Pacific Languages

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Suggestions for Further Reading

Chapter 1

Crystal’s *Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* (1987, 2d ed. 1998) provides a wealth of information on many of the topics covered in this chapter in a very readable and accessible format.

There are hundreds of general introductions to *descriptive linguistics*. Aitchison (1978) provides a good, readable general introduction. Finegan and Besnier (1979) and Crowley, Lynch, Siegel, and Piau (1995) go into rather more technical detail; these are useful because many of their examples are from Pacific languages.

Aitchison (1981) is a very readable discussion of *language change*, while Crowley (1992, 3d ed. 1997) not only provides perhaps the clearest introduction to *historical and comparative linguistics* currently available but also uses Pacific examples to illustrate many technical concepts.

Chapter 2

Sebeok (1971) and Wurm (1975, 1976) contain a number of articles relevant to the distribution of and history of research into Pacific languages. Schütz (1972, 1994) provides thorough and sensitive treatments on the history of research into Fijian and Hawaiian, respectively. Schütz (1994) is a particularly fine piece of scholarship. The language atlas of the Pacific region edited by Wurm and Hattori (1981) is worth detailed examination.

Chapter 3

Various aspects of the establishment of the Austronesian family and its subgroups are covered by Blust (1978a, 1984a, 1984b), Clark (1979), Dem-
Suggestions for Further Reading


Chapter 4

The major general comprehensive works on the history of Papuan languages are Foley (1986) and Wurm (1975, 1982). McElhanon and Voorhoeve (1970) provides an illustration of the kinds of techniques used in establishing a Papuan phylum, while Pawley (1995) shows how the comparative method can be applied to these languages.

Good general works on Australian languages include Dixon (1980) and Yallop (1981). O’Grady and Tryon (1990) is a collection of articles in which the comparative method is applied to a number of Australian language groups.

Chapter 5

There is no single volume dealing with the sound systems of the Austronesian languages, such descriptions generally being incorporated in larger comparative or grammatical studies. Haudricourt et al. (1979) provides considerable information on New Caledonian phonologies, as does Krupa (1982) for Polynesian. Tryon (1994) and Lynch, Ross, and Crowley (1998) give briefer outlines of the phonologies of a wide range of Austronesian languages.

Foley (1986, chap. 3) and Dixon (1980, chaps. 6 and 7) provide general overviews of the phonology of Papuan and Australian languages, respectively. A fairly representative sample of Australian phonologies can be found in the handbooks edited by Dixon and Blake (1979, 1981, 1983).

Chapter 6

Lynch, Ross, and Crowley (1998) provides a general coverage of Oceanic grammar, as well as sketch grammars of almost four dozen Oceanic languages. Ross (1988) contains general information on the grammars of Western Oceanic languages, while Blust (1978b), Tryon (1973), and Haudricourt (1971) contain general grammatical information on the languages of the Ad-
miralties, Vanuatu, and New Caledonia, respectively. Bender (1971, 1984) provide general information on Micronesian languages, as does Krupa (1982) for Polynesian languages. For further details on any specific Oceanic language, consult appendix 1, below.

**Chapter 7**

The best general introduction to the structure of Papuan languages is Foley (1986). Wurm (1975, 1982) also provide useful general information on a range of Papuan languages. Collections of articles on a number of languages include Dutton (1975) and Franklin (1973, 1981). More detailed information on individual languages can be found in the bibliographies to these works or in appendix 1, below.

**Chapter 8**

Dixon (1980) is a very good general survey of Australian languages, and it contains as well quite a detailed description of grammatical structure. Sketch grammars of particular languages, or treatments of particular grammatical categories across a range of Australian languages, may be found in Dixon (1976) and in Dixon and Blake (1979, 1981, 1983). Appendix 1, below, gives sources for a number of individual languages.

**Chapter 9**

Apart from the studies by Biggs on Rotuman and Thurston in northwest New Britain, mentioned in this chapter, there are a number of other useful works about this topic. Collections of articles include Dutton (1992), Dutton and Tryon (1994), and Pawley and Ross (1994). Implications for prehistoric contact on the classification of modern languages are discussed by Lynch (1981a, 1981b) and Pawley (1981). Among case studies of individual languages or language communities, those by Siegel (1987) on Fiji and J. Lee (1987) on the Tiwi of Australia are of considerable interest.

**Chapter 10**

Verhaar (1990) is a collection of articles on [Melanesian Pidgin](https://example.com). For specific varieties of Melanesian Pidgin, the following should be consulted:

On **Hiri Motu** and the **Hiri Trading Languages**, Dutton (1985) is the best historical source. Grammatical treatments may be found in Wurm and Harris (1963) and Dutton and Voorhoeve (1974).

For **Fiji Hindi** and other contact languages in Fiji, Siegel (1987) is the authoritative source. Siegel (1977) is a brief introduction to the grammar of Fiji Hindi, and Hobbs (1985) is a dictionary of the language.

Among discussions of Australian creoles, the following are of interest: for **Broken** (Torres Strait Creole), see Schnukal (1988); for **Kriol** (Northern Territory Creole), see Harris (1986) and Sandefur (1986).

**Chapter 11**

General coverages of the relationship between **language, culture, and social organization**, and the nature of the lexicons of Pacific languages, can be found in Dixon (1980), Foley (1986), Walsh and Yallop (1993), and Wurm (1975, 1976, 1977). Smith (1988) provides a good discussion of the range of **numeral and counting systems** found in parts of the region.

There is a growing literature on **languages in use** in both traditional and modern societies. Important studies on socialization include Kulick (1992) and Schieffelin (1990) on New Guinea societies and Ochs (1988) on Samoa. There are a number of Pacific-oriented studies in Duranti and Goodwin (1992) dealing with various aspects of the **context** of language use.

As far as **language and education** are concerned, Baldauf and Luke (1990), Benton (1981), Brumby and Vászolyi (1977), and Mugler and Lynch (1996) provide a fairly wide coverage.

**Conclusion**

Most of the general surveys I have referred to above contain some reference to attitudes toward and ideas about Pacific languages. There are a number of articles specifically on this topic in the **Handbook of Tok Pisin** (Wurm and Mühlhäusler 1985).