

# Organised Phonology Data

## Sissano[Arop Dialect] (Arop) Language [SSW] Sandaun Province

**Oceanic**; *North New Guinea Cluster*; Schouten Chain; Siau Family

Population census: 7000 (1980)

Major villages: Sissano, Arop, Malol

Linguistic work done by: SIL

Data checked by: John Nystrom (July 1992)

### Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

ɑ e ɛ i tɕ k l m n o p r s t u ʊ w j ʎ ɲ ʔ  
 a e e i j k l m n o p r s t u u w y ɣl ɣn '  
 A E E I J K L M N O P R S T U O W Y

### Consonants

	Bilab	LabDen	Dental	Alveo	Postalv	Retro	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyn	Glottal
Plosive	p		t					k			ʔ
Nasal	m		n				ɲ				
Trill			r								
Tap/Flap											
Fricative				s							
Lateral Fricative											
Approx							j				
Lateral Approx			l				ʎ				
Ejective Stop											
Implos											

/w/ voiced labial-velar approximant

/tɕ/ voiceless alveolo-palatal affricate

p	por	'canoe'	w	wemew	'red'
	tapo	'crocodile'		wowaw	'sago iron holder'
	aluap	'fat'		talaw	'limbum'
	prum	'big'		ekwua	'you go'
	aplai	'bush'		yawnuas	'I will cook'
	emplot	'tongs'			
	korospaijna	'able'			
			s	soene	'this'
				sese	'comb'
m	mas	'bush spirit'		lamas	'sand'
	lamas	'sand'		wuspos	'white'
	tem	'time'		eniaksoij	'shrimp'
	emplot	'tongs'			

t	tias	'sea'	k	kayn	'tree sp.'
	etiw	'we go down'		pikar	'sago with coconut'
	lot	'sore'		eniak	'shrimp'
	etpe	'we run'		yi tak'aw	'he swims'
	ramten	'vine sp.'		anka	'let me think'
n	niy	'man'	ɲ	-	
	soene	'this'		-	
	olon	'house'		mayn	'bird'
	onton	'his child'		atoynjek	'pull out a few'
	yawnuas	'I will cook'			
r	ranrayn	'wet'	ʔ	'uyl	'breadfruit'
	anaroyñ	'betel pepper'		sa'ar	'reef'
	wur	'banana'		to'	'sugar cane'
	prum	'big'		yi tak'aw	'he swims'
	eyloyñ	'leaf of greens'			
l	lakew	'bamboo'	ʎ	-	
	sule	'school'		taylayl	'tree sp.'
	eniakpol	'shrimp type'		piyl	'fish'
	salsal	'broom'		eyloyñ	'leaf of greens'
	emplot	'tongs'	j	yeyiey	'ancestors'
tɕ	jo	'okay'		kaiyia	'filled me'
	taija	'father'		niy	'man'
	yawij	'I get or take'		anaroyñ	'betel pepper'
	korospaijna	'able'			
	piyljek	'search'			

## Vowels

i		u			
e		ʊ			
ɛ		o			
		ɑ			
i	ito	'type of taro'	ɑ	aplai	'bush'
	piyl	'fish'		wanam	'your brother'
	lepi	'sago'		sopa	'bat'
	miniw	'sit down'			
e	ena	'you'	u	muluaw	'frog'
	wemew	'red'		wu	'fish trap'
	etpe	'we yet'		ya awnuas	'I will cook'
	lakew	'bamboo'			
ɛ	enis	'dragonfly'	ʊ	ow	'saucepan'
	weni	'snake'		lot	'we two'
				ono	'house'

o	ori	'crab'	aa	aap	'tree sp.'
	olon	'house'			
	koro	'they made'	uu	uuk	'my nose'

εε eek 'my chin'

ai saim 'small basket' (the only example of glide without palatalized consonants following)

/εε/

/ai/

/aa/

/au/

/uu/

(most offglides are interpreted as VC or CV)

## Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Stress is predictable. In three-syllable words stress generally falls on the second syllable except on verb forms. In verb forms the stress generally falls on the first syllable of the verb root. Generally nouns have the stress on the first syllable and always on the first syllable of reduplicated stems.

## Syllable Patterns

V	o 'something'	o.ri 'crab'	e.a.to 'we will do'	pi.a 'question marker'
VC	om 'you (pl)'	om.p'um 'you (pl) close'	e.ni.ak.soij 'shrimp'	ko.en 'why'
VVC	uuk 'my nose'			
CV	pu 'betel nut'	na.tip 'ripple of water'	yaw.ni.aw 'I see'	at.pe 'we will run'
CVC	tem 'time'	sal.sal 'broom'	yi.tek.pe 'he runs'	
CVVC	saim 'a small basket'		koros.paij.na 'able'	plu.a.kuum 'my'
CCV	plu.a.kuum 'my'			
CCVC	prum 'big'			em.plot 'longs'

## Conventions: Phonological

/p/ is pronounced voiced [b] when it occurs between two voiced consonants.

/k/ is pronounced voiced [g] following a voiced consonant. The consonants / t l n / become palatalized when directly following a palatalized consonant / tɕ ʎ n /.

Palatalized consonants also affect the vowels directly preceding them by causing a central or back vowel to glide to a high front position.

High vocoids [i] and [u] when occurring adjacent to other vocoids within a syllable are functioning as consonants /y/ and /w/ when they do not carry the stress of the syllable.

## Conventions: Orthographic

Both /e/ and /ε/ are written < e >, and both /o/ and / u / are written < o >.

## Transcription of a recorded passage

/

orait | taako kaloj piʎ | kaloj piʎ wuak onton jiʔe lepalepa onton || kaw kawa kawa wama waʔos re isono  
|| resaku kaluon jia resaku || waʔos ono orait ji keniaw ailan onton || ailan onton kemen peno wa waʔos j

i kemen etej elin piɬ ene ji kaʔaŋ      lamuat || ji kaʔaŋ lamuat || ji ʔeɬa koto araw ene nij ene kalaw ka  
 ʔaŋ || orait      kamlan kaʔaŋ lamuat kaʔaŋ || keniaw eɬwuas | ettaki eɬ | ettaki pene eɬwuas ||      waʔi  
 w raŋ kow ji wama || owani kow ji wama || raŋ aan jiʔe ene owani, | kow ji      wama || owani | owani | ko  
 w ji wama ono kawa kawa | wama kos ji ketɕ ji eɬ | aa      eɬ inan kermen koro eɬ ene || atin nij kermen on  
 o em || nakan ji kata kawa pono      kata kawa pono || orait | eɬ ene jiketɕ | o | atin ja na wuanan re piɬ en  
 e ji kesie      basket | ji kesie aluam kasie kasie kow na kawa || wa wa ketɕ re aa nij ana | om      okon ana  
 | orait | jiketɕ re pinis orait etej taako omketɕ jia || etej etej taako karetɕ ji /

< Orait, taako kaloy piyl, kaloy piyl wuak onton yi'e lepalepa onton. Kaw kawa kawa wama wa'os re Isono.  
 Resaku kaluon yia Resaku. Wa'os ono orait yi keniaw ailan onton. Ailan onton kemen peno wa wa'os yi kemen  
 eteyn elin piyl ene yi ka'ayn lamuat. Yi ka'ayn lamuat. Yi 'eyla koto araw ene niy ene kalaw ka'ayn. Orait  
 kamlan ka'ayn lamuat ka'ayn. Keniaw eylwas, ettaki eyl, ettaki pene eylwas. Wa'iw rayn kow yi wama.  
 Owani kow yi wama. Rayn aan yi'e ene Owani, kow yi wama. Owani, Owani, kow yi wama ono kawa kawa,  
 wama kos yi kej yi eyl, " aa eyl inan kermen koro eyl ene? Atin niy kermen ono em." Nakan yi kata kawa pono  
 kata kawa pono. Orait, eyl ene yikej, "O, atin ya na wuanan re piyl ene yi kesie basket. Yikasio aluam kasie  
 kasie kow na kawa. Wa wa kej re aa niy ana, om okon ana. Orait, yikej re pinis orait eteny taako omkej yia.  
 Eteyn eteyn taako karej yi. >

'Ok, there was another man who speared some fish. He speared some fish in his little outrigger canoe, a little  
 'saman' canoe. He paddled until he came south of those in Sissano. Resaku is his name, do you hear me, Resaku.  
 He went south to there. Then he saw a little island. The little island was over there. He went south and stayed.  
 But he didn't have fire. He ate these fish uncooked. He ate them uncooked, he put them up in the sun to dry.  
 This man here, he dried them and ate them. Then, when it finished drying he ate it, uncooked. He saw some  
 aibika. We call the leaves, we call them aibika. He went down the water and picked the leaf as he went. In  
 Owani he got it as he came. The water's name is this, Owani, on which he got them and came. Owani, Owani,  
 he got it and came over there going and going. Alright, he picked up the leaves and he thought, "These leaves,  
 who is putting these leaves in the water? I think men live up there." That's right! He pointed over there, he  
 pointed there. Then these leaves he got, he thought, "I will follow these leaves" and the fish he put in basket. He  
 put all of them in the basket and after putting them then he went. He went and went and gave them, to this man  
 and said, "You are living here!" Then he gave them the fish. "Alright, you give me some fire!" Okay they gave  
 him some fire and..'

## Bibliography

Whitacre, Steve. 1984. Arop phonemic statement. Manuscript. SIL, Ukarumpa.