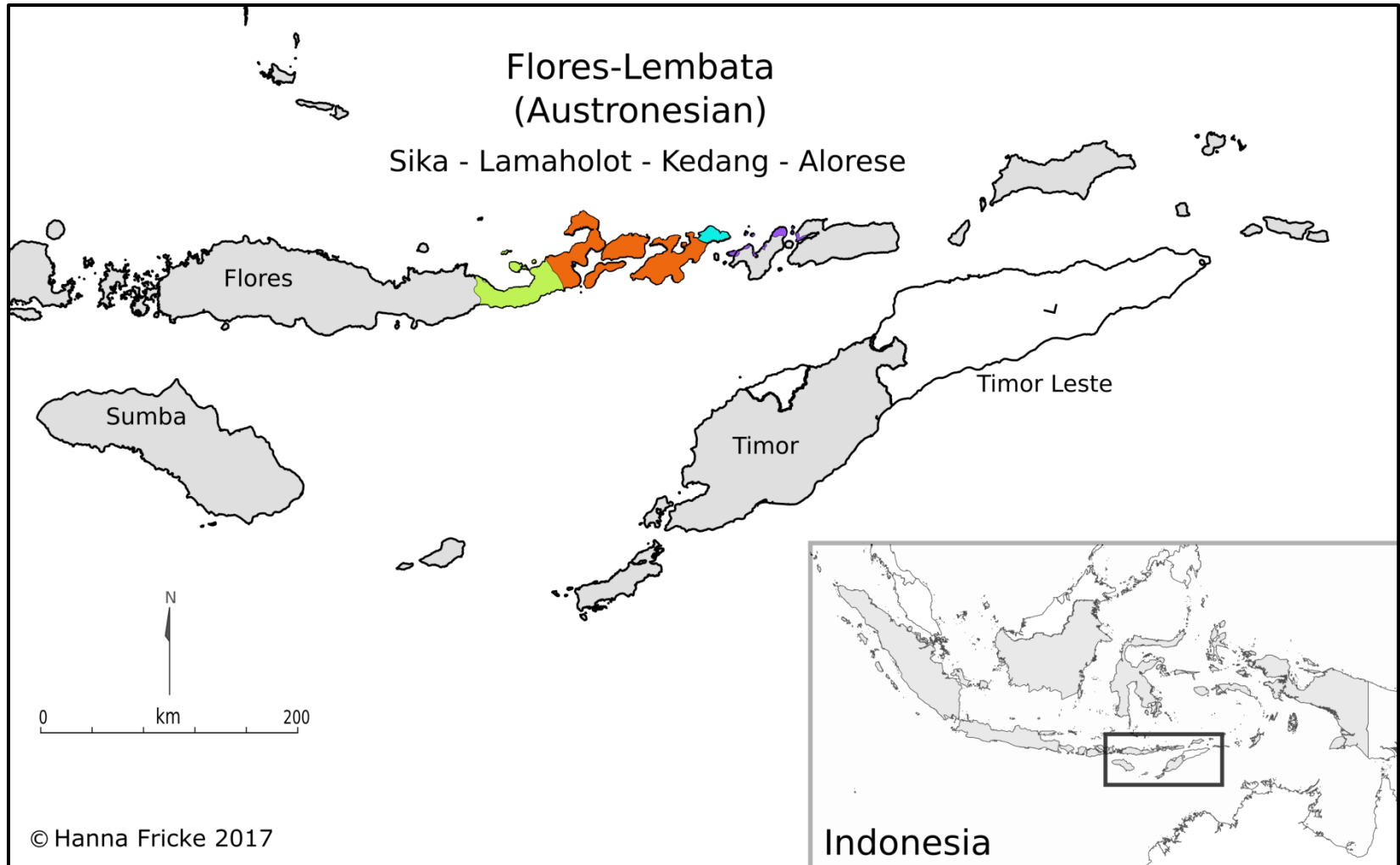


Reconstructing Linguistic and Social Histories of the Lamaholot region

Hanna Fricke & Marian Klamer
Leiden University

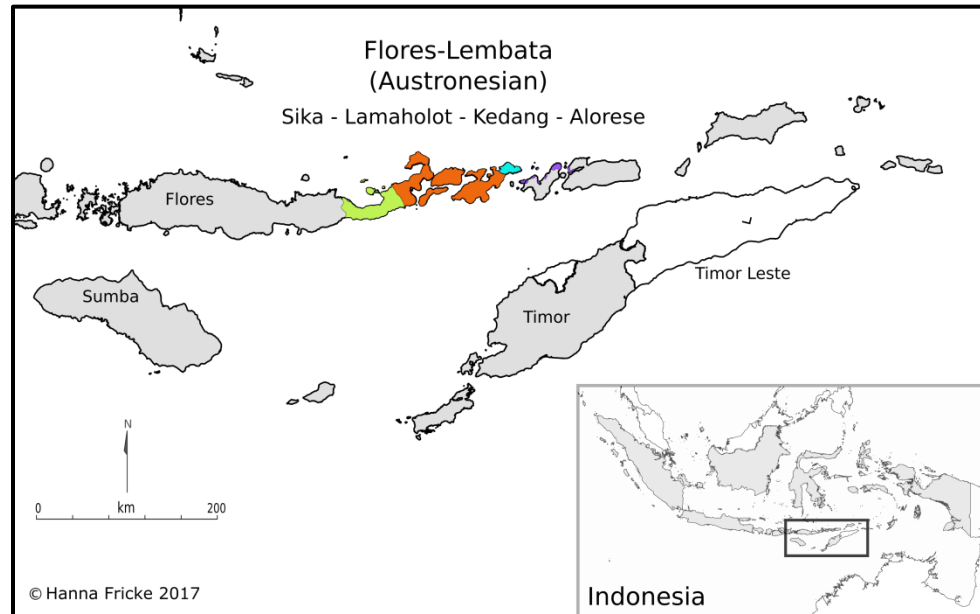
7th East Nusantara Conference,
Kupang, 14-15 May 2018

Introduction



Introduction

- 1. What is the migration history of people in the Flores-Lembata region?*
- 2. Were there non-Austronesian (NAN) speakers in the region?*



Introduction

- No NAN speakers today
- Few written historical records
- Focus on linguistic evidence
- Combined with
 - oral & written historical accounts
 - certain cultural practices

Outline

Lamaholot (LMH) varieties

1. Subgroups of proto-LMH: evidence from phonology & lexicon
2. Homeland of proto-LMH
3. Migrations from LMH homeland
4. Migrations in historical times

Languages in the Flores-Lembata region

5. Non-AN contact: linguistic evidence
6. Non-AN contact: cultural evidence

Evidence for Lamaholot subgroups

Proto-Lamaholot

```
graph TD; PL[Proto-Lamaholot] --> PPL[P-Peripheral-Lamaholot]; PL --> PCL[P-Central-Lamaholot]; PPL --> PWLA[P-Western-Lamaholot]; PPL --> PEL[P-Eastern-Lamaholot];
```

P-Peripheral-Lamaholot

PL *s → h

PL *d → r / V_V

PL *ulu ‘head’ (< PMP *qulu)

→ PPL *kote ‘head’

P-Central-Lamaholot

PL *h → zero

PL *d → dʒ / V_V

PL *tasik / tahik ‘sea’ (< PMP *tasik)

→ PCL *lodʒor ‘sea’

P-Western-Lamaholot P-Eastern-Lamaholot

PPL *r → ?

PWLA *koker ‘meeting house’

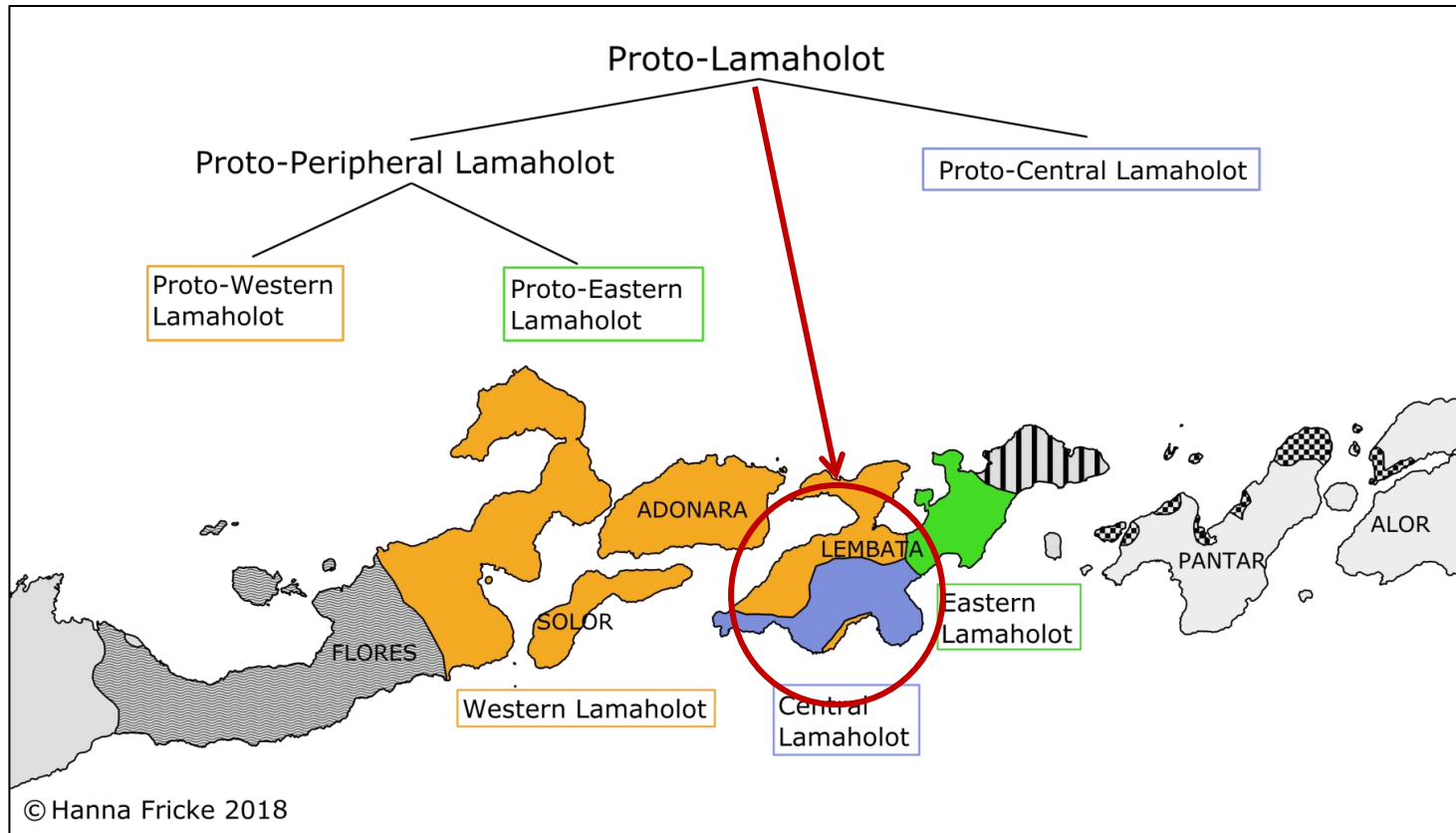
PWLA *kʔwateʔ ‘sarong for female’

PPL *k → ?

PPL *kayu [kaju] ‘tree’ (< PMP *kahiw)

→ PEL *əso ‘tree’

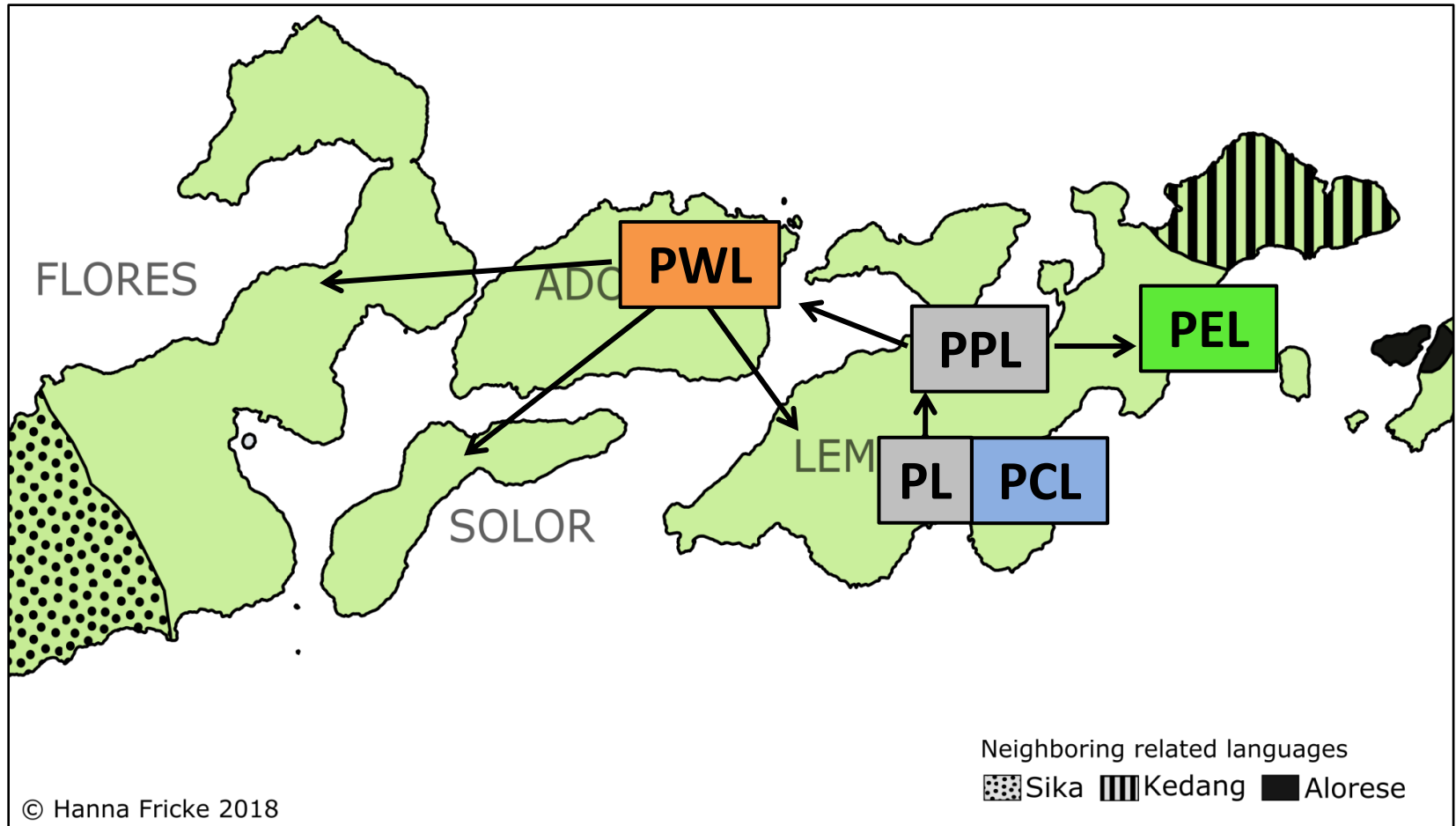
Proto-Lamaholot homeland: Lembata



“Centre of gravity principle” (Sapir’s 1916: 87)

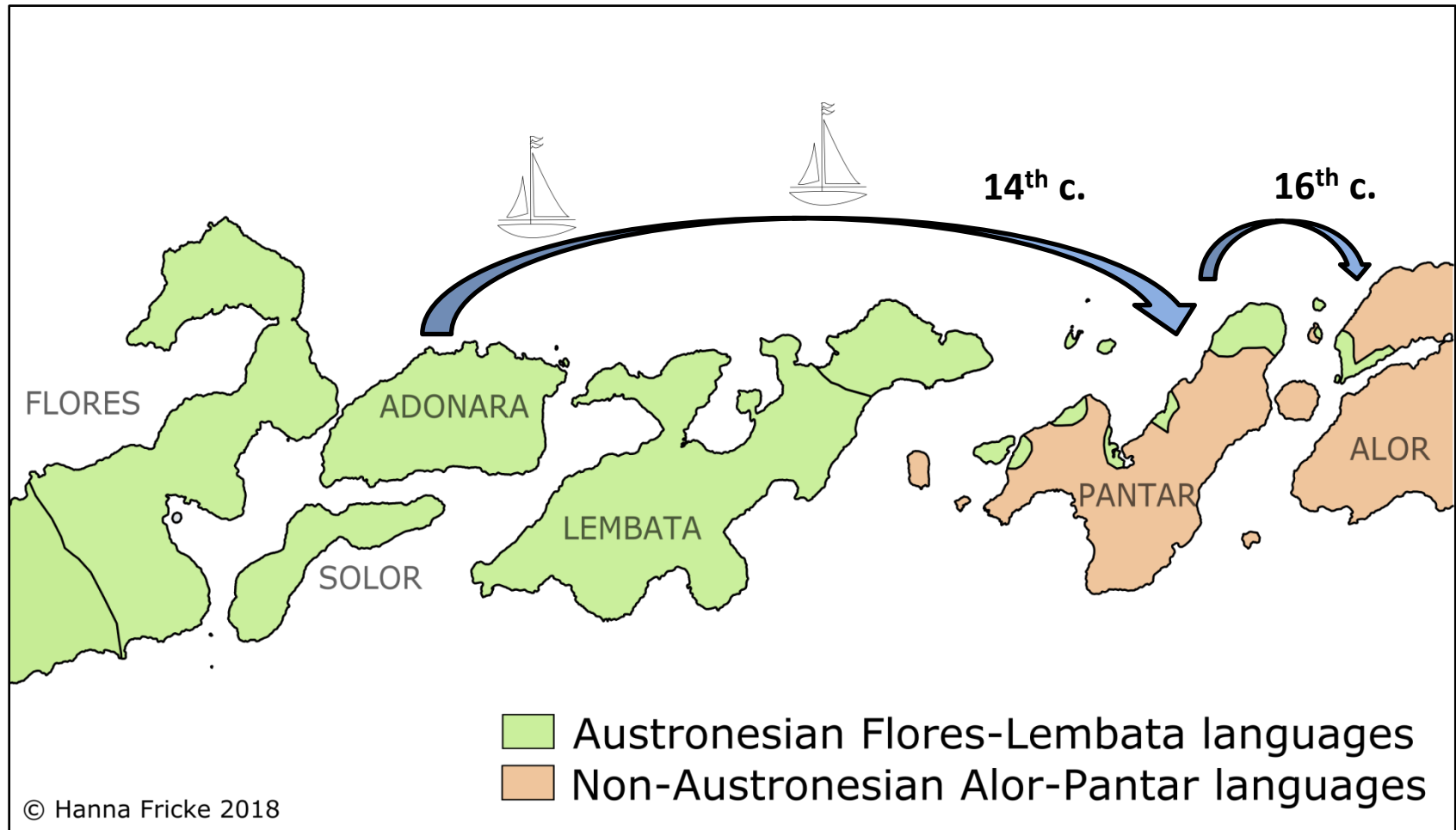
“Diversity hotspot principle” (Robbeets 2017: 6-8)

Migrations from LMH homeland before 1300



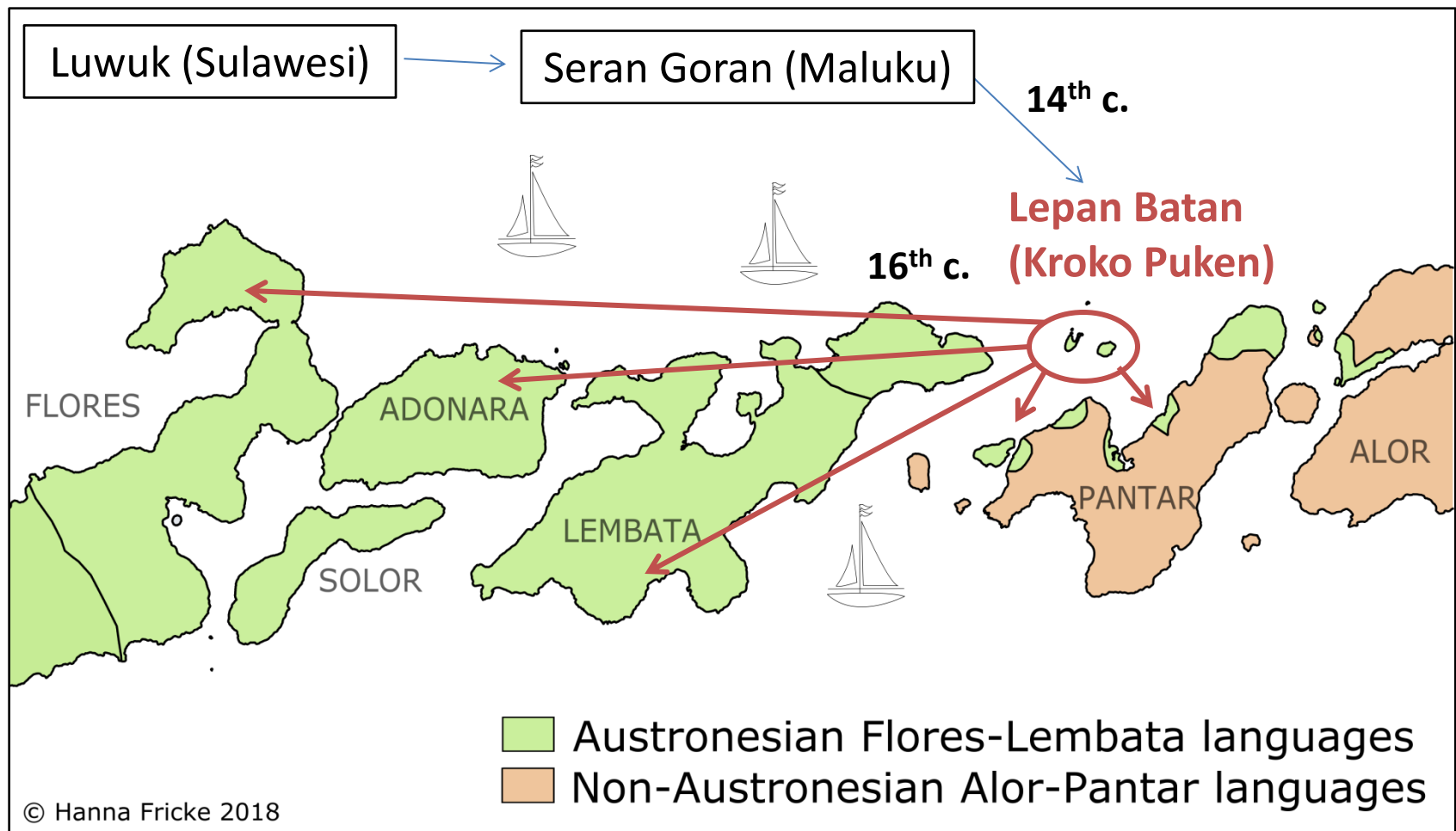
East Adonara: Homeland of Western Lamaholot (Grangé 2015:47)

Migration to Pantar 1300-1350



(Klamer 2011, 2012; Wellfelt 2016; Moro 2018:180)

Migrations from Lengan Batan around 1525



Interim summary of migrations

1. Lembata was the homeland of Lamaholot & language of splitting groups moved out: before 14th C
2. Alorese moved to Pantar: in 14th C
3. Lengan Batan people moved to East Flores, Solor, Adonara, Lembata, and Pantar: in early 16th C

MP subgroups in the Flores-Lembata region

PMP

Ancient times

- *POSS N*
- *N NUM*

P Flores-Lembata

- *Final deictic motion verbs*

Sika

P Lamaholot-Kedang

- *Final NEG*
- *Alienability*

P Lamaholot

Kedang

Ancient NAN-AN contact: POSS N & N NUM

AN order: N POSS

1. Indonesian
rumah-nya John
house -3SG John
N POSS

AN order: NUM N

2. Indonesian
tiga orang
three person
NUM N

NAN order: POSS N

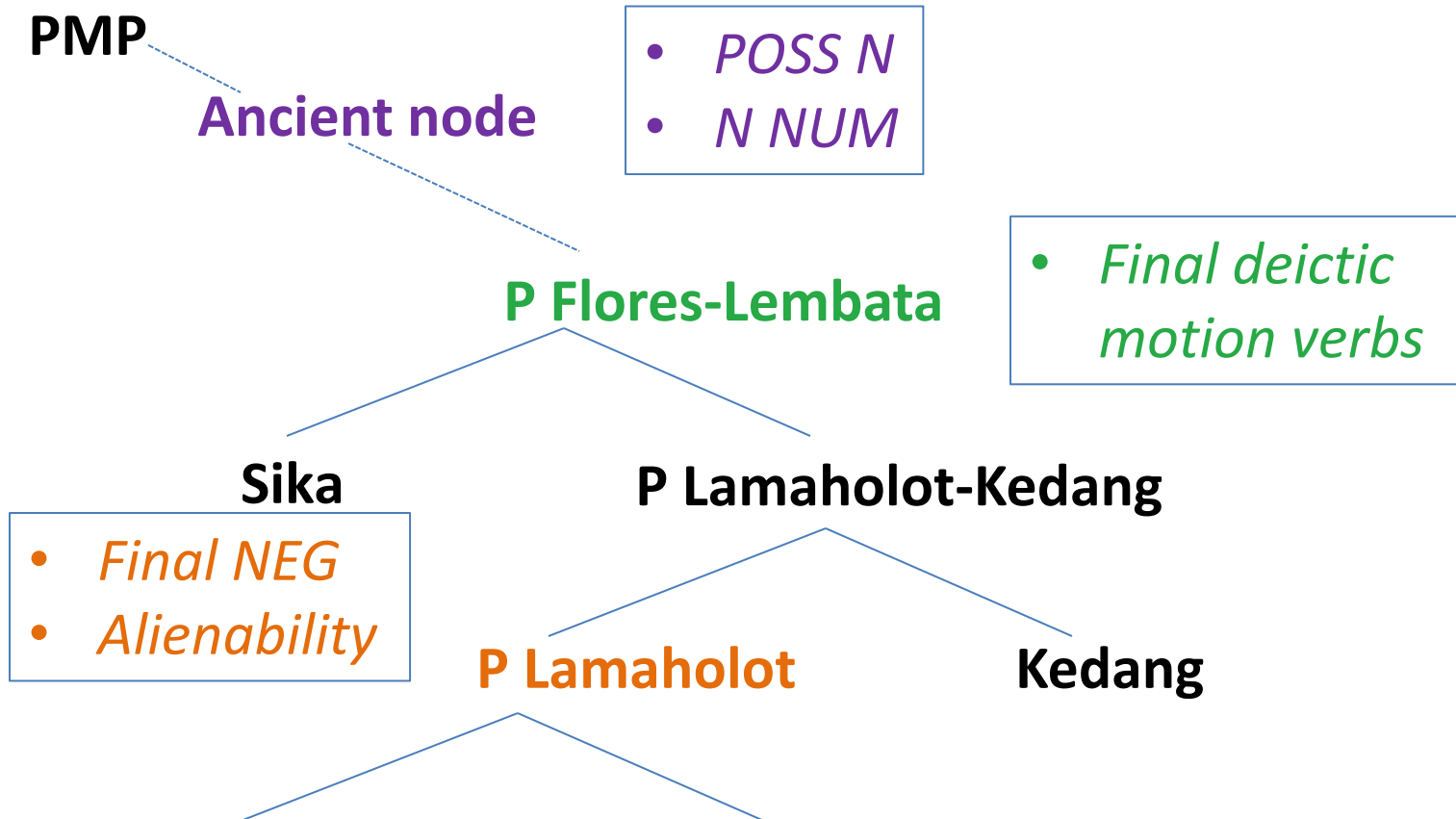
3. CLH-Central Lembata (Fricke to appear)
witi ulu-n
goat head-3SG
POSS N

NAN order: N NUM

4. WLH-Lewoingu (Nishiyama & Kelen 2007:44)
hepe təlo
knife three
N NUM

Klamer 2002, Himmelmann 2005, Donohue 2007, Klamer et al. 2008, Fricke to appear

MP subgroups in the Flores-Lembata region



NAN contact P-Flores Lembata: deictic verbs

Cognate set 'go'

Flores-Lembata group

- Sika
- W Lmh
- C Lmh
- Alorese
- Kedang

P-Alor Pantar ***wai**

P-AN
-

-a-

-a-, -a

-ai

-ai

-

Elsewhere in E Indonesia

C-W Flores

- Rongga *la'a, molo, ndua, to'o*
- Kéo *kai, mbana, nuka, ndua, pade*

Timor

- Tetun *bá*
- Amarasi *nao*

Sumba

- Kambara *lua, laku*

NAN contact P-Flores-Lembata: deictic verbs

Clause-final position of verb

AN: Initial or medial
(Blust 2013: 461)

NAN/Papuan: Final
(Blust 2013: 461, 471).

(1) ...*nai?* *unu?* *n-nao* *na-kbatu=n....*
PF¹ past 3-go 3-shell=PL
...[old men] of past times went [collected]
shells...’ (Amarasi, Edwards 2016:401)

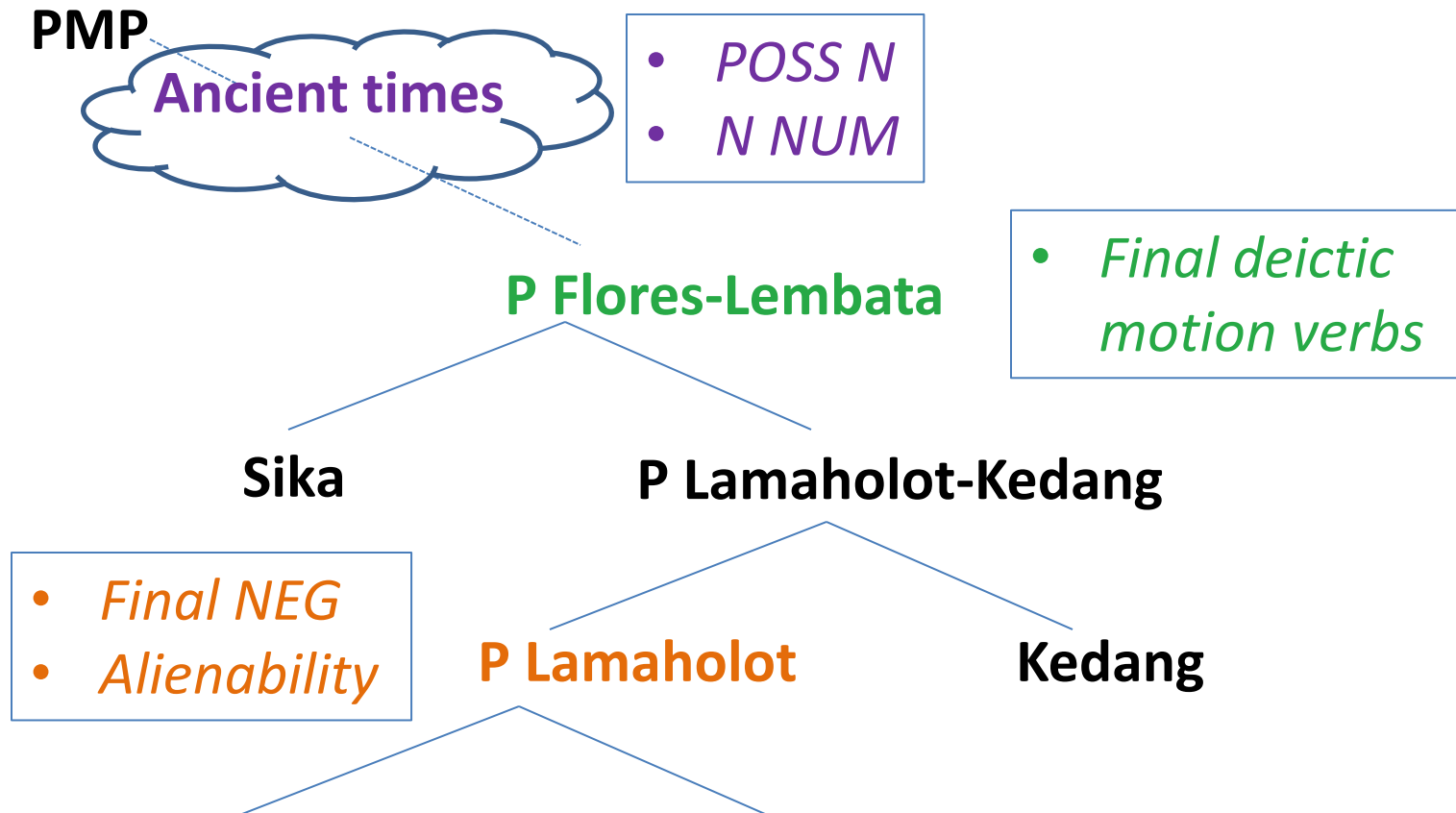
(2) *Sizha la’a zhale Borong.*
3 go west Borong
‘Mereka pergi ke Borong.’ (Rongga, Arka 2016: 86)

1) PF = parent’s father (grandfather)

NAN contact P-Flores Lembata: deictic verbs

- (3) *...mo je una m-ai*
2SG HIGH house 2SG-go
'...you go up to your house' (C Lembata;Fricke to appear)
- (4) *Nimu gawi lau n-a*
3SG walk sea 3SG-go
'She walks there' (Sika, Rosen 1986: 59)

MP subgroups in the Flores-Lembata region



NAN contact in P Lamaholot: Negation

AN order: NEG Pred **NAN order:** Pred NEG
(Vossen & Vd Auwera 2014: 61) (Reesink 2002)

Aʔu ene raʔintang

1SG NEG know

'I don't know'

(Sika, Arndt 1931: 42)

Ema dɛna wata la

mother cook rice NEG

'Mom is not cooking rice'

(WLMh-Solor; Kroon 2016: 158)

Diachronic development

Proto-Flores-Lembata

NEG Pred

(Fricke 2017)

*Contact to a
Papuan language*

Sika and Kedang

→ NEG Pred

Lamaholot

→ Pred NEG

Pred NEG

1. The Pred-NEG order is NAN
2. Structure got borrowed
3. Final NEG forms themselves are NOT borrowed but grammaticalized language-internal material:

Forms of final NEG

Variety	Clause-final negator	Cognate sets	Subgroup
WLH-Lewotobi	<i>həla?</i>	HALA PMP *salaq ‘wrong, mistake’	W Lamaholot
WLH-Lewoingu	<i>hala?</i>		
WLH-Solor	<i>la</i>		
Alorese	<i>lahe</i>		
WLH-Lamalera	<i>hala</i>		
CLH-Central Lembata	<i>si(ne)</i>	SI C Lembata <i>si(ne)</i> ‘a bit’	C Lamaholot
ELH-Lewoeleng	<i>wa</i>	(I)WA	E-Lamaholot

Summary

PMP

Ancient times

- *POSS N*
- *N NUM*

P Flores-Lembata

- *Final deictic motion verbs*

Sika

P Lamaholot-Kedang

- *Final NEG*
- *Alienability*

P Lamaholot

Kedang

Non-AN contact: Cultural evidence

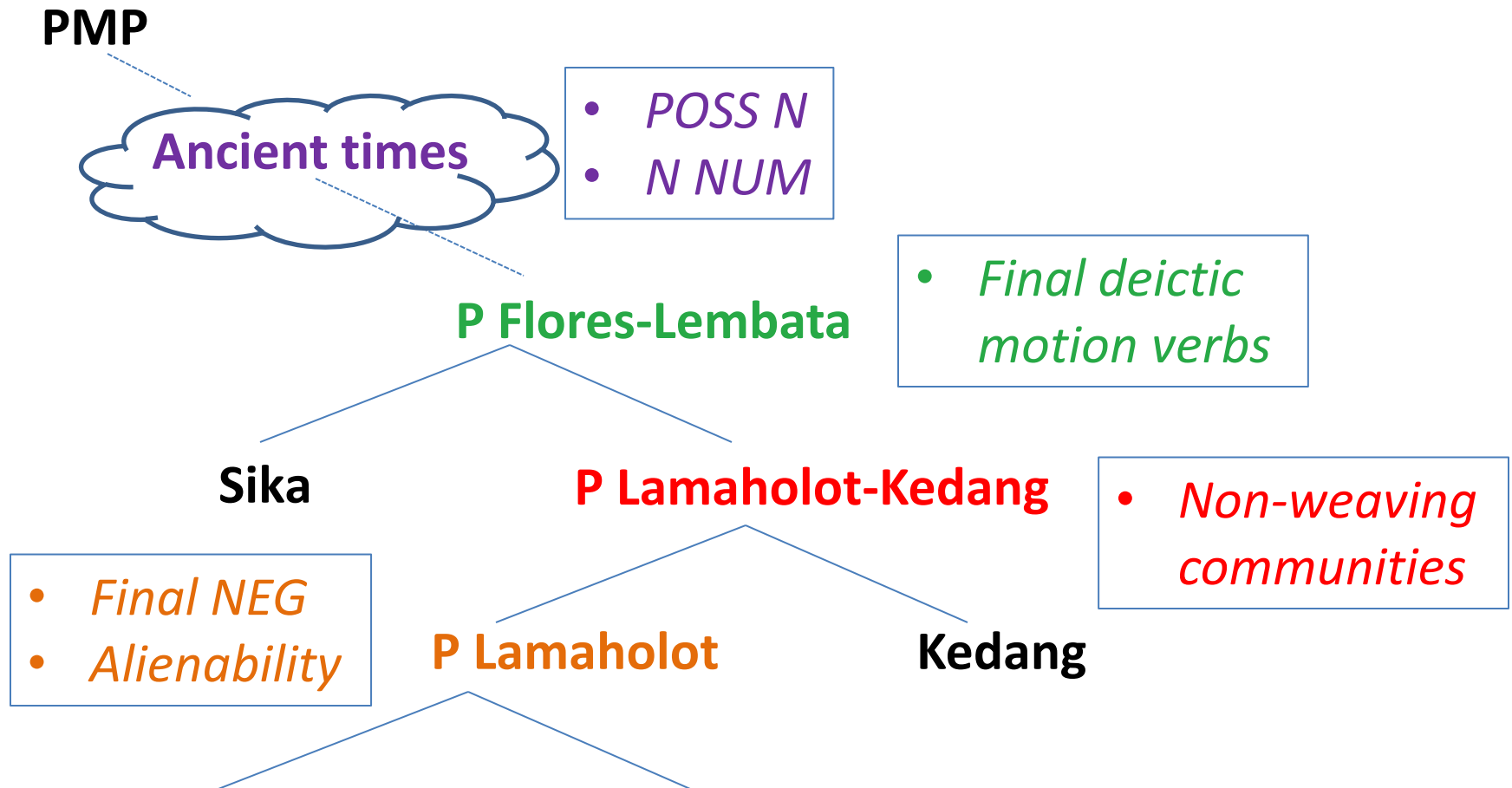
Weaving = typical
Austronesian (Barnes
2005:154-155)

Kedang: traditionally
weaving is prohibited
(Barnes 1987:21)

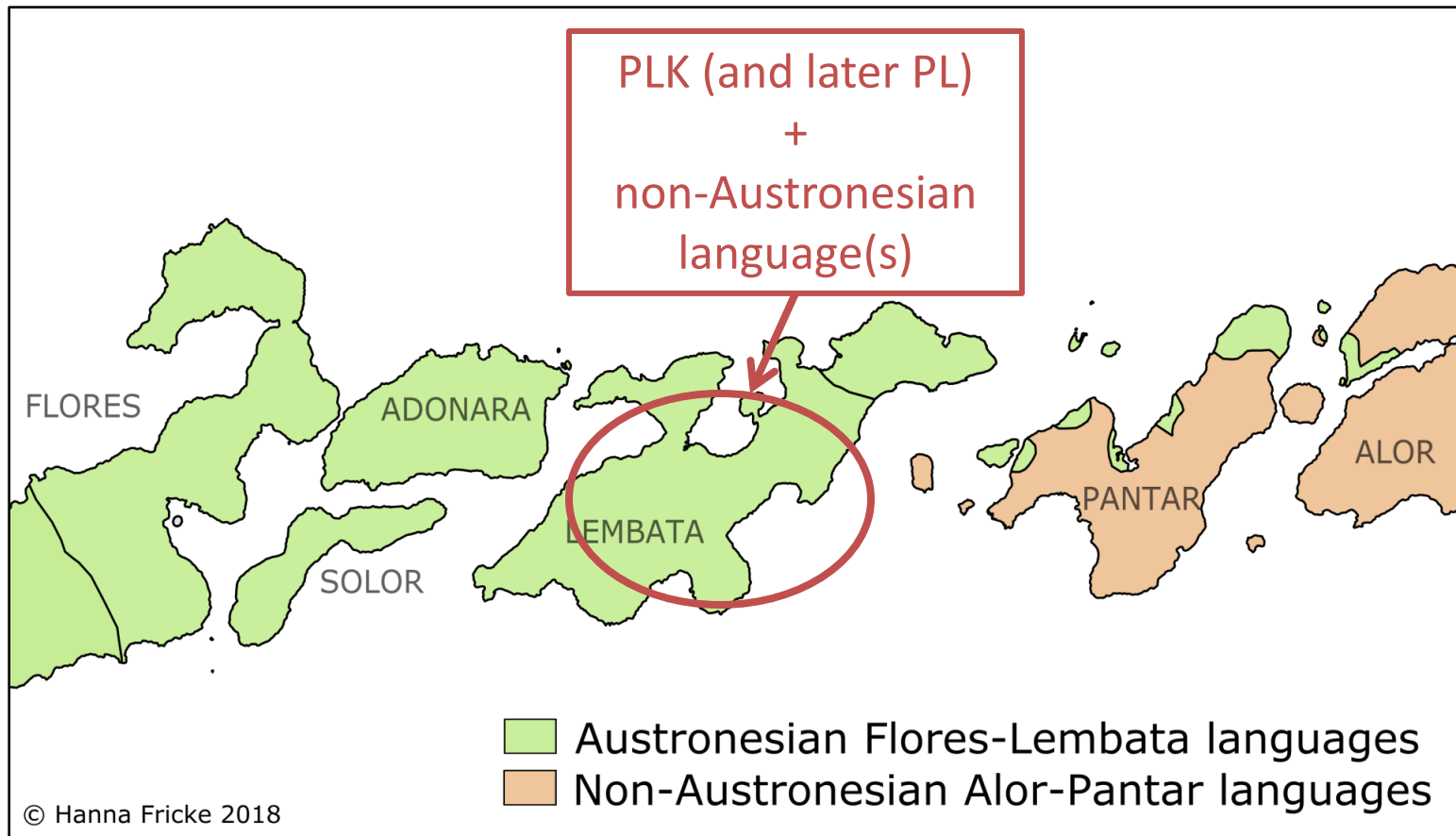


Lamaholot: “patchwork distribution” (Barnes
1987:24) of *ikat* weaving communities and
simple weaving / non-weaving
communities

Summary



Proposed contact area



Conclusions

- All the migrations in the Flores-Lembata region we have evidence for took place after P Lmh had already split into 3 groups
- The contact with NAN languages took place earlier
- The most recent NAN contact was at the P Lamaholot level
- The lower level contact took place on Lembata as the homeland of Proto-Lamaholot and Proto-Lamaholot-Kedang
- The non-AN contact language(s) was/were typologically similar to current Alor Pantar languages

References

- Arka, I Wayan. 2016. *Bahasa Rongga: Deskripsi, teori dan tipologi*. Jakarta: Penerbit Universitas Katolik Indonesia Atma Jaya.
- Arndt, Paul. 1931. *Grammatik der Sika-Sprache*. Ende, Indonesia: Arnoldus.
- Barnes, H. R. 1987. Weaving and non-weaving among the Lamaholot. *Indonesia Circle* 42. 16–31.
- Barnes, Ruth. 2005. Moving between cultures. Textiles as a source of innovation in Kedang, eastern Indonesia. *Textiles in Indian Ocean societies*, 150–162. (RoutledgeCurzon Indian Ocean Series). London: RoutledgeCurzon.
- Donohue, Mark. 2007. Word order in Austronesian: from north to south and west to east. *Linguistic Typology* 11. 349–391.
- Edwards, Owen. 2016. Metathesis and Unmetathesis: Parallelism and Complementarity in Amarasi, Timor. Australian National University. <https://openresearch-repository.anu.edu.au/handle/1885/114481> (5 April, 2017).
- Fricke, Hanna. in prep. The history of Lamaholot. Leiden: Leiden University Doctoral dissertation.
- Fricke, Hanna. 2017. The rise of clause-final negation in Flores-Lembata, Eastern Indonesia. *Linguistics in the Netherlands* 34. 47–62.
- Grangé, Philippe. 2015. The Lamaholot dialect chain (East Flores, Indonesia). In Malcolm Ross & I Wayan Arka (eds.), *Language change in Austronesian languages: papers from 12-ICAL*, 35–50. Taiwan: College of Asia and Pacific. The Australian National University.
- Himmelmann, Nikolaus. 2005. The Austronesian languages of Asia and Madagascar: Typological characteristics. *The Austronesian languages of Asia and Madagascar*, 110–181. Oxon: Routledge.
- Klamer, Marian. 2002. Typical features of Austronesian languages in Central/Eastern Indonesia. *Oceanic Linguistics* 41(2). 363–383. doi:[10.1353/ol.2002.0007](https://doi.org/10.1353/ol.2002.0007).
- Klamer, Marian. 2011. *A short grammar of Alorese (Austronesian)*. Munich: Lincom Europe.
- Klamer, Marian. 2012. Papuan-Austronesian language contact: Alorese from an areal perspective. In Marian Klamer & Nicholas Evans (eds.), *Melanesian languages on the Edge of Asia: Challenges for the 21st Century*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.
- Klamer, Marian, Ger Reesink & Miriam van Staden. 2008. East Nusantara as a linguistic area. In Pieter Muysken (ed.), *From linguistic areas to areal linguistics*, 95–149. (Studies in Language Companion Series (SLCS) 90). Amsterdam: Benjamins.
- Kroon, Yosep. 2016. A grammar of Solor Lamaholot: A language of Flores, Eastern Indonesia. Adelaide: University of Adelaide Doctoral dissertation.
- Moro, Francesca R. 2018. The Plural Word hire in Alorese: Contact-Induced Change from Neighboring Alor-Pantar Languages. *Oceanic Linguistics* 57(1). 22.
- Nishiyama, Kunio & Herman Kelen. 2007. *A grammar of Lamaholot, Eastern Indonesia: The morphology and syntax of the Lewoingu dialect*. Munich: Lincom Europe.
- Reesink, Ger. 2002. Clause-final negation: structure and interpretation. *Functions of Language* 9(2). 239–268. doi:[10.1075/fol.9.2.06ree](https://doi.org/10.1075/fol.9.2.06ree).
- Robbeets, Martine. 2017. Farming/Language dispersal: Food for thought. In Alexander Savelyev & Martine Robbeets (eds.), *Language Dispersal Beyond Farming*. Amsterdam/Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.
- Rosen, Joan. 1986. Phonemes, verb classes and personal endings in Maumere. *Miscellaneous of Indonesian and other languages in Indonesia Part VIII* 25. (NUSA: Linguistic Studies of Languages in and around Indonesia). 39–69.
- Sapir, E. 1916. *Time perspective in aboriginal American culture: a study in method*. doi:[10.4095/103486](https://doi.org/10.4095/103486). <http://geoscan.nrcan.gc.ca/starweb/geoscan/servlet.starweb?path=geoscan/fulle.web&search1=R=103486> (19 April, 2018).
- Vossen, Frens & Johan van der Auwera. 2014. The Jespersen Cycles Seen from Austronesian. In Maj-Britt Mosegaard Hansen & Jacqueline Visconti (eds.), *The diachrony of negation*, 47–83. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Wellfelt, Emilie. 2016. *Historyscapes in Alor. Approaching indigenous histories in eastern Indonesia*. (PhD Dissertation, Linnaeus University.).

NAN contact P-Flores

Lembata: deictic verbs

Cognate sets

Rongga *mai*
 Kéo *mai*
 Tetun *mai*
 Helong *maa*

Rongga *la'a, molo, ndua, to'o*
 Kéo *kai, mbana, nuka, ndua*
pade
 Tetun *bá*

	'go'	'come'
Sika	-a-	mai-
WLH	-a- / -ai	dai
CLH	-ai	mene(k-)
Alorese	-ai	mene
Kedang	-	ma
PFL	*-ai	*mai
PAN	-	*um-ai
pAP	*wai	*mai