DOWNLOAD PDF THE ERGATIVE IN PROTO-AUSTRALIAN

Chapter 1 : Ergativity in Caucasian Languages [microform] / J. C. Catford | National Library of Australia

By Kristina Sands. ISBN ISBN Given that Dixon's reconstruction of the ergative case suffix in Australian languages little or no huge scale comparability of the ergative has been conducted. in spite of the fact that, because the results of a learn undertaking on Comparative Australian stories (headed through R.M.W. Dixon and affiliated with the Australian.

An insatiable appetite for ancient and modern tongues Overview. Australian languages are those spoken by the indigenous inhabitants of Australia who arrived into the island-continent at least 40, years ago and subsisted by hunting and gathering. They remained isolated, with little or no contact with other peoples and cultures, until the arrival of the British in the late 18th century. At that time there were some languages spoken by , to one million people. As a result of cultural marginalization suffered by native Australians, half of the indigenous languages have become extinguished and the number of speakers reduced to a mere 45, Probably, all Australian languages are genetically related though their unity has not been formally proven, and reconstructing Proto-Australian is an arduous task considering the great time-depth involved. Due to their long geographic isolation, the indigenous languages of Australia exhibit some unique characteristics. They are unrelated to other language families. Australian languages are spoken by small communities scattered across the vast continental surface of Australia as well as in some neighboring islands, particularly the western ones of the Torres Strait archipelago. The relation of the poorly documented languages of Tasmania with those of the mainland is uncertain. Map of indigenous Australian languages a Pama-Nyungan covers a great chunk of the continent spreading mainly across the southern two-thirds of Australia. It includes several groups and isolates: It includes several partly mutually intelligible languages of which the most widely spoken is Djambarrpuyngu. It is related to the almost extinct Warlmanpa, and to a small family of central Australia called Ngumpin. It is divided into the Wati subgroup of central Australia, and into several other subgroups predominant in the coast of Western Australia. Wati includes the large Pitjantjatjara, Ngaanyatjarra, and Luritja languages the last one also called Pintupi. Another relatively large language is Murrinh Patha of disputed classification. According to the Australian Census the number of indigenous Australian language speakers is 55,, but, if we discount English-based creole speakers, a more accurate figure is 45, Indigenous languages with more than one-thousand speakers are: Typically, every word must begin with a single consonant and end in a vowel or a restricted number of consonants. Some languages, though, have words beginning with a vowel. Only a subset of consonants is allowed in initial position and consonant clusters are allowed only intervocalically. Half of them have contrasting short and long vowels. In a given language, all stops are voiced or are all voiceless. Stops and nasals contrast dental and alveolar manners of articulation. Fricatives and affricates are usually lacking. Nouns are marked for case, and verbs are marked for aspect, tense, and mood. The following cases are typically found in Pama-Nyungan languages: An additional ergative case is used to mark the agent of transitive verbs. Pronouns have also an accusative case. In non-Pama-Nyungan case-marking is often absent. They can have from two to eight noun classes, with each class marked by a prefix. At least, they consist of masculine, feminine, and vegetable food classes. The dual and plural first person pronoun distinguish between inclusive and exclusive i. Some languages also show bound pronouns, often these are reduced forms of the free pronouns. Verbal - Verbs are marked for tense, aspect and imperative mood by suffixes. They are clearly divided between transitive and intransitive. Some languages have a relatively small number of inflectable verbs, necessitating a coverb to add lexical meaning of which there can be a large number. The coverb has little or no inflection and sometimes is fused with the main verb. The most common tense system is past versus non-past, but a distinction between present, past and future is also found as well as a contrast between future and non-future. After this optional suffix comes a single obligatory inflectional suffix for tense, aspect and mood. The relation between words is determined, mainly, by case marking. The focus of the sentence is, usually, placed at the beginning. Some languages have little case marking and in them word order is more restricted. Particles may be employed to affirm, negate, forbid or indicate possibility. Pronouns do not have an ergative case and behave the same before transitive and intransitive verbs being usually unmarked when they function as subject or agent object pronouns of transitive

verbs take the accusative. Lexicon and Speech Registers. Australian languages are characterized by a variety of speech registers determined by kinship and ritual. Among the first, we find special ways of addressing in-laws and comrades, of joking and sexual talk. Taboos condition speech as well, like that forbidding to name a deceased person, directly or indirectly, for some time after death. The numeral system has only one, two, several and many. Days can be counted by pointing at different parts of the hand. University of Queensland Press Their Nature and Development. Cambridge University Press Australian National University

Chapter 2 : Ergativeâ€“absolutive language - Wikipedia

*The Ergative in Proto-Australian [Kristina Sands] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Since Dixon's reconstruction of the ergative case suffix in Australian languages very little large scale comparison of the ergative has been carried out.*

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Compound Case Markers in Australian Languages1 Fritz Schweiger Abstract In several Australian languages, it is possible for nominals to carry more than one inflectional case marker. This can be due to adnominal multiple case marking where two or more cases are assigned to a nominal. This type has been known as "Suffixaufnahme. A further possibility is derivational multiple case marking "compound cases". Here a case marker forms an oblique stem "founding form" that may attract further case markers. The use of a ligative "case spacing" can be seen as an interesting mixture of adnominal double case and compound case. This paper presents the results of a pilot study that includes several languages from the Pama-Nyungan and the Tangkic family. A good survey of multiple case marking in Australian languages is given in Dench and Evans Following a classification proposed in Austin , three situations can be distinguished where multiple case marking may occur. The present paper is a pilot study of a special type of multiple case marking, namely, compound cases. We give an example from Kalkatungu. The most common situations seem to be the following more details are given in section 4: In section 2, a brief account is given on the three major subtypes of multiple case marking: The following case-marking patterns within the noun phrase may be distinguished. A language is called "phrase-marking" if the case marker is attached to some word of the noun phrase. There are three subtypes: A language is called "word-marking" if all words in the NP are marked for case. The use of a ligative "case spacing" in Dench and Evans is mentioned as occurring in each language in the sample. It is noted that, in the languages in the sample, pronouns distinguish two or three case forms to express the core relations S, A, and O, and typically use an oblique stem as a founding form for other cases. To make the appearance of compound cases less "exotic," examples from Estonian and Slovak are discussed briefly. No attempt is made to extend this study further beyond Australian languages, although compound cases are to be found in Uralic, Caucasian, Dravidian, and other languages. Section 3 is the main part of the present study. The result of a search based on a sample of 20 Australian languages is presented. The location of the languages reveals some regional features, but further investigation is needed to reach conclusions on areal diffusion or genetic relationship. In section 4, an attempt is made to summarize the result in the form of generalizations. The transcription of the Australian examples is guided by the following principles: You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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Common features[edit] Whether it is due to genetic unity or some other factor such as occasional contact, typologically the Australian languages form a language area or Sprachbund , sharing much of their vocabulary and many distinctive phonological features across the entire continent. A common feature of many Australian languages is that they display so-called avoidance speech , special speech registers used only in the presence of certain close relatives. These registers share the phonology and grammar of the standard language, but the lexicon is different and usually very restricted. There are also commonly speech taboos during extended periods of mourning or initiation that have led to numerous Aboriginal sign languages. For morphosyntactic alignment , many Australian languages have ergative â€" absolutive case systems. These are typically split systems; a widespread pattern is for pronouns or first and second persons to have nominative â€" accusative case marking and for third person to be ergativeâ€"absolutive , though splits between animate and inanimate are also found. In some languages the persons in between the accusative and ergative inflections such as second person, or third-person human may be tripartite: There are also a few languages which employ only nominativeâ€"accusative case marking. There is almost never a voicing contrast ; that is, a consonant may sound like a [p] at the beginning of a word, but like a [b] between vowels, and either symbol could be and often is chosen to represent it. Australia also stands out as being almost entirely free of fricative consonants , even of [h]. Some languages also have three rhotics , typically a flap , a trill , and an approximant ; that is, like the combined rhotics of English and Spanish. Besides the lack of fricatives, the most striking feature of Australian speech sounds is the large number of places of articulation. Nearly every language has four places in the coronal region, either phonemically or allophonically. This is accomplished through two variables: There are also bilabial , velar and often palatal consonants , but a complete absence of uvular or glottal consonants. Both stops and nasals occur at all six places, and in some languages laterals occur at all four coronal places. A language which displays the full range of stops and laterals is Kalkatungu , which has labial p, m; "dental" th, nh, lh; "alveolar" t, n, l; "retroflex" rt, rn, rl; "palatal" ty, ny, ly; and velar k, ng. Wangganguru has all this, as well as three rhotics. Yanyuwa has even more contrasts, with an additional true dorso-palatal series, plus prenasalized consonants at all seven places of articulation, in addition to all four laterals. A notable exception to the above generalizations is Kalaw Lagaw Ya , which has an inventory more like its Papuan neighbours than the languages of the Australian mainland, including full voice contrasts: Coronal consonants[edit] Descriptions of the coronal articulations can be inconsistent. The alveolar series t, n, l or d, n, l is straightforward: This is very similar to English t, d, n, l, though the Australian t is not aspirated, even in Kalaw Lagaw Ya, despite its other stops being aspirated. The other apical series is the retroflex, rt, rn, rl or rd, rn, rl. Here the place is further back in the mouth, in the postalveolar or prepalatal region. The articulation is actually most commonly subapical ; that is, the tongue curls back so that the underside of the tip makes contact. That is, they are true retroflex consonants. It has been suggested that subapical pronunciation is characteristic of more careful speech, while these sounds tend to be apical in rapid speech. Kalaw Lagaw Ya and many other languages in North Queensland differ from most other Australian languages in not having a retroflexive series. The dental series th, nh, lh are always laminal that is, pronounced by touching with the surface of the tongue just above the tip, called the blade of the tongue , but may be formed in one of three different ways, depending on the language, on the speaker, and on how carefully the speaker pronounces the sound. These are interdental with the tip of the tongue visible between the teeth, as in th in English; dental with the tip of the tongue down behind the lower teeth, so that the blade is visible between the teeth; and denti-alveolar , that is, with both the tip and the blade making contact with the back of the upper teeth and alveolar ridge, as in French t, d, n, l. The first tends to be used in careful enunciation, and the last in more rapid speech, while the tongue-down articulation is less common. Finally, the palatal series ty, ny, ly. The stop

is often spelled dj, tj, or j. Here the contact is also laminal, but further back, spanning the alveolar to postalveolar, or the postalveolar to prepalatal regions. The tip of the tongue is typically down behind the lower teeth. This is similar to the "closed" articulation of Circassian fricatives see Postalveolar consonant. The body of the tongue is raised towards the palate. This is similar to the "domed" English postalveolar fricative sh. That is, these consonants are not palatal in the IPA sense of the term, and indeed they contrast with true palatals in Yanyuwa. These descriptions do not apply exactly to all Australian languages, as the notes regarding Kalaw Lagaw Ya demonstrate. However, they do describe most of them, and are the expected norm against which languages are compared. Transcription of Australian Aboriginal languages Probably every Australian language with speakers remaining has had an orthography developed for it, in each case in the Latin script. Sounds not found in English are usually represented by digraphs , or more rarely by diacritics , such as underlines, or extra symbols, sometimes borrowed from the International Phonetic Alphabet. Some examples are shown in the following table.

Chapter 4 : Project MUSE - Australian Languages: Classification and the Comparative Method (review)

Ergative-absolutive languages, or ergative languages are languages that share a certain distinctive pattern relating to the subjects (technically, arguments) of verbs. Examples are Basque, Georgian, Mayan, Tibetan and several Indo-European languages, such as the Kurdish languages including Gorani.

Chris Illert is an independent researcher and scholar who, since , has published a number of papers on the Proto-Australian Aboriginal language, with specific reference to south-eastern Australia. These are of both a scientific and ethnohistoric nature, with the most significant appearing in the international, peer-reviewed Journal of Applied Statistics between They allow - for the first time - modern researchers, historians and Aboriginal people to read and understand many of the archival records of early Australian Aboriginal language from the time the first transcriptions were made by individuals such as Lt. Illert obtained his B. In he commenced his Ph. From the s Dr. Illert was active in those communities, serving for a time as Secretary of the Northern Illawarra Aboriginal Co-op and working with several Aboriginal corporations on Native Title claims in the Illawarra and Blue Mountains region. Illert has several published books and scholarly papers on the topic of the Australian Aboriginal language, including one produced in collaboration with Andrew Allison of the School of Electrical and Electronic Engineering at the University of Adelaide. This web site exists to disseminate the linguistic findings of Dr. His publications specifically relating to Proto-Australian, or including elements of his research in this area within the body of the work, include: Aboriginal language stories from south-eastern Australia, Chris Illert, Corrimal, T and District Aboriginal Council of Elders, The present paper generalizes this Lagrangian to include a van der Waals effect. It is argued that ancestral Aboriginal language consisted of root-morphemes that were built up into, and often condensed within, subsequent words or lexemes. Using discrete-optimization techniques pioneered elsewhere Illert, ; Reverberi, , and the new morpho-statistics, this paper models lexeme-condensation in ancestral south-east Australian Aboriginal language. This paper supplies the first ever published modern translations of authentic traditional language documented in obscure literary and archival sources which have, until recently, been lost Dawes, b; Wood, ; Troy, or overlooked Everitt et al. These newly found examples of accusative syntax supported by word- frequency data may come as quite a surprise to some linguists Dixon, ; Osmond, ; Troy, ; Nichols, who, in the absence of adequate evidence, seem to have long-imagined that language from this regionâ€”if not the entire continentâ€” simply had to be inherently and at the core ergative. On the contrary we find that changing word-frequencies, from proto-Australian to modern times, supply overwhelming evidence of the emergence of ancient accusative prefixes which have even survived into recent centuries in the Sydney region. Just as disease and epidemics can wipe out entire cohorts of creatures from a population, so too can syntactic change annihilate word-classes in an evolving lexicon. A set of 62 newly discovered proto-Australian words obey a maximum-likelihood "power law" suggesting a "representative lexicon" from truly ancient ancestral language with a simpler sound-system. The changing frequencies of word-initial consonants, from proto-Australian to modern times, enables entropy maximising signatures to be calculated from historic word-lists and census forms gathered in recent centuries over large geographical areas. In turn these signatures enable the poorly recorded boundaries of extinct traditional languages to be determined, to previously unimaginable degrees of geographical precision, throughout entire regions of the continent. Although this initial study is limited to south-eastern-Australia, its methodology provides the first real hope of obtaining a detailed understanding of language dispersal throughout the entire continent over the past 60, years. Signatures also provide a basis for constructing tree diagrams linking the different language superfamilies. The hitherto poorly recorded boundaries of extinct traditional south-east-Australian Aboriginal languages can now be redetermined with greatly improved precision using an entropy-maximizing phonetic-signature calculated from existing data sources, including old word-lists and census forms, that have, until now, largely been considered informationally worthless. Although this initial study is limited to south-eastern Australia, the new methodology provides the first real hope of obtaining a detailed understanding of language dispersal throughout the entire continent over the past 60, years. It also provides an unprecedented window into human

consciousness and perception of the world up to 75, years ago, which is especially significant given that humans can only have engaged in finely controlled speech and fully modern language since chance mutation of our FOXP2 gene about , years ago. These truly ancient deictic forms dating halfway back to the beginning of modern human speech, retrieved only through modern statistical analysis, provide insight into our very origins and as such are perhaps amongst the most precious cultural treasures that humanity currently possesses. Includes copy of Great Walk as Appendix 1. Includes a discussion on the significance of the white waratah and other local plants. Part 1 ; Part 2. Who was right - P. Any comments, corrections, or additions to this site are most welcome.

Chapter 5 : The Ergative in Proto-Australian by Kristina Sands PDF - World Star Battle Library

& Dixon, Robert M. W. , The ergative in Proto-Australian / Kristina Sands ; ed. by R.M.W. Dixon LINCOM Europa Munchen Wikipedia Citation Please see Wikipedia's template documentation for further citation fields that may be required.

See Article History Alternative Title: Australian languages Australian Aboriginal languages, family of some to Indigenous languages spoken in Australia and a few small offshore islands by approximately 50, people. Many of the languages are already extinct, and some are spoken by only dwindling numbers of elderly people, but a few are still vigorous. There is currently a resurgence of ethnic pride among Aboriginal peoples, and government programs that assist them in maintaining their languages and becoming literate in them have sprung up. Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples of Australia. Another linguistic trend is the use of a distinctive Aboriginal English which might arguably be classified as a creole and is called Kriol in some areas. Despite its name, the Austronesian language family does not include Australian Aboriginal languages. This uniqueness is probably the result of geographic isolation: Although Australian languages have a fairly clear grammatical and phonological profile, the great length of time over which they developed makes reconstructing Proto-Australian challenging. Yawuru languageAn overview of efforts to preserve Australian indigenous languages, especially Yawuru. The linguistic map of Australia reflects stepwise migrations rather than rapid military conquests and imperial expansions like those that established the linguistic landscapes of other continents. Language boundaries were marginal or irrelevant to political organization and were crosscut by kinship and marriage networks. In thinly populated areas, such as the Great Sandy Desert Western Desert , chains of closely related dialects were spread over a wide area; in the more densely populated coastal and subcoastal areas, language boundaries were generally sharp, but multilingualism was common. Estimates of the number of distinct Aboriginal languages at the time of European contact range from to A precise count is difficult, not only because of the problem of distinguishing dialects from languages but because many speech varieties became extinct before they could be systematically recorded, and they are knownâ€”if at allâ€”from fragmentary and badly transcribed missionary word lists. A major collective effort to record the surviving languages began in the early s, and fairly complete grammars or grammatical sketches of perhaps languages are now available. Most specialists agree that the languages of continental Australia are a genetic group. In the Torres Strait Islands one of the two languages is genetically Australian while the other is Papuan. Other languages, such as Tiwi and Anindilyakwa, spoken on small offshore islands, clearly belong to the Australian family. The language or languages of Tasmania were not extensively studied before their extinction; the meagre surviving lists of Tasmanian words show the characteristic Australian sound system, but the words themselves do not form demonstrable cognate sets with continental languages. The major issue in the internal subgrouping of Australian languages is the relationship between the Pama-Nyungan group, which covers 90 percent of the continent, and the residual non-Pama-Nyungan cluster, which stretches across northernmost Australia except Queensland. The Yuulngu group is a separate Pama-Nyungan enclave, isolated from the main block by intervening non-Pama-Nyungan languages, as indicated on the map. In classifications published between and , Pama-Nyungan was identified as a genetic subfamily; but the remaining languages were divided into some 25 to 30 subfamilies, some with just a single language, each descending separately from Proto-Australian. As new data have become available, it has become clear that many and possibly all of these northern subfamilies are more closely related to each other than to Pama-Nyungan, and scholars now seriously entertain the possibility that non-Pama-Nyungan is a genuine genetic entity. Personal pronouns in particular seem to differentiate the two divisions, a feature that has been used to revise the eastern boundary of non-Pama-Nyungan. Among the most convincing cognates linking Pama-Nyungan and non-Pama-Nyungan are a small set of monosyllabic verb stems that appear to be derived from a common element in an older language. In languages of both groups, these verbs have characteristic affixes: In the examples given, the asterisk marks a form that is reconstructed as having existed in Proto-Australian. Linguistic characteristics Grammar Australian languages are of interest to general linguistics because of their unusual grammatical

structures. An obvious feature of many of the languages is free word order, which contrasts dramatically with the syntactically regulated ordering of words and phrases in English and many other languages. Syntactic coherence is not created by word order but by inflection of verbs changes in word form that mark grammatical categories such as tense and case marking on nouns. In extreme free-word-order languages it is doubtful that phrases of more than one word noun phrase, prepositional phrase, verb phrase, clause, sentence are syntactically well-defined. Accordingly, word classes such as adjective and preposition, which presuppose the existence of the noun phrase and prepositional phrase, are of equally doubtful validity. Moreover, negatives and quantifiers i. As these features illustrate, research on these languages calls into question many core assumptions of linguistic theory. Many Australian languages share a case system that attaches ergative suffixes to independent nouns and accusative suffixes to personal pronouns. Because word order does not indicate which noun is the subject of the transitive verb as it does in English , the ergative suffix is used to denote the actor of the action referred to by the transitive verb. Intransitive subjects and transitive objects share another case, which is generally unmarked except that pronouns usually have an accusative form in direct object function. Pronominal markers on verbs tend to have more complex systems that are not easily labeled. That is to say, direct objects in languages like Dyirbal have the special syntactic status that subjects have in English and most other languages. The mirror-image model for these languages was controversial, however, and current research focuses on the more fundamental issues of phrase structure and logical semantics mentioned above. Vocabulary and speech registers A particularly interesting feature of Aboriginal languages is the influence of kinship on special speech registers. Kinship categories shape the grammar of some Australian languages in a way seen nowhere else. In some languages even personal pronouns we, you, they referring to two persons have distinct forms depending on the way the two referents are related to each other. Kin terms are routinely conjugated for the person first, second, third of their possessor, even in languages that otherwise lack possessive markers on the possessed noun, or else show stem-replacement suppletion based on the person of an implied possessor: Kinship categories are vitally important to Aboriginal people because they largely determine appropriate social behaviour. Other kin-defined categories are designated for camaraderie , sexual license, or vulgarity. Some of the languages once had, in addition to normal speech, a set of special registers speech styles with distinctive vocabulary. The register for use in the presence of a mother-in-law or other affines, for example, used high pitch, slow speech rate, and special honorifics and avoided questions and imperatives. Another used in joking relationship s contained vocabulary for bawdy insults. Cultural assimilation has made it difficult to study such registers in contemporary life. Other special registers occurred in male initiation rituals, another area of great cultural emphasis. The Warlpiri, for example, have an antonymic speech register, revealed in extreme secrecy to initiates, by which ordinary words are used to refer to their opposites.

Chapter 6 : Australian Aboriginal languages - Wikipedia

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Proto-Indo-European homeland south of the Caucasus? Ancient DNA available from this time in Anatolia shows no evidence of steppe ancestry similar to that in the Yamnaya although the evidence here is circumstantial as no ancient DNA from the Hittites themselves has yet been published. This suggests to me that the most likely location of the population that first spoke an Indo-European language was south of the Caucasus Mountains, perhaps in present-day Iran or Armenia, because ancient DNA from people who lived there matches what we would expect for a source population both for the Yamnaya and for ancient Anatolians. If this scenario is right the population sent one branch up into the steppe-mixing with steppe hunter-gatherers in a one-to-one ratio to become the Yamnaya as described earlier- and another to Anatolia to found the ancestors of people there who spoke languages such as Hittite. The thread has since logically become a trolling hell, and it seems not to be working right for hours now. This new idea based on ancestral components suffers thus from the same essential methodological problems, which equate it â€" yet again â€" to pure speculation: It is a conclusion based on the genomic analysis of few individuals from distant regions and different periods, and â€" maybe more disturbingly â€" on the lack of steppe ancestry in the few samples at hand. So they are trying to derive potential genetic connections among specific prehistoric cultures with a poorly depicted genetic sketch, based on previous flawed concepts instead of on anthropological disciplines , which seems a rather long stretch for any scientist, whether they are content with seeing themselves as barbaric scientific conquerors of academic disciplines or not. In other words, statistics is also science in fact, the main one to assert anything in almost any scientific field , and you cannot overcome essential errors design, sampling, hypothesis testing merely by using a priori correct statistical methods. Results obtained this way constitute a statistical fallacy. Even if the sampling and hypothesis testing were fine, to derive anthropological models from genomic investigation is completely wrong. To include not only potential migrations, but also languages spoken by these potential migrants? The following dates are obviously simplified. Read here a more detailed linguistic assessment based on phonology. Early Proto-Indo-European or Indo-Uralic spoken probably during the formation and development of a loose Early Khvalynsk â€" Sredni Stog I cultural-historical community over the Pontic-Caspian steppe region, whose indigenous population probably had mainly Caucasus hunter-gatherer ancestry. Khvalynsk probably speaking Middle Proto-Indo-European expands, most likely including Suvorovo-Novodanilovka chiefs into the North Pontic steppe, and probably expanding R1b-M lineages for the first time. Separated communities develop, including North Pontic cultures probably gradually dominated by R1a-Z potentially speaking Proto-Uralic ; and Khvalynsk and Repin cultures probably dominated by R1b-L23 lineages, most likely developing a Late Proto-Indo-European already separated from Proto-Anatolian. A Proto-Corded Ware population dominated by R1a-Z expands to the north, and slightly later an early Yamna community develops from Late Khvalynsk and Repin, expanding to the west of the Don River, and to the east into Afanasevo. This is most likely the period of reduction of variability and expansion of subclades of R1a-Z and R1b-L23 that we expect to see with more samples. Expansion of Corded Ware migrants in northern Europe, and Yamna migrants along the Danube and into the Balkans , with further reduction and expansion of certain subclades. All these events are compatible with language reconstruction in mainstream European schools since at least the s, supported by traditional archaeological research of the past 20 years, and is being confirmed with Genomics. Both images from the book, posted by Twitter user Jasper at https: They may be attributed to: The assimilation of a previous steppe population mainly of CHG ancestry during the formation of the early Khvalynsk â€" Sredni Stog I cultural-historical area. Genetic flow from migrations, mainly a westward expansion of Suvorovo-Novodanilovka Chiefs from Khvalynsk, and potential back-migrations. Innner genetic flow among steppe cultures in close contact. Potentially stable seasonal exchange systems during the Eneolithic among certain steppe groups with settlements of the Northern Caucasus, which may have included bidirectional exogamy practices. Just to be clear, an expansion of Proto-Anatolian to the south, through the Caucasus,

cannot be discarded today. It will remain a possibility until Maykop and more Balkan Chalcolithic and Anatolian-speaking samples are published. However, an original Early Proto-Indo-European community south of the Caucasus seems to me highly unlikely, based on anthropological data, which should drive any conclusion. From what I could read, here are the rather simplistic arguments used: While our ignorance may certainly be used to derive far-fetched conclusions about potential migrations from and to it, using Gimbutas or any archaeological theory until the s today does not make any sense. Still less if we think that she favoured a steppe homeland. It seems that the Reich Lab may have already access to Maykop samples, so this suggested Proto-Indo-European â€" Maykop connection may have some real foundation. Regardless, we already know that intense contacts happened , so there will be no surprise unless Y-DNA shows some sort of direct continuity from one to the other. Colin Renfrew and the Anatolian homeland: This conceptual umbrella of language spreading with farming everywhere has changed so much and so many times in the past 20 years, with so many glottochronological and archaeological estimates circulating, that you can support anything by now using them. Mostly used today for abstract models of long-lasting language contacts, cultural diffusion, and constellation analogies. Anyway, he strives to keep up-to-date information to revise the model, that much is certain: Glottochronology, phylogenetic trees, Swadesh list analysis, statistical estimates, psychics, pyramid power, and healing crystals: That is generally accepted, although the reasons for this almost universal phenomenon are not always clear. In fact, Proto-Anatolian and Common Anatolian speakers need not share any ancestral component, PCA cluster, or any other statistical parameter related to steppe populations, not even the same Y-DNA haplogroups, given that approximately three thousand years might have passed between their split from an Indo-Hittite community and the first attested Anatolian-speaking communitiesâ€¦We must carefully follow their tracks from Anatolia ca. An early and substantial contribution of CHG ancestry in Khvalynsk relative to North Pontic cultures, if it is found with new samples, may actually be a further proof of the Caucasian substrate of Proto-Indo-European proposed by Kortlandt or Bomhard as contributing to the differentiation of Middle PIE from Uralic. Genomics could thus help support, again, traditional disciplines in accepting or rejecting academic controversial theories. But all traditional anthropological disciplines point to the Pontic-Caspian steppe, so we should stick to it, regardless of the informal suggestion written by a renown geneticist in one paragraph of a book conceived as an introduction to the field. It seems we are not learning much from the hundreds of peer-reviewed, statistically superficially, at least sound genetic papers whose anthropological conclusions have been proven wrong by now. A lot of people should be spending their time learning about the complex, endless methods at hand in this kind of research â€" not just bioinformatics â€" , instead of fruitlessly speculating about wild unsubstantiated proposals. You cannot have it both ways. At least David Reich is being consistent.

Chapter 7 : What has the author Richard Sands written

The way in which Proto-Indo-European (PIE) marks the opposition between agent and patient, as well as some other peculiarities of this reconstructed language, led scholars to suspect an ergative origin of PIE.

Chapter 8 : Phono-genesis and the Origin of Accusative Syntax in Proto-Australian Language

Australian Aboriginal languages, family of some to Indigenous languages spoken in Australia and a few small offshore islands by approximately 50, people. Many of the languages are already extinct, and some are spoken by only dwindling numbers of elderly people, but a few are still vigorous.

Chapter 9 : Multiple ergatives : From allomorphy to differential agent marking | Peter M. Arkadiev

Dr. Chris Illert is an independent researcher and scholar who, since , has published a number of papers on the Proto-Australian Aboriginal language, with specific reference to south-eastern Australia.