea. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29(1). 357–404.

[592] De Vries, Lourens. 1998. Some remarks on the linguistic position of the Inanwatan language. In Rien A. C. Dam, Cecilia Odé & Jelle Miedema (eds.), *Perspectives on the Bird's Head of Irian Jaya, Indonesia*, 643–653. Amsterdam: Rodopi.

[593] Drabbe, Peter. 1955. *Spraakunst van het Marind: Zuidkust Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea* (Studia Instituti Anthropos 11). Wien-Mödling: Drukkerij van het Missiehuis St. Gabriël.

5.59 Masep (1)

Core area: N Irian

Canonical source: [594]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([594: 6])

[594] Clouse, Duane, Mark Donohue & Felix Ma. 2002. Survey report of the north coast of Irian Jaya (SIL Electronic Survey Reports 2002-078). Dallas: SIL International.
<http://www.sil.org/silesr/abstract.asp?ref=2002-078>.

5.60 Maybrat (2)

Core area: NW Irian

Canonical source: [595], [596], [597]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([598])

[595] Klamer, Marian, Ger Reesink & Miriam van Staden. 2008. East Nusantara as a linguistic area. In Pieter Muysken (ed.), *From linguistic areas to areal linguistics* (Studies in Language Companion Series 90), 95–149. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[596] Reesink, Ger. 2005b. West Papuan languages: Roots and development. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 185–220. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[597] Berry, Keith & Christine Berry. 1987a. A survey of some West Papuan phylum languages. *Workpapers in Indonesian Languages and Cultures* 4. 25–80.

[598] Dol, Philomena. 1999. A grammar of Maybrat: A language of Bird's Head, Irian Jaya, Indonesia. Leiden: Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden doctoral dissertation.

5.61 Molof (1)

Core area: S Jayapura

Canonical source: [599]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([600])

[599] Wurm, Stephen. 1994. Australasia and the Pacific. In Christopher Moseley & R. E. Asher (eds.), *Atlas of the world's languages*, 93–130. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[600] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1971. Miscellaneous notes on languages in West Irian, New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 14* (Pacific Linguistics A-28), 47–114. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.62 Mombum (2)

Core area: Komolom Island

Canonical source: [601: 396–398]

Classification comment: Pronouns do not match sufficiently well for an immediate Trans New Guinea affiliation, and apart from this, there are only capricious lexical similarities to other families ([601: 396–398]). Internally, Koneraw and Mombum (aka Komelom) can be seen to be related from the basic vocabulary correspondences in [602].

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([603: 563])

[601] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[602] Geurtjens, H. 1933. Woordenlijsten der talen die het Marindineesche taalgebied begrenzen. In *Marindineesch-Nederlandsch Woordenboek* (Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen 71(5)), 397–429. Bandoeng: Nix.

[603] Drabbe, Peter. 1950. Talen en dialecten van Zuid-West Nieuw-Guinea. *Anthropos* 45. 545–574. [On Jélmèk/Makléw and Mombùm.]

5.63 Mongol-Langam (3)

Core area: E Sepik

Canonical source: [604], [605]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([605])

[604] Foley, William A. 2005. Linguistic prehistory in the Sepik-Ramu Basin. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 109–144. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[605] Laycock, Donald C. 1973. *Sepik languages: Checklist and preliminary classification* (Pacific Linguistics B-25). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.64 Mor (1)

Core area: Bomberai

Canonical source: [606]

Classification comment: Evidence for inclusion in Trans New Guinea is weak ([606: 431]), both lexically and pronominally.

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([606], [607])

[606] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[607] Anceaux, J. C. 1958. Languages of the Bomberai Peninsula. *Nieuw-Guinea Studiën* 2. 109–121.

5.65 Moraori (1)

Core area: S Border

Canonical source: [608]

Classification comment: Wurm's arguments ([608: 327–335]) for a Trans-Fly assignment are not convincing as the only argument appears to be unreliable lexicostatistical calculations.

Documentation: Grammar sketch (see [609: 15–26] or [610] based on Drabbe's work; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [610])

[608] Wurm, Stephen A. 1975a. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: The Trans-Fly (sub-phylum-level) stock. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 323–344. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[609] Drabbe, Peter. 1954. *Talen en dialecten van zuid-west Nieuw-Guinea* (Microbiblioteca Anthropos 11). Posieux FR, Switzerland: Anthropos-Institut.

[610] Boelaars, J. H. M. C. 1950. *The linguistic position of south-western New Guinea*. Leiden: Brill.

5.66 Morehead and Upper Maro Rivers (17)

Core area: S Border

Canonical source: [611]

Classification comment: Wurm's arguments ([611: 327–335]) appear to be unreliable lexicostatics and typological features.

Documentation: Grammar sketch (see [612: 26–35] on Jei, [612: 36–52] on Kanum) or [613] based on Drabbe's work; there is also some oft-forgotten linguistic data in [614] and [615]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [616], [617: 202–205].)

[611] Wurm, Stephen A. 1975a. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: The Trans-Fly (sub-phylum-level) stock. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 323–344. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[612] Drabbe, Peter. 1954. *Talen en dialecten van zuid-west Nieuw-Guinea* (Microbiblioteca Anthropos 11). Posieux FR, Switzerland: Anthropos-Institut.

[613] Boelaars, J. H. M. C. 1950. *The linguistic position of south-western New Guinea*. Leiden: Brill.

[614] Nevermann, Hans. 1942. Die Je-Nan. *Baessler-Archiv: Beiträge zur Völkerkunde* 24. 87–221.

[615] MacGregor, William. 1897. Appendix BB: British New Guinea: Native dialects. *British New Guinea. Annual Report on British New Guinea 1895–1896*. 100–120. [On Musa River, Mambare River, Dungenwab, Bangu.]

[616] Donohue, Mark. 2005c. Word order in New Guinea: Dispelling a myth. *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(2). 527–536.

[617] Donohue, Mark. 2005b. Configurationality in the languages of New Guinea. *Australian Journal of Linguistics* 25(2). 181–218.

5.67 Mpur (1)

Core area: NW Irian

Canonical source: [618], [619]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([620])

[618] Klamer, Marian, Ger Reesink & Miriam van Staden. 2008. East Nusantara as a linguistic area. In Pieter Muysken (ed.), *From linguistic areas to areal linguistics* (Studies in Language Companion Series 90), 95–149. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[619] Reesink, Ger. 2005b. West Papuan languages: Roots and development. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 185–220. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[620] Odé, Cecilia. 2002. A sketch of Mpur. In Ger P. Reesink (ed.), *Languages of the Eastern Bird's Head* (Pacific Linguistics 524), 45–107. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.68 Murkim (1)

Core area: N Irian

Canonical source: [621]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([621])

[621] Hammarström, Harald. 2008. A reclassification of some West Papua languages. Paper presented at the International Workshop on Minority Languages in the Malay/Indonesian Speaking World, 28 June 2008, Leiden.

5.69 Nimboran (5)

Core area: NE Irian

Canonical source: [622]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([623])

[622] Foley, William A. 2000. The languages of New Guinea. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29(1). 357–404.

[623] Anceaux, J. C. 1965. *The Nimboran language* (Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde 44). 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff.

5.70 North Bougainville (4)

Core area: Bougainville

Canonical source: [624], [625]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([626])

[624] Dunn, Michael, Ger Reesink & Angela Terrill. 2002. The East Papuan languages: A preliminary typological appraisal. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 28–62.

[625] Terrill, Angela. 2002. Systems of nominal classification in East Papuan languages. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 63–88.

[626] Müller, Adam. 1954. *Grammar and vocabulary of the Konua language* (Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos 12). Posieux FR, Switzerland: Anthropos-Institut.

5.71 North Halmahera (16)

Core area: N Halmahera

Canonical source: [627], [628], [629], [630]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([631])

[627] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1989. The masked bird: Linguistic relations in the Bird's Head area. In Paul Haenen & Jan Pouwer (eds.), *Peoples on the move*, 78–101. Nijmegen: Centre for Australian and Oceanic Studies.

[628] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1987. The non-Austronesian languages in the North Moluccas. In E. K. M. Masinambow (ed.), *Halmahera dan Raja Empat sebagai Kesatuan majemuk* (Buletin LEKNAS 2(2)), 13–39. Jakarta: Lembaga Ekonomi dan Kemasyarakatan Nasional, Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia.

[629] Klamer, Marian, Ger Reesink & Miriam van Staden. 2008. East Nusantara as a linguistic area. In Pieter Muysken (ed.), *From linguistic areas to areal linguistics* (Studies in Language Companion Series 90), 95–149. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[630] Reesink, Ger. 2005b. West Papuan languages: Roots and development. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 185–220. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[631] Van Staden, Miriam. 2000. Tidore: A linguistic description of a language of the north Moluccas. Leiden: Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden doctoral dissertation.

5.72 Oksapmin (1)

Core area: Sandaun

Canonical source: [632]

Documentation: Grammar sketch (There is a dictionary ([633]) and some published aspects of grammar by the same author. I guess this can make up a sketch. Robyn Loughnane (University of Melbourne) is writing a full grammar. In particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [634].)

[632] Foley, William A. 2000. The languages of New Guinea. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29(1). 357–404.

[633] Lawrence, Marshall. 1993. *Oksapmin dictionary* (Dictionaries of Papua New Guinea 13). Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

[634] Lawrence, Marshall. 1972. Oksapmin sentence structure. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 16* (Pacific Linguistics A-34), 17–46. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.73 Pahoturi (2)

Core area: Western Province

Canonical source: [635]

Classification comment: Wurm's arguments ([635: 327–335]) appear to be unreliable lexicostatics and typological features.

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([636])

[635] Wurm, Stephen A. 1975a. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: The Trans-Fly (sub-phylum-level) stock. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 323–344. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[636] Gordon, Raymond G., Jr. (ed.). 2005. *Ethnologue: Languages of the world*. 15th edn. Dallas: SIL International.

5.74 Papi (1)

Core area: E Sepik

Canonical source: [637], [638], [639]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([637])

[637] Laycock, Donald C. & John Z'Graggen. 1975. The Sepik-Ramu phylum. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 731–764. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[638] Conrad, Robert J. & T. Wayne Dye. 1975. Some language relationships in the Upper Sepik region of Papua New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 18* (Pacific Linguistics A-40), 1–35. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[639] Conrad, Robert J. & Ronald K. Lewis. 1988. Some language and sociolinguistic relationships in the Upper Sepik region of Papua New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 26* (Pacific Linguistics A-76), 243–273. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.75 Pauwasi (4)

Core area: NE Irian

Canonical source: [640]

Classification comment: It appears that Pauwasi pronouns do not show Trans New Guinea lookalike-ness, and other arguments for a Trans New Guinea affiliation are never mentioned ([641: 418–419]).

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([642])

[640] Ross, Malcolm D. 2005. Pronouns as a preliminary diagnostic for grouping Papuan languages. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 15–66. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[641] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New*

Guinea linguistic scene (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[642] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1971. Miscellaneous notes on languages in West Irian, New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 14* (Pacific Linguistics A-28), 47–114. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.76 Pawaia (1)

Core area: Simbu

Canonical source: [643]

Classification comment: Despite vocabulary cognacy of 5 % or so, Pawaia was included in Trans-New-Guinea because of pronoun resemblances to Kuman and on typological similarities. The typological similarities involve function only ([643]), and thus count for nothing. The pronoun resemblances do not generalize to the Chimbu family ([644: 69–71]) and match only an *n* anyway, so they are better accounted for as accidental similarities than deep relationship.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([643: 20–22])

[643] Trefry, David. 1969. *A comparative study of Kuman and Pawaian* (Pacific Linguistics B-13). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[644] Foley, William A. 1986. *The Papuan languages of New Guinea* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

5.77 Piawi (2)

Core area: Upper Yuat

Canonical source: [645], [646]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([647: 88])

[645] Comrie, Bernard. 1992. The recognition of the Piawi language family. In Tom Dutton, Malcolm Ross & Darrell Tyron (eds.), *The language game: Papers in memory of Donald C. Laycock* (Pacific Linguistics C-10), 111–113. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[646] Comrie, Bernard. 1988. Haruai verb structure and language classification in the Upper Yuat. *Language and linguistics in Melanesia* 17. 140–160.

[647] Melliger, Markus. 1998. Pinai-Hagahai grammar essentials. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

5.78 Porome (Kibiri) (1)

Core area: Gulf Province

Canonical source: [648]

Classification comment: The suggestion of a Kiwai affiliation is based on pronouns only ([649]).

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([648])

[648] Franklin, Karl J. 1975. Isolates: Gulf District. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan Languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 891–896. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[649] Ross, Malcolm D. 2005. Pronouns as a preliminary diagnostic for grouping Papuan languages. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 15–66. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.79 Pyu (1)

Core area: October River

Canonical source: [650]

Classification comment: Laycock never presented evidence for a Kwomtari-Baibai-Pyu family ([651]).

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([651])

[650] Conrad, Robert J. & T. Wayne Dye. 1975. Some language relationships in the Upper Sepik region of Papua New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 18* (Pacific Linguistics A-40), 1–35. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[651] Laycock, Donald C. 1975b. Sko, Kwomtari and Left May (Arai) phyla. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 849–858. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.80 Savosavo (1)

Core area: Solomon Islands

Canonical source: [652]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([653], [654])

[652] Terrill, Angela. 2006. Central Solomon languages. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 2, 279–281. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[653] Dunn, Michael, Ger Reesink & Angela Terrill. 2002. The East Papuan languages: A preliminary typological appraisal. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 28–62.

[654] Wegener, Claudia (forthcoming). Expression of reciprocity in Savosavo. In Nicholas Evans, Alice Gaby, Stephen C. Levinson & Asifa Majid (eds.), *Reciprocals and semantic typology* (Typological Studies in Language). Amsterdam: Benjamins.

5.81 Senagi (2)

Core area: NW Papua

Canonical source: [655]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([655])

[655] De Sousa, Hilário. 2006. The Menggwa Dla language of New Guinea. Sydney: University of Sydney doctoral dissertation.

5.82 Sentani (4)

Core area: N Irian

Canonical source: [656], [657]

Classification comment: The relation of Sentani-Nafri-Tabla (SNT) to Demta is best argued in [657: 161–163], see also [658], and can be verified with the subsequent SNT phonological reconstruction in [656] and the longer wordlists in [659].

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([660])

[656] Hartzler, Margaret & Kenneth J. Gregerson. 1987. Towards a reconstruction of Proto Tabla-Sentani phonology. *Oceanic Linguistics* 26. 1–29.

[657] Cowan, H. K. J. 1952. De austronesisch-papoea'se taalgrens in de onderafdeling Hollandia (Nieuw Guinea). *Tijdschrift Nieuw-Guinea* 13. 133–143.

[658] Cowan, H. K. J. 1957. Prospects of a “Papuan” comparative linguistics. *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië* 113(1). 70–91.

[659] Smits, L. & C. L. Voorhoeve. 1994. *The J. C. Anceaux collection of wordlists of Irian Jaya languages B: Non-Austronesian (Papuan) languages (Part I)* (Irian Jaya Source Material No. 9 Series B 3). Leiden and Jakarta: DSALCUL/IRIS.

[660] Cowan, H. K. J. 1965. *Grammar of the Sentani language with specimen texts and vocabulary* (Verhandelingen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde 47). 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff.

5.83 Sepik (48)

Core area: N Papua

Canonical source: [661]

Classification comment: Abau, Yellow River, Iwam, Ram (Pouye, Karawa, Awtuw), Wogumusin-Chenapian, Tama, Kwoma-Kwanga (Kwoma, Kwanga, Mende), Ndu, Sepik Hill, and Yerakai. For Yerakai, there is some scant lexical data available that points to a Sepik affiliation ([662: 14–15]), but no actual argument are offered in [663: 738] and Yerakai is not mentioned in Foley's demonstration of the Sepik family ([661]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([664])

[661] Foley, William A. 2005. Linguistic prehistory in the Sepik-Ramu Basin. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 109–144. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[662] Conrad, Robert J. & T. Wayne Dye. 1975. Some language relationships in the Upper Sepik region of Papua New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 18* (Pacific Linguistics A-40), 1–35. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[663] Laycock, Donald C. & John Z'Graggen. 1975. The Sepik-Ramu phylum. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 731–764. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[664] Wilson, Patricia R. 1980. *Ambulas grammar* (Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages 26). Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

5.84 Sko (7)

Core area: N Papua

Canonical source: [665]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([666])

[665] Donohue, Mark. 2002. Which sounds change: Descent and borrowing in the Skou family. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 171–221.

[666] Corris, Miriam. 2006. A grammar of Barupu, a language of Papua New Guinea. Sydney: University of Sydney doctoral dissertation.

5.85 South Bird's Head Proper (6)

Core area: NW Irian

Canonical source: [667], [668: 437–446]

Classification comment: Evidence for inclusion in Trans New Guinea is weak ([668: 437–446]), especially lexically. The same can be said for a relation with Inanwatan, Konda-Yahadian, and the older West Papuan affiliation ([667]).

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([667: 89], [669: 4])

[667] Berry, Keith & Christine Berry. 1987b. A survey of the South Bird's Head Stock. *Workpapers in Indonesian Languages and Cultures* 4. 81–117.

[668] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[669] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1985. Some notes on the Arandai language. *Irian* 13. 3–40.

5.86 South Bougainville (9)

Core area: Bougainville

Canonical source: [670], [671]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([672])

[670] Dunn, Michael, Ger Reesink & Angela Terrill. 2002. The East Papuan languages: A preliminary typological appraisal. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 28–62.

[671] Terrill, Angela. 2002. Systems of nominal classification in East Papuan languages. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 63–88.

[672] Onishi, Masayuki. 1994. A grammar of Motuna (Bougainville, Papua New Guinea). Canberra: Australian National University doctoral dissertation.

5.87 Suki-Gogodala (4)

Core area: W Fly

Canonical source: [673]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([674], [675: 70–72])

[673] Foley, William A. 1986. *The Papuan languages of New Guinea* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[674] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1970. Some notes on the Suki-Gogodala subgroup of the Central and South New Guinea phylum. In Stephen A. Wurm & Donald C. Laycock (eds.), *Pacific linguistic studies in honour of Arthur Capell* (Pacific Linguistics C-13), 1245–1270. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[675] Capell, Arthur. 1969. *A survey of New Guinea languages*. Sydney: Sydney University Press.

5.88 Sulka (1)

Core area: New Britain

Canonical source: [676]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([676])

[676] Reesink, Ger. 2005a. Sulka of East New Britain: A mixture of Oceanic and Papuan traits. *Oceanic Linguistics* 44(1). 145–193.

5.89 Taiap (1)

Core area: E Sepik

Canonical source: [677: 61ff.]

Classification comment: Laycock's assignment to Sepik-Ramu was for mainly typological reasons ([678: 757]).

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([679])

[677] Kulick, Don. 1992. *Language shift and cultural reproduction: Socialization, self and syncretism in a Papua New Guinean village* (Studies in the Social and Cultural Foundations of Language 14). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[678] Laycock, Donald C. & John Z'Graggen. 1975. The Sepik-Ramu phylum. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 731–764. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[679] Kulick, Don & Christopher Stroud. 1992. The structure of the Taiap (Gapun) language. In Tom Dutton, Malcolm Ross & Darrell Tyron (eds.), *The language game: Papers in memory of Donald C. Laycock* (Pacific Linguistics C-10), 203–226. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.90 Tambora [extinct] (1)

Core area: C Sumbawa

Canonical source: [680]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([680])

[680] Donohue, Mark. 2007. The Papuan language of Tambora. *Oceanic Linguistics* 46(2). 520–537.

5.91 Tanahmerah (1)

Core area: Irian

Canonical source: [681], [682: 424–431]

Classification comment: Links with Mairasi are unconvincing lexically and pronominally ([682: 424–431]).

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([682: 424–431])

[681] Ross, Malcolm D. 2005. Pronouns as a preliminary diagnostic for grouping Papuan languages. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts:*

Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples (Pacific Linguistics 572), 15–66. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[682] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.92 Taulil-Butam (1)

Core area: E New Britain

Canonical source: [683: 250], [684: 311]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([685])

[683] Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y. & Tonya Stebbins. 2007. Languages of Papua New Guinea. In Osahito Miyaoaka, Osamu Sakiyama & Michael Krauss (eds.), *Vanishing languages of the Pacific Rim*, 239–266. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[684] Ross, Malcolm. 2001. Is there an East Papuan phylum? Evidence from pronouns. In Andrew Pawley, Malcolm Ross & Darrell T. Tryon (eds.), *The boy from Bundaberg: Studies in Melanesian linguistics in honour of Tom Dutton* (Pacific Linguistics 514), 301–321. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[685] Futscher, Otto. 1959. *Taulil-Grammatik und naturwissenschaftliche Sammelarbeiten (Neubritannien, Südsee)* (Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos 30). Posieux FR, Switzerland: Anthropos-Institut.

5.93 Teberan (2)

Core area: S Highlands

Canonical source: [686]

Classification comment: The suggested Pawaian relation is based on lexicostatistics and typological features ([687]), while, e.g., the pronouns do not match systematically ([688: 501–504]).

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([689])

[686] Wurm, Stephen. 1982. *Papuan languages of Oceania* (Ars Linguistica 7). Tübingen: Narr.

[687] MacDonald, George E. 1973. The Teberan language family. In Karl J. Franklin (ed.), *The linguistic situation in the Gulf District and adjacent areas, Papua New Guinea* (Pacific Linguistics C-26), 111–148. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[688] Wurm, Stephen A. 1975b. Eastern Central Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 461–526. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[689] MacDonald, George E. 1976. Dadibi grammar: Morpheme to sentence. Port Moresby: University of Papua New Guinea master's thesis.

5.94 Tirio (5)

Core area: Western Province

Canonical source: [690]

Classification comment: Wurm's arguments ([690: 327–335]) appear to be unreliable lexicostatistics and typological features.

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([690])

[690] Wurm, Stephen A. 1975a. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: The Trans-Fly (sub-phylum-level) stock. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 323–344. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.95 Tofanma (1)

Core area: NE Irian

Canonical source: [691]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([692])

[691] Wurm, Stephen. 1994. Australasia and the Pacific. In Christopher Moseley & R. E. Asher (eds.), *Atlas of the world's languages*, 93–130. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[692] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1971. Miscellaneous notes on languages in West Irian, New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 14* (Pacific Linguistics A-28), 47–114. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.96 Tor-Orya (13)

Core area: N Irian

Canonical source: [693], [694]

Classification comment: Betaf included on the basis of an unpublished wordlist ([695]). The pronouns for Tor are not Trans New Guinea and other arguments have not been offered ([693: 413–414]), nor are there any apparent relations in newer data published after Voorhoeve.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([696])

[693] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[694] Ross, Malcolm D. 2005. Pronouns as a preliminary diagnostic for grouping Papuan languages. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 15–66. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[695]

[696] Westrum, Peter. 1988. Berik grammar sketch. *Irian* 16. 133–181. [Also University of North Dakota master's thesis.]

5.97 Torricelli (53)

Core area: N Papua

Canonical source: [697]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([698])

[697] Foley, William A. 2000. The languages of New Guinea. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29(1). 357–404.

[698] Vormann, Franz P. & Wilhelm Scharfenberger. 1914. *Die Monumbo-Sprache: Grammatik und Wörterverzeichnis* (Linguistische Bibliothek Anthropos 1). Wien: Verlag der Mechitharisten-Buchdruckerei. [Corrections/additions in Georg Höltker. 1964. Zur Sprache der Monumbo-Papua in Nordost-Neuguinea. *Anthropos* 59. 860–903.]

5.98 Touo (1)

Core area: Solomon Islands

Canonical source: [699]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([700]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [701])

[699] Terrill, Angela. 2006. Central Solomon languages. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 2, 279–281. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[700] Frahm, Roxanne M. 1999. Baniata serial verb constructions. Auckland: University of Auckland master's thesis.

[701] Dunn, Michael, Ger Reesink & Angela Terrill. 2002. The East Papuan languages: A preliminary typological appraisal. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(1). 28–62.

5.99 Trans New Guinea (338)

Core area: PNG

Canonical source: [702]

Classification comment: Includes Finisterre-Huon, Eastern Highlands ([703]), Irian Highlands (Dani and Paniai Lakes subgroups), Madang, Ok, Awyu-Dumut, Asmat-Kamoro ([704]), Mek ([705]), East Strickland ([706]), Inland Gulf ([707: 509–510]) + probable members Engan, Chimbu. See also [708: 97] and [709: 146] for re-subgrouping of a few languages.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([710])

[702] Foley, William A. 2000. The languages of New Guinea. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29(1). 357–404.

[703] Xiao, Hong. 1990. A genetic comparison of Hua, Awa and Binumarien. *Language and Linguistics in Melanesia* 21. 143–166.

[704] Voorhoeve, Bert. 2005. Asmat-Kamoro, Awyu-Dumut and Ok: An enquiry into their linguistic relationship. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 145–166. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[705] Heeschen, Volker. 1992. The position of the Mek languages of Irian Jaya among the Papuan languages: History, typology and speech. *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde* 148(3/4). 465–488.

[706] Årsjö, Britten & Sören Årsjö. 2000. Konai. In John Brownie (ed.), *Sociolinguistic and literacy studies: South-West, Sepik and Morobe* (Data Papers on Papua New Guinea languages 46), 26–81. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

[707] Wurm, Stephen A. 1975b. Eastern Central Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 461–526. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[708] Pawley, Andrew K. 1995. C. L. Voorhoeve and the Trans New Guinea phylum hypothesis. In Connie Baak, Mary Bakker & Dick van der Meij (eds.), *Tales from a concave world: Liber amicorum Bert Voorhoeve*, 83–123. Leiden: Universiteit Leiden.

[709] Ross, Malcolm. 1995. The great Papuan pronoun hunt: Recalibrating our sights. In Connie Baak, Mary Bakker & Dick van der Meij (eds.), *Tales from a concave world: Liber amicorum Bert Voorhoeve*, 139–168. Leiden: Universiteit Leiden.

[710] De Vries, Lourens & Gerrit J. van Enk. 1997. *The Korowai of Irian Jaya: Their language and its cultural context* (Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics 9). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

5.100 Turama-Kikori (3)

Core area: Gulf

Canonical source: [711]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([712: 16])

[711] Foley, William A. 2000. The languages of New Guinea. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29(1). 357–404.

[712] Petterson, Robert. 1999. *Rumu – English – Hiri-Motu dictionary* (Occasional Paper 6). Palmerston North, New Zealand: International Pacific College.

5.101 Uhunduni (1)

Core area: Irian

Canonical source: [713]

Classification comment: The cognation judgments involving Damal are warped in that a match is judged if at least one segment matches. Needless to say, this given inconsistent sound correspondences. The lexicostatistic argument for relatedness is the only one offered so far, and apart from probable borrowings, I cannot find any cognates in vocabulary or morphology.

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([714: 410–411])

[713] Larson, Gordon F. 1977. Reclassification of some Irian Jaya highlands language families: A lexicostatical cross-family subclassification with historical implications. *Irian* 6(2). 3–40.

[714] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.102 Usku (1)

Core area: NE Irian

Canonical source: [715]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([716])

[715] Wurm, Stephen. 1994. Australasia and the Pacific. In Christopher Moseley & R. E. Asher (eds.), *Atlas of the world's languages*, 93–130. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[716] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1971. Miscellaneous notes on languages in West Irian, New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 14* (Pacific Linguistics A-28), 47–114. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.103 Waia (1)

Core area: Western Province

Canonical source: [717]

Classification comment: Pronouns do not match sufficiently well for a Pahoturi affiliation, contra [718].

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([719])

[717] Reesink, Ger P. 1976. Languages of the Aramia River area. In *Papers in New Guinea Linguistics 19* (Pacific Linguistics A-45), 1–37. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University. [On Ari, Bainapi, Kamula, Tao-Suamato, Waia, and Gogodala.]

[718] Ross, Malcolm D. 2005. Pronouns as a preliminary diagnostic for grouping Papuan languages. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 15–66. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[719] Schlatter, Tim & Karen Schlatter. 2002. *Ba:moe hopoeno hiya:hiya: tupuilamehole mabu* [The Book of Genesis in the Tabo language (Aramia River dialect)]. Port Moresby: Bible Society Papua New Guinea.

5.104 Walio (4)

Core area: E Sepik

Canonical source: [720], [721], [722]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([720])

[720] Laycock, Donald C. & John Z'Graggen. 1975. The Sepik-Ramu phylum. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 731–764. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[721] Conrad, Robert J. & T. Wayne Dye. 1975. Some language relationships in the Upper Sepik region of Papua New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 18* (Pacific Linguistics A-40), 1–35. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[722] Conrad, Robert J. & Ronald K. Lewis. 1988. Some language and sociolinguistic relationships in the Upper Sepik region of Papua New Guinea. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 26* (Pacific Linguistics A-76), 243–273. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.105 West Bird's Head (5)

Core area: NW Irian

Canonical source: [723], [724], [725], [726]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([727]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [728], [729: 67])

[723] Reesink, Ger P. 2002. The Eastern Bird's Head languages compared. In Ger P. Reesink (ed.), *Languages of the Eastern Bird's Head* (Pacific Linguistics 524), 1–44. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[724] Berry, Keith & Christine Berry. 1987a. A survey of some West Papuan phylum languages. *Workpapers in Indonesian Languages and Cultures* 4. 25–80.

[725] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1987. The non-Austronesian languages in the North Moluccas. In E. K. M. Masinambow (ed.), *Halmahera dan Raja Empat sebagai Kesatuan majemuk* (Buletin LEKNAS 2(2)), 13–39. Jakarta: Lembaga Ekonomi dan Kemasyarakatan Nasional, Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia.

[726] Reesink, Ger. 2005b. West Papuan languages: Roots and development. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 185–220. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[727] Flassy, Don A. L. & W. A. L. Stokhof. 1979. A note on Tehit (Bird's Head – Irian Jaya). In Amran Halim (ed.), *Miscellaneous studies in Indonesian and languages in Indonesia: Part VI* (NUSA 7), 35–83. Jakarta: Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya.

[728] Menick, Raymond. 1996b. Verb sequences in Moi. In Ger P. Reesink (ed.), *Studies in Irian languages: Part I* (NUSA 40), 41–60. Jakarta: Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya.

[729] Menick, Raymond. 1996a. Moi, a language of the West Papuan phylum: A preview. In Connie Baak, Mary Bakker & Dick van der Meij (eds.), *Tales from a concave world: Liber amicorum Bert Voorhoeve*, 55–73. Leiden: Universiteit Leiden.

5.106 West Bomberai (3)

Core area: Bomberai

Canonical source: [730: 432–437]

Classification comment: The inclusion of the poorly known Karas is best argued in [731: 33–36], with system correspondences in pronominals and a few items of basic vocabulary. Evidence for inclusion in Trans New Guinea is weak ([730: 432–437]), both lexically and pronominally, cf. [732: 94–95]. Likewise, the East Timor/Alor comparisons in [733] are flimsy.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([734]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [735])

[730] Voorhoeve, C. L. 1975. The central and western areas of the Trans-New Guinea phylum: Central and Western Trans-New Guinea phylum languages. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 345–460. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[731] Cowan, H. K. J. 1953. *Voorlopige resultaten van een ambtelijk taalonderzoek in Nieuw-Guinea*. 's-Gravenhage: Nijhoff. [On Tobati, Ormu, Demta, Tarfia, Sentani, “Nimboran-talen”, Sekou, Sangke, “Boven Tami-talen”, Armopa, Anus, Wakdé, Sobei, Biaks-Noemfoors, Waropens, Midden-Japen (Mantembu), Môr, Windesisch-Wandamense dialecten (Bintuni, Wamessa), Jeretuar (Umar), Jaur, Kaitero, Arguni K, Sekar, Mantion-Manikion, Mansibabêr, Karôn, Madik, Moraid, Moi, Kalabra, Konda, Mogetémin-Ajamaru/Aitinju, Jahadian, Kampong Baru, Puragi, Kapaur, Patimuni, Karas, Arguni B, Namatote, Faranjao, Maja (Salawati), Kawit, Banlol, Batanta, Moi-dialect van Waipu, Mosana, Laganjan, Amber van Worem, Amber van Noord-Waigeo.]

[732] Pawley, Andrew. 2005. The chequered career of the Trans New Guinea hypothesis: Recent research and its implications. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking seoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 67–108. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[733] Hull, Geoffrey. 2004. The Papuan languages of Timor. *Estudos de línguas e culturas de Timor Leste / Studies in Languages and Cultures of East Timor* 6. 23–99.

[734] Flassy, Don A. L. & Lisidius Animung. 1992. *Struktur bahasa iha*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, Pusat Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa.

[735] Flassy, Don A. L. 2002. Inflections are derivations in mBahaam Maaq. In Don A. L. Flassy & Otto I. M. S. Nekitel (eds.), *Proceedings of an International Conference on New Guinea Languages and Linguistics (1995; Port Numbay-Abepura-Jayapura)* (2nd edn.), 298–327. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.

5.107 West Timor-Alor-Pantar (16)

Core area: Timor-Alor-Pantar

Canonical source: [736], [737]

Classification comment: The group is held together on pronominal and lexical grounds. The lexical and pronominal evidence for a Trans New Guinea affiliation is still weak, especially lexically ([738: 683]), cf. [739: 94–95]. The newest comparison of cognates ([740: 6–11]) cannot muster a strong case (correspondences are few, weak, and not systematic enough). I have not been able to replicate the lexicostatistic argument for a relation between all Timor-Alor-Pantar languages, i.e., with Kolana-Tanglapui and East Timor ([741]), and suggested correspondences do not show much systematicity.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([742])

[736] Klammer, Marian, Ger Reesink & Miriam van Staden. 2008. East Nusantara as a linguistic area. In Pieter Muysken (ed.), *From linguistic areas to areal linguistics* (Studies in Language Companion Series 90), 95–149. Amsterdam: Benjamins.

[737] Ross, Malcolm D. 2005. Pronouns as a preliminary diagnostic for grouping Papuan languages. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 15–66. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[738] Pawley, Andrew. 1998. The Trans New-Guinea phylum: A reassessment. In Rien A. C. Dam, Cecilia Odé & Jelle Miedema (eds.), *Perspectives on the Bird's Head of Irian Jaya, Indonesia*, 655–690. Amsterdam: Rodopi.

[739] Pawley, Andrew. 2005. The chequered career of the Trans New Guinea hypothesis: Recent research and its implications. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking seoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 67–108. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[740] Kratochvíl, František. 2007. A grammar of Abui: A Papuan language of Alor. Leiden: Universiteit Leiden doctoral dissertation.

[741] Stokhof, W. A. L. 1975. *Preliminary notes on the Alor and Pantar languages (East Indonesia)* (Pacific Linguistics B-43). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[742] Nitbani, Samuel H., Jeladu Kosmas, Sisila Wona & Hilda Naley. 2001. *Struktur bahasa lamma*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa, Departemen Pendidikan Nasional.

5.108 Yalë (Nagatman) (1)

Core area: Sandaun

Canonical source: [743]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([744])

[743] Laycock, Donald C. 1975a. Isolates: Sepik region. In Stephen A. Wurm (ed.), *New Guinea area languages and language study*, Vol. 1: *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene* (Pacific Linguistics C-38), 879–886. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[744] Campbell, Carl & Jody Campbell. 1987. Yade grammar essentials. Unpublished manuscript. Ukarumpa, Papua New Guinea: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

5.109 Yawa (2)

Core area: Serui Island

Canonical source: [745], [746]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([747])

[745] Foley, William A. 2000. The languages of New Guinea. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29(1). 357–404.

[746] Jones, Larry B. 1986. The dialects of Yawa. In *Papers in New Guinea linguistics no. 25* (Pacific Linguistics A-74), 31–68. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[747] Jones, Linda K. 2003. Marked transitivity in Yawa discourse. In Mary Ruth Wise, Thomas N. Headland & Ruth M. Brend (eds.), *Language and life: Essays in memory of Kenneth L. Pike* (SIL International and The University of Texas at Arlington Publications in Linguistics 139), 411–428. Dallas: SIL International and University of Texas at Arlington.

5.110 Yéli Dnye (1)

Core area: Rossel Island

Canonical source: [748]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([749])

[748] Levinson, Stephen C. 2006. Parts of the body in Yéli Dnye, the Papuan language of Rossel Island. *Language Sciences* 28. 221–240.

[749] Henderson, James. 1995. *Phonology and grammar of Yele, Papua New Guinea* (Pacific Linguistics B-112). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

5.111 Yuat-Maramba (6)

Core area: E Sepik

Canonical source: [750], [751], [752]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([753])

[750] Foley, William A. 2000. The languages of New Guinea. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 29(1). 357–404.

[751] Foley, William A. 2005. Linguistic prehistory in the Sepik-Ramu Basin. In Andrew Pawley, Robert Attenborough, Jack Golson & Robin Hide (eds.), *Papuan pasts: Studies in the cultural, linguistic and biological history of the Papuan-speaking peoples* (Pacific Linguistics 572), 109–144. Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[752] Laycock, Donald C. 1973. *Sepik languages: Checklist and preliminary classification* (Pacific Linguistics B-25). Canberra: Research School of Pacific and Asian Studies, Australian National University.

[753] McElvenny, James. 2006. Draft sketch grammar of the Mudukumo language, East Sepik Province, PNG. Available on request from the author (<http://www.pfed.info/james>) (20 June 2008).

Chapter 6

South America (111)

6.1 Aikanã (1)

Core area: Rondônia

Canonical source: [754]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([755])

[754] Van der Voort, Hein. 2005. Kwaza in a comparative perspective. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 71(4). 365–412.

[755] Vasconcelos, Ione P. 2004. Aspectos da fonologia e morfologia da língua aikanã. Maceió: Universidade Federal de Alagoas doctoral dissertation.

6.2 Aimoré (1)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [756], [757]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([758: 188], [756], [759: 125], [760: 136–140])

[756] Ehrenreich, Paul. 1896. Ein Beitrag zur Charakteristik der botokudischen Sprache. In *Festschrift für Adolf Bastian zu seinem 70. Geburtstag 26. Juni 1896, gewidmet von seinen Freuden und Verehrern*, 605–630. Berlin: Reimer.

[757] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[758] Rodrigues, Aryon D. 1999a. Macro-Jê. In R. M. W. Dixon & Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald (eds.), *The Amazonian languages* (Cambridge Language Surveys), 165–206. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[759] Loukotka, Čestmír. 1955. Les indiens botocudo et leur langue. *Lingua Posnaniensis* 5. 112–135.

[760] Seki, Lucy. 2004. Aspectos da morfossintaxe krenak: Orações independentes. *LIAMES* 4. 131–148.

6.3 Andaquí [extinct] (1)

Core area: Colombia

Canonical source: [761]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([761: 138–141])

[761] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

6.4 Andoque (1)

Core area: W Amazon

Canonical source: [762]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([763])

[762] Gildea, Spike & Doris Payne. 2007. Is Greenberg’s “Macro-Carib” viable? *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi: Ciências Humanas* 2(2). 19–72.

[763] Landaburu, Jon. 1979. *La langue des andoke (grammaire colombienne)* (Langues et Civilisations à Tradition Orale 36). Paris: SELAF.

6.5 Arara do Rio Branco (1)

Core area: Rondônia, Mato Grosso

Canonical source: [764]

Classification comment: There is only a short wordlist for which the majority of entries are not Tupí cognates. Cognates for these words have so far not been uncovered in other families (but the search has been limited since the wordlist is not yet published).

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([764])

[764] Moore, Denny. 2005. Classificação interna da família lingüística mondé. *Estudos Lingüísticos* 34. 515–520.

6.6 Araucanian (2)

Core area: S Andes

Canonical source: [765]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([766])

[765] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[766] Smeets, Ineke. 1989. A Mapuche grammar. Leiden: Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden doctoral dissertation.

6.7 Arawá (8)

Core area: W Amazon

Canonical source: [767]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([768])

[767] Dixon, R. M. W. 2004b. Proto-Arawá phonology. *Anthropological Linguistics* 46. 1–83.

[768] Dixon, R. M. W. 2004a. *The Jarawara language of southern Amazonia*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6.8 Arawak (62)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [769]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([770])

[769] Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y. 1999. Arawak. In R. M. W. Dixon & Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald (eds.), *The Amazonian languages* (Cambridge Language Surveys), 65–106. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[770] Tripp, Martha D. 1997. *Gramática del idioma yanesha' (amuesha)* (Serie Lingüística Peruana 43). Yarinacocha, Peru: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

6.9 Atacame (Esmeraldeño) [extinct] (1)

Core area: Ecuador

Canonical source: [771]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([772], [772: 86])

[771] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[772] Constenla Umaña, Adolfo. 1991. *Las lenguas del área intermedia: Introducción a su estudio areal*. San José, Costa Rica: Universidad de Costa Rica.

6.10 Atacameño (Kunza) [extinct] (1)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [773]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([774]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [775: 499], [773: 380].)

[773] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[774] Siarez Flores, Eva. 2003. *Lengua de los likanantay*. Santiago: Serindígena.

[775] Torero Fernández de Córdoba, Alfredo. 2002. *Idiomas de los Andes: Lingüística e historia*. Lima: Horizonte.

6.11 Awaké (Arutani, Uruak) (1)

Core area: Orinoco, Amazon

Canonical source: [776]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([776: 50])

[776] Migliazza, Ernesto C. 1985. Languages of the Orinoco-Amazon region: Current status. In Harriet E. Manelis Klein & Louisa Stark (eds.), *South American Indian languages: Retrospect and prospect*, 17–139. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.

6.12 Awshiri (Tekiráka) [presumed extinct] (1)

Core area: Peruvian Amazon

Canonical source: [777]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([778])

[777] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[778] Tessmann, Günter. 1930. *Die Indianer Nordost-Perus: Grundlegende Forschungen für eine systematische Kulturkunde* (Veröffentlichung der Harvey-Bassler-Stiftung 2). Hamburg: Friederichsen.

6.13 Aymara (3)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [779]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([780])

[779] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[780] Hardman, Martha J., Juana Vásquez & Juan de Dios Yapita. 2001. *Aymara: Compendio de estructura fonológica gramatical*. 2nd edn. La Paz, Bolivia: Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara. [First edition from 1988 which in turn was based on *Outline of Aymara phonological and grammatical structure*, 1974.]

6.14 Barbacoan (6)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [781]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([782])

[781] Curnow, Timothy J. & Anthony J. Liddicoat. 1998. The Barbacoan languages of Colombia and Ecuador. *Anthropological Linguistics* 40(3). 384–408.

[782] Curnow, Timothy. 1997. A grammar of Awa Pit (Cuaiquier): An indigenous language of south-western Colombia. Canberra: Australian National University doctoral dissertation.

6.15 Betoï-Jirara [extinct] (1)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [783]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([784]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [785: 218–219])

[783] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[784] Zamponi, Raoul. 2003. *Betoï* (Languages of the World/Materials 428). München: Lincom.

[785] Zamponi, Raoul. 2002. Notes on Betoï verb morphology. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 68(2). 216–241.

6.16 Bora-Huitoto (6)

Core area: Peru, Colombia

Canonical source: [786]

Classification comment: The attempt [787] to demonstrate the unity of the family, on the grounds of shared basic lexicon (including pronouns), is current as [788] does not comment on it. Neither is it contradicted by a recent grammar ([789: 1.3.3]). However, a much-desired demonstration of relatedness through shared morphology is lacking.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([790])

[786] Gildea, Spike & Doris Payne. 2007. Is Greenberg's "Macro-Carib" viable? *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi: Ciências Humanas* 2(2). 19–72.

[787] Aschmann, Richard P. 1993. *Proto Witotoan* (Summer Institute of Linguistics Publications in Linguistics 114). Arlington, TX: The Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington.

[788] Landaburu, Jon. 2000. Clasificación de la lenguas indígenas de Colombia. In María Stella González de Pérez & María Luisa Rodríguez de Montes (eds.), *Lenguas indígenas de Colombia: Una visión descriptiva*, 25–50. Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo.

[789] Seifart, Frank. 2005. The structure and use of shape-based noun classes in Miraña (north west Amazon). Nijmegen: Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen doctoral dissertation.

[790] Thiesen, Wesley. 1996. *Gramática del idioma bora* (Serie Lingüística Peruana 38). Yarinacocha, Peru: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

6.17 Bororo (3)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [791]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([792])

[791] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[792] Crowell, Thomas H. 1979. A grammar of Bororo. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University doctoral dissertation.

6.18 Cahuapanan (2)

Core area: Peruvian Amazon

Canonical source: [793]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([794])

[793] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[794] Bendor-Samuel, John T. 1979. *The structure and function of the verbal piece in the Jebero language* (Datos Etno-Lingüísticos 70). Yarinacocha, Peru: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano. [Originally University of London doctoral dissertation, 1958. Also parts of it as *The verbal piece in Jebero* (Linguistic Circle of New York Monograph 4), 1961.]

6.19 Candoshi-Shapra (1)

Core area: Peruvian Amazon

Canonical source: [795]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([796], [797])

[795] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[796] Anderson, Loretta & Mary Ruth Wise. 1963. Contrastive features of Candoshi clause types. In *Studies in Peruvian Indian languages 1* (Summer Institute of Linguistics Publications in Linguistics 9), 67–102. Arlington, TX: The Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington.

[797] Tuggy, John C. 1966. *Vocabulario candoshi de Loreto* (Serie Lingüística Peruana 2). Yarinacocha, Peru: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

6.20 Canichana [extinct] (1)

Core area: Bolivia

Canonical source: [798]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([799], [800: 165]. There are the prayers Pater Noster, Ave Maria, and Credo, as well as some phrases ([801]), but sparseness of transitives in them and the poor knowledge of the verbal system prevents a credible basic word order analysis.)

[798] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[799] De Créqui-Montfort, Georges & Paul Rivet. 1913. Linguistique bolivienne: La langue kaničana. *Mémoires de la Société de Linguistique de Paris* 18. 354–377.

[800] Loukotka, Čestmír. 1968. *Classification of the South American Indian languages* (Reference Series 7). Los Angeles: Latin American Center, University of California.

[801] Cardús, José. 1886. *Las misiones franciscanas entre los infieles de Bolivia: Descripción del estado de ellas en 1883 y 1884*. Barcelona: Librería de la inmaculada concepción.

6.21 Carib (32)

Core area: N Amazon

Canonical source: [802], [803], [804]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([805])

[802] Meira, Sérgio. 2006. A família lingüística Caribe (Karíb). *Revista de Estudos e Pesquisas* 3(1/2). 157–174.

[803] Meira, Sérgio. 2006. Cariban languages. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 2, 199–203. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[804] Gildea, Spike & Doris Payne. 2007. Is Greenberg's "Macro-Carib" viable? *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi: Ciências Humanas* 2(2). 19–72.

[805] Derbyshire, Desmond C. 1985. *Hixkaryana and linguistic typology* (Summer Institute of Linguistics Publications in Linguistics 76). Arlington, TX: The Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Texas at Arlington.

6.22 Cayuvava (1)

Core area: Bolivia

Canonical source: [806]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([807])

[806] Crevels, Mily. 2002. *Itonama o sihnipadara, lengua no clasificada de la Amazonía boliviana* (Estudios de Lingüística 16). Alicante: Departamento de Filología Española, Lingüística General y Teoría de Literatura, Universidad de Alicante.

[807] Key, Harold H. 1967. *Morphology of Cayuvava* (Janua Linguarum: Series Practica 53). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

6.23 Chapacura-Wanham (5)

Core area: Rondônia

Canonical source: [808]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([809])

[808] Angenot-de-Lima, Geralda. 2002. Description phonologique, grammaticale et lexicale du moré, langue amazonienne de Bolivie et du Brésil. Leiden: Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden doctoral dissertation.

[809] Everett, Daniel L. & Barbara Kern. 1997. *Wari': The Pacaas Novos language of Western Brazil* (Descriptive Grammars Series). London: Routledge.

6.24 Charrúa [extinct] (3)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [810]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([810])

[810] Barros, Pedro J. Viegas. 2006. Datos actuales de la lengua chaná: Una evaluación preliminar. In *X Congreso de la Sociedad Argentina de Lingüística, 2005, Salta*. Salta: Universidad Católica de Salta.

6.25 Chibchan (21)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [811]

Classification comment: Including Cuna, Chimila, Languages of Sierra Nevada de Santa Maria, Muisca, Tunebo.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([812])

[811] Quesada, Diego J. 2007. *The Chibchan languages*. Cartago, Costa Rica: Editorial Tecnológica de Costa Rica.

[812] Trillos Amaya, Maria. 1999. *Damana* (Languages of the World/Materials 207). München: Lincom.

6.26 Chiquitano (1)

Core area: Bolivia

Canonical source: [813]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([814])

[813] Santana, Áurea Cavalcante. 2005. Transnacionalidade lingüística: A língua chiquitano no Brasil. Goiânia: Universidade Federal de Goiás master's thesis.

[814] Tormo, Jesús Galeote. 1993. *Manitana auqui besüro: Gramática moderna de la lengua chiquitana y vocabulario básico*. Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia: Los Huérfanos.

6.27 Chocoan (12)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [815]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([816])

[815] Aguirre Licht, Daniel. 2006. Choco languages. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 2, 367–381. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[816] Mortensen, Charles Arthur. 1999. *A reference grammar of Northern Embera languages* (Studies in the Languages of Colombia 7; Summer Institute of Linguistics Publications in Linguistics 134). Dallas: SIL International and University of Texas at Arlington.

6.28 Chonan (2)

Core area: Tierra del Fuego

Canonical source: [817], [818: 556–558]

Classification comment: Includes Querandi. The parallels with Gününa Küne are interesting but not conclusive.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([819])

[817] Viegas Barros, J. Pedro. 2003. Conjeturas sobre la prehistoria de los hablantes de lenguas chon a partir del léxico proto-chon reconstruido. *Cuadernos del Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano* 19. 613–633.

[818] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[819] Najlis, Elena L. 1973. *Lengua selknam*. Buenos Aires: Instituto de Filología y Lingüística, Universidad del Salvador.

6.29 Chono [extinct] (1)

Core area: Tierra del Fuego

Canonical source: [820: 552–558]

Classification comment: There are lexical parallels with Mapuche as well as Qawesqar ([821: 82]) but the core is clearly unrelated.

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([822])

[820] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[821] Trivero Ribera, Alberto. 2005. *Los primeros pobladores de Chiloé: Génesis del horizonte mapuche* (Working Paper Series 25). Uppsala: Ñuke Mapuförlaget.

[822] Bausani, Alessandro. 1975. Nuovi materiali sulla lingua chono. In Ernesta Cerulli & Gilda Della Ragione (eds.), *Atti del XL Congresso Internazionale degli Americanisti (Roma – Genova, 3–10 Settembre 1972)*, Vol. 3: *Linguistica – Folklore – Storia americana – Sociologia*, 107–116. Genova: Tilgher.

6.30 Cofán (1)

Core area: Ecuador

Canonical source: [823]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([824], [825], [826])

[823] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[824] Borman, M. B. 1977. Cofan paragraph structure and function. In Robert E. Longacre & Frances Woods (eds.), *Discourse grammar: Studies in indigenous languages of Colombia, Panama, and Ecuador, part 3* (Summer Institute of Linguistics Publications in Linguistics and Related Fields 52(3)), 289–338. Arlington, TX: Summer Institute of Linguistics and University of Texas at Arlington.

[825] Tobar Gutiérrez, María Elena. 1995. Modo, aspecto y tiempo en cofán. Bogotá: Universidad de los Andes doctoral dissertation.

[826] Tobar G., María Elena. 2000. Estructuras sintácticas de predicación y las categorías gramaticales aspecto, modo y tiempo en lengua cofán. In Luis Miranda Esquerre (ed.), *Actas del I Congreso de Lenguas Indígenas de Sudamérica*, Vol. 1, 375–390. Lima: Departamento Académico de Humanidades, Facultad de Lenguas Modernas, Universidad Ricardo Palma.

6.31 Culli [probably extinct] (1)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [827]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([827: 401–405])

[827] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

6.32 Fulniô (1)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [828]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([829])

[828] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[829] Da Costa, Januacele. 1999. *Ya:thê, a última língua nativa no nordeste do Brasil: Aspectos morfofonológicos y morfo-sintáticos*. Recife: Universidade Federal de Pernambuco doctoral dissertation.

6.33 Guahibo (5)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [830]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([831])

[830] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[831] Queixalós, Francisco. 2000. *Syntaxe sikuani (Colombie)* (Langues et Sociétés d'Amérique Traditionelle 7). Paris: Peeters.

6.34 Guaicuruan (5)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [832]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([833])

[832] Nonato, Rafael & Filomena Sandalo. 2007. Uma comparação gramatical, fonológica e lexical entre as famílias guaikurú, mataco e bororo: Um caso de difusão areal? *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi: Ciências Humanas* 2(2). 91–107.

[833] Gualdieri, Cecilia B. 1998. *Mocoví (Guaycurú): Fonologia e morfossintaxe*. Campinas, Brazil: Universidade Estadual de Campinas doctoral dissertation.

6.35 Guamo [extinct] (1)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [834]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([835])

[834] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[835] Ortiz, Sergio Elías. 1965. *Prehistoria*, Vol. 3: *Lenguas y dialectos indígenas de Colombia* (Historia Extensa de Colombia 1). Bogotá: Lerner.

6.36 Guató (1)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [836]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([837])

[836] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[837] Palácio, Adair P. 1984. Guató: A língua dos índios canoeiros do rio Paraguai. Campinas, Brazil: Universidade Estadual de Campinas doctoral dissertation.

6.37 Harakmbut (2)

Core area: Peruvian Jungle

Canonical source: [838]

Classification comment: There are promising lexical links with Katukina ([839]), with a fair amount of near-identical forms, but the systems of pronouns, numerals, or bound morphology show no cognation.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([840])

[838] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[839] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2000. Propuesta de un nuevo vínculo genético entre dos grupos lingüísticos indígenas de la Amazonía occidental: Harakmbut y Katukina. In Luis Miranda Esquerre (ed.), *Actas del I Congreso de Lenguas Indígenas de Sudamérica*, Vol. 2, 219–236. Lima: Departamento Académico de Humanidades, Facultad de Lenguas Modernas, Universidad Ricardo Palma.

[840] Helberg Chávez, Heinrich Albert. 1984. *Skizze einer Grammatik des Amarakaeri*. Tübingen: Eberhard-Karls-Universität Tübingen doctoral dissertation.

6.38 Hibito-Cholon [extinct] (2)

Core area: Peruvian Amazon

Canonical source: [841: 461–463]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([842])

[841] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[842] Alexander-Bakkerus, Astrid. 2005. *Eighteenth-century Cholón*. Leiden: Universiteit Leiden doctoral dissertation.

6.39 Huarpean [extinct] (2)

Core area: S Andes

Canonical source: [843]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([844])

[843] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[844] De Valdivia, Luis. 1894 [1607]. *Doctrina christiana y catecismo con un confesionario, arte y vocabulario breves en lengua allentiac*. Sevilla: Rasco.

6.40 Iranxe (Müñkü) (1)

Core area: Mato Grosso

Canonical source: [845]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([846])

[845] Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y. & R. M. W. Dixon. 1999. Other small families and isolates. In R. M. W. Dixon & Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald (eds.), *The Amazonian languages* (Cambridge Language Surveys), 341–383. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[846] Monserrat, Ruth Maria Fonini. 2000. A língua do povo Mÿky. Rio de Janeiro: Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro doctoral dissertation.

6.41 Itonama (1)

Core area: Bolivia

Canonical source: [847]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([847: 5])

[847] Crevels, Mily. 2002. *Itonama o sihnipadara, lengua no clasificada de la Amazonía boliviana* (Estudios de Lingüística 16). Alicante: Departamento de Filología Española, Lingüística General y Teoría de Literatura, Universidad de Alicante.

6.42 Jabutí (2)

Core area: Rondônia

Canonical source: [848]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([849])

[848] Van der Voort, Hein. 2007. Proto-Jabutí: Um primeiro passo na reconstrução da língua ancestral dos Arikapú e Djeoromitxi. *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi: Ciências Humanas* 2(2). 133–168.

[849] Pires, Nádia N. 1992. Estudo da gramática da língua jeoromitxi (jabuti). Campinas, Brazil: Universidade Estadual de Campinas master's thesis.

6.43 Jê (16)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [850], [851]

Classification comment: The Macro-Jê family has yet to be proven beyond superficial similarities.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([852])

[850] Rodrigues, Aryon Dall'Igna. 2002. Para o estudo histórico-comparativo das línguas jê. In Ludoviko dos Santos & Ismael Pontes (eds.), *Línguas jê: Estudos vários*, 1–14. Londrina, Brazil: Editora da Universidade Estadual de Londrina.

[851] De Castro Alves, Flávia. 2004. O timbira falado pelos canela apãniekrá: Uma contribuição aos estudos da morfossintaxe de uma língua jê. Campinas, Brazil: Universidad Estadual de Campinas doctoral dissertation.

[852] McLeod, Ruth & Valerie Mitchell. 2003. *Aspectos da língua xavante*. 4th edn. Cuiabá: Sociedade Internacional de Lingüística.

6.44 Jirajaran [extinct] (1)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [853]

Documentation: Less than sketch but sufficient data to decide OV/VO-feature ([853: 129–130])

[853] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

6.45 Jivaro (4)

Core area: Peruvian Amazon

Canonical source: [854]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([855])

[854] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[855] Corbera Mori, Angel Humberto. 1994. Fonología e gramática do aguaruna (jívoro). Campinas, Brazil: Universidade Estadual de Campinas doctoral dissertation.

6.46 Jodi (1)

Core area: Orinoco, Amazon

Canonical source: [856]

Classification comment: There are some miscellaneous resemblances to language in the Nadahup family [857].

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([858])

[856] Migliazza, Ernesto C. 1985. Languages of the Orinoco-Amazon region: Current status. In Harriet E. Manelis Klein & Louisa Stark (eds.), *South American Indian languages: Retrospect and prospect*, 17–139. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.

[857] Henley, Paul, Marie-Claude Mattéi Müller & Howard Reid. 1994–1996. Cultural and linguistic affinities of the foraging people of North Amazonia: A new perspective. *Antropológica* 83. 3–38.

[858] Vilera Díaz, Diana. 1985. Introducción morfológica de la lengua hödi. Caracas: Universidad Central de Venezuela master's thesis.

6.47 Kakua-Nukak (2)

Core area: SE Colombia

Canonical source: [859]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([860]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [861])

[859] Epps, Patience. 2008. *A grammar of Hup* (Mouton Grammar Library 43). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

[860] Hess, Richard, Kennet Conduff & Jan Ellen Conduff. 2005. *Gramática pedagógica provisional del idioma n̄ikák*. Bogotá: Iglesia Nuevos Horizontes.

[861] López L., Emilio. 1976. Texto del cacua: Aquíwã⁰ Bituriaj̄h⁴⁰ mic²mao⁴⁰m. In Stephen H. Levinsohn (ed.), *Estudios en cacua, jupda y saliba* (Serie Sintáctica 3), 37–82. Lomalinda, Colombia: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

6.48 Kamakã [extinct] (1)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [862]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature
([863: 188], [862])

[862] Martins, Andérbio Márcio Silva. 2007. Revisão da família lingüística kamakã proposta por Chestmir Loukotka. Brasília: Universidade de Brasília master's thesis.

[863] Rodrigues, Aryon D. 1999a. Macro-Jê. In R. M. W. Dixon & Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald (eds.), *The Amazonian languages* (Cambridge Language Surveys), 165–206. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

6.49 Kamsá (1)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [864]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([865], [864], [866])

[864] Fabre, Alain. 2002. Algunos rasgos tipológicos del kamsá (Valle de Sibundoy, Alto Putumayo, sudoeste de Colombia) vistos desde una perspectiva areal. In Mily Crevels, Simon van de Kerke, Sérgio Meira & Hein van der Voort (eds.), *Current studies on South American languages* (Lenguas Indígenas de América Latina 3), 169–198. Leiden: Research School of Asian, African and Amerindian Studies (CNWS), Universiteit Leiden.

[865] Sánchez, José Raúl Monguí. 1981. *La lengua kame.mtzá: Fonética – fonología – textos* (Publicaciones del Instituto Caro y Cuervo 59). Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo.

[866] Pabón D., Lino Ramiro, Alonso Maffla B. & Linda Howard. 1977. Esquema de los tipos de párrafo en kamsá. In Carol Heinze (ed.), *Estudios en kamsá y catío* (Serie Sintáctica 4), 1–67. Lomalinda, Colombia: Ministerio de Gobierno.

6.50 Kanoê (Kapixaná) (1)

Core area: Rondônia

Canonical source: [867]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([868])

[867] Van der Voort, Hein. 2005. Kwaza in a comparative perspective. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 71(4). 365–412.

[868] Bacelar, Laércio Nora. 2004. Gramática da língua kanoê. Nijmegen: Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen doctoral dissertation.

6.51 Karajá (1)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [869]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([870]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [871])

[869] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[870] Fortune, David L. 1973. Gramática karajá: Um estudo preliminar em forma transformacional. *Série Lingüística* 1. 101–161.

[871] Maia, Marcus. 1997. Verb agreement and the structure of the clause in Karaja. *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* 22(2). 53–66.

6.52 Kariri/Kiriri [extinct] (1)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [872]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([873]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [874], [875])

[872] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[873] Mamiani, Luis Vincencio. 1877 [1699]. *Arte de grammatica da lingua brazilica da nação kiriri*. 2nd edn. Rio de Janeiro: Brown & Evaristo.

[874] Larsen, Thomas W. 1984. Case marking and subjecthood in Kipeá Kiriri. *Berkeley Linguistics Society* 10. 189–205.

[875] Rodrigues, Aryon D. 1999a. Macro-Jê. In R. M. W. Dixon & Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald (eds.), *The Amazonian languages* (Cambridge Language Surveys), 165–206. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

6.53 Katukina (3)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [876]

Classification comment: There are promising lexical links with Katukina ([877]), with a fair amount of near-identical forms, but the systems of pronouns, numerals, or bound morphology show no cognation.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([878], [879], [880])

[876] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[877] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2000. Propuesta de un nuevo vínculo genético entre dos grupos lingüísticos indígenas de la Amazonía occidental: Harakmbut y Katukina. In Luis Miranda Esquerre (ed.), *Actas del I Congreso de Lenguas Indígenas de Sudamérica*, Vol. 2, 219–236. Lima: Departamento Académico de Humanidades, Facultad de Lenguas Modernas, Universidad Ricardo Palma.

[878] Groth, Christa. 1985. Syntax of the phrase types in Canamarí. In David L. Fortune (ed.), *Porto Velho Workpapers*, 93–129. Brasília: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

[879] Queixalós, Francisco. 2002. Ergatividade em katukina. In Francisco Queixalós (ed.), *Ergatividade na Amazônia*, Vol. 1, 137–145. Brasília: Universidade de Brasília.

[880] Queixalós, Francisc. 2007. Ergatividade y relaciones gramaticales en katukina-kanamari. *Forma y Función* 20. 95–146.

6.54 Kawesqar (2)

Core area: Tierra del Fuego

Canonical source: [881]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([882])

[881] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[882] Clairis, Christos. 1985. *El qawesqar: Lingüística fueguina, teoría y descripción* (Estudios Filológicos: Anejo 12). Valdivia: Universidad Austral de Chile.

6.55 Kwazá (1)

Core area: Rondônia

Canonical source: [883]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([884])

[883] Van der Voort, Hein. 2005. Kwaza in a comparative perspective. *International Journal of American Linguistics* 71(4). 365–412.

[884] Van der Voort, Hein. 2004. *A grammar of Kwaza* (Mouton Grammar Library 29). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

6.56 Leko (1)

Core area: Bolivia

Canonical source: [885]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([885])

[885] Van de Kerke, Simon. 2006. Object cross-reference in Leko. In Grażyna J. Rowicka & Eithne B. Carlin (eds.), *What's in a verb?* (LOT Occasional Series 5), 171–188. Utrecht: LOT, Universiteit Utrecht.

6.57 Lengua-Mascoy (Enlhet) (5)

Core area: S Andes

Canonical source: [886]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([887])

[886] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[887] Susnik, Branislava. 1977. *Lengua maskoy: Su hablar – su pensar – su vivencia* (Lenguas Chaqueñas 6). Asunción, Paraguay: Museo Etnográfico “Andrés Barbero”.

6.58 Lule [extinct] (1)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [888]

Classification comment: Lule shares some cultural vocabulary with Vilela, but otherwise the two are clearly distinct.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([889])

[888] Viegas Barros, Pedro J. 2001. *Evidencias del parentesco de las lenguas Lule y Vilela* (Colección Folklore y Antropología 4). Santa Fe: Subsecretaría de la Provincia de Santa Fe.

[889] Machoni de Cerdeña, Antonio. 1877 [1732]. *Arte y vocabulario de la lengua lule o tonocoté*. Buenos Aires: Coni.

6.59 Máku [extinct] (1)

Core area: Orinoco, Amazon

Canonical source: [890]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([891]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [892])

[890] Migliazza, Ernesto C. 1985. Languages of the Orinoco-Amazon region: Current status. In Harriet E. Manelis Klein & Louisa Stark (eds.), *South American Indian languages: Retrospect and prospect*, 17–139. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.

[891] Maciel, Iraguacema. 1991. Alguns aspectos fonológicos e morfológicos da língua máku. Brasília: Universidade de Brasília master's thesis.

[892] Migliazza, Ernesto C. 1966. Esboço sintático de um corpus da língua Makú. *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Série Antropologia* 32. 1–38.

6.60 Matacoan (Mataguayo) (7)

Core area: S Andes

Canonical source: [893], [894]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([895])

[893] Campbell, Lyle & Verónica Grondona. 2007. Internal reconstruction in Chulupí (Nivaclé). *Diachronica* 24(1). 1–29.

[894] Nonato, Rafael & Filomena Sandalo. 2007. Uma comparação gramatical, fonológica e lexical entre as famílias guaikurú, mataco e bororo: Um caso de difusão areal? *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi: Ciências Humanas* 2(2). 91–107.

[895] Tovar, António. 1981. *Relatos y diálogos de los matacos seguidos de una gramática de su lengua*. Madrid: Ediciones Cultura Hispanica de Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana.

6.61 Matanawí [extinct] (1)

Core area: Madeira River

Canonical source: [896]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([896])

[896] Nimuendajú, Curt. 1925. As tribus do Alto Madeira. *Journal de la Société des Américanistes* 17. 137–172.

6.62 Maxakalí (1)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [897]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([898], [899], [900])

[897] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[898] Popovich, Harold A. & Frances B. Popovich. 2005. *Maxakalí-English dictionary: English Maxakalí glossary*. Cuiabá: Sociedade Internacional de Lingüística.

[899] Pereira, Deuscreide Gonçalves. 1991. Alguns aspectos gramaticais da língua maxakali. Belo Horizonte: Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais master's thesis.

[900] Araújo, Gabriel Antunes. 2000. Fonologia e morfologia da língua maxakalí. Campinas, Brazil: Universidade Estadual de Campinas master's thesis.

6.63 Mochica [probably extinct] (1)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [901]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([902])

[901] Cerrón-Palomino, Rodolfo. 1995. *La lengua de naimlap (reconstrucción y obsolescencia del mochica)*. Lima: Fondo Editorial, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú.

[902] Hovdhaugen, Even. 2004. *Mochica* (Languages of the World/Materials 433). München: Lincom.

6.64 Mosetén-Chimane (1)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [903]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([903])

[903] Sakel, Jeanette. 2004. *A grammar of Mosetén* (Mouton Grammar Library 33). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

6.65 Movima (1)

Core area: Bolivia

Canonical source: [904]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([904])

[904] Haude, Katharina. 2006. *A grammar of Movima*. Nijmegen: Radboud Universiteit doctoral dissertation.

6.66 Munique (1)

Core area: Peruvian Amazon

Canonical source: [905]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([906: 26])

[905] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[906] Gibson, Michael Luke. 1996. *El munique: Un idioma que se extingue* (Serie Lingüística Peruana 42). Yarinacocha, Peru: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

6.67 Mura-Pirahã (1)

Core area: Maici River

Canonical source: [907]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([907])

[907] Everett, Daniel L. 1986. Pirahã. In Desmond C. Derbyshire & Geoffrey K. Pullum (eds.), *Handbook of Amazonian Languages*, Vol. 1, 200–325. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

6.68 Nadahup (4)

Core area: Vaupés

Canonical source: [908], [909]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([908])

[908] Epps, Patience. 2008. *A grammar of Hup* (Mouton Grammar Library 43). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

[909] Martins, Valteir. 2005. *Reconstrução fonológica do protomaku oriental*. Amsterdam: Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam doctoral dissertation.

6.69 Nambiquaran (3)

Core area: Rondônia

Canonical source: [910]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([910])

[910] Antunes de Araujo, Gabriel. 2004. *A grammar of Sabanê: A Nambikwaran language*. Amsterdam: Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam doctoral dissertation.

6.70 Ofaié (1)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [911]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([911])

[911] Maria das Dores de Oliveira. 2006. *Ofayé, a língua do povo do mel: Fonologia e gramática*. Maceió: Universidade Federal de Alagoas doctoral dissertation.

6.71 Omurano [extinct] (1)

Core area: Peruvian Amazon

Canonical source: [912]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([913])

[912] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[913] Tessmann, Günter. 1930. *Die Indianer Nordost-Perus: Grundlegende Forschungen für eine systematische Kulturkunde* (Veröffentlichung der Harvey-Bassler-Stiftung 2). Hamburg: Friederichsen.

6.72 Oti [extinct] (1)

Core area: Peixe/Pando Rivers

Canonical source: [914]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([915: 85])

[914] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[915] Loukotka, Čestmír. 1968. *Classification of the South American Indian languages* (Reference Series 7). Los Angeles: Latin American Center, University of California.

6.73 Otomaco [extinct] (1)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [916]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([917])

[916] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[917] Loukotka, Čestmír. 1968. *Classification of the South American Indian languages* (Reference Series 7). Los Angeles: Latin American Center, University of California.

6.74 Páez (1)

Core area: Colombia

Canonical source: [918]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([919])

[918] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[919] Jung, Ingrid. 1989. *Grammatik des Paez: Ein Abriß*. Osnabrück: Universität Osnabrück doctoral dissertation.

6.75 Pankararu (Panakararé) [extinct] (1)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [920]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([920])

[920] Fabre, Alain. 2005. *Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos*. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

6.76 Panoan (28)

Core area: W Amazon

Canonical source: [921: 11]

Classification comment: Pano-Tacanan family is considered premature (probable only) in the two most recent grammars of Panoan ([921: 11]) and Tacanan ([922: 9]) languages, therefore we go against Adelaar's ([923: 419]) following of earlier works by Girard and Key.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([924])

[921] Vieira Cândido, Gláucia. 2004. *Descrição morfossintática da língua shanenawa*. Campinas, Brazil: Universidad Estadual de Campinas doctoral dissertation.

[922] Guillaume, Antoine. 2004. A grammar of Cavineña, an Amazonian language of northern Bolivia. Melbourne: La Trobe University doctoral dissertation.

[923] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[924] Fleck, David W. 2003. A grammar of Matses. Houston: Rice University doctoral dissertation.

6.77 Peba-Yagua (2)

Core area: Peruvian Amazon

Canonical source: [925]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([926])

[925] Gildea, Spike & Doris Payne. 2007. Is Greenberg's "Macro-Carib" viable? *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi: Ciências Humanas* 2(2). 19–72.

[926] Payne, Doris L. & Thomas E. Payne. 1990. Yagua. In Desmond C. Derbyshire & Geoffrey K. Pullum (eds.), *Handbook of Amazonian Languages*, Vol. 2, 249–474. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

6.78 Puelche (1)

Core area: Patagonia

Canonical source: [927]

Classification comment: The parallels with Chon or Chon-Querandí are interesting but not conclusive.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([928])

[927] Viegas Barros, J. Pedro. 2006. Proto-Chon cultural reconstructions from the vocabulary. Paper presented at the "Historical Linguistics and Hunter-Gatherer Populations in Global Perspective" workshop at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig 10–12 August 2006.

[928] Casamiquela, Rodolfo M. 1983. *Nociones de gramática del gñüna küne: Présentation de la langue des tehuelche septentrionaux australs (Patagonie continentale)*. Paris: Éditions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

6.79 Puinavé (1)

Core area: SE Colombia

Canonical source: [929: 419–439], [930]

Classification comment: There are some lexical parallels with Nadahup and Kakua-Nukak ([929: 419–439]) but these are hardly conclusive of a genetic relation. The pronouns, morphology, and bulk of the vocabulary have no cognates.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([929])

[929] Girón, Jesús Mario. 2008. Una gramática del Wánsöjöt (Puinave). Amsterdam: Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam doctoral dissertation.

[930] Epps, Patience. 2008. *A grammar of Hup* (Mouton Grammar Library 43). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

6.80 Puquina [extinct] (1)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [931]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([932]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [931: 438] and [933])

[931] Torero Fernández de Cordoba, Alfredo. 2002. *Idiomas de los Andes: Lingüística e historia*. Lima: Horizonte.

[932] Torero, Alfredo. 1965. La puquina: La troisième langue générale du Pérou. Paris: Université de Paris doctoral dissertation.

[933] De la Grasserie, Raoul. 1894. *Langue puquina* (Langues Américaines). Leipzig: Koehler.

6.81 Puri [extinct] (1)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [934]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([935: 66–68])

[934] Da Neto, Ambrósio Pereira Silva. 2007. Revisão da família lingüística purí. Brasília: Universidade de Brasília master's thesis.

[935] Loukotka, Čestmír. 1968. *Classification of the South American Indian languages* (Reference Series 7). Los Angeles: Latin American Center, University of California.

6.82 Quechuan (46)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [936]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([937])

[936] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[937] Weber, David J. 1996. *Una gramática del quechua del Huallaga (Huánuco)* (Serie Lingüística Peruana 40). Yarinacocha, Peru: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

6.83 Rikbaktsá (1)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [938]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([939])

[938] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[939] Silva, Leia de Jesus. 2005. Aspectos da fonologia e a morfologia da língua rikbaktsa. Brasília: Universidade de Brasília master's thesis.

6.84 Saliban (3)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [940]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([941])

[940] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[941] Estrada Ramírez, Hortensia. 1996. *La lengua sáliba: Clases nominales y sistema de concordancia* (Premios Nacionales de Cultura). Bogotá: Tercer Mundo.

6.85 Sapé (Kaliana) (1)

Core area: Orinoco, Amazon

Canonical source: [942]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([943])

[942] Mosonyi, Esteban Emilo. 2003. Situación actual de las lenguas indígenas de Venezuela. In Esteban Emilo Mosonyi, Arelis Barbella & Silvana Caula (eds.), *Situación de las lenguas indígenas en Venezuela*, 86–116. Caracas: Casa de Las Letras-Casa de Bello.

[943] Migliazza, Ernesto C. 1985. Languages of the Orinoco-Amazon region: Current status. In Harriet E. Manelis Klein & Louisa Stark (eds.), *South American Indian languages: Retrospect and prospect*, 17–139. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.

6.86 Sechuran [extinct] (1)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [944]

Classification comment: There are occasional lexical links to the Tallán language(s) ([945: 398–400]), but the very limited data available is not compelling towards a genetic relationship.

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([945])

[944] Cerrón-Palomino, Rodolfo. 2004. Lenguas de la costa norte peruana. In Zarina Estrada Fernández, Ana V. Fernández Garay & Albert Álvarez González (eds.), *Estudios en lenguas amerindias: Homenaje a Ken L. Hale* (Serie Lingüística: 4, Estudios Lingüísticos), 81–105. Hermosillo: Editorial Unison, Universidad de Sonora.

[945] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

6.87 Tacanan (6)

Core area: Bolivia

Canonical source: [946: 9]

Classification comment: Pano-Tacanan family is considered premature (probable only) in the two most recent grammars of Panoan ([947: 11]) and Tacanan ([946: 9]) languages, therefore we go against Adelaar's ([948: 419]) following of earlier works by Girard and Key.

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([946])

[946] Guillaume, Antoine. 2004. A grammar of Cavineña, an Amazonian language of northern Bolivia. Melbourne: La Trobe University doctoral dissertation.

[947] Vieira Cândido, Gláucia. 2004. Descrição morfossintática da língua shanenawa. Campinas, Brazil: Universidad Estadual de Campinas doctoral dissertation.

[948] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

6.88 Tallán [extinct] (1)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [949]

Classification comment: There are occasional lexical links to the Sechuran language ([950: 398–400]), but the very limited data available is not compelling towards a genetic relationship.

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([950])

[949] Cerrón-Palomino, Rodolfo. 2004. Lenguas de la costa norte peruana. In Zarina Estrada Fernández, Ana V. Fernández Garay & Albert Álvarez González (eds.), *Estudios en lenguas amerindias: Homenaje a Ken L. Hale* (Serie Lingüística: 4, Estudios Lingüísticos), 81–105. Hermosillo: Editorial Unison, Universidad de Sonora.

[950] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

6.89 Taruma [extinct] (1)

Core area: Guianas/Brazil

Canonical source: [951: 150]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature
([951: 150])

[951] Loukotka, Čestmír. 1968. *Classification of the South American Indian languages* (Reference Series 7). Los Angeles: Latin American Center, University of California.

6.90 Taushiro (1)

Core area: W Amazon

Canonical source: [952]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([953])

[952] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[953] Alicea, Neftalí. 1975. *Análisis preliminar de la gramática del idioma taushiro* (Datos Etno-Lingüísticos 24). Lima: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

6.91 Ticuna (Tucuna) (1)

Core area: W Amazon

Canonical source: [954]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([955])

[954] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[955] Soares, Marília Facó. 1992. O suprasegmental em tikuna e a teoria fonológica. Campinas, Brazil: Universidade Estadual de Campinas doctoral dissertation.

6.92 Timote-Cuica [probably extinct] (1)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [956]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([957]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [958: 55], [959: 101–102])

[956] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[957] Rivet, Paul. 1927. La famille linguistique timote (Venezuela). *International Journal of American Linguistics* 4. 137–167.

[958] Constenla Umaña, Adolfo. 1991. *Las lenguas del área intermedia: Introducción a su estudio areal*. San José, Costa Rica: Universidad de Costa Rica.

[959] Arrieta E., Anita. 1993. Tipología morfosintáctica del timote. *Revista de Filología y Lingüística de la Universidad de Costa Rica* 19(2). 99–110.

6.93 Tinigua (1)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [960]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([961])

[960] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[961] Ortiz, Nubia Tobar. 2000. La lengua tinigua: Anotaciones fonológicas y morfológicas. In María Stella González de Pérez & María Luisa Rodríguez de Montes (eds.), *Lenguas indígenas de Colombia: Una visión descriptiva*, 669–680. Bogotá: Instituto Caro y Cuervo.

6.94 Trumai (1)

Core area: Upper Xingu

Canonical source: [962]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([962])

[962] Guirardello, Raquel. 1999. A reference grammar of Trumai. Houston: Rice University doctoral dissertation.

6.95 Tucanoan (25)

Core area: W Amazon

Canonical source: [963], [964]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([965])

[963] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[964] Barnes, Janet. 2006. Tucanoan languages. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 13, 130–142. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[965] Wheeler, Alva L. 1970. Grammar of the Siona language, Colombia, South America. Berkeley, CA: University of California doctoral dissertation.

6.96 Tupí (76)

Core area: Amazon

Canonical source: [966], [967], [968]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([969])

[966] Rodrigues, Aryon D. 1999b. Tupi. In R. M. W. Dixon & Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald (eds.), *The Amazonian languages* (Cambridge Language Surveys), 107–124. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[967] Gabas, Nelson, Jr. 2006. Tupian languages. In Keith Brown (ed.), *Encyclopedia of language and linguistics* (2nd edn.), Vol. 13, 146–150. Amsterdam: Elsevier.

[968] Rodrigues, Aryon. 2007. Tupi languages in Rondônia and in eastern Bolivia. In Leo W. Wetzels (ed.), *Language endangerment and endangered languages: Linguistic and anthropological studies with special emphasis on the languages and cultures of the Andean-Amazonian border area* (Lenguas Indígenas de América Latina (ILLA) 5), 355–364. Leiden: Research School of Asian, African and Amerindian Studies (CNWS), Universiteit Leiden.

[969] Villafañe, Lucrecia. 2003. Descripción de la lengua yuki. Nijmegen: Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen doctoral dissertation.

6.97 Tuxá [extinct] (1)

Core area: Pernambuco

Canonical source: [970]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([970], [971])

[970] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[971] Meader, Robert E. 1978. *Índios do nordeste: Levantamento sobre os remanescentes tribais do nordeste brasileiro* (Série Lingüística 8). Brasília: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

6.98 Urarina (1)

Core area: Peruvian Amazon

Canonical source: [972]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([972])

[972] Olawsky, Knut. 2006. *A grammar of Urarina* (Mouton Grammar Library 37). Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

6.99 Uru-Chipaya (2)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [973]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([974])

[973] Hannß, Katja. 2008. *Uchumataqu, the lost language of the Urus of Bolivia: A grammatical description of the language as documented between 1894 and 1952* (Indigenous Languages of Latin America 7). Leiden: Research School of Asian, African and Amerindian Studies (CNWS), Universiteit Leiden.

[974] Cerrón-Palomino, Rodolfo. 2006. *El chipaya o lengua de los hombres del agua*. Lima: Fondo Editorial, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú.

6.100 Vilela [extinct] (1)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [975]

Classification comment: Vilela shares some cultural vocabulary with Lule, but otherwise the two are clearly distinct.

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([976])

[975] Viegas Barros, Pedro J. 2001. *Evidencias del parentesco de las lenguas Lule y Vilela* (Colección Folklore y Antropología 4). Santa Fe: Subsecretaría de la Provincia de Santa Fe.

[976] Lozano, Elena. 2006. *Textos vilelas (con notas gramaticales y etnográficas)*. Edited by Lucía A. Golluscio. Buenos Aires: Instituto de Lingüística, Universidad de Buenos Aires.

6.101 Waorani (1)

Core area: Peru, Ecuador

Canonical source: [977]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([978])

[977] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[978] Peeke, M. Catherine. 1979. *El idioma huao: Gramática pedagógica, tomo 1* (Cuadernos Etnolingüísticos 3). Quito: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

6.102 Warao (1)

Core area: Orinoco

Canonical source: [979]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([979])

[979] Romero-Figeroa, Andrés. 1997. *A reference grammar of Warao* (Lincom Studies in Native American Linguistics 6). München: Lincom.

6.103 Xukuru [extinct] (1)

Core area: Pernambuco State

Canonical source: [980]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature ([981])

[980] Fabre, Alain. 2005. Diccionario etnolingüístico y guía bibliográfica de los pueblos indígenas sudamericanos. Book in progress at <http://butler.cc.tut.fi/~fabre/BookInternetVersio/Alkusivu.html> (May 2005).

[981] Meader, Robert E. 1978. *Índios do nordeste: Levantamento sobre os remanescentes tribais do nordeste brasileiro* (Série Lingüística 8). Brasília: Summer Institute of Linguistics.

6.104 Yámana (Yahgan) (1)

Core area: Tierra del Fuego

Canonical source: [982]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([983])

[982] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[983] Adam, Lucien. 1885. *Grammaire de la langue jâgane*. Paris: Maisonneuve.

6.105 Yanomam (4)

Core area: Orinoco, Amazon

Canonical source: [984]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([985])

[984] Borgman, Donald M. 1990. Sanuma. In Desmond C. Derbyshire & Geoffrey K. Pullum (eds.), *Handbook of Amazonian languages*, Vol. 2, 15–248. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.

[985] Ramirez, Henri. 1994. Le parler yanomami des Xamatauteri. Aix-en-Provence: Université de Provence doctoral dissertation.

6.106 Yaruro (Pumé) (1)

Core area: Venezuela

Canonical source: [986]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([987: 556])

[986] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[987] Mosonyi, Esteban Emilo & Jorge Ramón García. 2000. Yaruro. In Esteban Emilo Mosonyi & Jorge Carlos Mosonyi (eds.), *Manual de lenguas indígenas de Venezuela* (Serie Origenes), 544–593. Caracas: Fundación Bigott.

6.107 Yurakare (1)

Core area: Bolivia

Canonical source: [988]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([988])

[988] Van Gijn, Erik. 2006. A grammar of Yurakaré. Nijmegen: Radboud Universiteit Nijmegen doctoral dissertation.

6.108 Yurí (1)

Core area: W Amazon

Canonical source: [989]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature
([990: 232–244])

[989] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[990] Ortiz, Sergio Elías. 1965. *Prehistoria*, Vol. 3: *Lenguas y dialectos indígenas de Colombia* (Historia Extensa de Colombia 1). Bogotá: Lerner.

6.109 Yurumanguí [extinct] (1)

Core area: NW Sphere

Canonical source: [991]

Documentation: Less than sketch and insufficient to decide OV/VO-feature
([991: 60–61])

[991] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

6.110 Zamucoan (2)

Core area: Andes

Canonical source: [992]

Documentation: (Full) Grammar ([993])

[992] Adelaar, Willem F. H. 2004. *The languages of the Andes* (Cambridge Language Surveys). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[993] Susnik, Branislava. 1972. *Familia zamuko: Čamakoko - Ayoweo* (Lenguas Chaqueñas 4). Asunción, Paraguay: Museo Etnográfico “Andrés Barbero”.

6.111 Zaparoan (6)

Core area: Peruvian Amazon

Canonical source: [994]

Documentation: Grammar sketch ([995]; in particular, for setting the OV/VO-feature: [996: 21])

[994] Wise, Mary Ruth. 2005. Apuntes sobre las lenguas záparos – familia que se extingue. *Revista Latinoamericana de Estudios Etnolingüísticos* 11. 51–69.

[995] Peeke, M. Catherine. 1991. *Bosquejo gramatical del záparo* (Cuadernos Etnolingüísticos 14). Quito: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

[996] Rich, Rolland. 1999. *Diccionario arabela-castellano* (Serie Lingüística Peruana 49). Yarinacocha, Peru: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.