

Organised Phonology Data

Uri (Urii, Erap) Language [UVH] Lae? – Morobe Province

Trans New Guinea Phylum; *Finisterre-Huon Stock*; Erap Family

Population census: 2000 (1981)

Major villages: Siara, Faiyang, Bungki, Aramungki, Fi, Timebing, Torawa

Linguistic work done by: SIL

Data checked by: Webb, Tom (1995)

Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

α: ə b d e f g g^w i i: k k^w m n ŋ o p r s t u u: w y ?
 a a b d e f g gw i i k kw m n ng o p r s t u u w y '
 A B D F G Gw I K Kw M N Ng P S T U W Y

Consonants

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

/w/ voiced labial-velar approximant

/k^w/ voiceless labialized velar plosive

/g^w/ voiced labialized velar plosive

p	pak	'split'	m	mak	'cry'
	papasi	'tiny fish'		taming	'woman'
	kop	'betel nut'		mususam	'spider'
	gapmak	'I saw you'		pamparang	'beating stick'

b	bak	'group'	f	faba	'door'
	kubung	'decay'		fifi	'weave'
	-			-	
	mambo	'white man'			

o	-		i:	.	
totik		'I will come'	gip		'mareta fruit'
tabo		'side'	ki		'head'
a	-		u:	.	
bam		'tree sp.'	mung		'joint'
sa		'man's name'	gu		'you'
mauta'		'he will go''			

Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Stress occurs on the first syllable of the word if no long vowels in succeeding syllables. Otherwise on the first syllable containing vowels /e/, /o/, or lengthened /i:/, /a:/ or /u:/.

Syllable Patterns

V	i 'obj. mk.'	a .di 'he'	bi.a .ni 'armpit'	si.a 'easy'
VC	im 'clump of grass'	uk .gu' 'he hit him'	kwi.ang .ni 'his bother'	ma.ing 'they go'
CV	ke 'roots'	bi .wak 'I will finish'	mu.sa .wap 'stretch'	da.ma 'sleep'
CVC	kwi ' 'bark cloth'	pon .ting 'jump down'		si.wik 'bow-string'

Conventions: Phonological

/p/ and /k/ have nasally related allophones [p^m] and [kⁿ] occurring utterance finally.

/l/ is pronounced either [r] or [l] word medially by some speakers.

/w/ can be pronounced either [w] or [β] intervocalically before /i/.

/a / is always lengthened.

/e/ is usually lengthened and is pronounced [æ] in the ultimate syllable preceding /ŋ /.

/ə / ranges from [ə] to [ʌ].

Conventions: Orthographic

Long vowels are written only in cases of possible confusion, like: *naking* 'they heard' and *nakiing* 'they hear', *ama* 'water' and *amaa* 'blood'.

Sequences like [iə] and [ue] are written with < y > and < w > interposing: < iy > and < uwe > when they occur word initially.

Sample text

14. Ka Jisas wari Pita ning yak ganang u anga amanga kagu' ka Pita ning ipmang taming udi bagana fugu kagaya mamareng tanga defagu'.

15. U kanga Jisas wari kafong u suroinga bagana u tanga defagu' wari kaga'sa' bigu'. Ning tanga bagana wari biinga karengsa' ubu naknga marara Jisas se'ga' nana siam kane tiamgu'.

16. Ning tanga u nanga mareia' kibiri ganang aming kabi'mo' wari amise fam masi' unngo kadagasi guk u inagira Jisas u kaunga abiging. Abuinga Jisas wari u yapma midisa' tuinga masi' unngo kadagasi wari ibinga mugo tinga karendasasu'na tiging. Ning tanga aming fam ka baganasi' kuni' kuni' guk undu' ifakarendasasu'negu'.

17. Ka kane ka Jisas wari u tugu' waraga' midi nua'ni ka timinggi' profet Aisaia wari togu' wari beng guk kadofigu'. Midi ka u tuguinga yoking wa ning, anasa' indining bagana kadagasi kuni' kuni' a mamareng girii u bemsasu'neinga binimara', ning yoking.

14. When Jesus came into Peter's house, he saw Peter's mother-in-law lying in bed with a fever.

15. He touched her hand and the fever left her, and she got up and began to wait on him.

16. When evening came, many who were demon-possessed were brought to him, and he drove out the spirits with a word and healed all the sick.

17. This was to fulfill what was spoken through the prophet Isaiah: "He took up our infirmities and carried our diseases."

Bibliography

Webb, Thomas. 1974. 'Urii Phonemes.' *Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages* 4:45-96.

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