

Reviews

Tonality in Austronesian Languages.

Ed. by Jerold A Edmondson and Kenneth J. Gregerson. Oceanic Linguistics Special Publication No. 24. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1993. xii+177pp. US\$21.00

Reviewed by John M. Clifton

*University of North Dakota and Summer
Institute of Linguistics*

Most of the eleven articles in this volume were originally presented at the Symposium on Tonality at the Sixth International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics in 1991. Tonality, as used in this volume, includes the prosodic features of stress and tone as well as the interaction of voicing and vowel height.

The first four papers in the collection deal explicitly with the reconstruction of prosodic systems in proto languages: Wolff and Zorc deal with Proto-Austronesian, Rehg with Proto-Micronesian, and Sagart with possible links between Austronesian and Chinese. The other papers deal with prosodic issues in particular languages. Tone in Cham is the focus of three papers by Edmondson and Gregerson, Maddieson and Pang, and Thurgood; the interaction of voicing and vowel height in Madurese (Java) is examined by Cohn; phonation type in Javanese is discussed by Poedjosedarmo; and tonogenesis in the North Huon Gulf chain and New Caledonia are

the focus of papers by Ross and Rivierre, respectively.

The editors outline seven areas in which these papers have implications for the study of Austronesian languages in general as well as for linguistic theory (pp.x-xi). For example, Ross' study of tonogenesis in New Guinea may be relevant to an analysis of prosodic evolution in mainland Asian languages. The effects of laryngeal elements in tonogenesis is a recurring theme in the papers that has implications outside Austronesian languages. And the need to analyse prosodic features nonlinearly arises in a number of papers.

References are included at the end of each article. This is not problematic in general since most of the articles do not overlap extensively. There is a comprehensive index at the end including topics, language names, and person's names. One idiosyncrasy is that maps are placed at the end of the article for which they are relevant, after any appendices. They are also numbered consecutively throughout the volume; thus the first map in Rivierre's article is Map 3.

While the layout of the book is nice, there are a number of mistakes in formatting throughout. For example, in Ross' consonant chart (p.134) the voiced rows are not properly aligned. Similarly, some of the cognates for 'crocodile' and 'thigh' on p.143 are misaligned.

In spite of problems like these, the book presents much information which should be of interest to Austronesianists and general phonologists or historical linguists alike.