

# Organised Phonology Data

## Yopno Language [YUT] Morobe Province

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

Population census: 7000 (1981)

Major villages: Keweng, Tepmangi, Nokopo, Gua, Isan, Wandabo

Linguistic work done by: SIL

Data checked by: Wes Reed (December, 2000)

### Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

a ə b d̥ e g i i dz̥ k l m n ŋ o p ɕ t̚ u w j  
 a a b d e g i i j k l m n ŋ o p r s t u w y  
 A A B D E G I t̚ J K L M N ŋ O P R S T U W Y

### Consonants

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

/dz̥/ voiced alveo-palatal affricate

/w/ voiced labio-velar approximant

p	pagat	'floor'	m	madep	'big'
-	pup	'hen'		bema	'men's house'
	bupmi	'sorrow'		dam	'fence'
				pompom	'wall'
				tagapmi	'light'
b	bagal	'fly'	t̚	tam	'leaf'
	dabil	'eye'		tara	'rat'
	-			pat	'snare'
	pakbi	'water'		butgwan	'inside'

d	dam	'fence'	g	gapmi	'lid'
	idap	'bowl'		togak	'full'
	-			-	
	akdak	'he stands'		geŋgeŋi	'circle'
n	nan	'father'	ŋ	ŋaŋalak	'dry'
	kanek	'moon'		kaŋek	'look'
	koron	'bush'		toŋ	'there are'
	nandisat	'I know'		daŋgap	'ditch'
	waloknok	'eating stick'			
s	soŋ	'cooked'	dʒ	joŋ	'grass'
	asat	'I do''		-	
	-			apmanjok	'today'
l	laba	'head cloth'	y	yut	'house'
	pilin	'night'			
	imal	'clothing'	w	wabi	'sugarcane'
	milbi	'yam'		yawi	'blood'
k	kap	'song'			
	dukon	'where?'			
	gik	'star'			
	akdak	'he stands'			

## Vowels

i	i	u			
e		o			
	ə				
	ɑ				
i	iyak	'berry sp.'	u	uwilik	'cloudy'
	isipba	'sneeze'		yut	'house'
	yawi	'blood'		aŋwa	'tomorrow'
				kwen	'above'
i	iwek	'grass sp.'	o	obip	'bow'
	minam	'bird'		moniŋa	'small'
	gipmi	'skin'		tamo	'place'
e	enjisat	'locked'	ɑ:	akdat	'I stand'
	kwen	'above'		garak	'dirty'
	kokdek	'toilet'		ma	'what!'
ə	aŋwa	'tomorrow'	/ai/		
	sak	'skirt'			
	gapma	'hole'			

ai aino 'I again'  
tebai 'strong'

### Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Stress is contrastive occurring on first or second syllable.

### Syllable Patterns

V	<b>a</b> 'do!'	<b>o.wa</b> 'enemy'		
VV		<b>ai.yak.dat</b> 'I fill in'		
VC	<b>on</b> 'he'	<b>aŋ.wa</b> 'tomorrow'	<b>ni.aŋ.gin</b> 'how many'	
CV	<b>ji</b> 'you, they (pl)'	<b>bo.baŋ</b> 'loin cloth'		<b>muk.ga.gak</b> 'clay'
CVV		<b>kai.mit</b> 'cucumber'		<b>ti.bai</b> 'hard'
CVC	<b>nak</b> 'I'	<b>duk.duk</b> 'arrow'	<b>ta.gap.mi</b> 'light'	<b>wa.lok.nok</b> 'eating stick'

### Conventions: Phonological

/l/ is dental .

All velar consonants /k g ŋ / are backed.

/b/ is pronounced [β] syllable initially between non-back vowels /i i e /., and [b] elsewhere.

/g/ is pronounced [ɣ] syllable initially between vowels, and [g] elsewhere.

/t/ is pronounced [r] intervocalically.

/s/ is word initially [šç] in some words, [ç] or [tç] in other words. Word medially [tç] always occur in free variation with [ç].

/a/ is inherently longer than other vowels.

### Conventions: Orthographic

The orthography is tentative.

Capital letter < R > is needed for foreign names.

/i/ and /u/ are sometimes written < y > and < w > respectively, as transitions between vowels.

/t/ is written < r > intervocalic, and < t > elsewhere.

/gu/, /ku/ and /ŋu/ are written < gw >, < kw > and < ŋw > respectively.

**Transcription of a recorded passage**

/ papbi dakon mibili iokueŋ || nin papbi idon kapmatd<sup>1</sup>ok mæni ai tepmi madepsisok nandaməŋ || sigək di mæ ioməŋ neŋək kagə tepmə nandəŋək kuaməŋ || notnin kində da tepmə nandəno nindəŋ kili but ioki nandəŋ pakbi iipbən ioməninon apdzakdo gumi iipbən abikdo əŋək ondo but galək madepsi nandəŋək ia ia ŋki nandaməŋ || iaŋgen /

< Papbi dakon mibili yokweŋ. Nin papbi idon kapmatjok mani ai tepmi madepsisok nandamaŋ. Sigak dima yomaŋ neŋək kaga tepma nandəŋək kwamaŋ. Notnin kində da tepma nandano nindəŋ kili but yoki nandəŋ papbi yipban yomaninon apjakdo gumi yipban abikdo əŋək ondo but galək madepsi nandəŋək ya yaŋki nandamaŋ. Yaŋgen. >

'I will talk about our water system. Our water here is fairly close, but it is kind of a pain. Not thinking of the rain we trudge through the mud to get water. A friend of ours saw our problem and felt sorry for us. So he put in a pipe so the water could come down to our village. Because he has done this we are happy and really feel this is great! That's all.'

**Bibliography**

- Tonson, John. 1977. 'Phonology of the Yupna Language.' Manuscript. SIL, Ukarumpa.  
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