

Chapter 3

The relatedness of Timor-Kisar and Alor-Pantar languages: A preliminary demonstration

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The Papuan languages of Timor, Alor, Pantar and Kisar have long been thought to be members of a single family. However, their relatedness has not yet been established through the rigorous application of the comparative method. Recent historical work has shown the relatedness of the languages of Alor and Pantar on the one hand (Holton et al. 2012), and those of Timor and Kisar on the other (Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven 2012). In this chapter, we present a preliminary demonstration of the relatedness of the Timor-Alor-Pantar family based on a comparison of these two reconstructions. We identify a number of regular consonant correspondences across cognate vocabulary between the two groups and reconstruct a list of 89 proto-TAP roots.

1 Introduction

This chapter looks at the historical relationship between the Papuan languages of Alor-Pantar (AP) and those of Timor-Kisar (TK). The TK group of Papuan languages consists of Bunaq, spoken in central Timor; Makasae, Makalero and Fataluku, three languages spoken in a contiguous region of far eastern Timor; and Oirata, spoken on the southern side of Kisar Island to the north of Timor. Due to their geographical proximity, AP and TK languages have typically been assumed to be related to one another (e.g., Stokhof 1975; Capell 1975). Together they have



been referred to as the Timor-Alor-Pantar (TAP) family. However, there has been no substantive data-driven investigation of the claim of relatedness.

In this chapter, we test the hypothesis that AP and TK languages are related to one another through the application of the comparative method. Specifically, we compare the results of two recent reconstructions, the one of AP (Holton et al. 2012) and the other of TK (Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven 2012). We establish that the AP and TK languages are indeed related by demonstrating that there are regular sound correspondences across cognate vocabulary between the two groups.

In comparing Holton et al. (2012) and Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012) in this chapter, we assume the existence of two nodes in the TAP tree, namely Proto-Alor-Pantar (pAP) and Proto-Timor (pTIM). Whilst pAP appears to be a robust node, the existence of pTIM is less secure. As Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012: 227-228) point out, it is possible that Bunaq and the Eastern Timor languages (reconstructed as Proto-ET in Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven 2012) both form their own separate primary subgroups within TAP. Our aim here is not to make claims about the high-level subgrouping of the AP and TK languages, and we do not presume to definitively determine the constituency of the TK-AP tree at this stage, but merely seek to show that TK and AP languages are related. Conclusive evidence of innovations shared by Bunaq and ET languages to the exclusion of AP languages is the subject of ongoing research.

§2 presents the sound correspondences we find in cognate vocabulary between pAP and pTIM. §3 summarizes our preliminary findings and discusses issues arising out of them. Appendices are included with supporting language data for any reconstructions that do not appear in Holton et al. (2012) or Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012), as well as a list of pTAP forms that can be reconstructed on the basis of the sound correspondences identified in this chapter. New, additional reconstructions have in some cases been necessary since the two articles each reconstruct only a small number of lexemes with only partial overlap between them. The sources of the lexical data used are listed in the Appendices. We also throw out several cognate sets from the AP reconstruction as they reflect borrowing from Austronesian languages.

2 Sound correspondences

In this section, we describe the consonant correspondences that we have identified between AP and TK languages. We do draw on vowel correspondences where they condition particular sound changes in consonants, but otherwise do

not deal with vowels in this preliminary demonstration of relatedness. We chiefly draw attention to the correspondences in cognate vocabulary between pAP and pTIM. However, we provide the reader also with the forms of the lexemes in the TK languages as they are not available elsewhere in this volume. The argumentation and underpinning data for pAP is given in Holton & Robinson (this volume) and is based on Holton et al. (2012).

In the subsections that follow, transcription of language data adheres to IPA conventions. Long vowels are indicated with a length mark ‘:’. Bracketed segments ‘()’ are those deemed to be non-etymological, that is, typically reflecting some morpheme which has fossilized on a root. In the correspondence tables, square brackets ‘[]’ are used where an item is cognate but doesn’t reflect the segment in question. The inverted question mark ‘¿’ is used where a cognate shows an unexpected reflex of the segment in question. Grammatical items are glossed in small caps. Reconstructions marked with ‘!’ are new reconstructions not found in or revised from Holton et al. (2012) or Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012). The symbol ‘!’ signals that the full data set on which the reconstruction in question is based is given in the Appendices. AP data supporting the additional pAP reconstructions is given in Appendix A.1 and TK data in Appendix A.2. In the text of the chapter itself, for reasons of compactness, we only give simple one-word glosses which reflect the presumed meaning of the proto-lexeme. Should the reader need more information on semantics, he can refer to the Appendices. We also do not provide information on irregular changes, such as metathesis or apocope, in the correspondence tables, except where directly relevant to the reconstruction of the segment in question. The Appendix provides the reader with fuller information on any irregularities in form or meaning in individual languages.

2.1 Reconstruction of bilabial stops

We identify two robust correspondent sets for bilabial plosives, reconstructing to pTAP *p and *b. Note that in Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012), we reconstruct a three-way distinction (*p, *b, and *f) for bilabial obstruents in pTIM, despite the fact that it is not maintained in any of the modern TK languages: Bunaq, Makasae and Makalero have merged reflexes of pTIM *p and *f, whereas in Fataluku and Oirata, *p and *b are merged. We find no evidence to support a three-way split in pTAP; instead, it looks like pTIM underwent a conditioned phoneme split, with distinct reflexes of pTAP *b in initial and non-initial positions, respectively.

Table 1 and Table 2 present the forms for these two correspondence sets respectively. In the first, pAP *p corresponds to pTIM *f in all positions. In the second, pTAP *b was retained as *b in pAP, but split to pTIM *b initially and pTIM *p non-initially. In these sets, there are two notable irregularities: (i) pAP *tiara ‘expel’ lost the medial bilabial that is retained in pTIM *tifar ‘run’; and (ii) pAP *karab ‘scratch’ and pTIM *gabar ‘scratch’, which show an irregular correspondence of pAP *b with pTIM *b in medial position.

2.2 Reconstruction of coronal stops

There are two coronal stops, *t and *d, reconstructed to pAP, and four, *t, *d, *T and *D to pTIM. Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012) note the uncertainty of pTIM *d, which is supported by three cognate sets only, all of which are in initial position. This is played out also when comparing coronals between AP and TK languages. We can reconstruct the pTAP coronal stops *t with relative certainty, and *d, albeit with less security. The latter segment split in pTIM to *T and *D. At present, we cannot reconstruct pTIM *d to pTAP. There are, however, a substantial number of coronal correspondences which remain unexplained.

Our most consistent correspondence is pTIM *t to pAP *t and *s (Table 3). Initially, we find a steady and unchanging correspondence of pAP *t and pTIM *t, supported by a sizeable number of cognates. Only Bunaq shows a change of *t to /tʃ/ before a high front vowel. Non-initially, we find fewer cognates, but nevertheless a steady and unchanging correspondence. In two cognate sets (‘sit’ and ‘mat’), pAP final *s preceded by *i corresponds to pTIM *t.

The reconstruction of pTAP *d is supported by only a small number of cognate sets (Table 4) and therefore still needs confirmation. In these sets, initial pAP *d corresponds to pTIM *D, while non-initial pAP *d corresponds with pTIM *T. This is consistent with what we observed with the bilabial stops, where a medial voiced stop in pAP corresponds to a voiceless stop in pTIM. Note that the cognate set for ‘bird’ is listed under the heading of initial *d, even though its pTIM and (arguably) pAP reflexes are in medial position. We place it there due to the fact that the sound correspondence is parallel to that for ‘rat’. However, more sets supporting this reconstruction are clearly needed before we can be certain of it.

Furthermore, there are a range of cognate sets which show as yet unexplained correspondences (Table 5). In these, we find coronal correspondences between pAP and pTIM and between TK languages (especially in Bunaq and Fataluku) that don’t fit well in the above given sets. More work is needed to clarify the history of the coronals in TAP.

Table 1: Correspondence sets for pTAP *p

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
initial *p	*p	*f	p, w	f	f	f	p
spit	*purVn !!	*fulu(k, n) !!	<i>puluk</i>	–	<i>fulun</i>	<i>fulu</i>	–
taboo	*palol !!	*falu(n)	<i>por</i>	<i>falun</i>	<i>falun</i>	<i>falu</i>	–
1PL	*pi-	*fi	–	<i>fi</i>	<i>fi</i>	<i>afa</i>	<i>ap-</i>
LOW ¹	*po !!	*ufe !!	–	<i>he- i</i>	<i>ufe-</i>	<i>[ua]</i>	<i>[ua]</i>
girl	*pon !!	*fana ²	<i>pana</i>	<i>fana(rae)</i>	<i>fana(r)</i>	<i>fana(r)</i>	<i>pana(rai)</i>
scorpion	*pVr	*fe(r, R)e !!	<i>wele</i>	–	–	–	–
medial *p	*p	*f	w, Ø	f	f	f	p
face	*-pona !!	*-fanu !!	<i>-ewen</i>	<i>fanu</i>	<i>fanu</i>	<i>fanu</i>	<i>panu</i>
dream	*hipar	*ufar(ana) !!	<i>waen</i>	<i>ufarena</i>	<i>ofarana</i>	<i>ufarana</i>	<i>upar(a)</i>
run	*[tiara]	*tifar	<i>tifiwal</i>	<i>[ditar]</i>	<i>[titar]</i>	<i>tifar(e)</i>	<i>tipar(e)</i>
pound	*tapai	*tafa	<i>tao</i> ³	–	<i>tafa</i>	<i>tafa</i>	<i>tapa</i>

¹ This item is a deictic marker indicating lower elevation than the deictic center. See Schapper (this volume) for more information on this deictic distinction.

² The bracketed *rae/r/rai* element appears to be an innovation in the Eastern Timor languages, presumably a lexical doublet or a derivational morpheme related to the nominalizing *-r* formative found in Makalero. We have no evidence for reconstructing this element higher than Proto-Eastern Timor.

³ This would have originally been *tawo in pre-Bunaq, but in the modern language medial /w/ is not preserved before back vowels.

Table 2: Correspondence sets for pTAP *b

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
inital *b	*b	*b	b	b	p	p	h
pig	*baj	*baj	–	baj	paj	paj	haj
price	*bol !!	*bura	bol	bura	pura	pura	hura
mat	*bis	*biti !!	–	–	piti	pet(u)	het(e)
leg	*bat !!	*buta !!	–but	–	–	–	–
mountain	*buku !!	*bugu !!	–	bu?u	pu?u	–	–
non-initial *b	*b	*p	p, w	f	f	p	h
fish	*habi !!	*hapi !!	–	afi	afi	api	ahi
star	*jibV ¹	*ipi(-bere)	[bi] ²	ift-bere	ift	ipi(naka)	ihi
shark	*sib(a, i)r !! ³	*supor !!	–	–	[su] ⁴	hopor(u)	–
sugarcane	*hu:ba !!	*upa	up	ufa	ufa	upa	uha
tongue	*-lebur !!	*-ipul	-up	ifi	ifil	epul(u)	uhul(u)
dog	*jibar !! ⁵	*Depar	zap	defa	sefar	ipar(u)	ihar(a)
other	*aben(VC) !!	*epi !!	ewi	–	–	–	–
scratch	*karab !!	*gabar ʔ !! ⁶	–	–	kapar	kafur(e)	–
new	*siba(r) !!	*t, s)ipa(r) ʔ !!	tip	sufa	hofar	–	–

¹ Several AP languages have a compound for ‘star’, although the second element does not appear to be cognate to that reconstructed for pTIM. Note also that Holton et al. (2012) gave this item as *jibC.

² The Bunaq form reflects the second half of the pTIM doublet that is not found in AP languages.

³ The cognate set for this item is given in Holton et al. (2012), but no pAP reconstruction is given.

⁴ The reflex of the relevant bilabial has been lost in Makalero due to apocope.

⁵ The cognate set for this item is given in Holton et al. (2012), but no pAP reconstruction is given.

⁶ This form shows liquid-stop metathesis. There is no evidence of *b occurring word-finally in pTIM.

Table 3: Correspondence sets for pTAP *t

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
initial *t	*t	*t	t, tf	t	t	t	t
hand	*-tan	*-tana	-ton	tana	tana	tana	tana
sea	*tam	*mata	[mo]	-	-	mata	mata
six	*talam	*tamal !! ¹	tomol	-	-	-	-
pound	*tapai	*tafa	tao	-	tafa	tafa	tafa
run	*tiara	*tifar	tfiwal	ditar i	titar	tifar(e)	tipar(e)
sleep	*tia	*tia(r)	tfier	ta?e	tia	taia	taja
non-initial *t	*t, *s	*t	t	t	t	t	t
tree	*tei	*hate !!	hotel	ate	ate	ete	ete
stand	*nate(r) !!	*nat	net	[na] i	nat	(a)nat(e)	nat(e)
clew	*maita !!	*matar	mot	-	-	matar(u)	matar(a)
flat	*tatok !!	*tetok !!	toi?	-	tetu?	-	-
leg	*-bat !!	*-buta !!	but	-	-	-	-
sit	*mis	*mit	mit	mit~[mi]	mit	[(i)mir(e)] i	[mir(e)] i
mat	*bis	*biti !!	-	-	piti	pet(u)	het(e)

¹ Bunaq /o/ is a regular reflex of pTIM *a, as seen, for instance, from the ‘hand’, ‘sea’, ‘tree’ and ‘clew’ sets.

Table 4: Correspondence sets for pTAP *d

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
initial *d	*d	*D	z, s	d, s	s	c	t, s
rat	*dur	*Dura	zul	dura	sura	cura	tura
dog	*jibar ʔ ¹	*Depar	zap	defa	sefar	[ipar(u)] ʔ	[ihar(a)] ʔ
bird	*(a)dV1 !!	*haDa	hos	asa	asa	aca	asa
non-initial *d	*d	*T	t	t	t	c	t
bat	*madel	*maTa ²	–	–	–	maca	maʔa
fire	*hada !!	*haTa	hoto	ata	ata	aca	aʔa
sun	*wadi !!	*waTu	hot	watu	watu	wacu	waʔu
garden	*magad(a)	[*(u, a)mar] ³	[mar]	[ama]	[ama]	–	[uma]

¹ We note the irregularity of pAP *jibar ‘dog’ where we would expect pAP *dibar ‘dog’. This is likely the result of a change pre-pAP *d > *j.

² The cognate set for this item is given in Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012), but no pTIM reconstruction is given.

³ This form shows metathesis with associated loss of the syllable with pTAP *g, thus: pTAP *magad > *(u, a)mar.

Table 5: Problematic coronal cognate sets

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
grandparent ¹	*tam(a, u) !!	*moTo	<i>mata(s)</i>	<i>mata</i>	<i>mata</i>	<i>moco</i>	<i>mofo</i>
far	*lete !!	*eTar !!	<i>ate</i>	–	–	<i>icar</i>	–
wake	*-ten	*Tani	<i>otin</i>	<i>tane</i>	<i>tane</i>	<i>tani~cani</i>	–
coconut	*wata !!	*wa(t, D)a	<i>hoza</i>	<i>wata</i>	<i>wata</i>	<i>βata</i>	<i>wata</i>
<i>P. indicus</i>	*matar !!	*ma(t, D)ar	<i>mazo?</i>	<i>mater</i>	<i>mater</i>	<i>matar(ia)</i>	–
excrement	*has	*a(t, D)u !!	<i>ozo</i>	<i>atu(-gu?u)</i>	<i>atu</i>	<i>atu</i>	<i>atu</i>

¹ This is a reciprocal kinship term, denoting either ‘grandparent’ or ‘grandchild’. PTIM *moTo means ‘child’.

2.3 Reconstruction of velar stops

We reconstruct two velar stops for pTAP, *k and *g. We find insufficient evidence, however, for the uvular stop reconstructed for pAP in Holton et al. (2012) and Holton & Robinson (this volume).

PTAP *k and *g are retained as *k and *g in pAP, but merged to *g in pTIM. Note that, based on the comparative TAP evidence and the additional pTAP reconstructions in this chapter, we have to substantially revise Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven's (2012) pTIM reconstructions with regard to velar stops. Concretely, we can trace only one pTIM velar back to pTAP. We find no pAP reflexes for any of the small sets of roots reconstructed for pTIM with initial *k and medial *g; those for pTIM medial *g, in particular, are rather tenuous, as noted in Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012: 212). The cognate sets that we can trace back to pTAP involve Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven's initial *g and medial *k, and the comparative evidence is consistent with these being differential realizations of a single pTIM segment *g: initially, pTIM *g is reflected as /g/ in Bunaq and Makasae, and as /k/ in Makalero and Fataluku. We currently have no evidence for Oirata. In non-initial position, *g is reflected in Bunaq as /g/ medially and as /k/ finally, consistent with Bunaq phonotactic rules, which prohibit voiced stops from codas; in Makasae, Makalero and Fataluku, *g is reflected in non-initial position as /ʔ/, and variably as /ʔ/ and Ø in Oirata.

The cognate sets that support the reconstruction of pTAP *k are given in Table 6. As in both pTIM (Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven 2012: 213-214) and pAP (Holton et al. 2012: 98), the reconstruction of initial *g in pTAP hinges on third person markers. Two forms are reconstructable (Table 7): a prefix *ga '3' occurring on verbs and inalienably possessed nouns, and a free form *gie '3.POSS' encoding 3rd person alienable possessors. Number marking was lost in TK languages, so the correspondence we observe is between pAP third person singular forms and pTIM third person forms which are unmarked for number (i.e., can be used in singular and plural contexts). The zero correspondence that we observe in Fataluku and Oirata is the result of the stripping off of the *g marking 3rd person (as set out in Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven 2012: 214). In the case of the alienable possessive marker, this means we are left with reflexes of the pTIM possessive root *-ie 'poss' alone.

In non-initial positions, we find numerous cognates reflecting pTAP *g, corresponding to pAP *g and pTIM *g as set out in Table 8.

Finally, there is as yet an insufficient number of reconstructions of pAP *q with cognates in TK languages to allow for a higher-level pTAP reconstruction. Currently, we have only Bunaq -ol 'child' (presumably reflecting pTIM *-al) as

Table 6: Correspondence sets for pTAP *k

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku ¹	Oirata ¹
	*k	*g	g (k)	(g) ?	k, ?	k, ?	(ʔ) Ø
scratch	*[karab !!	*gabar !! ²	–	–	kapar	kafur(e)	–
bite	*(ta)ki !! ³	*(ga)gel !! ³	gagil	gaʔel	kaʔel	(ki)kiʔ(e) ⁴	–
dirty	*karok !!	*gari !!	gar	raʔi	raʔi	raʔe(ne)	–
walk 1	*laka !!	*lagar !!	lagor	laʔa	laʔa	laʔa	[lare] ɿ
itchy	*(i)ruk !! ⁵	*ilag !!	–	ilaʔ	ileʔ	–	–
mountain	*buku !!	*bugu !!	–	buʔu	puʔu	–	–

¹ See Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012: 211-212) for more Fataluku and Oirata correspondences.

² This form shows liquid-stop metathesis.

³ The bracketed initial segments in these forms reflect different inflectional prefixes which have fossilized on these verbs.

⁴ The initial bracketed syllable is a fossilized reduplicated CV. This item also has the variant pronunciation *cikiʔe*.

⁵ This form represents a different root from the ‘itchy’ root given in Holton & Robinson (this volume). See Appendix A.1 for supporting AP forms.

Table 7: Correspondence sets for pTAP 3rd person prefixes

pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
*g	*g	g	g	k	Ø	Ø
*ga-	*g-	g-	g-	k-	-	-
3.POSS	*ge ¹	*gie	gi	ki	i	ue

¹ We reconstruct this as a free form on account of the existence of free reflexes in at least two AP languages (Blagar and Adang); morphologization must thus post-date the break-up of pAP.

Table 8: Correspondence sets for pTAP*_g

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
	*g	*g	g, k	g, ʔ	(k) ʔ	(k) ʔ	ʔ, Ø
yellow	*bagori !! ¹	*gabar !! ²	–	gabar	–	–	–
green	*(wa)logar !!	*ugar	ugar	(h)uʔur	(h)uʔur	uʔur(eke)	uʔul(e)
laugh	*jagir !!	*jiger !!	higal	hiʔa	hiʔe	heʔe	–
path	*jega !!	*jiga !!	hik	hiʔa	hiʔa	iʔa	ia(ra)
banana	*mogol	*mugu !!	mok	muʔu	muʔu	muʔu	mu:
hear	*magi !! ³	*mage(n) !!	mak	maʔen	maʔen	–	–
garden	*magad(a)	[*(u, a)mar] !! ⁴	[mar]	[ama]	[ama]	–	[uma]

[†] The cognate set for this item is given in Holton et al. (2012), but no pAP reconstruction is given.

² This form is apparently metathesized from pTAP*bagur(V) 'yellow'.

³ The cognate set for this item is given in Holton et al. (2012), but no pAP reconstruction is given.

⁴ This form shows metathesis with associated loss of the syllable with pTAP *g, thus: pTAP *magad > *madag > *amar. Loss of *g is found occasionally in AP languages (e.g. 'laugh', see Appendix A.1), suggesting a certain degree of instability for this segment.

cognate with pAP *-uaqal ‘child’. We await further reconstructions with TK cognates for the determination of the pTAP form.

2.4 Reconstruction of fricatives

Two fricatives *s and *h can be reconstructed to pTAP. The number of cognates is still small for both phonemes, but the correspondences are relatively well-behaved.

Table 9 sets out the cognate sets for pTAP *s. Initial pTAP *s is supported by several cognate sets and has been maintained without change in pAP and pTIM. Non-initial cognates of pAP *s are difficult to find in TK languages, as many instances of reconstructed word-final *s in pAP correspond to pTIM *t (e.g., pAP *mis ‘sit’, *bis ‘mat’ and *has ‘excrement’).

PTAP *h can be reconstructed as a word-initial segment, but not in other positions. The segment corresponds to pTIM *h and pAP *h except before back vowels (Table 10). Based on the cognate sets available, pAP *h did not occur before back vowels. In this environment, pTAP *h changed either to *w (as in pAP *wur ‘moon’) or was lost (as in pAP *tei ‘tree’) in pAP (cf. Table 11 for the items and vocalic environments in which pAP *w is attested). The reconstruction of pTIM *h hinges on Bunaq, which retains it as /h/, while the eastern Timor languages have all lost pTIM *h (which, in turn, reflects pTAP *h). This means that where we have no Bunaq reflex (as in the ‘fish’ and ‘breast’ sets) we have no modern language attesting pTIM *h, and the presence of the phoneme can only be inferred from the fact that *h is reconstructed for the pAP cognate.

2.5 Reconstruction of glides

Two glides can be reconstructed to pTAP, *w and *j. Both appear to have only occurred in initial position. It is unclear whether the reconstructed glides could occur before all vowel qualities. Nevertheless, the cognate sets supporting these proto-phonemes are robust and show little irregularity.

The pTAP glide *w shows a stable and unchanging correspondence of *w in pAP and pTIM for the most part (Table 11). The major change is that pTAP *w is vocalized in pAP to *u root-initially on inalienably possessed nouns. In TK languages, Bunaq shows conditioned reflexes of pTAP *w, maintaining it as /w/ before front vowels, but changing it to /h/ before non-front vowels. Fataluku shows a change of *w to /β/, though we note that this is an allophone of /w/ in many languages.

Table 9: Correspondence sets for pTAP *s

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata ¹
initial *s	*s	*s	s	s	h, s ²	h	s
bone	*ser !!	*(se)sa(r, R) !!	sesal	–	–	–	–
shark	*sib(a, i)r !!	*supor !!	–	–	su-	hopor(u)	–
spoon	*surV !!	*sula	sulu	sulu	hulu	hula	sulu
weave	*sine(N) !!	*sina	sien	sina	hina	hina	hina(na) i
new	*siba(r) !! ³	*(t, s)ipa(r) !! ³	tip i	sufa	hofar	–	–
medial *s	*s	*s	s	s	s	h	Ø
meat	*iser !! ⁴	*seor	sael	seu	seur	[leura] i	[leura] i
tooth	*-uasin !!	*-wasin !!	[-(e)we] i	wasi	wasi	βahin(u)	wain(i)

¹ See Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012: 209) for more instances of Oirata cognates.

² Makalero seems to be part-way through a sound change s > h. See Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012: 209-211) for more cognates showing the variable s~h reflexes in Makalero.

³ Cognates for these reconstructions show a relatively high degree of irregularity in both AP and TK indicating that there may have been variable realizations in not only pAP and pTIM, but also pTAP.

⁴ Denotes ‘meat’ or ‘game’.

Table 10: Correspondence sets for *h

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
	*h (*w/Ø)	*h	h	Ø	Ø	Ø	Ø
fire	*hada !!	*haTa	hoto	ata	ata	aca	aʔa
fish	*habi !!	*hapi !!	–	afi	afi	api	ahi
breast	*hami	*hami !!	–	ami	–	ami(-tapunu)	–
moon	*wur	*huru	hul	uru	uru	uru	uru
tree	*te ¹	*hate !!	hotel	ate	ate	ete	ete

¹ The loss of initial syllable may have to do with the fact that stress was apparently based on syllable weight. See also ‘dog’ in Appendix A.1 and Holton & Robinson (this volume).

Table 12 gives the four clear cognate sets that we have across TAP languages for pTAP *j. We see that pTAP *j is maintained as *j in pAP, but is variably lost or maintained as *j in pTIM. It may be that differing vocalic environments in pTAP conditioned the different reflexes in pTIM, but we don't have enough understanding of the history of vowels yet to determine this. There is no direct evidence for pTIM *j, that is, no TK language still reflects the proto-phoneme as /j/, but the sound correspondences between TK languages make it differentiable from sets reflecting pTIM *h (see Table 10).

2.6 Reconstruction of liquids

We identify three robust liquid correspondence sets between pAP and pTIM and as such reconstruct three pTAP liquids: *r, *R, and *l.

The most robust set is that for pTAP *r, which is reflected as *r in both pAP and pTIM (Table 13). PTAP *r is only found in non-initial positions, as are its reflexes in the daughter languages pAP and pTIM. Word-finally in polysyllabic words pTAP *r is particularly susceptible to sporadic loss, as is attested by the various irregular forms in Table 13. In one instance (pTAP *(t, s)iba(r) 'new'), the occurrence of a reflex of final *r is so erratic in both primary subgroups that we perhaps must consider it already partly lost in pTAP's daughter languages.

PTAP *R is reflected in pAP as *r and in pTIM as *l. Like pTAP *r, *R does not appear in word-initial positions and is sporadically lost word-finally in polysyllabic words. The sets supporting the reconstruction of *R (Table 14) are also fewer and less robust than for pTAP *r.

The three pTIM cognates listed in Table 15 are based on Bunaq only, in which pTIM *r and *R are merged. We have thus no means of determining whether these forms are to be reconstructed to pTAP with *r or with *R.

Cognate sets for pTAP *l are relatively infrequent in both pAP and pTIM (Table 16).¹ Cognates reflecting initial pTAP *l with pAP *l and pTIM *l (i.e., 'bark', 'new place' and 'crouch') have only a low degree of certainty. Based on the data available, there also appears to be a tendency to lose pTAP initial *l in pTIM, as in 'far', 'tongue' and 'green', but a clear conditioning environment for this is not yet obvious. Word-finally in polysyllabic words, pTAP *l is regularly lost in pTIM, as in 'banana', 'bat', 'bird' and 'taboo'. However, it is retained in 'walk 2' and 'six',

¹ Holton & Robinson (this volume) remark that, even though correspondences appear relatively regular for initial and medial *l in pAP, they can identify only a few cognates that are widely distributed across the AP subgroup. Similarly, Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven (2012: 216) caution that their reconstruction for pTIM *l cannot yet be called secure due to the small number of cognate sets identified.

Table 11: Correspondence sets for pTAP *w

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
	*w, *u	*w	h, w	w	w	β	w
blood	*wai	*waj	ho	waj	wej	βehe	we
coconut	*wata !!	*wa(t, D)a	hoza	wata	wata	βaca	wata
stone	*war	*war	hol	–	war	–	war(aha)
sun	*wadi !!	*waTu	hot	watu	watu	βacu	wafu
bathe	*weli	*weru	wer	waru?	waro?	βahu	wau
ear	*-uari !!	*-wali	–	wala(ku.)	wali	βali	wali
tooth	*-uasin !!	*-wasin !!	-(e)we	wasi	wasi	βahin(u)	wain(i)

Table 12: Correspondence sets for pTAP *j

pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
*j	j, Ø	h, Ø	h, Ø	h, Ø	Ø	Ø
star	*ip(-bere)	[bi]	ifi(-bere)	ifi	ipi(-naka)	ih
water	*ira	il	ira	ira	ira	ira
laugh	*jagir !!	higal	hi?a	hi?e	he?e i	–
path	*jega !!	hik	hi?a	hi?a	i?a	ia(ra)

Table 13: Correspondence sets for pTAP *r

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
	*r	*r	l	r	r	r	r
run	*tiara	*tifar	tʃiwal	ditar	titar	tifar(e)	tipar(e)
moon	*wur	*huru	hul	uru	uru	uru	uru
rat	*dur	*Dura	zul	dura	sura	cura	ʃura
stone	*war	*war	hol	–	war	–	war(aha)
vagina	*-ar	*-aru	–	aru	aru	aru	aru
water	*jira	*ira	il	ira	ira	ira	ira
crawl	*er !!	*er !!	el	–	–	er(eke)	–
dream	*hipar	*ufar(ana) !!	[waen] i	ufarena	ofarana	ufar(e)	upar(a)
meat	*iser !!	*seor	sael	[seu] i	seur	leura	leura
dog	*jibar !!	*Depar	[zap] i	[defa] i	sefar	ipar(u)	ihar(a)
bamboo	*mari	*mari	[ma] i	maeri	mar	–	–
<i>P. indicus</i>	*matar !!	*ma(t, D)er	[mazoʔ] i	mater	mater	matar(ia)	–
shark	*sib(a, i)r !!	*supor !!	–	–	[su] i	hopor(u)	–
new	*siba(r) !!	*(t, s)ipa(r) !!	[tip] i	[sufa] i	hofar	–	–

Table 14: Correspondence sets for pTAP *R

pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
*r	*l	l	l	l	l	l
*surV !!	*sula	sulu	sulu	hulu	hula	–
*-ora !!	*-ula(?)	-ulo(?)	ula	ula	ula(fuka)	ula(pua)
*-lebur !!	*-ipul	[-up] i	[ifl] i	ifl	epul(u)	uhul(u)
*jagir !!	*jiger	higal	[hiʔa] i	[hiʔa] i	[heʔe] i	–
*purVn !!	*fulu(k, n) !!	puluk	–	fulun	fulun	–
*-uari !!	*-wali	–	wala(ku:)	wali	βali	wali

Table 15: Cognate sets reconstructable to either pTAP *r or *R

	pAP	PTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
	*r	*(r, R)	l	-	-	-	-
bone	*ser !!	*(se)sa(r, R) !!	sesal	-	-	-	-
scorpion	*pVr	*fe(r, R)e !!	wele	-	-	-	-
rain	*anur !!	*ine(r, R) !!	inel	-	-	-	-

Table 16: Correspondence sets for pTAP *1

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
	*1	*1, Ø	1 (Ø)	1 (Ø)	1 (Ø)	1 (Ø)	1 (Ø)
bark	*IVu	*le(k)u(l) !!	–	leu	leu	leʔul(e)	leul(e)
new place	*lan !!	*lan !!	lon	–	–	–	–
crouch	*luk(V)	*luk !!	luʔ(-luʔ)	–	–	–	–
far	*lete !!	[*eTar] !!	ate	–	–	icar	–
tongue	*-lebur !!	[*-ipul]	[-up]	[ift]	[ift]	[epul(u)]	[uhul(u)]
green	*(wa)logar !!	[*ugar]	[ugar]	[huʔur]	[(h)uʔur]	[uʔur(eke)]	[uʔul(e)]
banana	*mogol	[*mugu] !!	[mok]	[muʔu]	[muʔu]	[muʔu]	[mu:]
bat	*madel	[*maTa] !!	–	–	–	[maca]	[maʔa]
bird	*(a)dVl !!	[*haDa]	[hos]	[asa]	[asa]	[aca]	[asa]
taboo	*palol !!	[*falu(n)]	[por]	[falun]	[falun]	[falun]	–
walk 2	*lam(ar) !!	*male !!	mele	–	–	–	–
six	*talam	*tamal !!	tomol	–	–	–	–
child	*-uaqal	*-al !!	-ol	–	–	–	–

Table 17: Problematic liquid cognate sets

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
price	*bol !!	*bura	<i>bol</i>	<i>bura</i>	<i>pura</i>	<i>pura</i>	<i>hura</i>
bathe	*weli	*weru	<i>wer</i>	<i>waru?</i>	<i>waro?</i>	<i>vahu i</i>	<i>wau i</i>
garden	*magad(a)	*(u, a)mar	<i>mar</i>	[<i>ama</i>]	[<i>ama</i>]	–	[<i>uma</i>]
green	*(wa)logar !!	*ugar	<i>ugar</i>	(h)u?ur	(h)u?ur	u?ur(eke)	u?ul(e) i
taboo	*palol !!	*falu(n)	<i>por</i>	<i>falun</i>	<i>falun</i>	<i>falu</i>	–

apparently due to nasal-liquid metathesis, and in ‘child’ due to the loss of the item’s medial syllable with *q prior to the application of the final polysyllabic deletion rule in pTIM.

Finally, there are several cases in which the appearance of liquids in AP and TK languages can be reconciled with none of the three sets we have identified here. Table 17 lists these problematic instances (the relevant segments are bolded). These sets pointedly express that we are still a long way away from a complete understanding of liquids in pTAP.

2.7 Reconstruction of nasals

Two nasals can be reconstructed to pTAP, *m and *n. For the most part, they are relatively stable and unchanging in both pAP and pTIM.

Table 18 presents a selection of the many cognate sets for pTAP *m. In word-initial position, pTAP *m corresponds unproblematically to pAP *m and pTIM *m. Identifying non-initial instances of pTAP *m is somewhat more difficult, with *hami ‘breast’ being the only straightforward case. Word-final *m in pAP has only non-final reflexes in pTIM, apparently because, as in the modern TK languages, word-final *m was not permitted. This issue is resolved in pTIM through metathesis of the nasal out of the final position, as in ‘sea’ and ‘six’. Other instances of medial pTIM *m correspond to root-initial *m in pAP (as in ‘garden’ and ‘die’).

Table 19 presents the many cognate sets for pTAP *n. Initial and medial correspondences are abundant, but final correspondences are difficult to identify. PTIM *n did not appear to occur in final position; all instances of pAP final *n are either followed by a vowel or are lost in pTIM.

Table 18: Correspondence sets for pTAP *m

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
initial *m	*m	*m	m	m	m	m	m
bamboo	*mari	*mari	ma	maeri	mar	–	–
banana	*mogol	*mugu !!	mok	muʔu	muʔu	muʔu	mu:
sit	*mis	*mit	mit	mit~mi	mit	(i)mir(e)	mir(e)
bat	*madel	*maTa !!	–	–	–	maca	maʔa
inside	*mi	*mi	mi(l)	mu(tu)	mu(tu-)	mu(cu)	muʔu
hear	*magi !!	*mage(n) !!	mak	maʔen	maʔen	–	–
non-initial *m	*m	*m	m	m	m	m	m
breast	*hami	*hami !!	–	ami	–	ami(-tapunu)	–
sea	*tam	*mata	mo	–	–	mata	mata
six	*talam	*tamal !!	tomol	–	–	–	–
garden	*magad(a)	*(u, a)mar !!	mar	ama	ama	–	uma
die	*min(a)	*-umV	-ume	umu	(k)umu	umu	umu
nose	*-mim	*-muni !!	[-inup] ɿ	muni(kai)	mini	mini(ku)	–

Table 19: Correspondence sets for pTAP *n

	pAP	pTIM	Bunaq	Makasae	Makalero	Fataluku	Oirata
initial *n	*n	*n	n	n	n	n	n
stand	*nate(r) !!	*nat	net	nat~na	nat	(a)nat(e)	nat(e)
1sg	*na-	*n- !!	n-	-	-	-	-
eat	*nai	*nua !!	[a~-ia]	nawa	nua	una, naβa	una, nawa
one	*nuk	*unek-i !!	uen, en	[u]	[u]~un	ukani	aʔuni
non-initial *n	*n	*n	n	n	n	n	n
face	*-pona !!	*-fanu !!	-(e)wen	fanu	fanu	fanu	panu
ripe	*tena !!	*tena !!	ten	tina	tina	-	-
name	*-en(i, u) !!	*-nej	-ini(l)	naj	nej	ne	ne:(ne)
give	*-ena	*-inV	-ini	(g)ini	(k-)ini	ina	ina
wake	*-ten	*Tani	otin	tane	tane	tani~cani	-
girl	*pon !!	*fana	pana	fana(rae)	fana(r)	fana(r)	pana(rai)
person	*anin !!	*anu !!	en	anu	anu	-	-
other	*aben(VC) !!	*epi !!	[ewi]	-	-	-	-

3 Summary of correspondences and reconstructed phonemes

For the first time since the start of TAP studies some sixty years ago (see Schapper & Huber 2012 for a historical perspective on TAP studies), we have rigorously shown in this chapter that the TAP languages form a family: the regularity of sound correspondences in cognate vocabulary demonstrates that the AP and TK Papuan languages are indeed genetically related to one another.

In Table 20, we provide an overview of the consonant correspondences we observed in cognate vocabulary between pAP and pTIM and their reconstruction in their ancestral language pTAP. In this table, we indicate whether the correspondence applies in initial (#_), medial (V_V), or final (_#) position. An empty slot means that there is no particular conditioning environment for the correspondence. The symbol 'Ø' in a column indicates that a pTAP sound is lost in the daughter language in question.

4 Discussion

Whilst we have been able to show clearly that AP and TK languages are related to one another, the comparative data presented here draws into question a number of aspects of the existing reconstructions of pAP and pTIM and necessitates revisions to these. In this final section, we will draw attention to the issues, provide a general discussion of them and suggest some possible solutions.

A major issue for the current pAP reconstruction is the apparent invalidity of many word-final consonant reconstructions. It is argued in Holton et al. (2012: 95) that the gemination of medial stops in modern Western Pantar can be used as a diagnostic for determining whether a given pAP root was consonant-final or vowel-final. Specifically, the authors claim that geminate medial stops in modern Western Pantar reflect pAP medial stops, whereas non-geminate medial stops in Western Pantar reflect an original consonant-final form, or perhaps a borrowing from another AP language. However, this argument cannot be sustained on closer inspection of the comparative evidence. Consider the items in Table 21 that are reconstructed as basically consonant final in pAP, because of the lack of stop gemination in Western Pantar. In each case, we have between three and nine reflexes in modern AP languages with a V(C) following the supposed historically final consonant. We must ask ourselves where so many additional final segments came from in so many of these languages. Holton et al. (2012) seek to explain these appearances with vowel epenthesis. Yet, under this scenario,

Table 20: Summary of sound correspondences from pTAP to pAP and pTIM

pTAP	environment	pAP	pTIM
*p		*p	*f
*b	#_	*b	*b
	V_V	*b	*p
*t	#_	*t	*t
	V_V, _#	*t, *s	*t
*d	#_	*d	*D
	V_V	*d	*T
*k		*k	*g
*g		*g	*g
*s		*s	*s
*h		*h (*w/Ø)	*h
*w		*w, *u	*w
*j		*j	*j, Ø
*r		*r	*r
*R		*r	*l
*l		*l	*l, Ø
*m		*m	*m
*n		*n	*n

we would expect to be able to predict the type of the epenthetic vowel from the shape of the root, but this is not the case; instead, the epenthetic vowels are of all different values from one item to the next and bear no apparent relationship to the vowel of the root (as defined by Holton et al. 2012). What is more, the final V(C) elements we observe in AP languages are not erratic, rather they in general adhere to correspondences observed elsewhere. This suggests that these final V(C) elements were not epenthetic to the items after the break-up of pAP, but have been inherited from pAP. This is further supported by the fact that we find clearly corresponding V(C) segments on cognate vocabulary in TK languages, meaning that the segments reconstruct to pTAP and that they were inherited into pAP. The alternative leaves us without explanation for the cognacy of the final segments in these (and other) items across the family.

Table 21: Dubious consonant-final reconstructions in AP and beyond

	‘fish’	‘sun’	‘fire’	‘coconut’	‘tongue’	‘ripe’	‘tooth’
pTAP	* <i>habi</i>	* <i>wad(u, i)</i>	* <i>hadi</i>	* <i>wata</i>	* <i>lebur</i>	* <i>tena</i>	*- <i>wasin</i>
pTIM	* <i>hapi</i>	* <i>waTu</i>	* <i>haTa</i>	* <i>wa(t, D)a</i>	*- <i>ipul</i>	* <i>tena</i>	*- <i>wasin</i>
pAP original	* <i>hab(i)</i>	* <i>wad(i)</i>	* <i>had(a)</i>	* <i>wat(a)</i>	*- <i>leb(ur)</i>	* <i>ten</i>	*- <i>uas</i>
Teiwa	<i>haɸ</i>	<i>war</i>	<i>har</i>	<i>wat</i>	- <i>liwi</i>	<i>tanən</i>	- <i>usan</i>
Nedebang	<i>a:fi</i>	(<i>get</i>)	<i>ar</i>	<i>wata</i>	- <i>lefu</i>	–	- <i>usiŋ</i>
Kaera	<i>ab</i>	<i>wer</i>	<i>ad</i>	<i>wat</i>	- <i>leb</i>	<i>ten</i>	- <i>uasiŋ</i>
WPantar	<i>hap</i>	<i>wer</i>	<i>a:d</i>	<i>wata</i>	- <i>lebu</i>	<i>taŋ</i>	- <i>wasin</i>
Blagar	<i>a:b</i>	<i>war</i>	–	<i>vet</i>	- <i>lebul</i>	<i>tena</i>	- <i>veŋ</i>
Adang	<i>a:b</i>	<i>ved</i>		<i>fa?</i>	- <i>lib(un)</i>	<i>tene</i>	- <i>wɛheŋ</i>
Klon	<i>əbi</i>	<i>fɛd</i>	<i>əda</i>	–	- <i>leb</i>	<i>əten</i>	- <i>wɛh</i>
Kui	<i>eb</i>	–	<i>ar</i>	<i>bat</i>	- <i>liber</i>	<i>tain</i>	- <i>wes</i>
Abui	<i>afu</i>	<i>wari</i>	<i>ara</i>	<i>wata</i>	- <i>lifi</i>	–	- <i>weiti</i>
Kamang	<i>api</i>	<i>wati</i>	<i>ati</i>	<i>wate</i>	- <i>opui</i> ¹	<i>iten~iton</i>	- <i>weh</i>
Sawila	<i>api</i>	<i>wadi</i>	<i>ada</i>	<i>wata</i>	- <i>li(m)puru</i>	<i>iti:na</i>	- <i>wa</i>
Wersing	<i>api</i>	<i>widi</i>	<i>ada</i>	<i>wata</i>	- <i>jebur</i>	–	- <i>wesi</i>

¹ Holton et al. (2012) state that these and other Kamang forms missing pAP *l medially are irregular. However, pAP *l is regularly lost in Kamang between non-front vowels, e.g., pAP *talam ‘six’ > Kamang *ta:m*, pAP *palol ‘taboo’ > Kamang *fo:i* etc. The vowel of the inalienable possessive prefix is /a/, thus providing the right environment for the loss in -*opui* ‘tongue’ of the root-initial /l/.

The problem then is how to explain medial geminate and non-geminate stops in Western Pantar. One answer would be to maintain that the difference in stop gemination was still due to a final versus non-final distinction. For example, it could be said that the loss of the final vowel occurred after the breakup of pAP but prior to the application of the gemination rule. This cannot, however, be fully sustained as WP has in some cases final vowels which clearly reflect pTAP and pAP (e.g., ‘tongue’). A more attractive explanation is presented by stress-induced gemination. Although little is known about the historical prosody of TAP, it seems a good possibility that Western Pantar gemination may have been a result of final stress. This scenario is supported by and elaborated in Heston’s (2016) analysis of pTAP stress, according to which closed final syllables attracted stress. Western Pantar geminate stops occur predictably before stressed final vowels (even if the syllable in question is no longer closed in modern Western Pantar). This analysis explains the lack of gemination in our examples in Table 21, with the exception of pTAP **lebur* ‘tongue’ and **wasin* ‘tooth’. With respect to the latter, Heston (2016: 288) notes that his stress-based account does not hold for geminate s and l. The former case remains unexplained.

A second issue for the pAP reconstruction is the presence of many unexplained phonemes in a range of environments in different languages. Velar, post-velar and laryngeal consonants are a case in point. Most of the complexity in this domain is found in the languages of Pantar and the Pantar Straits, whose phoneme inventories generally include not only velar and glottal stops, but also uvular ones, as well as a velar or pharyngeal fricative next to the glottal fricative /h/. This contrasts with the situation as found in most of Alor and the TK languages, which tend to be rather simpler. Table 22 exemplifies the velar and post-velar plosives and fricatives in a language of Pantar (Teiwa), Alor (Kamang), and Timor (Bunaq).

The existing pAP reconstruction leaves a significant part of the complexity in the (post-)velar domain in the Pantar languages unexplained; for instance, it does not account for /g/ in Blagar and the relation between the various (post-)velar phonemes such as /q/ and /x/ found in different dialects of Blagar (Steinhauer 1995). It also does not explain the origin of /ʔ/ in languages other than Blagar and Adang, and does not give reflexes for pAP medial *k in Teiwa and pAP final *k in Sawila, leaving the field in question blank in the table summarising the correspondences (Holton & Robinson this volume). Finally, note a variety of irregularities in the reconstructions involving velars in Appendix 1, especially in the Pantar languages. In short, the frequency of irregularities and unexplained occurrences of (post-)velar phonemes shows how limited our understanding of

Table 22: Velar and post-velar phonemes in TAP languages

Teiwa				
	velar	uvular	pharyngeal	glottal
plosive	k g	q		ʔ
fricative			ħ	h
Kamang		Bunaq		
	velar	glottal	velar	glottal
plosive	k g	(ʔ)	k g	ʔ
fricative		(h)		h

this domain in AP still is, and serves as a reminder that much more extensive reconstruction work needs to be undertaken.

A similar issue is presented by the phonemic velar nasal /ŋ/ in many AP languages. This phoneme is not reconstructed for pAP, and is also absent in all of the TK languages. According to Holton & Robinson (this volume), pAP *n became /ŋ/ in word-final position in all AP languages except Teiwa, where it was retained as /n/. This historical scenario does work well for some languages, for instance, Wersing, where [ŋ] is synchronically a word-final allophone of /n/. However, in other languages, questions remain. For instance, Kamang has an unexplained contrast between /ŋ/ and /n/ in codas (e.g., *een* ‘2SG.POSS’ versus *een* ‘2SG.FOC’). Similarly, the existence of /ŋ/ in coda and medial position in Teiwa is unexplained, as well as the occurrence of /ŋ/ in other positions than the final one in various languages (e.g. Sar *lanja* ‘digging stick’ and Kula *ŋapa* ‘father’).

Vowels also present a major challenge to the reconstruction of the ancestral TAP language. The various vowel systems as illustrated in Table 23 are yet to be historically reconciled with one another. Most AP languages have a length distinction in their vowels: the most common system is 5 short and 5 long cardinal vowels (Kaera, Blagar, Abui and Kamang), though matching long vowels may be missing in the mid-vowel range (Teiwa and Klon). Blagar has a marginal length distinction with only a small number of items occurring with long vowels (Steinhauer 2014), while it is Klon’s short mid-vowels that are marginal. A length distinction is entirely absent from Western Pantar’s and Wersing’s five vowel system and Adang’s seven vowel system. A relationship, if any, between the mid-vowels in Adang and length distinctions in other languages remains to

be established. Non-cardinal vowels are found in Sawila /y, y:/ and in Klon /ə/. TK languages all have simple five cardinal vowels and there is a marginal length distinction in only one language, Makalero. Stress in conjunction with length appears to have played an important role in vowel histories. For instance, Klon /ə/ seems to originate in a short, unstressed pAP *a (e.g., Klon *əbi* appears to go back to pAP *ha'bi 'fish'). In Wersing, historically short unstressed vowels are lost in words with long vowels, which in turn become short stressed vowels (e.g., Wersing *tlam* appears to go back to pAP *tala:m 'six', cf. Abui *tala:ma*). In short, much careful bottom-up reconstructive work needs to be done in order to reconcile these different systems to a single ancestral system (see Heston 2016 for a more complete stress-related account of Klon /ə/ and Heston forthcoming for a preliminary reconstruction of pTAP vowels).

In sum, with the positive establishment of the relatedness of the Papuan languages scattered across the islands of Timor, Kisar, Alor, Pantar and the Pantar Straits, a start has been made towards a history of the TAP languages. However, we are still a long way off a complete and nuanced understanding of the family and its development (cf. Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven's (2012) statement of prospective research questions). It will be the task of future reconstructive historical work to definitively solve remaining issues in the comparative data.

Table 23: TAP vowel systems

Western Pantar			Teiwa		
i		u	i i:		u u:
e		o	e		o
a			a a:		
Kaera			Blagar		
i i:		u u:	i (i:)		u (u:)
e e:		o o:	e (e:)		o (o:)
a a:			a (a:)		
Adang			Klon		
i		u	i i:		u u:
e		o	e		o o:
ɛ		ɔ	ɛ ɛ:		ə ɔ
a			a a:		
Abui			Kamang		
i i:		u u:	i i:		u u:
e e:		o o:	e e:		o o:
a a:			a a:		
Sawila			Wersing		
i i: y y:		u u:	i		u
e e:		o o:	e		o
a a:			a		
Bunaq			Makalero		
i		u	i		u
e		o	e		o
a			a		

The data in these tables are from Holton (2014) for Western Pantar, Klamer (2010) for Teiwa, Klamer (2014) for Kaera, Steinhauer (2014) for Blagar, Haan (2001) for Adang, Baird (2008) for Klon, Kratochvíl (2007) for Abui, Schapper (nd[b]) for Kamang, Kratochvíl (2014) for Sawila, Schapper & Hendery (2014) for Wersing, Schapper (2010) for Bunaq, and Huber (2011) for Makalero.

Sources

Abui (AB)	Kratochvíl (2007), Kratochvíl & Delpada (2008), Schapper fieldnotes 2010
Adang (AD)	Robinson fieldnotes 2010
Blagar (BL)	Robinson fieldnotes 2010
Bunaq (Lamaknen)	Schapper (nd[a]; 2010)
Deing (DE)	Robinson fieldnotes 2010
Fataluku	Fataluku online dictionary, ² van Engelenhoven fieldnotes
Hamap (HM)	Robinson fieldnotes 2010
Kamang (KM)	Schapper (nd[b]); Schapper & Manimau (2011)
Kabola (KB)	Robinson fieldnotes 2010
Kaera (KE)	Klamer Kaera corpus 2005-2007
Kafoa (KF)	Baird fieldnotes 2003
Klon (KL)	Baird fieldnotes 2003
Ki (KI)	Holton fieldnotes 2010
Kula (KU)	Holton fieldnotes 2010, Nicholas Williams p.c. 2011
Makalero	Huber (2011), Huber fieldnotes 2007-2013
Makasae	Brotherson (2003); Carr (2004); Huber (2008), Huber fieldnotes 2005, 2012-2013, Language Documentation Training Center of the University of Hawaii ³
Nedebang (ND)	Robinson fieldnotes 2010
Oirata	de Josselin de Jong (1937), van Engelenhoven fieldnotes
Reta (RT)	Robinson fieldnotes 2010
Sar (SR)	Robinson fieldnotes 2010
Sawila (SW)	Kratochvíl (nd)
Teiwa (TW)	Klamer Teiwa corpus, Klamer & Sir (2011), Robinson fieldnotes 2010
Wersing (WE)	Schapper & Hendery fieldnotes 2012, Holton fieldnotes 2010
Western Pantar (WP)	Holton & Lamma Koly (2008), Holton fieldnotes 2010

³ The www.fataluku.com website, where this dictionary was found, is now defunct.

³ The LDTC website <http://ling.hawaii.edu/ldtc/> contained short sketches of various varieties of Makasae. Unfortunately, these are no longer active.

Abbreviations

1	1st person
2	2nd person
3	3rd person
ALN	alienable
AN	Austronesian
AP	Alor-Pantar
C	consonant
FOC	focus
INAL	inalienable
LOW	refers to any location down(ward) of the deictic centre
pAP	proto-Alor-Pantar
PL	plural
POSS	possessive
pTAP	proto-Timor-Alor-Pantar
pTIM	proto-Timor
SG	singular
TAP	Timor-Alor-Pantar
TK	Timor-Kisar
V	vowel

A Appendix

The orthographic conventions used in the Appendices are the following: ‘~’ joins morphological variants of the same lexeme. In Appendix A.1 and Appendix A.2, material given in round brackets ‘()’ represents fossilized morphology or other unetymological material. In Appendix A.3, round brackets indicate that a given phoneme cannot be reconstructed with absolute certainty. Furthermore, ‘N’ is used to represent an unspecified nasal; ‘L’ an unspecified liquid, and ‘Q’ a putative postvelar stop for which we have only very weak evidence. An empty slot in the pTAP column means that the reconstructed pAP and pTIM forms, although clearly cognate, are too different to allow for a secure pTAP reconstruction.

A.1 Data supporting the additional pAP reconstructions

gloss	bark	bird	bite	bone	clew, stone circle ³	coconut
pAP original	–	*dVl	–	–	–	*wat(a)
pAP new	*lVu	*(a)dVl	*(ta)ki	*ser	*maita	*wata
SR	–	<i>dal</i>	–	–	–	<i>wat</i>
DE	–	<i>dal</i>	–	–	–	<i>wat</i>
Tw	–	<i>dai</i>	–	–	–	<i>wat</i>
ND	–	<i>daya</i>	–	–	–	<i>wata</i>
KE	–	–	–	–	–	<i>wat</i>
WP	<i>lau</i>	–	–	–	–	<i>hatua</i>
BL	<i>olovi</i>	–	(ga)ki	–	–	<i>vet</i>
RT	<i>lu</i>	–	ki(-ki)	–	–	<i>vat</i>
AD	<i>lowo?</i>	–	–	–	–	<i>fa?</i>
HM	–	–	–	–	–	–
KB	<i>olowo</i>	–	–	–	–	<i>wa?</i>
KI	–	<i>adol</i>	–	–	–	<i>bat</i>
KF	–	–	–	–	–	–
KL	–	–	–	–	–	–
AB	<i>lou</i>	–	(ta)kai	–	<i>masaŋ</i> ɿ ⁴	<i>wata</i>
KM	–	<i>atul</i>	ka(te) ¹	sɛl ɿ ²	<i>maita</i>	–
KU	<i>leloja</i>	–	–	(gi)saja	–	g ^w ata
SW	–	<i>adala</i>	–	<i>sara</i>	–	<i>wata</i>
WE	<i>aloi</i>	<i>adol</i>	(mi)kik	(ge)seri	–	<i>wata</i>

¹ Metathesized form; denotes ‘eat’.

² Kamang normally reflects pAP *r as /i/ in final position.

³ See Rodemeier (1993) on clews in Alor.

⁴ Abui normally reflects pAP *t as /t/.

gloss	crawl	die	dirty	dog	ear
pAP original	–	*minV	–	–	*-uar(i)
pAP new	*er	*min(a)	*karok ¹	*jibar ²	*-uari
SR	–	<i>min</i>	–	<i>jifar</i>	–
DE	–	<i>miŋ</i>	–	<i>jewar</i>	-war
TW	–	<i>min</i>	–	<i>jifar</i>	-uar
ND	–	<i>min:a</i>	–	<i>bar</i>	-ow
KE	–	<i>min</i>	–	<i>ibar</i>	-uar
WP	–	–	–	<i>jab:e</i>	-ue
BL	–	(i)mina	–	<i>jabar</i>	-veli
RT	–	(a)mina	–	<i>jobal</i>	–
AD	–	<i>mini?</i>	<i>karo?o</i>	<i>bel</i>	–
HM	–	<i>min</i>	–	<i>bøl</i>	–
KB	–	<i>mini</i>	(na)karo?o	<i>bel</i>	–
KI	–	<i>min</i>	–	–	-uel
KF	–	(i)mon	–	–	–
KL	–	–	–	–	-uεr
AB	–	<i>moŋ</i>	–	–	-uei
KM	<i>eei~eel</i>	–	–	–	-uai
KU	–	–	–	–	–
SW	–	–	–	–	<i>uari</i>
WE	<i>er</i>	–	–	–	-ueri

¹ This reconstruction must be viewed as tentative, since Kabola does not make part of the existing pAP reconstruction.

² Note the loss of the initial syllable in several of the daughter languages. According to Holton et al. (2012) and Holton & Robinson (this volume), this has to do with stress being based on syllable weight. The heavy *bar syllable attracts stress, which leads to the loss of the initial syllable. A similar case is, possibly, pAP *tei ‘tree’.

3 The relatedness of Timor-Kisar and Alor-Pantar languages

gloss	face	far	fire	fish	flat
pAP original	–	–	*had(a)	*hab(i)	–
pAP new	*-pona	*lete	*hada	*habi	*tatok
SR	–	–	–	–	–
DE	–	–	–	–	–
TW	–	–	<i>ħar</i>	<i>ħaf</i>	–
ND	–	–	<i>ar</i>	<i>a:fi</i>	–
KE	–	–	<i>ad</i>	<i>ab</i>	–
WP	–	–	–	<i>hap</i>	–
BL	–	–	<i>a:d</i>	<i>a:b</i>	–
RT	–	–	–	–	–
AD	–	–	–	<i>a:b</i>	–
HM	–	–	–	–	–
KB	–	–	–	–	–
KI	–	–	<i>ar</i>	<i>eb</i>	–
KF	–	–	–	–	–
KL	–	–	<i>əda</i>	<i>əbi</i>	–
AB	<i>-poŋ</i>	–	<i>ara</i>	<i>afu</i>	–
KM	<i>-funa:</i>	<i>letei</i>	<i>ati</i>	<i>api</i>	<i>tatok</i>
KU	–	–	–	–	–
SW	–	–	<i>ada</i>	<i>api</i>	–
WE	–	–	<i>ada</i>	<i>api</i>	–

gloss	girl	grandparent grandchild	green	hear	itchy
pAP original	–	–	–	–	–
pAP new	*pon	*tam(a, u) ¹	*(wa)logar ⁵	*magi	*(i)ruk
SR	–	–	<i>logar</i>	–	–
DE	–	–	<i>alogur</i>	–	–
TW	–	–	<i>ajogar</i> ɿ	–	–
ND	–	–	<i>aejaga</i> ɿ	–	–
KE	–	–	<i>ojogi</i> ɿ	–	–
WP	–	–	<i>haluaga</i>	–	–
BL	–	–	–	<i>mɛʔɛ</i>	–
RT	–	–	–	–	–
AD	–	–	–	<i>maʔeh</i>	–
HM	–	–	–	–	–
KB	–	–	–	<i>mɛʔehe</i>	–
KI	–	–	–	<i>magi</i>	<i>rok</i>
KF	–	–	–	–	–
KL	–	–	<i>wəwɛɫɛŋ</i> ɿ	<i>məgiɥ</i>	–
AB	–	–	<i>walaŋaj</i>	<i>mahi</i>	<i>jokun</i>
KM	<i>fon</i>	<i>tam</i> ²	–	<i>-mai</i>	<i>jokun</i>
KU	–	<i>(a)tamu</i> ³	<i>walaŋka</i>	<i>magin</i>	<i>joka</i>
SW	–	<i>(ga)ta:mu</i> ³	<i>walaŋara</i> ɿ	<i>maji:ŋ</i>	–
WE	–	<i>(ne)tamu</i> ⁴	<i>walar</i>	–	<i>iruk</i>

¹ This is a reciprocal term. The reflexes in the modern languages denote either ‘grandparent’ or ‘grandchild’.

² Reciprocal grandparent-grandchild term.

³ Denotes ‘grandchild’.

⁴ Denotes ‘grandparent’.

⁵ While clearly cognate, the forms in this set show a variety of unexpected or irregular sound changes: Teiwa, Nidebang and Kaera normally reflect pAP *l as /l/ in initial and medial position, rather than /j/; Teiwa and Nidebang normally reflect pAP *g as /h/ and /x/, respectively, in medial position, rather than /g/; pAP *g is normally reflected as /g/ in Klon and /j/ in Sawila; and finally, initial /h/ in Western Pantar is usually a reflex of pAP *h, rather than *w. The pAP reconstruction must thus be seen as somewhat tentative.

gloss	laugh	leg	low	meat	mountain	name
pAP original	*jari	–	–	–	–	*-ain(i, u)
pAP new	*jagir ¹	*-bat	*po ²	*iser ³	*buku	*-en(i, u)
SR	<i>jehar</i>	<i>-fat</i>	–	–	–	–
DE	<i>jaxar</i>	<i>-wat</i>	–	–	–	–
TW	<i>jəhar</i>	<i>-fat</i>	–	–	–	–
ND	<i>gela</i>	–	–	–	–	<i>-einu</i>
KE	<i>agar</i>	<i>at</i>	–	–	<i>buku:</i>	<i>-en</i>
WP	<i>jali</i> ɿ	–	–	–	–	<i>-in:u</i>
BL	<i>iriga</i>	–	<i>po</i>	–	<i>buku</i>	<i>-ene</i>
RT	<i>agala</i>	–	–	–	–	–
AD	–	–	<i>pɔ</i>	<i>hiri</i> ɿ	–	<i>-aniŋ</i>
HM	–	–	–	<i>(ma)hil</i>	–	<i>ane</i>
KB	<i>ja:la</i>	–	–	–	–	–
KI	<i>jeri</i> ɿ	–	–	<i>is</i>	–	<i>-enei</i>
KF	–	–	–	<i>(ma)he:l</i>	–	<i>-nɛi</i>
KL	<i>əgar</i>	–	–	<i>(mə)hɛl</i>	–	<i>-ənɛ?</i>
AB	–	–	<i>pa</i>	<i>mahitiŋ</i>	<i>buku</i> ɿ ⁴	<i>-ane</i>
KM	–	–	<i>fuŋ</i>	<i>isei</i>	<i>buk</i> ɿ ⁴	<i>-nei</i>
KU	<i>geja</i>	–	–	–	–	–
SW	<i>jara</i> ɿ	–	–	<i>isi</i> ɿ	–	<i>-ani</i>
WE	<i>jer</i> ɿ	–	–	<i>(ge)is</i> ɿ	–	–

¹ Holton et al. (2012) reconstruct *jari for ‘laugh’. We revise this form on the basis of the clear presence of a medial velar in the reflexes of many AP languages. Note, however, the irregular loss of reflexes of pAP *g in Western Pantar, Kui, Sawila and Wersing.

² See Schapper (this volume) for details on this reconstruction.

³ The reflexes of this form denote ‘game’ or ‘meat’. Note that there are several irregularities in this set: Adang normally reflects pAP *r as /l/, rather than /r/; and Sawila and Wersing normally reflect *s as /t/, rather than /s/.

⁴ Abui normally reflects pAP *b as /f/, rather than /b/, and pAP *b is usually reflected in Kamang as /p/, rather than /b/.

gloss	new	new place	other	path	person
pAP original	*siba	–	–	–	–
pAP new	*siba(r)	*lan	*abenVC	*jega ²	*anin
SR	–	–	–	–	–
DE	<i>sib</i>	–	–	–	–
TW	<i>sib</i>	–	–	–	–
ND	<i>sava(?a)</i>	–	–	<i>ji:ja ɿ</i>	–
KE	<i>sib-</i>	–	<i>banin</i>	–	–
WP	<i>sab:a</i>	–	–	<i>ja ɿ</i>	–
BL	<i>hiba</i>	–	<i>abeun~ebeun</i>	<i>iga ɿ</i>	–
RT	<i>haba</i>	–	–	<i>viag</i>	–
AD	<i>habar</i>	–	–	<i>se?</i>	–
HM	<i>habar</i>	–	–	<i>se?</i>	–
KB	–	–	–	<i>je?</i>	–
KI	<i>saba</i>	–	<i>aban</i>	–	<i>anin(ou)</i>
KF	<i>hifa</i>	–	<i>afenaj</i>	<i>?ije</i>	–
KL	<i>həba:</i>	–	<i>eben</i>	<i>εge?</i>	<i>anin(ok)</i>
AB	<i>tifa</i>	–	–	–	–
KM	<i>supa(ka)</i>	<i>lan</i>	–	–	<i>-anin</i>
KU	<i>tupa</i>	–	–	–	<i>anin(na)</i>
SW	<i>tipea</i>	<i>la:ŋ</i> ¹	–	–	<i>anin(ka:)</i>
WE	<i>təpa</i>	<i>lan</i> ¹	–	–	<i>anin</i>

¹ Denotes ‘coast’. The relationship between the two senses is explained by the typical settlement patterns in the region: older settlements are located in high places, often on top of knolls or ridges, whilst newer settlements are downhill towards the coast.

² There are a number of irregularities in this set: Nedebang normally reflects medial *g as /x/, Western Pantar as /g:/, and Blagar as either Ø or /ʔ/.

gloss	price	<i>P. indicus</i> ³	rain	ripe	scratch
pAP original	–	–	–	*ten	–
pAP new	*bol ¹	*matar	*anur	*tena	*karab
SR	–	–	–	–	kəra:b
DE	–	–	–	ten:aŋ	krab
TW	–	–	–	–	–
ND	–	–	–	tanən	(ki)kar ɿ ⁴
KE	–	–	–	ten-	krabis ɿ ⁵
WP	–	mat:e	–	taŋ	karasi ɿ ⁶
BL	–	–	onor	tena	–
RT	(ta)bel ²	–	–	–	–
AD	–	–	nui	tene	–
HM	–	–	–	tən	–
KB	(ʔo)wol ²	–	nui	tenaŋ	–
KI	–	–	anor	tain	ukuberi
KF	–	–	–	–	ukafi
KL	–	mtar	–	əten	kərɔb
AB	(he)bel ²	mitai	anui	–	kafi
KM	bol ²	–	–	iten~iton	–
KU	–	–	–	–	kapi
SW	–	mata:ri	–	iti:na	kəpəri
WE	–	–	–	–	kəpir

¹ This root is likely an Austronesian loan: PMP *bəli ‘price, bride price’.

² Denotes ‘bride price’.

³ New Guinea Rosewood (*Petrocapus indicus*), typically referred to in Eastern Malay as *kayu merah*.

⁴ Note the irregular loss of the final syllable.

⁵ Semantic shift to ‘claw’. Also, note the unetymological /s/, present in both Kaera and Western Pantar.

⁶ While this form is very likely related, it includes several irregularities: the expected reflex of pAP *r in medial position is /l/ in Western Pantar; there is no reflex of pAP *b, which is normally reflected as /b/; and there is an unetymological /s/.

gloss	shark	spit	spoon	stand	sugarcane
pAP original	–	*purVN	–	–	*u:b
pAP new	*sib(a, i)r	*purVn	*surV ²	*nate(r) ³	*hu:ba
SR	<i>sifr</i>	–	–	–	–
DE	<i>sib:ir</i>	–	–	–	–
TW	<i>sifar</i>	<i>puran</i>	–	–	–
ND	–	–	–	–	<i>u:fa</i>
KE	<i>sibar</i>	<i>paraŋ</i>	–	–	<i>u:b</i>
WP	<i>sib:u</i>	–	–	<i>natar</i> ċ ⁴	–
BL	<i>sibir</i> ¹	<i>puruŋ</i>	–	–	<i>ub</i>
RT	<i>hibil</i>	<i>puruŋ</i>	–	–	<i>juwab</i>
AD	–	–	<i>hur</i>	–	<i>so:b</i>
HM	–	–	–	–	–
KB	–	<i>paraŋ</i>	–	–	<i>job</i>
KI	<i>sobor</i>	<i>puriŋ</i>	–	–	<i>u:b</i>
KF	–	–	–	<i>natei</i>	–
KL	–	<i>pərvin</i>	–	–	–
AB	–	<i>puina</i>	<i>tur</i>	<i>nate</i>	<i>fa</i>
KM	–	–	<i>su:t</i>	–	–
KU	–	–	–	–	<i>p^wa</i>
SW	–	–	–	–	–
WE	–	–	<i>sire</i>	–	<i>upa</i>

¹ Blagar normally reflects pAP *s as /h/ in word-initial position.

² This set shows a variety of irregularities: Adang normally reflects pAP *r as /l/ or /i/, rather than /r/; pAP *r is normally reflected as /i/ in final position in both Abui and Kamang; and Wersing normally reflects pAP *s as /t/, rather than /s/.

³ There is a competing and morphologically unrelated form *tas ‘stand’, which is more widely distributed across modern AP languages (see Holton & Robinson this volume).

⁴ Western Pantar normally reflects pAP *r as Ø in word-final position.

3 The relatedness of Timor-Kisar and Alor-Pantar languages

gloss	sun	taboo	tail	tongue	tooth
pAP original	*wad(i)	–	*-or	*-leb(ur)	*-uas
pAP new	*wadi	*palol	*-ora	*-lebur	*-uasin
SR	<i>war</i>	–	<i>-or</i>	–	–
DE	–	–	<i>-or</i>	–	–
TW	<i>war (get)</i>	–	<i>-or</i>	<i>-livi</i>	<i>-usan</i>
ND	<i>weri</i>	–	<i>-ola</i>	<i>-lefu</i>	<i>-usiŋ</i>
KE	<i>wer</i>	–	<i>-or</i>	<i>-le:b</i>	<i>-uasiŋ</i>
WP	<i>war</i>	–	–	<i>-lebu</i>	<i>-wasin</i>
BL	<i>ved</i>	–	<i>ora</i>	<i>-dʒebur</i>	<i>-veŋ</i>
RT	<i>vid</i>	–	–	<i>-lebul</i>	–
AD	<i>fɛd</i>	–	<i>oloʔ</i>	<i>-leb</i>	<i>-weheŋ</i>
HM	<i>fød</i>	–	<i>ol</i>	–	<i>-fiʔiŋ</i>
KB	<i>wer</i>	–	<i>ʔol</i>	<i>-leb</i>	–
KI	<i>ber</i>	–	<i>-or</i>	<i>-liber</i>	<i>-wes</i>
KF	<i>uru</i>	–	–	<i>-lip</i>	<i>-weheŋ</i>
KL	–	–	<i>-or</i>	<i>-leb</i>	<i>-weh</i>
AB	<i>wari</i>	<i>palol</i>	–	<i>-lifi</i>	<i>-weiti</i>
KM	<i>wati</i>	<i>fo:i</i>	<i>-(w)ui</i>	<i>-opei</i>	<i>-weh</i>
KU	<i>wad</i>	–	–	<i>ilip</i>	–
SW	<i>wadi</i>	–	<i>-(w)o:ra</i>	–	<i>-wa</i>
WE	<i>widi</i>	–	<i>wori</i>	<i>-jebur</i>	<i>-wesi</i>

gloss	walk 1	walk 2	weave	yellow
pAP original	–	–	–	–
pAP new	*laka ¹	*lam(ar)	*sine(N)	*bagori
SR	–	–	–	<i>bahar</i>
DE	–	–	–	<i>bug</i>
Tw	–	<i>lam</i> ³	–	<i>baħari</i>
ND	–	–	–	<i>baxori</i>
KE	–	<i>amar</i> ɿ ⁴	–	<i>bagari</i>
WP	–	<i>lama</i>	<i>sin:aŋ</i>	<i>bug:a</i>
BL	–	<i>lamar</i>	–	<i>bagori</i> ɿ ⁵
RT	–	<i>lamal</i>	–	<i>bagori</i>
AD	–	<i>lami</i>	–	<i>baʔoi</i>
HM	–	<i>lame</i>	–	<i>baʔoil</i>
KB	<i>laʔaw</i>	–	–	<i>baʔoil</i>
KI	<i>lak</i>	–	–	<i>bagura</i>
KF	<i>la:ka</i>	–	–	<i>fijvi</i>
KL	–	<i>(gepun)lam</i>	<i>hnan</i>	<i>bʊbʊgər</i>
AB	<i>la:k</i>	–	<i>tinei</i>	–
KM	<i>lo:</i> ɿ ²	–	<i>sine</i>	–
KU	–	–	–	–
SW	–	–	–	–
WE	–	–	–	–

¹ This root is possibly an Austronesian loan: PMP *lakaj ‘stride, take a step’.

² Kamang normally reflects pAP *k as /k/.

³ Semantic shift to ‘follow’.

⁴ Kaera normally reflects pAP *l as /l/ in word-initial position.

⁵ Blagar normally reflects pAP *g as Ø or /ʔ/ in medial position.

A.2 Data supporting the additional pTIM reconstructions

gloss	banana	bark	bat	bite	bone
pTIM original	*muku	–	–	*gakel	–
pTIM new	*mugu	*le(k)u(l)	*maTa	*(ga)gel	*(se)sa(r, R)
BUNAQ	<i>mok</i>	–	–	<i>gagil</i>	<i>sesal</i>
MAKASAE	<i>muʔu</i>	<i>leu</i> ¹	–	<i>gaʔel</i>	–
MAKALERO	<i>muʔu</i>	<i>leu</i> ¹	–	<i>kaʔel</i>	–
FATALUKU	<i>muʔu</i>	<i>leʔul(e)</i> ²	<i>maca</i>	<i>(ki)kiʔ(e)</i>	–
OIRATA	<i>mu:</i>	<i>leule</i> ²	<i>maʔa</i>	–	–

gloss	breast	child	crawl	crouch	dirty
pTIM original	–	–	*er(ek)	–	–
pTIM new	*hami	*-al	*er	*luk	*gari
BUNAQ	–	-ol	el	luʔ(-luʔ) ⁴	gar
MAKASAE	<i>ami</i>	–	–	–	<i>raʔi</i> ⁵
MAKALERO	–	–	–	–	<i>raʔi</i> ⁵
FATALUKU	<i>ami(-tapunu)</i> ³	–	<i>er(eke)</i>	–	<i>raʔe(ne)</i> ^{5,6}
OIRATA	–	–	–	–	–

¹ Semantic shift to ‘call’.

² Semantic shift to ‘sing’.

³ This lexeme is a lexical doublet, i.e. originally a compound or a lexicalized parallel expression (see Schapper, Huber & van Engelenhoven 2012: 224).

⁴ Semantic shift to ‘bent over (as with age)’.

⁵ This form shows metathesis in Proto-Eastern Timor: *kari > *raki > *raʔi* / *raʔe(ne)*.

⁶ Semantic shift to ‘littered with stones’.

gloss	dream	eat	excrement	face	far
pTIM original	–	–	–	*fenu	–
pTIM new	*ufar(ana)	*nua	*a(t, D)u	*-fanu	*eTar
BUNAQ	<i>waen</i> ¹	<i>a~-ia</i>	<i>ozo</i>	<i>-ewen</i>	<i>ate</i>
MAKASAE	<i>ufarena</i>	<i>nawa</i>	<i>atu</i> [-gu?u] ²	<i>fanu</i>	–
MAKALERO	<i>ofarana</i>	<i>nua</i>	<i>atu</i>	<i>fanu</i>	–
FATALUKU	<i>ufarana</i>	<i>una~naβa</i>	<i>atu</i> ³	<i>fanu</i>	<i>icar</i>
OIRATA	<i>upar(a)</i>	<i>una~nawa</i>	<i>atu</i> ³	<i>panu</i>	–

gloss	fish	flat	garden	hear	itchy
pTIM original	*api	–	*(u)mar	*make(n)	–
pTIM new	*hapi	*tetok	*(u, a)mar	*mage(n)	*ilag
BUNAQ	–	<i>toi</i> ? ⁴	<i>mar</i>	<i>mak</i>	–
MAKASAE	<i>afi</i>	–	<i>ama</i>	<i>ma?en</i>	<i>ila?</i>
MAKALERO	<i>afi</i>	<i>tetu?</i>	<i>ama</i>	<i>ma?en</i>	<i>ile?</i>
FATALUKU	<i>api</i>	–	–	–	–
OIRATA	<i>ahi</i>	–	<i>uma</i>	–	–

¹ This item shows metathesis: *waen* < *awen following on fusion from the two halves of the reconstructed doublet.

² The Bunaq cognate for the second half of this lexical doublet is *g-io* ‘3INAL-faeces’, but it doesn’t appear in a doublet with *ozo* ‘faeces’.

³ Semantic shift to ‘belly’.

⁴ The final glottal stop in Bunaq is likely a reflex of final *k in pTIM. However, more evidence is needed to substantiate this claim of relatedness.

gloss	laugh	leg	LOW	mat	mountain
pTIM original	*hika	–	–	–	–
pTIM new	*jiger	*buta	*ufe	*biti	*bugu
BUNAQ	<i>higal</i>	<i>but</i> ¹	–	–	–
MAKASAE	<i>hiʔa</i>	–	<i>he- ɿ</i> ²	–	<i>buʔu</i>
MAKALERO	<i>hiʔe</i>	–	<i>ufe-</i>	<i>piti</i>	<i>puʔu</i> ³
FATALUKU	<i>heʔe</i>	–	<i>ua- ɿ</i> ²	<i>pet(u)</i>	–
OIRATA	–	–	<i>ua ɿ</i> ²	<i>het(e)</i>	–

gloss	new	new place	nose	one	other
pTIM original	*(t, s)ifa	–	–	–	–
pTIM new	*(t, s)ipa(r)	*lan	*-muni	*uneki	*epi
BUNAQ	<i>tip</i>	<i>lon</i>	<i>-inup ɿ</i> ⁴	<i>uen~en</i>	<i>ewi</i> ⁶
MAKASAE	<i>sufa</i>	–	<i>muni(kai)</i> ⁵	<i>u</i>	–
MAKALERO	<i>hofar</i>	–	<i>mini</i>	<i>u~un</i>	–
FATALUKU	–	–	<i>mini(ku)</i>	<i>ukani</i>	–
OIRATA	–	–	–	<i>aʔuni</i>	–

¹ Semantic shift to mean ‘knee’.

² The reflex of pTIM *f as /h/ in Makasae and Ø in Fataluku and Oirata is irregular; /f/ is expected for Makasae and Fataluku, and /p/ for Oirata.

³ Semantic shift to ‘gable, top of house’.

⁴ This item appears to show metathesis in the following stages: pTIM *-muni > *-minu > *-imun > *-inum > Bunaq *-inup* ‘nose’. The change of *m to Bunaq p is explainable as the result of /m/ being prohibited from codas in Bunaq.

⁵ The suffix *-kai* is frequently found in body part terms in Makasae.

⁶ It seems likely that medial *p changes to /w/ in Bunaq. However, we currently lack sufficient data to support this conclusion. There has also been a semantic shift to ‘foreigner’.

gloss	path	person	rain	ripe	scorpion
pTIM original	*hika	–	–	*tina(k)	–
pTIM new	*jiga	*anu	*ine(r, R)	*tena	*fe(r, R)e
BUNAQ	<i>hik</i>	<i>en</i>	<i>inel</i>	<i>ten</i> ¹	<i>wele</i> ⁴
MAKASAE	<i>hiʔa</i>	<i>anu</i>	–	<i>tina</i> ²	–
MAKALERO	<i>hiʔa</i>	<i>anu</i>	–	<i>tina~dina</i> ²	–
FATALUKU	<i>iʔa</i>	–	–	<i>tina</i> ³	–
OIRATA	<i>ia(ra)</i>	–	–	–	–

gloss	scratch	shark	six	spit	tooth
pTIM ORIGINAL	–	–	–	–	*wasi
pTIM NEW	*gabar	*supor	*tamal	*fulu(k, n)	*-wasin
BUNAQ	–	–	<i>tomol</i>	<i>puluk</i>	-(e)we
MAKASAE	–	–	–	–	<i>wasi</i>
MAKALERO	<i>kapar</i>	<i>su(-amulafu)</i> ⁵	–	<i>fulun</i>	<i>wasi</i>
FATALUKU	<i>kafur(e)</i>	<i>hopor(u)</i> ⁶	–	<i>fulu</i>	<i>βahin(u)</i>
OIRATA	–	–	–	–	<i>wain(i)</i>

¹ Semantic shift to ‘be cooked, ready’.

² Semantic shift to ‘cook’.

³ Semantic shift to ‘set alight’.

⁴ It seems likely that initially before front vowels *f changes to /w/ in Bunaq. However, we currently lack sufficient data to support this conclusion.

⁵ The meaning of the compound *su-amulafu* is not quite clear. It seems to refer to a large sea creature, possibly a dolphin or a dugong. The second element, *amulafu*, translates as ‘human being, person’.

⁶ This form is glossed as either ‘shark’ or ‘dugong’ in the different Fataluku sources.

gloss	tree	walk 1	walk 2	yellow	1SG	1PL
pTIM original	*hote	*lakor	–	–	–	–
pTIM new	*hate	*lagar ¹	*male	*gabar	*n-	*fi
BUNAQ	<i>hotel</i>	<i>lagor</i>	<i>mele</i>	–	<i>n-</i>	–
MAKASAE	<i>ate</i>	<i>laʔa</i>	–	<i>gabar</i>	–	<i>fi</i>
MAKALERO	<i>ate</i>	<i>laʔa</i>	–	–	–	<i>fi</i>
FATALUKU	<i>ete</i>	<i>laʔa</i>	–	–	–	<i>afi</i>
OIRATA	<i>ete</i>	<i>lare</i>	–	–	–	<i>ap-</i>

¹ This root is possibly an Austronesian loan: PMP *lakaj ‘stride, take a step’.

A.3 List of cognates and pTAP reconstruction

gloss	pTAP	pAP	pTIM
bamboo	*mari	*mari	*mari
banana	*mugul	*mogol	*mugu
bark, call		*IVu	*le(k)u(l)
bat	*madel	*madel	*maTa
bathe	*weLi	*weli	*weru
bird	*(h)adul	*(a)dVl	*haDa
bite	*ki(l)	*(ta)ki	*(ga)gel
blood	*waj	*wai	*waj
bone	*se(r, R)	*ser	*(se)sa(r, R)
breast	*hami	*hami	*hami
child	*-uaQal	*-uaqal	*-al
clew	*ma(i)ta(r)	*maita	*matar
coconut	*wata	*wata	*wa(t, D)a
crawl	*er	*er	*er
crouch	*luk(V)	*luk(V)	*luk
die	*mV(n)	*min(a)	*-umV
dirty	*karV(k)	*karok	*gari

gloss	rTAP	pAP	pTIM
dog	*dibar	*jibar	*Depar
dream	*(h)ipar	*hipar	*ufar(ana)
ear	*-waRi	*-uari	*-wali
eat	*nVa	*nai	*nua
excrement	*(h)at(V)	*has	*a(t, D)u
face	*panu	*-pona	*-fanu
far	*le(t, d)e	*lete	*eTar
fire	*hada	*hada	*haTa
fish	*habi	*habi	*hapi
flat	*tatok	*tatok	*tetok
garden	*magad	*magad(a)	*(u, a)mar
girl	*pan(a)	*pon	*fana
give	*-(e, i)na	*-ena	*-inV
grandparent	*(t, d)ama	*tam(a, u)	*moTo
green	*lugar	*(wa)logar	*ugar
hand	*-tan(a)	*-tan	*-tana
hear	*mage(n)	*magi	*mage(n)
inside	*mi	*mi	*mi
itchy	*iRak	*(i)ruk	*ilag
laugh	*jagir	*jagir	*jiger
leg	*buta	*-bat	*buta
LOW	*po	*po	*ufe
mat	*bit	*bis	*biti
meat	*isor	*iser	*seor
moon	*hur(u)	*wur	*huru
mountain	*buku	*buku	*bugu
name		*-en(i, u)	*-nej
new	*(t, s)iba(r)	*siba(r)	*(t, s)ipa(r)
new place	*lan	*lan	*lan
nose	*-mVN	*-mim	*-muni
one	*nukV	*nuk	*uneki
other	*abe(nVC)	*aben(VC)	*epi
<i>P. indicus</i>	*matar	*matar	*ma(t, D)ar
path	*jega	*jega	*jiga
person	*anV(N)	*anin	*anu
pig	*baj	*baj	*baj

3 The relatedness of Timor-Kisar and Alor-Pantar languages

gloss	P _{TAP}	P _{AP}	P _{TIM}
pound	*tapa(i)	*tapai	*tafa
price	*boL	*bol	*bura
rain	*anu(r, R)	*anur	*ine(r, R)
rat	*dur(a)	*dur	*Dura
ripe	*tena	*tena	*tena
run	*tipar	*tiara	*tifar
scorpion	*pV(r, R)	*pVr	*fe(r, R)e
scratch	*karab	*karab	*gabar
sea	*tam(a)	*tam	*mata
shark	*sibar	*sib(a, i)r	*supor
sit	*mit	*mis	*mit
six	*talam	*talam	*tamal
sleep	*tia(r)	*tia	*tia(r)
spit	*puRV(n)	*purVn	*fulu(k, n)
spoon	*suRa	*surV	*sula
stand	*nat(er)	*nate(r)	*nat
star	*jibV	*jibV	*ipi(-bere)
stone	*war	*war	*war
sugarcane	*ub(a)	*hu:ba	*upa
sun	*wad(i, u)	*wadi	*waTu
taboo	*palu(l, n)	*palol	*falu(n)
tail	*-oRa	*-ora	*-ula(?)
tongue	*-lebuR	*-lebur	*-ipul
tooth	*-wasin	*-uasin	*-wasin
tree	*hate	*tei	*hate
vagina	*-ar(u)	*-ar	*-aru
wake	*tan(i)	*-ten	*Tani
walk 1	*lak(Vr)	*laka	*lagar
walk 2	*lamV	*lam(ar)	*male
water	*jira	*jira	*ira
weave	*sine(N)	*sine(N)	*sina
yellow	*bagur(V)	*bagori	*gabar
1P _I	*pi	*pi-	*fi
1SG	*na-	*na-	*n-
3	*gie	*ge	*gie
3POSS	*ga-	*ga-	*g-

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