Proceedings of
AFLA 7

The Seventh Meeting of the Austronesian Formal
Linguistics Association

Edited by
Marian Klamer

Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
Department of Linguistics
2000
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Marian Klamer

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Preface

This volume consists of papers presented at the seventh meeting of AFLA (Austronesian Formal Linguistics Association), held at the Vrije Universiteit on May 11-13, 2000.

For the first time in the history of AFLA, this meeting was held outside the North-American continent, and contained contributions by speakers from eleven different countries: New Zealand, Australia, Indonesia, Brunei Darussalam, Taiwan, the USA including Hawaii, Canada, the UK, France, Germany, and The Netherlands.

Apart from the languages that are traditionally well-represented at Austronesian conferences, we were happy to see that the program also contained work on relatively small or lesser described languages, such as the minority languages of Taiwan, North-West Borneo, Eastern Indonesia, Papua and Oceania.

Special themes of this conference were Iconicity and Argument marking. The papers in this volume show that the program covered a broad range of subdisciplines -- from discourse grammar, phonology, morphology, syntax, to semantics -- and that the authors are working within various theoretical frameworks. But despite the obvious differences in expertise, interest and background, the atmosphere on the conference was typically AFLA: lively and constructive, with an average rate of attendance of about 80%. The papers in this volume deserve the same rate of attention.

This meeting has again furthered the unwritten mandate of AFLA to encourage the formal study of Austronesian languages, especially work by speaker linguists and junior scholars. Six scholars presented analyses of their native language, and more than half of the 45 participants subscribed as 'student'. This suggests that the future of Austronesian linguistics looks very bright indeed.

The eighth edition of Afla will be held in the spring of 2001 at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Boston, USA. The principal organiser will be Ileana Paul.

Marian Klamer, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam

Proceedings of previous AFLA meetings:

A Selection of the papers of AFLA 2, in 1995 is published as:

The proceedings of AFLA 3 and AFLA 4 in 1996/1997 are published as:

The proceedings of AFLA 6 in 1999 are published as:
Smallwood, Carolyn and Catherine Kitto (eds.). 2000. Proceedings of AFLA VI.
Toronto Working Papers in Linguistics.
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A Non-Linear Analysis of Vowel Harmony and Vowel Harmony Blocking in Pendau

Phil Quick
Australian National University and the Summer Institute of Linguistics

1. INTRODUCTION

Vowel harmony is without a doubt the most interesting phonological feature in Pendau (and is found in many if not all of the languages in the Western Austronesian Tomini-Totoll language group, northern Central Sulawesi, Indonesia).\(^1\) Vowel harmony in Pendau is a type of prosodic alignment where certain features of one vowel in the stem spreads to certain prefixes (it can spread in up to three prefixes from right to left) and one infix. The /o/ vowel of a prefix may front to either /a/ or /e/ depending on the features of the first vowel of the root or stem.\(^2\)

Kenstowicz (1994:347) provides a definition for vowel harmony (carefully distinguishing it from umlaut and other similar processes):

Vowel harmony is a phonological state in which the vowels in a given domain share or harmonize for a particular feature. It differs from other processes affecting adjacent vowels (e.g., umlaut) in that typically all of the vowels of the language participate in the harmonic constraint. In addition, the harmony applies in an essentially unbounded fashion, affecting all the relevant vowels within the domain (typically the word). Virtually any of the common features used to distinguish among vowels have been discovered to seat a harmonic system, including vowel height, backness, rounding, nasality, and pharyngeal opening or [ATR]. Vowel harmony exhibits many of the "action-at-a-distance" properties displayed by tone.

This paper begins by introducing the Pendau data which will give representative examples of vowel harmony for each of the harmonic prefixes. After this the analysis will begin with a brief classical generative analysis of the vowel harmony phenomena showing that the features back and rounding can be collapsed into one rule, but that this rule and this approach to the data is unsatisfactory (especially with the harmony blocking environments). The major part of the presentation utilizes autosegmental, feature geometry, and lexical phonology theories to describe both the vowel harmony process and the environment in which vowel harmony is blocked. Although initially it appears that vowel harmony is blocked by the sequence of two consonants there is data that also shows vowel harmony spreading past two consonants (such as sa-n-tan- “half”). This analysis resolves this by showing that nasal assimilation and nasal deletion block vowel harmony from spreading to the cavity tier. Since the Well Formedness Condition (WFC) asserts that lines cannot be crossed, then by replacing the BR feature with the oral node this vowel harmony problem is resolved elegantly. Finally this paper will briefly put Pendau into a context with other Austronesian languages which have vowel harmony, concluding with the suggestion that vowel harmony can help understand some historical problems in Sulawesi languages.

---

\(^1\) This analysis has directly or indirectly benefited from discussions over the years with: Avery Andrews, René van den Berg, John Dowden, Donald Durie, Michael Hall, Timothy Pribberg, Mervin Merton, Peter Parker, Nezere Quich. Part of this paper was originally presented in the RSPAS linguistics seminar series in 1996 with a similar title, and I also want to thank that seminar's participants for comments and feedback. Abbreviations: AV active voice, DIR directional, CAUS causative, DISTR distributive aspect, HPS harmonic prefix set, IR irrealis, IV inverse voice, NV non-volitional, ONE numeral one prefix, POSS possessive, RE realis, RSLTV resultative ST active, STEM stem former, TZ transitive.

\(^2\) See Topping 1968 and Lata 1972 for discussion of vowel fronting harmony in Chamorro which is the reverse of this, that is the first vowel of the root or stem fronts to the vowel of the preceding prefix.

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2. Vowel Harmony Data

A list of the harmonic prefixes (with the underlying formatives) is provided in (1).

(1) **Harmonic Prefix Set (HPS)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Formative</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mong-</td>
<td>AV/IR</td>
<td>ro-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nong-</td>
<td>AV/RE</td>
<td>mo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pong-</td>
<td>STEM</td>
<td>no,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>song-</td>
<td>ONE (verb)</td>
<td>so,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'o-</td>
<td>RS/TV or POSS</td>
<td>po,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ong-</td>
<td>DISTR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Most of the harmonic prefixes are verbal prefixes (note that there are other verbal prefixes which are not harmonic, e.g. me-/pe- dynamic verb class, mo-/no- denominal verb class, etc.). The so- prefix is a numeral prefix used on classifiers and measure nouns. The o- prefix is used to possess a noun or in combination with other verbal prefixes (see Quick in prep. for more details). In addition to the harmonic prefixes, there is also one harmonic infix -ong- which marks distributive plurality (since most of the harmonic affixes are prefixes, I will include the infix under the label Harmonic Prefix Set).

Example (2) shows vowel harmony prefixes with numerals, classifiers, measure nouns, nominalized classifiers, stative verbs, stative intensification (in some cases the vowel harmony prefix is in combination with other affixes).

(2) **Numerals:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numeral</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>soung</td>
<td>'one'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>so-mpu</td>
<td>'one ten'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stative Verbs (mo- stative irrealis prefix):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ma-pangkat</td>
<td>'tall'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-ide</td>
<td>'small'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo-ogc</td>
<td>'large'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-tong</td>
<td>'black'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-meas</td>
<td>'white'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo-loc</td>
<td>'red'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo-bulung</td>
<td>'green, blue'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-ri</td>
<td>'yellow'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-dang</td>
<td>'long'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stative Intensification ('o- o-'):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a-sa-sanang</td>
<td>'to be exuberant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pá-pangkat</td>
<td>'to be the most high'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-to-tu</td>
<td>'the end of it all'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-ga-garang</td>
<td>'the most loved'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-de-dea</td>
<td>'uncountable'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a-ga-gau-ong</td>
<td>'have the most deeds'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Classifiers:

sa lai  ‘one thread like, hair-like object’
sa-mata  ‘one eye, one sharp-pointed object’
se-mpe’a  ‘one flat hard object’
sa-ngkayu  ‘one snake-like item, tubular’
so-ngkolo  ‘one cut or shaped heavy object’
so-bua  ‘one fruit-like object (larger)’
se-ilas  ‘one ring-like object’
sa-dampe  ‘one seed-like object’
sa-nita’u  ‘one fruit (durian, coconuts, etc.), or 4-legged animals’

Nominalized (Quantified) Classifiers:

pe-sa-mata-ong  ‘one each of a sharp-pointed type object’
pe-so-bua-ong  ‘one each of a fruit-like object’
pe-se-ilas-ong  ‘one each of a ring-like object’

Measure Nouns:

se-insang  ‘one time’
so-ndoung  ‘one evening’
se-mbengi  ‘one night’
se-ejoe  ‘one sun, one day’
se-minggu  ‘one week’
so-bungkus  ‘one package’

sa-pariama  ‘one year’
so-m-bulang  ‘one month’
se-liter  ‘one liter’
sa-paak  ‘one pack’
se-rabo  ‘one handful’
se-kilo  ‘one kilogram/kilometer’

Infixed are given in example (3) below and the infix is shown within brackets. The distributive -ong- infix occurs immediately after the first consonant of the word (this is in contrast with the telic aspectual infix -un- which is inserted after the first consonant of the root).

(3) **Distributive Infix –ong–**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infixation</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n[eng]o-po-duling-omo</td>
<td>duling</td>
<td>‘lie down’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n[eng]e-teule=mo</td>
<td>teule</td>
<td>‘return home’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m[eng]ong-komung</td>
<td>omung</td>
<td>‘bring, carry’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m[eng]eng-inum</td>
<td>inum</td>
<td>‘drink’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n[eng]e-lolo</td>
<td>lolo</td>
<td>‘search’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n[eng]e-lampa</td>
<td>lampa</td>
<td>‘walk, travel’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is most revealing is a comparison of the Inverse Voice Irrealis prefix (IV/IR) with the Active Voice prefixes (AV/IR or AV/RE). For our purposes here I will only provide the Irrealis form of the Active Voice since the Realis prefix performs exactly the same way as the Irrealis form. Compare the three sets in (4). In (4a) the roots have vowel initial roots, and in (4b) the roots have voiceless consonant initial roots, and in (4c) the roots have (mostly) voiced consonant initial roots. The prefix ro- (IV/IR) is subject to vowel harmony in all instances, whereas the prefix mong- (AV/IR) only undergoes vowel harmony when it occurs with a vowel initial root.

---

1 Also see Rabino is prep. for using these three sets as a phonological exercise.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IV/IR</th>
<th>AV/IR</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Gloss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(4a) raabut</td>
<td>mangabut</td>
<td>abut</td>
<td>'weed'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raangka</td>
<td>mangangka</td>
<td>angka</td>
<td>'steal'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reinung</td>
<td>menginung</td>
<td>inung</td>
<td>'drink'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reibi'</td>
<td>mengibi'</td>
<td>ibi'</td>
<td>'choose'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rouras</td>
<td>monguras</td>
<td>uras</td>
<td>'sew'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rooyot</td>
<td>mongoyot</td>
<td>oyt</td>
<td>'haul, pack'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roulisi</td>
<td>mongulisi</td>
<td>ulisi</td>
<td>'peel fruit'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4b) ratabola</td>
<td>monabola</td>
<td>tabola</td>
<td>'throw away'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rasambale</td>
<td>monyambale</td>
<td>samhale</td>
<td>'butcher'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raparesa</td>
<td>monoresa</td>
<td>paras</td>
<td>'check'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retimbang</td>
<td>monimbang</td>
<td>timbang</td>
<td>'weigh'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rekelik</td>
<td>mongetik</td>
<td>ketik</td>
<td>'type'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rapake</td>
<td>momake</td>
<td>pake</td>
<td>'use, wear'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotuda</td>
<td>monuda</td>
<td>tuda</td>
<td>'plant'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rotulis</td>
<td>monulis</td>
<td>tulis</td>
<td>'write'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rototo'</td>
<td>monoto'</td>
<td>toto</td>
<td>'cut, slash'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4c) rasabang</td>
<td>monsabang</td>
<td>sabang</td>
<td>'help'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ragane</td>
<td>monganane</td>
<td>gane</td>
<td>'pray'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rajaong</td>
<td>mongaong</td>
<td>jaong</td>
<td>'sew'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regegeri</td>
<td>mongegere</td>
<td>geger</td>
<td>'file s.t., rub'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rabalia'</td>
<td>monbalia'</td>
<td>bali</td>
<td>'move'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rabasa</td>
<td>monbasa</td>
<td>bsa</td>
<td>'read'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rosole</td>
<td>monsole</td>
<td>sole</td>
<td>'try'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rodudul</td>
<td>mondudul</td>
<td>dudul</td>
<td>'light fire'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Two possible ways of analyzing this blocking are apparent: that it is blocked by underlying consonant sequences, or that it is blocked by the assimilatory processes that also occur in (4b)-(4c). In §6 I will argue for an assimilation blocking account.

3. The Classical Generative Approach

This section begins the description of vowel harmony in Pendau by using the classical generative model. This approach is instructive in demonstrating precisely what the harmonic prosody is and also shows the inherent weakness of a linear treatment of vowel harmony.

If the first vowel in a stem is /a/ then the /a/ is fronted to the same features as /a/, that is [-rd]. The features [-hi, +bk] are redundant and implied in the remainder of the rule. The following rule (5) could be formulated (ignoring the more complicated environments for the time being).

(5) \[ V \rightarrow Y \quad \forall \forall C (C) + V \]

\[ [-rd] \quad [-rd] \quad [-rd] \]

\[ [+rd] \quad [-hi] \]
The generative rule can be translated like this: A mid back vowel becomes unrounded when it is in an (open or closed prefix) syllable preceding a contiguous morpheme whose (first) vowel is unrounded.

When the first vowel in a stem is /e/ or /i/ then the /o/ is fronted to the same features as /e,i/ that is [-bk]. Here the important redundant features are [-hi,-rd], as shown in (6).

\[
V \rightarrow V / \# C \text{ ___ (C) } + \text{ V} \quad \text{[-bk]} \quad \text{[-bk]}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
+rd \\
-hi
\end{array}
\]

The two rules above shows that in Pendau the vowel harmony agrees in unrounding and backing of [-hi] vowels. When a word has the high back vowel [u] in the initial position no rules are needed since [o] and [u] agree in backness. To capture this natural process we can collapse the two rules above into the rule in (7). In addition we will add the important condition that consonant sequences block the vowel harmony, as there does not seem a convenient way to notate that only one consonant is allowable at a time for vowel harmony to occur. Further it should be noted that the vowel in the stem closest to the prefix is the vowel to which the prefix vowel harmonizes. The specific prefixes are abbreviated as the Harmonic Prefix Set (HPS) as there are other prefixes which do not allow vowel harmony. The word initial boundary is not identified as there are cases where vowel harmony may spread iteratively up to three prefixes.

\[
V \rightarrow V / \# C \text{ ___ (C) } + \text{ V}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
+rd \\
-hi
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c}
+rd \\
\text{alpha}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\text{[+HPS]} \quad \text{Word Stem}
\]

Harmonic Prefix Set (HPS): Condition: A consonant sequence will block the rule.

4. FEATURE GEOMETRY AND VOWEL UNDERSPECIFICATION

The feature geometry in this analysis will follow the general consensus as presented in Kenstowicz (1994). The description of Pendau phonology is enhanced by understanding the theoretical model of feature geometry. Feature geometry models a close relationship between phonology and phonetics. The basic model of feature geometry is given in figure 1 below.

The vowels in Pendau can be underspecified as displayed in figure 2. Since a vowel chart can be displayed in several possible ways, the fact that the /o/ is the underlying vowel in vowel harmony and is used in epenthesis was a determining factor in developing this particular underspecification configuration (originally suggested to me by Steve Parker personal communication).

\[
^4 \text{ I am indebted to Tim Friberg for pointing out to me the unrounding process in an early analysis.}
\]

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Figure 1. Feature Geometry
(Adapted from Kenstowicz 1994:146; but compare to 1994:452)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{i} & \quad \text{e} & \quad \text{a} & \quad \text{ou} \\
\text{high} & & & \\
\text{low} & & \\
\text{back} & & \\
\end{align*}
\]

Figure 2. Vowel Underspecification in Pendau

Listed below are the redundancy rules for Pendau vowels. The post-lexical complement rules derive the /o/ in epenthesis. These also apply to the underlying /o/ when vowel harmony is blocked (see §6).

(8) Lexical Rules Post-Lexical Complement Rules
[-back]  \rightarrow  [-rd]  \overset{\varnothing}{\rightarrow}  [-high]
[+low] \rightarrow [-rd]  \overset{\varnothing}{\rightarrow}  [+back]  
\overset{\varnothing}{\rightarrow}  [-low]

5. An Autosegmental Analysis Of Vowel Harmony In Pendau

Vowel harmony in Pendau is a type of prosodic alignment where certain features of one vowel in the stem spreads to vowels in some prefixes. Vowel harmony has been found to operate in much the same manner as tone cross-linguistically. The Autosegmental Theory can be applied in the analysis of Vowel Harmony and is more revealing and elegant than the Classical Generative approach. Autosegmental theory assumes that there is more than one tier and that each tier may operate independently of the other. The theory assumes a set of universal Well Formedness Conditions and each specific language may have its own specific conditions in addition.
5.1 Pendau Vowel Harmony Data and Analysis (Lexical [Level 2])

In Pendau the harmonizing feature is back-round harmony. There are several competing views about the location of the consonant node and the vocalic node. Quoting Kenshioicz (1994:473):

In the Clements model, the Vocalic node branches into V.-Pl and Aperture. This groups vocalic rounding and backness together and isolates height — a natural acoustic parsing since height is primarily reflected in the first formant and backness and rounding in the second formant. On the other hand, the articulator-based Halle-Sagey model groups backness and height as Dorsal dependentis and isolates rounding as a Labial dependent. Odden (1991) discusses a number of cases that appear to support the former partitioning.

Vowel harmony in Pendau may contribute to our understanding of the current issue, as we will see shortly. Clements and Hume (1995:227) further states that back and rounding features can be eliminated in their model:

A further innovation of this model is that the features [labial], [coronal], and [dorsal], occurring under the V.-place node in vocoids, are sufficiently, by themselves, to distinguish place of articulation in vowels, and replace the traditional features [back] and [round]. In order to fulfill this new and expanded role in the theory, they must be redefined in terms of constrictions rather than articulator movements as such.

For this analysis I will begin by using BR as a useful heuristic to initially demonstrate that each word stem or word base carries the preassociated feature of the back-round node (BR). Accordingly the following steps would be followed to harmonize the vowel, see example (9) below. First in (9a) the correct preassociation with the Vowel Harmony Tier is drawn. Secondly, since vowel harmony spreads from the root or stem to the prefix the association spreads from right to left (see 9b).

(9) a. [BR]  
    ro+alap  
    \[BR\]  

b. [BR]  
    ro+alap  
    ra-alap  
    IV/IR-take

The rules for associating the vowel harmony spreading in Pendau can be stated in these three steps:

Step one  Every root/stem has [BR] as a preassociated feature which is associated to the first vowel of the stem/root.

Step two  If nasal assimilation or glottal assimilation takes place, then vowel harmony is blocked (vowel harmony is blocked in assimilation processes due to the Well Formedness Condition that association lines do not cross, see discussion in §6).

Step three  Prosodic vowel alignment spreads from right to left, so an association line is attached to the vowel(s) of the prefixes. This occurs in level two of the lexical module, and since level two is cyclic, the vowel alignment spreads consecutively to harmonic prefixes to its left.

Odden 1991 describes back-round as a formal part of vowel geometry.

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When the preassociated vowel harmony tier already has the same BR value, as in (10), there is no change (notice that the BR restricts the vowel from harmonizing with [+high]).

(10)

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{ong + undur} \\
\text{AV/IR-sing}
\end{array} \]

Example (11) shows the BR unrounding the \( o \) to become a low \( a \), in effect fronting it.

(11)

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{ong + but} \\
\text{AV/IR-weed}
\end{array} \]

Example (12) further illustrate the process where the back rounded vowel becomes a front vowel.

(12)

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{ro + reken} \\
\text{IV/IR-count}
\end{array} \]

Example (13) illustrates that despite mixed vowels in the root the primacy must be on the first vowel of the stem or root base in deciding which vowel has the preassociation, or last prefix to undergo vowel harmony where there are multiple harmonic prefixes.

(13)

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{ro + piyor} \\
\text{IV/IR-twist}
\end{array} \]

Pendau has several types of derivational prefixes which attach and become the stem of the word as far as vowel harmony is concerned. The vowel in this prefix becomes the vowel to preassociate the features for the vowel harmony/alignment tier.

(14)

\[ \begin{array}{c}
\text{ro + pe + gur + i} \\
\text{IV/IR-STEM-learn-DIR}
\end{array} \]

Examples (15)-(16) demonstrates that vowel harmony predictably spreads to more than one possible prefix. Example (15) shows harmony of two prefixes, and example (16) shows harmony spreading into three prefixes. The language specific spreading from right to left still holds true for a more complicated affix situation. Examples (15)-(16) demonstrate how vowel harmony applies iteratively as each affix applies vowel harmony in its turn.
6. ASSIMILATORY PROCESSES THAT BLOCK VOWEL HARMONY

6.1 Nasal Assimilation (Lexical [Level 1 and 2]) and Voiceless Consonant Deletion (p, t, k, s) (Lexical [Level 2])

In Pendau, as in many other Austronesian languages, the final nasal assimilates to a point of articulation homorganic with the initial consonant of the stem/root to which it is attached. Example (17) illustrates nasal assimilation to the following voiced obstruent (the affricate [dʒ] assimilates the nasal to the same point of articulation as the voiced coronal obstruent [d] below, e.g. ponjaong ‘the sewing place’).

(17) nasal assimilation before voiced stops

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Labial} & \text{Coronal} & \text{Dorsal} \\
\text{Oral} & \text{Oral} & \text{Oral} \\
\eta + b & \eta + d & \eta + g \\
\text{SP} & \text{SP} & \text{SP} \\
[\text{nas}] & [\text{nas}] & [\text{nas}] \\
\end{array}
\]

In example (18) it is assumed that voiceless obstruents are deleted because of
underspecification of voicing (or possibly due to some other spreading motivation which
isn't specifically germane to the vowel harmony topic).

(18) nasal assimilation before voiceless obstruents

\begin{array}{cccc}
\text{labial} & \text{coronal} & \text{dorsal} & \text{coronal} \\
\text{oral} & \text{oral} & \text{oral} & \text{oral} \\
\text{t} & \text{t} & \text{k} & \text{s} \\
\text{SP} & \text{SP} & \text{SP} & \text{SP} \\
\text{[+nas]} & \text{[+nas]} & \text{[+nas]} & \text{[+nas]} \\
\text{vl. obstr. deletion} & \emptyset & \emptyset & \emptyset \\
\text{[m]} & \text{[n]} & \text{[n]} & \text{[n]} \\
\end{array}

Classifiers and some measure nouns are other word classes prefixed by the harmonic
prefix so- 'one'. Many classifiers and measure nouns have a problematic nasal that occurs
before an obstruent on some words (see (18) for some examples). There are two
possibilities for the source of this nasal. One is that the nasal is diachronically a genitive
linker no longer productive (or marginally productive), and the second alternative is that
they are part of the word stem inherently (it appears that there are instances of both).
Some words clearly have environments without the nasal when used as a noun.

(19) se-m-pea one flat hard object so-n-ndung one night
sa-n-te'u one four-legged animal so-m-bulang one month
cang-keyu one snake like object ce m biti one time
sa-n-janggu one handspan sa m paa one cluster of s.t.
se-n-shu one cubit so-m-buli one branch of s.t.
sa-n-tenga one half so-m-boa one plate of s.t.
so-ng-kolo one cut/shaped heavy object

The vowel in so- 'one' always follows vowel harmony regardless of the consonant
sequence, which is contradictory to previous examples which shows that mong- does not
take vowel harmony when the root or stem begins with a consonant. However, if we
assume that $\varphi$ is a productive prefix, then by assigning it to level 1 and nasal assimilation
to level 1 (L1), then it becomes a new stem or "lexical item" which can then allow vowel
harmony to occur in level 2 (L2) without the vowel harmony blocking that occurs from
nasal assimilation (see (20)).

(20) \begin{align*}
&[[\text{so}][[\text{r}][\text{pea}]]] & \text{Underlying representation} \\
&[[\text{so}][\text{pea}]] & \text{L1 nasal assimilation, bracket erasure} \\
&\text{sempea} & \text{L2 vowel harmony, bracket erasure, resyllabification} \\
&\text{sempea} & \text{surface representation} \\
\end{align*}

\footnote{The phoneme $\varphi$ does not delete in all lexical words, and in some words it appears to be optionally deleted. When the $\varphi$ is not
deleted the preceding nasal becomes the alveolar $/\acute{n}/$. Nasals preceding $/\acute{n}/$ behave irregularly in many other Western Austronesian
languages (e.g. Indonesian, etc.).}
6.2 Vowel Harmony Blocked by Nasal Assimilation (Lexical [Level 2])

We have seen that the nasal assimilation is a kind of spreading. Similarly we have seen that vowel harmony spreads. In this section I demonstrate how nasal assimilation blocks the vowel harmony from spreading, since the WFC states that association lines cannot cross (see McCarthy 1988, Kenstowicz 1994, Goldsmith 1990, etc.). Current work on feature geometry appears to be moving towards a consensus that the vowels and consonants have a node on the same tier. We will now dispense with the heuristic usage of [BR] and replace it with the oral node. For example Kenstowicz (1994:469) says:

Attaching the V-PI node as a subtree under C-PI predicts that rules spreading a V-PI feature from one vowel to another across an intervening consonant will block when the consonant is specified for the relevant feature as a secondary but not as a primary articulation. Although this prediction remains to be systematically investigated, there are cases on record that point in the right direction.

This provides theoretical motivation for the vowel harmony blocking in the case of active voice consonant sequences (contrast to example (18) in §6.1 above where vowel harmony crosses consonant sequences—the lexical phonology module is needed to explain this apparent inconsistency of the phonology, see this discussion in §6.1 and §7). In (21)-(22) the dotted lines show assimilation of features taking place. After nasal assimilation has taken place, vowel harmony cannot apply now because in the current cycle the association lines cannot be crossed. So vowel harmony is blocked by assimilation of a consonant in the same cycle where vowel harmony would normally apply.

\[
(21) \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{oral} \\
\text{oral}
\end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text{mon} + \text{bal}i+a' \\
[+\text{nas}]
\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\text{mom-bali-a'} \\
\text{AV/IR-move-BEN}
\end{array}
\]

\[
(22) \quad \begin{array}{c}
\text{oral} \\
\text{oral}
\end{array} \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text{mon} + \text{p}aresa \\
[-\text{nas}] [\text{Coronal}] (p,t,k,s)
\end{array} \rightarrow \begin{array}{c}
\text{mom-[p]aresa} \\
\text{AV/IR-check}
\end{array}
\]

6.3 Nasal deletion before Sonorants (Lexical [Level 2])

Nasal deletion occurs according to the Obligatory Contour Principle (OCP). The OCP states that “adjacent identical elements are prohibited” (see McCarthy 1988:88). Any word root or stem with an initial sonorant consonant will invoke this rule when preceded by a nasal prefix. When the nasal assimilation occurs, the OCP is met and the initial consonant is deleted. Vowel harmony is still blocked, as occurs when nasals precede obstruents, as shown in (23)-(25).
(23) a. oral oral  
\[ Mona + o\, o\, o \]  
\[ [nas] [nas] \]  
nasal assimilation  
vowel harmony blocked  

b. oral oral  
\[ Mona + o\, o\, o \]  
\[ [nas] [nas] \]  
\[ \emptyset \]  
mo(\(\eta\)) \(\eta\)\(\eta\)  
AV/IR-cook  

OCP causes nasal deletion

(24) a. oral oral  
\[ Mona + langir \]  
\[ [nas] [lat] \]  
nasal assimilation  
vowel harmony blocked  

b. oral oral  
\[ Mona + langir \]  
\[ [lat] [lat] \]  
\[ \emptyset \]  
mo(\(\eta\))-langir  
AV/IR-ceremonial washing  

OCP causes lateral deletion

(25) a. oral oral  
\[ Mona + rampun \]  
\[ [nas] [con] \]  
nasal assimilation  
vowel harmony blocked
6.4 Glottal Assimilation (Lexical [Level 2])

Autosegmental phonology once again provides motivation for selecting the glottal stop over the voiceless velar stop [k] as underlying where they alternate. Diachronically it is clear that the glottal stop in Pendau, in many words (if not all), is a reflex of *k (see for example Kaili-Pamona languages, Martens in prep.). Placing an underlying *k for glottal stops does not work since there are minimal pairs which show contrast and there are clear instances of [k] in many other analogous environments. Following an autosegmental approach I will show that the simplest approach is to posit the glottal stop as underlying in the cases where it alternates with [k], and that when [k] appears after the velar nasal it is due to a spreading of a point of articulation to the adjacent glottal stop. The rule presented in (26) demonstrates how the point of articulation assimilates to the nasal voicing, and then delinks the constricted glottis point of articulation resulting in the back velar stop [k].

(26)

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
& \eta & \text{skelatal} \\
\ [+\text{son}] & ? & \text{root} \\
\ \text{Oral} & \text{Pharyngeal} & \text{cavity} \\
\ \text{Glottal} & \text{Glottal} & \text{articulator} \\
\ [\eta] & & [k] \\
\end{array}
\]

The paradigm in (27) illustrates that all of the data can be accounted for under this viewpoint. Underlying k can be contrasted with underlying ? in the environment of active voice prefixes. Underlying *k will delete like the other obstruents in its natural class (p, t, k, s) when preceded by the nasal segment (voiceless obstruent deletion rule). When a [k] is found in the surface following a nasal segment (in this particular boundary) it has to be from an underlying glottal stop. This can also be verified by other affixes which end in a vowel. The glottal stop remains a glottal stop intervocically.\(^7\)

---

7 This phonological process is not isolated to Pendau. The same process that assimilates the glottal stop to the voicing in Pendau occurs in the neighboring Kaili-Pamona group. In Da'a and Ledo (Kaili languages) voiceless obstruents assimilate the voicing of an affixed nasal. It is also clear that the two sets of data reflect two different historical stages of Pendau. Those with k probably reflect borrowing at a later stage, as RB Foley pointed out during the AILA conference.

8 Glottal stops appear to have a different range in the Kaili languages. Many cognates words between Da'a and Pendau for example contrast ks and glottal stops, as in ayu and 'ayu 'wood', tree' respectively. The Da'a data is from Barr's lexicon database, personal communication, and Barr 1990; also compare Ledo data in Ghanti Hall 1990.
7. **Lexical Phonology Levels (Strata) in Pendau**

Lexical phonology splits the phonology into two modules: the lexical and the post-lexical modules. Phonological processes within the lexical module apply in a cyclic manner. In figure 31 I have proposed three levels for the Pendau lexical phonology.

![Diagram showing the three levels of lexical phonology in Pendau]

**Figure 3. Levels in Pendau Lexical Phonology**

The Strict Cycle Condition and the Elsewhere Condition both apply at all levels within the lexical module. The Elsewhere Condition allows disjunctive phonological rules to apply the more specific or idiosyncratic rules when there is a choice between two rules that would apply. The Strict Cycle Condition allows phonological processes to be recycled such as vowel harmony and resyllabification as additional affixes are combined into a word. The Strict Cycle Condition is a complex formulation that has solved complex problems in phonology and solves an apparent conflict in Pendau phonological rules as well. Goldsmith provides a simplified statement of the formulation (1990:223; see Kenstowicz 1994:208 for a more formal statement):

...a rule must apply to phonological material at the first chance – the first cycle – or else for ever hold its peace, and must never return to that earlier cycle to have an effect.
Each morphological non-root formative (i.e. affixes) is associated with a particular level and is added at the appropriate level for the word formation process, and not at the beginning of the entire lexical module. All lexical derivations go through each level (see Kenstowicz 1994:214). Each level has phonological rules that interact cyclically with each applicable process for that particular string sequence (the Strict Cyclicity Rule and Elsewhere Condition constraining the overall procedures). After all phonological processes have applied for one level than the bracket erasure convention is applied on those formatives which have been affected. The bracket erasure invokes resyllabification where that is applicable. The output of each level is a "lexical item" (as defined by Kenstowicz 1994:214). Later levels must interact with the new string output as a whole unit.

Earlier levels in the word formation process are assigned affixes closer to the root. Level 1 in Pendau has the more idiosyncratic processes such as nasal ligature assimilation as well as the pa-causative, the gu-reflexive, the infixation of the -um-aspectual infix, etc. These are all affixes close to the root. Nasal assimilation is the only feature changing phonological process in level 1 (notice that it also applies in level 2; phonological processes may apply in adjacent levels, see Katamba 1993:140).

Level 2 has the greatest number of affixes assigned to it and also has the greatest number of phonological processes which can apply. The affixes assigned to level two are pV(C)- stem formers, causatives po_r, po_r, the infix -ong- and the reduplication types 1 and 2. Feature changing phonological processes which apply here are vowel harmony, nasal assimilation, glottal stop assimilation, voiceless consonant deletion, the application of the obligatory contour principle (OCP), and template copying for reduplication types 1 and 2. Some processes such as vowel harmony are iterative as they may apply to more than one affix.

Examples of word formation processes at level 2 are illustrated in example (28). The first cycle deals with the root (see Kenstowicz 1994:208-209), but none of these phonological processes are applicable to the root (or stem). Cycle 2 applies vowel harmony and nasal assimilation processes on the words that will be output as momosa 'check' and mongobut 'weed, clear'. Blanks (indicated by dashes) are rules inapplicable at that cycle for those formatives. Vowel harmony and nasal assimilation have to be on the same level. If nasal assimilation applied at a previous level to vowel harmony then vowel harmony would be blocked in all words (not just those with underlying consonant sequences) since the bracket erasure convention would erase the affix boundary from the word base, and vowel harmony could never apply. Sample derivations of nasal assimilation, vowel harmony (and blocking), and voiceless consonant deletion are provided in (28).

(28)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[moŋ] [paresa]</th>
<th>'check'</th>
<th>[moŋ] [abut]</th>
<th>'clear, weed'</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nasal Assimilation</td>
<td>Vowel Harmony</td>
<td>VI. Cons. Deletion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glottal Stop Assim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Glide Formation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In Pendau not all voiceless consonants are deleted in apparently the same environment, however the application of the Strict Cycle Condition (SCC) easily resolves this issue. The sample derivation in (29) demonstrates that the harmonic stative causative prefix po, remains unaffected by the voiceless consonant deletion rule. The roots lalo’ ‘deep’ and ide ‘small’ are causativized and mean ‘deepen’ and ‘decrease’ respectively. Cycle 2 can only refer to information between the [po] [ide] boundaries, and so only vowel harmony applies. Cycle 3 can only refer to information between the [mon] [pe] and the nasal assimilation applies, but then nasal assimilation blocks the vowel harmony from applying (see §6). Voiceless consonant deletion cannot apply because the segments in [pe] were already affected in an earlier cycle (cycle 2).

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{[mon] [po] [lalo’]} & \text{‘deep’} & \text{[mon] [po] [ide] ‘small’} \\
\hline
\text{[mon] [po] [lalo’]} & \text{‘deep’} & \text{[mon] [po] [ide] ‘small’} \\
\hline
\text{[mon] [pa] [lalo’]} & \text{[mon] [pe] [ide]} & \text{[mon] [pe] [ide]} \\
\hline
\text{[mon] [pa] [lalo’]} & \text{[mon] [pe] [ide]} & \text{[mon] [pe] [ide]} \\
\end{array}
\]

The derivation in (30) shows the interaction between level one and level two and demonstrates the need for assigning the causative prefix pa to a different level than the other causative prefixes. Since the voiceless consonant in pa- deletes it cannot be in the same level as the po, causative prefix, since the SCC would prohibit the deletion of this consonant. This supports the lexical phonology model where bracket erasure at the end of a level, level 1 in this case outputs in essence a “lexical item” and enters the next level as a
unit. This will then allow the initial voiceless consonant to delete as it does in words like paresa ‘check’ (see the derivation in (30)). The causative prefix pa- changes the lexical meaning of guru ‘learn’ to paguru ‘teach’ and inang ‘eat’ to painang ‘feed’.

(30)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[moŋ] [pa] [guru]</th>
<th>‘learn’</th>
<th>[moŋ] [pa] [inang]</th>
<th>‘eat’</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nasal Assimilation</td>
<td>Bracket Erasure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle 1 (Level 1)</td>
<td>Cycle 1 (Level 2)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nasal Assimilation</td>
<td>Vowel Harmony</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycle 2 (Level 2)</td>
<td>Vi. Cons. Deletion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vowel Harmony</td>
<td>Glottal Stop Assim.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glide Formation</td>
<td>Brace Erasure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Going back to level one will provide the motivation for explaining why vowel harmony is blocked by nasal assimilation when there are consonant sequences for the active voice prefixes mong-/mone- but vowel harmony is allowable for certain cases such as for classifiers (see §6.1). So a combination of theoretical insights from lexical phonology and autosegmental phonology provide a powerful, motivating and elegant solution to the vowel harmony blocking problem.

8. Vowel Harmony in Western Austronesian Languages

Vowel harmony exists in several Western Austronesian languages, however there has never been a diachronic overview of the historical relationship of this interesting phonological phenomenon or a systematic study or survey. It appears that vowel harmony may have been an innovation that occurred at some point in the history of these languages. Languages in Sabah, Malaysia are noted to have vowel harmony. Hurlburt (1988) mentions simply vowel harmony in Eastern Kadazan where the root vowels are affected by affixes (i.e. the root vowel(s) harmonize to a specific vowel in a prefix or a suffix). Boutin (1988, 1994) mentions vowel harmony in Donggi (also called Banggi) which has some similarities to Pendau and Balantak. Kroeger (1994) mentions vowel harmony in Kimaragang, and it is clear from the pronoun and verbal systems in Sabah that there are a lot of similarities between some Sabah languages and of languages in Central Sulawesi. Balantak, a Saluan language in eastern Central Sulawesi has vowel harmony in prefixes and suffixes (see Busenzl 1991, 1994). Lauje and Talio have similar vowel harmony as Pendau (Whatley nd. and 1984; Himmelmann 1991; Yoshimura in prep.). Vowel harmony in the Tomis-Tolitoli group is a striking phonological characteristic of the verbal system of many if not all of these languages. In light of indications that this is a significant group characteristic, the historical and comparative implications demands a close look at the data.
and a detailed investigation over these Western Austronesian languages. Historical
comparativists should welcome an additional phonological feature that will lend another
criterion to reconstruction and increase the accuracy of their methodology.

Van den Berg has proposed a verbal reconstruction for Proto-Celebic (1991, 1995, see
figure 4 below; also compare Mead 1997, 1999). Vowel harmony phenomena should
provide a more detailed explanation for the Proto-Celebic verbal marking system. Some
readjustment of his proposal will be required in light of the major use of vowel harmony in
languages have verb classes marked by ma-/mo-/me-, some of which appear to have
semantic or grammatical correlates (notably transitivity), but usually with a large degree of
randomness. Data from the Tomini languages suggest that these classes may have
developed from an earlier partial vowel harmony system.” In the Kaili-Pamona languages
it is clear that vowel harmony has littered the prefix system in the Da’a and Ledo (Kaili
languages) and left it non-productive (see Barr 1988 and Evans personal communication).
It is hard to imagine that vowel harmony did not precede the Kaili languages at an earlier
proto stage which overarches Kaili and the Tomini-Tolitoli groups (again compare figure
4, since the Proto-Celebic is essentially the same as the Kaili language affixes). Noting
that vowel harmony appears in several Western Austronesian languages is more than
curious. It suggests that either vowel harmony was an important part of the protolanguage
or that there is as yet some unexplained phonological motivation (or both?) similar to
tonogenesis that creates this phenomenon. The rapid growth of phonological theory has
already made an impact in our understanding of the processes of vowel harmony.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proto-Celebic</th>
<th>Pendau</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active Voice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo-/no-</td>
<td>mong-/nong-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-/na-</td>
<td>(mang-/nang-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-/ne-</td>
<td>meng-/neng-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dynamic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø /Ø-</td>
<td>me-/no-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>me-/ne-</td>
<td>mo-/no-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo-/no-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ø /Ø-</td>
<td>ma-/na-, me-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma-/na-</td>
<td>me-/ne-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mo-/no-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 4. Some Proto-Celebic Verbal Prefixes Compared with the Cognate Pendau Prefixes
(parentheses indicate Pendau Vowel Harmony; Proto-Celebic Affixes based on van den Berg 1995)

This discussion has provided extensive data of vowel harmony in Pendau. The large
number of prefixes that are harmonic provides an interesting showcase for vowel harmony.
Theoretical implications of vowel harmony as described for Pendau should provide further
fodder for phonological theoreticians as well as for historical and comparative researchers.
REFERENCES


