

MANAGALASTI
PHONOLOGY

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2. Introduction. This paper is a description of the phonemic system of the Managalasi language. There are approximately 7,000 speakers living south of Mount Lamington and west of the Mountain ranges called the Hydrographers. The area extends as far south as the Birigi River in the Northern District of Papua.

The analysis in this paper follows five months in the language area. About 700 words were obtained from two Managalasi young men, Tipa who is about 25 years of age and Isai?a who is about 20 years of age. Both are from Numba, a village located near the Sila airstrip.

Conclusions for stress analysis were arrived at with the help of Miss Eunice Pike during workshop in March, 1963. Appreciation is also extended to Dorothy James for her helpful suggestions in the preparation of this paper.

3. Chart of the Phonemes.

3.1. Chart of Phonemic Norms.

Consonants	Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Glottal
Stops	p	t	k	?
Fricatives v1.		s	χ	h
	vd.	v		j
Nasals	m	n		
Vibrant		r		

Vowels	Front	Back
High	i	u
Mid	e	o
Low	a	

Stress

3.2. Description of Contrastive Features.

3.2.1. Consonants. There is contrast as to manner of articulation between stops, voiced and voiceless fricatives, nasals and a vibrant. The stops contrast as to labial, alveolar, palatal, and glottal points of articulation. The fricatives contrast as to alveolar, palatal and glottal points of articulation. The nasals contrast as to labial and alveolar points of articulation.

3.2.2. Vowels. Vowels contrast vertically as to high, mid, and low tongue positions. The high and mid vowels contrast as to front and back tongue position.

4. Interpretation.

4.1. The status of items which may be either consonant OR vowel. (u) is interpreted as /u/ both when it occurs in

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a syllabic position and when it occurs in a non-syllabic position for the following reasons:

1) There are no non-suspect consonant clusters.

2) The interpretation of labialized consonants as unit phonemes would add seven consonant phonemes (with the possibility of more as further data is obtained) since they contrast with their non-labialized counterparts as in:

/kavo/ ('ka^bo) 'I see'

/ku'^Wavo/ ('k^Wa^bo) 'I die'

/hē^čo/ ('hēdžo) 'I hear'

/hu'^We^čo/ ('h^Wedžo) 'I vomit'

/ma'tumo/ (ma'tumo) 'I am hungry'

/mu'^Watumo/ ('m^Watumo) 'he bites'

/vinaho/ ('vīnaho) 'I don't know'

/vu'^Wi^čo/ ('v^Widžo) 'I chop'

/sasa/ ('sasa) 'grandmother'

/su'^Wasina/ ('s^Wasina) 'generous one'

3) Vowel clusters in reverse sequence and with reverse stress occur as /'ai/ /a'i/ /'ia/ /i'a/; /'au/

/a'u/ /'ua/:

/tairio/ ('taɪrɪo) 'I pull'

/sa'ina/ (sa'ina) 'mud'

/nia/ ('niə) 'eye'

/si'ae/ (si'aɛ) 'ginger'

/a'tua/ (a'tuə) 'sago'

/tauruvo/ ('tau'rubo) 'erase'

/a'umane/ (a'umane) 'broken'

but the sequence /u'a/ does not occur, therefore the interpretation of labialized consonants as /Cu'V/ fills a gap in permitted sequences.

/ku'apata/ (kʷapata) 'shoulder'

/mu'ara/ ('mwaṛa) 'spinster'

/apahu'aha/ ('apa'hwaha) 'his daughters'

/su'asina/ ('swasina) 'generous one'

/vu'ihajo/ ('vihadžo) 'I remember'

/?u'aravo/ ('?waṛabo) 'I speak'

/asipu'ejo/ ('asi'pwedžo) 'I sneeze'

Some examples of syllabic /u/ are:

/uka/ ('uka) 'bird'

/muka/ ('muka) 'lump'

/tuja/ ('tučža) 'basket'

/u'?ua/ (u'?uə) 'little one'

4.2. The status of items which may be either sequence or unit. (u) is interpreted as a sequence of two vowels /i'u/ with stress on the second vowel for the following reasons:

- 1) (u) contrasts with /i/ and /u/

/i?a/ ('i?a)	'yes'	/tira/ ('tiṛa)	'boy's name'
/u?a/ ('u?a)	'tobacco'	/turano/ ('tuṛano)	'close'
/i'u?a/ ('u?a)	'ashes'	/ti'ura/ ('tuṛa)	'chest'

2) (u) has a very limited distribution. It occurs only in a stressed syllable following /p, t, k, h, n, / word initially and /p, t, k, h, s, r, / word medially. It never occurs in the final syllable of a word. The five vowels occur following all consonants and in syllables initial, medial and final.

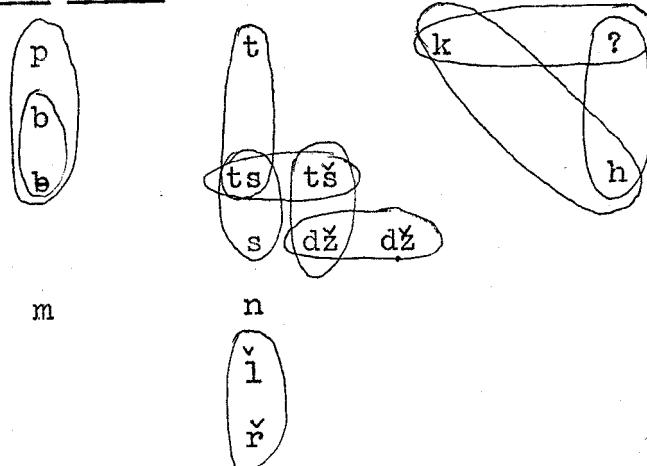
3) Vowel clusters in reverse sequence and with reverse stress occur as /'ai/ /a'i/ /'iə/ /i'a/; /'ua/ /u'a/ /'au/ /a'u/ (See examples in section 4.1.3); but with /'ui/, /u'i/ & /iu/, the sequence (i'u) does not occur. Therefore this interpretation fills a gap in permitted sequences.

/pa'ruisea/ (pa'ṛui'sea)	'son'
/mu'ina/ ('m̥wina)	'dirty'
/piunavo/ ('piunab̥o)	'I pass by'
/ti'upa/ ('t̥upa)	'back'

5. Description of phonemes.

5.1. Consonants.

5.1.1. Work Chart.



5.1.2. Description. All consonants are produced with ^{word initial?} egressive lung air. When stress occurs syllable initial, it will not be indicated in emic brackets, except for section on stress.

5.1.2.1. Stops.

/p/ (p) Voiceless bilabial stop

/apa/ ('apa) 'leg'

/poka/ ('poka) 'older brother'

/ni'tupa/ (ni'tupa) 'brain'

/piapaho/ ('piapaho) 'shine'

/t/ (t) Voiceless alveolar stop

/a'ta/ (a'ta) 'ear'

/ti'tuho/ (ti'tuho) 'I kiss'

/tetamo/ ('tetamo) 'slow'

/mo'tuane/ (mo'tuant) 'broken'

/k/ (k) Voiceless velar stop

/uka/ ('uka) 'bird'

/ki'uha/ ('kaha) 'egg'

/u'seko/ (u'seko) 'throw out'

/ku'komo/ (ku'komo) 'boiling'

/?/ (?) Voiceless glottal stop

/a?a/ ('a?a) 'leaf'

/u'?ora/ (u'?ořa) 'chicken'

/?uea/ ('?Wea) 'rope'

/i'u?a/ ('u?a) 'ashes'

5.1.2.2. Fricatives.

/v/ (b) Voiced bilabial fricative

/vea/ ('bea) 'sun'

/kavo/ ('kaþo) 'I see'

/ki'vase/ (ki'þase) 'boy'

/vinaho/ ('þinaho) 'I don't know'

/Ja'vavo/ (dža'þaþo) 'I sing'

(b) Voiced bilabial stop occurs in non-contrastive fluctuation with (b) preceding non-stressed /u/

/vu'iha/ ('þwiha)~('bWiha) 'G-string'

/vu'aravo/ ('þwarabø)~('bWařabø) 'speak'

/vu'ižo/ ('þwidžo)~('bWidžo) 'I chop'

pit
+
+ and +

/s/ (s) Voiceless alveolar grooved fricative

/osa/ ('osa) 'sugarcane'

/senimo/ ('senimo) 'I don't like'

/suaka/ ('suəka) 'crab'

/sa'pasa/ (sa'pasa) 'hair'

/?u'isina/ ('?w̃isina) 'tatoo'

/h/ (h) Voiceless pharyngeal fricative

/naha/ ('naha) 'string bag'

/huhusu/ (hu'husu) 'alone'

/o'hoa/ (o'hoa) 'hot'

/hi'umata/ ('h̃umata) 'head'

/hežo/ ('hedžo) 'I hear'

5.1.2.3. Affricates.

/č/ (tš) Voiceless alveo-palatal affricate

/čiča/ ('tšitša) 'fishscale'

/iči'uči/ (i'tšutši) 'waddling'

/u'čuha/ (u'tšuha) 'nasal secretion'

/piča/ ('pitša) ('pitsa) 'lime spatula'

(ts) Voiceless alveo-palatal affricate
 occurs occasionally in non-contrastive
 fluctuation with (ts) initially and
 medially before /a/.

/čaža/ ('tšadža) ('tsadža) 'drum'

/tačravo/ ('tatšařabo) ('tatsařabo)
 'I snatch'

/čari/ ('tšaři) ('tsaři) 'belt'

/j/ (dž) Voiced alveo-palatal affricate occurs preceding vowels /i/, /e/, and /u/.

/a'juža/ (a'džudža) 'banana'

/a'žira/ (a'džiřa) 'strong'

/junimo/ ('džunimo) 'I tickle'

/i'žii'žia/ (i'džii'džia) 'shake'

(dž) Voiced retroflexed alveo-palatal affricate occurs preceding /a/ and /o/.

/a'juža/ (a'džudža) 'banana'

/uža/ ('udža) 'seed'

/pi'žaho/ (pi'džaho) 'shoot'

/aža/ ('adža) 'rope'

5.1.2.4. Nasals.

/m/ (m) Voiced bilabial nasal

/ma'sape/ (ma'sape) 'moon'

/nama/ ('nama) 'thread'

/a'muniha/ (a'muniha) 'grass'

/umaha/ ('umaha) 'beads'

/n/ (n) Voiced alveolar nasal

/a'naka/ (a'naka) 'lizard'

/neha/ ('neha) 'rain'

/ku'inu/ ('k^winu) 'one'

/noina/ ('noina) 'beads'

5.1.2.5. Vibrant.

/r/ (ṛ) Voiced alveolar flapped vibrant

/rara/ ('ṛara) ('lara) 'who?'

/i'raki/ (i'ṛaki) (i'laki) 'what?'

/u'raha/ (u'ṛaha) 'spoon'

/ma'rora/ (ma'ṛora) 'bamboo'

(i) Voiced alveolar flapped lateral occurs in non-contrastive fluctuation with (r) word initially, word medially following /i/ and occasionally elsewhere

/hairi/ ('haiṛi) ('haiłi) 'file'

/roa/ ('ṛoa) ('łoa) 'come'

/ira/ ('iṛa) ('ila) 'mouth'

/rara/ ('ṛara) ('laṛa) 'who?'

5.1.3. Contrasts.5.1.3.1. Stops.

/k/ and /?/

/uka/ ('uka) 'bird'

/u?a/ ('u?a) 'tobacco'

/pa?a/ ('pa?a) 'empty'

/maka/ ('maka) 'vine'

/ku'avo/ ('kʷaぼ) 'I die'

/?u'aravo/ ('?waṛabo) 'I speak'

5.1.3.2. Stops and Fricatives.

/p/ and /v/

/a'vene/ (a'bēnɛ) 'shadow'

/a'pene/ (a'penɛ) 'you get'

/pu'ea/ ('pʷeə) 'bead'

/vu'ea/ ('bʷeə) 'brother'

/ta'voa/ (ta'b̥oa) 'nut'

/ma'poka/ (ma'poka) 'many'

/pi'ropa/ (pi'r̥opa) 'perspiration'

/vi'raja/ (bi'r̥adža) 'liver'

/pa?a/ ('pa?ə) 'empty'

/va?o/ ('ba?ə) 'I go'

/?/ and /h/

/a?a/ ('a?ə) 'leaf'

/aha/ ('aha) 'tree trunk'

/?u'?ua/ (?u'?uə) 'little brother'

/hu'husu/ (hu'husu) 'alone'

/hu'asiho/ ('hʷasiho) 'blow'

/?u'aravo/ ('?wařabo) 'I speak'

/mu'e?a/ ('mWe?a) 'ground'
 /si'reha/ (si'řeha) 'shoulder'

/t/ and /s/

/tuža/ ('tudža) 'basket'
 /suža/ ('sudža) 'visitor'

/ma'suani/ (ma'suəni) 'slow'

/ma'tunimo/ (ma'tunimo) 'I'm hungry'

/soa/ ('soə) 'worm'

/toa/ ('toə) 'water'

/sasi/ ('sas̥i) 'granddaughter'

/tati/ ('tati) 'grandmother'

/k/ and /h/

/ku'avo/ ('kwabo) 'I die'

/hu'avo/ ('hwḁbo) 'I cover'

/maha/ ('maha) 'pig'

/maka/ ('maka) 'vine'

/u'huo/ (u'huo) 'I cut'

/uškužo/ (uškudžo) 'I dry'

/paha/ ('paha) 'cold'

/paka/ ('paka) 'bird's name'

5.1.3.3. Stops and Affricates.

/t/ and /č/

/tita/ ('tit̚a) 'hole'

/čiča/ ('tšits̚a) ('tšitsa) 'fishscale'

/tara/ ('tařa) 'bald'

/čari/ ('tšaři) 'belt'

/a'tapano/ (a'tapano) 'you carry'

/a'čapa/ (a'tšapa) 'eel'

/nutumo/ ('nutumo) 'dark'

/učuhe/ ('utšuhɛ) 'nasal secretion'

/t/ and /ž/

/ata/ ('ata) 'bone'

/aja/ ('adža) 'rope'

/a'žoho/ (a'džoho) 'watch'

/na'toho/ (na'toho) 'big'

/oto/ ('oto) 'mother'

/ožo/ ('odžo) 'I fall'

/pi'žuho/ (pi'džuho) 'fasten'

/ni'tua/ (ni'tue) 'yesterday, day
after tomorrow'

/o'paža/ (o'padža) 'teeth'

/ti'upata/ ('tupata) 'back bone'

5.1.3.4. Affricates.

/j/ and /č/

/i̯ja/ ('idža) 'arm'

/iča/ ('itša) 'tree'

/vi̯ja/ ('bidža) 'abdomen'

/vu'iča/ ('bvitša) 'door'

/a'jira/ (a'džiřa) 'strong'

/a'či?a/ (a'tši?a) 'rat'

/jina/ ('džina) 'star'

/čimo/ ('tšimo) 'angry'

/pi̯ja/ (pi'dža) 'spear'

/piča/ ('pitša) 'lime spatula'

5.1.3.5. Fricatives and Affricates.

/s/ and /j/

/sasa/ ('sasa) 'granddaughter'

/sa̯a/ ('sadža) 'cockatoo'

/visa/ ('bisa) 'leaf'

/vi̯ja/ ('bidža) 'abdomen'

/a'sisa/ (a'sisa) 'broom'

/a'jira/ (a'džiřa) 'strong'

/a'sapa/ (a'sapa) 'village name'

/a'jaho/ (a'džaho) 'wait'

/s/ and /č/

/sisa/ ('sisa) 'skin'

/čiča/ (tšits̚a) 'fishscale'

/sa᷑ja/ ('sadža) 'cockatoo'

/ča᷑ja/ ('tšadža) ('tsadža) 'drum'

/a'sisa/ (a'sisa) 'broom'

/a'či?a/ (a'tši?a) 'rat'

/a'čapa/ (a'tšapa) 'eel'

/a'sapa/ (a'sapa) 'village name'

/mu'asavo/ ('mwasab̚o) 'I spit'

/mu'ačavo/ ('mWatsab̚o) ('mWatsab̚o) 'I fold'

/s/, /ʃ/, /t/, and /č/

/sisa/ ('sisa) 'skin'

/a'ʃira/ (a'wir̚a) 'strong'

/tita/ ('tita) 'hole'

/čiča/ ('tšits̚a) 'fish scale'

/tati/ ('tati) 'grandmother'

/sa᷑ja/ ('sadža) 'cockatoo'

/ča᷑ja/ ('tšadža) 'drum'

/ʃao/ ('džao) 'I make'

5.1.3.6. Stops and Vibrants

/t/ and /ɾ/

/ka'tija/ (ka'tidža) 'basket'

/huria/ (hu'řia) 'hill'

/ara/ ('ařa) 'house'

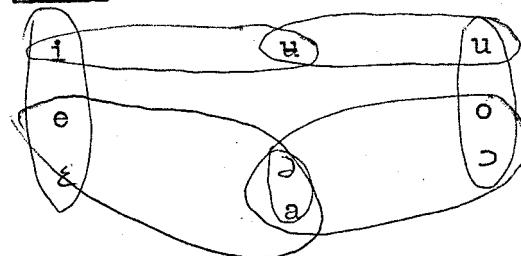
/ata/ ('ata) 'bone'

/čari/ ('tšari) 'belt'

/tati/ ('tati) 'grandmother'

/toa/ ('toə) 'water'

/roa/ ('řoə) 'come'

5.2. Vowels.5.2.1. Work Chart.

5.2.2. Description. All vocoids are voiced and are produced with egressive lung air.

/i/ (i) High close unrounded front vocoid.

/hi^{yo}/ ('hidžo) 'I stay'

/i'viane/ (i'bianɛ) 'alright'

/si'sea/ (si'sea) 'bad'

/i'miti/ (i'miti) 'cloud'

/i'ahata/ ('iə'nata) 'rib'

/e/ (e) Mid close unrounded front vocoid occurs word initially and word medially. When occurring word finally a lower quality is produced varying in-between an (e) and an (ɛ) sound, and occasionally dropping to an (ɛ̥) sound.

/nesa/ ('nesa) 'nest'

/si'sea/ (si'sea) 'bad'

/ku'eno/ ('k^weno) 'village name'

/e^{yo}/ ('edžo) 'dig'

/kisi'ma?ore/ ('kisi'ma?oře) ('kisi'ma?ořɛ) 'hard ground'

/a'sehe/ (a'sehɛ) 'afraid'

(ɛ) Mid open unrounded front vocoid occurs word finally.

/some/ ('somɛ) 'you wash!'

/kisine/ (kisinɛ) 'strong'

/ni'mae/ (ni'maɛ) 'true'

/hine/ ('hinet) 'you stay'

/va?e/ ('ba?ɛ) 'you go!'

- (ɔ) Low close rounded back vocoid occurs in non-contrastive fluctuation word finally following bi-labials and occasionally elsewhere.

/mari'uaivo/ (maři'uəbo) (maři'ùəbɔ̄) 'happy'
 /kavo/ ('kaəbo) ('kaəbɔ̄) 'I see'

/simarimo/ (si'mařimo) (si'marimo)
 /a'džiavo/ (a'džiəbo) (a'dziəbɔ̄) 'shiver'
 /a'džiəbo/ (a'džiəbo) (a'dziəbɔ̄) 'I go up'
 /u'čora/ (u'čɔ̄ra) 'chicken'

- (u) (w) High close rounded back non-syllabic vocoid occurs only preceding a stressed vowel.

/hu'ana/ ('hʷana) 'leaf'
 /ho?omu'a/ ('ho?omʷa) 'stone axe'
 /ku'amasho/ ('kʷamasaho) 'I die'
 /asipu'ežo/ (asi'pʷedžo) 'I sneeze'
 /vu'iha/ ('vʷiha) 'G-string'
 /?u'čea/ ('?wea) 'net'

- (u) High close rounded back syllabic vocoid occurs elsewhere.

/uka/ ('uka) ('ukə) 'bird'
 /hu'husu/ (hu'husu) 'himself, herself'
 /uma/ ('uma) 'lice'
 /tuka/ ('tuka) 'lizard'
 /amuna/ (a'muna) 'widow'

- /a/ (ə) Low close unrounded central vocoid occurs non-stressed as second member of a VV cluster except preceding /ne/ or /n/ and in occasional non-contrastive fluctuation.

/'ianata/ ('iənata) 'rib'
 /a'johižo/ (a'džoe'hidžo) 'I take care'
 /i'suavo/ (i'suəbo) 'I swim'
 /eamai/ ('eəmai) 'good man'
 /a'tiakužo/ (a'tiəkudžo) 'I scrape'
 /uka/ ('uka)~('ukə) 'bird'

- (a) Low open unrounded central vocoid occurs elsewhere.

/pa?ana/ ('pa?ana) 'empty'
 /a?a/ ('a?a) 'leaf'
 /atae/ (a'tae) 'ear'
 /mo'tuane/ (mo'tuanɛ) 'broken'
 /roane/ ('roanɛ) 'came'
 /jaane/ ('džaanɛ) 'made'

- /o/ (o) Mid close rounded back vocoid.

/osa/ ('osa) ('osə) 'sugarcane'
 /čimo/ ('tšimo) 'angry'
 /kinosa/ (ki'nosa) 'armpit'
 /noina/ ('noinə) 'beads'
 /noa/ ('noə) 'chin'

5.2.2.1. Contrasts.

/a/ and /o/

/noha/ ('noha) 'taro'

/naha/ ('naha) 'bag'

/kopa/ ('kopa) 'betel pepper'

/kapa/ ('kapa) 'string'

/taha/ ('taha) 'wing'

/soha/ ('soha) 'sea'

/ta?a/ ('ta?a) 'gum tree'

/so?b/ ('so?b) 'knife'

/o'hoa/ (o'hoa) (o'ho) 'hot'

/a'ho?a/ (a'ho?a) 'some'

/ora/ ('ora) 'sand'

/ara/ ('ara) 'house'

/a/ and /e/

/o'tore/ (o'tore) (o'tor) 'gap'

/omora/ (o'mora) 'leg'

/neha/ ('neha) 'rain'

/naha/ ('naha) 'bag'

/heha/ ('heha) 'paper'

/haha/ ('haha) 'body'

/e?o/ ('ed?o) 'dig'

/aja/ ('ad?za) 'rope'

/se'reha/ (se'reha) 'shoulder'

/saravo/ ('sařab̩o) 'I hunt'

/ta'tamo/ (ta'tamo) 'surprise'

/tetamo/ ('tetamo) 'slow'

/e/ and /o/

/tea/ ('teə) 'belly'

/toa/ ('toə) 'water'

/soa/ ('soə) 'worm'

/sea/ ('seə) 'house'

/neha/ ('neha) 'rain'

/noha/ ('noha) 'taro'

/apo?ejo/ (a'po?edžo) 'I will ask'

/a'pe?ejo/ (a'pe?edžo) 'I will take'

/ejo/ ('edžo) 'I dig'

/ojo/ ('odžo) 'plant'

/va?e/ ('ba?e)~('ba?ε) 'you go!'

/va?o/ ('ba?o) 'I go'

/e/ and /i/

/vena/ ('bena) 'firewood'

/vina/ ('bina) 'tail'

/ki^eji/ ('kídži) 'bead'

/ki^eje/ ('kidže) 'man's name'

/i^ejo/ ('idžo) 'I eat'

/e^ejo/ ('edžo) 'I cut'

/ku'ino/ ('kwino) 'one'

/ku'eno/ ('kweno) 'village name'

/ha'reha/ (ha'reha) 'hill'

/ha'rihe/ (ha'rihε) 'boy'

/hi^ejo/ ('hidžo) 'I stay'

/he^ejo/ ('hedžo) 'I hear'

/i/ and /u/

/misa/ ('misa) 'salt'

/musa/ ('musa) 'breast'

/pina/ ('pina) 'another'

/puna/ ('puna) 'their'

/ika/ (i^aka) 'over there'

/uka/ ('uka) 'bird'

/ira/ ('iřa) 'mouth'

/ura/ ('uřa) 'nose'

/i?a/ ('i?a) 'yes'

/u?a/ ('u?a) 'tobacco'

/uvo/ ('uə̥o) 'dig'

/ivo/ ('iə̥o) 'I laugh'

/u/ and /o/

/soavo/ ('soə̥bo) 'wash'

/suavo/ ('suə̥bo) 'break'

/toavo/ ('toə̥bo) 'I rub'

/tuavo/ ('tuə̥bo) 'I break off'

/pi'sovo/ (pi'sobə̥) 'I spit'

/mi'suvo/ (mi'subə̥) 'I pinch'

/mu'atuvo/ ('mWatuə̥bo) 'I bite'

/ta'tovo/ (ta'tobə̥) 'I tremble'

/e/, /i/, /a/, /o/, and /u/

/ejo/ ('edžo) 'I take out'

/ijo/ ('idžo) 'I eat'

/ojo/ ('odžo) 'I plant'

/aja/ ('adža) 'string'

/uja/ ('udža) 'put'

5.3. Supra-segmental items.

5.3.1. Stress. Stresses which are not the first in the word are non-contrastive. Stress tends to occur every

alternate syllable following the contrastive stress. At times the non-stress between two stresses has almost equal stress.

5.3.2. Contrastive Sets.

5.3.2.1. Two syllable words. Emic stress patterns for two syllable words are '_ _; _ ''.

/ata/ ('ata) 'bone'

/a'ta/ (a'ta) 'ear'

/aʃa/ ('adža) 'rope'

/ha'ʃa/ (ha'dža) 'club'

/nama/ ('nama) 'string'

/ni'ma/ (ni'ma) 'true'

/kavo/ ('kabə) 'I see'

, /ka'ro/ (ka'ro) 'to the right'

/sisa/ ('sisa) 'skin'

/si'pa/ (si'pa) 'taboo'

5.3.2.2. There are two emic stress patterns on three syllable words: '_ _ _; _ '_ _'.

/'uhijo/ ('uhidžo) 'smell, stink'

/u'hi jo/ (u'hidžo) 'roll'

/'saravo/ ('sařabø) 'I hunt'

/ni'ravo/ (ni'řabø) 'I cry'

/'ajaja/ ('adžadža) 'black'

/a'juja/ (a'džudža) 'banana'

/'kasima/ ('kasima) 'boy'

/ka'tija/ (ka'tidža) 'basket'

/'neči?a/ ('netši?a) 'bush'

/a'či?a/ (a'tši?a) 'rat'

/'nutumo?/ ('nutumo) 'dark'

/ni'numo/ (ni'numo) 'run'

/'tapano/ ('tapano) 'he carries'

/ta'para/ (ta'pará) 'snake'

5.3.2.3. Four syllable words have two emic stress patterns: '— — — —' and '— ! — —'. In the former pattern, the predictable stress on the third syllable is often heavier than the contrastive stress on the first, but the relative intensities fluctuate. There is greater tendency for the first syllable to be heavier stressed on four syllable words of 'CVV CVV pattern.

/řča?ina/ ('itsa'?ina) 'firewood'

/i'ča?ina/ (i'tša?ina) 'what'

- /'samakavo/ ('sama'kabə) 'I find'
 /a'manavo/ (a'manabə) 'I fasten'

 /'tasi'ovo/ ('tasi'obə) 'I take off'
 /ma'sihavo/ (ma'sihabə) 'I poison'

 /'tama'tiho/ ('tama'tiho) 'I chase'
 /ma'tunimo/ (ma'tunimo) 'I'm hungry'

 /'ana'ina/ ('ana'ina) 'left hand'
 /a'muniha/ (a'muniha) 'grass'

 /'taio'tio/ ('taio'tio) 'We take off'
 /i'i?ivajo/ (i'i?ibadžo) 'I lead'

 /'tao'tio/ ('tao'tio) 'We take off'
 /u'menao/ (u'menao) 'I call'

5.3.3. Controversial Issues.

5.3.3.1. The sequence /i'u/ is actualized phonetically as a portmanteau phone, (ɯ), but patterns as two syllables when predicting stress. In the following examples secondary stress is indicated phonetically.

- /veti'utua/ (ve'tatu'a) 'soot'
 /ti'i'usira/ (ti'i'usi'ra) 'butterfly'
 /i'upa/ ('upa) 'possum'

5.3.3.2. A sequence of /u'V/ patterns as two emic syllables although it is etically one. In the following examples secondary stress is phonetically indicated.

/ku'avo/ ('k^wa^{bo}) 'I die'

/to'ripu'a/ (to'ri'^pwa) 'heart'

/su'asina/ ('s^wasi'na) 'generous one'

/?u'arava/ ('?^wa^ra^{bo}) 'I speak'

5.3.3.3. A few grammatical words consist of two phonological words with two emic stresses.

/'tati?i'ura/ ('tati?'u^ra) 'bug'

/si'u?usi'u?u/ ('s^u?u's^u?u) 'early morning'

/'ho?omu'a/ ('ho?om^wa) 'stone axe)

/'teahu'a/ ('te^əhu^wa) 'stomach'

In these and any others that may be found in the future which do not follow the regular stress patterns of the language, as many stresses will be written as are needed to clear up any nebulance.

5.3.4. Intonation. There is a general upgliding at the end of every pause group, or phonological phrase, in narrative text. The emic stress on the phrase final word is stronger, higher pitched and lengthened. The final syllable of the phrase final word is slightly lengthened

ending with a decrescendo followed by relaxed pause before the speaker takes a breath and continues on.

/riri u'hesi na'mino 'jiane/
('riri u'hesi na'mino 'džiane).

'We stayed in the big house there.'

/hu'ro ma'kavi?i/ (hu'ro ma'ka'b'i?) 'We watched it go'

Very little study has been done to date on intonation or other aspects of higher level phonology. Further study in narrative text, conversation, and other types of speech is expected to reveal further intonation patterns.

6. Distribution.

6.1. General distribution of the phonemes. A syllable in Managalasi consists of a nucleus of one vowel with optional consonant onset.

6.1.1. The following types of syllable structure occur:

V u.ka 'bird'

CV mu.ka 'lump'

6.1.2. Words of from two to eight syllables using a combination of these two syllable types have been observed.

V and CV syllable types occur word initially, medially and finally. Illustrations of two, three, and four syllable words follow.

6.1.2.1. Two syllable words.

V.CV /'ata/ ('bone')

V.V /'ua/ 'dog'

CV.V /'vea/ 'sun'

CV.CV /'vena/ 'firewood'

6.1.2.2. Three syllable words.

V.V.V. /i'ua/ 'water'

V.V.CV /'aiju/ 'table'

CV.V.V /ti'ua/ 'dirt'

V.CV.V /o'hoa/ 'hot'

CV.CV.V /ni'mae/ 'true'

CV.V.CV /ku'avo/ 'I die'

V.CV.CV /a'muna/ 'widow'

CV.CV.CV /ha'nuha/ 'fish'

6.1.2.3. Four syllable words.

V.CV.V.CV /asi'ura/ 'young girl'

CV.V.CV.CV /su'irano/ 'burn'

CV.CV.CV.V /'ho?omu'a/ 'stone axe'

- V.V.CV.V /i'usiə/ 'medicine'
 V.CV.V.V /isi'ua/ 'hat'
 CV.CV.V.CV /ma'ʔuako/ 'little'
 CV.V.CV.V /'teahu'a/ 'belly'
 CV.CV.CV.CV /'hiva'jasa/ 'lip'
 V.CV.CV.CV /a'muniha/ 'grass'
 V.V.CV.CV /'ianata/ 'rib'
 V.CV.CV.V /'ihahio/ 'marry'

6.2. Specific distribution of the phonemes

6.2.1. Vowels. Any vowel may occur in the V slot of V or CV syllable types.

- o.jo 'I fall'
i.mi.ti. 'cloud'
a.ja 'rope'
u.ču.he 'nasal secretion'
e.jo 'I take out'

6.2.2. Consonants. Any consonant may occur in the C slot of CV syllable types.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| <u>nama</u> 'string' | <u>si'pa</u> 'taboo' |
| <u>kavo</u> 'I see' | <u>tu?ua</u> 'short' |
| <u>ha'ja</u> 'club' | <u>ireča</u> 'put' pl. |

6.2.3. Sequences of consonant plus vowel. Word initially, glottal stop occurs only preceding non-stressed /u/. All other consonants may occur preceding any vowel. Intervocally, any consonant may occur preceding or following any vowel, except that our data to date shows no occurrence of /e/ preceding /p/ or of /o/ preceding or following /χ/.

6.2.4. Sequences of vowel plus vowel. The following chart shows sequences which have been observed. Further data may reveal other permitted sequences.

	i	e	a	o	u
i	x		x	x	x
e			x	x	x
a	x	x	x	x	x
o	x		x	x	
u	x	x	x	x	x

6.2.5. Examples of vowel sequence combinations.

t'jii'jia² 'shake'

nia 'eye'

si'ovo 'I take off'

ti'upa 'back'

nu'meavo 'I push'

a'heo 'want'

euriyo 'I pick up'

jatraane 'he opened'

atae 'ear'

sa'ina 'mud'

jao 'I burn'

na'uma 'string'

noina 'bead'

roote ' I came'

a'tua 'sago'

?u'ena 'village name'

mu'ina 'dirty'

tuoma 'branch'

a'mummo 'it smells'

7. Orthography.

7.1. Suggested orthography.

/p/ (p)	p
/t/ (t)	t
/k/ (k)	k
/č/ (tš) (ts)	ch
/j/ (dž) (dž)	j

/v/ (b) (þ)	v
/s/ (s)	s
/m/ (m)	m
/n/ (n)	n
/?/ (?)	!
/h/ (h)	h
/r/ (ṛ) (l̄)	r
/'/ (')	acute accent over vowel
/i/ (i)	i
/e/ (e) (ɛ)	e
/a/ (a) (ə)	a
/o/ (o) (ɔ)	o
/u/ (u)	u

Possible additions into the system are the phonemes /b/, /buka/ 'book' and /f/, /kopi/ 'coffee' as foreign words are being introduced to the people by members of other missions.

In symbolizing stress we would like: ' _; ' _ _;
and ' _ _ _. These patterns occur less frequently
and therefore can best be handled in this way.

7.2. List of Pidgin words as pronounced by Managalasi speakers.

English	Neo-Melanesian	Managalasi
tomato	tomato	tomata
hat	hat	isi'ua
flower	palaua	sinara
house	hos	hosí
drum	darum	caja
nail	nel	neru
hammer	ham	hama
saw	sɔ	soa
tin	tin	ajani
wire	waia	'auri
key	ki	kia
clock	kirak	kiroki
peanut	pinat	pinati
lemon	riman	sihora
pineapple	'painipo	'hainiho
shirt	sɛt	siti
salt	sɔlt	misa
book	buk	buka
coffee	kopi	kopi
brother	bərədə	vu'ea
sister	susu	ma'inā

7.4. Sample text.

phonetic transcription 'ba 'kopa'hapo o'nam'i'džia

proposed orthography va 'kopahapo onamijia

literal translation go plantation road-this

'ba?a'džiame. 'ba ta'řaka sa'ini'džia u'rahę 'kiřano na'bume.

'va?ajiae. va taraka sainijia urahe 'kirano navume.

go (pl.). go truck mud-this stuck tight stop

na i'džia a'ři?i'ka?i ta'řaka i'džaho 'pidža'pini 'nabume.

ni'u iřia a'ri?i'ka?i taraka iřaho 'pija'pini 'navume.

We this go-down truck this push-some stop

hu'řo ma'kabi?i.

hu'ro makavi?i.

it-go (we) look-go.

Free translation

We went along this road to a plantation. The truck went
got stuck tight in the mud. We went down to push the truck.

We watched it go.

FOOTNOTES

¹Tentatively, a phonological word is defined as a minimum utterance which may occur between pauses. It includes one and only one contrastively stressed syllable. (But see section 5.3.3.3.). In fast speech, for many phonological words, neither the stressed nucleus nor the border points are discernable. Therefore, we are indicating phonological words as they occur in text by analogy with the words as they occur in slow speech.

²Geminate clusters of vowels occur only across morpheme boundaries.