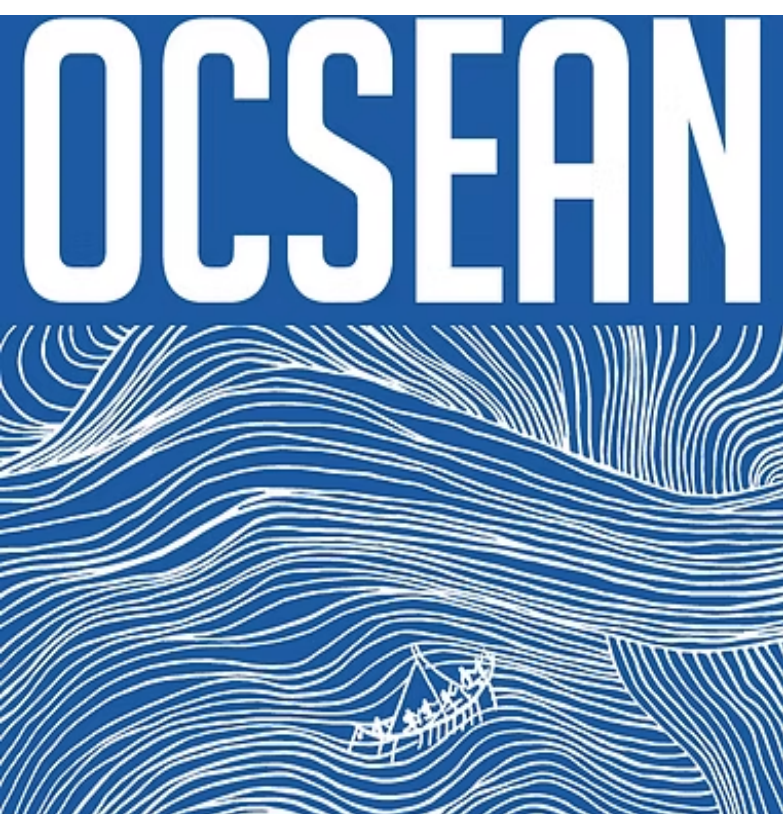




# PROGRAM BOOK



BALI

INDONESIA



## OCEANIC AND SOUTHEAST ASIAN NAVIGATORS 2025 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

**Bali, Indonesia – July 21<sup>st</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2025**

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie grant agreement No 873207.

**Om Swastyastu,**  
**Warm greetings from the Island of the Gods – Bali, Indonesia**

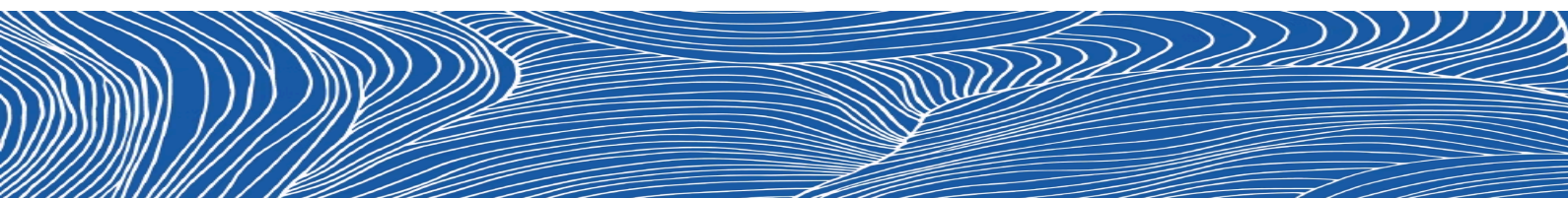
On behalf of the organizing committee, it is with great pleasure and heartfelt warmth that we welcome you to the OCSEAN International Conference. We are honored to host such an inspiring gathering of minds here in this sacred and serene corner of the world.

Bali is a place where tradition meets innovation, where harmony with nature and community is not just a way of life, but a guiding philosophy. As you step into this vibrant land, we hope you feel the spirit of *Tri Hita Karana* – the Balinese principle of harmony among people, nature, and the divine.

May your days here be filled not only with meaningful exchanges of knowledge and collaboration but also with the beauty, culture, and tranquility that Bali so generously offers. We encourage you to take time to explore the rich traditions, from the gentle smile of the locals to the mesmerizing rhythm of a *gamelan*, and to feel the sacred energy that flows through this island.

Let this conference be more than just a meeting of minds – let it be a celebration of unity, creativity, and shared purpose.

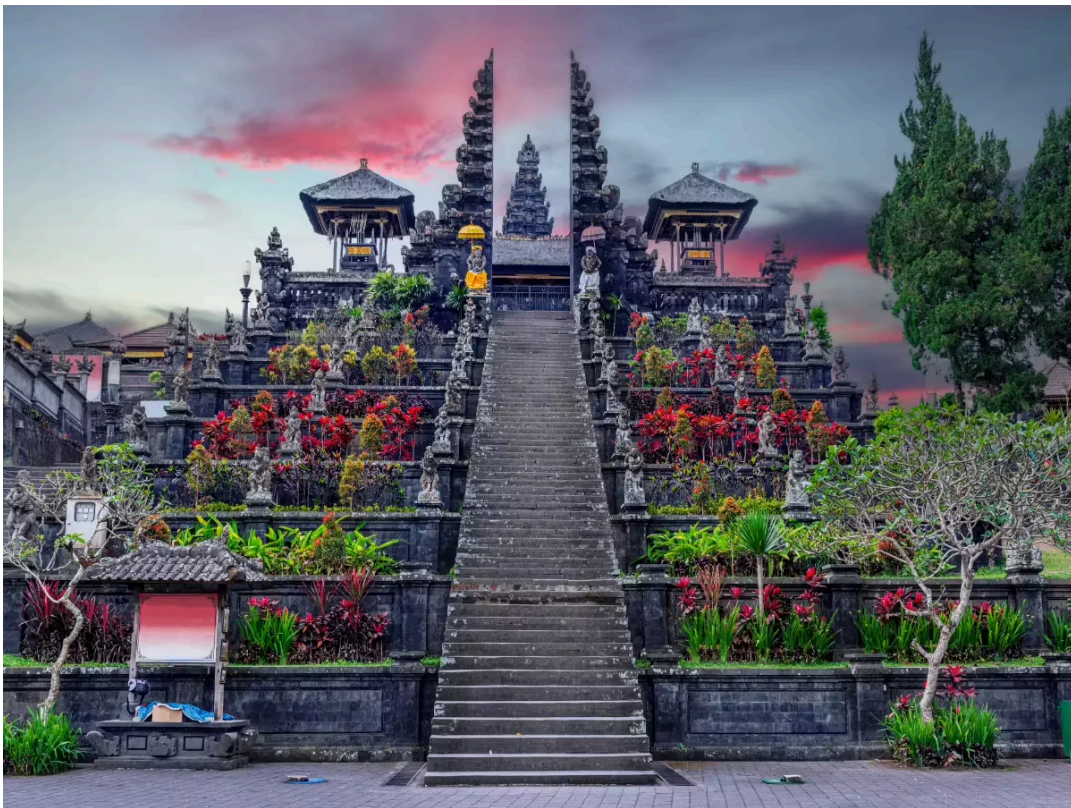
**Thank you,**  
**Om Shanti Shanti Shanti Om.**





## General Schedule

- July 19 - 20 : Arrival of Speakers to Bali
- July 21 : Day 1 of the conference, talks on Linguistics, Archaeology, Anthropology, and Joint Data Science
- July 22 : Day 2 of the conference, talks on Archaeology, Anthropology, and Population Genetics
- July 23 : Cultural excursion to Besakih Temple, Mother Temple of Bali
- July 24 : Departure of Speakers to their home countries



# Conference Venue

Widya Sabha Mandala Auditorium

*Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Udayana*

Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University



Jl. Pulau Nias No.13, Dauh Puri Klod, Kec. Denpasar Timur.,  
Kota Denpasar, Bali 80113

Google Map: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/YbYFMTb6ZrJuS4RQ6>



## Conference Rundown

Day 1 - July 21<sup>st</sup>, 2025

BEGIN TIME	END TIME	EVENTS	OTHERS/TITLES
8:30 AM	9:15 AM	OPENING CEREMONY	
9:15 AM	9:25 AM	COFFEE	
9:25 AM	9:30 AM	PREP	
9:30 AM	9:55 AM	Marian Klammer	Linguistic Diversity and Wellbeing in Superdiverse Indonesia: Exploring Regional Variations and Language Preservation
9:55 AM	10:15 AM	Laura Arnold	Austronesians in Raja Ampat: A linguistic perspective
10:15 AM	10:35 AM	Willem Burung	Person Deixis in Wano
10:35 AM	10:55 AM	Alfred Snae,	The Insertion of Glottal Stops in Kusa-Manea: A Comparative Study with Amarasi and Uab Meto Amanatun
10:55 AM	11:15 AM	Thersia Magdalena Tamelan	Orthographic Transparency and Language Learning: Observations from Hawu of Eastern Indonesia
11:15 AM	11:35 AM	Festif Rudolf Hoinbala	The Maintenance of the Helong Language in Kolhua Urbanvillage, Kupang City
11:35 AM	12:35 PM	LUNCH	
12:35 PM	12:55 PM	Ketut Artawa	Local Identity and Modernity: The Case of the Mixed-Use of Balinese and English on Accommodation Signs in Ubud Bali
12:55 PM	1:15 PM	I Gusti Ayu Gde Sosiowati	The Dynamics of Vowel Sounds in the Highland and Lowland Nusa Penida Balinese Language

1:15 PM	1:35 PM	I Made Sena Darmasetiyawan	Structural Representation in Bilinguals: Evidence from English-Indonesian Translation
1:35 PM	2:20 PM	COFFEE & POSTERS	
2:20 PM	2:40 PM	George Saad	A community-based approach to language revitalization in Abui
2:40 PM	3 PM	Adolfina M.S Moybeka	Phonetics Zeroisation in Abui Language.
3 PM	3:20 PM	Zuvyati Aryani Tlonaen	The Narrative Structure in Folktales from East Nusa Tenggara A Comparative Analysis Based on Propp's Theory
3:20 PM	3:30 PM	STRECH & COFFEE	
3:30 PM	3:50 PM	Almunshar Alpha Astarani	Bajau Life a Comparative Sociolinguistic Study of Two Countries (The Philippines and Indonesia)
3:50 PM	4:10 PM	Gede Primahadi Wijaya Rajeg	The data science behind the curation of the Holle List: A case study from the Enggano Holle List and its neighbouring Barrier Islands Languages
4:10 PM	4:30 PM	Daniel Lawson	Towards a data-driven history of population contact

Day 2 - July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2025

BEGIN TIME	END TIME	EVENTS	OTHERS/TITLES
8:30 AM	8:50 AM	John Peterson *online	Rock Art Conservation at Maros Pangkep and Guam
8:50 AM	9:10 AM	James Keppeler	Unearthing Mindanao: Early Results from Kandingan Cave Excavations
9:10 AM	9:30 AM	Hugo Reyes-Centeno	Mindanao at the crossroads of the Austronesian problem
9:30 AM	9:50 AM	Sébastien Plutniak	Open and Reusable Data for Southeast Asia and Oceania Archaeology: Review of Available Ressources and Prospects
9:50 AM	10:05 AM	COFFEE	
10:05 AM	10:25 AM	I Komang Sumaryana Putra	The Bulian Project: An Overview
10:25 AM	10:45 AM	Pepito P. Sumayan	Bangsamoro Intangible Cultural Heritage Measures
10:45 AM	11:05 AM	Maria Sheila Z. Labos	Roots and Rituals: Kaliwat Theater Collective's Experience on the Life of the Manobos of Arakan
11:05 AM	11:25 AM	Richard Daenos	A Research-Based Framework for Designing a Pilgrimage Program: Integrating Jubilee Year of Hope Concepts, Health and Wellness, and Cultural Tourism
11:25 AM	12:25 PM	LUNCH	
12:25 PM	12:45 PM	Leonardo Taufik	Population structure of ancient South Sulawesi, Indonesia
12:45 PM	1:05 PM	Gludhug Purnomo	Reconstructing Eastern Indonesian Population History: Genetic Insights
1:05 PM	1:25 PM	Francois Ricaut	Interaction and isolation in Northern Sahul: a perspective from human genomic data
1:25 PM	1:50 PM	COFFEE & POSTERS	
1:50 PM	2:10 PM	Maximilian Larena	Philippine genomic history??

2:10 PM	2:30 PM	Tanya Uldin	Biological Anthropology and Human Evolution as Tools for Self-Reflection and Identity Formation: Reflections from Six Years of Teaching in the Philippines
2:30 PM	2:50 PM	Alfred Pawlik	Hunter-Gatherer Subsistence Strategies in Changing Environments in Prehistoric Mindoro, Philippines
2:50 PM	3 PM	STRECH	
3 PM	3:20 PM	Wibhu Kutanan	Maternal genetic origin of the sea nomads from Thailand
3:20 PM	3:40 PM	Mariam Omar Gomez	soon
3:40 PM	4 PM	Monika Karmin	ISEA & OCEANIA uniparentals
4 PM	4:25 PM	CLOSING/DISCUSSION	



Day 3 – July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2025: Cultural Excursion

## BESAKIH TEMPLE



**Pura Agung Besakih** is located on the slopes of Mount Agung (*Giri Toh Langkir*), Manik Mas Village, Rendang District, Karangasem Regency, is a building complex that symbolizes the unity of the Balinese Hindu Community. The physical existence of the building is not only interpreted as the largest Hindu place of worship in Bali and Indonesia, but is also associated with the existence of Mount Agung which is considered to have supernatural powers that must be worshiped and preserved by the Balinese Community.

In the "*Lontar Padma Bhuana*," Pura Besakih is described as "*Huluning Bali Rajya*," meaning it is the source of Bali's upstream region. In other words, Pura Besakih is the soul of Bali, reflecting its northeastern location. Northeastern refers to the mountains and the direction of the rising sun, a symbol of life.

# LIST OF ABSTRACTS

**Day 1**

*Marian Klammer,*

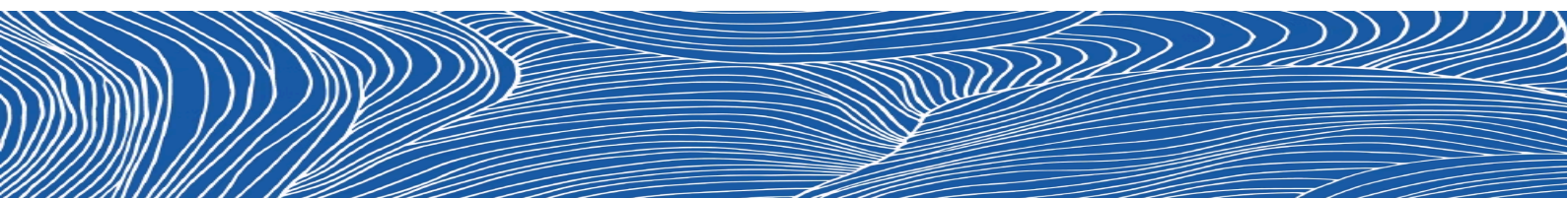
*University of Leiden, Netherland*

## **Linguistic Diversity and Wellbeing in Superdiverse Indonesia: Exploring Regional Variations and Language Preservation**

With more than 700 spoken languages belonging to 32 language families, 18 known isolates, and several sign languages, Indonesia boasts an extraordinary diversity of linguistic wealth. However, this wealth is not evenly distributed across the nation. In the western half of the country, some of the largest languages are spoken by millions of people, while the eastern half hosts 75% of the country's languages, many of which have only a few thousand speakers. Indonesia's linguistic ecology also exhibits considerable inter-regional variation. While Standard Indonesian is the national language taught in schools, for most Indonesians, it is their second, third, or even fourth language. Often, speakers have primarily receptive knowledge of this standard variety, using other languages for interethnic communication, such as regional lingua francas, urban vernaculars, or local varieties of Malay. Moreover, across the regions, there are varying perceptions of what exactly constitutes 'standard' Indonesian, demonstrating the influence of the local linguistic ecology on the national language.

This raises questions such as: What is standard Indonesian, and who determines this? How do speakers conceive the notion of 'language,' and what is the (cultural, social, or economic) value of the languages they speak? How does the concept of an 'indigenous language' apply to the Indonesian context? What is the relationship between the growth of local lingua francas on the one hand and the endangerment of smaller languages on the other? What role do literacy, mother-tongue education, and family language policy play in language preservation and sustainability?

In superdiverse Indonesia, these questions can only be meaningfully addressed from the local and regional levels upwards, where 'local' refers to a (group of) village(s), and 'regional' refers to an island or an archipelago of neighboring small islands. In my presentation, I will explore these questions from the perspective of several Indonesian regions on the periphery of the country, with the hope that increased awareness and appreciation of the country's linguistic diversity will help shape more effective national and regional policies regarding language use, education, and preservation.





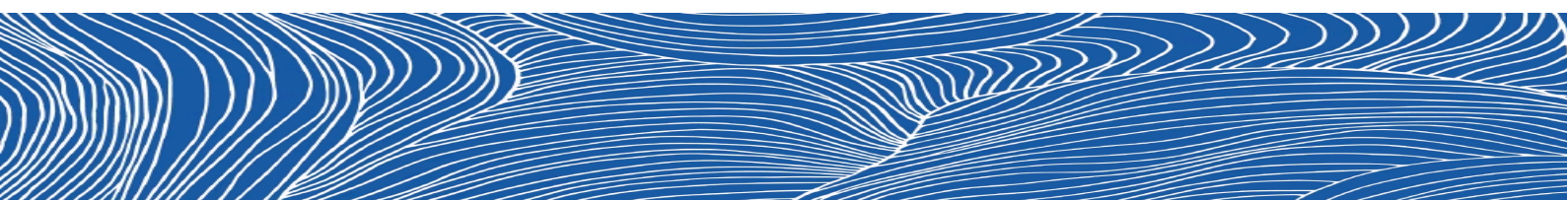
*Laura Arnold,*

*Australian National University, Australia*

### **Austronesians in Raja Ampat: A Linguistic Perspective**

Archaeological evidence shows that the Raja Ampat islands in Northwest New Guinea were first populated by humans around 50,000 years ago. However, most of the languages spoken in the archipelago today belong to the Raja Ampat-South Halmahera branch of the Austronesian family, whose speakers arrived only in the last 3,500 years. In this talk, I explore how linguistic data informs our understanding of Austronesian arrivals, diversification, and interactions with the pre-existing languages of Raja Ampat. I focus on the word-prosodic systems (stress and tone) of the Raja Ampat languages, which provide the strongest evidence for linguistic subgrouping and offer some tantalising glimpses into what the languages spoken in Raja Ampat before Austronesian arrivals may have looked like. Taken together with lexical and morphosyntactic evidence and integrated with evidence from archaeology and oral traditions, the linguistic data suggests that the pre-Austronesian speakers of Raja Ampat were in contact with their new Austronesian neighbours for an extended period, and that these relations were, at least in part, peaceful.

**Keywords:** Austronesian migrations; Raja Ampat languages; historical linguistics; contact; word prosody

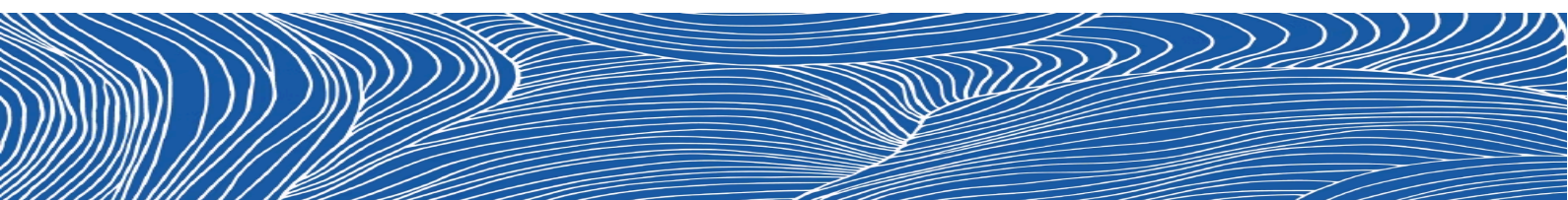


*Willem Burung,*  
*OCSEAN Indonesia*

### **Person Deixis in Wano**

Common types of deictic expression are (a) person deixis, (b) spatial deixis, and (c) temporal deixis. This paper presents person deixis in Wano, a Trans New Guinea language of West Papua, which is expressed in terms of (a) personal pronouns, (b) inalienable nouns, (c) possessive prefixes, and (d) agreement suffixes—where the merging of morphology and pragmatics takes place. Both semi-structured and unstructured interviews through qualitative, primary, and descriptive approaches have been the norm for the morphosyntactic database sought by the author in his direct fieldwork since 1994. The paper is to be beneficial to typologists who are generally interested in the study of languages of Papua, specifically on the members of the Trans New Guinea family. §1 is a flashback of the notion of deixis and a brief account on the linguistic affiliation and typology of Wano. §2 is on how person deixis is expressed in Wano by means of personal pronouns. §3 is by means of inalienable nouns, specifically on *abut* ‘his fatherling.child’ and *ayak* ‘her motherling.child,’ as the pivot. §4 is by means of possessive prefixes on nouns, and §5 is by means of agreement suffixes on verbs.

**Key-terms:** West Papua, Trans New Guinea, Wano, person deixis, physiocognition nouns



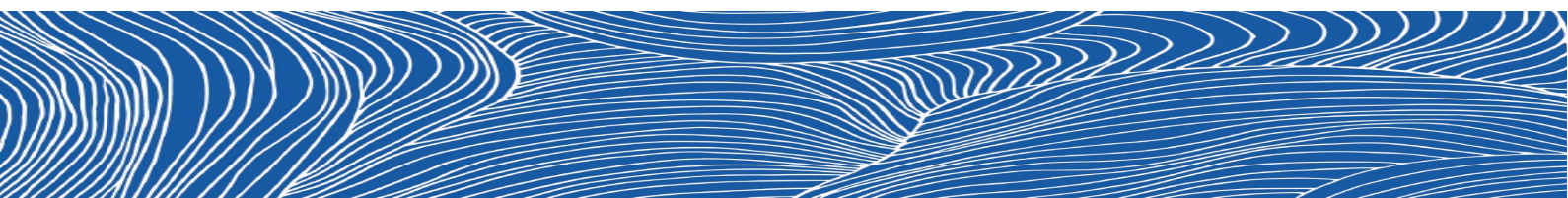
*Alfred Snae, Itoni Ludji*

*Artha Wacana Christian University, Indonesia*

## **The Insertion of Glottal Stops in Kusa-Manea: A Comparative Study with Amarasi and Uab Meto Amanatun**

Glottal stop insertion is a notable phonological feature in several Austronesian languages, particularly in Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. While glottal stop insertion has been documented in languages like Amarasi and Uab Meto Amanatun (Edwards, 2020), limited attention has been given to its specific patterns in Kusa-Manea. This study explores the phenomenon of glottal stop insertion in Kusa-Manea, comparing it with Ro'is Amarasi, Kotos Amarasi, and Uab Meto Amanatun. The primary aim is to investigate the unique placement of glottal stops in Kusa-Manea, particularly their occurrence in the middle of root words, which contrasts with the more common initial or final placement in Amarasi and Uab Meto Amanatun. A qualitative phonological analysis was conducted, collecting word data from native speakers of these three languages. The data were analyzed to identify patterns in glottal stop insertion, focusing on syllable position and phonetic context. The results reveal that Kusa-Manea consistently inserts glottal stops in the middle of root words, always preceded by a vowel and followed by a consonant. Examples include lia'pa (blanket), pua'ta (sago), and kai'ba (betel pouch). In contrast, Amarasi and Uab Meto Amanatun show glottal stops at the beginning or end of words, such as 'bibi (goat), and menu' (bitter) in Amarasi, 'nimaf (hand), and maputu' (hot) in Amanatun. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of phonological variation within the Austronesian language family, highlighting the need for further research into regional differences and offering insights into language change.

**Keywords:** glottal stop; Kusa-Manea; Amarasi; Uab Meto Amanatun; phonological variation





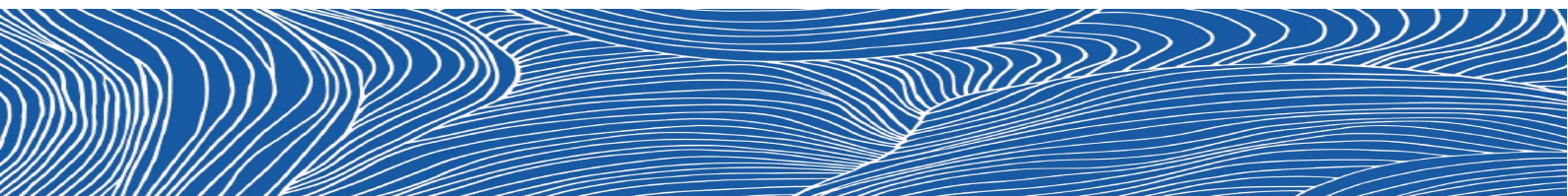
*Thersia Magdalena Tamelan<sup>1\*</sup>, Ifoni Ludji<sup>2</sup>, Zuvyati Aryani  
Tlonaen<sup>3</sup>*

*Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana, Language and Culture Unit  
(UBB) Kupang<sup>1\*</sup>, Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana<sup>2,3</sup>*

## **Orthographic Transparency and Language Learning: Observations from Hawu of Eastern Indonesia**

This study examines the transparency of two existing orthographies for Hawu (ISO 639-3: hvn), an Austronesian language spoken in East Nusa Tenggara. Currently, publications in Hawu employ different orthographic conventions, highlighting the need for a standardized orthography to enhance language learning. The study assesses the transparency of these two orthographic systems and proposes orthographic options for phonemes that lack transparency. Data were collected from existing Hawu publications, and observations were made of speakers reading excerpts from the two different publications. This approach helped identify the challenges faced by speakers and gathered their feedback on the current orthographic systems. The discussion concerning phoneme representation in these orthographies references the works of Cahill & Karan (2008) and Seifart (2006). The results indicate significant differences in the representation of the mid-central vowel and four implosive consonants across the two publications. One orthographic convention is clear and consistent, while the other is unclear and inconsistent. This lack of orthographic transparency poses challenges for learners, particularly in predicting grapheme-to-phoneme correspondences. The study contributes to the understanding of the complex relationship between orthography and language learning, emphasizing the necessity of a transparent and unified writing system for effective literacy instruction.

**Keywords:** Orthographic transparency; language learning; Hawu

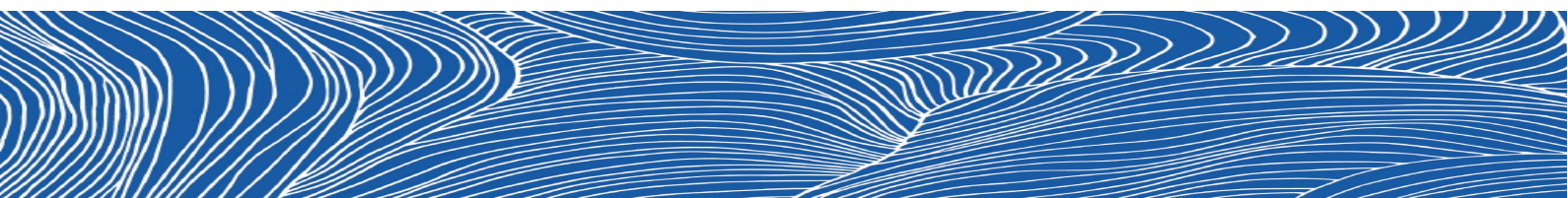


*Festif Rudolf Hoinbala, Alfred Snae, Daniel Kamengko*  
*Artha Wacana Christian University, Indonesia*

## **The Maintenance of the Helong Language in Kolhua Urbanvillage, Kupang City**

Language maintenance plays a vital role in preserving both linguistic diversity and cultural identity, particularly for minority languages that face challenges from globalization and the dominance of national and regional languages. This study focuses on the maintenance of the Helong language in Kolhua Urban Village, Kupang City, where speakers strive to retain their linguistic heritage despite the increasing influence of Indonesian and Kupang Malay. Utilizing qualitative research methods, using questionnaires, this study explores the key factors that contribute to language maintenance, such as intergenerational transmission within families, community engagement, and the role of cultural practices in sustaining linguistic identity. The findings indicate that while Helong remains actively spoken among older generations, younger speakers exhibit a noticeable shift towards Indonesian and Kupang Malay due to formal education, economic opportunities, and broader social mobility. This shift poses a significant threat to the continuity of the Helong language, as younger generations prioritize languages with higher economic and social value. However, local initiatives, such as cultural festivals, community-led language programs, and government-supported revitalization efforts, have emerged as critical mechanisms for sustaining Helong. These initiatives not only foster a sense of pride among speakers but also create environments where Helong can be actively used and transmitted. This study highlights the urgent need for sustained community participation, educational reinforcement, and policy intervention to prevent further language decline. By examining the interplay between societal factors and language practices, this research contributes to broader discussions on language preservation strategies for endangered languages. Ultimately, the study underscores that the survival of the Helong language depends on a collaborative effort involving families, educators, policymakers, and the wider community to ensure its continued use and transmission to future generations.

**Keywords:** Helong language, language maintenance, Kolhua Urban Village, linguistic identity.

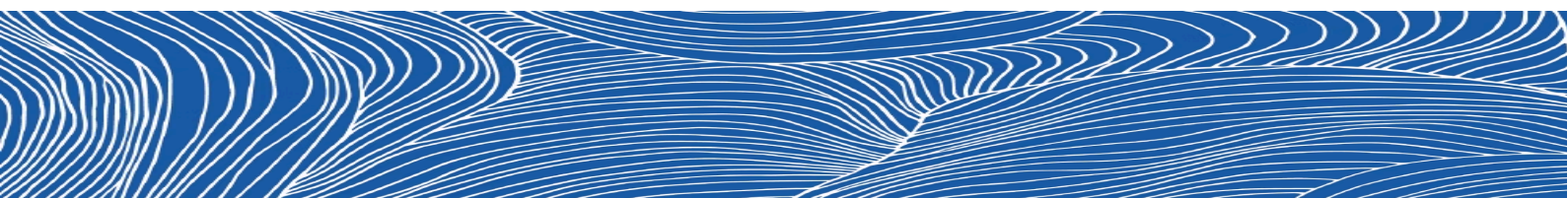


*Ketut Artawa, Udayana University, Indonesia*

## **Local Identity and Modernity: The Case of the Mixed-Use of Balinese and English on Accommodation Signs in Ubud Bali**

This study explores the intricate interplay between local identity and modernity through an examination of the mixed-use of Balinese and English on accommodation signs in Ubud, Bali. The research gathered and analyzed 328 signs from various areas in Ubud, Bali. These signs encompassed diverse accommodation types, including Inns, Homestays, Guest Houses, Villas, Bed and Breakfasts, Hotels, Resorts, Cottages, Bungalows, Accommodations, Backpacker's Lodges, Hostels, Pondok Wisata, Motels, and Suites. The research methodology employed an observational approach, coupled with preliminary observations to classify the signs appropriately. The study's geographical scope encompassed five distinct areas within Ubud: Ubud Kaja, Central Ubud, Kelod Ubud, Sambahan, and Jalan Raya Ubud. Ten representative signs were selected for an in-depth analysis, revealing a prevalent practice of incorporating both Balinese and English language elements into business names and signages. This blending of languages reflects the strategic effort to cater to both local and international audiences, striking a balance between preserving the local culture and meeting the communication needs of a globalized tourism industry. Ultimately, this research sheds light on how the mixed use of languages on accommodation signs serves as a bridge between preserving local identity and adapting to the demands of modernity within Bali's tourism landscape.

**Keywords:** Balinese Language, Public Sign, Mixed language, Identity, Modernity



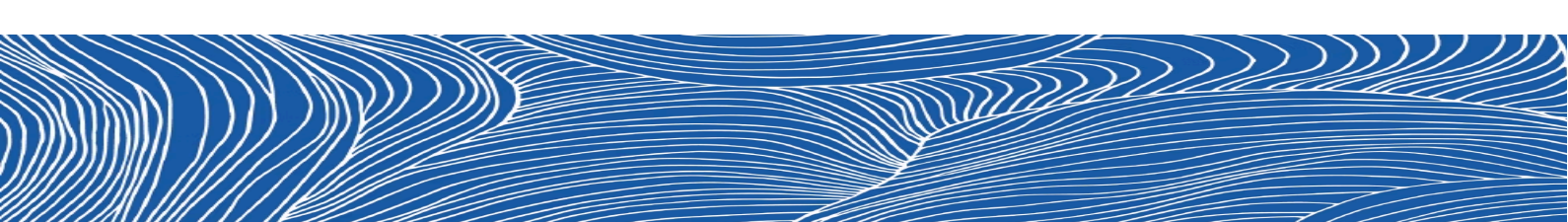


*I Gusti Ayu Gde Sosiowati, Putu Wahyu Widiatmika, Ida  
Bagus Made Ari Segara  
Udayana University, Indonesia*

## **The Dynamics of Vowel Sounds in the Highland and Lowland Nusa Penida Balinese Language**

The purpose of the study is to explore the phonetic variations of vowel sounds in the Balinese language as spoken in the highland and lowland regions of Nusa Penida, with a focus on how social and other environmental factors influence pronunciation. Bali one of the provinces in Indonesia, has several regional dialects, and vowel pronunciation is a key factor differentiating these regional dialects. Differences are suspected to occur in highland and lowland of Nusa Penida Balinese language. Data were based on 207-word Swades wordlist. The representative speakers of these two regions wrote down the synonyms of the lexicon in the wordlist in their languages and recorded them, allowing for a comparison of vowel pronunciation. Sociolinguistic factors, including historical influences and language contact, are also considered in understanding these phonetic shifts. The data were taken from the speakers of both areas and the analysis was done using the theory of Sociophonetics (Thomas, 2011). This theory combines sociolinguistics and phonetics to examine how social and geographical factors influence pronunciation differences. The findings show that there are differences in pronouncing certain vowels between these two dialects, influenced by environmental as well as social factors. The examples of the dynamics are /o/ in Lowland Balinese Nusa Penida NPB □ /u/ in Highland Balinese Nusa Penida and /ε/ in Lowland Balinese Nusa Penida □ /i/ in Highland Balinese Nusa Penida. The factors causing this situation among others are the access to the higher land is not easy making the highlanders live in isolated area, and uneasy to get influenced by those living in the lowland who get much easier access to have contact with the outsiders. These results contribute to a deeper understanding of phonological dynamics in the Balinese language, and demonstrate how language change is shaped by regional identity, social mobility and ecological factors.

**Keywords:** *phonetic variation, regional dialect, sociolinguistics, vowel*

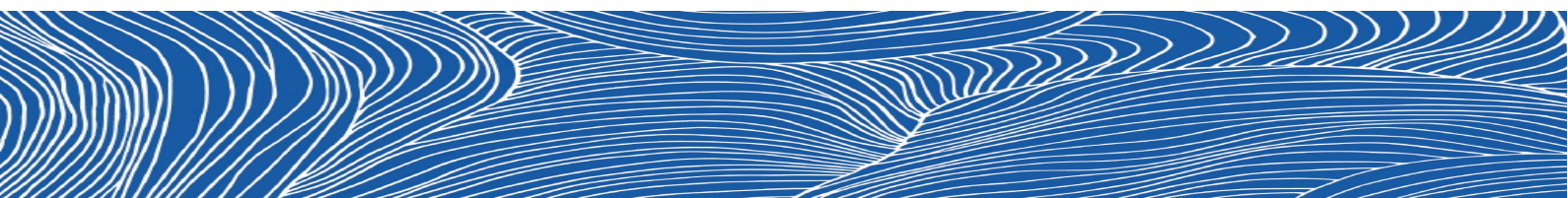


*I Made Sena Darmasetiyawan, Putu Lirishati Soetama*  
*Udayana University, Indonesia*

## **Structural Representation in Bilinguals: Evidence from English-Indonesian Translation**

Studies to language representation that can show the perspective of bilinguals have always been a welcomed addition to the ever-growing bilingual communities in recent times. This study will try to discover the extent of structural representation between source and target language – English and Indonesian language – through priming study on university students (N=128) that separated into 2 independent means, based on power analysis of t-test with 0.5 effect size, 0.05 error, and 80% power. As one of the models in language representation, this study will take on Bilingual model (as conducted by Arnett et al, 2025) through simultaneous and sequential method. The first one will involve exposure only to L1 prior to a mix on both L1 and L2, while the second one will only use L1, following the exposure to only L2. While similarities of both languages can be traced back to their language clusters, similar bilingual community (English-Indonesian) in Indonesia (i.e., in Bali or in Java) does not guarantee similar structural representation. The priming effect resulted from both experiments will be compared and counted toward any findings on structural representation of English-Indonesian bilinguals.

**Keywords:** Structural representation, Priming study, simultaneous method, sequential



*George Saad, František Kratochvíl, Benidiktus Delpada,  
Daniel Lanma, Adolfina Moybeka, Waksi Maufani  
Palacky University, Czech Republic*

## **A Community-based Approach to Language Revitalization in Abui**

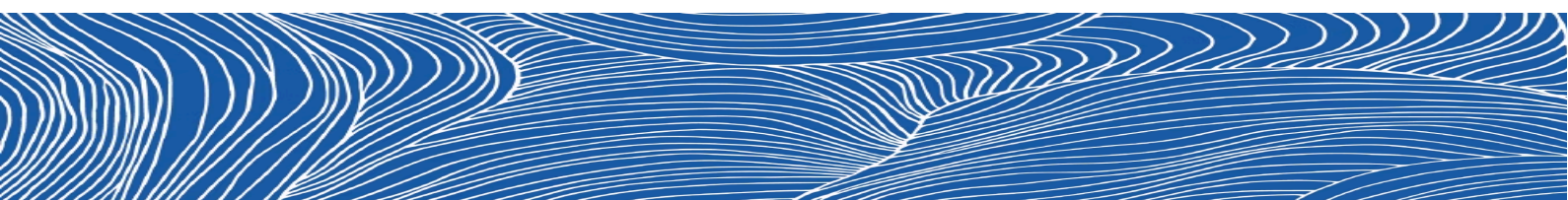
In the last 30 years, the Abui language (spoken in Alor, Indonesia) has been experiencing increased language endangerment and change. In response to this, the last 10 years has seen numerous community-based efforts to maintain and revitalize the Abui language.

The goals of this talk are two-fold. First, we outline the changes taking place in the Abui linguistic and sociolinguistic landscape. These include simplification in possessive marking, a reshuffling of the animacy system, and a reduction in the domains of Abui language use.

Second, we discuss the successes and shortcomings of the revitalization activities that have taken place. Many of these activities have been orchestrated by the three native Abui authors of the talk, under the guidance of non-Abui linguists. In addition, many of these activities have been inspired and financed by the OCSEAN project, such as designing an orthography workshop, sampling endangered language varieties, and undertaking Bible translation. More recently, we have adopted novel approaches such as the use of AI to apply a more modern approach to language documentation.

By discussing these topics with experts from various fields and regions, it is hoped that we can improve our methods as well as lay a groundwork for language revitalization as suitable for other minority language communities in Alor, Indonesia, and beyond.

**Keywords:** *Eastern Indonesia; Language revitalization; Language change; Community engagement*





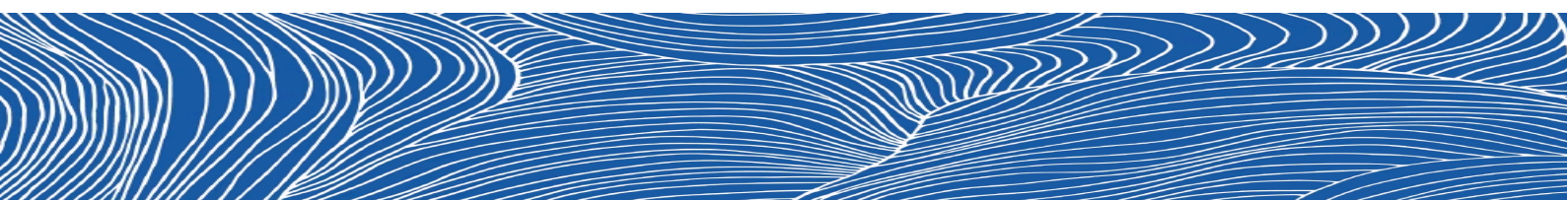
*Adolfina M.S Moybeka, Benediktus Delpada, Simon D. Lanma,  
Ifoni Ludji*

*Tribuana University of Kalabahi, Artha Wacana Christian  
University*

## **Phonetics Zeroisation in Abui Language**

Phonetics zeroisation is a phenomenon in which certain phonemes deleted in specific linguistic contexts. In Abui, a Papuan language of Alor, Eastern Indonesia, phonetic zeroisation is observed as a common phonological occurrence that affects the Abui phonetic and morphophonemic structures. This study aims to identify and analyze the forms of phonetic zeroisation occurs in Abui language. Therefore, this research used descriptive qualitative method to determine forms of phonetic zeroisation. Data collection includes elicitation from native speakers and phonetic transcription using Elan software. Preliminary finding indicates that phonetic zeroisation in Abui occurs in specific morphophonemic environment, particularly in unstressed syllable. It also occurs in rapid speech in which its process is influenced by factors such as speech rate, formality level and speaker age. The deletion of vowels and certain consonants are followed based on three primary forms namely *apheresis* (initial phonemes deletions) such as *hiyeng* → *yeng* (loss of consonants [h] and vowel [i] at the beginning), *amaling* → *maling* (loss of consonants [a] at the beginning). Next form is *syncope* (medial phoneme deletion) in Abui such as *miyei* → *myei* (loss of [i]); *mahia* → *maia* (loss of [h]). At last, there are *Apocope* (final phoneme deletion) such as *ong* → *on* (loss of [g]); *wari* → *war* (loss of [i]). The finding of this study has significant implication for phonological dynamics and offers insights into broader typological characteristics of Papuan languages. Additionally, understanding zeroisation in Abui contributes to language documentation and conservation.

**Keywords:** Phonetic Zeroisation; Abui Language; Phonological Process.



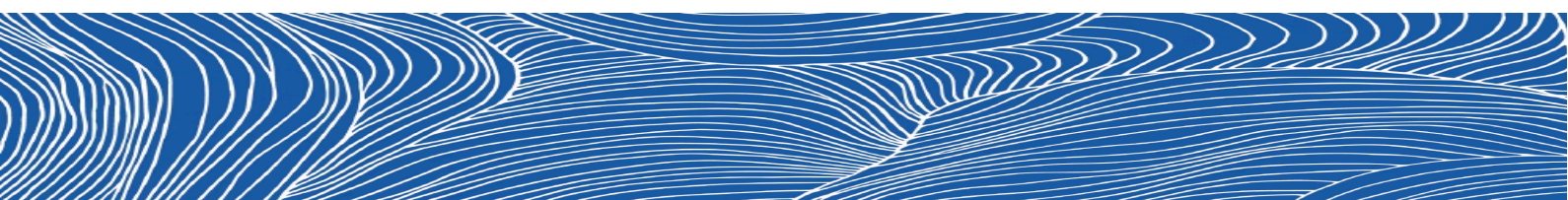
*Zuvyati Aryani Tlonaen<sup>1\*</sup>, Erny S.N. Hambandima<sup>2</sup>, Thersia M. Tamelan<sup>3</sup>*

*Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana<sup>1\*,2,3</sup>*

## **The Narrative Function in Folktales from Six Regions of East Nusa Tenggara: A Comparative Analysis**

Folktales from different regions may share similar narrative functions. These functions often reflect the cultural identity of a particular community. This study aims to compare the narrative functions of folktales from six regions in East Nusa Tenggara: Alor, Sumba, Manggarai, Rote, Sabu, and Timor. It employs a qualitative approach with a descriptive-comparative method, using Vladimir Propp's 31 narrative functions as the analytical framework. The research procedures included: (1) selecting three folktales from each region, (2) focusing on narrative functions, (3) collecting descriptive data through repeated reading, (4) identifying narrative functions and character roles in detail, (5) comparing the data systematically using a comparison table, and (6) drawing conclusions. The data were analysed through coding, comparison, and interpretation. Findings show that folktales across the six regions vary in applying Propp's functions. Manggarai and Timor folktales fulfil all 31 functions, while those from Alor, Sumba, Rote, and Sabu omit certain functions due to local cultural context. However, functions such as *absentation*, *the hero's reaction*, and *difficult task* consistently appear in all stories. This suggests that East Nusa Tenggara folktales selectively adapt Propp's structure to reflect their unique values and traditions. While this study provides an initial overview, the limited number of stories analysed calls for further research involving a larger and more diverse sample across more regions to produce a more valid and comprehensive map of narrative functions in local folktales.

**Keywords:** folktales, narrative function, comparative analysis



*Almunshar Alpha Astarani, Al-Raffy Harun, Lalu Erwan  
Husnan, Dendi Wijaya*

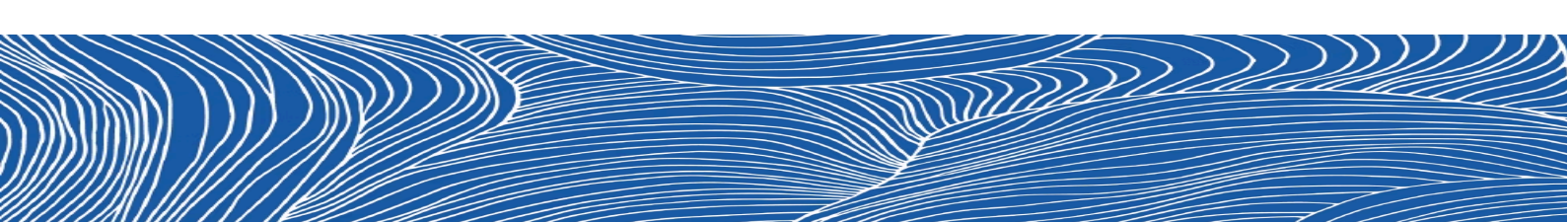
*Local Government Unit of South Ubian, The Policy Research  
and Legal Services of BARMM, National Research and  
Innovation Agency*

## **Bajau Life a Comparative Sociolinguistic Study of Two Countries (The Philippines and Indonesia)**

The Bajau, also known as Bajo, represent an ethnic group indigenous to Tawi-Tawi in the Philippines. Renowned for their seafaring traditions and nomadic lifestyle, the Bajau people have dispersed across neighboring regions, including Indonesia. One notable area with a predominantly Bajau population is Bajo Pulau Village, located in the Sape Subdistrict of Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province, Indonesia. Within Indonesia, the Bajau are similarly recognized for their exceptional diving prowess, capable of reaching depths of several hundred meters. As time progresses, the Bajau have adapted to the distinct environments and cultures of their respective nations, resulting in shifts in their traditions, cultural practices, and language. This study seeks to investigate the dynamic relationship between the cultural systems of the Bajau people in the Philippines and Indonesia, focusing on the transformations that have occurred over time. Moreover, the research explores a comparative analysis of the Bajau languages spoken in these two countries, despite their administrative separation by national borders. The study will be conducted in two primary locations: the Bajau community in Tawi-Tawi, Philippines, and Bajo Pulau Village in the Sape Subdistrict of West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. Employing a qualitative research approach, this study utilizes instruments such as the Swadesh word list and structured

interview questionnaires. Socio-cultural data will be analyzed descriptively, highlighting the cross-cultural transformations, while linguistic data will be compared to examine any linguistic changes or variations that have emerged within both regions. Through this comparative sociolinguistic study, the research aims to provide a deeper understanding of how the Bajau people have navigated and integrated into different cultural and linguistic environments.

**Keywords:** Bajau socio-culture; Bajau language; sociolinguistic study; The Philippines & Indonesia





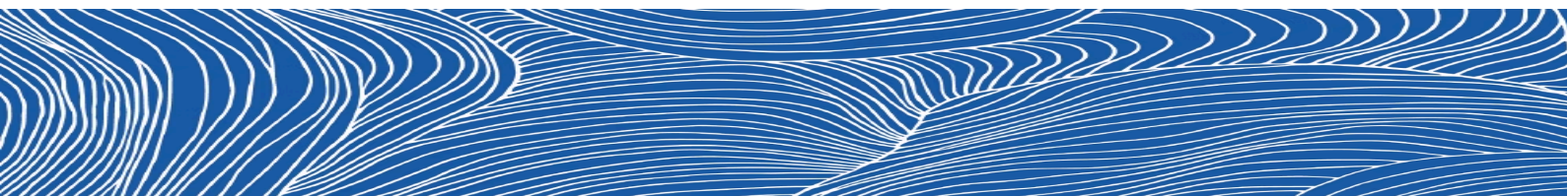
*Gede Primahadi W. Rajeg<sup>1, 3 \*</sup>, I Wayan Arka<sup>2, 1</sup>, Cokorda  
Pramartha<sup>1</sup>, Engga Zakaria Sangian<sup>1</sup>  
CIRHSS, Udayana University<sup>1 \*</sup>, Australian National  
University<sup>2</sup>, University of Oxford<sup>3</sup>*

## **The Data Science Behind The Curation of The Holle List: A Case Study from The Enggano Holle List and Its Neighbouring Barrier Islands Languages**

This paper reports on an on-going effort to remediate scanned PDF archives of vocabulary list for Indonesian languages, the *Holle List* (HL) (1), into computer-readable format. The HL was collected between the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, under the coordination of Karel Frederik Holle. While all HL publications have been scanned into PDFs, one crucial issue remains: the **regional HLs** (containing only the target lexicons for the regional languages) and the **master HL** (containing the corresponding Dutch, English, and Malay/Indonesian glosses) are in separate publications, and users, thus, need to link them by hand. Moreover, not all elements in the PDF are searchable and they are not easily manipulatable in PDF format.

These gaps, however, have been mended from the master HL perspective: it has been remediated into an [open access database](#) (2), enriched with links to the [Concepticon](#) (3,4) (a catalogue of cross-linguistic concepts), and [considered to be included in the Concepticon database](#). After introducing the structure of the HLs and the challenges it poses for scalable, computational processing, we argue that the current form of HLs can be conceived of as disjointed relational databases. The paper discusses the key techniques and tools within the greater Data Science (5,6) to manifest such a conceptualisation into linked relational databases. We demonstrate that computer-readable HLs can benefit from modern data science tool to unify them into relational databases, which can be useful for further linguistic inquiries. To do so, we present the linked database between the master and the Enggano HLs (7), extended into some of the HLs of the neighbouring Barrier Islands Languages (8,9), and exemplify elementary exploration of such datasets for cross-linguistic comparison of lexicons. (294 words)

**Keywords:** Data Science; Digital Scholarship; Holle List; Enggano; Barrier Islands Languages



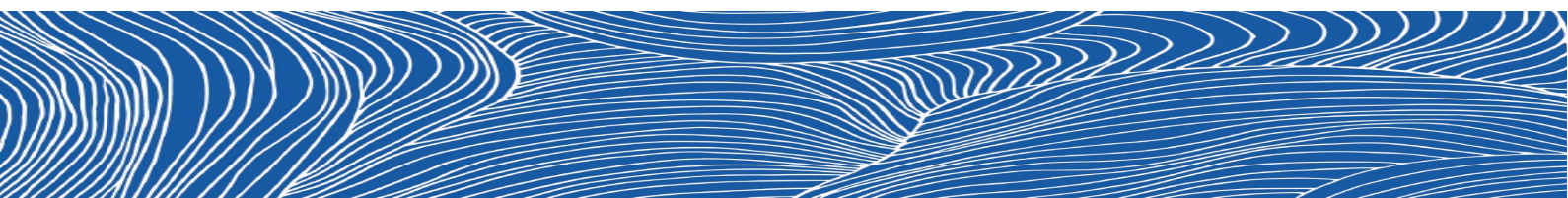
*Daniel Lawson, University of Bristol, England*

## **Towards A Data-driven History of Population Contact**

There is one fundamental rule of history: information cannot travel unless people are in contact. If we abstract history to a sequence of opportunities for people to share information - be that genes, language, culture, ideas, goods, diseases, plants or animals - then it becomes possible for all disciplines to agree about the "population contact history" which we add context to as we learn about the past. Whilst we are far from learning this history in any complete way, we already do learn it when we build trees of languages, when we identify sharing of stories, and when we find genes from one population within another.

In this talk I will lay out the conceptual framework in which we can bring different sources of data into agreement about the history that OCSEAN has collectively tried to learn. These details will be fleshed out by the work of all of the others, from the participants in the summer schools and workshops to the researchers getting on with the hard work of finding out the details.

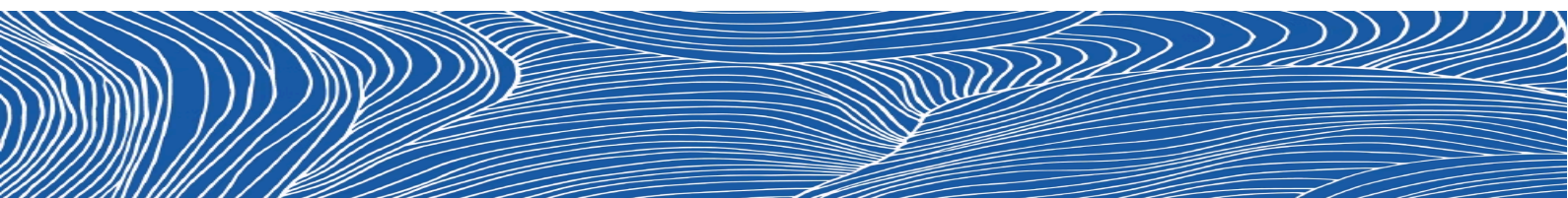
Whilst underneath all of this is some very serious Bayesian statistics, this presentation will be accessible and focus on the ways everyone in OCSEAN can contribute to a shared vision, rather than the technical details which remain work in progress. There is much more work yet to do and we can use this opportunity to look to the future.



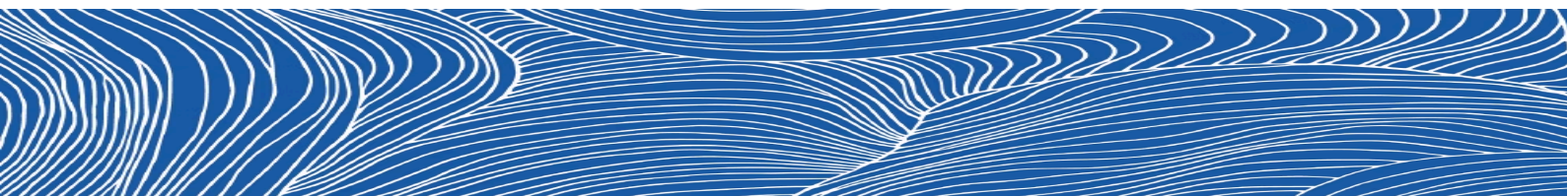


# LIST OF ABSTRACTS

**Day 2**



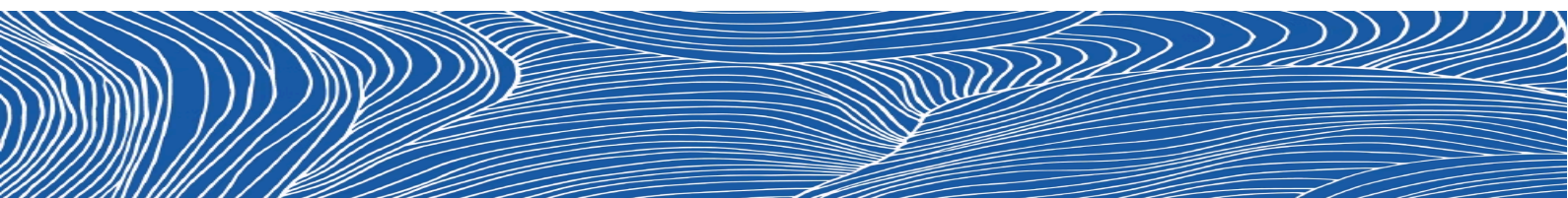
*John Peterson, University of San Carlos, Phillipines*



*James Keppeler, University of Kentucky, United State*

## **Unearthing Mindanao: Early Results from Kandingan Cave Excavations**

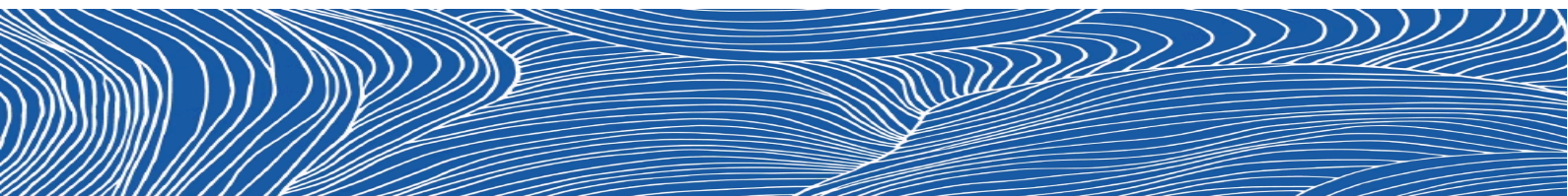
From November 2024 through January 2025, archaeological excavations at the Kandingan Cave Limestone Area in Surigao del Norte, Philippines uncovered over 13,000 artifacts representing thousands of ceramics, shells, and faunal bones. These excavations gathered archaeological data to help answer questions on the timing and origin of agriculture in the Philippines, a discussion that has been renewed in light of recent data on human genetics and linguistics in the region. We present preliminary findings on these artifacts, highlighting the rich faunal, ceramic, and shell artifactual remains from the Kandingan Cave Limestone area. We also discuss the future analyses that will take place on these artifacts that will contribute to the ongoing debates on early agriculture in the Philippines.





*Hugo Reyes-Centeno, University of Kentucky, United State*

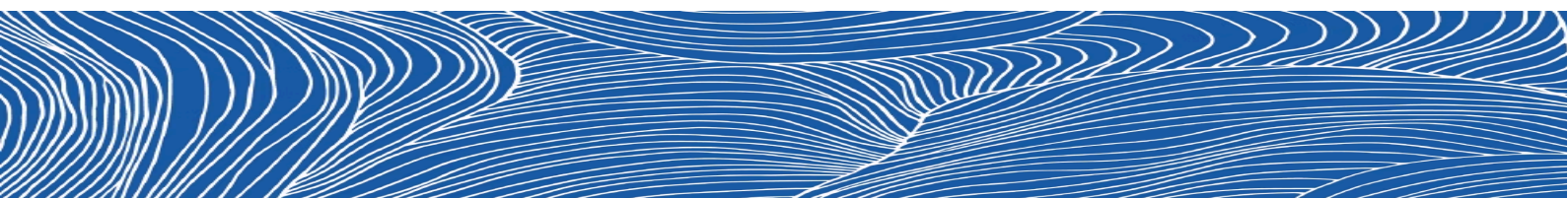
**Mindanao at The Crossroads of The Austronesian Problem**



*Sébastien Plutniak, French National Center for Scientific Research, France*

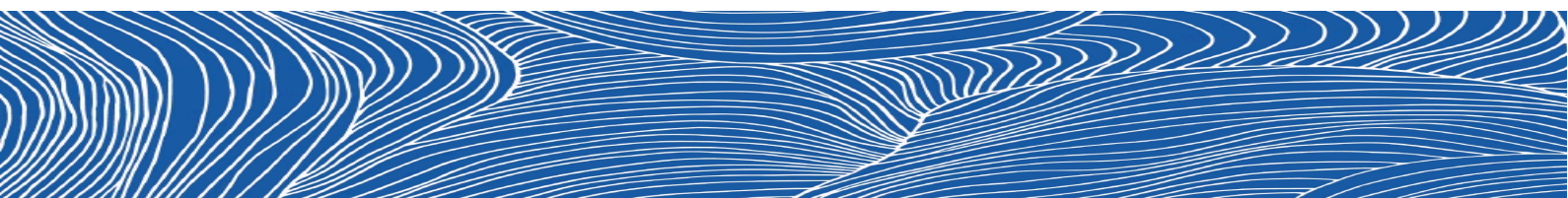
## **Open and Reusable Data for Southeast Asia and Oceania Archaeology: Review of Available Resources and Prospects**

All along the development of archaeology, multiple calls to openly share structured and reusable data were stated: from, among many others, Jean-Claude Gardin's 1955 “Problems of Documentation” paper to more recent statements by Charles Perrault in its 2019 “The Quality of the Archaeological Record” book. In this regard, a structured and explicit movement aiming at fostering open science practices has been ongoing in science for about two decades. Archaeology, among other disciplines, is involved. Many actors and institutions are committed to fostering sharing practices regarding reusable data and reproducible methods and workflows. The closure of the OCSEAN project gives a timely opportunity to report on the state of affairs in this matter for the Southeast Asian and Oceania Archaeology case. Specific initiatives are carried out about this region, for example, “Pofatu”, an open-access database for geochemical sourcing of archaeological materials. This presentation will review available open and/or reproducible resources, data standards, controlled vocabularies, data infrastructures, etc. relevant to archaeological research in this part of the world. This review will emphasise the richness of what has been done but will also highlight lacks and needs, and outline perspectives and prospects for the next decade.



*I Komang Sumaryana Putra, Udayana University, Indonesia*

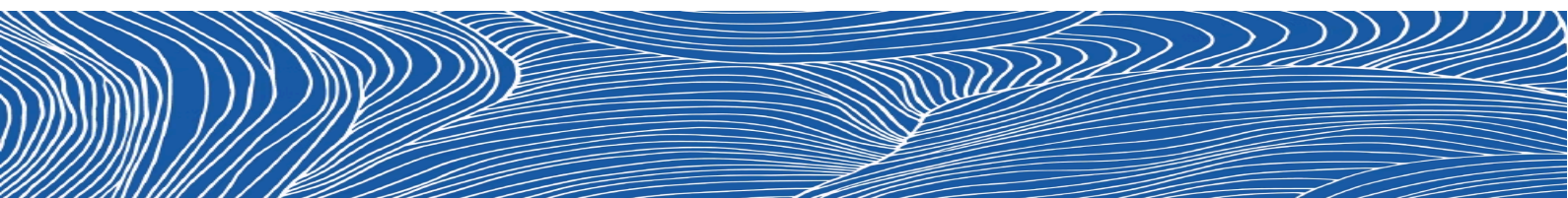
**The Bulian Project: An Overview**





*Pepito P. Sumayan, OCSEAN Philippines*

**Bangsamoro Intangible Cultural Heritage Measures**



*Maria Sheila Z. Labos, Honey Lyn Villegas*

*Kaliwat Performing Artists Collective, Inc.*

## **Roots and Rituals: Kaliwat Theater Collective's Experience on The Life of The Manobos of Arakan**

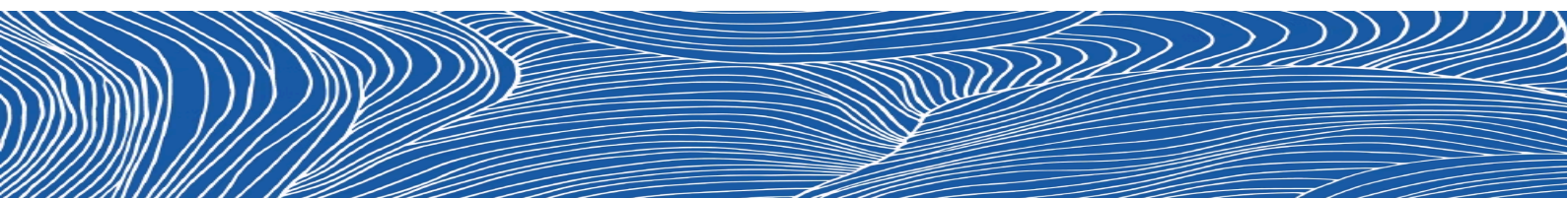
The Manobos of Arakan, an indigenous people of North Cotabato, Mindanao, trace their roots to ancient Austronesian cultures. This study, conducted by the Kaliwat Theatre Collective—a community-based theatre group from Davao City—employs a creative cultural research methodology to document the lives and struggles of the Arakan Manobos. Utilizing a cultural action process, the project produced three key outputs:

1. A comprehensive document chronicling the history and way of life of the Manobos.
2. An artistic production that serves as an alternative form of cultural documentation.
3. Livelihood projects developed through an action research approach.

This engagement not only enhanced cultural awareness but also deepened the understanding of indigenous practices and rituals among the Manobos, fostering a meaningful exchange between the community and the Kaliwat Theatre Collective.

Keywords:

Manobo community, indigenous ritual, Kaliwat Theatre Collective, performing arts, cultural research, immersion, cultural action process



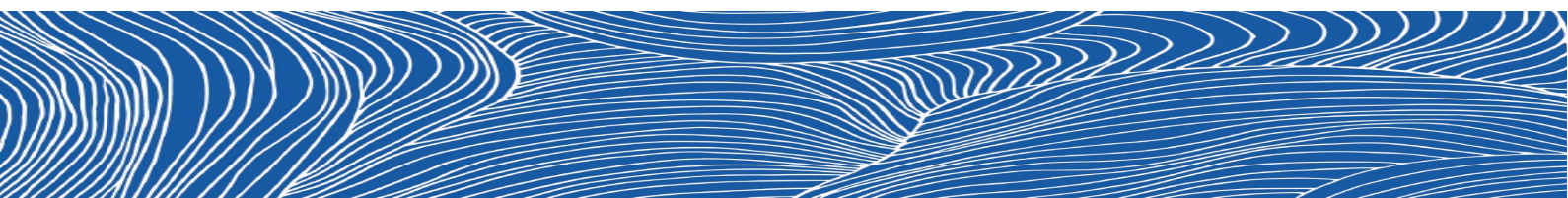
*Richard Daenos, OCSEAN Philippines*

## **A Research-Based Framework for Designing a Pilgrimage Program: Integrating Jubilee Year of Hope Concepts, Health and Wellness, and Cultural Tourism**

This study explores a research-based framework for designing a pilgrimage program that integrates the concepts and practices of the Jubilee Year of Hope with health and wellness tourism, as well as cultural tourism. Rooted in the spiritual theme of hope, which emphasizes renewal, resilience, and faith, the study examines how pilgrimage experiences can be enriched by promoting holistic well-being and cultural engagement. The research aims to establish a comprehensive approach to faith tourism that not only fosters spiritual reflection but also enhances physical health and deepens cultural appreciation.

Using qualitative and quantitative research methods, including interviews with religious leaders, tourism professionals, and wellness experts, as well as surveys of potential pilgrims, the study identifies key elements that contribute to a meaningful pilgrimage experience. The research highlights the role of sacred sites, traditional healing practices, wellness activities such as meditation and nature therapy, and the preservation of cultural heritage in pilgrimage tourism.

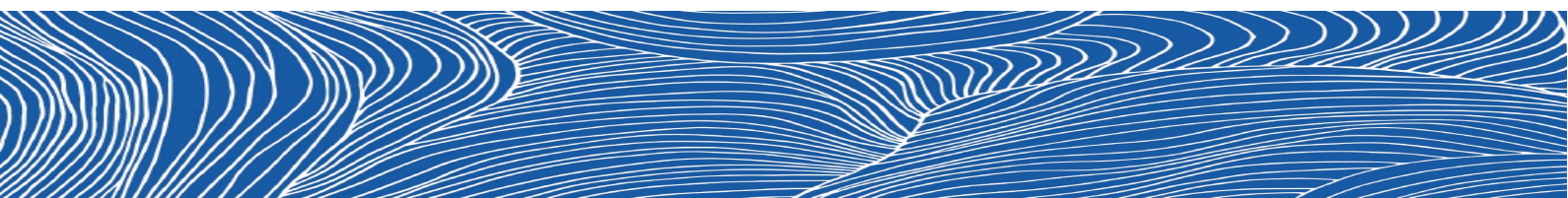
Findings indicate that integrating the Jubilee Year of Hope principles with health and cultural tourism can create a transformative experience for pilgrims, addressing their spiritual, emotional, and physical needs. The study proposes a framework that includes sustainable tourism practices, active community participation, and the protection of religious and historical landmarks. By aligning faith tourism with modern wellness and cultural trends, the research offers valuable insights for religious organizations, tourism planners, and policymakers in designing pilgrimage programs that inspire hope while promoting holistic well-being and cultural enrichment.



*Leonardo Taufik, University of Adelaide, Australia*

## **Population structure of ancient South Sulawesi, Indonesia**

South Sulawesi—in the Wallacean region—was once occupied by a unique, now-extinct, hunter-gatherer population called the Toalean. Lithic artefacts support Toalean occupation between 7 and 1.5 thousand years ago (kya). A previous genetic study showed that a 7-kya-old Toalean individual carried a unique genetic ancestry partially linked to the first Out of Africa human migration that ultimately ended in Sahul. However, little is known about their population structure through time. To get a better understanding of the Toalean and overall human history in Wallacea, we generated genomic data of ancient individuals from two Toalean-associated sites, Leang Sumpang Karoro and Balametti, and compared them with the published ancient and modern population data. We found evidence of genetic continuity between 7 and 4.5 kya as well as Austronesian gene flow around 2.5 kya. These results, in accordance with archaeology, offer a unique opportunity to examine the biological impact of Austronesian expansion in Wallacea.





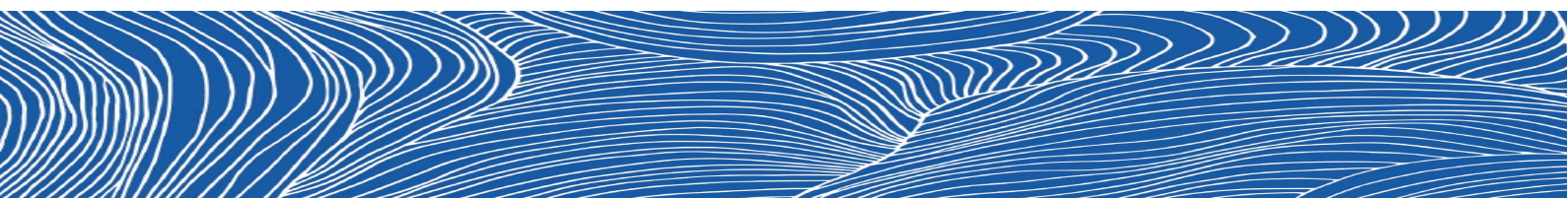
*Gludhug Purnomo, University of Adelaide, Australia*

## **Reconstructing Eastern Indonesian Population History: Genetic Insights**

The Wallacean Archipelago located in the eastern part of Indonesia was first settled by anatomically modern humans (AMH) around 50 thousand years ago (kya). Descendant populations thought to have remained genetically isolated until the arrival of Austronesian seafarers ~3.5 kya. Modern Wallaceans exhibit a longitudinal counter-gradient of Papuan- and Asian-related ancestries, often interpreted as evidence of admixture with Austronesian migrants. However, multidisciplinary evidence suggests that most Papuan-related ancestry originates from prehistoric back-migrations from New Guinea rather than early AMH settlers.

Using genetic information primarily from previously undocumented populations, we present a comprehensive study of the genetic history of Wallacea and West Papua. Integrating genetic, linguistic, and archaeological evidence, we demonstrate that Wallacean societies were transformed by the spread of Papuan genes and languages over the past 3,500 years—coinciding with interactions between Austronesian seafarers and Wallacean-Papuan groups. The vast majority (~75–100%) of Papuan-related ancestry in Wallacea derives from New Guinea back-migrations, with only a minor fraction tracing back to early AMH settlers. Papuan and Wallacean genetic lineages mixed primarily in the western and central regions of the archipelago, coinciding with the widespread introduction of Austronesian ancestry (~40–85% of modern Wallacean genomes). However, continuous genetic exchange into the Historical Period complicates precise dating of these admixture events.

Our findings reveal a dynamic Wallacean population history, shaped by Papuan migrations and Austronesian expansion. This study refines our understanding of human movement and genetic diversity in the region, challenging traditional models of Wallacea's population history.



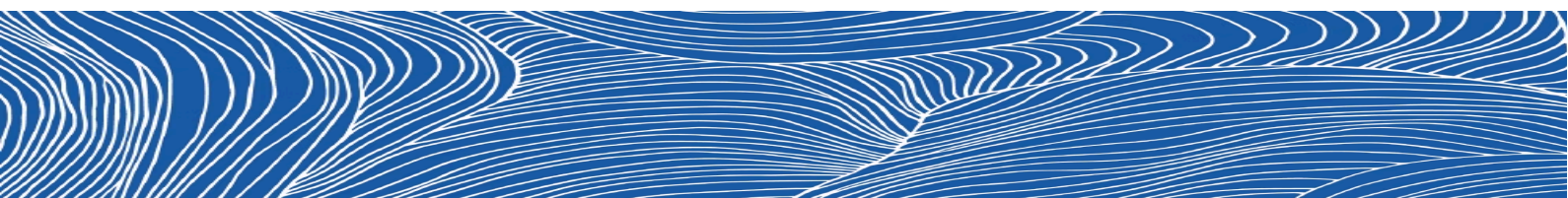
*Francois Ricaut, University of Toulouse, France*

## **Interaction and Isolation in Northern Sahul: A Perspective from Human Genomic Data**

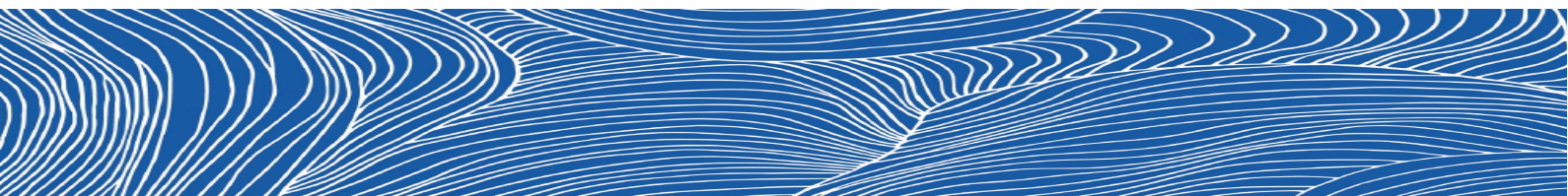
Understanding the population genetic history of New Guinea Island is important in the study of human evolution because the island is considered the furthest point reached by modern humans in the first phase of movement out of Africa and it harbours some of the oldest strains of modern DNA outside of Africa.

The demographic and adaptive history of New Guineans has only recently started to be understood due to its complexity. This population has undergone isolated cultural and biological evolution over the last 50 thousand years (ky), settled and adapted to different ecosystems, admixed with homo archaic (Denisova), independently developed agricultural practices (10ky ago) and interacted with the Austronesian-speaking seafarers during the late Holocene.

This paper presents some of the latest research on the population genetic history of New Guineans drawing on the analysis of genomic data from various groups. Using information from three different genetic markers: maternal (complete mitochondrial genome) and paternal (whole Y chromosome genome) markers, and autosomal whole genome sequences, I will highlight key points of the settlement of Sahul, New Guinean biological adaptations, and their subsequent dispersal and population interactions within and beyond Northern Sahul, to Australia, Wallacea, and beyond.



*Maximilian Larena, Uppsala University, Sweden*



*Tanya Uldin, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines*

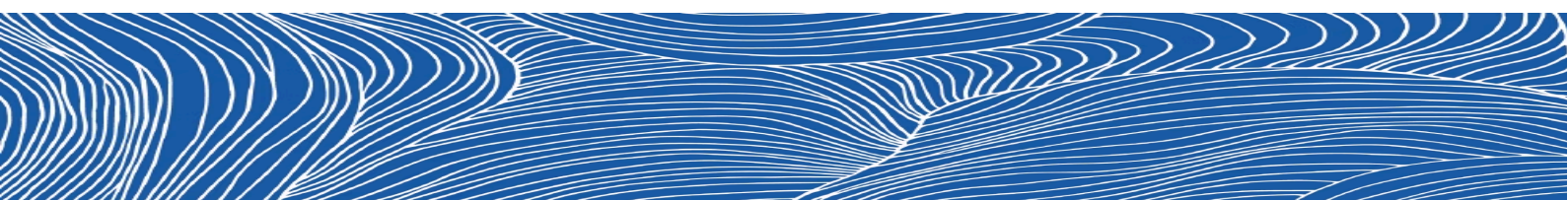
## **Biological Anthropology and Human Evolution as Tools for Self-Reflection and Identity Formation: Reflections from Six Years of Teaching in the Philippines**

Since 2018, I have taught undergraduate and graduate courses in osteology, bioarchaeology, forensic anthropology, and human evolution at various institutions in the Philippines, including the University of the Philippines Diliman (Archaeology), the University of the Cordilleras Baguio (Forensic Sciences), and Ateneo de Manila University (Medical Anthropology and Social Sciences).

In the last decade, archaeological research in the Philippines and Southeast Asia has produced significant discoveries, increasingly supported by developments in population genetics. Beyond empirical findings, however, the fields of human evolution, biology, and the history of biological anthropology offer critical frameworks for fostering self-reflection and dismantling colonial epistemologies.

Drawing on case studies from my teaching practice, this paper explores how biological anthropology can serve as a medium for identity formation among Filipino students. I argue for the development of an interdisciplinary biological anthropology curriculum in the Philippines—currently absent—to integrate scientific knowledge with critical engagement around issues of history, colonialism, and selfhood. Such a curriculum could empower future scholars to approach global and local challenges through a decolonial and reflective lens.

**Keywords:** Biological Anthropology; Anthropological Education; Identity Formation; Critical Pedagogy; Philippines





*Alfred Pawlik, Ateneo de Manila University, Philippines*

## **Hunter-Gatherer Subsistence Strategies in Changing Environments in Prehistoric Mindoro, Philippines**

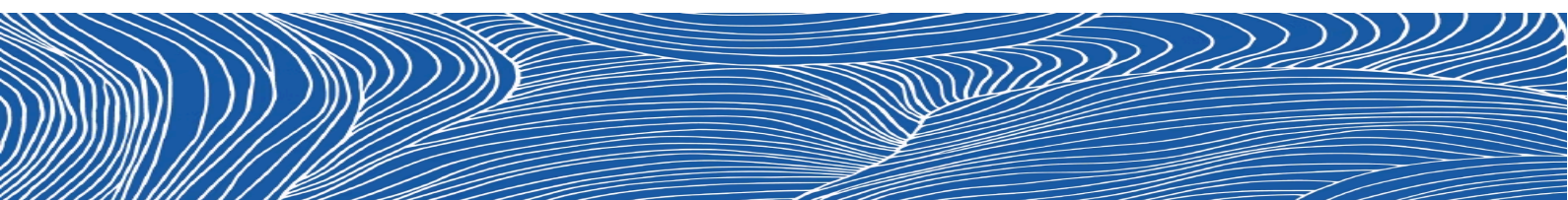
As an archipelago straddling two distinct biogeographic zones, Sunda and Wallacea, the Philippines have acted as a conduit for the movements of people, material culture and ideas across Southeast Asia throughout prehistory. The Mindoro Archaeology Project investigates several caves and rockshelters from the late Pleistocene and early Holocene, located in Sta. Teresa and Ilin Island in Occidental Mindoro on the southern end of Mindoro and explores the deep history of the first anatomically modern humans in the Philippines, the timeline of their arrival and dispersal, and their adaptation to coastal and island environments.

By at least 40,000 years ago, anatomically modern humans had arrived in the Philippines and successfully adapted to this new archipelagic environment. The period from the late Pleistocene to the early Holocene witnessed severe and rapid changes of climate and environment, and the adaptation, migration, and expansion into the various maritime habitats was crucial for these early humans to successfully establish their permanent presence in the region.

The sites in Mindoro have yielded well-stratified archaeological deposits that are connected to an absolute radiocarbon chronology ranging from c. 35,000 years ago onwards (but likely significantly earlier) until c. 1500 AD. Cultural materials and biological remains indicate that particularly the late Pleistocene and early Holocene were periods of expanding mobility, significant social change, and technological innovation.

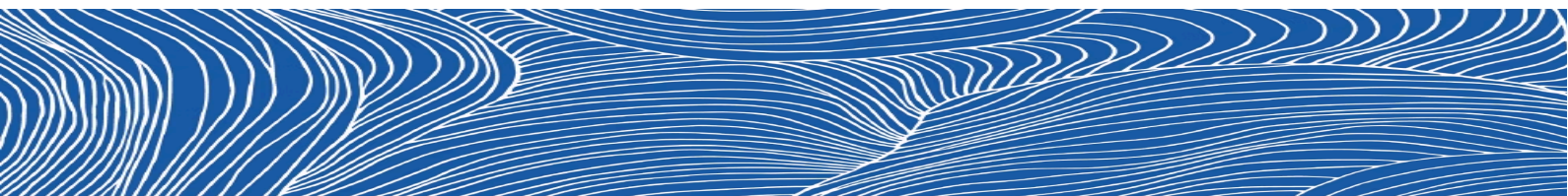
The paper presents how variability in environment, sea level and landmass influenced the mobility, technology, subsistence strategies, and behavioural advancements of past human populations, and how these foragers utilised the different environments and natural resources they encountered.

The results of our research and the richness and diversity of the identified resources challenge the common perception of prehistoric hunter-gatherer societies as constantly struggling for survival and living on the brink of extinction. On the contrary, our findings



and data suggest that these early indigenous seafarers successfully adapted to maritime environments, employing various hunting and fishing strategies, managing useful and edible plants and fruits, all of which provided them with rich and nutritious diets. In this regard, these prehistoric islanders can certainly be regarded as an example of the Original Affluent Society, very much in line with Marshall Sahlins' concept.

Keywords: Early Human Migration, Maritime Interaction, Hunter-Gatherer-Fishers, Behavioural Adaptation, Wallacea, Philippines

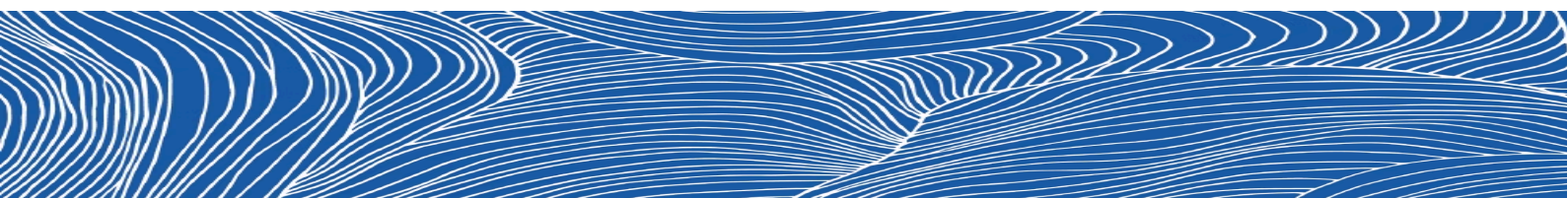


*Wibhu Kutanan, Naresuan University, Thailand*

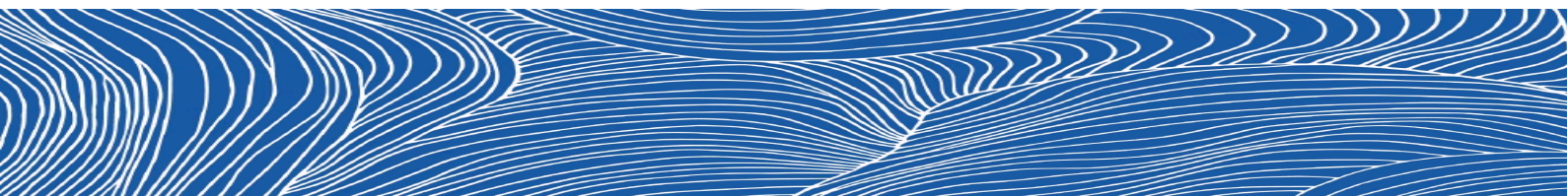
## **Maternal Genetic Origin of The Sea Nomads from Thailand**

The sea nomads of Thailand, known as “Chao Lay,” include the Austronesian-speaking Moken, Moklen, and Urak Lawoi, who traditionally inhabit the coastal regions and islands of the Andaman Sea in southern Thailand. Their maritime lifestyle has attracted significant interest in their genetic origins and relationships with other sea nomad groups in Island Southeast Asia (ISEA); however, comprehensive genetic data on these communities remain scarce. Here, we generated complete mitochondrial genome sequences from Moken and Moklen groups, along with the Tai-Kadai-speaking southern Thai population and additional Austroasiatic-speaking Maniq samples from southern Thailand. Our findings propose that the sea nomads display lower genetic diversity compared to the majority of southern Thai populations. Furthermore, the results suggest the absence of recent maternal expansions among the sea nomads. Notably, haplogroups D4e1a, E1a1a1a, M21b2, M46a, M50a1, and M71c are predominant among the sea nomads, underscoring their genetic distinctiveness. Bayesian coalescent age estimates of clades characteristic to sea nomads for these haplogroups point to the time associated with the Austronesian expansion period. Our findings suggest that the sea nomads of Thailand likely originated from MSEA and have a different maternal history from Indonesian sea nomads, who show closer ties to ISEA. However, we do not exclude potential origins of the Thai sea nomads in ISEA or Taiwan, as is possible that ancestral sea nomad males incorporated MSEA females into their communities upon arriving in Thailand. Further studies on genome-wide and Y chromosome data could provide more insights into their genetic history.

**Keywords:** sea nomads, southern Thailand, mitochondrial genome, Moken, Moklen, Urak Lawoi



*Mariam Omar Gomez, Uppsala University, Sweden*





*Monika Karmin, University of Tartu, Estonia*

**ISEA & OCEANIA uniparentals**

