

Organised Phonology Data

Kalam [Etip dialect] (Karam) Language [KMH] Simbai – Madang Province

Trans New Guinea Phylum; East New Guinea Highlands Stock; Kalam Family

Population census: 14,000 (1980)

Major villages: Simbai, Arapan, Tsendiap, Tsarap, Koki, Kumbruf, Kaironk, Nuguent, Kakapi, Fungoi, Fundum, Fumilek, Kuib, Kongiraw

Linguistic work done by: Bruce Biggs, A. Pawley, SIL

Data checked by: Lyle Scholz 1995

Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

a	^m b	t ^j	ⁿ d	e	^ŋ g	ə	ⁿ d ^j	k	l	m	n	ŋ	ɲ	o	p	s	t	u	w	j
a	b,mb	ch	d,nd	e	g,ŋg	i	j,nj	k	l	m	n	ŋ	ñ	o	p	s	t,r	u	w	y
A	B	Ch	D	E	G		J	K	L	M	N	Ñ	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			ñ	ŋ			
Trill											
Tap/Flap											
Fricative				s							
Lateral Fricative											
Approx							j				
Lateral Approx						t					
Ejective Stop											
Implos											

/w/ voiced labial-velar approximant

/^mb/ prenasalized bilabial plosive

/ⁿd/ prenasalized alveolar plosive

/^ŋg/ prenasalized velar plosive

/t^j/ voiceless alveopalatal plosive

/ⁿd^j/ voiced prenasalized alveopalatal plosive

p pumb 'sun'

bapiy 'father'

yop 'fall down'

ñayp 'sweet potato type'

kapkap 'quietly'

ñaspan 'you shoot'

^mb biyn 'woman'

sambiy 'cane sp.'

chemb 'lake'

mumbwak 'body'

salban 'taro sp.'

m	miŋ	'rain'	ⁿ d ^j	joŋ	'grasshopper'
	kamep	'singing'		anjiŋ	'nine'
	dum	'mountain'		kanj	'pig'
	biym	'downward'		sinjweywey	'bird sp.'
	amnaŋ	'let him go'		amjipiŋ	'I am going home'
	miymor	'beetle sp.'	t ^j	chim	'bow'
w	wand	'net bag'		dachiŋ	'hand drum'
	awan	'you come!'		chech	'clothes'
	kaw	'hole'		waych	'taro sp.'
	awleŋg	'tadpole'		bopchiy	'bean sp.'
	wirwir	'a nose decoration'	k	kilimb	'grass skirt'
t	tap	'something'		yakam	'spear'
	korip	'house'		buk	'gourd'
	chir	'we two'		kiyk	'they'
	parñap	'long and thin'		akneŋ	'upridge'
	kanj rek	'like a pig'		paskoy	'girl'
	toktok	'senile'	ⁿ g	gam	'sugarcane'
d	duk	'hawk sp.'		mingan	'inside'
	kandiŋ	'shield'		meŋg	'tooth, teeth'
	pind	'yam'		ñiŋgsek	'wet'
	tundtund	'whiteness'		gisgaŋ	'plant sp.'
	ñimbdipan	'you ate it all'	ŋ	ŋirŋir	'to shake'
				nijan	'look!'
n	nin	'I follow'		maŋ	'here'
	minim	'talk'		siŋsaraw	'snakes (generic)'
	mon	'tree sp.'	ŋ	ñin	'hand'
	kayn	'dog'		goŋay	'tree sp.'
	monmon	'earthquake'		miň	'rope'
	biyimb	'people'		koňimay	'sweet potato type'
				wonñaŋ	'short time'
s	saŋg	'cucumber'	j	ñin	'hand'
	kisen	'later'		goŋay	'tree sp.'
	kas	'grass'		miň	'rope'
	piys	'fish'		koňimay	'sweet potato type'
	ñaspan	'you shoot'		wonñaŋ	'short time'
	siksik	'(tendency to) laugh'	j	yiman	'lice'
l	lor	'road'		siyokin	'grass sp.'
	kiloy	'white'		siy	'plant sp.'
	nol	'bird sp.'		piys	'fish'
	kolman	'cane sp.'		miymor	'beetle sp.'
	kumleyley	'tree sp.'		paryomb	'long, tall'

Vowels

	u				
e		o			
	ə				
	a				
e	esek	'lie'	o	ok	'there'
meng		'teeth'	nomnom		'shadow'
timey		'bad'	soy		'sore'
a	asaw	'he's coming'	ə	-	
nand		'you'	kimin		'marsupial sp.'
koŋjay		'many'	bi		'man'
			biy		'here'
u	-				
suk		'cry out'			
yunŋuy		'three'			

All glides are interpreted as CV or VC.

Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Word stress occurs on the last syllable. In the phrase certain inflecting morphemes and classifier nouns affect the phrase stress.

Syllable Patterns

V	e.sek	'lie'
VC	as	'frog'
CV	bi	'man'
CVC	man	'ground'
	am.noŋ	'you go!'
	yi.man	'lice'
	taw.bim	'down there'
	to.li.paw	'cane sp.'
	kum.ley.ley	'tree sp.'
	dunŋ.gep	'afternoon'

Conventions: Phonological

The interpretation of schwa [ə] has caused some difficulties. There probably are both phonemic and non-phonemic occurrences of [ə].

/p/ is phonetically [p] word initially, [β] word medially, and [pʰ pᵐ] word finally.

/t/ is [tʰ] word initially, [ɾ] word medially, and voiceless alveolar flap [f] word finally.

The prenasalized plosives are voiceless word finally.

/l/ is retroflexed [ɻ] word initially, and voiced lateral flap [ɬ] elsewhere.

Conventions: Orthographic

The prenasalized consonants / ^mb ⁿd ⁿg ⁿj / are written < mb nd ng nj > word medially (except as the second member in clusters) and finally, and < b d g j > word initially and as second member in consonant clusters.

The consonant /t/ is written < r > word medially (except in reduplicated words), finally, and initially in clitics (*kanj rek* 'like a pig'). It is written < t > word initially.

The combination of [ə] + [j] is written <iy> finally and medially.

Transcription of a recorded passage

/

mənek "bap | "bə "bap apəj | "bə t'əm aŋgin sek ak nup aŋgak | jaŋd koŋbtəj "bap maŋgəj kəj kajŋənd mə "daŋb nəŋmbəjn ak amŋd'ut akəj || aŋgek | bə t'əm aŋgən sek ak | jaw aŋgak || aŋgəj mej | saŋ "dərək || am am saŋgəj okok aməj | "bə koŋbtəj nəŋak ak aŋgak | mənəj maŋ opur nen | mon jər at kajəm ak tawənd a məj | kənđoŋ ŋgəj jaŋgan aŋgak || aŋgek | "bə t'əm aŋgən sek ak mon jər at kun ak tawənd aməj nəŋak | ko "btəj ak maŋgəj kajŋənd mənđek || "bənak "bəj t'əm aŋgən ak aj nəŋ mənd mənd | pəsnep jaŋb jaŋg aŋjak || jaŋgəj | am mon "gunap təmbəj | mən "gunap "dəwəj "daŋd apəj | koŋbtəj ak jət at aŋjəj | "daŋd kotəp aməj | "dajej kənak || mənek mon pək "daŋd apəj | kaŋb aŋgəj aŋbuk aŋej kənak || mənek ak mej | kaŋb wənđə kəj | koŋbtəj təmb "belok "bəjnəmb okok kejkej neŋ neŋjək /

< Minek bap, bi bap apiy, bi chim aŋgin sek ak nup aŋgak, "Yand kombriy bap maŋgiy kiy kayŋind mindamb niŋbiyn ak amjur akaŋ?" Aŋgek, bi chim aŋgin sek ak, "Yaw" aŋgak. Aŋgiy mey, saŋ dirik. Am am saŋgiy okok amiy, bi kombriy niŋak ak aŋgak, "Miň maŋ opur nen, mon yir ar kayim ak tawind amiy, kindon giy ŋaŋgan aŋgak."

Aŋgek, bi chim aŋgin sek ak mon yir ar kun ak tawind amiy niŋak: kombriy ak maŋgiy kayŋind mindek. Binak biy chim aŋgin ak ay niŋ mind mind, pisnep yimb ŋaŋ ayak. ŋaŋgiy, am mon gunap timbiy, miň gunap jiwiy dand apiy, kombriy ak yir ar ayiy, dand korip amiy, dayey kinak.

Minek mon pik dand apiy, kamb aŋgiy ambuk aŋey kinak. Minek ak mey, kamb winjikiy, kombriy timb bilok biyimb okok keykey ŋiy ŋiŋyak. >

Bibliography

- Bulmer, R., B. Riggs and A. Pawley. 1965? 'Kalam dictionary draft.' Manuscript. SIL Ukarumpa.
- Pawley, Andrew. 1966. 'The structure of Karam: a grammar of a New Guinea Highlands language.' Dissertation , University of Auckland
- Scholz, Lyle. 1973. 'Kalam revised phonemics.' Manuscript. SIL Ukarumpa.
- _____. 1976. 'Revised Kalam Orthography.' Manuscript, SIL Ukarumpa.
- _____. 1966-86. Manuscripts on Kalam Grammar. SIL Ukarumpa.
- _____. 1981. 'Request for Kalam Established Orthography.' Manuscript. SIL Ukarumpa.
- Stender, Kaye. 1989. Kisim save long tok Kalam. SIL, Simbai, M.P.