

Appendix for “Constraints on contrast motivate nasal cluster dissimilation”

Part A: Summary of NCD survey

This part of the appendix provides more information about the survey of NCD discussed in Sections 2 and 3. Here, each of the surveyed languages is annotated with details about NCD, its genetic affiliation, and available references.

For each of the columns under “Restrictions”, there are three possible values, which mean the following:

- Black cell: the restriction in this column is active.
- Gray cell: the restriction in this column is not active.
- Question mark: the status of this restriction cannot be assessed, due to language-specific phonotactic restrictions.

For the column labeled “Repair”, there are five possible values, which mean the following. (Where several are listed, this often means that the attested repair varies according to a word’s morphology. For more information see the cited sources.)

- NC₁ nasalization: NC₁VN(C)₂ → (N)N₁VN(C)₂
- NC₁ oralization: NC₁VN(C)₂ → (C)C₁VN(C)₂
- NC₂ nasalization: NC₁VNC₂ → NC₁VN(N)₂
- NC₂ oralization: NC₁VN(C)₂ → NC₁V(C)C₂
- Static restriction: no evidence from alternations

Language (Family)	Source(s)	Restrictions				Repair	Comments
		*NCVNC?	*NCVNV?	*NCVN#?	*NCV̄		
1. Arabana (Pama-Nyungan)	Hercus 1994			?	?	NC ₂ oralization	Applies only across a stem-suffix boundary; there is no NCD within roots, across compounds, or between suffixes.
2. Bangubangu (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen mentions that Bangubangu is a language where application of the rule is restricted to velar NC ₁ .
3. Bemba (Niger-Congo)	Kim 1999 Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen writes that “the rule only applies if there is a nasal compound in second position”, but this is contradicted by Kim’s data.
4. Bilinara (Pama-Nyungan)	McConvell 1988				?	NC ₂ oralization	Only homorganic NC ₂ is the target of NCD. See Section 2.2 for further discussion of this case.
5. Bobangi (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Whitehead 1964			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen writes that the existence of NCD in Bobangi is a “mere possibility” and may affect or have affected only one word.
6. Bokote (Niger-Congo)	Hulstaert 1957 Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	See Section 2.1 for discussion of this case.
7. Bolia (Niger-Congo)	Mamet 1960 Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Only palatal NC ₁ is the target of NCD. See Section 2.1 for further discussion of this case.

Language (Family)	Source(s)	Restrictions				Repair	Comments
		*NCVNC?	*NCVNV?	*NCVN#?	*NCV̆		
8. Budya (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen mentions that Budya is a language where application of the rule is restricted to velar NC ₁ .
9. Buyu (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen mentions that Buyu is a language where application of the rule is restricted to velar NC ₁ .
10. Caga (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen mentions that Caga is a language where application of the rule is restricted to velar NC ₁ .
11. Dayak (Austronesian)	Herbert 1977			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Herbert 1977 cites Dempwolff 1922 for these facts.
12. Djaru (Pama-Nyungan)	Tsunoda 1981 McConvell 1988			?	?	NC ₂ oralization	NCD targets at least alveolar, retroflex, and velar NC ₂ ; unclear if this is the full set or if other places of articulation participate as well.
13. Luganda (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Kamoga & Stevick 1968			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Not a lot of information provided by Meeussen except a basic description of the pattern.
14. Gikuyu (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Armstrong 1967			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen notes that NCD in Gikuyu is similar to NCD in Luganda.
15. Gooniyandi (Pama-Nyungan)	McConvell 1988 McGregor 1990				?	NC ₂ oralization	Restrictions across morpheme boundaries are more stringent than those within morpheme boundaries. For more discussion of this case see Section 2.2 and fn. 3.
16. Gurindji (Pama-Nyungan)	McConvell 1988				?	NC ₂ oralization	NCD can apply non-locally in this language; for more information see McConvell 1988.
17. Gwamba-Thonga (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen mentions that Gwamba-Thonga is a language where application of the rule is restricted to velar NC ₁ .
18. Hemba (Niger-Congo)	Vandermeiren 1912 Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	The lack of NCD in NC ₁ VN ₂ is noted explicitly by Meeussen. Vandermeiren's description suggests that NCD only applies when NC ₁ is a voiced labial.
19. Ila (Niger-Congo)	Smith 1907 Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Smith's description suggests that NCD only applies when NC ₁ is a voiced labial or alveolar.

Language (Family)	Source(s)	Restrictions				Repair	Comments
		*NCVNC?	*NCVNV?	*NCVN#?	*NCV̄		
20. Kalkatungu (Pama-Nyungan)	Blake 1979 McConvell 1988				?	NC ₂ oralization, NC ₁ nasalization	NCD is restricted to certain suffixes, but there are no clear phonological regularities.
21. Kami (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	NCD may only apply when NC ₁ is velar, and in one or two words where NC ₁ is labial or coronal; this is unclear from Meeussen 1963.
22. Kaonde (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	NCD may only apply when NC ₁ is velar, and in one or two words where NC ₁ is labial or coronal; this is unclear from Meeussen 1963.
23. Kerebe (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen notes that “the consonant in second position must be a nasal compound, and the relevant words are all nominals belonging to a rather fixed series.”
24. Kok-Kaper (Pama-Nyungan)	Jones 2000			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Jones’s description of the pattern suggests that NCD may differentiate between onset nasals and word-final nasals, but this isn’t further discussed and the relevant examples are not provided.
25. Kikuria (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Cammenga 2004			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Extent of NCD somewhat unclear; Meeussen’s description suggests that it applies in a limited way, and Cammenga’s description contains words with co-occurring N(C)s.
26. Kwanyama (Niger-Congo)	Herbert 1977			?	?	NC ₂ oralization	NCD applies apparently across the board, except when NC ₂ is velar.
27. Lamba (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen notes that “the rule only applies if there is a nasal compound in second position”, and that NC ₂ may be voiceless.
28. Luba-Katanga (Niger-Congo)	Theuws 1954 Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen notes that “the rule only applies if there is a nasal compound in second position”, and notes that in Luba-Katanga there are many exceptions.
29. Lumasaaba (Niger-Congo)	Brown 1972 Herbert 1977			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Brown notes that the underlying C ₁ must be a continuant (e.g. /β/).
30. Makonde (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Odden 1990			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen originally categorizes Makonde as a language that lacks NCD, but then claims it’s a case where one or two words with labial/coronal NC ₁ undergo.

Language (Family)	Source(s)	Restrictions				Repair	Comments
		*NCVNC?	*NCVNV?	*NCVN#?	*NCV̆		
31. Manambu (Sepik)	Aikhenvald 2008				?	NC ₁ oralization	These alternations may be restricted to palatal and velar NC ₁ when it is in word-initial position.
32. Matumbi (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Odden 1996			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen lists this language as part of a group where NCD is attested directly or indirectly for one or two words with labial or alveolar NC ₁ , potentially in addition to words with velar NC ₁ .
33. Mori Bawah (Austronesian)	Esser & Mead 2011 Blust 2012			?	?	NC ₁ oralization, NC ₂ oralization	Process only applies when NC ₂ is voiceless. Due to external factors NC ₁ must be voiceless as well; see Section 3.1 on this point.
34. Mudbura (Pama-Nyungan)	McConvell 1988				?	NC ₂ oralization, NC ₁ nasalization	NC ₁ nasalization occurs when N ₂ is word-final; NC ₂ oralization occurs elsewhere.
35. Mwanga (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen mentions that Mwanga is a language where application of the rule is restricted to velar NC ₁ .
36. Myene (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Rékanga 2014			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	It's not clear what the scope of NCD is; Meeussen provides three examples but also two exceptions. Rékanga's grammar does not discuss NCD and provides several words with co-occurring N(C)s.
37. Ndonga (Niger-Congo)	Herbert 1977 Fivaz 1986			?	?	NC ₂ oralization	Herbert discusses Ndonga in the same context as Kwanyama; however, no examples are given, and Fivaz's grammar does not mention NCD at all.
38. Ngaju Dayak (Austronesian)	Blust 2012			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	See Sections 3.2 and 4 for discussion and analysis of this case.
39. Ngarinyman (Pama-Nyungan)	McConvell 1988 Nichols 2016				?	NC ₂ oralization	NCD in Ngarinyman can apply non-locally; see Nichols 2016.
40. Ngazija (Niger-Congo)	Herbert 1977			?	?	NC ₂ oralization	Herbert 1977 notes that NCD in Ngazija is "similar to the Kwanyama rule".
41. Nhanda (Pama-Nyungan)	Blevins 2001 Blust 2012			?	?	NC ₂ oralization	NCD applies mostly when NC ₁ is homorganic and is morphologically restricted (only some suffixes trigger it). Limited non-local application is possible; see Blevins.

Language (Family)	Source(s)	Restrictions				Repair	Comments
		*NCVNC?	*NCVNV?	*NCVN#?	*NCV̄		
42. Nilamba (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Yukawa 1989			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen's description notes that NCD appears to only apply to labial and coronal NC ₁ . Forms with multiple NCs were difficult to find in Yukawa's description, though several were present.
43. Nkore (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Taylor 1998			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen notes that "the consonant in second position must be a nasal compound, and the relevant words are all nominals belonging to a rather fixed series."
44. Ntomba (Niger-Congo)	Mamet 1955 Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	NCD may target only alveolar NC ₁ . There was one example of NC...N in Mamet's description, but this example was difficult to find and not discussed explicitly.
45. Nyamwezi (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Maganga & Schadeberg 1992			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Maganga & Schadeberg note that NCD is no longer productive and that there are numerous counterexamples.
46. Nyiha (Niger-Congo)	Busse 1960 Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen categorizes this as a language where NCD applies somewhat infrequently, which is echoed in Busse's description.
47. Nyoro (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Rubongoya 1999			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen notes that "the consonant in second position must be a nasal compound, and the relevant words are all nominals belonging to a rather fixed series." Rubongoya's description suggests that NC ₁ must also be labial.
48. Ombo (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1952 Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen's discussion is somewhat confusing, but the provided examples suggest restrictions on both NC ₁ VNC ₂ and NC ₁ VN ₂ .
49. Rundi (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Rodegem 1967			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen notes that "the consonant in second position must be a nasal compound, and the relevant words are all nominals belonging to a rather fixed series." Rodegem's grammar doesn't discuss NCD.
50. Rwanda (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Kimenye 2002			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen notes that "the consonant in second position must be a nasal compound", but Kimenye suggests that NC ₁ VN ₂ V is repaired as well.
51. Sanga (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen writes that NCD applies "only if there is a nasal compound in second position."

Language (Family)	Source(s)	Restrictions				Repair	Comments
		*NCVNC?	*NCVNV?	*NCVN#?	*NCV̆		
52. Sango (Ngbandi-based creole)	Meeussen 1963 Samarin 1967			?		NC ₁ nasalization	Samarin's 1967 grammar does not mention NCD and additionally provides numerous examples of NC ₁ VNC ₂ and NC ₁ VN ₂ . I've followed Meeussen's description but it's unclear what its basis is.
53. Saramaccan (English-Portuguese creole)	McWhorter & Good 2012					Static restriction	Final nasals are not common in this language, but none of the provided examples are preceded by an NC.
54. Shambala (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Besha 1993			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen mentions that Shambala is a language where application of the rule is restricted to velar NC ₁ . Words with the shape NC ₁ VN ₂ V were fairly easy to find in Besha's work, suggesting a discrepancy between the two sources, but NC ₁ VNC ₂ words were absent.
55. Soli (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen writes that NCD only applies when there is a nasal compound in second position.
56. Suthu (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Louwrens et al. 1995			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen mentions that Shambala is a language where application of the rule is restricted to velar NC ₁ . Lowrens et al.'s grammar sketch provides no NC ₁ VNC ₂ words.
57. Swahili (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Mpiranya 2015			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen mentions that Shambala is a language where application of the rule is restricted to velar NC ₁ .
58. Tabwa (Niger-Congo)	van Acker 1907 Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	NCD may only apply when NC ₁ is velar, and in one or two words where NC ₁ is labial or coronal; this is unclear from Meeussen 1963.
59. Taita (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	NCD may only apply when NC ₁ is velar, and in one or two words where NC ₁ is labial or coronal; this is unclear from Meeussen 1963.
60. Tetela (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Jacobs 1964			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Restriction on NC ₁ VNC ₂ applies for all parts of speech; restriction on NC ₁ VN ₂ V is only for nouns.
61. Timugon Murut (Austronesian)	Blust 2012			?	?	NC ₁ oralization	NCD is restricted to voiceless NC ₁ , but is because NCD only applies across morpheme boundaries and only voiceless NCs can be created across these boundaries.

Language (Family)	Source(s)	Restrictions				Repair	Comments
		*NCVNC?	*NCVNV?	*NCVN#?	*NCṼ		
62. Vira (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	NCD may only apply when NC ₁ is velar, and in one or two words where NC ₁ is labial or coronal; this is unclear from Meeussen 1963.
63. Yao (Niger-Congo)	Hyman 2003			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	NCD only applies with coronal NC ₁ , but this is apparently because all other NCs reduce to Ns.
64. Yaunde (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963 Essono 2000				?	NC ₁ nasalization	Descriptions are not consistent with one another; Meeussen 1963 notes NCD across an imperative suffix boundary but this is not discussed by Essono. See Section 2.1.
65. Yindjibarndi (Pama-Nyungan)	Wordick 1982				?	NC ₂ oralization	NCD only applies when NC ₂ is labial or velar. Limited non-local application is possible (see Wordick). For further discussion see Section 2.3.
66. Zande (Niger-Congo)	Gore 1931 Herbert 1977 Boyd 1995			?		NC ₁ nasalization	Herbert writes that NC D is a “tendency” in Zande; Gore’s grammar does not discuss restrictions on nasal vowels explicitly but contains no examples of NCs followed by nasal vowels.
67. Ziba (Niger-Congo)	Meeussen 1963			?	?	NC ₁ nasalization	Meeussen writes that “the rule applies only if there is a nasal compound in second position.”

Part II: Summary of NCṼ survey

This part of the appendix provides more information about the survey focusing on languages with NCs and a vocalic nasality contrast that was discussed in Section 6.1. The 23 languages that were included in this survey, as well as references to their descriptions, are below. For the languages that ban NCṼ, minimal pairs demonstrating the contrast and evidence that the languages also allow NCVN(C) are in Section 6.1.

Allows NCṼ (12 lgs.)	Bans NCṼ (11 lgs.)
Day (Nougayrol 1979)	Acehnese (Durie 1985)
Kabba (Moser 2004)	Apinayé (Oliveira 2005)
Lua (Boyeldieu 1985)	Gbaya Kara (Monino & Roulon 1972)
Mbay (Keegan 1996, 1997)	Gbeya (Samarin 1966)
Mbum (Hagège 1970)	Ndumbea (Gordon & Maddieson 1999)
Ngambay (Vandame 1963)	Nheengatu (Moore et al. 1993)
Ngbaka (Thomas 1963, Henrix et al. 2015)	Páez (Rojas Curieux 1998, Jung 2008)
Nizaa (Endresen 1991)	Paici (Gordon & Maddieson 2004)
Tinrin (Osumi 1995)	Sango (Samarin 1967)
Vouté (Guarisma 1978)	Saramaccan (McWhorter & Good 2012)
Xârâcùù (Lynch 2002)	Vai (Welmers 1976)
Yakoma (Boyeldieu 1975)	

References

- van Acker, Auguste. 1907. *Dictionnaire kitaba-français et français-kitabwa*. Brussels: Annales du musée du congo.
- Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y. 2008. *The Manambu language of East Sepik, Papua New Guinea*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Armstrong, Liliás. 1967. *The phonetic and tonal structure of Kikuyu*. London: Dawsons.
- Besha, Ruth Mfumbwa. 1993. *A study of tense and aspect in Shambala*. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer Verlag.
- Blake, Barry J. 1979. *A Kalkatungu grammar*. Canberra: Australian National University.
- Blevins, Juliette. 2001. *Nhanda: an aboriginal language of Western Australia*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press.
- Blust, Robert. 2012. One mark per word? Some patterns of dissimilation in Austronesian and Australian languages. *Phonology* 29. 355–381.
- Boyd, Raymond. 1995. Le zande. In Raymond Boyd (ed.), *Le système verbal dans les langues oubangiennes*, 165–197. München/Newcastle: Lincom Europa.
- Boyeldieu, Pascal. 1975. *Études yakoma: langue du groupe Oubangien (R.C.A.) ; morphologie - synthématique ; notes linguistiques*. Paris: SELAF.
- Boyeldieu, Pascal. 1985. *La langue lua ('niellim')*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Brown, Gillian. 1972. *Phonological rules and dialect variation: a study of the phonology of Lumasaaba*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Busse, Joseph. 1960. *Die Sprache der Nyiha in Ostafrika*. Berlin: Akademie-Verlag.
- Cammenga, Jelle. 2004. *Igikuria Phonology and Morphology: A Bantu Language of South-West Kenya and North-West Tanzania*. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.
- Durie, Mark. 1985. *A grammar of Acehnese on the basis of a dialect of north Aceh*. Leiden: Foris Publications.
- Endresen, Rolf Thiel. 1991. Diachronic aspects of the phonology of Nizaa. *Journal of African languages and linguistics* 12. 171–194.
- Esser, Samuel J. & David Mead. 2011. *Phonology and Morphology of Mori*. SIL International.
- Essono, Jean-J. Marie. 2000. *L'Ewondo: langue bantu du Cameroun*. Yaoundé: Presses de l'Université Catholique d'Afrique Centrale.
- Fivaz, Derek. 1986. *A Reference Grammar of Oshindonga*. Windhoek, Namibia: African Studies of the Academy.
- Gordon, Matthew & Ian Maddieson. 1999. The phonetics of Ndumbea. *Oceanic Linguistics* 38. 66–90.
- Gordon, Matthew J. & Ian Maddieson. 2004. The phonetics of Paici vowels. *Oceanic Linguistics* 43. 296–310.
- Gore, Edward Clive. 1931. *A Zande Grammar*. London: The Sheldon Press.
- Guarisma, Gladys. 1978. *Études vouté: langue bantoïde du Cameroun: phonologie et alphabet pratique, synthématique, lexicque vouté-français*. Paris: SELAF.

- Hagège, Claude. 1970. *La langue mbum de Nganha (Cameroun): phonologie, grammaire*. Paris: SELAF.
- Henrix, Marcel, Michael Meeuwis & Peter Vanhoutte. 2015. *Dictionnaire ngbaka-français*. Muenchen: LINCOM.
- Herbert, Robert K. 1977. Phonetic analysis in phonological description: prenasalized consonants and Meinhof's Rule. *Lingua* 43. 339–373.
- Hercus, Luise A. 1994. *A Grammar of the Arabana-Wangkangurru Language, Lake Eyre Basin*. Canberra: Australian National University.
- Hulstaert, Gustaaf. 1957. *Dictinonaire Lomongo-Français*. Tervuren: Annales du Musée Royal du Congo Belge.
- Hyman, Larry M. Segmental Phonology. In Derek Nurse and Gérard Philippson (eds.), *The Bantu Languages*, pp. 42-58. London and New York: Routledge.
- Jacobs, John. 1964. *Tetela-Grammatica (Kayasi-Kongo. Eerste Stuk: Fonologie*. Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- Jones, Caroline. 2000. Licit vs. illicit responses in Meinhof's Rule phenomena. In *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics*, vol. 37, 95–103. Cambridge, MA: MITWPL.
- Jung, Ingrid. 2008. *Gramática del páez o nasa yuwe: descripción de una lengua indígena de Colombia*. München: Lincom Europa.
- Kamoga, Frederick Katabazi & Earl W. Stevick. 1968. *Luganda: basic course*. Washington: Foreign Service Institute.
- Keegan, John M. 1996. *Dictionary of Mbay*. München/Newcastle: Lincom Europa.
- Keegan, John M. 1997. *A reference grammar of Mbay*. München: Lincom Europa.
- Kim, Hyung-Soo. 1999. Meinhof's Rule in Bantu revisited; with special reference to Chibemba. *Linguistics* 7. 183–205.
- Kimenyé, Alexandre. 2002. *A Tonal Grammar of Kinyarwanda: An Autosegmental and Metrical Analysis*. Lewiston/Queenston/Lampeter: The Edwin Mellen Press.
- Louwrens, Louis J., Ingeborg M. Kosch & Albert E. Kotzé. 1995. *Northern Sotho*. München/Newcastle: Lincom Europa.
- Lynch, John. 2002. Xârâcùù. In John Lynch et al. (eds.), *The Oceanic Languages*, 765–775. Richmond: Curzon Press.
- Maganga, Clement & Thilo C. Schadeberg. 1992. *Kinyamwezi: Grammar, Texts, Vocabulary*. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.
- Mamet, M. 1955. *La langue ntomba: telle qu'elle est parlée au Lac Tumba et dans la région avoisinante (Afrique centrale)*. Tervuren: Musée Royal du Congo Belge.
- Mamet, M. 1960. *Le Langage des Bolia (Lac Léopold II)*. Tervuren: Musée Royal du Congo Belge.
- McConvell, Patrick. 1988. Nasal cluster dissimilation and constraints on phonological variables in Gurundji and related languages. *Aboriginal linguistics* 1. 135–165.
- McGregor, William. 1990. *A functional grammar of Gooniyandi*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- McWhorter, John & Jeff Good. 2012. *A grammar of Saramaccan Creole*. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter.
- Meeussen, Achille E. 1952. *Esquisse de la langue ombo (Maniema-Congo belge)*. Tervuren: Musée royal du Congo belge.

- Meeussen, Achille E. 1963. Meinhof's Rule in Bantu. *African Language Studies* 3. 25–29.
- Monino, Yves & Paulette Roulon. 1972. *Phonologie du gbáyá kàrà 'bòdòè de Ndongue Bongowen, région de Bouar, République centrafricaine*. Paris: SELAF.
- Moore, Denny, Sidney Facundes & Nádia Pires. 1993. *Nheengatu (Língua Geral Amazônica), its History, and the Effects of Language Contact*. Belém: Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi.
- Moser, Rosmarie. 2004. *Kabba: A Nilo-Saharan Language of the Central African Republic*. München: Lincom Europa.
- Mpiranya, Fidèle. 2015. *Swahili grammar and workbook*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Nichols, Stephen. 2016. Nasal cluster dissimilation in Ngarinyman. Poster presented at the 24th Manchester Phonology Meeting. Available online at <http://personalpages.manchester.ac.uk/staff/stephen.nichols/2016-ncd-poster.pdf>
- Nougayrol, Pierre. 1979. *Le day de Bouna (Tchad)*. Paris: SELAF.
- Odden, David. 1990. *Tone in the Makonde dialects: Chimaraba*. *Studies in African Linguistics* 21. 61–106.
- Oliveira, Christiane Kuñade. 2005. *Language of the Apinajé people of Central Brazil*. Eugene, OR: University of Oregon dissertation.
- Osumi, Midori. 1995. *Tinrin Grammar*. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i Press. 43
- Rékanga, Jean Paul. 2014. *Grammaire de Myènè-Nkomi*. Libreville, Gabon: Éditions Odette Maganga.
- Rodegem, F. M. 1967. *Précis de grammaire rundi*. Brussels and Ghent: Éditions scientifiques; E. Story-Scientia.
- Rojas Curieux, Tulio. 1998. *La lengua páez: una vision de su gramática*. Bogotá: Ministerio de cultura.
- Rubongoya, L. T. 1999. *A Modern Runyoro-Rutooro Grammar*. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag.
- Samarin, William. 1966. *The Gbeya Language: Grammar, Texts, and Vocabularies*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Samarin, William J. 1967. *A Grammar of Sango*. The Hague and Paris: Mouton & Co.
- Smith, Edwin W. 1907. *A Handbook of the Ila Language*. London, New York, and Toronto: Oxford University Press.
- Taylor, C. 1998. *A Simplified Runyankore-Rukiga-English and English-Runyankore-Rukiga Dictionary*. Kampala: Fountain Publishers.
- Theuws, Théodore. 1954. *Textes Luba (Katanga)*. Elisabethville: Bulletin Trimestriel du Centre d'Étude des Problèmes Sociaux Indigènes.
- Thomas, Jacqueline. 1963. *Le parler ngbaka de Bokanga*. Paris: Mouton.
- Tsunoda, Tasaku. 1981. *The Djaru language of Kimberley, Western Australia*. Canberra: Department of Linguistics, Research School of Pacific Studies, Australian National University.
- Vandame, Charles. 1963. *Le Ngambay-Moundou: phonologie, grammaire et textes*. Dakar: IFAN.
- Vandermeiren, J. 1912. *Grammaire de la langue kiluba-hemba, telle qu'elle est parlée par les baluba de l'est (katanga)*. Brussels: Vromant & Co.

Welmers, William Everett. 1976. *A grammar of Vai*. Los Angeles: University of California Press.

Whitehead, John. 1964. *Grammar and Dictionary of the Bobangi Language*. Ridgewood, NJ: The Gregg Press Incorporated.

Wordick, Frank. 1982. *The Yindjibarndi Language*. Canberra: Australian National University.

Yukawa, Yasutoshi. 1989. *A classified vocabulary of the Nilamba language*. Tokyo: Institute for the study of languages and cultures of Asia and Africa (ILCAA).