

Manifestations of Participants in Atayal: A Cross-dialectal Study

Lillian M. Huang

National Taiwan Normal University

1. Introduction

- (1) Atayal, one of the Austronesian languages spoken in Taiwan, consists of two major dialects; namely, Squliq and C'uli'.
- (2) The dialects investigated in this paper are Wulai Atayal (Squliq), Mayrinax Atayal (C'uli') and Pngawan Atayal (C'uli').
 - (i) Wulai Atayal being surrounded by Han people has lost a lot of structural properties.
 - (ii) Mayrinax being the most conservative dialect has retained a most of the structural properties that have been lost in others.
 - (iii) Pngawan being close to Seediq people presents a lot of characteristics of language contact.

2. Participants expressed by nouns and case markers

2.1 Sets and forms of case markers

Table 1 Case markers in Squliq Atayal (Huang 1993)

Noun \ Case	Nom	Dat/Loc	Gen	Ben	Ins	Com
Proper	ʔiʔ	kiʔ	niʔ	niʔ	---	kiʔ
Common	quʔ	iʔ; saʔ squʔ; te	naʔ nquʔ	nquʔ	naʔ	---

Table 2 Case markers in Mayrinax Atayal (Huang 1995)

Noun \ Case	Nom	Acc	Dat	Loc	Gen	Ben	Ins	Com	Neu
Proper	ʔiʔ	ʔiʔ	ʔiʔ	kiʔ	niʔ	niʔ	---	kiʔ	ʔiʔ
Common	Non-referential	aʔ	cuʔ	---	iʔ	naʔ	---	naʔ	---
	Referential	kuʔ	ckuʔ	ckuʔ	ckuʔ	nkuʔ	nkuʔ	nkuʔ	---

Table 3 Case markers in Pngawan Atayal (Huang 2005)

Noun \ Case	Nom	Acc/Loc	Gen	Ben	Ins	Com
Proper	kaʔ	ciʔ cikaʔ	niʔ	niʔ	---	ciʔ
Common Animate			naʔ	naʔ		cikaʔ
Inanimate			nakaʔ	---	naʔ	---

Table 4a Case marking systems of the three named Atayal dialects

Dialect \ Case		Nom	Acc	Dat	Loc	Gen	Ben	Ins	Com	Neu
		Wulai	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	+
Mayrinax	Common	+	+	+	+/-	+	+/-	+	-	-
	Proper	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Pngawan		+	+	-	-	+	+	+	+	-

Table 4b Revised case marking systems of the three named Atayal dialects

Dialect \ Case		Nom	Acc (Acc/Dat/Loc)	Obl (Gen/Ben/Ins)	Com	Neu
		Wulai	+	+/-	+/-	+
Mayrinax	Common	+	+/-	+/-	-	-
	Proper	+	+	+/-	+	+
Pngawan		+	+/-	+	+	-

2.2 Summary

2.2.1 Shared characteristics

- (i) They all have Nominative, Accusative (including so-called Dative and Locative cases), Comitative, and Oblique (including Genitive, Beneficiary and Instrument cases) and these cases function similarly in the named dialects.
- (ii) Cases can be further differentiated depending on whether they precede proper nouns or common nouns, though such differentiation in Wulai and Plngawan Atayal (represented by ‘+/-’) is not as significant as that in Mayrinax Atayal.

2.2.2 Different characteristics

- (i) While the three dialects all have Nominative, Accusative, Comitative, and Oblique (or Genitive) cases, only Mayrinax Atayal has the Neutral case.
- (ii) While the case systems in the three dialects can be differentiated in terms of their preceding proper nouns or common nouns, the case markers in Mayrinax Atayal can be further categorized with respect to the notion of ‘referentiality’ and Plngawan Atayal the property of ‘animacy’.
- (iii) While Mayrinax Atayal doesn’t allow the alternating use of different case markers before proper nouns and common nouns, Wulai and Plngawan Atayal enjoy more freedom, except that Wulai Atayal has the case markers intended for common nouns extending their scope to proper nouns, while Plngawan Atayal presents an opposite situation, i.e. allowing the case markers used for proper nouns to precede common nouns.

3. Participants manifested by pronouns

3.1 Sets and forms of pronouns

Table 5 Pronouns in Wulai Atayal

Number	Person	Case	Bound		Free	
			Nominitative	Genitive	Locative	Neutral
Singular	1		saku?; ku?	maku?; mu; ku?	knan	kuziŋ; kun
	2		su?	su?	sunan	isu?
	3		---	nya?	hiyan	hiya?
Plural	1 (Inclusive)		ta?	ta?	itan	ita?
	1 (Exclusive)		sami	myan	sminan	sami
	2		simu	mamu	smunan	simu
	3		---	nha?	hyan	hya?
	1S.Gen+2S.Nom		misu?			

Table 6 Pronouns in Mayrinax Atayal

Number	Person	Case	Bound		Free
		Nomitative	Genitive	Neutral	
Singular	1	cu; ciʔ	mu; miʔ	kuɿŋ	
	2	suʔ; siʔ	suʔ	isuʔ	
	3	---	niaʔ	hiyaʔ	
Plural	1 (Inclusive)	taʔ; tiʔ	taʔ; tiʔ	itaʔ	
	1 (Exclusive)	camɿ	niam	camɿ	
	2	cimu	mamu	cimu	
	3	---	nhaʔ	nhaʔ	
	1S.Gen+2S.Nom	misuʔ			

Table 7 Pronouns in Pngawan Atayal

Number	Person	Case	Bound		Free	
			Nominitative	Genitive	Locative	Neutral
Singular	1		cu; ci?	mu	kinan; kinaŋ	kuriŋ
	2		su?	su?	sinan; sinaŋ	isu?
	3		---	ni?	hiyan	hiya?
Plural	1 (Inclusive)		ta?	ta?	itan	ita?
	1 (Exclusive)		min	min	caminan; caminaŋ	cami
	2		mamu	mamu	cimunan; cimunaŋ	cimu
	3		---	naha?	lahan	laha?
	1S.Gen+2S.Nom		misu?			
	2S.Gen+1S.Nom		saku?			
	1S.Nom+3S.Gen		cini?			
	2S.Nom+3S.Gen		sini?			
	1P.Nom+3S.Gen		mini?			
	2P.Nom+3S.Gen		mani?			

Table 8 Sets of pronouns in the three named Atayal dialects

		Free-bound	Bound		Free	
		Case	Nominative	Genitive	Locative	Neutral
Dialect						
	Wulai		+	+	+	+
	Mayrinax		+	+	-	+
	Pingawan		+	+	+	+

Table 9 Forms, distribution and functions of the Atayal pronouns

		Free-bound	Bound		Free	
		Case	Nominative	Genitive	Locative	Neutral
Forms	one syllable		+	+	-	-
	more syllables		+	+	+	+
Syntax/ distribution	marked by case markers		-	-	-	+/-
	as Predicate		-	-	+	+
	as Topic		-	-	+	+
	alone as response		-	-	+	+
Functions	emphatic/contrast		-	-	+	+
	disambiguation		-	-	+	+

3.2 Summary

3.2.1 Shared characteristics

- (i) They have no gender distinction; i.e. no masculine – feminine contrast;
- (ii) They make a distinction between ‘inclusive’ (speaker + addressee) and ‘exclusive’ (addressee not included) first person plural pronouns;
- (iii) They have no bound Nominative pronouns for third person singular or plural.

3.2.2 Different characteristics

- (i) The three dialects all have Nominative, Genitive and Neutral pronouns, and these pronouns function similarly in the named dialects. Yet only the Neutral pronouns in Mayinax and Pngawan can be preceded by case markers; the Neutral pronouns in Wulai can not. Furthermore, only the Neutral pronouns in Pngawan can be affixed with tense/aspect markers.
- (ii) While Wulai and Pngawan have Locative pronouns, Mayrinax does not. The Locative pronouns function rather similarly in Wulai and Pngawan, but they appear more frequently in Pngawan than in Wulai, especially when they manifest the patient participant.
- (iii) The three dialects all have the fossilized pronoun misu? ‘1S.Gen + 2S.Nom’, but Pngawan has more.

- (iv) Ordering constraints of bound pronouns: while both Wulai and Mayrinax illustrate the following constraints, Pngawan only presents the first two.
- (a) 1st/2nd person (singular or plural) > 3rd person;
 - (b) fossilized lexical pronoun misu? (when 1st & 2nd person singular pronouns cooccur)
 - (c) singular > plural (when 1st and 2nd person pronouns cooccur, and one is singular and the other plural);
 - (d) Patient > Agent (when 1st and 2nd person plural pronouns cooccur).

4. Concluding remarks

Data from PIngawan Atayal

Informant: Watan Nawi Age: 60 (born in 1946)

Text 1: *saβaβa? ci ke? na itatal* ‘Learning our Atayal language’¹

1. ma-?as=cu saβaβa? ci? ke? ni? yaya?=mu nak.
[AF-happy=1S.Nom learn.AF **Acc** word **Gen** mother=1S.Gen self]
2. k<um>aral ci? ke?=mu nak ya?, yo na hulhul ka kisli=mu.
[say<AF>say **Acc** word=1S.Gen self Top like warm **Nom** heart=1S.Gen]
3. si paskake=cini? ke? na? itaral
[teach.LF=1S.Nom+3S.Gen word **Gen** Atayal]
4. ni? yaki yutas=mu ya?,
[**Gen** grandma grandpa=1S.Gen Top]
5. kaŋarac-un=mu m-uŋ lu?, saβaβa?=cu k<um>aral.
[concentrate-PF=1S.Gen AF-listen Conj learn.AF=1S.Nom say<AF>say]
6. m-ailaŋ=cu saβaβa? haŋ ya?,
[AF-lazy=1S.Nom learn.AF temporarily Top]
7. pawas-an=cu=naha? haŋ.
[sing-LF=1S.Nom=3P.Gen temporarily]
8. “ule? minubah, ana=mamu m-usa? inu?,
[child following ever=2P.Nom AF-go where]
9. iya? ruŋi ci? ke?=ta?.
[Neg.Imp forget.AF **Acc** word=1PI.Gen]
10. ke? hani ya?, kakinuxan=ta?, yiwa na hamalit ni? yaya?
[word this Top future:life=1PI.Gen equivalent to tongue **Gen** mother
yaβa?.”
[father]
11. m-uŋ=cu ci? awas=naha? la ya?,
[AF-listen=1S.Nom **Acc** song=3P.Gen Part Top]
12. lunluŋ-un=mu ka? lak-yaki lak-yutas=mu la.
[miss-PF=1S.Gen **Nom** deceased-grandma deceased-grandpa=1S.Gen Part]
13. m-?aβel=cu malahŋan ya?, sipel-un=mu ka? laha?.
[AF-sleep=1S.Nom midnight Top dream-PF=1S.Gen **Nom** 3P.Neu]
14. yo na nyel pasβa? maha,
[like Prog.Prox teach.AF say.AF]
15. “iya?=ta? ruŋi ka? ke?=ta?!”
[Neg.Imp=1PI.Gen forget.PF **Nom** word=1PI.Gen]

‘I am happy to learn my mother tongue. When I speak my language, my heart is warm. When my grandma and grandpa taught me the Atayal language, I listened very carefully and learned to speak it. Sometimes when I was lazy to learn, they would

¹ The abbreviations and symbols used in this paper are as follows. 1S: First person singular; 1PE: First person plural exclusive; 1PI: First person plural inclusive; Acc: Accusative case; Act: Active; AF: Agent focus; Aux: Auxiliary; Ben: Benefactive case; BF: Benefactive focus; Com: Comitative case; Dat: Dative case; Dist: Distal; Dyn: Dynamic; Fin: Finite; Gen: Genitive case; IF: Instrument focus; Imp: Imperative; Ins: Instrument case; Irr: Irrealis; LF: Locative focus; Loc: Locative case; NAF: Non-agent focus; Neg: Negation; Neu: Neutral; Nfin: Non-finite; Nom: Nominative case; Nrf: Nonreferential; Obl: Oblique; Part: Particle; PF: Patient focus; Prf: Perfective aspect; Prog: Progressive aspect; Prox: Proximal; Q: Question; Real: Realis; Red: Reduplicate; Rf: Referential; Top: Topic; < >: indicating the enclosed element is infix or its gloss; =: indicating the following bound pronoun is a clitic.

Manifestations of Participants in Atayal: A Cross-dialectal Study

sing to me saying, “Child, wherever you go, don’t forget our language. This language is the future (hope) of our life; it is like our parents’ tongue.” When I heard their song, I would think about my deceased grandparents. When I sleep at midnight, I would dream of them. It’s like that they are teaching me by saying, “Don’t forget our language!”

Text 2: Taken from *rumuŋi cu musa pastana? yaβan mu la* ‘I forgot to pick up my father’

1. m-aha=cu pastana? yaβa-n=mu.
[AF-go=1S.Nom pick:up.AF father-Acc=1S.Gen]
2. cyel m-umarah calak.
[Prog.Dist AF-work water:field]
3. uŋat ka? rarulu? a-usa? pastana? hiyan
[Neg **Nom** car Red-go pick:up.AF 3S.Loc]
4. m<in>oh morow tehuk calak.
[AF<Prf>go house arrive.AF water:field]
5. waral=cini? pakacik-an rarulu?=ni? mama=mu.
[Aux.Prf=1S.Nom+3S.Gen lend-LF car=3S.Gen uncle=1S.Gen]
6. k<um>aral kinan ka? mama=mu, “aras ka? rarulu?=mu haŋ.
[say<AF>say 1S.Loc **Nom** uncle=1S.Gen take.PF **Nom** car=1S.Gen Part]
7. hal-i pastana? yaβa?=su?.”
[go-LF pick:up-AF father=2S.Gen]
8. “ho’!” sun=mu c<um>ik k<um>aral.
[all:right say.PF=1S.Gen respond<AF>respond say<AF>say]
‘I am going to pick up my father. He is working in the field. From home to the field, I have no car to ride to pick him up. My uncle lends me his car. He says, “Take my car and and pick up your father!” I respond saying, “All right!”’

I. Case marking

1. Nominative and Accusative case

- (1) a. m-asye? ci? watan_{patient} ka? temu
[AF-laugh Acc Watan Nom Temu]
‘Temu is laughing at Watan’
b. m-asye? cika? watan_{patient} ka? temu
[AF-laugh Acc Watan Nom Temu]
‘Temu is laughing at Watan (for some reason)’
- (2) a. cyel tehuk cika? ule?_{location}=mu ka? yumin
[Prog.Dist arrive.AF Acc child=1S.Gen Nom Yumin]
‘Yumin has arrived at my child’s place’
a’.*cyel tehuk ci? ule?_{patient}=mu ka? yumin
[Prog.Dist arrive.AF Com child=1S.Gen Nom Yumin]
b. m<in>oh cika? naβkis ka? watan
[AF<Prf>come Acc old:man Nom Watan]
‘Watan has been to the old man’s place’
b’.*m<in>oh ci? naβkis ka? watan
[AF<Prf>come Acc old:man Nom Watan]
- (3) a. m-asye? watan-an_{patient} ka? temu
[AF-laugh Watan-Acc Nom Temu]
‘Temu is laughing at Watan’

- a'. *m-asyeʔ ciʔ watan-an_{patient} kaʔ temu
[AF-laugh Acc Watan-Acc Nom Temu]
- a''. *m-asyeʔ uleʔ-an_{patient} kaʔ temu
[AF-laugh child-Acc Nom Temu]
- (4) a. m<in>oh watan-an kaʔ yumin
[AF<Prf>come Watan-Acc Nom Yumin]
'Yumin has been to Watan's place'
- b. awah kinan cuxan aw ?
[come.AF 1S.Loc tomorrow Q]
'Come to my place tomorrow, ok?'

Beneficative case

- (5) a. s<in>iliy=mu_{agent} niʔ yaβaʔ_{benefactee=mu} kaʔ huril_{patient=suʔ}
[beat<PF>=1S.Gen Ben father=1S.Gen Nom dog=2S.Gen]
'I once beat your dog for my father'
- b. m-pa-siliy=cu_{agent} niʔ/naʔ naβkis_{benefactee} ciʔ huril_{patient=suʔ}
[AF-Irr-beat=1S.Nom Ben old:man Acc dog=2S.Gen]
'I'll beat your dog for the old man'

Instrument case

- (6) a. s<in>iliy=mu_{agent} naʔ naʔariʔ_{instrument} kaʔ huril_{patient=suʔ}
[beat<PF>beat=1S.Gen Ins stick Nom dog=2S.Gen]
'I once beat your dog with a stick'
- b. sa-silay-un=mu_{agent} naʔ naʔariʔ_{instrument} kaʔ huril_{patient=suʔ}
[Red-beat-PF=1S.Gen Ins stick Nom dog=2S.Gen]
'Your dog will be beaten by me with a stick'

Comitative case

- (7) a. nyel=min_{agent} m-awas ciʔ temu_{accompaniant}
[Prog.Prox=1PE.Nom AF-sing Com Temu]
'I am singing with Temu'
- b. m<in>awas=min_{agent} ciʔ naβkis_{accompaniant}
[AF<Prf>sing=1PE.Nom Com old:man]
'I once sang with the old man'
- (8) a. nyel=mamu_{agent} m-awas ciʔ temu_{accompaniant} yaʔ
[Prog.Prox=2P.Nom AF-sing Com Temu Q]
'Are you singing with Temu?'
- b. m<in>βaβahiy=mamu_{agent} ciʔ temu_{accompaniant} hira
[AF<Prf>fight=2P.Nom Com Temu yesterday]
'You fought with Temu yesterday'
- (9) a. cyel ma-sa-siliy kaʔ watan_{agent} **lahaʔ**/*∅ ciʔ temu_{accompaniant}
[Prog.Dist Rec-Red-beat Nom Watan 3P.Neu Com Temu]
'Watan and Temu are beating each other (with sticks)'
- b. cyel m-aruy kaʔ huril_{agent} **lahaʔ** ciʔ nyaw_{accompaniant}
[Prog.Dist AF-dance Nom dog 3P.Neu Com cat]
'The dog is dancing with the cat'

- c. cyel m-aruy kaʔ yiluŋ_{agent} **lahaʔ** ciʔ kukuk_{accompaniant}
 [Prog.Dist AF-dance Nom chicken 3P.Neu Com duck]
 ‘The chicken is dancing with the duck’
- c’.*ramas niʔun caruŋ kaʔ yiluŋ_{theme} **lahaʔ** ciʔ kukuk_{accompaniant}
 [delicious.AF very Nom chicken 3P.Neu Com duck]
 ‘The chicken and the duck are very delicious’
- (10) a. ramas niʔun caruŋ kaʔ {yiluŋ luʔ kukuk}
 [delicious.AF very Nom chicken Conj duck]
 ‘The chicken and the duck are very delicious’
- (11) a. m-pa-βahiy=cu_{agent} ciʔ watan_{patient} **lahaʔ** ciʔ temu_{accompaniant}
 [AF-Irr-beat=1S.Nom Acc Watan 3P.Neu Com Temu]
 ‘I will beat Watan and Temu’
- b. m-pa-siliy=cu_{agent} ciʔ hufil_{patient} **lahaʔ** ciʔ ŋyaw_{accompaniant}
 [AF-Irr-beat=1S.Nom Acc dog 3P.Neu Com cat]
 ‘I will beat the dog and the cat (with a stick)’

II. Pronouns

Nominative pronouns

- (12)a. m<in>aniʔ-cu_{agent} la
 [AF<Prf>eat-1S.Nom Part]
 ‘I have eaten’
- b. s<un>kisili-cu_{agent} hiyan
 [like<AF>-1S.Nom 3S.Loc]
 ‘I like him’
- c. iyaʔ-cu_{patient} kixur -i
 [Neg-1S.Nom cheat-PF]
 ‘Don’t cheat me!’

Generative pronouns

- (13)a. uleʔ-mu_{possessor}
 [child-1S.Gen]
 ‘my child’
- b. kixur-un-mu_{agent} hiyaʔ_{patient}
 [cheat-PF-1S.Gen 3S.Neu]
 ‘I cheated him’

Fossilized pronouns

- (14)a. iniʔ-misuʔ kixur-i
 [Neg-1S.Gen+2S.Nom cheat-PF]
 ‘I didn’t cheat you’
- b. iniʔ-sakuʔ kixur-i
 [Neg-2S.Gen+1S.Nom cheat-PF]
 ‘You didn’t cheat me’

Locative pronouns

- (15)a. iyaʔ kaixur kinan_{patient}
 [Neg cheat.AF 1S.Loc]
 ‘Don’t cheat me!’

- b. awah kinan_{location} cuxan aw ?
 [come.AF 1S.Loc tomorrow Q]
 ‘Come to my place tomorrow, ok?’
- b'.awah kinan lu ras-un-misu? m-ani?
 [come.AF 1S.Loc Conj take-PF-1S.Gen+2S.Nom AF-eat]
 ‘Come to my place and I’ll take you to eat’
- c. kinan_{predicate} ka kanaŋ hani
 [1S.Loc Nom pipe this]
 ‘This pipe is mine’

Tense/aspect

- (16)a. arat ni-kinan ka wanux haca haŋ, kinan micuw la
 [Neg Prf-1S.Loc Nom cattle that Part 1S.Loc now Part]
 ‘That cattle was not mine; it is now’
- b. arat kinan micuw ka wanux hani haŋ, mpu-kinan βaβuw ni? la
 [Neg 1S.Loc now Nom cattle this Part AF.Irr-1S.Loc later Part]
 ‘This cattle is not mine now; it will be later’

Neutral pronouns

- (17)a. kurin_{topic} ya, arat pa-kani? ci? ucyux
 [1S.Neu TOPIC Neg Irr-eat Acc fish]
 ‘As for me, I won’t eat fish’
- b. cyel hunco? **ka** hiya_{agent} haca?
 [Aux what Nom 3S.Neu that]
 ‘What is he doing?’
- c. kixur-un-mu_{agent} hiya_{patient}
 [cheat-PF-1S.Gen 3S.Neu]
 ‘I cheated him’

Ordering of pronouns

(A) Free pronouns: Non-Subject/Loc > Subject/Neu

- (18)a. mpa-sraŋi kinan ka hiya?
 [Irr-make.friends 1S.Loc Nom 3S.Neu]
 ‘He wants to make friends with me’
- b. mpa-sraŋi sinaŋ ka hiya?
 [Irr-make.friends 2S.Loc Nom 3S.Neu]
 ‘He wants to make friends with you’

(B) Bound pronouns:

(i) 1st/2nd person (singular or plural) > 3rd person (e.g. [19a-f]);

- (19)a. kixur-un-cu-ni?
 [cheat-PF-1S.Nom-3S.Gen]
 ‘He will cheat me’
- b. kixur-un-su?-ni?
 [cheat-PF-2S.Nom-3S.Gen]
 ‘He will cheat you’
- c. kixur-un-cu-naha?
 [cheat-PF-1S.Nom-3P.Gen]
 ‘They will cheat me’

d. kixur-un-su?-naha?

[cheat-PF-2S.Nom-3P.Gen]

‘They will cheat you’

e. s<in>ili-min-ni?

hira

[beat<Prf.PF>beat-1P.Nom-3S.Gen yesterday]

‘He beat us yesterday’

f. s<in>ili-mamu-ni?

hira

[beat<Prf.PF>beat-2P.Nom-3S.Gen yesterday]

‘Did he beat you (pl) yesterday?’

g. kixur-un-min-naha?

[cheat-PF-1P.Nom-3P.Gen]

‘They will cheat us’

h. kixur-un-mamu-naha?

[cheat-PF-2P.Nom-3P.Gen]

‘They will cheat you (pl)’

(ii) fossilized lexical pronouns: Gen-Nom (e.g. [20a-b])

(20)a. kixur-un-misu?

[cheat-PF-1S.Gen+2S.Gen]

‘I will cheat you’

b. kixur-un-saku?

[cheat-PF-2S.Gen+1S.Gen]

‘You will cheat me’

(iii) fossilized lexical pronouns: 1st/2nd-3rd (e.g. [21a-d])

(21)a. kixur-un-cini?

[cheat-PF-1S.Nom+3S.Gen]

‘He will cheat me’

b. kixur-un-sini?

[cheat-PF-2S.Nom+3S.Gen]

‘He will cheat you’

c. s<in>lay-an-mini?

hira

[beat<Prf>beat-LF-1P.Nom+3S.Gen yesterday]

‘He beat us yesterday’

d. s<in>lay-an-mani?

hira

[beat<Prf>beat-LF-2P.Nom+3S.Gen yesterday]

‘He beat you (all) yesterday’

The preceding document was presented at the Tenth International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics (10-ICAL). To properly reference this work, please use the following format:

<LastName>, <FirstName>. 2006. <PaperTitle>. Paper presented at Tenth International Conference on Austronesian Linguistics. 17-20 January 2006. Puerto Princesa City, Palawan, Philippines.
<http://www.sil.org/asia/philippines/ical/papers.html>

For other papers that were presented at 10-ICAL, please visit <http://www.sil.org/asia/philippines/ical/papers.html>.