## Incipient initial dropping in Wubuy Brett Baker (UMelbourne) and Mark Harvey (UNewcastle)

A number of Australian languages have undergone lenition of initial stops to continuants (liquids, glides), with the outcome that both \*k and \*p are lenited to /w/, with neutralisation thereby of both the initial stop contrast as well as the contrast between /w/ < \*w and /w/ < \*k, \*p. Wubuy (Heath 1984) is such a language. Nevertheless, several phonological processes distinguish synchronic w < \*k from w < \*p, showing that there is a phonological contrast between them even though they are phonetically identical. We discuss the behaviour of one rule in particular, which deletes  $w_1$  (w < \*k) but not  $w_2$  (w < \*p) between low vowels across a morpheme boundary, as shown in (1) and (2), with long vowels as a result.

- (1) wara:pa:pa: [Heath 1980: 259, Text 50.5] wara-**w**<sub>1</sub>apa-**w**<sub>1</sub>apaa 3pl/3pl-REDUP-wrap.PC 'they wrapped them'
- (2) nimawalgawalga: ~\*nima:lga:lga: [Heath 1980:51, Text 7.4] ni-ma-w<sub>2</sub>alga=w<sub>2</sub>alga: 3fem-VEG-REDUP-pound.PCONT 'She pounded and pounded/kept pounding (VEG class object)'

An examination of the Wubuy text corpus (Heath 1980) demonstrates that 96% of the time, in fact,  $w_1$  deletes in this context, providing a further source of evidence for the contrast for learners. This behaviour however makes  $w_1$ -initial stems overlap in their behaviour with a-initial stems, which also feed the rule of vowel hiatus resolution in the same way, as shown in (3) and (4):

- (3) ŋa:ntalaralii ~ ŋawantalaralii [17/1/2013] ŋa-wıanta-laralii 1sg-arm-hold.up.PRES 'I'm holding my arms up'
- (4) ŋa:pin [Heath 1984: 95] ŋa-apin 1sg-jump.PP 'I jumped'

We provide evidence that in fact the number of a-initial forms in the lexicon has been increasing, making Wubuy the only Australian language so far identified with synchronic initial consonant loss. This has come about through reanalysis of w1-initial forms as a-initial forms, at least in the last 20 years. But there are also vowel-initial forms derived from historical \*p, \*j and other segments, sometimes just in particular cells of paradigms (e.g. some inflected forms of the 'hit' verb \*pu- but not others). By merging  $w_1$  with a-initial stems, Wubuy thereby ends up with a contrast between  $w_2$  and  $a/w_1$ , which is a better-supported contrast than the current three-way near merger (Labov 1994) of  $w_1$ ,  $w_2$ , and a-initial forms.

## References

Heath, J. 1980. Nunggubuyu myths and ethnographic texts. Canberra: Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies.

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Labov, W. 1994. *Principles of linguistic change. Volume I: Internal factors* (Language in Society 20). Oxford: Blackwell.