

Siraya

Retrieving the Phonology, Grammar and Lexicon of a Dormant Formosan Language

Bearbeitet von
Alexander Adelaar

1. Auflage 2011. Buch. XVI, 413 S. Hardcover

ISBN 978 3 11 025295 8

Format (B x L): 15,5 x 23 cm

Gewicht: 763 g

[Weitere Fachgebiete > Literatur, Sprache > Angewandte Sprachwissenschaft >
Studien zu einzelnen Sprachen & Sprachfamilien](#)

schnell und portofrei erhältlich bei


DIE FACHBUCHHANDLUNG

Die Online-Fachbuchhandlung beck-shop.de ist spezialisiert auf Fachbücher, insbesondere Recht, Steuern und Wirtschaft. Im Sortiment finden Sie alle Medien (Bücher, Zeitschriften, CDs, eBooks, etc.) aller Verlage. Ergänzt wird das Programm durch Services wie Neuerscheinungsdienst oder Zusammenstellungen von Büchern zu Sonderpreisen. Der Shop führt mehr als 8 Millionen Produkte.

Contents

Acknowledgements	xii
Conventions	xiii
List of abbreviations	xv

Part A: Introduction 1

1. General	1
2. Siraya primary sources and linguistic literature	2
3. Dialect variation	4
4. Some observations about authorship and spelling	6
5. Formosan languages: numbers of speakers and vitality.	7
6. The linguistic classification of Formosan languages	8
7. Aboriginal Taiwan and Austronesian prehistory	9
8. The Dutch occupation of West Taiwan: historical setting	10
9. The Siraya people: some historical and ethnographic data	12
10. The Austronesian ethnic groups in the Taiwanese nationalist debate	13
11. A probable cause of the extinction of Siraya	15
12. Attempts at reviving Siraya	15

Part B: A grammatical sketch of Siraya 17

1. A near-phonemic orthography	17
1.1. Symbols in the Siraya 17 th century materials that were maintained	17
1.2. Overview of changes made to the 17 th century orthography	17
1.3. æ is a palatal <i>ä</i>	18
1.4. Siraya must have had a schwa	19
1.5. e stands for <i>e</i> , <i>ə</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>ä</i> or <i>i</i>	21
1.6. A re-definition of i , j and y according to the syllabic length that they indicate	23
1.6.1. y stands for a short high front vowel <i>ĩ</i>	24
1.6.2. i stands for a long high front vowel <i>i</i> except base-finally after <i>e</i> , where it stands for a palatal semivowel	25
1.6.3. j stands for a palatal semivowel <i>y</i> and (sometimes) for a high front vowel <i>i</i>	25

1.7.	ou and o stand for respectively <i>u</i> and <i>o</i>	27
1.8.	ou and oe represent the same phoneme <i>u</i>	29
1.9.	<i>u</i>	31
1.10.	<i>w</i>	32
1.11.	k and q refer to one single phoneme <i>k</i>	34
1.12.	c preceding i or y is a sibilant or affricate; c preceding o stands for <i>k</i>	34
1.13.	<i>nġ</i>	35
1.14.	<i>z</i>	36
1.15.	g , gh , hg , ch , and (sometimes) h or \emptyset , stand for a velar fricative <i>x</i>	37
1.16.	h stands for <i>h</i> , <i>x</i> or \emptyset	39
1.16.1.	h is not phonemic in subjunctive markers, in the pronominal suffix -koh , and before voiceless stops	39
1.16.2.	Other instances of h represent phonemic <i>h</i>	42
1.17.	No geminate consonants.	43
1.18.	Diacritics	45
1.18.1.	Apostrophe indicates the (synchronic) deletion or (diachronic) loss of a phoneme	45
1.18.2.	Dieresis indicates palatal <i>ä</i>	47
1.18.3.	No circumflex.	48
1.18.4.	Hyphens occur on morpheme boundaries	49
2.	Siraya phonemics	50
2.1.	“Phoneme” inventory	50
2.2.	Discussion of phonemes and phonemic features	51
2.2.1.	The alternation between initial [b] and [v], and between [d] and [r]	52
2.2.2.	The alternation between <i>x</i> and <i>h</i>	55
2.2.3.	Palatalisation.	56
2.2.4.	Metathesis.	58
2.2.5.	Vowel reduction	58
3.	Reduplication	60
3.1.	(Historical) monosyllabic root reduplication	61
3.1.1.	Simple monosyllabic root reduplication	61
3.1.2.	Monosyllabic root reduplication with <ar> or <al> infixation	61
3.1.3.	Monosyllabic root reduplication with linking <i>i</i>	62
3.2.	Disyllabic root reduplication	62

3.2.1.	CVCVC-roots → CVCV-CVCVC	62
3.2.2.	(C)VCV-roots → (C)VCV-(C)VCV	63
3.2.3.	VCVC-roots → VC-VCVC	64
3.3.	Rightward Reduplication	64
3.4.	First syllable reduplication	66
3.5.	CA-reduplication	66
3.6.	Irregular reduplication patterns	67
4.	The clause	70
4.1.	Clause structure	70
4.1.1.	Verbal clauses	71
4.1.1.1.	Simple verbal clauses	71
4.1.1.2.	Complex verbal clauses	73
4.1.1.3.	Existential clauses	74
4.1.2.	Nominal clauses	77
4.1.2.1.	Equational clauses	77
4.1.2.2.	Cleft constructions	78
4.2.	Case	78
4.2.1.	Case categories	79
4.2.2.	The case markers	80
4.3.	The linker <i>ka</i>	84
4.4.	Prepositions	85
4.5.	The personal article <i>ti</i>	89
4.6.	Deictics	90
4.7.	Personal pronouns	91
4.8.	Questions	95
4.9.	Possession	98
4.10.	Negation	99
5.	Verbs	101
5.1.	Verb classes	101
5.2.	Voice	104
5.2.1.	The voice system	104
5.2.2.	Unexplained variation between voice suffixes	108
5.2.3.	The suffixes <i>-an</i> and <i>-aney</i> highlighting a non-core argument?	109
5.3.	Tense, mood and aspect	110
5.3.1.	Present tense verbs	110
5.3.2.	Past tense verbs	111
5.3.3.	Progressive verbs	112

5.3.4.	Subjunctive verbs	113
5.3.5.	Imperative verbs	115
5.3.6.	Some sporadic derivations	116
5.4.	Causatives	117
5.5.	Inchoative prefixes	119
5.6.	The suffixes <i>-ən</i> , <i>-ing</i> or <i>-an</i> denoting a physical affliction . . .	120
5.7.	The ‘transformative’ prefix <i>paha-</i>	121
5.8.	The inversive prefix <i>aäw-</i> (<i>/ääw-</i>)	121
5.9.	Less common affixes	122
5.10.	The ‘perfective’ clitic = <i>ato</i>	122
5.11.	The additive clitic = <i>äpa</i>	125
5.12.	The adversative clitic = <i>da</i> (<i>/=ra</i>)	126
5.13.	Bound verbs	127
5.14.	Siraya Orientation prefixes	130
5.15.	Complex verb phrases	133
5.16.	Anticipating sequences	135
5.17.	From anticipating sequences to bound verbs: a historical explanation	139
5.18.	Deictic verbs also function as prepositions	141
6.	Quantifiers	141
6.1.	Numerals	141
6.1.1.	Undersived numerals	142
6.1.2.	Cardinal numbers	143
6.1.3.	Ordinal numbers	144
6.1.4.	Numerals for counting occurrences	144
6.2.	Indefinite quantifiers	145
7.	Nouns	146
7.1.	Root nouns	146
7.2.	Nouns derived from nouns	146
7.3.	Nominalisation of verbal bases	149
7.4.	Nominalisation of derived verbs	153
7.5.	Personal names	155
Part C: Text		156
Chapter 2		157
Chapter 3		168
Chapter 4		176

Chapter 5.	187
Chapter 6.	208
Chapter 7.	223
Chapter 8.	235
Chapter 9.	249
Chapter 10.	265
Chapter 11.	283
Part D: Lexicon	296
References	401
Index	408

Figures and Tables

Figure 1. Primary branches of the Austronesian language family tree according to Blust (2009: 29–30)	9
Table 1. Overview of Siraya case distinctions (N = noun; PN = pronoun)	79
Table 2. Overview of personal pronouns	79
Table 3. Overview of personal pronouns	91
Table 4. The Siraya voice system as proposed in this study	105
Table 5. The Siraya voice system demonstrated on the basis of <i>kīta</i> ‘to see’ and <i>kading</i> ‘to watch’	105
Table 6. Tsuchida’s (2000) interpretation of the Siraya voice system	105
Table 7. Siraya numerals and their main derivations as found in the Gospel and Catechism	142