

List of Figures

- Figure 1.1** Location of Louisiade Archipelago in relation to New Guinea, Solomons and Australia (Map reproduced with the permission of CartoGIS Services, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific, The Australian National University) — **2**
- Figure 1.2** Location of Rossel Island to the East of Louisiade Archipelago (Map reproduced with the permission of CartoGIS Services, ANU College of Asia and the Pacific, The Australian National University) — **3**
- Figure 1.3** Rossel Island and surrounding Massim islands during the last glacial maximum about 20,000 years ago (Dark shading indicates sea level at that date, white infill the current islands, formed in the last 10,000 years). (Reprinted from Shaw 2016:35) — **5**
- Figure 1.4** Wurm's (1982) East Papuan Phylum (after Dunn et al. 2008) — **13**
- Figure 1.5** Groupings of Papuan languages of Island Melanesia (after Dunn et al. 2008) — **15**
- Figure 3.1** The vowel space as defined by the first two formants – the 10 lengthened oral vowels — **50**
- Figure 3.2** Average duration of single vs. double articulated stops — **51**
- Figure 3.3** Voice Onset Times (VOT) for singly- vs. doubly-articulated consonants — **51**
- Figure 3.4** Mean durations of singly- vs. doubly-articulated nasals (Acoustic duration of word-initial nasals after clitic *a-* 'my', from 6 speakers) — **52**
- Figure 3.5** Mean durations of singly- vs. doubly-articulated nasals: aerodynamic recordings from two speakers — **52**
- Figure 3.6** Timing off-set in the two articulations of /kp/ preceded by a vowel — **53**
- Figure 3.7** Timing of voicing in relation to nasal release in nasally-released stops — **54**
- Figure 3.8** Aerodynamic record of the first syllable of [tɾɨma:ɽw] — **54**
- Figure 3.9** Declarative pitch and intensity — **76**
- Figure 3.10** Polar interrogative pitch and intensity — **77**
- Figure 3.11** Content interrogative pitch and intensity — **77**
- Figure 4.1** Yélî Dnye body part terminology — **95**
- Figure 4.2** Demonstratives used (with pronoun *n:ii*) for single objects on a table — **101**
- Figure 4.3** Demonstratives used (with pronoun *n:ii*) for two objects on a table — **102**
- Figure 4.4** Demonstratives used (with pronoun *n:ii*) for three objects on a table — **102**
- Figure 4.5** When addressee is opposite speaker — **102**
- Figure 4.6** The three dimensions of Yélî Dnye deictic determiners — **103**
- Figure 4.7** Yélî Dnye demonstratives and distance from deictic centre (speaker in the top row, or addressee in the bottom row) — **104**
- Figure 4.8** Speaker-based demonstratives — **105**
- Figure 4.9** Suppletion classes in Yélî Dnye verbs (*V* = can supplete) — **131**
- Figure 4.10** Suppletion in continuous and punctiliar roots — **131**
- Figure 4.11** Suppletion by transitivity of root in graph form — **132**
- Figure 11.1** Intensions of the main verbs of "cutting and breaking" — **511**
- Figure 11.2** UP/OVER/DOWN semantic schema underlying three sets of verbs (1 intransitive set, 2 transitive sets) — **522**
- Figure 11.3** Application of the UP/OVER/DOWN schema to water-courses (illustrated with 'landscape transitives') — **523**

- Figure 11.4** Application of the UP/DOWN schema to the macroscale of sea journeys — **523**
- Figure 11.5** The underlying cultural template – a ‘force dynamics’ model. Model A is an inclined ridge (*dêpwo*), which is clearly applicable to landscape elevations and, with some modifications, to water courses. Model B is applicable to sea-journeys. The generalization is a ‘force dynamics’ model, in which it is hard to go up in one direction, easier to go down in any other — **524**
- Figure 11.6** Higher level taxa in Rossel ethnobiological classification — **527**
- Figure 11.7** The Rossel kin terms and generational skewing — **545**
- Figure 11.8** Rossel system (male ego) — **546**
- Figure 11.9** Terms applied to father’s matriclan (*mi u p:uu*) vs. father’s patriline (*mi u ti*) — **546**