Reconstructing Linguistic and Social Histories of the Lamaholot region

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Leiden University
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Introduction

Flores-Lembata (Austronesian)
Sika - Lamaholot - Kedang - Alorese

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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

P-Peripherial-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
- PPL *r → ?
- PWLA *koker ‘meeting house’
- PWLA *kʔwateʔ ‘sarong for female’

P-Eastern-Lamaholot
- PPL *k → ?
- PWLA *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 Lepan Batan around 1525

Luwuk (Sulawesi) → Seran Goran (Maluku) 14th c.

16th c. Lepan Batan (Kroko Puken)

Austronesian Flores-Lembata languages
Non-Austronesian Alor-Pantar languages

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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. Lepan Batan people moved to East Flores, Solor, Adonara, Lembata, and Pantar: in early 16th C
MP subgroups in the Flores-Lembata region

Ancient times

P Flores-Lembata

- POSS N
- N NUM

Sika

- Final NEG
- Alienability

P Lamaholot-Kedang

- Final deictic motion verbs

P Lamaholot

Kedang
Ancient NAN-AN contact: POSS N & N NUM

**AN order: N POSS**

1. Indonesian
   *rumah-nya John*
   house -3SG John

**AN order: NUM N**

2. Indonesian
   *tiga orang*
   three person

**AN order: N POSS**

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

**NAN order: N NUM**

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

MP subgroups in the Flores-Lembata region

Ancient node

- POSS N
- N NUM

P Flores-Lembata

- Final deictic motion verbs

P Lamaholot-Kedang

- Final NEG
- Alienability

P Lamaholot

Kedang
NAN contact P-Flores Lembata: deictic verbs

Cognate set ‘go’

Flores-Lembata group
- Sika
- W Lmh
- C Lmh
- Alorese
- Kedang

P-Alor Pantar
P-AN

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
- Kambera lua, laku
NAN contact P-Flores-Lembata: deictic verbs

Clause-final position of verb
AN: Initial or medial  NAN/Papuan: Final
(Blust 2013: 461) (Blust 2013: 461, 471).

(1) ...naiʔ unuʔ 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

Ancient times

P Flores-Lembata

Sika

P Lamaholot-Kedang

P Lamaholot

Kedang

• **Final deictic motion verbs**

• **Final NEG**
  • **Alienability**

PMP

• **POSS N**
  • **N NUM**
NAN contact in P Lamaholot: Negation

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

**NAN order:** Pred NEG
(Reesink 2002)

*Aʔu ene raʔintang*
1SG NEG know
‘I don’t know’
(Sika, Arndt 1931: 42)

*Ema dεna wata la*
mother cook rice NEG
‘Mom is not cooking rice’
(WLmh-Solor; Kroon 2016: 158)
Diachronic development

Proto-Flores-Lembata
NEG Pred

Sika and Kedang
→ NEG Pred

Lamaholot
→ Pred NEG

Contact to a Papuan language

(Fricke 2017)
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

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<td>WLH-Lewotobi</td>
<td>hala?</td>
<td>HALA</td>
<td>W Lamaholot</td>
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<tr>
<td>WLH-Lewoingu</td>
<td>hala?</td>
<td>PMP *salaq ‘wrong, mistake’</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>WLH-Solor</td>
<td>la</td>
<td></td>
<td>W Lamaholot</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alorese</td>
<td>lahe</td>
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<td>WLH-Lamalera</td>
<td>hala</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLH-Central Lembata</td>
<td>si(ne)</td>
<td>SI</td>
<td>C Lamaholot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>C Lembata si(ne)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>‘a bit’</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELH-Lewoeleng</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>(I)WA</td>
<td>E-Lamaholot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Summary

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14 May 2018

Ancient times

- POSS N
- N NUM

P Flores-Lembata

- Final deictic motion verbs

P Lamaholot-Kedang

- Final NEG
- Alienability

Kedang

P Lamaholot

Sika
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

P Flores - Lembata
P Lamaholot - Kedang

Ancient times
• POSS N
• N NUM

Sika
• Final NEG
• Alienability

P Flores-Lembata
• Final deictic motion verbs

P Lamaholot-Kedang
• Non-weaving communities

P Lamaholot
Kedang

PMP

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Reconstructing Linguistic and Social Histories of the Lamaholot region
Proposed contact area

PLK (and later PL) + non-Austronesian language(s)

Austronesian Flores-Lembata languages
Non-Austronesian Alor-Pantar languages

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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


Cognate sets

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

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