

Organised Phonology Data

Kandawo (Ganja, Kajawo, Narake) Language [gam] Jiwaka Province

Trans New Guinea; East New Guinea Highlands Stock; Central (Chimbu) Family; Chimbu Subfamily

Population census: 5,000 (2000)

Major villages: Ambullua, Mogum, Mame, Gepal, Guma, Yawaremol

Linguistic work done by: SIL

Data checked by: Mack Graham (1993). Updated March 2014.

Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

/	a	m̥b	n̥d	n̥d̪z̫	e	ŋg	i	k	t̪	t̪̫	m	n	n̥	ŋ	o	p	s	t	u	w	j	/
<	a	mb	nd	ndj, nj	e	g	i	k	l̪	ll̪	m	n	n̥	ng	o	p	s	t, r	u	w	y	>
<	A	B	D	Dj	E	G	I	K	-	-	M	N	N̥	Ng	O	P	S	T	U	W	Y	>

Consonants

	Bilab	LabDen	Dental	Alveo	Postalv	Retro	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyn	Glottal
Plosive	p m̥b			t n̥d				k ŋg			
Nasal	m		n̥	n				ŋ			
Trill											
Tap/Flap						t̪					
Fricative				s							
Lateral Fricative				ɬ							
Approx							j				
Lateral Approx											
Ejective Stop											
Implos											

/n̥d̪z̫/ voiced prenasalised dental affricate

/w/ voiced labio-velar approximant

*All examples throughout this paper are written phonologically. See the phonological conventions section for information about how these phonemes surface.

p	pa‡	'I slept'	mb	^m ba‡	'to rip'
	tupa	'hole in ground'		tu ^m ba	'bird of paradise'
	kumap	'compensation'		ka ^m b	'banana'
	p‡a	'above'		a ^m bto	'great, well'
	yapti	'open'			
m	meyam	'blood'	t	^m ba‡e	'bean'
	koma	'downstream'		ⁿ da‡	'if'
	am	'breast'		wa‡pa	'flying fox'
	kamna	'red'		kou‡a	'dry'
	ⁿ du‡mane	'bat'			
w	wamo	'fire'	k	ke	'bad'
	etuwe	'foamy'		kake	'his leg'
	mau	'garden'		wek	'to whistle'
	kwa	'sweet potato'		kto	'search for'
	awe	'give me!'		^m bek‡e	'outside'
	ko ⁿ dwe	'path'		aski‡i	'sneeze'
				ek‡	'handle'
ⁿ dz	ⁿ dzikai	'type of tree'	ⁿ g	ⁿ ge	'it'
	ka ⁿ dz	'talk'		a ⁿ ge	'his brother'
	wo ⁿ dz	'they are coming'		bi ⁿ g	'fire wood rack'
	ⁿ dzel ⁿ dzel	'various'		a ⁿ gre	'his hand'
t	to ⁿ do	'to hit'	ŋ	ŋa ^m ba‡e	'his head'
	ketoi	'sick'		ⁿ doŋa‡	'strong, sturdy'
	put	'spring of water'		^m boŋon	'wall covering'
	pto	'I understand'		jenŋap	'willy wag tail'
	atmiŋa	'afternoon'		kuŋŋa ^m b	'to fall down'
	yapti	'open'			

ⁿ d	ⁿ do ⁿ do	'to burn'	j	jepa ^ɿ	'little bit'
	^m ba ⁿ da	'iron wood'		eije	'bow & arrow'
	me ⁿ d	'mouse'		maj	'leveled ground'
	^m bu ⁿ dwa ^ɿ e	'mushroom'			

n	no ⁿ do	'I eat'	ⁿ	ni	'you (sg)'
	a ^m bana	'my sister'		in ^a	'yesterday'
	mon	'a mark'		man ^ɿ	'no'
	^ŋ gunmen	'become shady'			
	kam ^a na	'red'			

s	sai ⁿ de	'wild'	ɻ	aɻa	'again'
	asa	'yesterday'	eɻ		'dung'
	kus	'infection'		jepal ^ɿ ta	'little bit'

Vowels

i	u
e	o
	a

i	ipon ^ɿ	'today, now'	o	orpa	'sun'
	imi ^a na	'night'		^ŋ gore	'old, worn out'
	askir ⁱ i	'sneeze'		no	'us, we'

u	una	'man'	e	et	'forward, smoke'
	^ŋ gu ^ɿ e	'deep bush'		kena	'dog'
	nu	'water'		takene	'moon'

a	aka	'good weather'
	ta ⁿ gi	'dawn'
	^m bu ^a na	'to leak'

Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Kandawo appears to be a pitch accent language, with the stressed syllable bearing a high flat pitch and unstressed syllables bearing lower falling pitches. However, minimal pairs exist among monosyllabic words. This would imply that some words are completely unstressed. Therefore, either: (i) stress is not required, or (ii) the tonal system is more complicated than a straight pitch accent system. Very little research has been undertaken on the suprasegmental features of Kandawo. Much more research is needed to determine exactly how many phonemic pitches exist, and what level of interaction there is between pitch and stress placement.

Syllable Patterns

		Whole word	Word-initial	Word-medial	Word-final
V	u 'light weight'	u.na 'man'	-	-	-
VC	ap 'salt'	ab.to 'hold'	-	-	-
CV	ka 'bird'	mo.mo 'long'	a. ^m ba.na 'my sister'	i.ko 'tree, wood'	-
CVC	kam 'rain'	ⁿ du ^l .ma.ne 'bat'	je.pa ^l .ta 'a little bit'	ja. ⁿ gi ^l 'you fell'	-
CCV	pto 'I understand'	ⁿ dzla.ke 'his mouth'	-	be.k ^l e 'outside'	-
CVV	ⁿ geu 'to strike'	meu. ^l am 'type of leaf'	k ^l e.kou. ^l a 'noise/movement'	ko.na. ^m bau 'place name'	-
CVVC	noip 'lust'	-	-	ⁿ du.mo. ⁿ gaus 'prostrate oneself'	-

Conventions: Phonological

The voiceless labial and velar stops /p, k/ are voiced intervocally [b, g]. These allophones are not prenasalised, which is what differentiates them from their voiced counterparts.

The voiceless alveolar stop /t/ lenites to a flap [ɾ] in all non-word-initial environments.

The prenasalised voiced obstruents /^mb, ⁿd, ⁿdz, ⁿg/ devoice word-finally and before

voiceless consonants, but retain their prenasalisation [^mp, ⁿt, ⁿts, ⁿk].

The prenasalised voiced obstruents /^mb, ⁿd, ⁿdz, ⁿg/ retain their prenasalisation word-initially.

The dental nasal /n̥/ is definitely distinct from the alveolar nasal /n/, with minimal pairs as evidence. The dental phoneme is indicated by heavy fronting of the tongue against the back of the teeth.

The voiceless lateral fricative /ɬ/ and retroflex alveolar flap /ʈ/ do not occur word-initially.

The voiceless lateral fricative /ɬ/ surfaces as a voiced dental lateral approximant [l] intervocally.

Conventions: Orthographic

Tone is not written.

/^mb, ⁿd, ⁿdz, ⁿg/ are written <b, d, dj, g> in word-initial position and in consonant clusters, even though they are still prenasalised in these environments.

/^mb, ⁿd, ⁿdz, ⁿg/ are written <mb, nd, ndj, g> between vowels.

/^mb, ⁿd, ⁿdz, ⁿg/ are written <mb, nd, nj, g> word-finally.

/t/ is written <t> word-initially and <r> everywhere else.

The coronal nasals /n, n̥/ are underdifferentiated, both written <n>.

/ŋ/ is written <ng>.

/ɬ/ is written <ll>.

/ʈ/ is written <l>.

The question mark and exclamation point are not written clause-finally, but directly after the question or surprise particle, which is expressed tonally. Thus, the punctuation mark serves to differentiate the underdifferentiated tonal contrasts in these places.

Sample Text

Mark 10: 46-52 (written orthographically):

46 Jisas kogoye una boll er dumo Jeriko pakna po molo er orko puno dje yeika, yene kogoye una ne, una merke aike pumaka, Timeus wariye Bartimeus ge nale emill yeika, kondwe djeke ami dje moi. Una kond erwo pi al ge une kokane dje, ku moni ne, wal aume dji.

47 Dje moika, una embe dji, Jisas dumo Nasaret iwa wondo we djimaka, une pille yau kerman to embe dji, Jisas, ni Depit wariye wonden ge, ni na wandill golo awe! Dji.

48 Una merke molo man dji, ni kandja kere! dji, ba une napi. Yau kermanke toi, Jisas ni Depit wariye wonden ge, ni na wandill golo awe! dji.

49 Jisas wo aglo molo embe dji, ye djineke une wondabe! dji. Djika una po nale emill yei iwa moi al po embe dji, ni wo pille, agle! dji. Jisas ni pille djindo we dji.

50 Embe djimaka une kon saket gulo woro, ola dje aglo er Jisas moi al pi.

51 Jisas embe dji, na namba mal ye ni auno dje pren ne? dji. Nale emill yei iwa embe dji, tisa, na nalena alla au djinda kannomba dji.

52 Jisas embe dji, ni er piye! Ni pillgi djin pille ni nalen alla au djindo kane! dji. Djika ola dje nale au djika wal kane Jisas pi al are er pi.

Bibliography

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