

TENTATIVE

TAWALA

PHONEMICS

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION . . .	2
Map of language area . . .	3
2. OUTLINE OF PHONEMES . . .	4
2.1. Chart of Phonemes . . .	4
2.2. Contrastive Features . . .	5
3. INTERPRETATION . . .	5
3.1. The status of ambiguous items - consonant or vowel . . .	5
3.2. The status of ambiguous items - sequence or unit . . .	6
4. DESCRIPTION OF PHONEMES . . .	9
4.1. Consonants . . .	9
4.2. Vowels . . .	14
4.3. Supra-segmental items . . .	15
5. MORPHOPHONEMICS . . .	16
5.1. Vowel Ellipsis . . .	16
5.2. Transitional consonant . . .	17
6. DISTRIBUTION OF PHONEMES . . .	18
7. SYLLABLES . . .	18
7.1. Distribution of Syllables . . .	18
7.2. Syllable Contrasts . . .	19
7.3. Restriction of Distribution . . .	19
8. THE PHONOLOGICAL WORD . . .	21
9. THE PHONOLOGICAL PHRASE . . .	22
10. RESIDUE . . .	23
10.1 Fricative /y/ . . .	23
10.2 Glottal stop . . .	23
11. ORTHOGRAPHY . . .	24
11.1. Introduction . . .	24
11.2. Suggested Orthography . . .	25
11.3. Sample Text . . .	26

1. INTRODUCTION

The Tawala¹ language is an Austronesian language of the Taupota family², to which Wedau also belongs. It is spoken by about 8,000 people from East Cape, along the north coast to Awaiama and around Milne Bay from East Cape to Rabe and from Daio to Lamhaga. It is also spoken on Sideia and Basilaki Islands. The language is a continuous chain of dialects, though Sideia and Basilaki represent a more divergent dialect than the remaining chain.

This paper represents the dialect of Divinai which is a central dialect, midway between East Cape and Rabe dialects. There are several hundred speakers of this dialect living in hamlets stretching along the coast around Divinai proper.

The data for this paper was collected during 4 months residence at Divinai in 1974. A variety of language helpers in the age-group 30-60 years was used. Material was cross-checked with two men, though usually others were present and offered comments. It could not be said that an "informant" was used, as at no point did the person questioned understand the purpose of our questioning.

¹ Tawala is variously known as Basilaki, Tavara and Keheraran - we have here adopted the dialect word for "our friends", which is the way all the dialects are said to refer to their own language group..

² David Lithgow, 'Austronesian languages of the Milne Bay District' in Current Trends in New Guinea Area Languages. S. A. Wurm, Editor - not yet published..



TAWALA PHONEMICS

2. OUTLINE OF PHONEMES

2.1. Chart of Phonemes

CONSONANTS

		Bilabial	Alveo-dental	Front velar
Stops	Vl.	p	t	k
	Vd.	b	d	g
Labialised Stops	Vl.			k ^w
	Vd.			g ^w
Nasals		m	n	
Lateral			l	
Semi-consonants		w	y	h

VOWELS

	Front	Mid	Back
High	i		u
Low	e	a	o

Note: Bilabials, /l/, /h/, /e/ and /o/ are represented by their true phonetic norms, throughout this paper. The other symbols are used for simplification. For their true phonetic norms, see 4.1.2. and 4.2.2.

TAWALA PHONEMICS

2.2. Contrastive Features

Consonants contrast as to manner of articulation between voiceless and voiced stops, voiceless and voiced labialised stops, ~~xxx~~ nasals, a lateral and semi-consonants.

Contrast as to place of articulation occurs, in voiceless and voiced stops and semi-consonants, between bilabial, dental and fronted velar positions; and in nasals between bilabial and dental positions.

Vowels contrast vertically as to high and low tongue positions.

The high vowels contrast as to front and back positions, and the low vowels contrast as to front, central and back positions.

3.. INTERPRETATION

3.1.. The status of ambiguous items which may be consonant or vowel.

Non-syllabic i and u are interpreted as semi-consonants /y/ and /w/, because they fill the onset slot of CV syllables..

/yobila/	[yo'bilʌ]	"t. of edible leaves"
/kayakayana/	[kayaka'yana]	"red"
/ihi yawi/	[ihi'yawi]	"he read"
/kowai/	[ko'wai]	"pawpaw"
/wawei/	[wa'wei]	"down there"

3.2. The status of ambiguous items which may be sequence or unit..

3.2.1. Labialised consonants have been interpreted as single units for the following reasons.

- a. Interpretation as CC introduces consonant clusters word initially..
- b. Interpretation as C^uV introduces vowel downglides /^ua/, ~~and~~ /^ue/ and /^ui/, whose distribution would be limited to /^ua/ following /k/ and /g/, ~~and~~ /^ue/ following /k/.and /g/, and /^ui/ following /k/.
- c. Interpretation as C^wV introduces labialised consonants /k^w/ and /g^w/, occurring with 3 and 2 respectively, of the five vowels. This is more reasonable than 3 downglides occurring with only 2 of the 13 consonants.
- d. Labialisation is a feature of Milne Bay languages and has regularly been interpreted as units. (Ezard *g.* 1970, Lithgow, Hockett, Williams).

3.2.2. Consonant clusters are interpreted as CuC.. Clusters occur only word medially, with [m] the first of the pair, occurring with stops, [h] and [n] as the second.

Interpretation as sequence CC is also possible in view of the [m] word final, creating closed syllables CVm. However this is rejected because of the following.

a. [mu] is never found in the equivalent position i.e. word medially preceding stops, [h] or [n]. But [mV] is to be found.

/kamumaku/	[kam'kam]	"fowl"
/kamakama/	[kama'kamʌ]	"skin disease"
/kamuna/	[kamna]	"to live"
/hiyamoni/	[hiya'moni]	"grass"

b. Almost all words with [m] final retain the stress on the final vowel..

/aipomu/	[ai'pom]	"evening"
/banumu/	[ba'num]	"t. of shell"
/pomupamu/	[pom'pam]	"caterpillar"

c. There is slight extra length on [m] in a cluster.

TAWALA PHONEMICS

3.2.3.. Vocoid clusters have been interpreted as sequences of 2 vowels on the basis of the unambiguous sequences:

/mae/	mae [mae]	"to stay"
/mea/	[meʌ]	"again"
/poe/	[poʌ]	"error"
/wao/	[waʊ]	"to plant taro"
/lueo/	[lu'eʊ]	"to wash"
/kokoe/	[ko'koe]	"to finish"

4. DESCRIPTION OF PHONEMES.4.1. CONSONANTS4.1.1. Consonant Contrasts

/p/ and /b/, voiceless and voiced bilabial stops contrast in initial and medial positions.

/p̥ani/	[p̥ani]	"parcel"
/bani/	[bani]	"fish-bait"
/pilina/	[pi'linʌ]	"its holder"
/bilawa/	[bi'lawʌ]	"squirrel fish"
/tapuna/	[ta'punʌ]	"different"
/tabuna/	[ta'bunʌ]	"taboo"
/pupu/	[pupu]	"deafness"
/bubu/	[bubu]	"sand"
/po/	[po]	"conjunction"
/bo/	[bo]	"question marker"

/t/ and /d/: voiceless and voiced dental stops contrast in initial and medial positions..

/itala/	[i'talʌ]	"he cutx"
/idala/	[i'dalʌ]	"he crawled"
/tona/	[tonʌ]	"to challenge"
/dona/	[donʌ]	"tusk, horn"
/tete/	[tete]	"steps"
/dede/	[dede]	"story"
/tuboli/	[tu'boli]	"middle-born child"
/dubola/	[du'bolʌ]	"high tide"
/tamana/	[ta'manʌ]	"father"
/damana/	[da'manʌ]	"cross over"

TAWALA PHONEMICS

/k/ and /g/: voiceless and voiced fronted velar stops contrast in initial and medial positions.

/kiu/	[^h kiu]	"bird"
/giu/	[^h giu]	"tail"
/kukuna/	[ku ^h kuna]	"short"
/gu ^h guna/	[gu ^h gunʌ]	"her breast"
/kahi/	[^h kahi]	"scraper"
/gahi/	[^h gahi]	"part of house"
/koiba/	[ko ^h iba]	"stomach"
/goila/	[go ^h ilʌ]	"water"
/ke ^h nuna/	[ke ^h nunʌ]	"small girl"
/gehue/	[ge ^h huʌ]	"to be still"

/k^w/ and /g^w/: voiceless and voiced fronted, labialised velar stops contrast in initial and medial positions before /a/ and /e/.

/k ^w au ^w /k ^w au ^w auta/	[k ^w au ^w a ^h utʌ]	"changeable weather"
/g ^w alug ^w alu/	[g ^w alu ^h g ^w alu]	"wrist"
/iluk ^w ik ^w ai/	[ilu ^h i ^h k ^w ai]	"he shook"
/hag ^w ai/	[ha ^h g ^w ai]	"possum"
/kelak ^w e/	[ke ^h lɔk ^w ʌ]	"race"
/yag ^w ata/	[ya ^h g ^w atʌ]	"stinging leaf"
/k ^w elina/	[k ^w e ^h lina]	"part of coconut"
/g ^w eg ^w e/	[g ^w eg ^w e]	"strayed"
/k ^w asi ^w asi/	[k ^w asi ^h k ^w asi]	"machete"
/g ^w ayag ^w aya/	[g ^w aya ^h g ^w aya]	"red-headed"

TAWALA PHONEMICS

/k^w/ and /k/: contrast in initial and medial positions before /a/, /e/ and /i/.

k^wasik^wasik^w	k ^w	
/k ^w atik ^w ati/	[k ^w asi'k ^w asi]	"machete"
/kati/	['kasi]	"knife"
/k ^w adohi/	[k ^w a'dohi]	"t. of fish"
/kaɛiɛili/	[kaɛi'ɛili]	"strong"
/k ^w elelio/	[k ^w ele'liɔ]	"t. of bird"
/kelek ^w a/	[ke'lak ^w ʌ]	"race"
/kəkəkək ^w ala/	[ha'k ^w alʌ]	"small sticks"
/akalili/	[aka'lili]	"I hastened"
/iluk ^w ik ^w ai/	[iluk ^w i'k ^w ai]	"he shook"
/kikiwa/	[ki'kiwʌ]	"t. of bird"

/g^w/ and /g/: contrast in initial and medial positions before /a/ and /e/

/ig ^w ae/	[i'g ^w ae]	"it is murky"
/igae/	[i'gae]	"he went up"
/g ^w alug ^w alu/	[g ^w alu'g ^w alu]	"wrist"
/galugalu/	[galu'galu]	"new leafage"
/hag ^w ai/	[ha'g ^w ai]	"possum"
/agae/	[a'gae]	"I went up"
/g ^w eg ^w e/	[g ^w eg ^w e]	"strayed"
/gegeke/	[ge'geke]	"this"

TAWALA PHONEMICS

/g^w/ and /w/: contrast in initial and medial positions before /a/ and /e/.

/g ^w alug ^w alu/	[g ^w alu'g ^w alu]	"wrist"
/wakowako/	[wako'wako]	"t. of nut"
/g ^w eg ^w e/	[g ^w eg ^w e]	"stray"
/gadiwewe/	[gadi'wewe]	"rain"
/dag ^w aye/	[da'g ^w ayΛ]	"sago funnel"
/waya/	[wayΛ]	"t. of fish"
/yag ^w ata/	[ya'g ^w atΛ]	"stinging leaf"
/awawa/	[a'wawΛ]	"thin"
/hag ^w ai/	[ha'g ^w ai]	"possum"
/awai/	[a'wai]	"what"

/k^w/ and /w/: contrast in initial and medial positions before /a/, /e/ and /i/.

/k ^w adohi/	[k ^w a'adohi]	"t. of fish"
/wabiha/	[wa'bihΛ]	"how many"
/kelak ^w a/	[ke'lak ^w Λ]	"race"
/awawa/	[a'wawΛ]	"thin"
/k ^w atik ^w ati/	[k ^w axi'k ^w axi]	"machete"
/iwahiwahi/	[iwahi'wahi]	"he scoops out coconut"
/k ^w elelio/	[k ^w ele'liq]	"t. of bird"
/wewekana/	[wewe'kanΛ]	"find dust"
/iluk ^w kik ^w ai/	[iluk ^w i'k ^w ai]	"he shook"
/uwibada/	[uwi'bada]	"you are old man"

TAWALA PHONEMICS

/d/ and /l/: voiced dental stop and voiced alveolar retroflex lateral contrast in initial and medial positions.

/dabansi/	[daba'nei]	"t. of bird"
/labata/	[la'bata]	"force"
/idibalei/	[idiba'lei]	"night"
/ilibea/	[ili'beʌ]	"it drifts"
/idada/	[i'dadaʌ]	"he assists the weak"
/ilalane/	[ila'lanʌ]	"it shines"
/dedena/	[de'denaʌ]	"story"
/lelega/	[le'legʌ]	"house-building term"
/dubola/	[du'bolʌ]	"high tide"
/lubigo/	[lu'bigo]	"pay back"

4.1.2. CONSONANT VARIANTS

/t/ [s] voiceless dental grooved fricative occurs preceding /i/, usually in fluctuation with [t].¹

[t] occurs elsewhere.

/tiaya//	[si'ayaʌ] / [tiʰyaʌ]	"kind of chestnut"
/emoti/	[e'moti] / [ɛmoti]	"one"
/tili/	[sili]	"to fish"
/tatogo/	[ta'təgə]	"we washed"

4.2.1. VOWEL CONTRAST

/i/ high open front unrounded vocoid; /e/ mid close front unrounded vocoid;
 /a/ low close central unrounded vocoid; xax/o/ mid close back rounded
 vocoid and /u/ high open back rounded vocoid contrast in all positions.

/kikina/	[ki'kina]	"little"
/keketa/	[ke'ketA]	"sugar cane"
/kakai/	[ka'kai]	"t. of poison"
/kokoe/	[ko'koe]	"finish"
/kukuna/	[ku'kuna]	"short"
/hili/	[hili]	"blow coals into flame"
/heli/	[heli]	"to peel"
/hali/	[hali]	"t. of fish"
/holi/	[holi]	"to pull"
/huni/	[huni]	"taro"
/hali/	[hali]	"t. of fish"
/hale/	[hale]	" hale , skip"throw away"
/hala/	[halA]	"dance, skip"
/halo/	[halo]	"to hunt"
/halu/	[halu]	"t. of bead"
/bida/	[bida]	"dirty"
/beda/	[bedA]	"betel nut"
/bada/	[badA]	"man"
/boda/	[bodA]	"t. of tree-fern"
/buda/	[budA]	"to decompose"
/ilata/	[i'latA]	" it grows "it grew"
/elata/	[e'latA]	"(you) grow up"
/alxata/	[a'latA]	" I grew"
/olata/	[o'latA]	"you (pl) grew"
/ulata/	[u'latA]	"you (sing) grew"

4.2.2. VOWEL VARIANTS

- /a/ [ʌ] mid open central unrounded vocoid occurs word finally.
 [æ] low close front unrounded vocoid occurs preceding /u/.
 [a] low close central unrounded vocoid occurs elsewhere..

/iyeta/	[i'yetʌ]	"day time"
/lalawa/	[la'lawʌ]	"flame tree"
/tulau/	[tu'ləu]	"my friend"
/wayau/	[wa'yæu]	"cold"
/ataima/	[ata'mimʌ]	"now"

4.3. SUPRA-SEGMENTAL ITEMS

Pitch and length are non-phonemic. The stressed syllable is usually lengthened, and the pre-stressed syllable tends to be a higher pitch in words of three or more syllables. Stress falls on the penultimate syllable, except where this is a high vowel, /u/ or /i/ preceded by the lower vowel, /o/ or /e/ respectively, where there is a widespread tendency for the penultimate syllable to be omitted altogether..

/keduluma/	[kedu'lumʌ]	"woman"
/ginouli/	[gi'houli]/[gi'noli]	"goods"
/baneina/	[ba'neinʌ]/ ba'nenʌ]	"big".

TAWALA PHONEMICS

5. MORPHOPHONEMICS

Morphophonemic changes are observed at morpheme boundaries.

5.1. VOWEL ELLIPSIS

a. Between morphemes and/ or words.

with similar vowels:

/tahopu uAlotau/	[tahopu Alotau]	"we went to Alotau"
/unaamu/	[unam]	"you will eat"
/iyai ihouni/	[iyai'houni]	"who put it there?"

with dissimilar vowels:

/tanaenō/	[ta'nenō]	"we will sleep"
/apo ega/	[a'pega]	"never"
/geka unuma/	[geku'numa]	"this is my house"

b. Utterance initial.

/unaduhuna/	[nadu'huna]	"(you) sit down!"
/unanei/	[nahei]	"go!"

5.2. TRANSITIONAL CONSONANT

- a. The 1st person singular intimate possession suffix /-u/ becomes /-we/ following /u/.

/nimau/	[ni'mæu]	"my hand"
/natuwe/	[na'tuwe]	"my child"

- b. Verb roots which begin with a vowel take /y/ initial following subject prefix ending in /i/, and /w/ initial following subject prefix ending in /u/.

/anae/	[a'nae]	"I gæ went"
/unae/	[u'nae]	"you went"
/ (h) inae/	[(h)i'nae]	"(they) he went"
/aeno/	[a'eno]	"I slept"
/uweno/	[u'weno]	"you (sing) slept"
/ (h) iyeno/	[(h)i'yeno]	"(they) he slept"
//iyenoeno/	[iyeno'eno]	"he is sleeping"

6. DISTRIBUTION OF PHONEMES

While all consonants may occur in the onset slot of the Tawala syllable, there are some restrictions as to what vowels they can occur with.

- a. /w/ never occurs as the onset of a syllable whose nucleus is /u/.
- b. /y/ never occurs as the onset of a syllable whose nucleus is /i/.
- c. ~~g~~: /g^w/ never occurs as the onset of a syllable whose nucleus is /i/, /u/ or /o/.¹
- d. /k^w/ never occurs as the onset of a syllable whose nucleus is /u/ or /o/.¹

7. SYLLABLES

A syllable in Tawala consists of a nucleus of one vowel and an optional consonant onset. Most syllables have the consonant onset - especially in medial and final positions.

7.1. Distribution of syllables within words.

Both syllable types occur in initial, medial and final positions.

/ae/?	[¹ a.e]	"leg"
/goana/	[go. ¹ a.nʌ]	"his name"
/hewali/	[he. ¹ wa.li]	"young man"

¹ ~~These~~ /g^w/ and /k^w/ are infrequent phonemes (only 10 words in 1,000) and we have found only one occurrence of /g^we/

7.2. Syllable contrasts

Both emic syllable types, /V/ and /CV/ contrast in stressed and unstressed positions in the phonological word.

/ala/	[¹ a.lʌ]	"boy's brief"
/dobu/	[¹ do.bu]	"village"
/inae/	[i. ¹ na.e]	"he went"
/amana/	[a. ¹ ma:nʌ]	"his father"

7.3. Restrictions of distributionOne syllable¹

Monosyllabic words have /CV/ pattern only.

/po/	[¹ po]	"and"
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Two syllables

There are no restrictions in two syllable words..

/ae/	[¹ a.e]	"leg"
/utu/	[¹ u.tu]	"lice"
/kiu/	[¹ ki.u]	"bird"
/yada/	[¹ ya.dʌ]	"sky"

¹ The three monosyllabic words will possibly be found to be morphemes connected to the end of the phrase. Further investigation at a grammatical level is needed to determine their status.

Three and more syllables.

Words of up to eleven syllables have been observed. Most roots, ~~and most function morphemes~~ have CV pattern - thus the overall pattern is predominantly CVCV... There seems to be no restriction on number of CV syllables occurring consecutively. Up to 8 have been found together.

Except across morpheme boundaries, no more than 2 V syllables occur together, and then only initially in the word. Across morpheme boundaries, three have been found.

V	/eau/	[e'au]	"my aunt"
	/neula/	[ne'ulʌ]	"coconut"
	/autu/	[a'utu]	"bag"
	/unahalea/	[unaha'leʌ]	"throw it away"
CV	/bada/	[bada]	"man"
	/kabudala/	[kabu'dala]	"sun"
	/unainugonugotuhugehi/	[unainugonugotuhu'gehi]	"think about it"

8. THE PHONOLOGICAL WORD..

The phonological word in Tawala is a group of syllables around a primary stress, and it is distributed within the phonological phrase. The obligatory nucleus of a primary-stressed syllable has optional preceding margins, and an obligatory following margin (with the exception of a very few single syllable "words". See Footnote page 19).

The nucleus is composed of a stressed syllable, and the margins by non- or lesser-stressed syllables. In words of four or more syllables, every second preceding syllable has a secondary stress with one exception: the secondary stress always falls on the first syllable to be reduplicated even though the primary stress is 3 syllables away.

/idewadewa/	[i'dewa'i'dewa]	"it is good"
/idewadewayə/	[i'dewəde'i'wayə]	"he is doing it"
/anugonugotuhu/	[a'nugo'nugo'tuhu]	"I think"

The border between phonological words is often marked by voicelessness.

9. THE PHONOLOGICAL PHRASE

The phonological phrase is the unit within which words are distributed. It is itself distributed within the breath group.

The nuclear syllable of the last phonological ~~phrase~~ word is the nucleus of the phrase. It contains the loudest and longest vowel and the one lowest in pitch.

Two emic phonological phrase types have been found, and further analysis will probably disclose others.

9.1. The question phrase.

This is characterised by a high pitch on pre-nuclear syllables, and mid pitch on post-nuclear syllable.

/unawisili/	"Are you going fishing?"
/mekə enəne/	"Where are you going?"

9.2. The statement phrase.

In a simple statement, only two pitches are present. Pre-nuclear syllables are mid pitch, and nuclear and post nuclear are low.

/ega atəgəpouma/	"I am not cold"
/apo unapeu/	"You will fall!"
/ega onəbəbəha/	"Stop talking!"

Variations of the above are seen in a response statement.

/ee atəgo/	"Yes, I washed"
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Another variation has slow descent through the whole of the phrase.

/kikina ma inəpota/	"Soon he will arrive."
/ee tanomkoi/	"Yes, let's go"

10. RESIDUE

10.1. Fricative /y/.

There is a fricative fluctuation of /y/, particularly between low vowels. It is most noticeable in emphatic speech. When ~~xxxx~~ speakers are asked to repeat words, the fricative quality usually drops out.

10.2. Glottal Stop.

Two words with glottal stops have been found.

[umaʔalʌ]	"t. of lizard"
[eʔegʌ]	"no"

Efforts to find more examples have been fruitless. The word [eʔegʌ] is an exclamation and thus not perhaps relevant to a phonemics paper. But ~~[umaʔalʌ]~~. It seems to be a reinforcement of the common /ega/ "no."

One sophisticated man who, through his knowledge of Dobu is aware of phonemic & glottals, insists that [umaʔalʌ] is /umaʔala/ -- however he too says it with a glottal when not thinking about it.

It may be that it is a reinforcement of stress on the second of similar vowels, but this would not carry through to other words, where in similar environments one of the vowels is dropped, as in:

/inaani/	[ɪnani]	"he will eat"
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(The fact that /na-/ is a prefix may explain why it can be ellipsed)

If no further examples can be found of glottal it may be reasonable to postulate allophones of /a/ and /e/ being [ʔa] and [ʔe] which occur where the vowel occurs in stressed position following a like vowel. This would only apply to the root, and not between morphemes.

11. ORTHOGRAPHY

11.1. Introduction

The suggested orthography is very tentative, as the major consideration will be to find an orthography acceptable to the various dialects which have different orthographical traditions. Many people throughout the area are at least semi-literate in one or more languages - Tawala, Suau, Bobu, Wedau, Motu and English.

The dialect problem is compounded by the four major church traditions and their use of four different languages..

1. The Anglican work is centred at Awaiama (there is also a growing work around Alotau), and uses the Wedau Bible and Liturgy.
2. Around East Cape, the United Church, former Methodist Overseas Mission, uses the Dobu Bible, though they have included quite a few Tawala hymns along with the Dobu ones in the hymn book. There is a translation of Luke's gospel and other smaller portions in print.
3. The United Church around the remainder of Milne Bay is the former Kwato Mission and has used the Suau language, though they have an old translation of a Genesis Abridgement and Mark's Gospel, ~~not~~ now out of print.
4. The Roman Catholic church is centred at Dalo and Sideia and has made wide use of the Tawala language and published a book of 86 Bible stories (1964 "Bible a Dedede" - 100 pages). The Mass and Sunday services are ~~re~~printed in duplicated form and there is a considerable amount of Scripture included in this material.

We aim to produce an orthography acceptable to all these groups..

11.2. Suggested orthography

Phonemes	Allophones	Suggested Orthography
/p/	[p]	p
/t/	[t]	t
	[s]	s ¹
/k/	[k]	k
/k ^w /	[k ^w]	kw
/b/	[b]	b
/d/	[d]	d
/g/	[g]	g
/g ^w /	[g ^w]	gw
/m/	[m]	m ²
/n/	[n]	n
/l/	[l]	l
/w/	[w]	w
/y/	[y]	y
/h/	[h]	h
/i/	[i]	i
/e/	[e]	e
/a/	[a], [ʌ], [æ]	a
/o/	[o]	o
/u/	[u]	u

¹. As [s] is in common use in personal names before all vowels, and most people can hear the s/t distinction it seems wise to use s before /i/ and in proper names. So both s and t are included in the orthography.

². Although [m] syllable final is phonemically /mu/, the /u/ has dropped out so completely that it is proposed to drop it in orthography also.

11.3 Sample Text

Phonetic	didibalei	bada	ma	kedukeduluma	luaga
Orthographic	Didibalei	bada	ma	kedukeduluma	luaga
Literal translation	night-at	man	also	women	two
Free translation	Last night the man and the two women				

mitehi higelu hoi wam po hɣigae kehelala hiyeno
 mitehi higelu hoi wam po higae Kehelala hiyeno
 together they-embarked on boat and they-went.up East Cape they-slept
 went on board and ~~sa~~ went to East Cape, where they slept.

mʌ gekʌ malitom higelu meme hinae ~~u~~kusalamo
 ma gekʌ malitom higelu meme hinae u Salamo
 then this morning they-embarked again they-went to-Salamo.
 Then this morning they got on board again and went to Salamo.

mʌ dalabu tonuga nokahoti hinamemae mʌ apom
 ma dalabu tonuga nokahoti hinamemae ma apom
 then week three there they-will-be-staying then later
 They will stay there for three weeks and then

hinamememae
 hinanememae
 they-will-returning-stay
 return to stay.