

# Organised Phonology Data

## Manam Language [MVA]

### Bieng – Madang Province

**Oceanic**; *North New Guinea Cluster*; Schouten Chain; Manam Chain

Population census: 6000 (1981)

Major villages: Baliau, Iasa, Boda, Kuluguma, Dugulaba, Dangele

Linguistic work done by: SIL

Data checked by: Blaine Turner (September 1992)

### Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

a b d e g i ʔ [k] l m n ŋ o p r s t u z  
 a b d e g i k l m n ng o p r s t u z  
 A B D E G I K L M N Ng O P R S T U Z

### Consonants

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

p	pong	'turtle'				m	mai	'to come'
	depa	'tree spec.'					mama	'father'
	-						nam	'mosquito'
	mpile	'I will speak'					mpile	'I will speak'
							matamlo	'in eye'
b	bong	'when'				t	tang	'to cry'
	deba	'fish spec.'					uti	'penis'
	-						-	
	embeki	'flute'					mteko	'I see you'

d	dang udi - kikangdoi	'water' 'banana'  'we ate it all'	l	laba lulu - mlako bongla	'big' 'sand'  'I will go' 'three times'
n	naita nana -	'who' 'to crawl'	ʔ	kaba noka - goangkama	'again' 'to be ripe'  'give it to us!'
r	raba ruru - mrake	'basket' 'milk'  'I will come'	g	gaba noga - ugonggong	'tree spec.' 'thigh'  'I'm wandering'
s	sala asi - msoaki	'sea urchin' 'knife'  'I stay'	ŋ	ngam nanga lang tangnga	'shark' 'to put' 'sky' 'thje crying'
z	zala azi - zimzim	'path' 'to make sago'  'black'			

## Vowels

i		u			
e		o			
		a			
i	iauia zimzim pile	'good' 'black' 'to talk'	ie	ieno kieno	'he sleeps' 'we sleep'
e	embeki sema tete	'flute' 'head' 'ladder'	ia	iana biabia	'he gave to me' 'big'
a	abe mang mata	'already' 'bird' 'eye'	io	ioro	'he goes'
u	ung tung utu	'to hit' 'spear' 'to wipe'	iu	iuni niu	'he hit him' 'coconut'
o	ozo boma ieno	'to shuck' 'lixard type' 'he sleeps'	eu	keu	'dog'
			ai	ai bulai	'leg' 'burn it'
			ae	aem ngae	'your leg' 'that'

ao	zaon	'a name'	uo	uoro	'I go'
				kuo	'exclamation'
au	alauri	'later'	oi	moimoi	'true'
	dedau	'pepper'			
ui	tui	'to stand'	oe	goeno	'sleep!'
	gotuirake	'stand up!'			
ue	kueno	'you sleep'	oa	oasa	'they write'
	kie	'oh!'		tamoata	'man'
ua	muata	'snake'	ou	goutu	'you wipe!'
	bua	'betel nut'		tou	'sugar'

	/ie/	/ia/	/io/	/iu/
/ei/		/ea/	/eo/	/eu/
/ai/	/ae/		/ao/	/au/
/oi/	/oe/	/oa/		/ou/
/ui/	/ue/	/ua/	/uo/	

Also three-vowel sequences like /iau/ , /oai/ etc. if no morpheme breaks between.

### Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Manam has phonemic stress functioning on a grammatical level:

'godoki	'take it'	'gokang	'eat it'
go'doki	'take them'	go'kang	'eat them'

### Syllable Patterns

V	<b>u</b> 'fish net'	<b>i.le</b> 'tooth'	<b>a.i.ne</b> 'woman'	<b>a.nu.a</b> 'place'
VV	<b>ai</b> 'leg'	<b>oa.sa</b> 'they write'		
VC	<b>ong</b> 'worm spec.'	<b>em.be.ki</b> 'flute'		
VVC	<b>aim</b> 'your leg'			
C		<b>m.pi.le</b> 'I will speak'		
CV	<b>be</b> 'and'	<b>pe.ra</b> 'house'	<b>oa.ki.ki</b> 'quickly'	<b>zai.za</b> 'which'
CVV	<b>nai</b> 'he'	<b>moa.ta</b> 'they write'	<b>a.moa.ta</b> 'man'	<b>bia.bia</b> 'big'
CVC	<b>sing</b> 'to drink'	<b>zem.nga</b> 'betelnut chewing'	<b>ma.tam.lo</b> 'in eye'	<b>na.tum</b> 'your child'
CVVC	<b>buang</b> 'crazy'			<b>kai.boang</b> 'strong'
CVVVC	<b>boaum</b> 'your smell'			

### Conventions: Phonological

/g/ is pronounced either [g] or [ɣ].

/s/ and [z] can be pronounced also [ts] and [dz] respectively.

Only the nasals /m/ and /ŋ/ occur word finally.

/i/ is pronounced [j] before or after other vowels, [ɪ] in closed syllables before [m], and [i] elsewhere.

/a/ is pronounced [ʌ] in unstressed syllables.

/u/ and /o/ are pronounced [w] before or after other vowels in the same syllable.

### Conventions: Orthographic

Phonemic stress if written, is indicated by underlining the vowel in the stressed syllable.

### Transcription of a recorded passage

/ i'raia 'ʔaiʔo 'rupunai be zaonʒ ru'aŋa'diaru || be ŋaw u'rai 'boʔai 'ʔaiʔo 'rupunai be zaonʒ ʔu'ʔawa 'taʔi'dia ru || be ŋai 'boʔai i'raia ŋaw 'rupunai be zaonʒ u'ʔawa 'taʔi'diaru to'ira bo'gialo u'swaʔi ŋe madaŋlo be di' mairu be a'nua nem di'laʔoru || mu'ʔunala ʔi'pileru i'tui be ia'lale || i'zama 'tanepwa ŋe i'pura be ta'mwat a i'bage'bagej i'raŋaʔa be 'mwasi'taʔi 'ʔana || 'baʔara ta'mwata ŋe 'depa 'robu 'bwadi'adi i'bebe || ta'mwa ta i'bage'bagej ŋe 'kukukus ta'mwata 'ʔata || 'ono bwa'diŋa e'maʔadi i'bebe 'boʔai be 'ʔana mwa'ruŋa mi' tiʔi'tiʔi 'ʔana /

< iraiia kaiko Rupunae be Zaong ruangadiaru? Be ngau urai bokai kaiko Rupunae be Zaong kukaoa takidiaru. Be ngai bokai iraiia ngau Rupunae be Zaong ukaoa takidiaru toira Bogialo usoaki nge Madanglo be dimairu be anua nem dilakoru. Mukunala kipileru itui be ialale. Izama tanepoa nge ipura be tamoata ibagabagai irangaka be moasitaki kana. Bakara tamoata nge depa robu boadiadi ibebe. Tamoata ibagabagai nge Kukukus tamoata kata. Ono boadinga emakadi ibebe bokai be kana moarunga mitikitiki kana.

' ,and he said, 'Are you a friend of Rupunae and Zaong?' And I asked, 'You know Rupunae and Zaong?' And he said to me, 'I knew Rupunae and Zaong before when I was staying at Bogia and they came from Madang and went to their place.' The two talked a little, then he stood and left. In the morning the white man came to show the man around, to introduce and care for him. Because that man didn't know how to cook rice. The man he brought was a Kukukus man. He didn't know how to use cook stoves and everything had to be taught him. The end. '

### Bibliography

Turner, Blaine. 1986. 'A teaching grammar of the Manam language.' *Data papers on Papua New Guinea languages*, Vol 34.

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