

Organised Phonology Data

Gwahatike (Dahating) Language [DAH] Madang Province

Trans New Guinea Phylum; *Finisterre Stock*; Warup Family

Population census: 1,700

Major villages: Umboldi

Linguistic work done by: SIL

Data checked by: Dorothy Price

Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

a a: b ʔ d e e: f g h i i: k l m n ŋ o o: p r s t u u:
 ʔ a a b d e e f g h i,y i k l m n ŋ o o p r s t u u
 A A B D E E F G H I,Y I K L M N ŋ O O P R S T U U

Consonants

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

p	pata	'floor'	m	muruŋ	'nose'
	papane	'my aunt'		namu	'owl'
	bayap	'wife's family'		pum	'wall'
	epte	'enough'		umŋan	'decoration'
	sulpi	'watermelon'		mutmut	'call a dog'
			f	fara	'scrape'
b	bada	'stopping'		dufay	'think'
	babane	'my older sister'		-	
	irdeb	'do-SS-TP'		saŋfi	'dried betelnut'
	-			-	
	kulbi	'banana type'			

t	tupi	'meet him'	l	lawa	'string bag'
	bate	'headache'		buluŋ	'bad'
	bamyit	'fat'		pol	'burst'
	titmiŋ	'blind'		ulne	'my body'
	tiltal	'noise'			
			k	ka	'chewed betelnut'
d	dupi	'meet us/you'		kokan	'bent'
	bada	'stop'		melak	'light'
	ird	'do-SS'		kalku	'pillow'
	kaldo	'breadfruit'			
	-		g	ga	'this'
				gagasi	'moon'
n	nupi	'meet me'		gog	'just that'
	bana	'inside'		-	
	dolfon	'short'		kalga	'sorcery'
	nanda	'bold'			
	hanne	'my hand'	ŋ	ŋondoŋ	'noise'
				luŋu	'bearer'
s	seba	'trap'		buniŋ	'pity'
	mosa	'tooth pain'		uŋgura	'devil'
	-			mukŋen	'small'
	-				
	bupsin	'pain'	h	he	'tree'
				nih	'he ate'
r	rediy	'radio'		-	
	murun	'nose'		-	
	ar	'fighting'		dokolhoŋ	'knee'
	worsak	'hot'			
	-				

Vowels

i	u
e	o

a

Long vowels: /a:/ /e:/ /i:/ /o:/ /u:/

i	isa	'bite!'	o	okko	'cherish'
	misin	'tooth'		mabok	'space'
	tabi	'vegetable sp.'		komo	'coconut'
e	esa	'cry'	u	usu	'sore'
	megeŋ	'ground'		huri	'frog'
	mete	'hollow'		keybu	'cane sp.'

a	asaŋ	'leaf/paper'	ei	keybu	'cane sp.'
	daga	'thinder'		temeyde	'throw it-SS'
	salak	'thickly bearded'			
			eu	kagew	'orphan'
i:			ai	aygaŋ	'fewer'
	mi(:)siŋ	'pain'		hay	'sister'
	fudi(:)ŋ	'dry'		tabayŋa	'slingshot'
e:	-		au	aw	'cover'
	te(:)baŋ	'again'		lawlaw	'jabbering'
	ure(:)k	'bitter'			
u:	bu(:)ri	'caterpillar'	ai	dufa(:)y	'think'
	usu(:)	'smash'			
o:	o(:)lu	'pumkin'	au	kuda(:)w	'coconut shell'
	tolo(:)k	'thick'		gamatsa(:)w	'rainbow'
a:	a(:)r	'fight'	oi	hoy	'call'
	da(:)gi	'accident'	oi	fo(:)y	'fly'
	wasa(:)k	'head decoration'		moso(:)y	'slow'
ii	yiyiya	'black dance'	ou	bowbow	'dandle'
	bamyit	'fat'		how	'yelp'
ii:	yi(:)liŋ	'urine'	ou	imo(:)w	'over there'
	kalyi(:)ŋgi	'dove'	ui	du(:)wi	'wild'
ie	yayeŋa	'asthma'	u(:)	abu(:)y	'grandmother'
	molye	'day after tomorrow'	ue	weerne	'my daughter'
ie:	ye(:)ma	'aibika'		laweŋ	'womb'
	irye(:)ŋ	'we (du)al will do'		parwek	'piece'
ia	yase	'right side'	ue:	kwe(:)r	'make glossy'
	hulyaŋ	'errand'			
ia:	ya(:)si	'daka'	ua	wampot	'morning'
	kalya·(:)y	'bracelet'		hakwa	'ship'
io	yoŋoŋ	'short'		duwaŋ	'friend'
	sayo	'bean'			
iu	yupi	'meet them'	ua:	wa(:)lip	'forget it'
	enyum	'snake sp.'		awa(:)lik	'friendly'

uo	worsak	'hot'	uu	wulsakkeŋ	'yellow'
	towok	'spider sp.'		wuk	'clear'
	karwo	'three'		wilwul	'hovering'

uo: yikiwo(:)k 'bird sp.'

Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Stress is inherent in vowel length. In two syllable words stress is allocated in the first syllable. In three syllable words if the second syllable is long, the stress is moved to the second syllable from the first one. In the words that are more than three syllables stress still remains on the first syllable.

Syllable Patterns

V	u 'kiss'	u.su 'sore'	a.saŋ 'leaf'	o.lu 'pumpkin'
VV	au 'cover'	ia.se 'right'	di.ui.liŋ 'eye'	ti.ia 'he did'
CV	he 'tree'	bu.ri 'caterpillar'	to.ia.ne 'my post'	dap.ŋa 'animal'
CVV	foi 'fly'	kei.bu 'cane sp.'		
VC	al 'man'	ug 'much'		
VVC	uuk 'clear'	uor.sak 'hot'	kim.iaŋ.ne 'heap'	
CVC	soŋ 'almost'	mam.ŋa 'yawn'	a.met.ge 'your uncle'	bu.sa.dur 'mouse'
CVVC	kuer 'polish'	kar.kuaŋ 'big'		

Conventions: Phonological

Phonetically glottal plosive always occurs after a word final short vowel. Elsewhere it is found only in few words like *fece* 'fruit sp.' and *eyake* 'bird sp.', as the result of combining words. Alveolar fricative /s/ and nasal /n/ are palatalized before vowels which have both [+high] and [-back] features, that is, /i/ and /i:/. Flap /r/ is devoiced when it occurs before /h/ or word finally.

Voiced plosives are in free variation with labial fricatives. Voiceless plosives may be either aspirated or unaspirated.

Conventions: Orthographic

Long vowel symbols such as **ii**, **ee**, **uu**, **oo** and **aa** are not used. Instead short vowel symbols cover the long vowel symbols in that the people of the target language recognize the long vowels from the context. They had difficulties in using the long vowel symbols.

Phonetic semivowels [w] and [y] are to be marked as < w > and < y > respectively, when they are in the syllable initial and final position.

Transcription of a recorded passage

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naŋaia kigariŋia uakebe naŋagaia kigariŋia o kigariŋ kuruŋ uaŋ uaŋbe naŋa diriŋeŋ temeikebe gote garbambe gogo | alia bereia teŋ haŋien || kigariŋ kuruŋ uaŋ hien goien naŋa temeikeb gote garbambe ga go forok iih guaha ieng hitien || naŋa goien al diriŋ tiuŋ ga pasi garbam hetek gob meŋe garbam ien hitie n || munaŋ ne po garbam hewe:ŋ // irkebe al gore gab uaŋbe fe gemde nunieŋ | irdeb gemde nune

m takira tiien || munan guaha niriēn goien nu ma igin hemeke nenēnbe
meŋe garbam niŋgeb guram iare kua / ninkebe guram iare kue:ŋ // kuŋ guram neue:ŋ //

Nangaya kigaringya wakebe nanagaya kigaringya o kigaring kurung wang wangbe nanga dirineng temeykebe gote garbambe gogo alya bereya teng hangyen. Kigaring kurung wang hiyen goyen nanga temeykeb gote garbambe gago forok yihi gwaha ineng hityen. Nanga goyen al diring tiyng ga pasi garbam hetek gob menge garbam yeng hityen. Munang ne po garbam heweng. Irkebe al gore gab wangbe fe gemde nunyeng, irdeb gemde nunem takira tiyeng. Munang gwaha niryeng goyen nu ma iging hemeke nenengbe. “Menge garbam ninggeb guram yare kwa,” ninkeb guram yare kweng. Kung guram neweng.

Bibliography

An, Jee-Young. 1989. Organized Phonological Data of Guahatike Language. Manuscript. SIL, Ukarumpa.