

Organised Phonology Data

Burum-Mindik [Mindik dialect] (Somba-Siawari) Language [BMU] Ogeramngang – Morobe Province

Trans New Guinea Phylum; Finisterre-Huon Stock; Huon Family; Western Huon Subfamily

Population census: 7000 (1981)

Major villages: Ogeramngang, Mindik, Nömanene, Köiri, Kötken, Weisap, Örogenang, Satnöŋ, Tumnöŋ

Linguistic work done by: SIL (based on 13 years work)

Data checked by: Soini Olkkonen (1994)

Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

ɑ b d e f g ɣ i dz k l m n ŋ o p k^w r st u w g^w j ts ə
 a b d e f g h i j k l m n ŋ o p q r st u w gw y z ö
 A B D E F G H I J K L M N Ŋ O P Q R S T U W Gw Y Z Ö

Consonants

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

/w/ voiced labial-velar approximant

/ts/ voiceless alveolar fricative

/dz/ voiced alveolar fricative

/g^w/ voiced labialized velar plosive

/k^w/ voiceless labialized velar plosive

p	pilik	'mirrow'	b	bilik	'lightning'
	söpa	'fence'		dubat	'cassowary bone'
	mosop	'white magic'		-	
	bapŋe	'underneath it'		timbi	'gun, bow'

m	munini	'our little brother'	ts	zilopet	'bird sp'
	gamu	'shame'		kaza	'he comes'
	sombom	'yard'		-	
	silim	'day'		zeŋzoŋ	'bird sp.'
f	fini	'man's name'	ds	jiɛp	'bird sp.'
	kofi	'coffee'		juraŋi	'flower'
	-			injaŋi	'black'
w	wem	'axe'	k	kösö	'rope'
	mewö	'like that'		jake	'platform'
	-			gegɛlak	'armpit'
				kekmaɔ	'arrow type'
t	töhöt	'bow string'	g	gösö	'net bag'
	ketaŋi	'large'		jegaŋ	'bird sp.'
	zöret	'bird sp'		-	
	quetni	'my name'		waŋge	'boat'
d	datni	'my older brother'	ŋ	ŋakŋak	'voice of a bird'
	gadömŋi	'his molars,gum'		busuŋi	'flesh'
	-			goŋaɛŋ	'bird sp'
	diŋdiŋi	'straight'		sehŋŋi	'your corn'
n	newe	'food'	ɣ	höŋ	'bird sp.'
	alani	'my friend'		mohot	'one'
	urun	'smell'		-	
r	rörömön	'thinking'	j	yaka	'sweet potato'
	oronŋi	'dry'		meyök	'he has taken'
	-			-	
l	liliklilik	'round'	k ^w	qani	'left hand'
	kulem	'writing'		qeɛqetal	'disobedience'
	kölköl	'ache'		-	
	ölgɛ	'your right hand'			
s	silim	'day'	g ^w	gwani	'pitpit'
	ulisit	'bird sp.'		-	
	-			seŋgwe	'kunai-grass'

Vowels

i u

e o

ə

a

i	imbi	'neck'	ei	nei	'bird'
	bim	'war'		oseiza	'he touches'
	mari	'snake sp'	eu	eume	'there'
	jiit	'we two said'			
e	emu	'down there'	əi	köiŋ	'moon'
	bem	'god'		köhöikŋi	'strong'
	mare	'afternoon'	əu	göulu	'flood'
	meal	'I have taken'			
ə	öŋ	'bird sp.'	ui	Lui	'a man's name'
	söp	'fly'		luhuiga	'jumped and..'
	börö	'hand, work'			
u	ulap	'cocoon'	ue	suep	'heaven'
	göbuk	'with you'			
	tambu	'thigh,lap'	ua	tuatŋi	'white'
	lapuamŋi	'wide'			
o	opo	'trousers'	oi	yongoiŋa	'sprout'
	dop	'enough'			
	ohoho	'writing'	oe	goembabap	'grasshopper sp.'
ɑ	azi	'man'	ou	sou	'knife'
	mare	'afternoon'		goum	'soup'
	söra	'fish'			
ia	papia	'book'	ai	aipŋi	'its nest'
	gianiza	'dawn'		ösuai	'tree moss'
iu	siuk	'bird sp'	au	bauki	'your help'
				söŋaup	'darkness'

/ia/ /iu/

/ei/ /eu/

/əi/ /əu/

/oi/ /oe/ /ou/

/ai/ /au/

/ui/ /ue/ /ua/

Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

The stress is predictable.

Syllable Patterns

V	i 'he, she'	o.ho.za 'he cooks'		
VV	eu 'up there'	eu.me 'up over there'	ni.au.ni.ni 'our coparents'	ö.su.ai 'hair of tree'
VC	ip 'tree'	al.ja 'he puts'	la.pu.am. ŋi 'wide'	me.al 'I have taken'
VVC	aip 'nest'	aip. ŋi 'its nest'		
CV	ke 'rain'	je.ni 'my eye'	ma.lu.ku 'dress'	kö.na 'road'

CVV	keu 'language'	göu.lu 'flood'	mö. ñai.ma 'he will turn'	señ.ge. lau 'star'
CVVC	suep 'heaven'	tuat. ñi 'white'		sö. ñaup 'darkness'

Conventions: Phonological

/p t k/ are aspirated word initially and unreleased word finally.

/kw/ and /gw/ are usually pronounced [k^w] [g^w], but [kp] [gb] in rare occasions in Yaknge subdialect and Siawari dialect.

All velar consonants are usually pronounced backed.

/ɣ/ is pronounced word initially [h].

Conventions: Orthographic

< f > is needed in orthography because of loanwords.

Voiceless plosives /p t k/ are weakened to / w r h / intervocalically as the result of morphophonemic changes. Weakened intervocalic plosives are written < w r h > respectively: et+et = [eret] <eret> 'the going down'.

Transcription of a recorded passage

/
 mənəwək ketaurupnini kewə aktsema morə nəyən dələkunji k^warigetka asa d_zike al eñgiba miəngərəñ n
 eneñi pakpak soŋgo al eñgigetka tatketka anda mala naləñini met_sema mi tərəiga bau tup nei kəmam meget
 kaŋgoriga suŋgem liñet unduba tatketka miri giañiiga bau k^weba oyooba yandiba bau tup mendeñda eñ
 gigetka namba kəndeñda anda katsema. mewərəp. /

< Mönöwök ketaurupnini kewö akzema: Morö nahön dölökunji qarigetka asa jike al eñgiba miəngöreñ neneñi
 pakpak soŋgo al eñgigetka tatketka anda mala nalöñini mezema. Mi töröiga bau tup nei kömam meget
 kaŋgoriga suŋgem liñet unduba tatketka miri giañiiga bau qeba ohoba yandiba bau tup mendeñda eñgigetka
 namba kəndeñda anda kazema. Mewöröp. >

'Formerly our leaders made like this: As their young males grew, they were put into the boy's house. All food was forbidden from them. They lived there until an appointed time. Then they took a pig, taros, dancing hats and kundu drums and came forth together, sang and danced the whole night until morning. Then they killed the pig, cooked and cut it into pieces, shared the pig and the taros and gave them to eat. They ate, as much as they could and left the leftovers and went home. That's it.'

Bibliography

- Olkkonen, Soini. 1985. 'Burum Phonology.' *Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages* 31:27-50
 Olkkonen, Soini, and Kaija Olkkonen. 1982-90. Manuscripts. SIL, Ukarumpa.