

# Organised Phonology Data

## Enga Language [ENQ] Enga Province

**Trans New Guinea Phylum;** *East New Guinea Highlands Stock;* West-Central (Engan) Family; Enga Subfamily

Population census: 110,000 (1981)

Major villages: Luth.

Linguistic work done by:

Data checked by:

### Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

a <sup>m</sup>p    <sup>n</sup>d    e    <sup>ŋ</sup>g    i    <sup>n</sup>dz k    ɾ    ʎ    m    n    ŋ    ŋ    o    p    s    t    u    w    j  
 a    b,mb    d,nde    e    g,ngi    I    j,nj k    l    ly    m    n    ny    ŋ    o    p    s    t    u    w    y  
 A    B    D    E    G    I    J    K    L    Ly    M    N    Ny    Ŋ    O    P    S    T    U    W    Y

### Consonants

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

<sup>m</sup>b/    voiced prenasalized bilabial plosive

<sup>n</sup>d/    voiced prenasalized alveolar plosive

<sup>ŋ</sup>g/    voiced prenasalised velar plosive

<sup>n</sup>dz/    voiced prenasalised affricate

/w/    voiced labial-velar approximant

p    paangi    'thigh'  
     apa      'father'

<sup>m</sup>b    baakú    'alone'  
       ámá    'only one'

m	maá ámá	'taro' 'over there'	s	silí mósó	'like' 'banana'
w	walaká awa	'arrow' 'sugar cane'	k	kalípu akitúpa	'peanuts' 'how many'
t	tána lúti	'snare' 'grass spec.'	<sup>h</sup> g	gálu angitíki	'spider' 'alike'
<sup>h</sup> d	dáná lundú	'down there' 'pig grease'	ŋ	ŋáŋa paláŋa	'baby' 'plank'
n	náka kuní	'tree spec.' 'dirt'	ɲ	nyakáma apinyá	'you plur., they' 'those'
<sup>h</sup> dz	jingí konja	'fruit,nut' 'jam'	j	yála káyó	'shame' 'bird'
ʈ	laka kalé	'rain' 'ear'	ʎ	lyáka kálya	'tree spec.' 'handsome'

## Vowels

i		u			
e		o			
		a			
i	ítá kígí lyíndi gíí	'tree, wood' 'hand, arm' 'bird spec.' 'time'	u	ulumba kútá lípu uané	'bird spec.' 'grass skirt' 'leaf' 'fater-in-law'
e	éda nelé keké poeegé	'woman' 'insect spec.' 'tongue' 'washes'	o	okyálo kóne óngo koó	'frog' 'red' 'the,that' 'bad, evil'
a	ápu sáká mába kaingí	'rain' 'green' 'tree oil' 'light'			

## Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Tone is phonemic.

ámí pingí 'to scatter'	ambáno 'bean'	tée 'pig exchange'
ambí pingí 'to be ashamed'	ambanó 'cordyline'	teé 'ant'

### Syllable Patterns

V	ú.a 'gourd'	ku.á.ka 'yesterday'	ku.ke.a 'swamp'
CV	da.é 'here'	ka.ngá.pu 'insect'	a.ndá.nda 'empty'

### Conventions: Phonological

/k/ as a rule is fricativized between low and back vowels.

/t/ is often pronounced [r] intervocalically.

/s/ is pronounced [ts] word initially.

All final vowels are devoiced.

### Conventions: Orthographic

The words marked with a high tone mark < ˈ > on their first syllable are tonetically [ ˈ ̀ ], those with a tone mark on the final syllable only [ ˈ ˈ ], and those with a tone mark on the last two syllables [ ˈ ˈ ].

Prenasalized phonemes [ᵐb ᵑd ᵑg ᵑdz] are written < b d g dz > word initially and < mb nd ng nj > word medially.

<ly > and <ny> are digraphs for one sound, but <py>, <ky>, <my>, <ty>, <pw>, <kw> etc. are interpreted as consonant plus vowel, the vowel being a non-syllabic [i] or [u].

### Transcription of a recorded passage

< Akálimipi éndamepi wanémepi dúpame mená dóko. Mená dóko andákele. Nambapi nambanyá kaiminíngipi náima mená lóngó miníngima.>

The man and the woman and the boy are hitting the pig. That pig is somewhat large. My brothers and I own a lot of pigs.

### Bibliography

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- Larson, James. 1967. 'Enga language speaking manual.' 2 vols. NGLM-manuscript.
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