

INTRODUCTION

The present three-volume work *New Guinea Area Languages and Language Study* constitutes a detailed reference work and compendium giving concise information on as large a range as possible of matters and problems concerning the languages, and their study, of the New Guinea area. In spite of the spectacular size of the volumes, many aspects of this vast field of study had to remain unmentioned or could only be briefly and cursorily referred to: a situation unfortunately quite unavoidable when dealing with a part of the world in which about one-fifth of all the languages of the world is concentrated: languages which have, with few exceptions, been receiving intensive attention by a still comparatively very small number of linguists only during the last fifteen to twenty years.

In spite of this, it is hoped that the volumes may fulfil the purpose for which they have been compiled. In the devising of the nature and style of their contents, it was kept very much in mind that the volumes might not only be referred to by linguists specializing in New Guinea area languages or by professional linguists at home in other language areas and wishing to familiarise themselves with aspects of the New Guinea linguistic scene, but also, and perhaps very much so, by non-linguists wishing to learn, for one reason or another, something about language problems in the New Guinea area. Research workers such as anthropologists, prehistorians, Pacific historians, human geographers and others come to mind, but very much also persons whose interests lie in the practical application of the results of scientific study, such as educationalists, administrators, missionaries, policy makers of various kinds and orientations, and others. For the benefit of such persons, the information provided has very largely been couched in terms which, it is hoped, may be intelligible and useful for readers without much training in linguistics and/or language study, though very elementary methods of presentation have been avoided.

The work consists of three volumes which are as follows:

Volume I: *Papuan Languages and the New Guinea Linguistic Scene.*

Volume II: *Austronesian Languages.*

Volume III: *Language, Culture, Society, and the Modern World.*

While the three volumes constitute a whole and together deal with the language questions of the New Guinea area in the light of their basic diversity and from different points of view, each volume stands on its own in being concerned with a particular set of problems largely independently from the contents of the other two volumes. In the light of this, Volume I first offers a general summary discussion of the indigenous language situation in the New Guinea area and highlights the distribution and situation of the two types of indigenous languages: Austronesian and Papuan. This is followed by a detailed discussion of the Papuan (or non-Austronesian) languages: the history of research into them, their general classification problems and their nature, the various major and minor phyla of Papuan languages (and the isolates), with detailed information on the geographical locations of their constituent groups, their internal classification and salient characteristics, and possible wider connections of Papuan languages. The volume concludes with a discussion of Papuan linguistic prehistory and assumed past language migrations in the New Guinea area.

Volume II begins with a presentation of the general picture of the Austronesian languages of the New Guinea area, and is followed by a detailed survey of the history of research in these languages by areas. A description of the general features of New Guinea area Austronesian languages comes next, as well as discussions of individual Austronesian groups in the area. The final part of the volume deals with the problem of Austronesian and Papuan "mixed" languages.

Volume III begins with treatments of some aspects of language in culture, the distribution of cultural vocabulary, kinship terminology in a linguistic setting, special languages, lexicography and language change. Then follow studies of features of non-verbal communication, and discussions of multilingualism, writing vernaculars and vernacular literacy, and language policies. Next comes a very detailed presentation of various *lingue franche* such as New Guinea Pidgin, Hiri Motu, English and Missionary *lingue franche*, and of the various problems and questions connected with them including teaching in them. This is followed by discussions of vernacular education, of intrusive languages other than English, and of problems of translation and interpretation. Language planning and engineering is touched upon afterwards, and the volume concludes with a review of the institutional framework of the study of New Guinea area languages in the world.

The contents of the three volumes are divided into seven divisions which are further subdivided into a total of thirty-two parts containing the individual chapters of which the three volumes contain one hundred and forty. If a Division contains only a single chapter (see Divisions 1. and 3. in volume I) or two closely connected chapters (see Division 6. in volume III), the establishment of "Parts" has been avoided. In several instances, chapters dealing with a specific sub-set of problems within a Part have been combined as a group of chapters under a major common heading (e.g. in volume I, chapters 2.6.1. and 2.6.2. under 2.6., 2.8.1. and 2.8.2. under 2.8.; in volume III, chapters 7.4.5.1.-13. under 7.4.5.). Boxing of such a chapter group within a chapter group has also been resorted to: in volume III, chapters 7.4.1.1.-6. constitute a chapter group under 7.4.1., but 7.4.1.4. itself is a major common heading for (sub-)chapters 7.4.1.4.1.-6.

When the word "section" is used in the text of the volumes, it refers to a portion of an individual chapter.

Numbering of Divisions, Parts, Chapters, and within the latter, of sections, sub-sections and major paragraphs has been extensively resorted to to permit easy cross-referencing. The numbers run consecutively through the three volumes. Referencing within the three individual volumes is done through the quoting of the respective Division-Part-Chapter-etc. numbers, e.g. a reference from chapter 2.5. in volume I to a section in chapter 2.7. in the same volume will appear as for instance, 2.7.2.2.6. References across volumes are accompanied by the Roman volume number placed before them in parentheses, e.g. a reference from a chapter in volume I to one in volume III takes the shape of, for instance, (III) 7.9.8.

The set-up of each of the three volumes is as follows: it begins with the preface which is almost the same for all the volumes. This is followed by a summary table of contents which contains only the titles of Divisions, Parts and Chapters, and this in turn by the Introduction which is again the same for all the volumes except for the list of the journals and the codes denoting the titles of the journals referred to in the bibliographies contained in them. After this, a very detailed table of contents is given which also shows the contents of the individual chapters in terms of the sections, sub-sections etc. within them. Maps contained in individual chapters are predominantly listed towards the end of the table of contents sections relating to those chapters, unless they are maps illustrating the contents of a very specific section or sub-section within a chapter.

The main text of the volume begins immediately after the detailed table of contents, and is followed by three comprehensive indexes, one of

the names of languages and language groups occurring in the volume, one of authors and other personal names, and one of other names such as geographical names. The volume concludes with short biographies of its contributors.

Footnotes referred to by consecutive numbers within individual chapters have mostly been placed as "Notes" at the end of the chapters containing them. Only some have been put at the bottom of pages as footnotes if this seemed advisable to the editor, e.g. if such a footnote referred to a feature in a table and was deemed essential for the understanding of a particular point of the information included in it.

Each chapter is accompanied by its own bibliography - this seemed to be preferable to having one very large comprehensive bibliography at the end of each volume, in spite of the resulting considerable repetitiveness of the individual chapter bibliographies. The titles of most of the journals mentioned in the bibliographies have been quoted in coded forms, and an alphabetical list of the relevant codes and of the journals whose titles have not been coded, has been given in the introduction to each volume with the necessary explanations. The codes employed are the ones commonly used in linguistic studies and correspond to those employed in the volumes of the *International Linguistic Bibliography*.

The list of the titles and title codes of journals referred to in volume I is as follows:

AEH	<i>Acta Ethnographica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae.</i> Budapest.
AmA	<i>American Anthropologist.</i> Menasha, Wisconsin.
AnL	<i>Anthropological Linguistics.</i> Bloomington, Indiana.
AnnLat	<i>Annali del Pontificio Museo Missionario Etnologico già Lateranensi.</i> Vatican City.
Anthropos	<i>Anthropos</i> (= <i>Revue internationale d'ethnologie et de linguistique/Internationale Zeitschrift für Völker- und Sprachkunde</i>). Freiburg, Switzerland.
ArchL	<i>Archivum Linguisticum.</i> A review of comparative Philology and general Linguistics. Glasgow.

- Australian Territories* *Australian Territories.* Department of External Territories. Canberra.
- Baessler-Archiv* *Baessler-Archiv.* Beiträge zur Völkerkunde. Berlin.
- BijdrTLV* *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde.* Uitgegeven door het Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde. The Hague.
- BSOAS* *Bulletin of The School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.* London.
- BT* *The Bible Translator.* Periodical for the assistance of Bible translators. London.
- CAnthr* *Current Anthropology.* A World Journal of the Sciences of Man. Chicago.
- Čekoslovenská etnografie* *Čekoslovenská etnografie.* Praha.
Čekoslovenská Derm.
- Creation Research Society Quarterly* *Creation Research Society Quarterly.* Creation Research Society. Science Research Center, San Diego.
- Ethnologica* *Ethnologica.* Verein zur Förderung des Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museums. Gesellschaft für Völkerkunde. Cologne.
- Ethnologischer Anzeiger* *Ethnologischer Anzeiger.* Stuttgart.
- Ethnology* *Ethnology (= International Journal of Cultural and Social Anthropology).* Pittsburgh.
- Ethnomusicology* *Ethnomusicology.* Society for Ethnomusicology. Wesleyan University Press. Middletown, Connecticut.

- Ethnos* *Ethnos*. The Ethnographical Museum of Sweden.
Stockholm.
- Foundations of Language* *Foundations of Language. International
Journal of Language and Philosophy*.
Dordrecht. The Netherlands.
- Globus* *Globus* (= *Petermann's Geographische
Mitteilungen*). Hildburghausen, Brunswick.
- Hemisphere* *Hemisphere. An Asian-Australian Magazine*.
Department of Education (and Science).
Canberra.
- Homme* *L'Homme* (= *Revue française d'anthropologie*).
Paris and The Hague.
- IAE* *Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie*.
Leiden.
- IJAL* *International Journal of American Linguistics*.
Baltimore.
- Indonesië* *Indonesië* (= *Tijdschrift gewijd aan het
Indonesisch cultuurgebied*). The Hague.
- Irian* *Irian. Bulletin of Irian Jaya Development*.
Institute of Anthropology. University of
Cenderawasih. Jayapura.
- IUPAL* *Indiana University Publications in
Anthropology and Linguistics*. Bloomington
and The Hague.
- JAS* *Journal of Austronesian Studies*. Victoria,
British Columbia.
- The Journal of Pacific
History* *The Journal of Pacific History*. Department
of Pacific History, School of Pacific
Studies, Australian National University.
Canberra.

- JPS *Journal of the Polynesian Society.*
Wellington, New Zealand.
- JRAI *Journal of the Royal Anthropological
Institute of Great Britain and Ireland.*
London.
- JSOc *Journal de la Société des Océanistes.* Paris.
- Kivung *Kivung. Journal of the Linguistic Society
of Papua New Guinea.* Port Moresby.
- Kovave *Kovave. Journal of New Guinea Literature.*
Milton. Jacaranda Press.
- LCCP *Linguistic Circle of Canberra Publications.
Series A, Occasional Papers; Series B,
Monographs; Series C, Books.* School of
Pacific Studies, Australian National
University. Canberra.
- LD, AP *Language Data, Asian-Pacific Series.* Santa
Ana, California, Summer Institute of
Linguistics.
- LDM, AP *Language Data Microfiche. Asian-Pacific
Series.* Huntington Beach, California,
Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- Lg *Language (= Journal of the Linguistic Society
of America).* Baltimore.
- Lingua *Lingua (= International Review of General
Linguistics/Revue internationale de
linguistique générale).* Amsterdam.
- Linguistic Communications *Linguistic Communications.* Monash University,
Melbourne.
- Linguistics *Linguistics. An International Review.* The
Hague.

- LPosn *Lingua Posnaniensis*. Posen.
- Luksave *Luksave. Summaries of the Bulletin of the New Guinea Research Unit (Australian National University)*. Port Moresby.
- Man *Man. A Record of Anthropological Science*. London.
- Mankind *Mankind. Official Journal of the Anthropological Societies of Australia*. Sydney University Press.
- MBA *Micro-Bibliotheca Anthropos. Anthropos Institut. Posieux (Freiburg), Switzerland*.
- MDS *Mitteilungen aus den Deutschen Schutzgebieten*. Berlin.
- MNZG *Tijdschrift voor zendingswetenschap 'Mededeelingen' (Formerly Mededeelingen vanwege het Nederlandsch Zendinggenootschap)*. Rotterdam.
- MSOS *Mitteilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen*. Berlin.
- New Guinea *New Guinea, and Australia, the Pacific and South-East Asia, Quarterly. Council on New Guinea Affairs*. Sydney.
- New Scientist *New Scientist*. London.
- NGS *Nieuw Guinea Studiën*. The Hague.
- Notes on Translation *Notes on Translation. Wycliffe Bible Translators*. Santa Ana. California.
- Nova Guinea *Nova Guinea. A Journal of Botany, Zoology, Anthropology, Ethnography, Geology, and Paleontology of the Papuan Region*. Leiden.

- NTS *Norsk Tidsskrift for Sprogvidenskap.* Oslo.
- Oceania *Oceania. A Journal devoted to the Study of the Native Peoples of Australia, New Guinea and the Islands of the Pacific Ocean.* Sydney.
- OL *Oceanic Linguistics.* Hawaii University Press. Honolulu.
- OLM *Oceania Linguistic Monographs.* Sydney.
- Overland *Overland. Quarterly Australian Literary Magazine.* Melbourne.
- Phonetica *Phonetica (= Internationale Zeitschrift für Phonetik/International Journal of Phonetics).* Basel and New York.
- PJL *Philippine Journal for Language Teaching.* Quezon City.
- PL *Pacific Linguistics, Series A, Occasional Papers; Series B, Monographs; Series C, Books; Series D, Special Publications.* Department of Linguistics, School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University. Canberra. (Continuation of LCCP).
- PM *Petermanns [Geographische] Mitteilungen.* Gotha. See *Globus*.
- Practical Anthropology* *Practical Anthropology.* Tarrytown. New York.
- Rivista di antropologia* *Rivista di antropologia.* Formerly ATTI (Istituto Italiano di antropologia). Rome.
- SIL *Studies in Linguistics.* Buffalo, New York.
- SJA *Southwest Journal of Anthropology.* Albuquerque, New Mexico.

- WPNGL *Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages.*
Ukarumpa, Summer Institute of Linguistics.
- WZKM *Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des
Morgenlandes.* Wien.
- ZAOS *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische, Ozeanische
und Ostasiatische Sprachen.* Berlin.
(Formerly: *Zeitschrift für Afrikanische
und Ozeanische Sprachen*).
- ZES *Zeitschrift für Eingeborenen-Sprachen.*
Berlin.
- ZEthn *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie.* Berlin.
- ZKS *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen.* Berlin.
- ZPhon *Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft,
und Kommunikationsforschung.* Berlin.