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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General:

To conduct this survey Helen Wearne Baker and I travelled mainly by road throughout much of the Abulas-speaking area. We called at many villages near the road and took word lists from anyone who was available to help. One day we travelled by helicopter to take word lists from three of the more remote villages. On other occasions we took word lists from school children at Jambitanga, Kaugia, Kunjingini, Burui, Hayfield, Bainyik, Wingei, Warabung, Maprik, Balupwina and Aupik Primary Schools, and from Hayfield Vocational and Maprik High Schools. In other cases we took word lists from folk visiting mission stations or local markets, or gathered by the side of the road.

1.2 Preparation of Materials:

As our starting point we used the relevant information supplied in *Languages of the Maprik Sub-District*, by D. Glasgow and R. Loving.

Before commencing this survey we did some intensive research into Gospel Recordings material, recorded into four different dialects of the Abulas language a few years ago. With the help of language helpers from Yamikum, the village where we live, and of Jambitanga and Wingei speakers teaching at the Assemblies of God Mission School at Hayfield we transcribed much of the text. With the aid of material published by Don Laycock in *The Ndu Language Family* and our own villagers' knowledge we worked out a preliminary analysis of the four dialects. Our people had told us that a distinguishing feature of the dialects was the word for 'what'. Maprik speakers say samu, Wosera speakers say kamu, and Wingei speakers say mamu, with the first phoneme only showing the change. This suggested that there were three main dialects.

Making use of this information we worked out a suitable word list, starting from the S.I.L. Standard Word List and introducing lexical items which we knew were likely to change, retaining some we suspected

would not change, adding more grammatical items, with a bias towards different verb endings and introducing other items which helped us to test out certain phonemes. This gave us a list with 167 points.
(see Appendix A)

We also wished to test mutual intelligibility and recorded a text in the Maprik dialect (Yamikum version). We divided this text into 11 sections, to be tested for comprehension by oral questions in Pidgin at the end of each section. (see Appendix B)

We were also interested to gain informant reaction on the significance of dialect differences and inter-village speech differences, on some of the cultural interaction in the area and on the estimated amount of literacy in the villages, and we prepared questions in these areas. (see Appendix C)

Before we started our trip we took a copy of the Administration Map of the Maprik Sub-District and referred frequently to this as we travelled. We also consulted the Army Survey Map of the Wewak District.

In the write-up of this material reference was made to the Administration Publication *Village Directory - 1968* and village names are spelt according to the way they are presented there. If village names were not found in this directory we have spelt them according to the assumed spelling pattern.

1.3 General Procedure:

We recorded the three sections in 71 villages, the full word list and cultural items but not the text from 38 other villages, and shortened lists from 14 other villages. There seemed little point in testing for intelligibility in nearby Maprik villages. Some other villages were not tested for intelligibility and were given shortened lists because of pressure of insufficient time. Every effort was made to take a representative sampling of each area.

Where there were several parts of one village fairly close to one another, e.g. Waigakum No.1, No.2, and No.3, we took one word list only, provided that the informants said that the speech was the same in all parts of the village.

We also made a taped recording of each of the lists from Jambitanga (Wosera), Gatnigum (at first thought to be a sub-dialect of Wosera), Wingei No.1 (Wingei), Yamikum (Maprik) and Apambi (Kwasegen language).

1.4 Appreciation:

We would like to express our appreciation to all the people who helped us on this survey, particularly those in charge of Mission Stations and their staffs at Nungwaia, Jambitanga, Kaugia, Kunjingini, Hayfield, Wingei, and Maprik, the Principals and their staffs at the schools mentioned above, the helicopter pilot, and the Education Department Committee members and the Local Government Council Advisor who enabled us to go to Yauwanjungei.

We would also like to express our appreciation to the village people who helped us on this survey and particularly to three Yamikum men - Gwaade, Kwapalik, and Banipi - who took it in turns to accompany us and work with us on this survey.

2. FINDINGS

2.1 Phonology:

Abulas phonemes are as follows:

p, t, k, b[mb], d[nd], g[ŋg], j[ndʒ], m, n, ny, ŋg, l, r, s, w, y, v[b], i, e, é[i], a, aa, u, o.

The same phonemes appear to be in use over the language area with the following exceptions:

1. Many of the Wosera speakers seem to use [ʌʔʌ] where Maprik has [a]. However, this seems to vary from speaker to speaker

rather than from village to village.

2. People on the northern borders of the language seem to substitute [g] or [y] for [b]. Ulupu, Aumyalin and Agingun illustrate this.

e.g. Maprik [bək]	Ulupu [gək]	<i>saw</i>
Maprik [bet ^h əkne]	Aumyalin [get ^h əkne]	<i>having seen</i>
Maprik [bəkɔwu]	Agingun [yəkɔwu]	<i>hear</i>

3. Clusters:

[kɔ] Maprik	[k ^h] Wosera	e.g. [makɔʌ],	[mak ^h ʌ] <i>head</i>
[-ɔg-] Maprik	[k ^h] Wingei	e.g. [wʌŋgʌ],	[wak ^h ʌ] <i>thus</i>
[kɔw] Maprik	[kɔ] Wingei	e.g. [yikɔwɔw],	[yikɔɪn] <i>good</i>

2.2 Orthography:

It seems that the orthography as it stands in the Maprik dialect will adequately cover the other dialects. The [ʌʔʌ] referred to in 2.1.1 above can be covered by the orthographic symbol aa, used at present, as the identical letters together should be sufficient to alert glottal stop speakers to say [ʌʔʌ] while others will say [a]. The Maprik symbol can probably successfully cover 2.1.2 above.

As will be seen from Appendix B the West Wosera or Kwasengen language calls for three more symbols. This factor, combined with the fact that our language helper from Maprik was unable to talk in the vernacular with Kwasengen speakers, but had to revert to Pidgin, whereas he could speak freely in the vernacular and be understood throughout the Abulas area, and the fact that we were unable to determine the grammatical items sufficiently to decide on verb morphology, led us to conclude that Kwasengen is a separate, though closely related language.

2.3 Lexical Items:

Notable variations in the three dialects are shown below. They are presented in our orthography for ease of presentation.

CHART A

<u>English</u>	<u>Maprik</u>	<u>Wosera</u>	<u>Wingei</u>
<i>mouth</i>	kudi	tépgé / tép	tégé
<i>little</i>	makwal	great variety	
<i>big</i>	apakélé / némaa(n)	némaa(n) only	
<i>smoke (fire)</i>	yaatnyé	yaatnyé	nyégus
<i>tongue</i>	téknayéléng	tékwiyaaélé	tékaalé
<i>rain</i>	maas	maas / waali	maas
<i>water</i>	gu	kulak	gu
<i>possessive</i>	-na	-na	-u
<i>blood</i>	wény	nyéki	wény
<i>older brother</i>	némaadu	ané	nyamuna
<i>father</i>	yaapa	apa	yaapa
<i>mother</i>	néwa	asa	néwa / aya
<i>name</i>	yé	yé	sé
<i>knife</i>	kula	aké (some)	bagé (most)
<i>children</i>	baadi / nyaagu	nyabalé	nyaangu
<i>yellow</i>	raamu	taané	taané
<i>red</i>	gwaavé	nyéki	mayéra
<i>full</i>	sékéréknék	great range	
<i>old man</i>	gwalepa	anyepa	anyepa
<i>bad</i>	kapéredi	kapére	yelpas (some)
<i>short</i>	wap	great range	
<i>heavy</i>	ak	vaak	vaak
<i>well</i>	miték	mainly form of <i>good</i>	
<i>how many</i>	yagap	katik	katik
<i>many</i>	arigék / wupmalemu	asapéri	(many forms)
<i>all</i>	akwi	atép	akwi
<i>what</i>	samu	kamu	mamu

<u>English</u>	<u>Maprik</u>	<u>Wosera</u>	<u>Wingei</u>
<i>this</i>	kéni	ani	kéni
<i>thus</i>	waga	wuga	waka
<i>how</i>	yaga	yéga	yaka
<i>numbers 1-5</i>	<i>one hand</i>	<i>one hand</i>	<i>in multiples of</i>
6-9	<i>one hand plus</i>	<i>one hand plus</i>	<i>three</i>
10	<i>two hands</i>	<i>two hands</i>	"
20	<i>two hands and</i> <i>two feet</i>	<i>one tree</i>	"
<i>no</i>	kaapuk	yabe / yabawa	yaba / yabe
<i>not</i>	kaapuk / marék	yabe	yaba / yabe
<i>cannot</i>	(no terms found)	katik	yakatnye
<i>wash (clothes)</i>	yakutnyu	yakwatnyu	yajangu
<i>you (2)</i>	béné	béné	béré
<i>you (pl.)</i>	guné	guné	guré
<i>just</i>	bakna	baka	ba
<i>getting up</i>	raapme	warape	warape
<i>come back</i>	gwaamale	wabule	male
<i>let us go</i>	(mé) yéno	mé yékwak	(mé) yénanu

2.4 Grammatical Items:

Notable variations in the three dialects are as follows.

2.4.1 Verb Morphology (parenthesis encloses one word)

present affirmative indicative

Maprik (free pronoun) + (verb stem + -o / -u / -o)

Wosera (verb stem + bound pronoun + -kwa)

Wingei (free pronoun) + (verb stem + -o / ...) / (verb stem)
+ yo

past affirmative indicative

Maprik (free pronoun) + (verb stem + -k)

Wosera (verb stem + bound pronoun + -n)

Wingei (free pronoun) + (verb stem + -k)

future affirmative indicative

Maprik	(verb stem + <u>-ké</u>) + (free pronoun) + <u>yo</u>
	1. 2. 3. (or 2.1.3.)
Wosera	(verb stem + <u>-ka</u> / <u>-kéya</u> + bound pronoun + <u>-kwa</u>)
Wingei	(free pronoun) + (verb stem + <u>-ké</u>) + <u>-ya</u>
	or (verb stem + <u>-ké</u>) + (free pronoun + <u>-o</u>)

2.4.2 Bound Pronouns:

	Maprik	Wosera	Wingei
1st sing.	-wuré	-wuté	-wuné
1st pl.	-n	-n	-nan
3rd pl.	-d	-dar	-de / -dey

2.4.3 Imperative marker:

mé	ma	mé
----	----	----

2.4.4 Pronoun Objects:

3rd sing.	dérét	?	dat
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2.4.5 Change of Subject Marker in Future Tense:

1st & 3rd pl.	-o	-o	-u
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2.4.6 The grammatical variations noted are necessarily limited, but they are an indication of areas where changes are likely to occur. The variation in verb formation and endings makes the Wosera dialect hard to understand by Maprik and Wingei speakers and vice versa. The Maprik and Wingei forms sound closer to one another.

2.5 Mutual Intelligibility:

The following figures were determined:

	Average Percentage	Range of Percentage
Wosera	77	53 - 91
Wingei	82	69 - 91
Maprik	recorded in a few areas only as mutual intelligibility was obviously so high.	

It was demonstrated that mutual intelligibility was quite high in these areas if the informants were young to middle-aged men, with a good knowledge of Pidgin, as the comprehension was checked through Pidgin. Older men, on the whole, seemed to understand the text well, but could not transfer their answers into Pidgin. It is realized that knowledge of and fluency in Pidgin could have skewed the results. On the whole, areas nearer to the village of Yamikum scored much higher on this test, which was to be expected.

2.6 Cognacy & Mutual Intelligibility Percentages

CHART B

Percentage cognate with Yamikum. (Mutual Intelligibility percentages
also shown, in second column.)

		<u>Maprik Dialect</u>	
Yamikum	100	Saulik	97
Neligum	99 98	Wambak	97
Kuminibis No.1	99 100	Kuleligum	97
Kuminibis No.2	99 100	Magapita	97
Balogwil	99	Gweligum No.1	97
Maprik No.1	99	Gweligum No.2	96
Maprik No.2	98	Aupik No.1	96 97
Bainyik	98	Jame	96 95
Cheragum	98	Aupik No.2	95 94
Kinbangwa	98	Yamelikum	95 95
Kulunge	98	Apangai	93 97
Maputma	98	Kalabu No.2	93 86
Chiginambu	98	Yenigo	90 100
Bongiora	98	Naramgo	90 87
Waikim	98	Malba No.1	90 92
Kukwal	98	Malba No.2	88 92
Gwoingwoin	98		

Wosera Dialect

Figures in brackets suggested to counterbalance skewing caused by a limited sample. In all cases the limited sample was compared with a full sample from neighbouring areas to give a more realistic figure.

Jambitanga Area

Yambigo	80	88
Jipmago	80	62
Banglego	80	74
Kwatmagum	80	79
Jambitanga	79	80

Wombisa Area

Yindiko	84	67
Mikau	83	76
Waigamaga	81	83
Wombisa	80	82
Mul	80	
Kamge	80	70

Serangwantu Area

(bula kudi *now talk*)

Yakiwar (Wekio?)	81	
Serangwantu	81	
Naında	81	83
Patukwa	80	87
Magungu	80	
Kwaunjama No.1	79	70

Kunjinigini Area

Tugaikim	85	(80)
Gwinyingi	83	(80)
Abusit	83	(80)
Mikau No.1	81	91
Kunjingini No.1	80	
Betlehem	80	
Kunjingini No.2	79	

Kwimbu Area

*Suambukum	80	
*Dumbit No.1	80	
*Kwimbu	80	
*Yauwanjungei	78	87

Bobmagum Area

*Waigakum	86	
Kwarengu	83	
Tendegum	81	
Bobmagum	80	87
Kwanabandu	80	83

Kumunugum Area (dawuli kudi go down steeply talk)

Maundu	85	
Kumunugum No.1	82	87
Seragakim Nos.1&2	81	86
Gwairaru	81	61
Balampta	81	73
Talangu	81	
Rubugum	81	73

Kutigum Area (dayé kudi go down gently talk)

Bapandu	84	91
Stapigum	82	66
Wabindugum	81	65
Kutigum	81	70
Tuwaikim (Nimbunge)	81	80
Isogum	80	69
Saragum	80	89
Gulakim	79	59
Bukipelikum	77	
Kulungu	77	66

Wora Area (Tamaui talk)

*Wora	87	
*Neligum	85	89
*Nindiko	83	91
*Numakum	83	
*Serandu	83	
*Gatnigum	82	91
*Samgik	79	

Mangul Area

Mangul	77	70
*Kworo	77	82
Kupmabit	74	(77)

West Sepik Plains

*Nambagoa	79	53
*Kampupu	79	70
*Bensim	79	
*Yamini	78	
*Jama	76	75

Wingei Dialect

Figures in brackets suggested to counterbalance skewing caused by the different system of numbering in Wingei dialect. Six points were affected.

*Yangisagu (Kwombigum 3)	85	83	(88)	Bengaragum	77	79	(80)
*Ulupu	84	89	(87)	Kamanjan	77		(80)
*Sagisik	82	83	(85)	Walangai	77	86	(80)
*Kusanabu (Kwombigum 2)	80	89	(83)	Suanumbo	77		(80)
Gwalip No.2	79	85	(82)	Mambauru	77	91	(80)
Bepandu	79		(82)	Gwinyingi	77	74	(80)
*Aunyalin	78	73	(81)	Bugitu	76	87	(79)
Balmo	78	74	(81)	Wagupma	76		(79)
Wingei No.1	78	87	(81)	Witupe No.1	75		(78)
Wingei No.2	78	87	(81)	Agingun	73	69	(76)
Witupe No.2	78	86	(81)				

The Wosera speakers seem to see sub-dialects within their own major dialect partly on the basis of one word describing their speech, as indicated in parenthesis above and perhaps partly on the basis of the preferred word used, e.g. *small* - see Appendix B. On the basis of their comments I have divided this list into areas. However, except for the areas remote from Maprik, such as the Mangul Area and the West Sepik Plains Area, the data received does not significantly support the claim that these areas are separate and distinct units.

Pa'appuma (Kwanga?) and Tatumba (Southern Arapesh), shown on the Glasgow - Loving list as part of the Wosera dialect were found to be different languages.

All villages marked with an asterisk in the above lists are placed in a different dialect from that indicated by Glasgow and Loving. In most cases they were shown previously as belonging to the Maprik dialect. The West Sepik Plains group was shown as a separate dialect, but we did not find evidence to warrant this distinction.

The above division into dialects was done on the basis of the cognacy count, the grammatical forms used on the verbs (the Wosera endings are quite distinct from the Maprik and Wingei forms), the counting system and the possessive endings used. (In the case of the

last two items the Wingei systems are quite distinct from Wosera and Maprik - see Chart A.)

Before we started this survey we were expecting to find the three dialects distinct on the basis of the word used for *what* - Maprik samu, Wingei mamu, and Wosera kamu. This is a good starting point but is not infallible, e.g. West Sepik Plains villages say mamu. The change in this word does not indicate a pattern of phonemic change between dialects. It seems to be this one word only which is affected in this way.

Kwasengen Language

Percentage cognate with Yamikum. (Mutual Intelligibility percentages
shown in second column.)

Apambi	68	55
Wabindumakag	66	
Pukago	59	77
Dumek	59	
Nungwaia	58	
Nungwaigo	55	47
Maingugu	54	64
Weikor	50	

Short word lists were also taken from Moi, Ugutagwa, Umonoko, and Jibako, but these were not detailed enough to warrant their inclusion in this cognacy count but were sufficient to demonstrate that these also belong to the same language.

To test whether the Kwasengen language should be considered as a sub-dialect of Wosera, Apambi was compared with Kunjingini No.1. Both lists were given by schoolboys and the villages are towards the centre of their respective areas. Nungwaigo and Wombisa were also compared. Both these lists were taken in the village situation. The following results were obtained.

Apambi 72% cognate with Kunjingini No.1

Nungwaigo 58% cognate with Wombisa

On the basis of these figures and considering also that there are some surprising points of similarity with Maprik as opposed to Wosera it seems that this should be considered a separate language and not a dialect. However, it is a member of the Ndu language family.

2.7 Cultural Items

Items of interest noted were that men from Yamil and Yangoru areas seem to travel widely throughout the language area exchanging shell rings for pigs and that Sepik River people tend to travel quite widely to sell their dried fish at large market areas such as Warabung, Kunjingini, Bainyik, and Maprik.

A feature which could be significant is that most villagers tended to regard their own and a very small number of other nearby villages as speaking exactly the same as them, i.e. there is quite a noticeable distinction to local people between speech of one small group of villages and the next, although this fact was not made obvious from our word list. Areas where speech patterns seemed to be uniform over a wider area were the entire Mamblep area and the Wingei Census Division. The Wosera seemed to fall more naturally into smaller groupings, according to the feeling of the local people.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Dialects

On the basis of the phonological, lexical and grammatical information obtained from the word lists, interchange of cultural items, mutual intelligibility and informant reaction we concluded that there are three distinct dialects - Maprik (sometimes referred to as northern), Wosera and Wingei. West Wosera, or Kwasengen listed on the Glasgow - Loving lists as another dialect is a distinct language. N. Draper reports that there is an extension of the Abulas language on Tarawei, Walis and Muschu Islands off the coast from Wewak. We have not yet extended the survey to these areas.

APPENDIX A - WORD LIST USED

The word list that we used was made up as follows:

(1) the standard S.I.L. survey word list

Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,12,15,16,17,19,23,24,25,26,27,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,
37,38,39,43,49,50,58,60,61,67,68,73,74,75,76,77,79,80,81,82,84,
86,87,93,95,97,99,100,106,107,108,111,112,113,114,116,117,120,
126,127,130,131,132,133,144,151,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,
170,177,178,179,180,181,182,183.

(2) and added to the list the following items:

as No.20	little stone
" " 21	big pig
" " 44	who eats?
" " 46	who sees?
" " 51	his house
" " 52	her dog
" " 53	their village
" " 54	the dog's tail
" " 55	the man's house
" " 56	the woman's sago
" " 115	full
" " 118	two old men
" " 119	three young (short) girls
" " 121	well
" " 122	how many?
" " 123	how?
" " 124	thing
" " 125	thus
" " 128	this leaf
" " 129	that leaf
" " 134	3
" " 135	4
" " 136	5
" " 137	6
" " 138	7
" " 139	8
" " 140	9
" " 141	10
" " 142	20
" " 143	40
" " 145	(who) says?
" " 146	" hears?
" " 147	" knows?

- as No.148 (who) scrapes sago?
 " " 149 " washes sago?
 " " 152 " digs ground?
 " " 153 " washes clothes?
 " " 154 " plants yams?
 " " 155 " decorates tambaran house?
 " " 156 " carries on shoulder?
 " " 157 let us (pl) go
 " " 158 he goes down
 " " 159 she covers
 " " 160 you (f)
 " " 161 she
 " " 171 Seeing them he went.
 " " 172 They will not come tomorrow.
 " " 173 Now I am not standing. I am just sitting.
 " " 174 Sit quietly. Don't talk.
 " " 175 Tomorrow they will come and we will stay.
 " " 176 He finished eating and came.
 " " 184 The man does not hit the dog.
 " " 185 Yesterday the man ate meat.
 " " 186 Yesterday the man dug yams.
 " " 187 Yesterday the man built the house.
 " " 188 Yesterday the woman went to the garden.
 " " 189 Getting up he went.
 " " 190 He went and returned.
 " " 191 After he went they saw a pig.
 " " 192 They shot the pig and ate it.
 " " 193 If he comes I will see him.
 " " 194 I want to get some bananas.
 " " 195 He gives the yams to me.

* * * * *

One mark was allotted to each new item. The item was counted as the same if two phonemes or less were the difference, except in the case of words containing two phonemes only, in which case the word had to start with the same phoneme to be counted.

The extra features on the list were added on the basis of known or suspected differences. To counteract the known differences many items on the original list were retained.

N.B. Question forms were elicited in Nos.44,46,145-156, to collect the same phonemes. (Interrogative verb form in Wosera is the same as both Interrogative and Indicative verb forms in Maprik.) It seems that the list may have been unfairly weighted on numbers, which penalized the Wingei dialect and may have caused skewing in the results obtained.

APPENDIX B - COMPARATIVE WORD LIST (compiled from items found in Swadesh list.)

The three dialects are shown and also, for interest, the Kwasengen or West Wosera language. We were not able to determine the full grammatical forms in this language, so it is possible that only part of the verb is given. Words are presented in the Maprik orthography, where possible.

<u>item</u>	<u>Maprik</u>	<u>Wingei</u>	<u>Wosera</u>	<u>Kwasengen</u>
1 <i>man</i>	du	du	du	du
2 <i>woman</i>	taakwa	taakwa	taakwa	taakwa
3 <i>I</i>	wuné	wuné	wuné	wuni
4 <i>you (m.s.)</i>	méné	méné	méné	méni
5 <i>you (f.s.)</i>	nyéné	nyéné	nyéné	nyéni
6 <i>we (pl)</i>	naané	naané	naané	naani
7 <i>all</i>	akwi	akwi	atép	atép, atéf, atépéla, arapaki, atépéki
8 <i>head</i>	maakna	maakna	maaka, maakapa kaadé	adé, anégaba
9 <i>hair</i>	nébé	nébé	nébé	nébé
10 <i>eye</i>	méni	méni	méni	daama, taama
11 <i>nose</i>	taama	taama	taama, taamapa	taamafa
12 <i>ear</i>	waan	waan	waan	waan
13 <i>tongue</i>	téknayéléng	tékaalé	tékwiyaalé tékiyaalé, téknaalé	tékali
14 <i>mouth</i>	kudi	tégé, tépgé	tépgé, tép, ték	hudi
15 <i>arm</i>	taaba	taaba	taaba	taaba
16 <i>belly</i>	biya	biya	biya	biya
17 <i>leg</i>	maan	maan	maan	maan
18 <i>skin</i>	sépe	sépe	sépe	séfi

<u>item</u>	<u>Maprik</u>	<u>Wingei</u>	<u>Wosera</u>	<u>Kwasengen</u>
19 <i>blood</i>	wény	wény	nyéki	nyéki
20 <i>bone</i>	apa	apa	apa	afa
21 <i>heart</i>	mawulé	mawulé, kwaminyan	mawulé, kwaminyan	mawuli hwaminyan
22 <i>sun</i>	nyaa	nyaa	nyaa	nukwa
23 <i>moon</i>	baapmu	baapmu	baapmu,baapu	baafu
24 <i>star</i>	kun (kwaaré)	kun	kun	kunkwari, hunkwari
25 <i>cloud</i>	nyét	nyét	nyét	nyér
26 <i>rain</i>	maas	maas	maas,waali	waali
27 <i>night</i>	gaan	gaan	gaan	gaan
28 <i>water</i>	gu	gu	kulak	hulé gu
29 <i>ground</i>	képma	képma	képma,képa	képa,kéfa
30 <i>stone</i>	matu	matu	matu, tébu	matu
31 <i>mountain</i>	nébu,tépét	nébu,tépaa	nébu,tépét	nébu
32 <i>fire</i>	yaa	yaa	yaa	yaa
33 <i>smoke</i>	yaatnyé	nyégwés	yaatnyé, yaasék	yaaki
34 <i>ashes</i>	bawu	bawu	bawu	bo
35 <i>path</i>	yaabu	yaabu	yaabu	yaabu
36 <i>tree</i>	mi	mi	mi	mi
37 <i>dog</i>	waasa	waasa	waasa	waasa
38 <i>tail</i>	géni	géni	géni	géni
39 <i>bird</i>	api	api	api	afi
40 <i>egg</i>	gék	gék	gék	gék,kék
41 <i>big</i>	apakélé, némaa	némaa	némaa	némaa,némaapi, némaafi
42 <i>small</i>	makwal, makwali, mapal matpali, nyatkwal,	makwal, makal,apélek, alek,alak, alesét,alep, kalek,kélap,	yalap, yalapmu,epal, aplak,elap, makwal, makal	yékama, yalepu

<u>item</u>	<u>Maprik</u>	<u>Wingei</u>	<u>Wosera</u>	<u>Kwasengen</u>
42 <i>small</i>	nyétkwali, nyalmu	kalak		
43 <i>good</i>	yéknwun	yéknén, yékén	yékun, yékén, yéknén	yékapére, yékafére
44 <i>red</i>	gwaavé	gwaavé, wény, mayéra	nyéki, gwaavé,	nyéki, waka
45 <i>white</i>	waama	waama	waama	waama
46 <i>black</i>	gélé	gélé	gélé	géli
47 <i>yellow</i>	raamu	taané, raamu	taané, taanagawi, ak laapu	kakiyawu, kakélaapu, hakélaafu
48 <i>full</i>	sékéréknék	sékérék sékéréknék, kaknik, kanyik	sékérék, vékélékén, vagélékén, vékulék, pinyin, sékérékén, piyaakén	sékwek
49 <i>eats</i>	ko	ko	kakwa	se, sa
50 <i>drinks</i>	ko	ko	ko, kakwa	se, sa
51 <i>stands</i>	tu	tu, té...yo	tékwa	té
52 <i>sits</i>	ro	ro, ra...yo	rakwa	re
53 <i>speaks</i>	wo	wo	wakwa+	we, wa
54 <i>gives</i> (1)	tiyao	kwayu+	kwayékwa+	kwe, kwayé
55 <i>gives</i> (2,3)	kwayu	kwayu+	kwayékwa+	kwe, kwayé
56 <i>lies down</i>	kwao	kwao	kwaakwa+	hwe, kwe, kwaa
57 <i>sees</i>	vu	vu+	vékwa+	vé, hé
58 <i>hears</i>	véknwu	véknwu+, yéknwu+	vékukwa+	véké, yéké
59 <i>comes</i>	yao	yao+	yaakwa+	ya, ye
60 <i>name</i>	yé	sé	yé	yé

<u>item</u>	<u>Maprik</u>	<u>Wingei</u>	<u>Wosera</u>	<u>Kwasengen</u>
61 <i>who</i>	kiyadé	kiyadé	kiyadé, kadé	hédé, hadé, kédé, kadé
62 <i>what</i>	samu	mamu	kamu	méta, tamu
63 <i>many</i>	arigék, wupmalemu	akwi, asa, akuk, némaan	asapéri, asa, asamu, atép, késépéri, asétakwa, atétakwa	atép, sépélak
64 <i>this</i>	kéni	kéni	ani	an, ana
65 <i>that</i>	wani	wani	wani	wun, awula
66 <i>one</i>	nakurak	nawurak	nakurak, nawuték, nawutak	nakétak, natafa, natapa
67 <i>two</i>	vétik	vétik	vétik	hétik, vétik, yétik
68 <i>knows</i>	kutdengék	véknwuk, vék	vékun+, vén+	hé, hé, vé, yéké
69 <i>kills</i>	viyao	viyao+	viyaakwa	viyaa
70 <i>not</i>	kaapuk, marék	yaba, yabe, bak	yaba, yabe, bak	yéga, yaba, haba
71 <i>leaf</i>	nyéga	nyéga	nyéga	nyéga
72 <i>meat</i>	kwaami	kwaami	kwaami	kaami, haami
73 <i>dies</i>	kiyao	kiyao+, kiyaa...yo	kiyaakwa+	hiyaa
Totals	73	62	49	43½

N.B.

- + these verb forms were not elicited in the course of the survey. These verb roots with different tense endings were elicited and from our knowledge of these other dialects we are assuming these actual forms.
- Where there are several forms for one meaning we have given the most frequently heard form first.

3. * see above. The phonetic sounds [x], [g], [p], are not found in the Abulas language and hence not in the orthography. Therefore we have used the following symbols to express these sounds: h, h, f.

Totals were determined on the basis of the same or less than two phonemes different, different verb endings but same root - $\frac{1}{2}$ point, and the number of different forms used that had no similarity with Maprik.

APPENDIX C - MUTUAL INTELLIGIBILITY TEXT

Text recorded by Kwapalik for intelligibility test

1. Batnyé wuné baalé kure tuké wuné yo, mayéraké. Yatakne naang véle baakké wuné yo. Naang véle baakkwewuru naang tékwiyaé kaké de yo, wuna saburagu.
2. Bulaa apakélé jébaa yaké naané yo kurabuké.
3. Bulaa baalé nak kure naané taalé nébulu. Taalé nébultakne naané kwaan vélu. Kwaan vélétakanaka de yae tébét yo.
4. Tébétyadaka apakélé kadému naané séraknu. Nyégus maasa tépma waga naané kwayu. Kwayénaka katakne de yékérao, deku, gayét.
5. Kukba naané maagé vélu. Vélétakne naané tébéru. Tébétwurétakne naané sanévéknwu. Sanévéknwute naané maagé sékérekwurédéka naané wo, "Yaakwak. Maagé naanébu tébétwurék."
6. Yatakne naané yaalugu mi vélu. Véle takne naané tawukuru. Tawukuttakne naané watnaba yaanu. Watnaba yaanéwurétakne naané baagwi giyu. Gitaknanaka dé némaan du wayu.
7. Wayédéka naané kaama pu. Puwurétakne naané laalé kao. Kaawurétakne naané yaapwa lépmu.
8. Yaapwa lépwurétakne naané mi sékuwuliyu. Sékuwulitakne naané kurabu gwiya ko. Kurabu gwiya katakne naané tékét vélu. Téket véle naané tao. Tae kure yaatakne naané bayé kétu. Bayé kététakne naané bayé kaviyu. Bayé kaviwurétakne naané bayé yaate waaru.
9. Bayé yaate waarétakne naané méjaa jaaknu. Méjaa jaaktakne naané kulé kétiyu. Kétigéttakne widé kwae naané sérak yéwa lékiyu.

10. Lékitakne naané méjaa ketiyu. Kétigére yé tékdéka sérak de yéwa sékwe kure de yékérao.
11. Yékéraadaka naané baalé kuru. Kure naané tuwe géle néngu. Tuwe géle nénge kétiye méjaa kétikére ye kétikére ye naané baalé nak kure naané kaang tépaknu. Kaang tépakne naané béré kétiye naané yaak kaapuk yo.

* * * * *

Free Translation

1. First I will catch a pig and cook it for the tambaran. Then I will cut down sago and cook it between hot stones. Then my exchange partners will break and eat the sago.
2. Now we will do much work connected with the tambaran house.
3. Now we catch a pig and clean up the place. Then we cut posts. Then we pull them to the cleared area.
4. Then we cook food and give tobacco, betel nut and coconut. Then they eat it and go away to their villages.
5. Later we cut maagé wood and pull it. Then we think that we have enough and say, "That's finished. We have pulled all the maagé wood."
6. Then we cut yaalugu wood and erect it. Then we cut watnaba wood and erect it and tie the beams with vine. Then we put up the main pole.
7. Then we put bamboo crossways and then put laalé bamboo for the roof. Then we weave the sago leaves for the roof and tie them on.
8. Then we remove the scaffolding wood and eat special food. Then we cut tékét wood and carve it. Then we cut sago rib and paint it. Then we raise the painted sago rib into place.
9. Then we hang tambaran things on rope inside. Then we do a new "singsing" until dawn. Then we sleep and the next day we hang up shell rings.
10. Then we do the méjaa "singsing". We dance until dawn, then on the next day when daylight comes they cut down the shell rings and go away.

11. Then we catch a pig. Then we throw away the black bamboo flares. Then we keep on dancing for some time. Then we catch another pig and throw away our hand drums. Then we do a béré "singsing" and then we have finished.

First the text was played in full then again section by section and simple Pidgin questions to test comprehension were asked after each section. A score was given out of 3 for each section and then the scores were totalled and percentaged.

APPENDIX D - SOCIOLINGUISTICS

These questions were used mainly for the purpose of gaining general information. Nos. 1-4 gave helpful information towards the determining of dialect and language boundaries.

1. What do you call your language?
2. Do you understand the speech at Kunjingini? Kaugia? Hayfield? Wingei? Tamaui?
3. What other villages speak the same way as you do?
4. What nearby villages speak differently from you?
5. Where do you obtain fish? cooking pots? shell rings? wives? salt?
6. Will you read books printed in the Maprik dialect?
7. In this village how many, would you estimate, read Pidgin? English?

APPENDIX E - LIST OF VILLAGES

List of villages in each dialect: (Estimated population figures based on Glasgow-Loving list - 1964 and Village Directory - 1968 figures.)

Maprik Dialect

Apangai No.1	Jame	Maprik No.1
Apangai No.2	Kalabu No.1	Maprik No.2
Aupik No.1	Kalabu No.2	Maputma
Aupik No.2	Kinbangwa	Milak
Bainyik	Kukwal	Naramgo
Balogwil	Kuleligum	Neligum
Bongiora	Kulunge	Saulik
Cheragum	Kuminibis No.1	Waikim
Chiginambu	Kuminibis No.2	Wambak
Gwoingwoin	Magapita	Yamelikum
Gweligum No.1	Malba No.1	Yamikum
Gweligum No.2	Malba No.2	Yenigo

36 villages. Estimated population 8,500+

Wingei Dialect

Agingun	Gwalip No.2	Ulupu
Aunyalin No.1	Gwinyingi	Walangai
Aunyalin No.2	Kamanjan	Wagupma
Balmo	Kombenobo (Kwombigum 1)	Wingei No.1
Bengaragum	Kusanabu (Kwombigum 2)	Wingei No.2
Bepandu	Mambauru	Witupe No.1
Bugitu	Sagisik	Witupe No.2
Gwalip No.1	Suanumbo	Yangisagu (Kwombigum3)

24 villages. Estimated population 5,000+

Wosera Dialect

Abusit	Kunjingini No.2	Rubugum No.2
Balampta	Kupmabit	Rubugum No.3
Bangleo	Kutigum	Samgik
Bapandu	Kwanabandu	Saragum
Bensim	Kwarengu	Seragakim No.1
Betlehem	Kwatmagum	Seragakim No.2
Bobmagum	Kwaunjama No.1	Serandu
Bukipelikum	Kwaunjama No.2	Serangwantu
Chigiangu	Kwimbu	Stapigum
Dumbit No.1	Kworo	Suambukum No.1
Dumbit No.2	Magungu	Suambukum No.2
Gatnigum	Mangul	Talangu
Gulakim	Maundu	Tendegum
Gwairaru	Mikau (near Wombisa)	Tugaikim (near Kun.)
Gwinyingi	Mikau No.1 (near Kun.)	Tuwaikim (near Kaug.)
Isogum	Mikau No.2	Wabindugum
Jama	Mul	Waigakum No.1
Jambitanga	Nainda	Waigakum No.2
Jipmago	Nala	Waigakum No.3
Kamge	Nambagoa	Waigamaga
Kampupu	Neligum	Wombisa
Kaugiak	Nindiko	Wora
Kausaga	Numakum	Yakiwar (Wekio?)
Kulungu	Numamaka (Isogum No.2)	Yambigo
Kumunugum No.1	Palge	Yamini
Kumunugum No.2	Patukwa	Yauwanjungei No.1
Kunjingini No.1	Rubugum No.1	Yauwanjungei No.2
		Yindiko

82 villages. Estimated population 19,600+

Kwasengen Language

(formerly known as West Wosera dialect of Abulas language. Although many speakers of this language refer to it as tamu Kudi *what talk*, it has been demonstrated to our satisfaction that it is not a dialect, but a distinct but closely related language. Some people in the Wosera area spoke of it to us as Kwasengen talk, so we have adopted that name.)

Apambi	Kwaringia (Kwalinge)	Nungwaigo
Banwingei	Maingugu	Pukago
Dumek	Manjukwarui	Ugutagwa
Jibakim	Moi	Umonoko
Jibako	Nungwaia	Wabindumakag
		Weikor

16 villages. Estimated population 3,140+

APPENDIX F - VILLAGES LISTED IN CENSUS DIVISIONS, SHOWING DIALECTS AND LANGUAGES

Villages, listed according to the Village Directory - 1968, showing relevant sub-districts and census divisions, which were contacted or of which the language was ascertained through information received.

Key: Ma Maprik Dialect MA Mountain Arapesh
Wi Wingei Dialect SA Southern Arapesh
Wo Wosera Dialect
Kw Kwasengen Language

Maprik Subdistrict

Sepik Census Division

Kamanjan Wi
Kworo Wo
Witupe No.1 Wi
Witupe No.2 Wi

Nindepolye Census Division

Agingun Wi
Balmo Wi
Gwinyingi Wi

Wingei Census Division

Bepandu Wi
Bugitu Wi
Mambauru Wi
Suanumbo Wi
Wagupma Wi
Walangai Wi
Wingei No.1 Wi
Wingei No.2 Wi

Tamaui Census Division

Bengaragum Wi
Dumbit No.1 Wo
*Dumbit No.2 Wo
Kusanabu (Kwom.2) Wi
Kombenobo (Kwom.1) Wi
Kwarengu Wo
Kwimbu Wo
Malba No.1 Ma
Malba No.2 Ma
Sagisik Wi
Naramgo Ma
Suambukum No.1 Wo
Suambukum No.2 Wo
Waigakum No.1 Wo
Waigakum No.2 Wo
Waigakum No.3 Wo

Yangisagu (Kwom.3) Wi
Yauwanjungei No.1 Wo
Yauwanjungei No.2 Wo
Yenigo Ma

Yamil Census Division

Aumyalin No.1 Wi
Aumyalin No.2 Wi
*Gwalip No.1 Wi
Gwalip No.2 Wi
Ulupu Wi

Maprik Census Division

Bainyik Ma
Balogwil Ma
Cheragum Ma
Imbia MA
Jame Ma
*Kalabu No.1 Ma
Kalabu No.2 Ma
Kinbangwa Ma
Kuminibis No.1 Ma
Kuminibis No.2 Ma
Maprik No.1 Ma
Maprik No.2 Ma
Neligum (Nyeligum) Ma
Yamikum (Nyamikum) Ma.

Wora Census Division

Aupik No.1 Ma
Aupik No.2 Ma
Gatnigum Wo
Gweligum No.1 Ma
Gweligum No.2 Ma
Neligum Wo
Nindiko Wo
Numakum Wo
Samgik Wo

Wora Census Division (cont.)

Seragakim No.1	Wo
Seragakim No.2	Wo
Serandu	Wo
Wora	Wo

Mamblep Census Division

Apangai No.1	Ma
Apangai No.2	Ma
Bongiora	Ma
Chiginambu	Ma
Gwoingwoin	Ma
Kukwal	Ma
Kuleligum	Ma
Kulunge	Ma
Magapita	Ma
Maputma	Ma
*Milak	Ma
Saulik	Ma
Waikim	Ma
Wambak	Ma
Yamelikum	Ma

North Wosera Census Division

Abusit	Wo
Balampta	Wo
Bapandu	Wo
Bobmagum	Wo
*Chigiangu	Wo
Gulakim	Wo
Gwairaru	Wo
Gwinyingi	Wo
Isogum	Wo
Jambitanga	Wo
*Jibakim	Kw
Jibako	Kw
Kange	Wo
*Kaugiak	Wo
Kulungu	Wo
Kumunugum No.1	Wo
Kumunugum No.2	Wo
Kunjingini No.1	Wo
Kunjingini No.2	Wo
Kutigum (Mining)	Wo
Kwanabandu	Wo
Kwatmagum	Wo

*Manjukwarui	Kw
Maundu	Wo
Mikau No.1	Wo
*Mikau No.2	Wo
Mul	Wo
*Nala	Wo
*Numamaka	Wo
Nungwaia	Kw
Pa'appuma	Kw ?
Rubugum No.1	Wo
Rubugum No.2	Wo
Rubugum No.3	Wo
Saragum	Wo
Stapigum	Wo
Talangu	Wo
Tatumba	SA
Tendegum	Wo
+Tugaikim (near Ku.)	Wo
+Tuwaikim (near Ka.)	Wo
Ugutagwa	Kw
Umonoko	Kw
Wabindumakag	Kw
Waigamaga	Wo
Weikor	Kw
†Dumek	Kw
†Bukipelikum	Wo

South Wosera Census Division

Apambi	Kw
Jipmago	Wo
*Kausaga	Wo
Kupmabit	Wo
*Kwaringia	Kw
Kwaunjama No.1	Wo
*Kwaunjama No.2	Wo
Mangul	Wo
Mikau	Wo
Magungu	Wo
Nainda	Wo
Nungwaigo	Kw
*Palge	Wo
Patukwa	Wo
Pukago	Kw
Serangwantu	Wo
Wabindugum	Wo

* There is confusion on some maps between these two places. Tugaikim is near Kunjingini and Tuwaikim, Nimbunge, is near Kaugia.

† These villages are not shown in Village Directory.

<u>South Wosera Census Division (cont.)</u>		<u>Sepik Plains Census Division</u>	
Wombisa	Wo	*Banwingei	Kw
Yakiwar (Wekio?)	Wo	Bensim	Wo
Yambigo	Wo	Jama	Wo
Yindiko	Wo	Kampupu	Wo
+Banglego	Wo	Maingugu	Kw
		Moi	Kw
<u>Burui Kunai Census Division</u>		Yamini	Wo
Nambagoa	Wo		

+ This is reputed to be a different language, but we were given Wosera dialect.

* No word lists were taken from these villages. The dialect or language is deduced from information given by people living in nearby villages. Geographical location was also a determining factor.

A summary of the results, when compared with the full list in the Village Directory, and the book *Languages of the Maprik Sub-District* by Glasgow and Loving, and based on information received as we travelled around, indicates the following:

Sepik Census Division - Wingei and Wosera dialects - also distinct language, probably Boiken

Nindepolye Census Division - Wingei dialect and distinct language - probably Mountain Arapesh

Wingei Census Division - exclusively Wingei dialect

Tamaui Census Division - Wingei, Maprik and Wosera dialects

Yamil Census Division - Wingei dialect and distinct language - probably Mountain Arapesh

Maprik Census Division - Maprik dialect and distinct language - probably Mountain Arapesh

Wora Census Division - Maprik and Wosera dialects - also distinct language - probably Southern Arapesh

Mamblep Census Division - exclusively Maprik dialect

North Wosera Census Division - Wosera dialect and Kwasengen language - also Southern Arapesh and Kwanga languages in two villages only

Sepik Plains Census Division - Wosera dialect, Kwasengen language and Sepik Plains language

South Wosera Census Division - Wosera dialect and Kwasengen language

Burui Kunai Census Division - Nambagoa village is Wosera dialect - remaining villages are a different language

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