

Organised Phonology Data

Ampeeli (Woyokeso, Wayokeso, Ampeeli-Woyokeso, Wachakes) Language [APZ]

Kaipit district: Mutzing, Lower Watut district: Lae, North Menyamias district:
Menyamya – Morobe Province

Trans New Guinea Phylum; Angan Stock-level Family

Population census: 1100 (1981)

Major villages: Imane, Gweseram, Topakanantu, Mongamu, Engati

Linguistic work done by: SIL (based on 29 years work)

Data checked by: Idi West (March 1992)

Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

a æ e f h h^w i tɕ tɕ^w k k^w l m n ŋ ɲ ɲ^w ʌ p s ɕ
 a ee e f h hw i, i j jw k kw l m n ng ny nw o p s sy
 A E F H Hw I J Jw K Kw L M N Ng O P S Sy
 ɕ^w t u w j j^w ?
 sw t u, i w y yw'
 Sw T U W Y

Consonants

| | Bilab | LabDen | Dental | Alveo | Postalv | Retro | Palatal | Velar | Uvular | Pharyn | Glottal |
|-------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| Plosive | p | | t | | | | | k | | | ʔ |
| Nasal | m | | n | | | | ɲ | ŋ | | | |
| Trill | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tap/Flap | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fricative | | f | | s | | | | | | | h |
| Lateral Fricative | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Approx | | | | | | | j | | | | |
| Lateral Approx | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ejective Stop | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Implos | | | | | | | | | | | |

/w/ voiced labial-velar approximant

/ɕ/ alveo-palatal fricative

/tɕ/ alveo-palatal affricate

/l/ alveolar lateral flap

/h^w/ labialized glottal fricative

/ɕ^w/ labialized alveolo-palatal fricative

/tɕ^w/ labialized alveolo-palatal affricate

/ŋ^w/ labialized palatal nasal

/k^w/ labialized velar plosive/j^w/ labialized palatal approximant

| | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| p | pamo | 'branch' | tɕ | jomo | 'visit' |
| | popijamo | 'bird sp.' | | majo | 'unspoken' |
| | mapmno | 'you (pl) take it' | | | |
| | pmpongo | 'root' | tɕ ^w | jwo'mo | 'roll between hands' |
| | | | | ajwo | 'centre, middle' |
| m | me | 'arrow' | | | |
| | nemo | 'duck' | | | |
| | tɕimmo | 'armband' | ɟ | - | |
| | mno | 'egg' | | kinya | 'tree sp.' |
| | hmno | 'you eat' | | hn'nyi | 'I / we (fem) also' |
| f | fepaho | 'finger/toe nail, fish scale' | k | kami | 'his maternal uncle' |
| | tɕfo | 'short' | | akoko | 'taro type' |
| | | | | akngkilike | 'immortality' |
| w | we | 'forest, hunting ground' | | | |
| | waweno | 'leave it alone' | ŋ | - | |
| | - | | | engo | 'big' |
| | | | | ningkwahwo | 'younger brother' |
| | | | | ngko | 'I' |
| j ^w | - | | | | |
| | hn'nwi | 'we also (masc+fem)' | | | |
| t | ta | 'song' | h | hi | 'liver' |
| | kutɕpo | 'break' | | aho | 'hand, arm' |
| | ifitnnoho | 'they can do it later' | | fihnyo | 'you two go up' |
| | mtnno | 'steam, vapor' | | hmnyo | 'you eat' |
| | | | | hu'mho | 'pus' |
| n | nami | 'owl' | / | - | |
| | sikuno | 'dark' | | a'amu | 'person' |
| | toweɲnyo | 'banana sp.' | | e'wa | 'all right' |
| | mɲiku | 'rat sp.' | | | |
| | hnnango | 'bat sp.' | j | yongo | 'needle' |
| | | | | a'yawoyo | 'grasshopper sp' |
| l | lofiso | 'tree sp' | k ^w | kwemi | 'singing on road' |
| | yoli | 'bird sp' | | kakwa | 'his grandfather' |
| s | saho | 'sleep' | h ^w | hwe | 'man' |
| | poso | 'abcess, boil' | | ahwomo | 'sky, heaven' |
| ɕ | syoho | 'garden' | | | |
| | fosyo | 'a wrapped item' | j ^w | - | |
| | | | | halo'ywamɲho | 'bird sp.' |
| ɕ ^w | swoho | 'wall' | | | |
| | iyoswo | 'tree leaf, paper' | | | |

Vowels

| | |
|---|---|
| i | u |
| e | |
| | ʌ |
| æ | |
| | ɑ |

Note: In earlier analysis /ɨ/ was analyzed as a full phoneme. Later it was noted that while /i/ and /u/ always occur with pitch accent, /ɨ/ never occurs with pitch accent, and could be considered the result of neutralization of both /i/ and /u/. This does not affect the orthography. As there is contrastive pitch accent in the language it was decided to continue the use of <i> for the centralized variants of both these phonemes thus marking lack of pitch accent as this symbol was already well established in Ampeeli.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------|
| i | iyo 'tree, wood' | u | usa 'rough' |
| | mijo 'water' | | humo 'sugar cane' |
| | hami 'yam' | | mnɪku 'a rat' |
| | hapieso 'their father's sister' | | |
| i | - | ʌ | omomo 'crooked writing' |
| | kɪko 'you' | | tongo 'meat, animal' |
| | | | tango 'heavy' |
| | | | sou 'marita sp.' |
| e | ejaho 'a tree parasite' | ɑ | afa 'one kind, same' |
| | mehwo 'heart' | | mango 'teeth, mouth' |
| | me 'arrow' | | sa 'salt' |
| | neifahwo 'our two sons' | | sae 'banana' |
| æ | - | | |
| | peete 'bamboo type' | | |
| | mupee 'girls' | | |
| | wae weefono 'he's going to destroy it' | | |

Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

There are two phonemic tones in Ampeeli, high /ˀ/ and low /ˁ/.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| hwáfè 'fish tail' | wàhò 'frog sp.' | ílóhò 'cook' |
| hwàfè 'cough' | wáhò 'bird sp.' | íldhò 'slippery' |

Syllable Patterns

| | | | | |
|-----|-------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| V | i 'but' | e.u 'opossum sp.' | a'.a.mu 'person' | na'.u 'mother' |
| VC | | am.no 'breast' | | |
| CV | te 'bamboo' | swo.ho 'wall' | an.ti.me 'hamlet' | a.swo 'labour pains' |
| CVC | | ham.no 'moon' | | |
| V? | | e'.wa 'all right' | | |
| CV? | | ka'.nyo 'ginger' | ha.lo'.ywa.mj.ngo 'bird sp' | |
| N | | m.jo 'fruit picking' | to.ho.m.tn.no 'warm feverish' | |
| CN | | hn.na.no 'rope loop' | hi'.n.tn.no.no 'love, belief' | |

CNʔ

hn'.nwi 'we also'

to.pm'.no 'drop by drop'

Conventions: Phonological

/p t k ts / are pronounced voiced [b d g dz] medially following homorganic nasals.

/ts/ can also be pronounced palatalized [tʃ] when it occurs before /i/.

/f/ is pronounced voiced [v] or [β] intervocalically.

/h/ is voiceless [h̥] occurring before / n /, voiceless [m̥] occurring before [m], [h] or [x] or [ɣ] intervocalically, and [h] or [x] elsewhere.

/l/ is pronounced [l] utterance initially and [r] elsewhere.

/ʔ/ is interpreted as a prosodic feature in Cochran, West and Weimer 1981.

Conventions: Orthographic

Syllabic nasals are written <mm> and <nn> between vowels, and syllabic nasal clusters <hm>, <hn>, <pm>, <tn>, <kng>, <'m> and <'n>.

Phonemic tone is not written trusting context will tell which tone it should be.

The centralized variant of /i/ and /u/ are written as <^>, which thus also marks the lack of pitch accent.

Transcription of a recorded passage

14. Oseso Jisas Pitafe angomo noswonto uhwon;mentisoso Pitafe konemi a'apaho tohomtnno'njosi saho foyowentan;ngki uhwononto

15. kakoe ahomo nupm'mokahon;ngki a'musi kakoe a'apaho toho mttnoso moi'wo imo'n;ngkahon;ngki a'musi kako nol;kafonto a'amumne wopayo iloho humisyofoho.

16. Oso s;kuno ne so'nji a'amuso hof;ko hwe moya'mi towahuno wonyo ehuhnamo'nnyo somo Jisas nohumentanjopo motapmmentohofofoho. Nomotopahon;ngkofi Jisas hungkuno lonteso towahuno wonyo somo wae yaofonto a'amu mnokino'njo hopi'nonohino somo wop;ngo umokumentisofoho.

17. Oso hohosohonta oso hungkuno An;tu Aisaiya sohumo uyahon;ngki lut;hwamojo sohwoe hungkunoso ne imo'n;mentisofoho. Hungkuno hiloso ole, 'Kako nakwoe mnokino wonyoso wae enao'mentisofoho. Nakwoe yo'mayo tangoso kako ma'mentisofoho.' Oso hungkunoso Aisaiya hohonta l;mentisofoho.

14. Then Jisas went into Pita's house and saw that Pita's mother-in-law had fevered skin and was sleeping

15. and he touched her hand and that woman her fevered skin became finished and that woman she got up and she cooked food for all the people.

16. That very night people they brought to where Jisas was men and women with bad spirits in them. They brought them and Jisas spoke and ousted the bad spirits and he caused all the people with sickness to become good.

17. At that time that talk God had given to Aisaiya which he habitually taught, his talk talk became true. That talk is this: 'He ousted our sickness. He took all our different heavinesses.' That talk Aisaia spoke before.

Bibliography

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