

Organised Phonology Data

Tauya (Inafosa, Fo'upo) Language [TYA] Madang Province

Trans New Guinea Phylum; *Madang-Adelbert Range Subphylum;* Brahman Stock-level Family;

Population census: 400 ()

Major villages: Tauya, Kausi

Linguistic work done by: L. McDonald

Data checked by:

Phonemic and Orthographic Inventory

a b e f g i k k^v m n o p r s t u w y ? ?^w
 a b,mb e f g,ng i k kw m n o p r s t u w y ' 'w
 A B E F G I K Kw M N O P R S T U W Y ' 'W

Consonants

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

/w/ voiced labial-velar approximant

(the phonemes /b/ and /g/ probably occur only in borrowed words)

p	pai	'pig'	m	mamo	'dog'
	'apopare	'butterfly'		amo	'tree'
b	Boriye	'a name'	w	wai	'again'
	ambo	'namesake'		sawira	'banana (TOP)'
f	fai	'net bag'	t	towai	'seed'
	'afo	'fly'		pate	'tomorrow'

n	naneme paneī	'your head' 'rat'	g	kangora	'initiate'
s	sai kausi	'snake' 'to howl'	ʔ	'e'e o'o	'grass skirt' 'fire'
r	Rumi ferengariya	'mother-of-pearl'	ʔ ^w	'waifo ya'waifo	'his/her chest' 'your (sg) chest'
k	kaifa yauke	'cockatoo' 'dugong'	y	yei 'ufiya	'wind' 'sweet potato, food'
k ^w	kwaima-	'to shake hands'			

Vowels

i		u			
e		o			
		a			
i	isai kiriroi mimi	'spear' 'bead' 'mother, breast'	ai	faimo 'amaiti sai	'older sibling' 'you will carry' 'snake'
e	enisa kera yauke	'three days hence' 'parrot' 'dugong'	ae	sae itaene itae	'drum' 'we laugh' 'he laughs'
u	usuana satumo fanu	'five' 'strength' 'man, husband'	ao	inaomo	'blood'
o	o'o mom mamo	'fire' 'stool, bench' 'dog'	au	yau yauke fitau	'fish' 'dugong' 'throw'
a	amufo pate sa	'big one' 'tomorrow' 'road'	oi	Noi kiriroi	'a name' 'bead'
			ou	mouro 'onouti	'rubbish' 'he gathered'

/ai/ /ae/ /ao/ /au/
/oi/ /ou/

Suprasegmentals (tone, stress, length)

Stress in Tauya is by and large predictable. Primary stress falls on the final syllable in a word, with secondary stress on preceding alternate syllables. The initial syllable in a word is never without stress; if a word is polysyllabic, the initial syllable always receives secondary stress, even if this results in adjacent stressed syllables.

Syllable Patterns

V		a.wi 'two'	u.su.a.na 'five'	
VV		ai.ya 'April'		ni.ae 'did he eat?'
CV	we 'who?'	pa.te 'tomorrow'	i.fi.ri 'wild' a.pu 'now'	
CVV	sai 'snake'	mou.ro 'snake'	'o.'ai.sa 'afternoon'	o.rou 'long'

Conventions: Phonological

Initial /r/ occurs only in two suffixes, topic and dubitative, and a few other forms.

/k/ tends to be neutralized to [ʔ] word medially.

The phonemic status of /b/ and /g/ are somewhat uncertain. Probably they occur only in borrowed words. They are always prenasalized word medially.

/f/ is phonetically [f ~ϕ].

Conventions: Orthographic

There was no actual information about the orthography available for this database. There might be better ways to write the glottal plosive (< ʔ >, < c >, < q > etc.), which should be checked with the Tauya speakers.

Perhaps word initial glottal plosives do not need to be written - at least not before vowels?

Transcription of a recorded passage

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awi ʔwatifo ʔini popeiʔa || nono nonai ʔinipeina ʔinipeina ʔinipeinara ʔite topupa nipa saniya tēpa ʔufija ʔaufu topupa nipa menepeinara tunu amufo wamo faifeina toʔai nenpini kurisi nenpini nipaate | owe || j uʔao || jara jenimoʔai meneena jaʔaureifeaʔa || jaʔe ʔwane eʔipa ʔatouamuʔa || ei meneae || ofepa jateate ʔwatifo nenasi meneate jene nenoupa tefupa tefupa tefupa meneate sa pofa ʔoʔaiemope ʔaiate piseʔes a ʔai pauaʔa || ʔai pauate jaumeneate waʔa nono wamo ʔafana feregarija ʔafaʔesami tapoutepa mēpian a ofeʔ kererei-kerereipa mēpi mēpi ʔatoutipa jauanara.../

Awi 'watifo 'ini popei'a. Nono nonai 'inipeina 'inipeina 'inipeinara 'ite topupa nipa saniya tēpa 'ufiya 'aufu topupa nipa menepeinara tunu amufo wamo faifeina to'ai nenpini kurisi nenpini nipaate, "Owe! Yu'ao! Yara yenimo'ai meneena ya'aureifea'a. Ya'e 'wane e'ipa 'atouamu'a. 'Ei meneae!" Ofepa yateate 'watifo nenasi meneate... Yene nenoupa tefupa tefupa tefupa meneate sa pofa 'o'aiemope 'aiate pise'esa 'ai paua'a. 'Ai pauate yaumeneate wa'a nono wamo 'afana ferengariya 'afa'esami tapoutepa mēpiana ofe'esa 'e'e ma'a nepi'ai mēpimeneate kererei-kerereipa kererei-kerereipa mēpi mēpi 'atoutipa yauanara...'

Two friends lived. The young men lived; they planted gardens and ate and worked; they planted sweet potatoes and betelnut and at and they lived. They cleared a lot of bush, and their greens and their corn were bad (i.e. so much that some was left to rot.) "Oh friend! I'm tired of staying in the sun. I will make a bird blind (near) the water and come back. You stay there!"

, on said and he went. The other friend stayed alone.... He shot birds and put them and put them and put them and stayed; it was nearly afternoon; a large girl wore a mother-of-pearl (shell necklace) above (around her neck) and it came down to the tooth (waistband) of her grass skirt; she shouted and shouted and came down and arrived and looked...'

Bibliography

McDonald, Lorna. 1982. 'Tauya Grammar.' Manuscript. SIL, Ukarumpa.

