

Do you *c what I *c? Proto-Batak palatals and what they (don't) say about PMP

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Outline

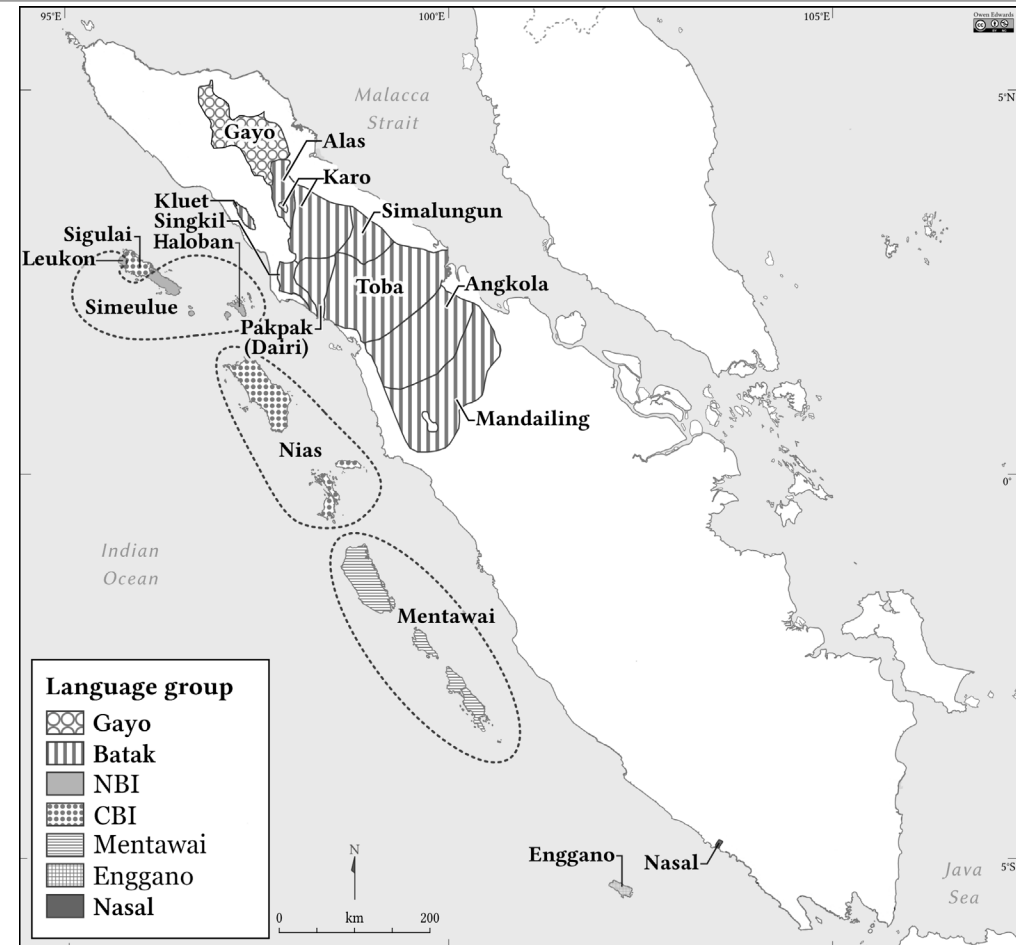
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3. PMP Palatals
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 2. #2: *z ~ /c/ ~ [tʃ]
 3. #3: *c ~ /j/ ~ [dʒ]
4. Discussion & Conclusion

Preliminaries: Batak

Batak:

- Austronesian > Malayo-Polynesian > Sumatran > Batak > ~9 Languages
- **Two primary branches:**
 - **Northern:** Kluet, Alas, Singkil, Dairi, Karo
 - **Central-Southern:** Simalungun, Toba, Angkola, Mandailing

Adelaar (1981) reconstructed Proto-Batak (PB) phonology and 128 lexical items



Preliminaries: PMP Phonology

PMP Phonological Inventory (Blust 2013: 561):

Bil.	Alv.	Pal.	Ret.	Pal. Vel.	Vel.	Uvu./Glo.
p	t	c [tʃ]			k	q
b	d	z [dʒ]	D [d]	j [gʲ]	g	
m	n	ñ [ɲ]			ŋ	
	s					h
	l					
	r [r]				R [ʀ]	
w		y				

PMP Palatal Series: *z ~ /j/ ~ [dʒ], *c ~ /c/ ~ [tʃ], *ñ ~ /ny/ ~ [ɲ]

Preliminaries: Views on Batak Palatals

“Toba Batak and Javanese [...] normally have a voiced palatal affricate corresponding to Malay j, but sometimes show d instead. [...] This correspondence may thus have arisen through an incipient depalatalisation process that has gone further in Javanese than in the Batak languages.” (Blust 2013: 584)

Adelaar (1981: 18) concludes PMP *z > PB *j but PMP *Z > PB *d

—

*“In fact *c is distinguished from *s in only 20-25 languages of western Indonesia and mainland Southeast Asia, including all of the Chamic languages (Thurgood 1999:81), Iban, Malay, Karo and Dairi-Pakpak Batak, Rejang, Lampung, Sundanese, Javanese, Madurese, Balinese, Sasak, Buginese, Makasarese and some other South Sulawesi languages.” (Blust 2013: 570)*

*“I cannot find sufficient evidence for the treatment of [Northern Batak] /c/ as an innovation.”
(Adelaar 1981: 15)*

Sources of Palatals

Four possible sources of palatals in lexical items:

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal		Retention		Retention/Loan

Sources of Palatals

Four possible sources of palatals in lexical items:

No Donor, No PMP: *MUST* represent innovations.

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Non-Palatal		Retention		Retention/Loan

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Donor, No PMP: *MUST* be considered loans. (× yet un-reconstructed lexical items)

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan	Retention/Loan
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Donor, PMP: Disambiguated by above three: retention or loan.

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal		Retention		Retention/Loan

Sources of Palatals

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	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal		Retention		Retention/Loan

DO NOT CARE!

DO NOT CARE!

Sources of Palatals

Three possible cases

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal		Retention		Retention/Loan

Sources of Palatals

Three possible cases

Case 1: PMP Palatal(s) Retained

Ambiguous palatal cases can be either retentions or loans (*no issue*)

No explanation necessary for palatal (!*re-*)innovations (if they exist)

Why no source?: All surrounding languages are Malayo-Chamic \Rightarrow Retain PMP *ñ, *c, *z.

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal				Loan

↑
NO SOURCE!

Sources of Palatals

Three possible cases

Case 1: PMP Palatal(s) Retained

Case 2: PMP Palatal(s) NOT Retained

Ambiguous non-palatal cases must be attributed to retention

Ambiguous palatal cases must be attributed to loans (*!only if justified by non-ambiguous*)

Need explanation for palatal (!*re-*)innovations (if they exist)

Must be a justifiable merge or shift

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation		Loan	Loan
Non-Palatal		Retention		Retention

Sources of Palatals

Three possible cases

Case 1: PMP Palatal(s) Retained

Case 2: PMP Palatal(s) NOT Retained

Case 3: PMP Palatal(s) Split

Ambiguous non-palatal cases must be attributed to retention

Ambiguous palatal cases can be either retentions or loans (*no issue*)

No explanation necessary for palatal (!*re-*)innovations (if they exist)

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal		Retention		Retention

Palatal #1: PMP *ñ ~ /ny/ ~ [ɲ]

Easiest case!

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Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *ñ:

Palatal #1: PMP *ñ ~ /ny/ ~ [ɲ]

Easiest case!

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *ñ:

PMP	Klu.	Ala.	Sin.	Dai.	Kar.	Sim.	Tob.	Ang.	Man.	Engl.	Mal.
*ñamuR			<i>namuy</i>	<i>namur</i>	<i>namur</i>	<i>namur</i>	<i>nambur</i>	<i>nambur</i>	<i>nambur</i>	‘dew’	<i>ɲamur</i>
*ñamuk		<i>namuk</i>	<i>namuk</i>	<i>namuk</i>	<i>namuk</i>					‘mosquito’	<i>ɲamuk</i>
*ñamñam				<i>nanam</i>	<i>nanam</i>		<i>nanam</i>	<i>nanam</i>	<i>nanam</i>	‘taste’	
*miñak			<i>minak</i>	<i>minak</i>	<i>minak</i>	<i>minak</i>	<i>minak</i>			‘oil’	<i>miɲak</i>
*qañud	<i>anun</i>	<i>anun</i>	<i>anun</i>	<i>anun</i>						‘wash away’	<i>haɲut</i>
*pəñu				<i>pənu</i>			<i>ponu</i>	<i>ponu</i>	<i>ponu</i>	‘turtle’	<i>pəɲu</i>

Palatal #1: PMP *ñ ~ /ny/ ~ [ɲ]

Easiest case!

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *ñ (unambiguously /n/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /ny/ or [ɲ]?

Palatal #1: PMP *ñ ~ /ny/ ~ [ɲ]

Easiest case!

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *ñ (unambiguously /n/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /ny/ or [ɲ]?

- **Kluet:**

- **× Donor, × PMP:**

- **Nasal substitution:** *jujoŋ* ‘to.carry.on.head’ → *ɲ-ujon* ‘AV-to.carry.on.head’; *cucor* ‘to.spray’ → *ɲ-ucor* ‘AV-to.spray’; *sintak* ‘to.pull’ → *ɲ-intak* ‘AV-to.pull’

- **✓ Donor, × PMP:**

- **Transparent loans:** *hano* ‘only’ < Malayic *hanya*; *təɲato* ‘apparently’ < Malayic *ternyata*

Palatal #1: PMP *ñ ~ /ny/ ~ [ɲ]

Easiest case!

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *ñ (unambiguously /n/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /ny/ or [ɲ]?

- **Kluet:**
- **Alas:**
- **× Donor, × PMP:**
 - **Nasal spreading from nasals and /h/ so that /y/ → [ɲ]:** *bayar* 'to.buy' → *m-aɲar* 'AV-to.buy'; *maɲat* 'corpse' < Arabic مَيِّت (mayt) 'dead'; *iɲoh* 'urine' < PB *yəh < PMP *ihəq
- **✓ Donor, × PMP:**
 - **Transparent Loans:** *ɲaɲi* 'to.sing' < Malayic *nyanyi*; *n-aɲə* 'AV-to.ask' < Malayic *tanya*; *kɲal* 'kind of tree' < Malayic *konyal*

Palatal #1: PMP *ñ ~ /ny/ ~ [ɲ]

Easiest case!

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *ñ (unambiguously /n/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /ny/ or [ɲ]?

- **Kluet:**
- **Alas:**
- **Angkola/Mandailing:**
 - **× Donor, × PMP**
 - **Nasal substitution:** *susu* ‘milk’ → *maŋ-usu* ‘Av-to.breastfeed’
 - **Nasal spreading from nasals and /h/ so that /y/ → [ɲ]:** *hopat* ‘beetle’ < PB *kayat; *ono* ‘urine’ < PB *yəh < PMP *ihəq
 - **✓ Donor, × PMP:**
 - **Transparent Loans:** *ɲala* ‘flame’ < Malayic *nyala*; *ɲior* ‘coconut’ < Malayic *nyiur*

Palatal #1: PMP *ñ ~ /ny/ ~ [ɲ]

Easiest case!

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *ñ (unambiguously /n/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /ny/ or [ɲ]?

Step 3: Any conflicts or anything left unexplained?

Palatal #1: PMP *ñ ~ /ny/ ~ [ɲ]

Easiest case!

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *ñ (unambiguously /n/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /ny/ or [ɲ]?

Step 3: Any conflicts or anything left unexplained?

- **No!** All possible PMP **retentions** reflect /n/
Regular processes account for **innovative** /ɲ/
Remaining cases are clear **loan** /ɲ/

⇒ **Case 2: NOT Retained** – Merger of PMP *n, *ñ > PB *n

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation		Loan →	Loan
Non-Palatal		Retention		Retention

Palatal #2: PMP *z ~ /j/ ~ [dʒ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *z

PMP	Klu.	Ala.	Sin.	Dai.	Kar.	Sim.	Tob.	Ang.	Man.	Engl.	Mal.
*zalan	<i>dalan</i>	<i>dalan</i>	<i>dalan</i>	<i>dalan</i>	<i>dalan</i>	<i>dalan</i>	<i>dalan</i>	<i>dalan</i>	<i>dalan</i>	‘road’	<i>jalan</i>
*zakan	<i>dakan</i>	<i>dakan</i>	<i>dakan</i>	<i>dakan</i>	<i>dakan</i>	<i>dahan</i>	<i>dahan</i>	<i>dahan</i>	<i>dahan</i>	‘to.cook.rice’	
*zauq	<i>dauh</i>	<i>dauh</i>	<i>daoh</i>	<i>daoh</i>	<i>dauh</i>	<i>daoh</i>	<i>dao</i>	<i>dao</i>	<i>dao</i>	‘far’	<i>jauh</i>
*zuRu		<i>duru</i>	<i>duyu</i>	<i>duru</i>	<i>duru</i>		<i>duru</i>	<i>duru</i>	<i>duru</i>	‘corner’	
*zuRuq				<i>duruh</i>	<i>duruh</i>					‘sap’	
*quzan	<i>udan</i>	<i>udan</i>	<i>udan</i>	<i>udan</i>	<i>udan</i>	<i>udan</i>	<i>udan</i>	<i>udan</i>	<i>udan</i>	‘rain’	<i>hujan</i>
*tuzuq		<i>tuduh</i>	<i>tuduh</i>	<i>tuduh</i>	<i>tuduh</i>	<i>tuduh</i>	<i>tudu</i>	<i>tudu</i>	<i>tudu</i>	‘to.point’	<i>tujuh</i>
*pəzəm	<i>pədom</i>	<i>pədəm</i>	<i>pədəm</i>	<i>pədəm</i>	<i>pədəm</i>	<i>podom</i>	<i>podom</i>	<i>podom</i>	<i>podom</i>	‘to.sleep’	<i>pəjam</i>
*haRəzan			<i>yədan</i>	<i>ardən</i>	<i>rədan</i>					‘ladder’	
*qəzən		<i>dən</i>	<i>ədən</i>			<i>odon</i>	<i>odon</i>	<i>odon</i>	<i>odon</i>	‘to.push.out’	<i>əjan</i>

Palatal #2: PMP *z ~ /j/ ~ [dʒ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *z

PMP	Klu.	Ala.	Sin.	Dai.	Kar.	Sim.	Tob.	Ang.	Man.	Engl.	Mal.
*zəlay		<i>jale</i>	<i>jale</i>							‘kind.of.grain’	<i>anjalay</i>
*zariaŋaw		<i>jəraŋow</i>	<i>jəɣaŋo</i>	<i>jəraŋo</i>	<i>jəraŋo</i>	<i>jarəŋow</i>				‘kind.of.plant’	<i>jerangau</i>
*zəRət		<i>jərat</i>	<i>jəɣət</i>	<i>jər[əa]t</i>	<i>jər[əa]t</i>	<i>jorot</i>	<i>jorat</i>	<i>jorat</i>	<i>jorat</i>	‘trap’	<i>jerat</i>
*zuliŋ		<i>juliŋ</i>	<i>juliŋ</i>		<i>juliŋ</i>	<i>juliŋ</i>	<i>joliŋ</i>	<i>juliŋ</i>	<i>juliŋ</i>	‘squint’	<i>juling</i>
*zəRa		<i>jəRə</i>	<i>jəɣa</i>	<i>jəra</i>	<i>jəra</i>	<i>jora</i>	<i>jora</i>	<i>jora</i>	<i>jora</i>	‘wary’	<i>jera</i>
*buzuk			<i>bujuk</i>			<i>bujuk</i>	<i>bujuk</i>	<i>bujuk</i>	<i>bujuk</i>	‘kind.of.fish’	<i>bujuk</i>
*uzi		<i>uji</i>	<i>uji</i>	<i>oji</i>	<i>uji</i>	<i>uji</i>	<i>uji</i>	<i>uji</i>	<i>uji</i>	‘to.test’	<i>uji</i>
*tuzu		<i>tuju</i>	<i>tuju</i>	<i>tuju</i>			<i>tuju</i>	<i>tuju</i>	<i>tuju</i>	‘direction’	<i>tuju</i>
*tazəm		<i>tajəm</i>	<i>tajəm</i>	<i>tajəm</i>	<i>tajəm</i>		<i>tajom</i>	<i>tajom</i>	<i>tajom</i>	‘sharp’	<i>tajam</i>
*ŋazəl			<i>majəl</i>	<i>maj[əa]l</i>		<i>maj[oa]l</i>	<i>majal</i>	<i>majal</i>	<i>majal</i>	‘dull’	<i>majal</i>

Palatal #2: PMP *z ~ /j/ ~ [dʒ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *z (ambiguous /j/ and /d/ in all Batak languages)

Palatal #2: PMP *z ~ /j/ ~ [dʒ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *z (ambiguous /j/ and /d/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /j/ or [dʒ]?

- All of them! With no clear phonological/phonetic conditioning
- Many innovations and loans (145):
 - × Donor, × PMP
 - **Lexical Innovations (42/145):** *bajar* 'goat', *jampal* 'palm', *jagul* 'corn'
 - **Phonological Innovations (4/145):** PB *julu 'upstream', *jahe 'downstream', *juma 'field' < PMP *qulu, *qaqay, *quma (innovated from *di 'at' + ...)
 - ✓ Donor, × PMP
 - **Non-Austronesian (43/145):** *panji* 'cotton' < Tamil பஞ்சி (pañci), *jasat* 'body' < Arabic جَسَد (jasad) 'body', *jas* 'jacket' < Dutch *jas*, *jəlma* 'person' < Sanskrit जन्म (janma)
 - **Austronesian (55/145):** *jəmur* 'to.tame' < Malayic *jəmur*, *jinak* 'wild' < Malayic *jinak*, *anjiŋ* 'dog' < Malayic *anjiŋ*

Palatal #2: PMP *z ~ /j/ ~ [dʒ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *z (ambiguous /j/ and /d/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /j/ or [dʒ]?

Step 3: Any conflicts or anything left unexplained?

Palatal #2: PMP *z ~ /j/ ~ [dʒ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *z (ambiguous /j/ and /d/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /j/ or [dʒ]?

Step 3: Any conflicts or anything left unexplained?

- **Yes!** Appears like **Case 3: Split** but with no clear criteria – is this an unconditioned split?

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal		Retention		Retention

Palatal #2: PMP *z ~ /j/ ~ [dʒ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *z (ambiguous /j/ and /d/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /j/ or [dʒ]?

Step 3: Any conflicts or anything left unexplained?

- **Yes!** Appears like **Case 3: Split** but with no clear criteria – is this an unconditioned split?
- *Let's look again:*
 - Nearly all ✓ PMP *z that reflect /j/ have clear ✓ Donor (e.g., Malayic *tuju* < PMP *tuzu)
 - Multiple PB forms show irregularity for PB retention, but *regularity* for Malayic
 - PMP *zəlay > Malayic *anjalai* > Batak *jale* NOT Batak **jəle
 - PMP *ŋazəl > Malayic *majal* > Batak *maj[aə]l* (also PMP *ŋuda 'young' > Malayic *muda*)
 - Unlikely inheritances and other languages *support* borrowing of early Malayic *əC#
 - Malayic *pijar* 'glowing.metal' > Batak *pijər* (metallurgy)
 - Malayic *jərat* 'trap' > Nasal *jəxu?*; Malayic *tərkam* 'to.pounce' > Nasal *təxəkum*

Palatal #2: PMP *z ~ /j/ ~ [dʒ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *z (ambiguous /j/ and /d/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /j/ or [dʒ]?

Step 3: Any conflicts or anything left unexplained?

- **So...** there *is* clear evidence for the ✓ Donor /j/, ✓ PMP /d/ division!

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation		Loan →	Loan
Non-Palatal		Retention		Retention

Palatal #2: PMP *z ~ /j/ ~ [dʒ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *z (ambiguous /j/ and /d/ in all Batak languages)

Step 2: What languages have /j/ or [dʒ]?

Step 3: Any conflicts or anything left unexplained?

- **So...** there *is* clear evidence for the ✓ Donor /j/, ✓ PMP /d/ division!
- ✓ Donor palatals *must* be taken as **loans**
- ✓ PMP non-palatals *must* be taken as true **retention**
- **Case 2:** Palatal *z NOT Retained – Merger of PMP *d, *z > PB *d
- **What about /j/ innovations?** Phoneme /j/ reappeared under pressure from loans and via language-internal processes (e.g., PB *di + ...)

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation		Loan →	Loan
Non-Palatal		Retention		Retention

Palatal #3: PMP *c ~ /c/ ~ [tʃ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *c

PMP	Klu.	Ala.	Sin.	Dai.	Kar.	Sim.	Tob.	Ang.	Man.	Engl.	Mal.
*aŋ(ə)cəj			<i>ancəŋ</i>	<i>ancəŋ</i>			<i>ansok</i>	<i>ancok</i>	<i>ancok</i>	‘armpit.sweat’	
*cək-cək			<i>cakcakən</i>	<i>cakcakən</i>	<i>cakcak</i>			<i>ancocak</i>	<i>ancocak</i>	‘gecko’	<i>cəcak</i>
*cabaŋ		<i>cabaŋ</i>	<i>cabaŋ</i>		<i>cabaŋ</i>		<i>sabaŋ</i>	<i>sabaŋ</i>	<i>sabaŋ</i>	‘branch’	<i>cabaŋ</i>
*(qa)pucuk		<i>pucuk</i>	<i>pucuk</i>	<i>pucuk</i>	<i>pucuk</i>	<i>pusuk</i>	<i>pusuk</i>	<i>pusuk</i>	<i>pusuk</i>	‘sprout/tip’	<i>pucuk</i>
*cit-cit		<i>cecet</i>		<i>cicit</i>	<i>cicət</i>					‘bird’	<i>cicit</i>
*cawi				<i>əncawi</i>	<i>cawi</i>					‘bird’	<i>cawi</i>
*cirit		<i>cerək</i>	<i>ceye?</i>	<i>cirit</i>	<i>cirət</i>		<i>sirit</i>			‘diarrhea’	<i>cirit</i>
*cir-cir		<i>cicir</i>	<i>cecey</i>	<i>circir</i>	<i>circir</i>		<i>sirsir</i>	<i>sirsir</i>	<i>sirsir</i>	‘to.sow’	<i>cicir</i>

Palatal #3: PMP *c ~ /c/ ~ [tʃ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *c (unambiguously /c/ in NB, /s/ in SB except /nc/ in Ang. & Man.)

Step 2: What languages have /c/ or [tʃ]?

- **Northern Batak:**
 - × Donor, × PMP
 - **Lexical Innovations (86/254):**
 - **Phonological Innovations (45/254):**
 - PB *t > PNB *c / _i (18):
 - PB *s > PNB, Ang., Man. *c / n_ (27):
- ✓ Donor, × PMP
 - **Non-Austronesian (30/254):**
 - **Austronesian (93/254):**

Palatal #3: PMP *c ~ /c/ ~ [tʃ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *c (unambiguously /c/ in NB, /s/ in SB except /nc/ in Ang. & Man.)

Step 2: What languages have /c/ or [tʃ]?

Step 3: Any conflicts or anything left unexplained?

- **No!** This looks like **Case 1: Retained**

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan →	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal				

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- **No!** This looks like **Case 1: Retained**
- **But...** if we account for the innovations...
 - **E.g.** PB *aŋcæg actually derives from *ansəj, *incir from *insir, etc.

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan →	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal				

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- **No!** This looks like **Case 1: Retained**
- **But...** if we account for the innovations...
 - **E.g.** PB *aŋcəg actually derives from *ansəj, *incir from *insir, etc.
- ... we only find /c/ with ✓ Donor
- ⇒ Inherited /c/ is only ever found in Batak when there is a Malayic cognate!

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan →	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal				

Palatal #3: PMP *c ~ /c/ ~ [tʃ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *c (unambiguously /c/ in NB, /s/ in SB except /nc/ in Ang. & Man.)

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- ⇒ Inherited /c/ is only ever found in Batak when there is a Malayic cognate!
- Why is this concerning? Let's look at some PMP etyma...
 - *pecəq > Karo *pəcah* but *ə > /a/ is irregular ... < Malayic *pəcah*
 - *muncuŋ > Karo *muncuŋ* but could easily be PB *munsuŋ or < Malayic *muncuŋ*
 - *caŋkət > Dairi *saŋkət*... not *c > /c/?

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan →	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal				

Palatal #3: PMP *c ~ /c/ ~ [tʃ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *c (unambiguously /c/ in NB, /s/ in SB except /nc/ in Ang. & Man.)

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Step 3: Any conflicts or anything left unexplained?

What does this mean for PB *c?

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation	Retention	Loan →	Retention/Loan
Non-Palatal				

Palatal #3: PMP *c ~ /c/ ~ [tʃ]

Step 1: Reflexes of PMP *c (unambiguously /c/ in NB, /s/ in SB except /nc/ in Ang. & Man.)

Step 2: What languages have /c/ or [tʃ]?

Step 3: Any conflicts or anything left unexplained?

What does this mean for PB *c?

- We can't say anything about an "inheritance" since all "inheritances" are *dubious* at best
- All apparent "inheritances" should be considered **loans**
- All other /c/ can either be attributed to PB *ns, *ti, or PNB lexical innovation and therefore all non-loan /c/ are **innovation**

	× Donor, × PMP	× Donor, ✓ PMP	✓ Donor, × PMP	✓ Donor, ✓ PMP
Palatal	Innovation		Loan	
Non-Palatal				

Discussion

What does this tell us about PB palatals?

- NO evidence for phonemic PB *ɲ
- NO evidence for phonemic PB *c (but *yes* for phonetic)
- Evidence for phonemic PB *j

What does this tell us about PMP palatals?

- PMP *ɲ̃, *n > PB *n *and* Batak cannot be used as evidence for *ɲ̃ vs. *n
- PMP *z, *d > PB *d *and* Batak cannot be used as evidence for *z vs. *d
- Batak cannot be used as evidence for *c vs. *s

Conclusion

Timeline of changes:

1. PMP palatals all merged with alveolars before PB
 - *ñ, *n > *n and *z, *d > *d
2. Pre-PB re-innovated /j/
 - Probably under influence from loan phonology and language-internal processes
3. By PB, [c] was likely an allophone of *s after *n
 - See: Karo synchronic allomorph *-ca* of *-sa* after consonants (Woollams 1996: 42)
 - See: Some Toba varieties pronunciation of geminate /s:/ as /c/ (Nababan 1981: 5–6)

	/ɲ/	/c/	/z/
PMP	✓	✓ (?)	✓
Pre-PB	✗	✗	✗
PB	✗	~	✓

Elsewhere:

- Evidence for Proto-Malayic *əC# in Batak loans
- Batak cannot be used as a diagnostic for PMP palatals (except via its loans)

Thank you!

References

- Adelaar, K. A. 1981. Reconstruction of Proto-Batak phonology. In Blust, Robert A. (ed.), *Historical linguistics in Indonesia*. Jakarta: Atma Jaya University.
- Blust, Robert A., Stephen Trussel, & Alexander D. Smith. 2023. *CLDF dataset derived from Blust's "Austronesian comparative dictionary"* (v1.2) [Data set]. Zenodo.
doi:10.5281/zenodo.7741197
- Lexical Sources: <https://www.e-hsl.com/sources>

Comments/Questions

*pucuk/*qapucuk: Malayic loan

*puncu: /ns/

*aŋ(ə)cəŋ/*aŋ(ə)cəj/*qaŋ(ə)səj: /ns/

*mu(n)cuŋ: /ns/ or Malayic loan

*pəcəq: Malayic loan (əC# → aC#)

*kacaw: Malayic loan

*icir/*iŋsiD: /ns/

*pacək: Malayic loan (əC# → aC#)

*ca(ŋ)kət: /c/ not retained in Dairi