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SUPPLEMENT TO: THE ZIA ORTHOGRAPHY
(Papua New Guinea)

Darryl Wilson

1981

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SUPPLEMENT TO: THE ZIA ORTHOGRAPHY by Darryl Wilson, 1981

Language name: Zia

Language family: Binandere

Location: Morobe Province, Morobe sub-district

Charted results of an orthography survey.


editor

date

Supplement to:
THE ZIA ORTHOGRAPHY

Darryl Wilson
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The following is a summary of the results of an orthography survey conducted among the Zia people January 28 to February 12, 1981. The methodology consisted of passing out 200 copies of a page on which were written 64 terms. Each term was written two or more ways, and the testees were asked to circle the best spelling for each of the 64 terms. 190 valid papers were returned, representing Zia speakers from ten villages as follows. Waria river--134; Aingse 63, Zare 55, Popoe 7, Pema 3, Siu 3, Dona 3. Coastal villages--56; Bau 22, Sowara 15, Wainsoduna 18, Auno 1.

In totaling the results we have divided the testees into 4 groups according to their age and amount of schooling, as follows:

- Group A: Born before 1942; Standard 3 or less (28 people)
- Group B: Born before 1942; Standard 4 or more (13 people)
- Group C: Born after 1942; Standard 3 or less (44 people)
- Group D: Born after 1942; Standard 4 or more (107 people)

I would like to express my thanks to Mr. Gaira Nataemo of Aingse for his invaluable help in conducting this survey.

FINAL VERBS: FIRST PERSON FAR PAST

WORD TESTED	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D	TOTAL
3. sewang	24	10	32	81	147
sengwa	4	3	9	23	39
10. newang	19	8	31	77	135
nengwa	8	5	11	29	53
24. yewang	24	10	22	68	124
yengwa	3	3	22	39	67
14. witiwang	25	7	27	72	131
witingwa	2	6	16	34	58
18. mitiwang	19	9	32	63	123
mitingwa	7	5	11	42	65
34. gigiwang	23	10	29	70	132
gigingwa	4	3	13	31	51
38. bamuwang	17	7	23	52	99
bamungwa	9	6	19	49	83
4. gugumuwang	17	8	22	51	98
gugumungwa	10	5	18	55	88
28. bautunewang	18	10	18	53	99
bautunengwa	8	3	18 23	49	83
20. newangne	25	10	27	65	127
nengwane	3	3	12	26	44
newaneng	2	0	3	11	16
32. yewangne	20	9	22	76	127
yengwane	3	2	13	19	37
yewaneng	3	2	7	8	20
58. sewangne	24	8	29	74	135
sengwane	1	3	9	17	30
sewaneng	2	2	3	10	17
12. bamuwangne	18	9	23	58	108
bamungwane	7	3	17	35	62
bamuaneng	2	1	3	7	13
22. gigiwangne	24	8	31	79	142
gigingwane	2	2	7	16	27
gigiwaneng	1	2	5	12	20
26. mitiwangne	13	7	14	60	94
mitingwane	11	3	14	28	55
mitiwaneng	3	3	16	14	36

FINAL VERBS: FIRST PERSON FAR PAST (cont.)

WORD TESTED	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D	TOTAL
36. witiwangne	19	7	29	74	129
witingwane	4	1	7	14	26
witiwaneng	3	5	6	14	28
30. gugumuwangne	16	6	18	54	94
gugumungwane	8	6	19	37	70
gugumuwaneng	3	1	6	10	20
43. bautunewangne	18	7	11	53	89
bautunengwane	5	4	19	33	61
bautunewaneng	4	2	11	15	32
6. mitaungwane	20	5	27	72	124
mitauwangne	4	3	6	21	34
mitauwaneng	3	5	9	8	25
8. daigaingwane	2	2	17	63	84
daigaiwangne	22	11	21	30	84
daigaiwaneng	2	0	2	8	12
16. naungwane	16	10	32	67	125
nauwangne	9	2	6	23	40
nauwaneng	2	1	5	11	19
45. daigaingwa	8	5	19	72	104
daigaiwang	18	8	21	29	76
49. mitauwang	16	7	27	54	104
mitaungwa	10	5	16	48	79
54. naungwa	17	8	27	54	106
nauwang	8	5	16	48	77

Conclusions about Final Verbs, First Person Far Past:

1. The length of the stem does not affect the position of the nasalization symbol, as previously suggested.

e.g. gugumuwangne

2. The nasalization symbol (ng) is written after the person marker wa for both singular and plural, except as noted in point 3 below.

e.g. yewang 'I did'
yewangne 'We did'

3. Exception: In verbs with the patterns auwa and auwane the majority of testees preferred that the ng symbol precede the wa syllable.

e.g. #6 mitaungwane
#16 naungwane
#54 naungwa

Perhaps the au is from a proto VNV pattern in which the N has been lost, and the testees are reacting to the stem au as nasalized in itself, apart from the nasalization placed upon it by the -wa suffix.

4. Residue: #49 mitauwang is contrary to the pattern described in point 3 above, and is in direct contrast to #6 mitaungwane, which is just the plural of #49 mitauwang. Perhaps this is a weakness of the testing methods.

NASAL CONSONANT FOLLOWING NASALIZED VOWEL

WORD TESTED	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D	TOTAL
21. kotungno	18	8	21	48	95
kotuno	8	5	21	58	92
29. diungno	18	9	22	50	99
diuno	8	4	20	53	85
41. taungno	21	10	20	54	105
tauno	6	3	20	47	76
47. baungna	17	9	23	56	105
bauna	10	4	19	55	88
52. sungna	23	11	32	56	122
suna	4	2	12	42	60
56. diungna	22	9	26	57	114
diuna	5	4	17	45	71
59. pungna	20	10	23	57	110
puna	7	3	20	43	73

Conclusion: When a suffix with the pattern -nV is added to a stem ending in a nasalized vowel, there is a slight preference for writing the resultant -ŷnV as -VngnV, rather than as -VnV.

e.g. di_ɨ + no is written diungno, not diuno
 ta_ɨ + no is written taungno, not tauno
 su + na is written sungna, not suna

INTERVOCALIC /w/ BETWEEN NASALIZED VOWELS

WORD TESTED	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D	TOTAL
1. awong	19	11	26	48	104
angwo	2	0	9	25	36
angwong	7	2	8	29	46
7. ungwe	9	6	17	56	88
ungweng	8	7	14	29	58
uweng	10	3	12	18	43
11. ingwaing	12	8	21	56	97
iwaing	15	3	17	34	69
ingwai	0	2	4	13	19
19. zawing	23	9	31	63	126
zangwi	3	4	9	40	56
62. ewang	22	9	28	57	116
engwa	5	4	16	46	71
63. awang	17	7	30	60	114
angwa	10	6	13	43	72
64. tawing	18	6	22	32	78
tangwi	0	4	10	30	44
tangwing	8	3	8	24	43

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS

WORD TESTED	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D	TOTAL
2. ami	17	9	33	78	137
aming	10	4	11	28	53
9. baingtao	27	11	41	97	176
baitao	0	2	2	10	14
13. etoka	26	12	43	101	182
etokaka	1	1	0	4	6
17. abena	23	13	40	93	169
abeya	2	0	4	14	20
25. mouyao	13	7	32	64	126
mou-yao	9	3	4	19	35
mou yao	5	3	5	19	32
27. pingne	19	9	25	56	109
pine	8	4	17	48	77
33. yaya biyaya	15	8	37	64	124
yaya-biyaya	12	5	5	42	64
39. yariniya	17	11	34	57	119
yari niya	10	2	7	45	64
44. gitauyao emo	19	10	35	60	124
gitau yao emo	4	2	4	28	38
gitau-yao emo	4	1	4	14	23
51. imoo	27	11	40	91	169
imo	0	2	4	11	17
57. nina-una	8	9	25	61	103
nina-ina	10	4	14	34	62
60. gaitiniya	13	7	21	56	97
gainiya	14	5	16	42	77
61. babitanowa	8	6	17	14	45
habita, nowa	6	4	4	17	31
babi-ta nowa	2	0	2	13	17
babita nowa	2	4	3	11	20
babi ta nowa	1	0	3	3	7
babi-tanowa	1	0	2	4	7
babi tanowa	1	0	1	0	1
babita no wa	0	0	0	1	1

MISCELLANEOUS WORDS (Cont.)

WORD TESTED	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D	TOTAL
5. unggaing	7	5	12	26	50
ungaing	5	2	7	25	39
ugaing	13	5	15	32	65
ungai	2	2	8	20	32
15. wanggaung	12	2	17	47	78
wagaung	12	8	20	38	78
wanggau	2	3	4	17	26
35. yangduwao	15	5	27	57	104
yanduwao	12	7	16	44	79
37. ingyasao	14	7	19	54	94
iyangsao	12	6	24	43	85
40. awiya	22	10	30	67	129
awia	5	3	11	35	54
46. dubo darawa yao	13	9	30	66	118
dubo dadawa yao	13	4	12	35	64

Conclusions:

1. The results for #5 ugaing and #15 wagaung confirm my previous analysis, that they are derived from a proto -ng- whose loss has left conflicting pressures.

2. Medial /d/ is being replaced by /r/, particularly by the younger people.

3. The function of a hyphen is not understood, particularly among those with little education.

SOME NEW TESTAMENT TERMS

WORD TESTED	GROUP A	GROUP B	GROUP C	GROUP D	TOTAL
23. damana	25	4	38	96	163
lamu	2	2	4	5	13
lam	0	7	0	2	9
31. dongki	17	8	31	75	131
donki	5	5	10	30	50
42. alata	11	3	18	39	71
aita	21	10	21	35	87
alta	0	0	2	7	9
48. angele	23	13	21	50	107
angelo	4	0	23	52	79
50. buromani	15	8	29	45	97
buro mani	8	4	11	35	58
buro-mani	4	1	1	22	28
53. pirisa	17	7	17	40	81
pris	3	2	20	36	61
prisa	7	4	4	22	37
55. Tuwa	24	12	41	97	175
Tua	3	1	2	5	11