APPENDIX 1

THE WORKSHOP GUIDELINES

Claire Bowern and Harold Koch

Participants in the workshop were given the following guide as to what constitutes evidence in genetic subgrouping.

**Languages:** What languages are included in the subgroup? Mention doubtful or borderline cases too. Where are they located? What are the main references for data and how good are the sources? Note any previous historical reconstructive work on the languages.

**Lexical evidence:** Give the reconstructed form and meaning of lexical items. Organise the vocabulary by part of speech (especially Noun and Verb) and semantic domain (of nouns: kinship, artefact, flora, etc.) Indicate the words which you consider to be unique to the Subgroup. Some lists of basic vocabulary include Swadesh 1952:152-163, Menning and Nash 1981, Alpher and Nash’s (1999:53-56) 151 item list, based on O’Grady (1966) and Hale (1961), Kruskal, Dyen and Black’s (1973) 200 item list. Note that there is no need to present lexicostatistical evidence in the paper.

**Evidence from word-formation:** Indicate any word-formation devices (derivational affixes, reduplications, vowel or consonant alternations) that are distinctive of SG and reconstructible to pSG.

**Semantic evidence:** Mention distinctive semantic developments that might have affected words of more widespread distribution. (e.g. “Word X of meaning M elsewhere in Australian has shifted in this SG to meaning N.”)

**Phonological evidence:** Indicate distinctive phonemes of SG that are reconstructible to Proto-SG. Indicate distinctive phonotactic patterns of SG that are reconstructible to Proto-SG. Give the phonological changes which differentiated this SG from other related languages (including the changes which led to the distinctive phonemes and phonotactic patterns of pSG.)

**Morphosyntactic evidence:** Indicate any distinctive characteristics of the morphosyntax that result from common innovations; e.g. auxiliaries, pronominal clitics.
Pronouns: Give the stems and inflectional forms of personal pronouns that are reconstructible to pSG, especially any that reflect innovations of the SG.

Give the interrogative-indefinite stems reconstructible to pSG.
Give the demonstrative stems reconstructible to pSG.

Nominal inflection: Give the distinctive case, number and/or class markers reconstructible to pSG. If there are conditioned allomorphs, indicate the reconstructed conditioning factors.

Verb inflection: Give the forms according to their inflectional classes, in paradigms. Also indicate the membership of (especially small) inflectional classes in terms of the reconstructed lexemes. Indicate, if possible, the types of inflections that can be reconstructed (along with forms); eg, tense, aspect, mood. If there are multiple morphemes, do they appear in the same order from language to language?

Syntax: Reconstructions in morphology may involve assuming certain syntactic conditions (eg, subordinate clauses with nominalised verbs which give ‘insubordination’ in the modern languages). Indicate where appropriate any reconstructions involving morphosyntax.

Also … Please be careful to distinguish what features are innovations and what are archaisms. Only innovations should be used in subgrouping. Where you assume an innovation, please give your reasons for considering a given form an innovation or an archaism. That is, please justify your reconstructions. Please provide etymologies for innovations, where possible. Give reasons, however brief, for assuming a form is a borrowing and give the source.