# Organised Phonology Data

### Amele Language [AMI] Madang – Madang Province

**Trans New Guinea Phylum**; *MadangAdelberg Range Subphylum*; Mabuso Stock; Gum Family

Population census: 5300 (1980)

Major villages: Danben, Hilu, Jelso, Ohu, Moilsehu, Dalam, Amele, Sah, Omuru,

Aguru, Ohuru, Banub, Wagug, Bahor, Cumuin

Linguistic work done by: Lutheran Church, SIL (1977-1999)

Data checked by: John Roberts (1992), revised 1998

#### **Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory**

g h gb s  $d \epsilon f$ j i k 1 m n o m n c d f h i j  $\mathbf{k} \quad \mathbf{l}$ o q S t u w A B C D E F G H I K L M N O Q T U

#### **Consonants**

	Bilab	LabDen	Dental	Alveo	Postalv	Retro	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyn	Glottal
Plosive	b			t d				k g			?
Nasal	m			n							
Trill											
Tap/Flap											
Fricative		f		s							h
Lateral Fricative											
Approx							j				
Lateral Approx				1							
Ejective Stop											
Implos											

/w/ voiced labial-velar approximant

/gb/ voiced labio-velar plosive

b	bam eben bolob houbmi deelben	'bark cloth' 'his hand' 'trap' 'if he had come' 'judgement day'	S	su sosog cus cisdoc	'mother's milk' 'narrow' 'wild' 'to think'
ĝb	qam waqa	'ironwood tree' 'hen's egg' -	1	lalo aluh musul sisildoc iwallec	'animal fat' 'mountain' 'sweat' 'to ask' 'to teach us two'
m	mala ami am	'unable'  'chicken' 'my eye' 'heap'	k	kel kakan -	'coconut scraper' 'fishing net'
f	guambe sulmeuh fan	'decorative shell' 'nose ornament'  'piece'	g	gel waga	'fence' 'crocodile'
	cefac cuf afdoc hugianfi	'flying fox' 'female animal' 'to squeeze' 'if he comes'		wag malagbaija langato	'house bearer' 'tree sp.' 'to limp'
W	wa wewes siw cinigwe	'water' 'black ant' 'breath' 'seems like'	?	cain cocowai wac taicdoc amegca	'don't!' 'praying mantis' 'thornless sago' 'to chew' 'with his eye'
d	du dodoc ud fuluhdoc	'his neck (nape)' 'himself' 'household possessions' 'to multiply'	h	haun nahin gah bubuhbo	'new / again' 'itch' 'a fly' 'echo'
t	tu totoc cut duantena	'stick / handle' 'dew' 'sagowood' 'I am cold'	j	ja caja wij	'five' 'woman' 'widow'
n	nu anin can olohonca jobonna	'for, because' 'your (sg) mother' 'footprint' 'bad tempered' 'to the village'			

## Vowels

i		u			
	ε æ	o			
i	isi dih mi bilia	'later' 'just' 'louse' 'he sat'	εu	eul meul humeu	'leaf sp.' 'new garden' 'we two came and'
ε	nui ene mel	'island' 'here' 'boy'	æi	aid dain sasail	'female' 'pain' 'spirit being'
	me fea daen	'good' 'he saw' 'it's cold'	oi	oitina foic momoi	'he gets me' 'pandanus fruit' 'my wife's mother'
æ	alog nag wa daec biah	'raven' 'small' 'water' 'cold' 'his mouth'	эu	ou houm holou	'that (distal)' 'I would have come' 'we two used to come'
u	ugug dunuh fufu	'New Guinea eagle' 'inside' 'wind'	æu	autoc haun wadau	'banana sp.' 'again, more' 'uninhabited place'
	nuen asiulig	'he went' 'grass sp.'	ii	iilalee diia tilii	'to waiver' 'he swelled up' 'while it was still'
3	oqona gob ho hoia fiog	'we are getting' 'knee' 'pig' 'he came' 'Moluccas friar bird'	33	eeta meel abaleen	'what' 'weeds' 'as he searched'
εi	ein feia	'they said' 'he saw'	ææ	e aadeb qaanec	'when' 'to groan'
	catei	'store room'	၁၁	oodon mool doodool	'as he did' 'coconut oil' 'throat'

uu uum utec 'to give generously'
nuuga 'you go'
uu 'while he got...'
/ɛi/ /ɛu/
/æi/ /æu/
/ɔi/ /ɔu/

Long vowels:

/ii/ /ɛɛ/ /ææ/ /ɔɔ/ /uu/

#### Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

In two or three syllable words stress is on the first closed syllable. If there is no closed syllable stress is on the first syllable. In longer words primary stress is on the penultimate syllable with a strong secondary stress on the first syllable.

#### **Syllable Patterns**

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V	i 'this'	a.mu.lic 'his tears'	gi.a.ni 'my armpit' du.e 'song'		
VC	<b>if</b> 'string' stallk'	is.doc 'to avoid'	gu.am.be 'dec. shell' nu.en 'he went'		
CV	mi 'louse'	gi.lem 'slit gong'	se.he.lec 'slippery' um.ca 'obese'		
CVC	dan 'fig' cloth'	gam.bad 'ridge pole'	i.wal.doc 'his teacher' ja.mel 'loin		
VV	eu 'that'	ai.de.ni 'my wife'	fal.aa.di 'as he		
	du.du.eu 'as we p	oounded them' (dl) sing'			
VVC	ail 'which (pl)'	aig.ca 'sharp' bi.aim 'your mouth'	u.du.ail.doc 'to make a battle cry'		
CVV	mei 'my father'	bei.la.mi 'my tongue'	lac.bai.ja 'scorpion'		
			co.co.wai 'praying mantis'		
CVVC	C haun 'new, agair	n' caub.doc 'to be white'	u.laul.doc 'to warn' be.beig 'root'		

#### **Conventions: Phonological**

The voiced obstruent /b/ is phonetically voiceless [p] word finally, except in mono-syllabic words.

The voiced obstruent /g/ is voiceless [k] word finally except in mono-syllabic words.

The phoneme /k/ occurs only word initially and is not very common.

/gb/ and /b/ are neutralized in word final position and are both realized by the phone [p] in this position.

/j/ is phonetically [3] word initially, word finally following the high front vowel [i] and intervocalically preceding the high front vowel [i]. It is [j] intervocalically in syllable initial position preceding the vowels  $[\alpha]$ ,  $[\epsilon]$  and  $[\mathfrak{I}]$ .

/w/ is phonetically [ $\upsilon$ ] (labio-dental approximant) preceding the front vowels [i] and [ $\varepsilon$ ] and word finally following the high front vowel [i].

#### **Conventions: Orthographic**

see article 'Orthograpy Reform in Amele' (Roberts, 1991c)

#### Transcription of a recorded passage

/ijæ jeh sæg\_bɔ?nu | bæl sæigen || dænæ æge wele | hæiden sæennæ odi odoin || mæhæ hewimeig | ?æbiog\_bægænnu gædæ? mihedumeig | ?æjæ sigin unæni ædoloig || ?æjæ sigin ?unug gæbændɔ?obil | dænæ me?æ | ug\_bæ bældɔ? | ug\_bæ g\_bæsil wælægdædænen | ?æjimei sigin ?unug unænoloi || ug\_bæ odi unænen || ijæ bulig tibud | ijæ mim tibud | ijænnæ || wij ?æjæ | wænæm ?æjæ | gæle ?æjæ | susum ?æjæ | tæulæ ?æjæ | mete g\_bu gæbænædi mete megæ osol mi | sigin ebenegænæ miginæ || æge golænægæ | silile?eb | ?æbi li?dɔ?ob | æge ?æbi og\_bægæn | jeheg\_bægæn || g\_been | læ?bæjæ | mæn sonone? | hofæjæl | g\_bælig\_bete? | æig mumusi | wæidugun nuijæ || mim tibud | bulig tibud | ug\_bæ ijænnæ || æge ehædi | gæbælæ?næ mæmædi | ?æbi suli | æge ebenægænæ miædiginæ || golænægæ silil e?eb | /æbi ehinui g\_bee mudug\_bægæn || mele /

< Ija jeh saqocnu, bal saigen. Dana age wele, haiden saenna odi odoin. Maha hewimeig, cabi oqagannu gadac mihedumeig, caja sigin unani adoloig. Caja sigin cunug gabandocobil, dana meca, uqa baldoc, uqa qasil walagdadanen, cajimei sigin cunug unanoloi. Uqa odi unanen. 'Ija Bulik tibud, ija mim tibud, ijanna. Wij caja, wanam caja, gale caja, susum caja, taula caja, mede qu gabanadi mede mega osol mi, sigin ebenegana migina. Age golanaga, silileceb, cabi licdocob, age cabi oqagan, jeheqagan. Qeen, lacbaja, man sononec, hofajal, qali qetec, aig mumusi, waidugun nuia. Mim tibud, Bulik tibud, uqa ijanna. Age ehadi, gabalacna mamadi, cabi suli, age ebenagana miadigina. Golanaga silileceb, cabi ehinui qee muduqagan. Mele. >

'I will tell about the prayer (that was made before) we go to the bush. Before, when all were heathens, they did it like this. They used to take hold of the ground to be worked and mark it, and give a stone to the women to sharpen their knives. All the women used to bring their knives together, the headman, he knew how to pray, in the morning before sunrise he used to get up and sharpen all the knives. He sharpened them like this, 'I am Bulik, I am earthquake, this is my name. Widow women, strong women, young women, young girls, married women, all put their noses together, they put their noses as one. A knife is put into the hand of them all. The blood of all, it comes up, like a flood it surges up to do the work, to cut the bush. Centipede, scorpion, snake, black ant, red ant, the teeth of them all are put down and turned away, they go. Earthquake, Bulik, this is his name. All of you bring (the work) and put it on

your shoulder, lift up the work and put it in your hand. The blood of all it comes up and the work will begin and go and it will finish. True.'

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