

UNA

The Una (= 'what') language is spoken by approximately 3,500 people grouped in 40 villages along the Ey, Sayn, Mo, Yamiyl, Kiynok, Ira, Mina, Be and Yay rivers. These valleys are located between 139° 50' and 140° 20' Eastern longitude and 4° 32' and 4° 54' Southern latitude within the boundaries of the Kecamatan Kurima, in the Kabupaten Jayawijaya, in the province Irian Jaya

... The Una language is part of the Goliath Stock Level Family of the Central New Guinea Macro-Phylum which is also called Trans-New Guinea Phylum. The term 'Goliath' is based on European nomenclature. Therefore it has been suggested recently, on account of the linguistic and cultural homogeneity of the people who live within a surprisingly large area of the Eastern Highlands, to designate the term 'Mek' as the common name for this people and their stock level language family.

- Louwerse 1978:45.

Four distinct Una dialects were noticed:

1. Central Ey River Valley dialect
2. Northern Ey River Valley dialect
3. Sayn River Valley dialect
4. Eastern Una dialect

- Louwerse 1978:45.

Real bilingual and multilingual speakers are rare. However, it is possible that in a single village, especially one situated / near a language/dialect boundary, up to seven different dialects may be spoken which are all mutually intelligible. This is mainly caused by intermarriage from neighboring valleys (virilocal residence).

- Louwerse 1978:45-46.

... the approximately 3500 Una people. They live in 40 villages and hamlets of Una territory along the southern slopes of the central cordillera of the Pegunungan Jayawijaya (formerly Oranje Mountains, ...

The system of valleys where the Una reside runs mainly from north to south and is situated approximately between 139°50' and 140°20' eastern longitude and 4°32' and 4°54' southern latitude within the Eastern Highlands Kecamatan Jayawijaya, Irian Jaya Province, of the Republic of Indonesia.

- Louwerse 1987:19.

The Una language is spoken by approximately 3500 people living in 40 villages and hamlets along the southern slopes of the central cordillera of the Pegunungan Jayawijaya (Orange Mountains) in the Ey, Sayn, Mo, Yamiyl, Kiynok, Ira, Mina, Be and Yay River valleys. These valleys are located between 139°50' and 140°20' eastern longitude and 4°32' and 4°54' southern latitude

within the boundaries of the Kecamatan Kurima, in the Kabupaten Jayawijaya, in the province Irian Jaya ...

The Una language is part of the Goliath stock level family (Voorhoeve 1975:18, 46, 67, 69) of the Central New Guinea macro-phylum (Schiefenhövel 1977:270, 275) which is also called Trans-New Guinea phylum (Voorhoeve 1975:16, 63). The term 'Goliath' (de Kock 1912) is based on European nomenclature ... Therefore it has been suggested recently, on account of the linguistic and cultural homogeneity of the people (Schiefenhövel 1978:2) who live within a surprisingly large area of the Eastern Highlands of Irian Jaya to designate this people and their stock level language family with the term 'Mek' meaning 'water', analogous to the term 'Ok' which is used as a name for the neighbours of the 'Mek' to the east.

Four lexicographically distinct Una dialects were noticed:

1. Central Ey River Valley Dialect
2. Northern Ey River Valley Dialect
3. Sayn River Valley Dialect
4. Eastern Una Dialect

- Louwerse 1988:1.

... Real bilingual and multilingual speakers are rare. However, it is possible that in a single village, especially one situated near a language/dialect boundary, up to seven different dialects/languages of the Mek Language Family are spoken, which are all mutually intelligible. This is, for example, the case in the village of Langda, where, besides the previously named four Una dialects, the Eipo, Lower Sela, and Kimyal dialects are also spoken. This is mainly caused by intermarriage from neighbouring valleys. ...

- Louwerse 1988:1.

The terms Yali and Yalîmû are used by the Grand Valley Dani to designate their (north-) eastern neighbours. These in turn call their eastern neighbours Yali people. The name Yali thus relates to those living to the east. The term is now being used to designate the society living east of the Grand Valley, and the Yali themselves have accepted this designation.

- Zöllner 1988:4.

In Yalîmû (the place of the Yali) there are two separate language areas. The first is called North-Ngalik (Bromley 1967) and it belongs to the Dani family. It is spoken in the Landi, Habilik and Upper Yahûlî valleys north of the range, and in the Kwik, Heluk, Seng and Solo valleys south of the central range. The dialects are mutually intelligible. The second language area, further to the east, is the Goliath (or Mek) language family. It is spoken in the Erok, Thai, Saynme, Eyme and other valleys further east and south of the range, and in the Eipo, Tap, Naliki, Ilup and Hîne valleys as well as in some villages east of the lower Yahûlî and along the Ubahak river, all north of

the range.

- Zöllner 1988:4.

... Since this initial contact [in 1973] we found out that approximately 3500 Una people live in 40 villages and hamlets of the Una territory ... along the southern slopes of the central cordillera of the Pegunungan Jayawijaya (Oranje Mountains). The system of valleys where the Una reside runs mainly from north to south and is situated approximately between 139° to' and 140° 20' eastern longitude and 4° 32' and 4° 54' southern latitude within the Eastern Highlands Kecamatan Jayawijaya, Irian Jaya Province, of the Republic Indonesia.

- Louwerse 1990:3.

[Map of Una Territory]

Diyngbaliyk
Alimson
Tabasiyk
Bobkiyriyk
Tongong
Yubwa
Dorkongda
Sumtamon
Atimwa
Nimdeler
Titirwa
Bonkok
Timbeyidam
Kiykmol
Dirik
Kabkab
Aliyji
Bebekle
Lukun
Bebleduba
Kiynol/Kerabuk
Yuwandalut
Wasumuji
Kiykmay
Yabiamlu
Langda
Omseng
Laji
Kinyalingda
Bontamur
Yalar
Kitikne
Sumbatatala
Yaimabiy
Bomela
Kwilamduba

Kubiyalar

- Louwerse 1990:6.

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Una (Mt. Goliath; Oranje-Gebergte)

POP: +/- 5,000

LOC: Eastern Highlands on south slopes of main ranges west and east of Langda

- Silzer & Heikkinen 1984:56.

(Mt. Goliath, Oranje-Gebergte)

Mek (Goliath) Sub-Phylum Level Family, Western Group

Pop: 4,600

LOC: Eastern Highlands on south slopes of main ranges west and east of Langda

KABUPATEN: Jayawijaya

KECAMATAN: Kurima

- Silzer & Clouse 1991:81.

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Una: 5,000 speakers reported in 1987, in the eastern highlands, on the south slopes of the main ranges, Irian Jaya. Also called Goliath, Mt. Goliath, Oranje-Gebergte, or Langda.

- Comrie 1992z:415.

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Eastern highlands on south slopes of main ranges east of Korupun, west of Ngalum, Bidabuh, east Weip Valley, west of Yay Valley. ... Similar to Eipomek. ...

- Grimes 1992:583.

UNA (GOLIATH, MT. GOLIATH, ORANJE-GEBERGTE, LANGDA) ...

4,000 (1991 SIL). Eastern highlands on south slopes of main ranges east of Sela Valley, west of Ngalum, Bidabuh, east Weip Valley, Yay Valley. ... 80% lexical similarity with Eipomek. ...

- Grimes 1996.

UNA (GOLIATH, MT. GOLIATH, ORANJE-GEBERGTE, LANGDA) ...

4,000 (1991 SIL). Eastern highlands on south slopes of main ranges east of Sela Valley, west of Ngalum, Bidabuh, east Weip Valley, Yay Valley, around Langda, Bomela, Sumtamon. Linguistic affiliation: Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Eastern. 80% lexical similarity with Eipomek. ...

- Grimes 2000.

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The eastern neighbours of the Sela people live in the Yay river valley just west of the Goliath Mountain, in the valleys of the Saynme and its tributaries and in the Eyme (or Heyme) valley system. ...

There are a few more populated valleys further east of the Eyme valley, in the catchment area of the upper Eilanden river.

Not much is known about those who live there. The same language -- Una -- is spoken throughout the entire southeastern sector of the Mek culture area. ...

- Godschalk 1993:4.

Across the Weip river, which also functions as a language boundary, is the village of **Bidabuk** (1590 m). The Bidabuk people live far and wide on that side of the valley and even in some locations in the Yay valley. ...

- Godschalk 1993:14.

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... Names used in the literature are Kimyal for the language of the Korapun people, named after one of the important clans of the Erok valley, Kimyal; Hmanggonā for the language of the Nalca people; Una for the language of the people from Larye or Langda, named after the interrogative pronoun una "what"; Ketengban for the language in the area around Omban and Okbab; Yale (language) for the Kosarek people or the inhabitants of the In Valley. ...

- Heeschen 1998:17.

There are two reasons against mapping language boundaries, firstly the phenomenon of dialect-chaining, ... secondly the smallness of the settled areas.

- Heeschen 1998:18.

The territory of the Eipo, for example, stretches for a maximum of 15 km along the Eipo river, in the east-west direction the farthest distance is 2.5 km. The extent of Kosarek, Nipsan, Tanime and Bime is about the same, Nalca and Larye are slightly larger ... Between the inhabited areas there are immense stretches of uninhabited country ... Language or dialect boundaries would fake a structure that does not exist.

- Heeschen 1998:18.

In addition to that, it happens time and again that speakers of one language settle in another language or dialect area, either because of marriage relations or trading partnerships or because of banishment from their own community or conflicts with their clan members. ... Language and dialect boundaries become irrelevant in everyday interaction and communication or they are built up consciously, ...

- Heeschen 1998:18.

Instead of mapping boundaries I shall present the following diagram. A plus sign (+) means that the speakers still understand each other, so that their languages, according to the definition, must be regarded as dialects. A minus sign (-) signifies that the speakers do not understand each other, so that they are members of different language groups. A question mark

means that either the speakers were not sure of their judgement or that I could not verify the relationship of the dialects or languages. Two question-marks signify that it took the speakers several days to get used to the language in order to be able to understand it. The results of the lexicostatistic calculations of 1978 have also been taken into account. ...

- Heesch 1998:18.

[Y = Yale
 Ni = Nibsan [sic]
 Ko = Konae
 Na = Nalca
 E = Eipo-mek
 T = Tanime
 B = Bime
 Ka = Kamume
 O = Omban
 Op = Okbab
 Kp = Korapun
 S = Sela
 U = Una
 Ki = Kinome]

	Y	Ni	Ko	Na	E	T	B	Ka	O	Op	Kp	S	U	Ki
Y		+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
Ni	+		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
Ko	+	+		+	??	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-
Na	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	??	?	-	-
E	-	-	??	-		+	??	??	-	-	-	-	+	+
T	-	-	-	-	+		+	+	+	??	-	-	+	+
B	-	-	-	-	??	+		+	+	+	-	-	+	+
Ka	-	-	-	-	??	+	+		+	+	-	-	+	+
O	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+		+	-	-	?	?
Op	-	-	-	-	-	??	+	+	[+]		-	-	+	-
Kp	-	-	-	??	-	-	-	-	-	-		+	-	-
S	?	?	?	?	-	-	-	-	-	-	+		-	-
U	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	-	-		+
Ki	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	-	+	

In the table above three clearly defined language areas can be made out without much difficulty.

1. The entire East including the Southeast with Kinome; in this area only the relationship between the Okbab [sic] language and the ware language is uncertain. According to the criterion of mutual understanding they are different languages, according to the criterion of shared basic vocabulary (85%) they are merely dialects. This problem will be treated further below. [i.e., Kinome, Kamume, Omban, ?Okbab]

2. The Northwest from Konae up to the Yalenang. i.e., Konae, Nipsan]

3. The Southwest with Sela and Korapun. [i.e., Sela,

Korapun]

- Heeschen 1998:19.

Even today the outer borders of the Mek languages can only be marked correctly in parts. The eastern border is probably formed by the ranges between Kloof and Sobger, between Okbab and Ok Bi and the Juliana mountains. The western borders are the lower Yaholi, the ranges between Kosarek and Yaholi respectively between Obahak and the upper Yaholi. ... In the North and South the borders are lost in the far less densely populated flat land.

...

- Heeschen 1998:21.

... Eipo, Larye (Una), and Tanime form one language area according to the criterion of mutual understanding as well as that of the percentage of shared cognates. But what is still more important is the fact that the inhabitants of the three valleys communicate with each other. There are many trading-partnerships and marriage relationships. In all of the three valleys the three "dialects" are spoken. Many of the children in Eipomek have mothers from Tanime or Larye, learn their mother's dialect and also learn the Eipo language in the communication with their fathers and Eipo-speaking age-mates. The rhythm of acquisition of the first dialect from one generation to the next should follow that of marriage relationships; however, this has never been documented.

- Heeschen 1998:20.

With some caution a fourth language area can be singled out in addition to the three already mentioned, namely that of the Eipo language. Here one must always bear in mind, firstly, that the demarcation to the west (Nalca) and to the east (Bime) holds good under the assumption of a missing network of communication, of different suprasegmental characteristics, and of different connectives and inflexional morphemes of verbs, but less on account of the criterion of shared cognates, and, secondly, that in the language area of Eipo-Una-Tanime we indeed find a high percentage of shared cognates and a network of communication, but that especially this centre of the Mek language area reveals phonological and grammatical differences making the assumption of language boundaries more likely than that of a dialect area. [i.e., Nalca, Eipomek, Una, Tanime, Bime; + ??Diduemna]

In the western as well as in the eastern Mek area there are relatively large and homogeneous dialect areas, the centre of diversity, however, is situated in the more closely limited area between Larye, Eipomek, Tanime, and perhaps also Nalca. According to the rules of dialect geography the west and the entire east must be supposed to have been the scene of relatively recent migrations, proceeding from the centre as their starting-point.

- Heeschen 1998:20.

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[UNANANG]

Die östlichen Nachbarn der Sela-Mek sind die Unanang-Mek des Heime-Tales, ... Auch nach Norden über das Valentin-Gebirge hinweg zu den Hmanggon-Mek des Nalca-Tales und nach Süden zu den zwischen Brazza und Kolff lebenden halbseßhaften, keine Mek Sprachen sprechenden Gruppen des Tieflandes bestehen nur schwache Verbindungen.

- Laschimke 1997:283.

[UNI]

[Langda, 1990]

The villagers call themselves the Kim-Yal; their language ... they call Uni. ...

- Toth et al 1992:88.

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[MT. GOLIATH]

Mt Goliath is spoken on the southern slopes of Mount Goliath to the south-east of Erok Valley. ...

- Voorhoeve 1975b:400.

(GOLIATH, MT)

? [speakers]

Dialects: ?

Villages: ?

- Voorhoeve 1975f:46.

(GOLIATH)

... The actual location of the descendants of the Goliath pygmies described by de Kock (1912) is not known, no further fieldwork having been done in this marginal area. ...

- Heeschen 1978:4.

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(LANGDA)

... in the centre, Eipo, Una (spoken around Langda and Larye), and the dialect spoken in the Tanime valley ...

- Heeschen 1992:467.

[shown as Mek language]

- Heeschen 1992:466 (map).

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(LARYE)

... language of Larye, una ... 139° 55'; 4° 40' ...

- Heeschen 1978:7.

To my knowledge Eipomek is the only region where ... three well defined dialects are spoken, namely Eipo, Tanime, and Larye.

... - Heeschen 1978:15.

... in the centre, Eipo, Una (spoken around Langda and Larye),
and the dialect spoken in the Tanime valley ...
- Heeschen 1992:467.

[shown as Mek language]
- Heeschen 1992:466 (map).
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(Oranje-gebergte)
de Goliath- en Pollux-pygmeën.
- Galis 1955-56:175.
* * *

UNA	3,500	Goliath (Louwerse 1978,
UNA	5,000	Western Mek (Silzer &
UNA	4,600	Mek (Goliath) (Silzer &
UNA -- d of EIPOMEK		Heeschen 1992
UNA	5,000 (1987)	Mek (Comrie 1992z)
UNA	4,000	Mek (Grimes 1996, 2000)
UNA = LARYE d of "EIPO"		Heeschen 1998
UNA = LANGDA, LARYE		Heeschen 1998
UNANANG-MEK	Mek	Laschimke 1997
UNI	Toth et al	1992
GOLIATH PYGMIES	Capell	1954
GOLIATHBERG-PYGMÄEN	Salzner	1960
GOLIATH	Wurm	1971fl
GOLIATH, MOUNT ?	Voorhoeve	1975
GOLIATH	10,000	Mek (Wurm & Hattori
GOLIATH	10,000?	Western Mek (Wurm 1982)
GOLIATH = UNA	Comrie	1992z; Grimes 1992, 1996,
MT. GOLIATH = UNA	Silzer & Heikkinen	1984; Silzer &
LANGDA	Mek (Heeschen	1992)
LANGDA = UNA	Comrie	1992z; Grimes 1992, 1996,
LARYE	Mek (Heeschen	1978, 1992)
LARYE -- d of EIPO	Heeschen	1978
LARYE -- d of "EIPO"	Heeschen	1998
Larye -- UNA d of EIPOMEK	Heeschen	1992
ORANJE-GEBERGTE	Galis	1955-56, 1960
ORANJE-GEBERGTE = UNA	Silzer & Heikkinen	1984; Silzer &
ORANJE-MOUNTAINS	Capell	1962 (Kock, Galis)
TAPIRO = ? GOLIATH	Wurm	1971fl
YALI = GOLIATH (NORTH NGALIK name)	Zöllner	1988
Alimson -- UNA	Louwerse	1988, 1990
Aliyji -- UNA	Louwerse	1988, 1990
Atimwa -- UNA	Louwerse	1988, 1990
Be Valley -- UNA	Louwerse	1978, 1988
Bebekle -- UNA	Louwerse	1988, 1990
Bebleduba -- UNA	Louwerse	1988, 1990

Bidabuk -- BOMELA UNA	Godschalk 1993
Bobkiyriyk -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
BOMELA -- d of UNA	Godschalk 1993
Bomela -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990; Silzer &
Bonkok -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Bontamur -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Dirik -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Diyngbaliyk -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Dorkongda -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
EY RIVER VALLEY, CENTRAL -- d of UNA	Louwerse 1978, 1988
EY RIVER VALLEY, NORTHERN -- d of UNA	Louwerse 1978, 1988
Ey Valley -- UNA	Louwerse 1978, 1988
Ira Valley -- UNA	Louwerse 1978, 1988
Yabiamlu -- UNA	Louwerse 1990
Yaimabiy -- UNA	Louwerse 1990
Yalmabiy -- UNA	Louwerse 1988
Yalar -- UNA	Louwerse 1990
Yamiyl Valley -- UNA	Louwerse 1978, 1988
Yasulenyi -- UNA	Louwerse 1988
Yay Valley -- UNA	Louwerse 1978, 1988
Yubwa -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Yuwandalu -- UNA	Louwerse 1988
Yuwandalut -- UNA	Louwerse 1990
Kabkab -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
KIM-YAL	Toth et al 1992

Kinyalingda -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Kitikne -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Kiykmay -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Kiykmol -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Kiynok Valley -- UNA	Louwerse 1978, 1988
Kiynol/Kerabuk -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Kubiyalar -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Kwilamduba -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Laji -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Langda -- UNA / EIPO, KIMYAL, SELA	Louwerse 1988, Silzer & Clouse 1991
Langda -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990; Silzer &
Langda -- UNA d of EIPOMEK	Heesch 1992
Langda -- KIM-YAL	Toth et al 1992
Langda -- UNI	Toth et al 1992
Lukun -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Mina Valley -- UNA	Louwerse 1978, 1988
Mo Valley -- UNA	Louwerse 1978, 1988
Nimdeler -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Omseng -- UNA	Louwerse 1990
SAYN RIVER -- d of UNA	Louwerse 1978, 1988
Sayn Valley -- UNA	Louwerse 1978, 1988
SAYNME = BOMELA -- d of UNA	Godschalk 1993
Sumbatatala -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Sumtamon -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990; Silzer &
Tabasiyk -- UNA	Louwerse 1988, 1990
Tablamlu -- UNA	Louwerse 1988
Timbeyldam -- UNA	Louwerse 1988
Timbeyidam -- UNA	Louwerse 1990

Titirwa -- UNA

Louwerse 1988, 1990

Tongong -- UNA

Louwerse 1988, 1990

Wasumuji -- UNA

Louwerse 1988, 1990

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