

Organised Phonology Data

Gadsup (Ontena dialect) Language [GAJ] Eastern Highlands Province

Trans New Guinea Phylum; *East New Guinea Highlands Stock*; Eastern (Kainantu) Family; Gadsup-Auyana-Awa Subfamily

Population census:

Major villages: Ontena

Linguistic work done by: SIL

Data checked by:

Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

a ɤ ʔ e ɸ i x m n o r s u β j
 a a c e f,p i k m n o r,d s,t u w y
 A A E F I K M N O R S U W Y

Consonants

	Bilab	LabDen	Dental	Alveo	Postalv	Retro	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyn	Glottal
Plosive											ʔ
Nasal	m			n							
Trill											
Tap/Flap				r							
Fricative	ɸ β			s				x			
Lateral Fricative											
Approx							j				
Lateral Approx											
Ejective Stop											
Implos											

m	memani	'shake'				s	sakomi	'frog'
	imumi	'smoke'					asikami	'girl'
	mecam	'that'					itecake	'where'
							we intemi	'he hears'
ɸ	fonti	'pig, meat'						
	ofu	'star'				r	yami remi	'he falls down'
	ayapami	'(his) bone'					araci	'bowels'
							masidemi	'all'
β	wisuka	'knife'						
	wasawemi	'fat (grease)'				j	yami	'tree'
							eyo	'yes'
n	numi	'bird'						
	anasi	'woman'						

x	kamani	'sweet potato'	ʔ	asici	'(his) nose'
	ika kemi	'it burns' (fire)		ecafumi	'yellow'
				acao	'no'
				anonucmanti	'old man'
				acnomi	'(his) head'
				kacwenanti	'wallaby'
				seyucya	'we (pl.excl.)'

Vowels

	i	u
	e	o
		ɐ
	a	
i	iyami	'dog'
	simemi	'he gives to me'
	asikami	'girl'
	yami	'tree'
	wai	'rat'
e	ecafumi	'yellow'
	mecam	'that'
	fukemi	'he dies'
	iyewe	'who'
a	ami	'road'
	nami	'(her) breast'
	awayami	'(his)tooth'
	mana	'one'
ɐ	akoyumi	'(his) back'
	makami	'earth (ground)'
	kakanami	'tomorrow'
	amucna	'many'
o	ofu	'star'
	konami	'cloud'
	amafomi	'(his) heart'
	fako	'arrow'
u	umanti	'heavy'
	kufiyana	'cassowary'
	wisuka	'knife'
	sasu	'axe'
eo	keocyac emi	'light'
ai	ainakaci	'boy'
ao	acao	'no'

au	auwemi	'new'
	ayaumi	'(his) hair'
	efayau	'sand'

/eo/
/ai/ /ao/ /au/

Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Stress appears to occur on high tone, and vowel length does not appear to be significant.

Tone is contrastive, but may not be as important functionally as it is in the major dialect. Examples of high-low contrast:

anami	[éna:mi]	'leaf'	yemi	[jémí]	'he comes'
anami		'nest'	yemi		'they, them'

Syllable Patterns

V	o.fu	'star'	ec.a.fumi	'yellow'	a.wic.i	'his name'	wa.i	'rat'
VV	ai.na.kac.i	'boy'					ac.ao	'no'
VC	ac.no.mi	'(his) head'					mec.am	'that'
CV	wu	'not'	ne.mi	'he eats'	wi.su.ka	'knife'	se.yuc.ya	'we'
CVV			a.yau.mi	'(his) hair'			e.fa.yau	'sand'
CVC	wan.ta.mi	'man'	u.man.ti	'heavy'			a.wo.kuc	'good'
CVVC	keoc.yac	e.mi	'light'					

Conventions: Phonological

In the major dialect (Akuna), all consonants may be preceded by a glottal plosive, or by a nasal of the same point of articulation. In Osená, there appears to be definite limitations on the occurrences of prenasal consonant clusters:

1. The voiceless bilabial fricative / ϕ / occurs as [p] word medially following a glottal plosive /ʔ/. Elsewhere it occurs as [ϕ]. No occurrence of [mp] was noted.
2. The voiceless alveolar fricative /s/ occurs as [t] word medially following a glottal plosive or a nasal [n]. Elsewhere it occurs as [s].
3. The voiceless fricative /x/ occurs as [k] word medially following a glottal plosive [ʔ]. Only one unsure occurrence of a velar nasal preceding a voiceless velar [k] was recorded.
4. The flap /r/ occurs as [d] word medially following a glottal plosive. No [nd] sequence was noted.
5. In summary, the glottal plosive may precede any consonant (except itself). There was only one non-suspect prenasal consonant cluster, [nt]. It may be phonemic, but will still need to be written out as a digraph.

Conventions: Orthographic

The allophone of / ϕ / following a glottal plosive is written as < p >. The glottal plosive in such cases is not written. The second allophone of / ϕ / occurring elsewhere is written as < f >.

The allophone of /s/ following a glottal plosive or nasal is written as < t >. In such cases, the glottal plosive is not written, but the nasal is written. The second allophone of /s/ occurring elsewhere is written as < s >.

The allophone of /r/ following a glottal plosive is written as < d >. The glottal plosive in such cases is not written. The second allophone of / r / occurring elsewhere is written as < r >.

When the velar /x/ occurs following a glottal, the glottal-velar sequence is written as < kk>.

/ʔ/ is written as < c >, following the practice of Lutherans in the area, and also as used in the main Akuna dialect.

Transcription of a recorded passage**Bibliography**

Frantz, Chester. 1994. Organized Phonology Data of Ontena Dialect of Gadsup. Manuscript, SIL Ukarumpa