

# Finongan Organised Phonology Data

## Finongan Language [FAG] Morobe Province

**Trans-New Guinea , Finisterre-Huon, Finisterre, Erap**

Population census: 1500

Major villages: Bakame, Gofan, Kalange, Mama

Linguistic work done by: SIL

Data checked by: Chris & Amy Rice, January 2010

Data based on eight years work in the language.

## Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

/a	a:	ai	b	?	d	ε	ε:	f	g	χ	i	i:	k	k <sup>w</sup>	r	m	n	ŋ	ɔ	ɔ:/
<a	aa	ai	b	c	d	e	ee	f	g	h	i	ii	k	kw	l	m	n	ng	o	oo>
<A	Aa	Ai	B		D	E		F	G		I		K	Kw	L	M	N	Ng	O	Oo>

/p	s	t	u	u:	w	j/
<p	s	t	u	uu	w	y>
<P	S	T	U	Uu	W	Y>

## Consonants

	Bilab	LabDen	Dental	Alveo	Postalv	Retro	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyn	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d				k g			?
Nasal	m				n			ŋ			
Trill											
Tap/Flap				f							
Fricative		f		s					χ		
Lateral Fricative											
Approx							j				

/k<sup>w</sup>/ voiceless labialised velar plosive

/w/ voiced labio-velar approximant

p	[pa <sup>i</sup> p̚]	/pa <sup>i</sup> p/	< paip >	'knife'
	['a. pu]	/apu/	< apu >	'sugar'
	['kap̚.ma]	/kapma/	< kapma >	'noon'
	[sap̚]	/sap/	< sap >	'dog'
b	[but̚]	/but/	< but >	'pig'
	['tɔ.bɔ.le]	/tɔbɔle/	< tobole >	'big'
	[am.'bi]	/ambi/	< ambi >	'lime'
	----	----	----	----
m	[ma:m]	/maam/	< maam >	'rat'
	['map̚.ma:t]	/mapmaat/	< mapmaat >	'sit'
	['a.ma]	/ama/	< ama >	'man'
	['am.be̚k]	/ambek/	< ambek >	'grandmother'
	[bɪ.'ŋam] <sup>1</sup>	/bijam/	< bingam >	'story'
f	[fɛ:]	/fɛ:/	< fee >	'garden'
	[ka.'fɛk]	/kafek/	< kafek >	'bean'
	[kan.fi.'diŋ]	/kanfidinj/	< kanfiding >	'hair'
	----	----	----	----
t	['ta.mi]	/tami/	< tami >	'night'
	[trɪn]	/trin/	< tlin >	'cough'
	['a.ti.ta]	/atita/	< atita >	'last'
	[ɪn.'te]	/inte/	< inte >	'song'
	[gɛ:t̚]	/gɛt/	< geet >	'banana'

<sup>1</sup> This is an exception to the phonological convention that “/i/ is generally pronounced [ɪ] in multi-syllabic words when preceded by another /i/. ”

d	[da.fi.li]	/dafili/	< dafili >	'eye'
	[mən.'dən]	/menden/	< menden >	'later'
	[ku.'da:]	/kudaa/	< kudaa >	'mango'
	----	----	----	----
n	[na.'nak]	/nanak/	< nanak >	'child'
	[kɔ.'nɔm]	/kɔnɔm/	< konom >	'cry'
	[ˈbe.sən.ta]	/besenta/	< besenta >	'evening'
	[mən.'dən]	/menden/	< menden >	'later'
f	----	----	----	----
	[ka.'rəm]	/karem/	< kalem >	'animal'
	[bɪ.sa.ra.'mi]	/bisarami/	< bisalami >	'little'
	[trɪn]	/trin/	< tlin >	'cough'
	----	----	----	----
s	[sup̚]	/sup/	< sup >	'stone'
	[ˈgɪ.si.ba]	/gisiba/	< gisiba >	'bat'
	[fɔm.sak̚]	/fɔmsak/	< fomsak >	'greens'
	----	----	----	----
k	[ka.'dəp̚]	/kadəp/	< kadep >	'fire'
	[ˈwaŋ.ka]	/wangka/	< wangka >	'lake'
	[ˈtu.ka.re]	/tukare/	< tukale >	'gather'
	[u.'sak.ŋa]	/usakŋa/	< usaknga >	'my thanks'
	[yɛk̚]	/yek/	< yek >	'net bag'
g	[ˈgu.ri]	/guri/	< guli >	'rain'
	[ˈgiŋ.gi.naŋ]	/ginginanŋ/	< gingginang >	'beside'
	[wa.'gəm]	/wagəm/	< wagem >	'drum'
	----	----	----	----

ŋ	[ŋa.ŋa] [saŋ.'gɔm]	/ŋaŋa/ /saŋgɔm/	<nganga> <sangom>	'bird sp.' 'corn'
	['ta.ŋi]	/taŋi/	<tangi>	'strong'
	[nɔ.'mɔŋ]	/nɔmɔŋ/	<nomong>	'no'
?	----	----	----	----
	----	----	----	----
	[wi:?] [ba.'ba?]	/wii?/ /ba.ba?/	<wiic> <babac>	'yes' 'fence'
kʷ	[kʷɛk̚] [kuŋ.kʷan̚]	/kʷɛk/ /kuŋkʷan̚/	<kwek> <kungkwang>	'sweet potato' 'in-law'
	----	----	----	----
j	[jɛk̚] [a.'jun] ['trɪn.jak̚]	/jek/ /ajun/ /trɪnjak/	<yek> <ayun> <tlinyak>	' net bag' 'turn' 'he coughs'
	----	----	----	----
w	[wap̚] ['wɪn.tɪ.fi] ['sa.wɔ]	/wap/ /wintifi/ /sawɔ/	<wap> <wintifi> <sawo>	'pitpit' 'lightning' '4 <sup>th</sup> son'
	----	----	----	----

## Vowels

i	u
ii	uu
ɛ	ɔ
ɛɛ	ɔɔ
ai	
a	
aa	

i	[it̚]	/it/	< it >	'house'
	[i.'be]	/ibe/	< ibe >	'woman'
	[bi.ni.'fin]	/binifin/	< binifin >	'middle'
	[gi.'fi]	/gifi/	< gifi >	'skin'
ii	----			
	[bi:k̚]	/biik/	< biik >	'blood'
	[wi:?]̚	/wii?/	< wiic >	'yes'
	[fi.'fi:]̚	/fifi/	< fifi >	'fly'
e	----	----	----	----
	[mɛ.ne]	/mene/	< mene >	'2 <sup>nd</sup> boy'
	[tɔ.bɔ.le]	/tobole/	< tobole >	'big'
	[kɔ.mɛ]	/kome/	< kome >	'ground'
ɛɛ	----	----	----	----
	[fɛ:]	/fee/	< fee >	'garden'
	[fɛ:t̚]	/feet/	< feet >	'urine'
	[bɛ:.ni]	/beeni/	< beeni >	'old'
	[mɛ:.ne]	/meene/	< meene >	'thorn'
a <sup>i</sup>	[ga <sup>i</sup> ]	/ga <sup>i</sup> /	< gai >	'money'
	[a <sup>i</sup> .na]	/a <sup>i</sup> na/	< aina >	'to be'
	[ba <sup>i</sup> .nap̚]	/ba <sup>i</sup> nap/	< bainap >	'pineapple'
	[ka <sup>i</sup> k̚]	/ka <sup>i</sup> k/	< kaik >	'new'
a	[am.'bi]	/ambi/	< ambi >	'lime'
	[a.'luŋ]	/alunŋ/	< alung >	'group'
	[fap̚]	/fap/	< fap >	'tree'
	['wa.ka]	/waka/	< waka >	'ruined'

aa	[a:.'mi]	/aami/	<aami>	‘face’
	[fa:]	/faa/	<faa>	‘white’
	[dI.'da:t̚]	/didaat/	<didaat>	‘insect’
	[ku.'da:]	/kudaa/	<kudaa>	‘mango’
u	[ut̚]	/ut/	<ut>	‘hit’
	['gu.ri]	/guri/	<guli>	‘rain’
	[yu.'fu]	/yufu/	<yufu>	‘dust’
uu	['u:. ri]	/uuri/	<uuli>	‘k.o. grass’
	['tu:.si]	/tuusi/	<tuusi>	‘cover’
	['gu:.mu]	/guumu/	<guumu>	‘down there’
	[bu:]	/buu/	<buu>	‘plain’
	[gi. ri.'su:t̚]	/girisuut/	<gilisuut>	‘millipede’
ɔ	[ɔ.'rɔp̚]	/ɔrɔp/	<olop>	‘great’
	[gɔt̚]	/gɔt/	<got>	‘cold’
	[i.'bɔ?]	/ibɔ?/	<iboc>	‘correct’
	['sa.wɔ]	/sawɔ/	<sawo>	‘4 <sup>th</sup> son’
ɔɔ	[ɔ:ŋ]	/ɔɔŋ/	<oong>	‘uncle’
	[bɔ:p̚]	/bɔɔp/	<boop>	‘trap’
	[a:i.'jɔ:]	/aijɔɔ/	<aiyoo>	‘banana sp.’

## Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Contrasting tones or tone patterns are not in evidence.

Stress is unpredictable but non-contrastive. Closed syllables and syllables with lengthened vowels are often but not always stressed.

[ <i>'wa.ka]</i>	/waka/	< waka >	‘ruined’
[ <i>gi.'fi]</i>	/gifi/	< gifi >	‘skin’
[ <i>in.'te]</i>	/inte/	< inte >	‘song’
[ <i>bɪ.ni.'fin]</i>	/binifin/	< binifin >	‘middle’
[ <i>ɔ.'rɔp̩]</i>	/ɔrɔp̩/	< olop >	‘great’
[ <i>wɪn.tɪ.fi]</i>	/wintifi/	< wintifi >	‘lightning’
[ <i>bɪs.a.ra.'mi]</i>	/bisarami/	< bisalami >	‘little’
[ <i>fɪ.'fi:]</i>	/fifii/	< fifii >	‘fly’
[ <i>gu:.mu]</i>	/guumu/	< guumu >	‘down there’
[ <i>mɛ.ne:]</i>	/menee/	< menee >	‘thorn’

Length is contrastive due to the fact that Finongan has a set of long vowels contrasting with a set of short vowels.

[ <i>'mɛ.ne]</i>	/mene/	< mene >	‘second-born’
[ <i>'mɛ.ne:]</i>	/menee/	< menee >	‘thorn’
[ <i>a.'fa]</i>	/afa/	< afa >	‘grandfather’
[ <i>a.'fa:]</i>	/afaa/	< afaa >	‘shoulder’

## Syllable Patterns

V	[a]	[a.'pu]	[ <i>'bu.a]</i>
	/a/	/apu/	/bua/
	< a >	< apu >	< bua >
	‘that	‘sugar’	‘year’

VC	[it <sup>ŋ</sup> ]	[ <sup>l</sup> m. tɛ]		
	/it/	/inte/		
	< it >	< inte >		
	‘it’	‘song’		
CV	[di]	[ta. <sup>l</sup> ba]	[sɪ. <sup>l</sup> sa.gɛ]	[ <sup>l</sup> wɪn.tɪ.fɪ]
	/di/	/taba/	/sisage/	/wintifi/
	< di >	< taba >	< sisage >	< wintifi >
	‘stump’	‘bow’	‘morning’	‘lightning’
CVC	[sup <sup>ŋ</sup> ]	[saŋ. <sup>l</sup> gɔm]	[u. <sup>l</sup> sak. ña]	[ka. <sup>l</sup> em]
	/sup/	/san <sup>ŋ</sup> gom/	/usakŋa/	/kalem/
	< sup >	< sanggom >	< usaknga >	< kalem >
	‘stone’	‘corn’	‘thanks’	‘animal’
CCV	[fri]			
	/fri/			
	< fli >			
	‘wing’			
CCVC	[trɪn]	[ <sup>l</sup> prɔk <sup>ŋ</sup> .prɔk <sup>ŋ</sup> ]	[ <sup>l</sup> prɔk <sup>ŋ</sup> .prɔk <sup>ŋ</sup> ]	
	/trɪn/	/prɔkpɔk/	/prɔkpɔk/	
	< tlin >	< plokplok >	< plokplok >	
	‘cough’	‘chicken noise’	‘chicken noise’	

## Conventions: Phonological

/i/ is generally pronounced [ɪ] in multi-syllabic words when it precedes another /i/.

/p t k/ are unreleased syllable-finally.

The only consonants that occur word finally are the nasals and voiceless stops /p k t m n ŋ/.

The only consonant clusters appearing syllable or word initially are /pl tl fl/.

The following consonant sequences can occur over syllable breaks: /ŋk ŋg ŋs ŋy kg kŋ kn ks mb mk mp ms nd ng nk ns nt ny pb pm ps pt tb td tg tk tm tn ts/.

/ng/ is rare word-initially.

The following vowel sequences can occur over syllable breaks: /ai ao au ea ia io iu ou ua/.

## Conventions: Orthographic

The vowel /ai/ is written as the digraph <ai>.

Lengthened vowels are represented by a double vowel (e.g., /aa/ is represented as <aa>).

The digraph <ng> was chosen to represent the /ŋ/ sound. It was chosen due to the similar <ng> in both the English and Tok Pisin orthographies.

The symbol <c> was chosen to represent the /χ/ sound for ease of producing typed materials.

The digraph <kw> was chosen to represent the /kʷ/ sound for similarity with the Tok Pisin orthography.

The uvular fricative /χ/ is represented as /h/ because the Finongan people best visualize that sound with that representation.

The palatal approximate /j/ is represented by <y> as in the English and Tok Pisin orthographies.

When a morpheme ending in a consonant, usually /t/ or /k/, is immediately followed by a morpheme beginning with the same consonant, the letter is written twice (e.g., <fattele>) although that consonant is only pronounced at the beginning of the second of those syllables.

## Orthography Chart

Finongan Phonemes	Finongan	Tok Pisin	English	Nek	Numanggang
/a <sup>i</sup> /	<Ai,ai>	<Ai,ai>	<I,i>	< ai>	
/a/	<A,a>	<A,a>	<A,a>	<A,a>	<A,a>
/aa/	<Aa,aa>				

/b/	<B,b>	<B,b>	<B,b>	<B,b>	<B,b>
/ɿ/	<c>				
/d/	<D,d>	<D,d>	<D,d>	<D,d>	<D,d>
/e/	<E,e>	<E,e>	<E,e>	<E,e>	<E,e>
/ɛɛ/	<ee>				
/f/	<F,f>	<F,f>	<F,f>	<F,f>	<F,f>
/g/	<G,g>	<G,g>	<G,g>	<G,g>	<G,g>
/h/	<h>				
/i/	<I,i>	<I,i>	<I,i>	<I,i>	<I,i>
/ii/	<ii>				
/k/	<K,k>	<K,k>	<K,k>	<K,k>	<K,k>
/kw/	<Kw,kw>	<Kw,kw>	<Qu,qu>		<Kw,kw>
/l/	<L,l>	<L,l>,<R,r>	<L,l>,<R,r>	<L,l>	<L,l>
/m/	<M,m>	<M,m>	<M,m>	<M,m>	<M,m>
/n/	<N,n>	<N,n>	<N,n>	<N,n>	<N,n>
/ŋ/	<Ng,ng>	<Ng,ng>	<Ng,ng>	<ŋ,ŋ>	<ŋ,ŋ>
/ɔ/	<O,o>	<O,o>	<O,o>	<O,o>	<O,o>
/ɔɔ/	<Oo,oo>				
/p/	<P,p>	<P,p>	<P,p>	<P,p>	<P,p>
/s/	<S,s>	<S,s>	<S,s>	<S,s>	<S,s>
/t/	<T,t>	<T,t>	<T,t>	<T,t>	<T,t>
/u/	<U,u>	<U,u>	<U,u>	<U,u>	<U,u>
/uu/	<Uu,uu>				
/w/	<W,w>	<W,w>	<W,w>	<W,w>	<W,w>
/j/	<Y,y>	<Y,y>	<Y,y>	<Y,y>	

## Transcription of a recorded passage

[ kaninen kaninen | katkɔŋ yabɔŋare nandek kasat but te tabaka tange || tami kɔbɔ ta fatge nandegut | but kɔbɔ kore bɔŋjak || no: but mumuni a nandengange | bisam biringe kakabɔp tagekugule || a kuŋɔŋ nandegut but a fap membere ginang saŋgom naŋɔŋ fatugu || no: kakabɔp tage fap sasa:p sa:fegɛ yugut | bisam ge fatge tefetgut paŋarak || but te bisam biringe kakun | kaiŋ tarak kugu || ]

kuge kamakadit guma bisam det kamat tugu || a detge |ku: tebeŋ fat tugu || naso te ge kuguk | taba iranji tege tamuŋgu || a tamɔŋare but a kɔkɔmo tugu || nindi a tege fatere arie taba mumuni nandenga kore bɔtak || a boge but a kangange kore yak | but ge endru kadek kanen || a jege ge kuguk | kuge but tani iniaŋare boge but a birge | toge sinakuguŋe || ]

<Kaninen kaninen, katkong yabongale nandek kasat but te tabaka tange. Tami kobo ta fatge nandegut, but kobo kole bongyak. Noo but mumuni a nandengange, bisam bilige kakabop tagekugule. A kuhong nandegut, but a fap membele ginang sanggom nahong fat tugu. Noo kakabop tage fap sasaap saafege yugut, bisam ge fatge tefetgut, pahalak. But te bisam bilige kakung, kaing talak kugu.

Kuge kamakadit guma bisam det kamat tugu. A detge, kuu tebeng fat tugu. Naso te ge kuguk, taba ilangi tege tamonggu. A tamongale but a kohomo tugu. Nindi a tege fattele Arie taba mumuni nandenga kole botak. A boge but a kangange kole yak, “But ge Andlu kadek kanen.” A yege ge kuguk, kuge but tani iningale boge but a bilige, toge sinakugunge.>

Every day, when I came around the school I saw pigs digging around the school yard. One night I heard a pig coming towards me. I heard the pig, got my spear and silently walked towards it. Moving forward I heard the pig starting to eat the corn beside the tree trunk. Then I moved slowly around the other side of the tree trunk. And I threw the spear and shot it. The pig loudly ran away with the spear inside it.

Then it ran down and managed to remove the spear from its body. Then it tried to run away. By that time, Naso arrived and shot it with a gun. He shot it and the pig died. While we were doing that, Harie heard the gunshot and came up. He came and saw the pig and said, “This pig belongs to Andrew and his family.” Then he went and told them to come and take it away. Then they cooked it.

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