

Organised Phonology Data

Tauade Language [TTD] Central Province

Trans New Guinea Phylum; *Central and Southeastern Stock; Goilalan Family*

Population census: 10.000 (1989)

Major villages: Sopa

Linguistic work done by: SIL

Data checked by: Stutzmans (March 1992)

Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

ɑ e i k l m n o p t u v
 a e i k l m n o p t u v
 A E I K L M N O P T U V

Consonants

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

p	polu	'pig'	t	tuam	'sugar cane'
	ninipi	'little'		vuita	'blow'
	ip	'water'		tinat	'talk'
m	muti	'light'	n	ni	'hear'
	amat	'ground'		kona	'come'
	momoam	'back'		mien	'take'
				enti	'even'
v	vova	'sleep'	l	linaiva	'drum'
	vuluvu	'mountain'		lok	'payment'
	kaviav	'rainbow'		ulovan	'sometimes'
				val	'back'

k	kovela	'dog'
	ikoko	'nail'
	lok	'payment'

Vowels

i		u			
e		o			
		a			
i	ip	'river'	ai	ailava	'later'
	pili	'very small'		pelai	'banana'
	epi	'girl'			
	kalio	'away'	ae	aeva	'do'
				teat	'what?'
e	evit	'rock'	ao	-	
	neve	'my'		ilataok	'string bag'
	lomeve	'fence'			
	teun	'how many'	au	maukele	'pumkin'
				vauau	'slowly'
u	ut	'night'	uu	vuualai	'stay'
	lumula	'forget'		luu	'boy (spec)'
	lu	'boy'			
	ualun	'things'	ui	uinaua	'win'
				mui	'nothing'
o	otua	'little(masc)'	oo	oomua	'pick'
	ikoko	'nail'		voonei	'up there'
	no	'we'	oi	oilovan	'now'
	teoloa	'where'		loi	'there'
			oe	oetua	'in the ashes'
				voe	'again'
ae	-		ou	nanouno	'we males'
	keeti	'case'			
ei	eima	'say'			
	vonei	'down there'			
aa	aanua	'do'			
	palaa	'hit'			

/ii/

/ei/ /ee/

/ai/ /ae/ /aa/ /ao/ /au/

/oi/ /oe/ /oo/ /ou/
/ui/ /uu/

Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Stress always seems to occur on the first heavy syllable of the word. Words with syllables of equal weight usually have stress on the first syllable.

Syllable Patterns

V	u 'stay'	i.va 'woman'	ki.e.la.na 'send'	ku.ti.e 'cut'
VC	ip 'water'	en.ti 'even'		tu.am 'sugar cane'
VV	au 'but'	oo.mu 'pick'		mi.ua 'take'
CV	lu 'boy'	ka.piv 'bad'	ki.la.map 'pitpit'	u.le 'live'
CVC	val 'back'			ti.nat 'talk'
CVV	mii 'shoot'	kei.va 'tie'	pa.pue.ma 'killers'	voo.nei 'up there'
CVVC	kaut 'lime'			pu.lait 'bean'

Conventions: Phonological

/t/ is pronounced aspirated [t^h] word initially, except that before [i] it is pronounced [ts] both word initially and word medially.

/l/ is pronounced [l] word initially and [l ~d] word initially before [i]. Between vowels it is pronounced [l ~r].

The semivowels [j] and [w] occur phonetically following a Vi and Vu respectively and preceding any vowel in all environments. Phonemically they are interpreted as vowels and are written <i u >.

/t/ becomes [ʔ] across word boundaries when the first word ends with /t/ and the second words begins with /t/:
laliatama [laria/tama] 'tomorrow'.

Conventions: Orthographic

The letters < b d s f > are used for borrowed words.

Transcription of a recorded passage

/
kokile valiav pinamei taua | valemā polu poluma nain poloma kone mi kona || elei neve maitua poluma
nain paia || ipa poloma kinama voiama tama || tumai uluvai mi kota molinama molima | ipa polu pa ali
luna mita kuti ali inima | uama tama || ivaun kupe kui | maukele avena kaapitua pina mita | ivavale ini
ma nama || ailava ipa laiti pina mita la | ivavalema inima nama || ipa valemā vokoi kia uputua kio mi
kota | loputua kinama voiama || na pautā omeva minata muilama || ote ome mi | vokoi kia uputua poli ki
nama voonua voiama || ote enei loputua pulupu paie | omene pulupu pa || polu volaita mita mi kona |
loputua kinama voiama || valemāia tama | ome mi kona | pulupoa kinai || tumai ulovai mita kuti | tinat t
aie || na loponat mi | tinat tala | muilama || valemā ome mi laiva | voonei topu kona alotame lai ali
ota | val konama || ipa nanoma valiav apata || polua poloma ivavale kupalima akoakomai ini | n
anoma nata /

< Kokile valiav pinamei taua, 'Valemā polu poluma nain poloma kone mi kona. Elei neve maitua poluma nain paia. Ipa poloma kinama voiama' tama. Tumai uluvai mi kota molinama molima, ipa polu pa ali luna mita kuti ali inima, uama tama. Ivaun kupe kui, maukele avena kaapitua pina mita, ivavale inima nama. Ailava ipa laiti

pina mita la, ivavalema inima nama. Ipa valema vokoi kia uputua kio mi kota, loputua kinama voiama. Na pauta omeva minata muilama. Ote ome mi, vokoi kia uputua poli kinama voonua voiama. Ote enei loputua pulupu paie, omene pulupu pa. Polu volaita mita mi kona, loputua kinama voiama. Valemaia tama; ome mi kona, pulupoa kinai. Tumai ulovai mita kuti, tinat taie. Na loponat mi, tinat tala, muilama. Valema ome mi laiva, voonei Topu kona alotame lai alota, val konama. Ipa nanoma valiav apata. Polua poloma ivavale kupalima akoakomai ini, nanoma nata.>

Bibliography

- Stutzman, Robert, and Verna Stutzman. 1989. 'Tauade organized phonology data.' Manuscript. SIL, Ukarumpa.
- Stutzman, Verna. 1990. Tauade Grammar Essentials. Manuscript. SIL, Ukarumpa.