

14 I CAL

MADAGASCAR



2018

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON Austronesian LINGUISTICS

Antananarivo, 17–20 July

“A Revised View on Origins and Dispersal of the Austronesians”

Waruno Mahdi

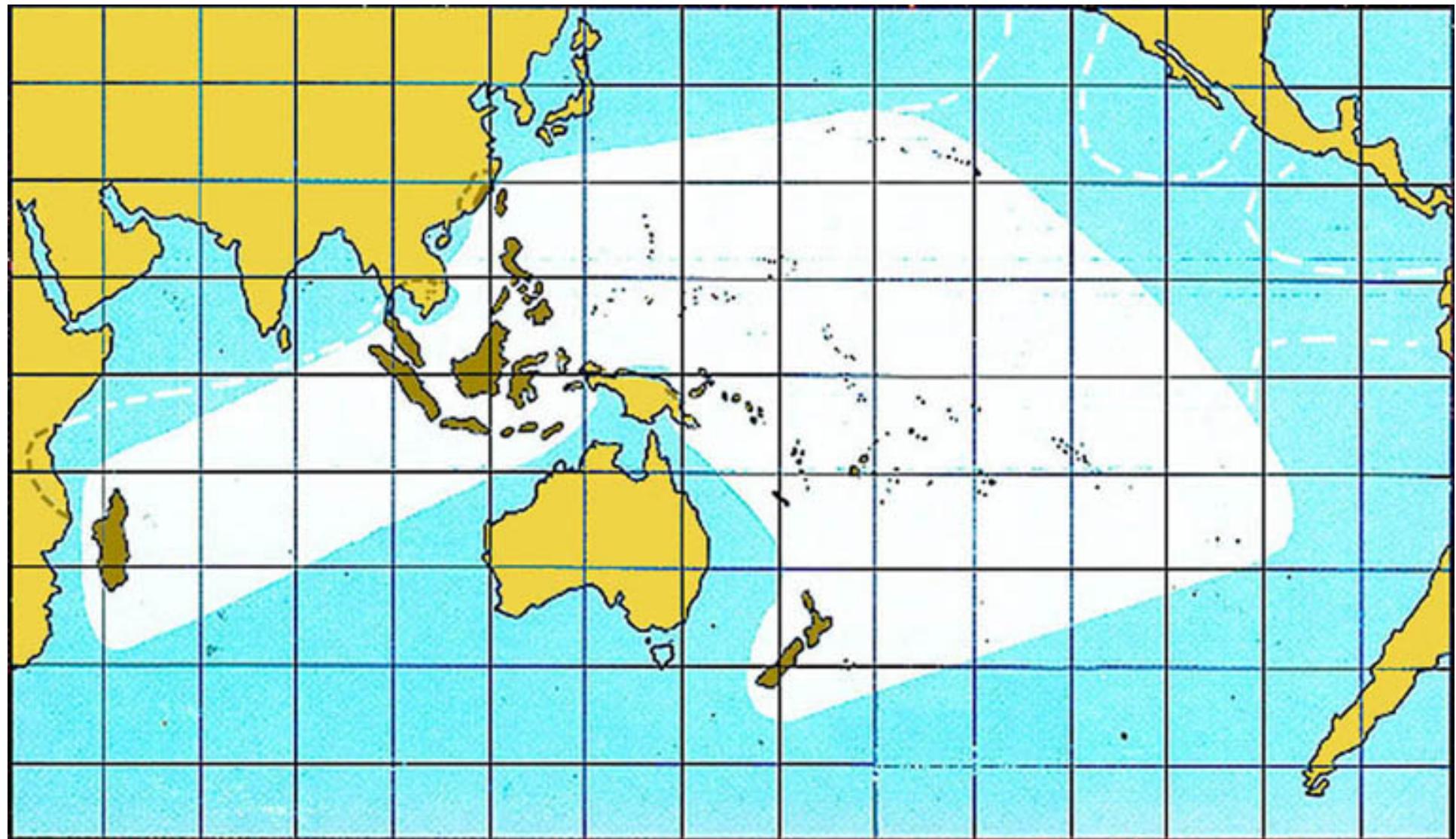
Fritz Haber Institute, Berlin



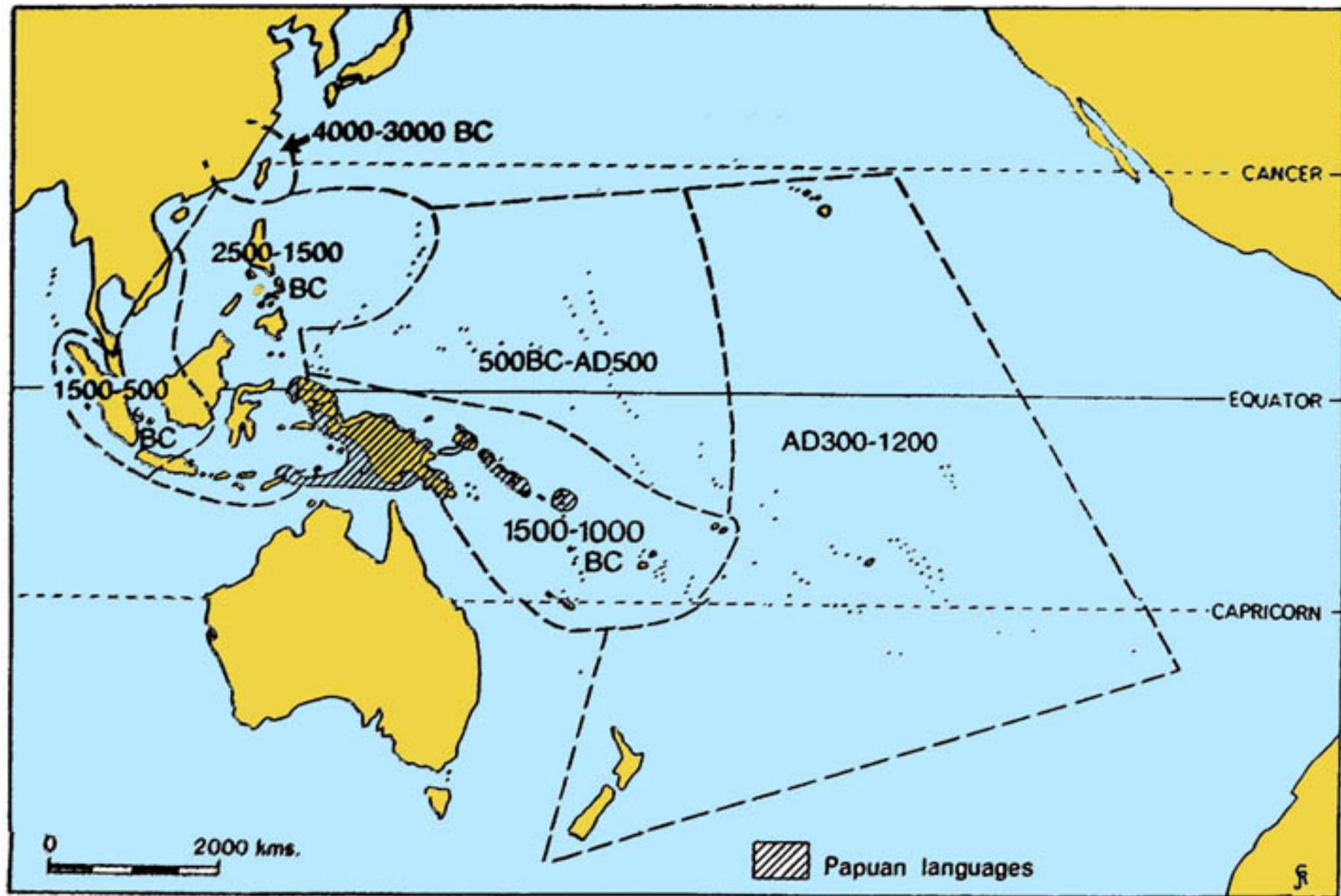
Pre-colonial global dispersal of the Austronesians

Ancestors of the Malagasy had at first settled in East Africa.

Polynesians already visited various places in America long before the Europeans.



Classical view on Austronesian dispersal, with chronology



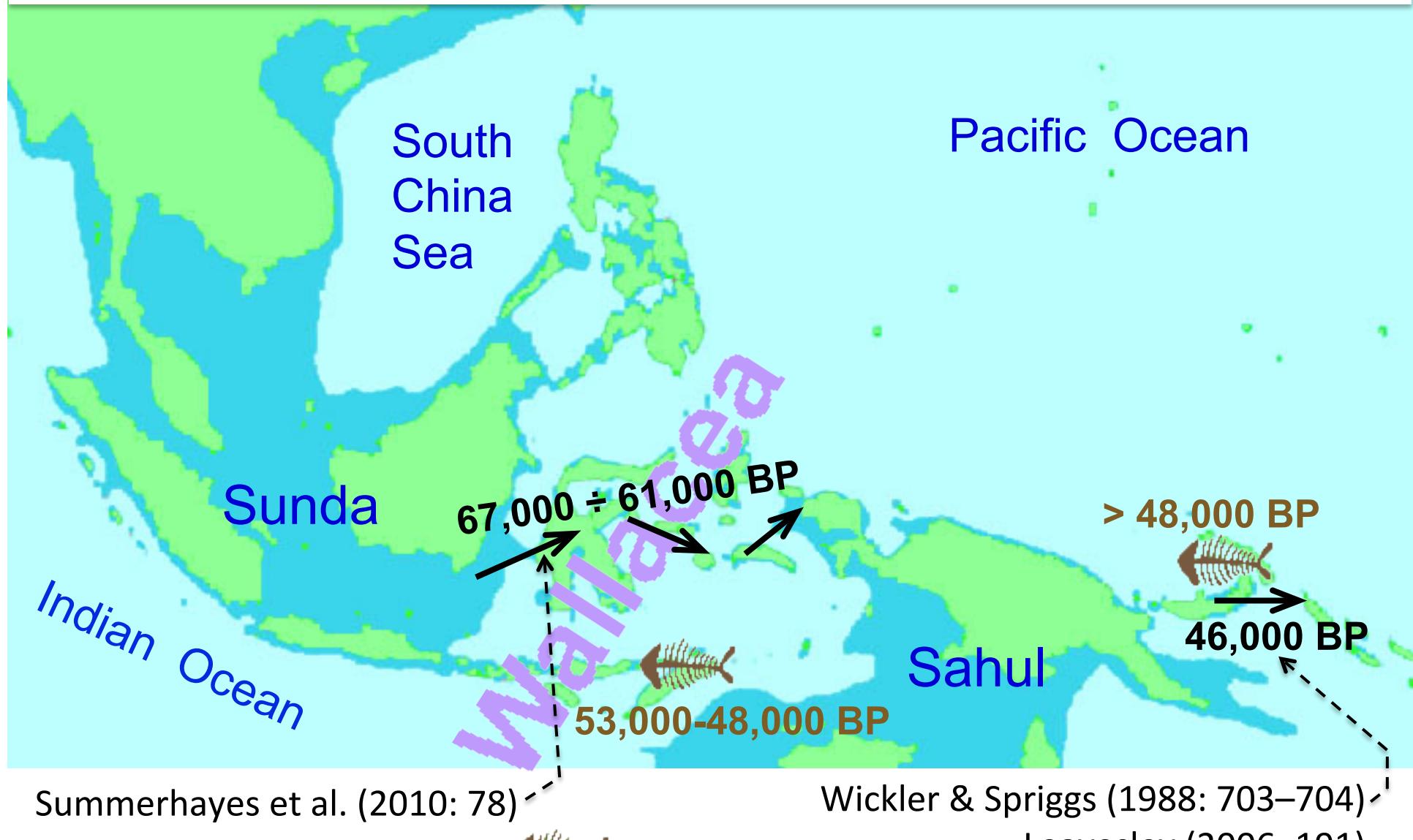
Andrew Pawley at 8-ICAL, Taipei 1997 (published 1999: 112, map 4) [colour added]

The location of the Austronesian homeland in
Taiwan and the adjacent Chinese mainland
is indeed quite convincing.

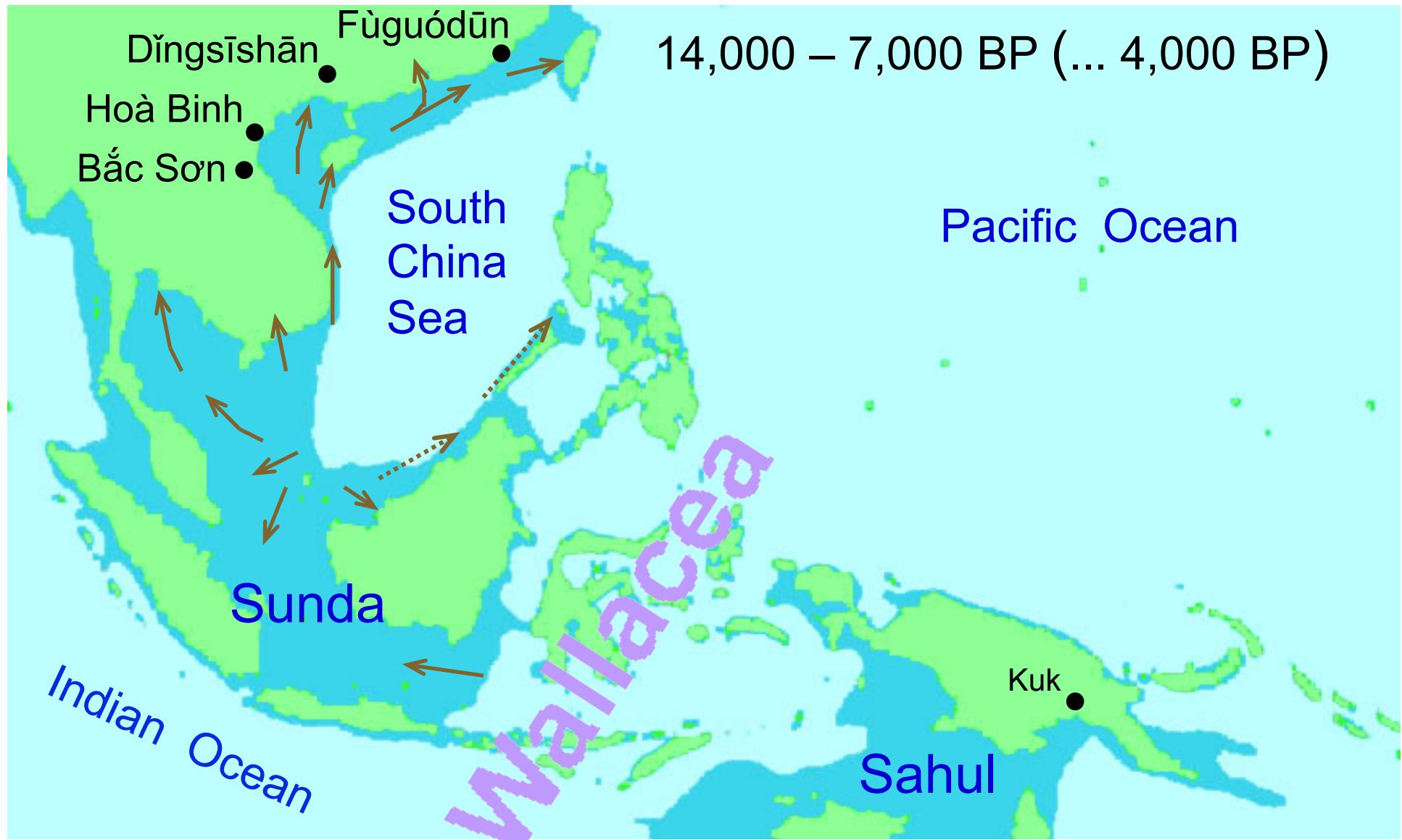
However, there still are some problems:

1. Taiwan and adjacent Chinese mainland do not present a likelier littoral environment for the development of maritime mobility than any other worldwide;
2. The earliest inhabitants of Taiwan are described as agriculturists, and not as seafarers;
3. The earliest watercraft used in the Malayo-Polynesian dispersal, the double canoe, is not a primeval watercraft construction.

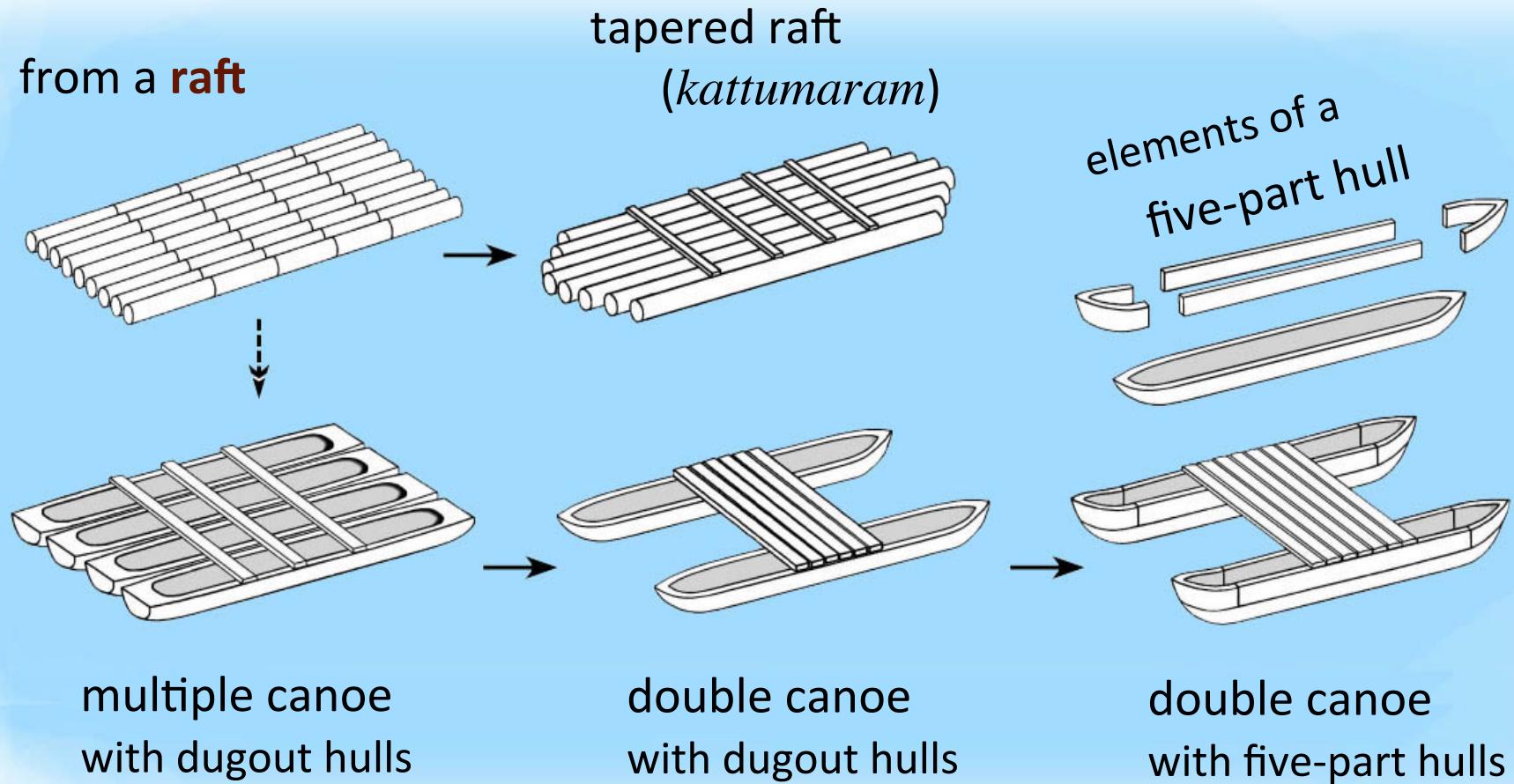
The by far earliest maritime mobility in the world: Sea crossings into and beyond Sahul, and high-sea fishing



The rising sea and inundation of the Sunda & Sahul Shelves from the Late Pleistocene through the Middle Holocene



Primeval developments of watercraft construction in Insular Sourtheast Asia and around the South China Sea



In mainland Southeast China there apparently was a meeting of
seafaring equatorial peoples with agriculturist subtropical peoples
leading to
exchange of material culture
and
mutual borrowing of language features
followed by oversea dispersal via Taiwan to the Philippines etc.

People of the first dispersal wave had a darker complexion
(so-called “Proto-Malays”)
and reflexes of **qata* as word for “person”, I will call them **Qata**

People of the subsequent dispersal wave had a lighter complexion
(so-called “Deutero-Malays”)
and reflexes of **Ca[?]u* as word for “person”, I will call them **Tau**

**qata* >

The Philippines and Sarawak:

Ata-Manobo *Pata*, Bidayuh *ata* ;

Nusatenggara:

Manggarai *ata*, Buru *ata*, Solor *ata*, Sikka **ata**, Lio *ata*, Waijewa *ata* ;

West Sumatra and offshore islands:

Enggano *ek-aka*, Karo-Batak *hata* ~ *ata*, South Nias *n-ata*, Sikule 'ata ~ *n-ata*,
Simalur *ata* ;

Oceania:

Belau *gad*, North Kanak *kac* “person”

Sulawesi and neighbouring lesser islands:

Tondano *ata*, Tontemboan *ata*, Ratahan *ata*, Tombulu *ata*, Gorontalo *w-atå*,
Bolaang-Mongondou *ata*, Buol *ato*, Bantik *ata*, Kaidipan *ata*, Bugis *ata*,
Makassar *ata*, Mori *ata*, Muna *gata*, Bungku *ata*, Banggai *atta*, Salayar *ata* ;

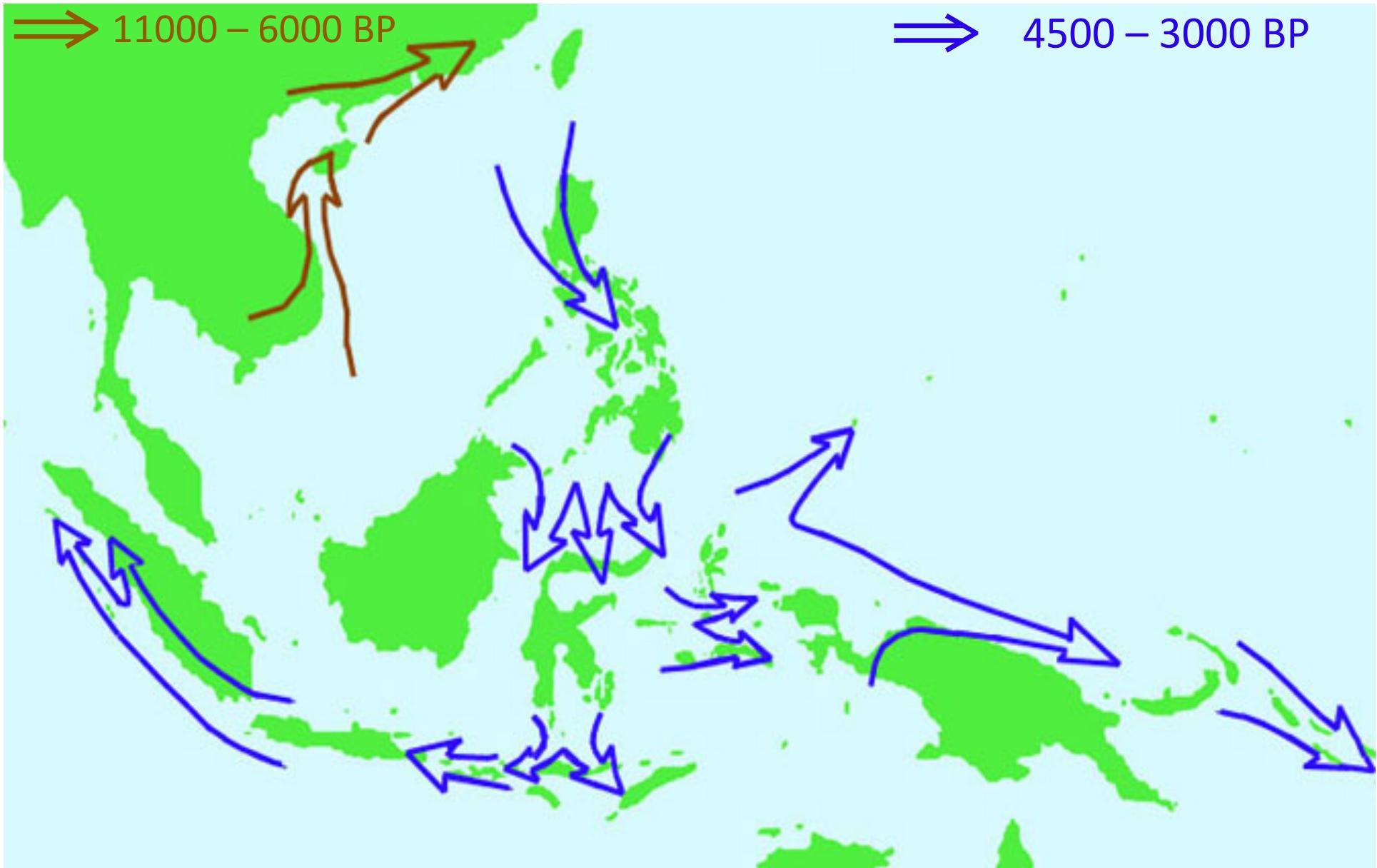
Maluku:

Masarete *ata*, Tihulale *ata*, Rumahkai *ata*, Haruku *ata*, Hatusua *ata*, Waisamu *ata*,
Kaibobu *ata*, Piru *ata*, Arafuru *ata*, Hatawano *ata-l*, Nalahia *ata-l* “slave”;

Nusatenggara:

Tetun *ata*, Sumba *ata*, Leti *ata*, Wetar *ada*, Alor *ata* “slave, subordinated person”;

Northward migration
from the Sunda Shelf



Dispersal of the *Qata*

⇒ 4500 – 3000 BP

*Ca[?]u >

Taiwan:

Atayal *co-qoliq*, Saaroa *cú-cu?u*, Kanakanvu *cáau*, Rukai *i-cóo*, Pazeh *saw*,
Saisiat *sao*, Thao *ðaw*, Tsou *cou*, Puyuma *tau* “person”;
Amis *tawo* “others, outsiders”; Bunun *ta?u* “another person”;

The Philippines:

Balangaw *ta-tágu*, Bilaan *to*, Binukid *?ataw*, Ifugao *tágu*, Illogot *tu?u*, Inibaloi *to?o*,
Itbayaten *tawu?*, Itneg *tá?o*, Ivatan *tao?*, Kalagan *?u-taw*, Kalinga *tágu*, Isneg *táo*,
Ilokano *táo*, Pangasinan *táo*, Tagalog *tá?o*, Cebuano-Bisaya *táwu*, Bikol *táwo*,
Aklanon *táwo*, Hanunoo *táwu*, Kallahan *tu?u*, Mamanwa *ta?o*, Ata-Manobo *?o-tow*,
Kalamansig-Manobo *?a-taw*, Western Bukidnon-Manobo *?a-taw*, Mansaka *?u-taw*,
Botolan-Sambal *táo*, Sindangan-Subanon *gə-tau*, Tagabili *ta?uh*, Tausug *ta?uh*,
Aborlan-Tagbanwa *taw*, Kalamian-Tagbanwa *tau?*, Palawan-Batak *táo*;

Kalimantan/Borneo: Mbaloh *tau(tu)*;

Sulawesi and neighbouring islands:

Tombulu *tou ~ to?u*, Tondano *tou*, Tontemboan *tow*, Gorontalo *tau ~ tawu*,
Tontoli *tāu*, Buol *tăw*, Mamuju *tau*, Mandar *tau*, Bare'e *tau*, Makassar *tau*,
Bugis *tau*, Selayar *tau*;

Nusatenggara: Sawu *dou*, Kambera *tau*;

New Guinea: Nakanai *tau*, Motu *tau*;

Further Oceania: Kilivila *tau*, Fiji *tau*, Samoa *tau*, Futuna *tau* “person.”

*Ca[?]u-mata >

Sulawesi and neighbouring islands:

Sangir *taumata*, Ratahan *tomata*, Bantik *toumàta*;

Maluku:

Nuetetu *tamata*, Alune *tamata*, Piru *tamata*, Rumakai *tamata*, Paulohi *tamata*, Nuaulu *yatumata*, Haria-Saparua *tumata*, Elpaputih *t mata*, Kayali * kmata*, Kai *tomat*, Fordata *tomata*, Yamdena *tomwate*, Buli *smat*, Maba *smat*, South-Halmaheran Patani *smat*;

New Guinea:

Likum *camak*, Lou *ramat*, Nali *damat*, Loniu *amat*, Wuvulu-Aua *kama?a*, Manam *tamwata*, Mussau *taumata*, Wogeo *ramata*, Gedaged *tamol*, Kilenge *tamta*, Sobei *t mto*, Dobu *tomota*, South Bannoni *tamata*, Molima *tomotau*;

East Oceania:

Fiji *tamata*, Tonga *tanata*, Futuna *tanata*, Samoa *tanata*, Niue *tanata*, Tuvaluan *tanata*, Rarotongan *tanata*, Rennell-Bellona *tanata*, Kapingamarangi *danada*, Maori *tanata*, Hawaii *kanaka* “person”.

NB:

**taumata* > **tawmata* > **tamwata* > **tanwata* > **tanata*

**mata* < **ma-* + **ta* “we (inclusive)”

Anthropological observations of Malayo-Polynesian phenotypes.

The darker phenotype (the *Qata*) was specifically distinguished by the wavy hair structure (*see below*) from Papuas and Negritos (*see right*).



Comparison of Negritos and Papuans
(Kleiweg de Zwaan 1925)

20th century, anthropologists and ethnologists distinguished between darker “**Proto-Malays**” (*see below*) and lighter “**Deutero-Malays**”
— e.g. Keers (1948: 158–159); Glinka (1981: 103–105)



A Toála
(Sarasin 1906)

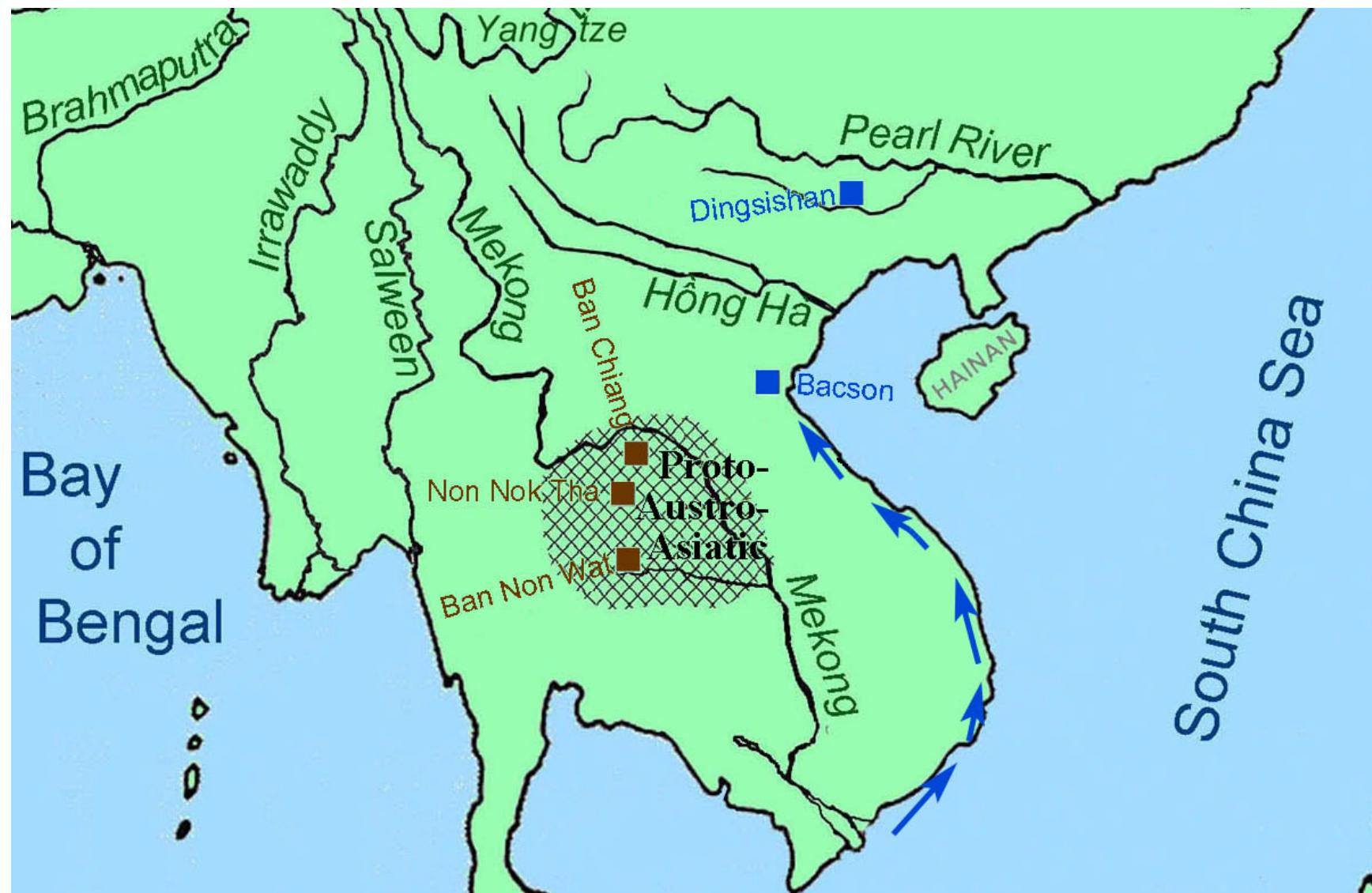


Group of men in **West Sumba**
(Bijlmer 1929)



An Enggano
(Modigliani 1894)

Presumable homeland of Austroasiatic (Sidwell & Blench 2011)
besides settlements of northward migrating equatorial seafood-eaters



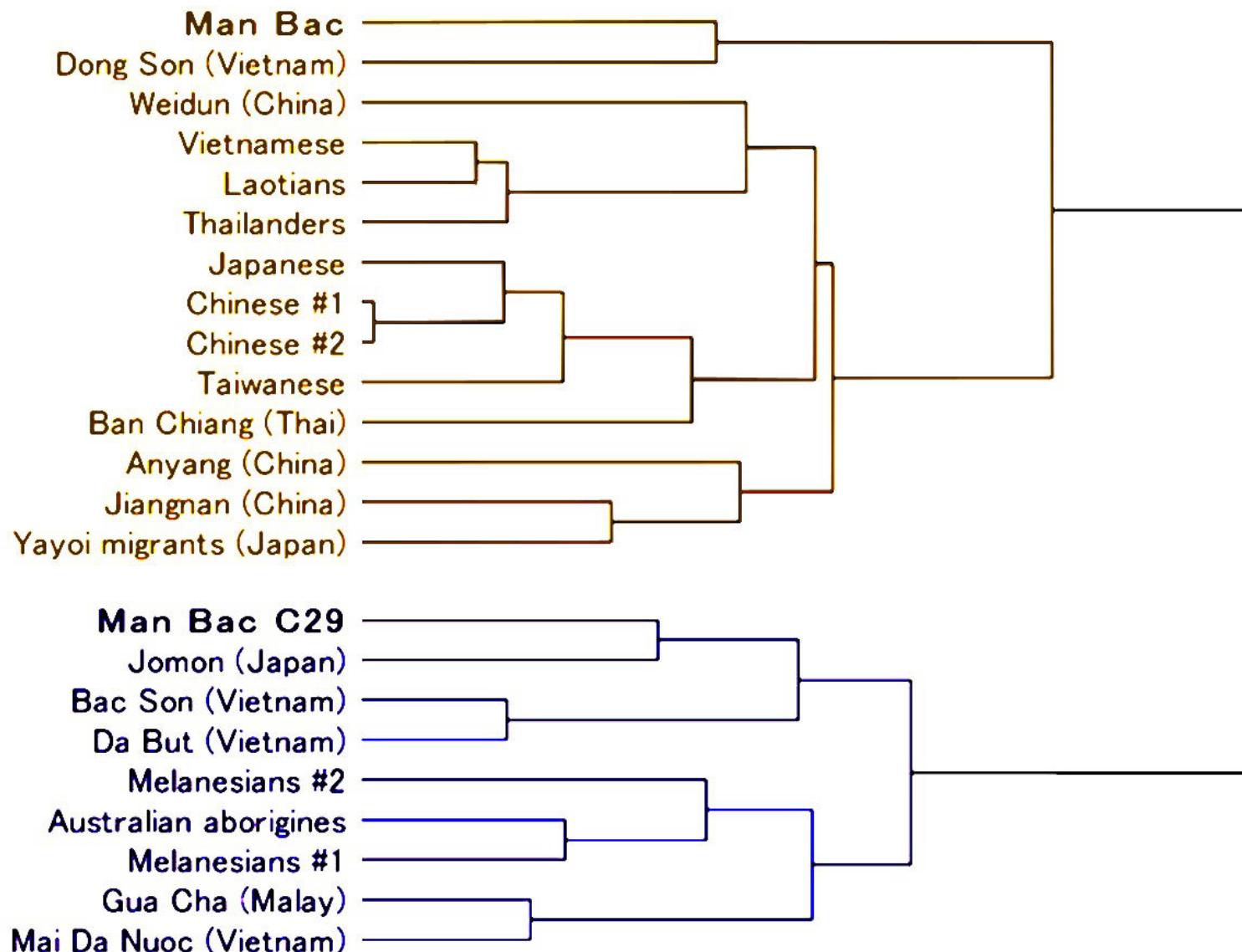
Non Nok Tha (3400–2000 BP, Higham et al 2014)

Ban Non Wat (3600–3000 BP, Higham & Higham 2009)

Bacson (6950–6440 BP, Bellwood 1997)

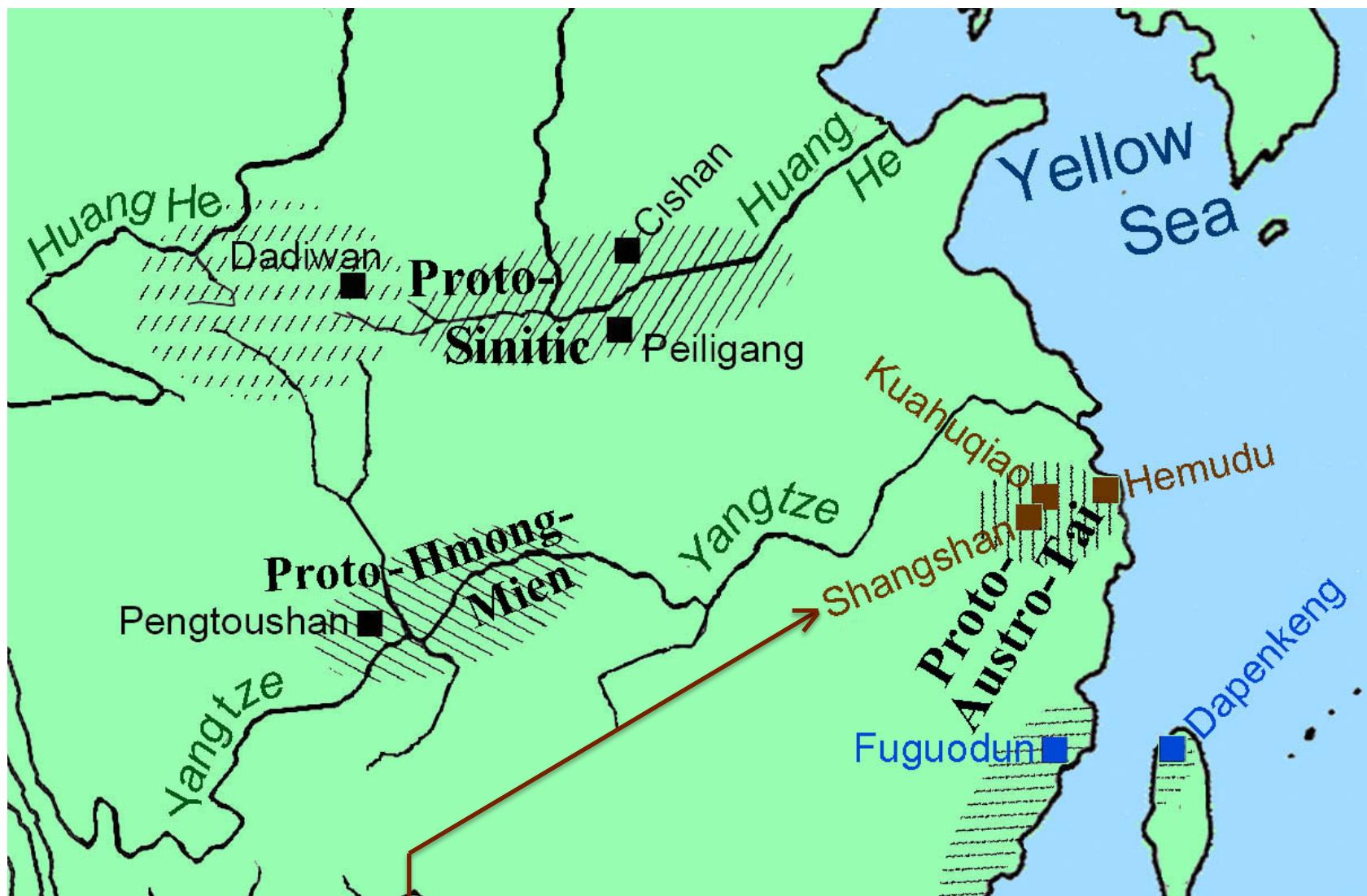
Dingsishan (8000–5500 BP, Fu 2002)

Confirmation of the “two-layer” hypothesis on population of Indochina



Matsumura et al. (2008: 144 Figure 6)

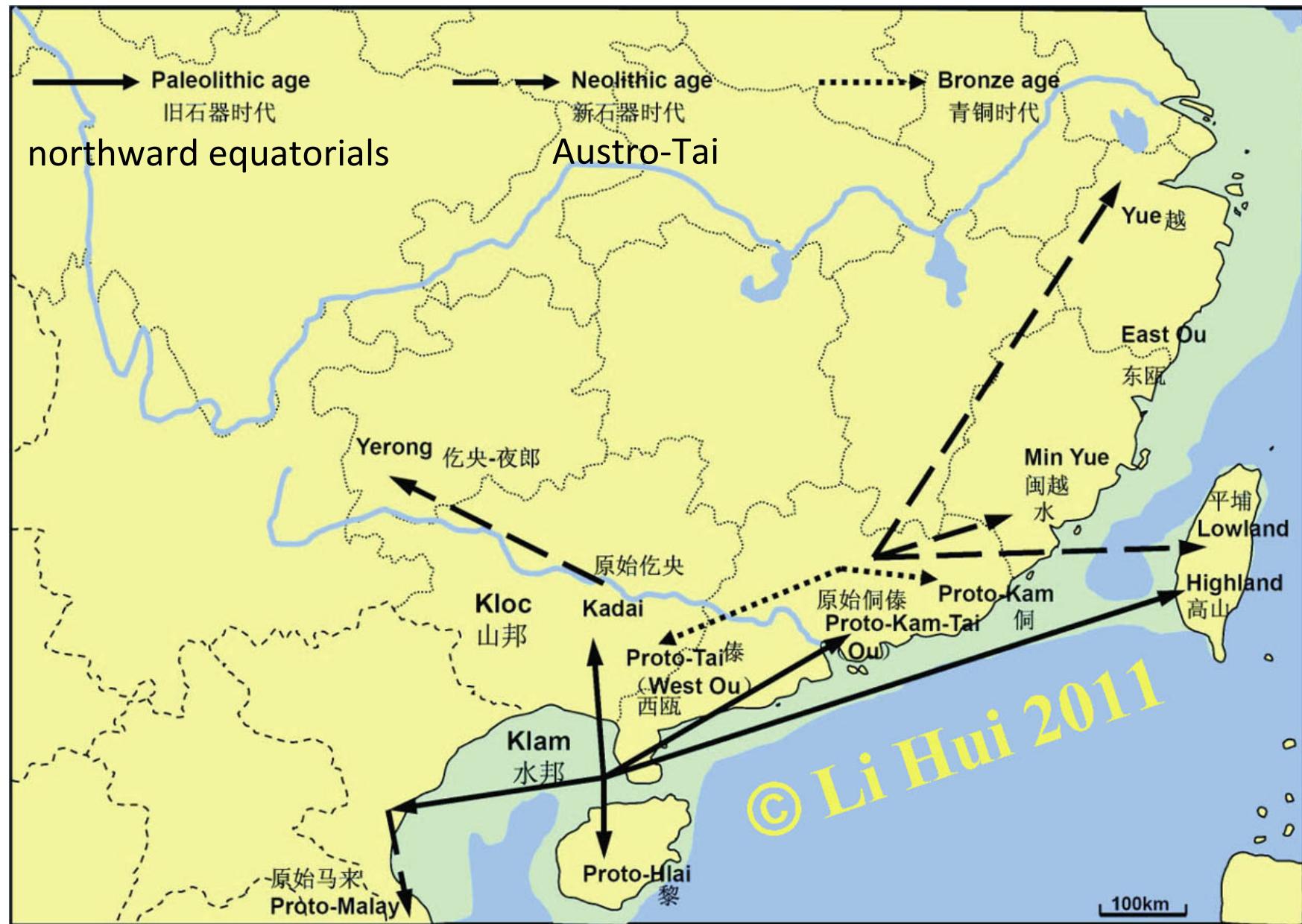
Prehistoric situation in the Huang He and Yangtze Basins



Shangshan (11,400–5,000 BP, Zheng & Jiang 2009)

DNA link with modern Daic and Austronesians (Li et al. 2007: 383, 386–387)

Population contacts based on Y chromosome diversity (Li 2011)



Examples of cognate set of probable Proto-Austric origin

Proto-Austroasiatic *ni ~ *ni? ~ *ne 'this' >

> Munda: Mundari *ini?* 'he', Santali, Birhor *ini* 'he there, this one', Sora *en'nē* 'such as this', Kurku *ini* 'this', *ene-n* 'here';

> Nicobar: Central Nicobarese *ane* 'that';

> Mon-Khmer: Kuy *nī:*, Stieng *nī*, Moung *ni_{B2}* 'this'

> Aslian: Kenaboi *ni-n*, Belandas *nī*, Malacca Jakun *dě-ni* 'this';

Proto-Austronesian *ini[H] 'this' >

> Seediq *ni*, Saisiat *hiní:*, Chamorro *ini*, Muna *ini*, Serawai *ini*, Nggela *ini*, Malay *ini*, Tongan *ni* 'this', Mérina Malagasy *ini*, Ulawa *ini* 'that';

Proto-Tai-Kadai *n[ə]ih 'this' >

> Ahom *nai*, Nung *nic₂*, Thai *nīc₂*, Shan *naic₂*, Lingam Sui *naic₂*, Hlai *nei[]*, Laha *nəi[]* 'this'

Proto-Austroasiatic *ma'd 'eye' >

> Munda: Kharia *mɔ'd*, Mundari *me'd*, Sora *mad-an* 'eye';

> Nicobar: Central Nicobarese *[oəl]-ma:t*, Nancowry *?uál-mát ~ ?u-mát* 'eye';

> Aslian: Temiar *mad*, Semelai *mot* 'eye';

> Mon-Khmer: Old Mon *mat*, Kuy *màt*, Chrau *mat* 'eye', Muong *mat_{D2}* 'eye, face', Vietnamese *mat_{D2}* (< Proto-Vietnamese **mat*) 'face';
> *χ-mat > Khasi *khmat*, Vietnamese *mat_{D1}* (< Proto-Vietnamese **hmat*) 'eye';

Proto-Austronesian *maCa 'eye' >

> Rukai *mačá?*, Bunun *mata?*, Tagalog *matá*, Chamorro *mata*, Malay *mata*, Kelabit *mateh*, Bugis *mata*, Manggarai *mata*, Motu *mata*, Samoa *mata* 'eye';

Proto-Tai-Kadai *mCā 'eye' >

> Ahom *tā*, Thai *tā_{A1}*, Wuming Tai *rā_{A1}*, Saek *prā_{A1}*, Li-Ngam Sui *da_{A1}*, Lati *mču_{A1}*, Hlai *tša_{A1}* 'eye'

Example of early borrowing across language groups and phila

The original form was presumably Proto- or Early Austroasiatic.

In Early Mon-Khmer there was an additional prefixed variant.

This latter was borrowed across East Asia.

Early-Austroasiatic *a'g 'bow' >

> Munda: Kharia *k-a?*, Santali *a'k*, Mundari *a?* 'bow';

> Aslian: Semnam *āg* 'bow';

> Mon-Khmer :

*a'k > Palaung *ā*, Riang *ak1*, Stieng *ak*, Chrau *a*, Danaw *ak*, Sre *a?* 'bow';

*sn-a'k > Old Khmer *snak*, Stieng, Loven *sənā*, Kuy *snā*, Vietnam. *nā_{B1}* (< *hnā?) 'crossbow';

> Austronesian *pa-naq 'bow [and arrow]' >

> Amis *panáq*, Aceh *panah*, Ilokano *pana* 'arrow', Krui Lampung *panah* 'bow and arrow', Phanrang Cham *panih*, Futuna *fana* 'bow', Sikka *pana*, Nggela *vana* 'shoot';

> Tai-Kadai *hna? > Thai *nā_{B1}* 'crossbow', Lingam Sui *hna_{B1}* 'bow';

> Hmong-Mien *hna? > Mien *hna_{B1}*, Mun *na_{B1}* 'crossbow';

> Chinese 弩 *nǚ* = *nu_{B1}* (< *hna?*) 'crossbow'

Possible Austronesian cognate sets of equatorial origin

Proto-Austronesian *ina 'mother' >

> Pazeh *?iná?*, Thao *?i:ná?*, Tagalog *iná*, Tondano *iná*, Bare'e *ina* ~ *ine*, Buginese *ina*, Toba Batak *ina*, Buru *ina*, Leti *ina*, Pauloхи *ina*, Saparua *ina*, Motu *sina*, Yabem *tēna*, Samoan *tina*: 'mother'

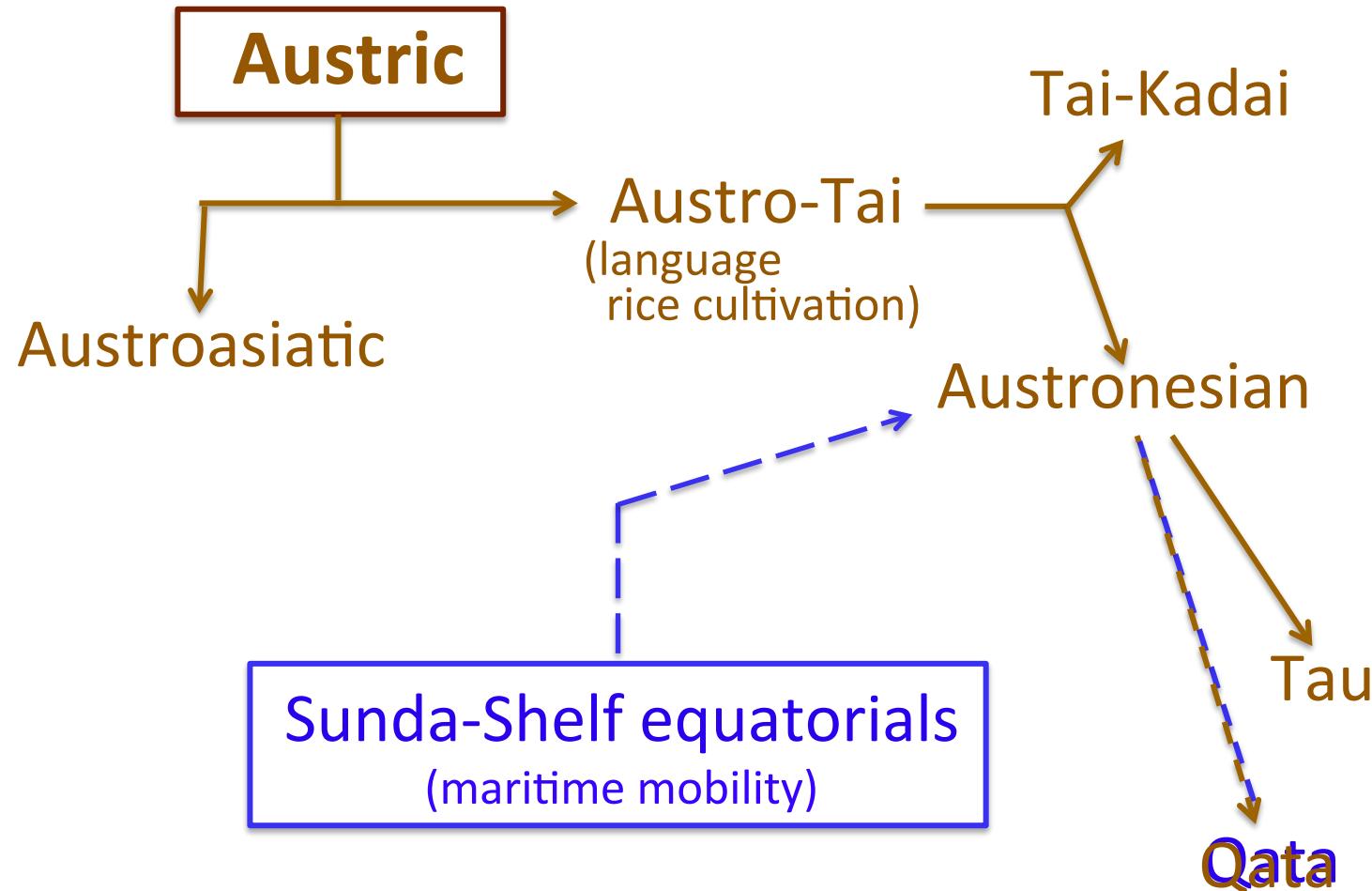
- Mundari *eŋ* ~ *ajan*, Gutob *i:oŋ* ~ *ijo:ŋ*, Remo *i:oŋ*, Parenga *aj·a:ŋ* 'mother'; Bahnar *iɔŋ* 'mother'; Sakai *vŋ* 'mother';
- Mon *mi?*, Khmer *mɛ:*, Kuy *mɛ?*, Stieng *me:i*, Sre *me:*, Bahnar *mɛ?*, Khasi *mei*, Muong *me_{B2}*, Vietnamese *me_{B2}* 'mother'; Sakai *?ame?* 'mother';
- Trang *me:_{B2}*, Lao *mɛ:_{B2}*, East Shan *mɛ:_{B2}*, Prae *mɛ:*, Wu-ming *mɛ_{B2}*, Lung-chow *mɛ:_{B2}*, Thô *me_{B2}*, Thai *mɛ:_{B2}*, Po-ai *me:_{B2}* 'mother';
- Li-Ngam Sui *ni_{B2}*, Mak *nai:_{B2}*, T'en *nei_{B2}* 'mother';

Proto-Austronesian *[a/i/ki]ta 'we (inclusive)' >

> Atayal *kita*, Saisiat *kita*, Bunun *?ata*, Saisiat *ta* ~ *?ita*, Thao *?ita?*, Cebuano *ta* ~ *kita*, Chamorro *ta*, Tondano *ta* ~ *kita*, Malay *kita*, Leti *ita*, Tolai *da*, Fiji *kita* 'we (inclusive)'

- Mundari *abu*, Santali *abu* ~ *abon*, Kurku *abuŋ* 'we (incl.)'; Central Rölöm *ban*, Bahnar *bən*, Stieng *bə:n*, Chrau *və:n* 'we (incl.)';
- Temiar *?ε:?*, Bunör *hε?*, Kensiu *he?*, Semelai *he:?*, Senoi *hei* 'we (incl.)'; Semang *hi*, Ulu Tapa-Sakai *hĩ*, Ulu Siong-Semang *hē* 'we' ;
- Praok *yi*, Mintil *yε?*, Semaq Beri *yε:h*, Semelai *he:?* 'we (incl.)'

Likeliest Conclusion



Thank you

Misaotra — Merci