KETENGBAN

KETENGBAN

... Omban is a village of approximately 350 people in the eastern highlands of Irian Jaya, Kabupaten Jayawijaya. The Ketengban language has at least two distinct dialect areas. One, the area to the east near Okbap, ... [and] Bime, a village to the west, ... Omban is located at 130°25' East, 4°26' South and is fairly central geographically in the language group and represents a slightly different dialect of the language. Ketengban is a member of the Mek family in the Trans-New Guinea Phylum.
- Sims & Sims 1982:50.

The Ketengban people live in the Eastern highlands of Irian Jaya in the District (Kabupaten) of Jayawijaya. The Ketengban number between 5,000 and 8,000 people ...
- Andrew Sims 1986a:15.

Ketengban is classified by Voorhoeve as a language of the Mek family, Trans New Guinea Phylum, and is spoken by approximately three to five thousand people living in the eastern highlands of Irian Jaya. The Ketengban language area is located in Kabupaten Jayawijaya, Kecamatan Okbibap between Apmisibil to the east and Eipomek to the West.

The data for the present study was collected by the first author during seven months spent in the village of Omban during the period of June-August 1982 [sic] under the auspices of the UNCEN-SIL Kerjasama Project. Omban is a village of approximately 350 people near the geographic center of the language group.

... the Ketengban people who live in the eastern highlands of Irian Jaya, ... in the District (Kabupaten) of Jayawijaya, subregency (Kecamatan) Okbibap. The center of their territory is about one hundred twenty nautical miles due south of the coastal port of Jayapura and is bounded on the east by Apmisibil and on the west by Eipomek. They are scattered throughout a montane forest ranging in altitude from 2,000 feet to 6,500 feet in elevation and number between ten and twelve thousand people. They inhabit approximately eighty small hamlets scattered throughout the rugged mountains ...

The Ketengban live in the eastern highlands of Irian Jaya in the kabupaten of Jayawijaya, and number about 10,000 people in approximately 60 hamlets ranging over rugged mountain territory. ...
- Sterner 1990:105.
(Kupel; Kwine)
11,000
LOC: Between Nalca and Kiwi not far from the border in the Star Mountain range
DIALECTS: Eastern, Northeastern, Central, Western, Northwestern

Ketengban: 7,000 to 10,000 speakers reported in 1986, in the eastern highlands of Irian Jaya, near the Papua New Guinea border. Also called Kupel or Oktengban.

Scattered slopes in eastern highlands area east of Nalca and west of Ngalam language near Papua New Guinea border. Dialects: SIRKAI, KINOME.

KETENGBAN (KUPEL, OKTENGBAN) 10,000 (1996 Sims SIL). Scattered slopes in eastern highlands area east of Eipomek and west of Ngalam language near Papua New Guinea border. Dialects: OKBAP, OMBAN, BIME, ONYA.
Grimes 1996.

KETENGBAN (KUPEL, OKTENGBAN) 12,000 to 14,000 (1998 Sims SIL). Scattered slopes in eastern highlands area east of Eipomek and west of Ngalam language near Papua New Guinea border. Linguistic affiliation: Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Eastern. Dialects: OKBAP, OMBAN, BIME, ONYA.

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

... Ketengban is a foreign language for the Eipo, but not for the Tanime people, who still understand Ketengban, although the Tanime people are in contact with the Eipo, and although the people living at the centre of the chain, in this case the Tanime, Bime and Kamume peoples, find themselves surrounded by a dialect area stretching from Eipomek to Okbap.

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, ...

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. ...

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

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccccccccccc}
Y & Ni & Ko & Na & E & T & B & Ka & O & Op & Kp & S & U & Ki \\
Ka & - & - & - & ?? & + & + & + & - & - & + & + \\
\end{array}
\]

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, Okbap]

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

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

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. ...

The Ketengban language is spoken in a small area in the Jayawijaya Mountains (Star Mountains) of the Central Dividing Range of Indonesian New Guinea (Irian Jaya Province) near its border with Papua New Guinea. ... With 10,000 speakers, Ketengban ... ranks as a moderately important language by New Guinea standards, ...

[BIME]
[Map] (cf S&C)
Teli -- BIME
Tjalap -- BIME
Turne -- BIME

... language of Bime, ... Bi Me, Bi language, ware ... 140° 11'; 4° 30' ... (After the earthquake the people moved to an area somewhat northwest of Ok Bab.)

[shown as Mek language]
   - Heeschen 1992:466 (map).

Where no other names are known I will use the name of the river or that of the valley for the language as well as the
people: Bime people or Bime language or Sesom dialect (of the inhabitants of the Sesom valley) ... [Sesom valley is KOSAREK Yale]

[KAMUME]
... language of Kamume ... 140° 18'; 4° 31' ...

[shown as Mek language]
  - Heeschen 1992:466 (map).

(KINOME)
... language of Kinome ...

(KIROME)
[shown as Mek language]
  - Heeschen 1992:466 (map).

(KUPEL)
... Ok Bi, the easternmost valley in this system, where Kupel is spoken. Kupel is also spoken in a few villages south of the range on the upper Ok Tjop, just north of Ok Sibil (Brongersma and Venema 1963:258, Pouwer 1964:135). ...  
  - Bromley 1973:15-16.

Gelden deze kenmerken min of meer voor al de stammen in het Centrale Bergland, eigen aan de bevolking van de drie onderdistricten Oksibil, Kiwirok en gedeeltelijk de Bi-Baap is het gebruik van één taal, aangeduid als Nalum-wenga ter onderscheiding van het aangrenzende Kufel-wenga, dat aan de noordkant van de rivier Okbaap gesproken wordt. De wijze waarop deze taal in de drie onderdistricten gebruikt wordt, vertoont duidelijke verschillen in dialect. Kenmerkend voor elk district is allereerst het wisselend gebruik van bepaalde medeklinkers. Woorden die in de Apmsibil eindigen op een 's', eindigen in de Oksibil op een 't', ... De medeklinker 'l' binnen een woord volgens de uitspraak van de Apmisibil blykt te Mabilabol in de Oksibil als een 'i' of een 'j' te worden uitgesproken, ... Typerend voor de bewoners van het district Kiwirok is het veelvuldig gebruik van de medeklinker 'h', die in de Apmisibil en de Oksibil volkomen ontbreekt.
  - Hylkema 1974:5.

... Door de Muju, een bevolkingsgroep ver ten zuiden van het
Sterrengebergte, worden alle bewoners ten noorden van hun gebied aangeduid met de benaming Kower. ... Door de bewoners van de Oksibil-vallei ten zuiden van de waterscheiding worden de bewoners van de Okbi-vallei en daarmee ook de bewoners van de Apmisibil Kufel genoemd. De bewoners van de Okbi-vallei zelf voelen zich op hun beurt duidelijk van de Kufel onderscheiden. Door hen wordt deze benaming gereserveerd voor de bewoners van de noordkant van de Okbaap-rivier, voor degenen die de aangrenzende taal, het Kufel-wenga spreken. De bewoners van de Okbaap-vallei tenslotte dienen allen die ten oosten van hen wonen aan met de naam Nalum. Hieronder vallen ook de bewoners van de Okbi en de Apmisibil. Als deze zelf echter de benaming Nalum gebruiken, bedoelen zij daarmee de mensen die nog verder naar het oosten wonen, de bevolking van het onderdistrict Kiwirok. Op deze wijze vallen zij buiten iedere benaming.

Bij nadere reflectie tenslotte zullen zij, m.n. op grond van het door henzelf aanvaarde onderscheid in Kufel- en Nalumtaal opteren voor de benaming Nalum. Deze benaming geldt voor heel de bevolking van de drie onderdistricten gezamenlijk. ...


? [speakers]
Dialects: ?
Villages: ?
- Voorhoeve 1975f:46.

... According to an SIL missionary (Kroneman, pers. comm.), the people living near Seradala, situated in the lowlands south of the Eyme valley near the west branch of the upper Eilanden river, speak a language closely related to either the Ok language or what has been called the Kupel language.

(OK BAB)
... language of Ok Bab, Kupel, ketengban, ... 140° 31'; 4° 31'
...

(OK BAP)
[shown as Mek language]
- Heeschen 1992:466 (map).

[OMBAN]
[shown as Mek language]
- Heeschen 1992:466 (map).
(SIRKAI)
... Schiefenhövel and the present writer found speakers of a Mek
language (Sirkai) 40 km southeast of Pagai, but we were told that
they originated from an area further to the east. ...
  - Heeschen 1978:5.
  * *

[TANIME]
... language of Tanime, Tani, ware ... 140° 6'; 4° 25' ... (Tani
is also spoken in Eipomek,)

To my knowledge Eipomek is the only region where ... three
well defined dialects are spoken, namely Eipo, Tanime, and Larye.
...
  - Heeschen 1978:15.

[shown as Mek language]
  - Heeschen 1992:466 (map).
  * * *
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KETENGBAN (own name) = OK BAB</th>
<th>Heeschen 1978</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>6,000 Mek (Wurm &amp; Hattori 1981)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>6,000? Eastern Mek (Wurm 1982)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>Mek (Sims &amp; Sims 1982)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>5–8,000 Sims 1986a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>3–5,000 Mek (Sims &amp; Jones 1986)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>10,000 Sterner 1990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>11,000 Mek (Goliath) (Silzer &amp; Comrie 1992z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>7–10,000 (1986) Mek (Comrie 1992z)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>10–12,000 Sims &amp; Sims 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>7–10,000 Mek (Grimes 1992, Wurm 1994)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>10,000 Mek (Grimes 1996)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>KETENGBAN = OKBAB, OMBAN Heeschen 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>10,000 Diamond &amp; Bishop 1999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>12–14,000 Mek (Grimes 2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIME</td>
<td>Mek (Heeschen 1978, 1992)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIME -- d of KETENGBAN</td>
<td>Wurm &amp; Hattori 1981; Wurm 1982; Louwerse 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIME</td>
<td>Heeschen 1998</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BI = BIME</td>
<td>Heeschen 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BI ME = BIME</td>
<td>Heeschen 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAMUME</td>
<td>Mek (Heeschen 1978, 1992)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAMUME -- d of KETENGBAN</td>
<td>Wurm &amp; Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KINOME</td>
<td>Eastern Mek (Wurm 1982)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIROME</td>
<td>Mek (Heeschen 1992)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIROME -- d of KETENGBAN</td>
<td>Wurm &amp; Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KINOME -- d of KETENGBAN</td>
<td>Grimes 1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLOOF RIVER = KETENGBAN</td>
<td>Capell 1969 (cf S&amp;C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOWER = NALUM &amp; KUFEL (MUJU name)</td>
<td>Hylkema 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUFEL–WENGA</td>
<td>Hylkema 1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KUPEL = KETENGBAN</td>
<td>Silzer &amp; Clouse 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KWINE = KETENGBAN</td>
<td>Mek (Heeschen 1978)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK BAB</td>
<td>Wurm &amp; Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OK BAB -- d of KETENGBAN</td>
<td>Mek (Heeschen 1992)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OKBAP</td>
<td>Sims &amp; Sims 1982; Grimes 1996, 2000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OKTENGBAN = KETENGBAN
Comrie 1992z; Grimes 1992, 1996,

OMBAN
OMBAN -- d of KETENGBAN
Mek (Heeschen 1992)
Grimes 1996, 2000

SIRKAI
Eastern Mek (Wurm 1982)
Grimes 1992

SIRKAI
SIRKAI -- d of KETENGBAN

TANIME
TANI = TANIME -- d of KETENGBAN
Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982
Heeschen 1978
TANIME -- d of EIPO
Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982
TANIME -- d of KETENGBAN

WARE (own name) = TANIME
Heeschen 1978

Aboyi -- KETENGBAN
Silzer & Clouse 1991
BAME -- d of KETENGBAN
Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982
Bime -- BIME
Heeschen 1978, Louwerse 1988
Bime -- KETENGBAN
Sims & Sims 1982, Silzer & Clouse
Borbon -- KETENGBAN
Diamond & Bishop 1999
Borme -- KETENGBAN
Silzer & Clouse 1991
Yapil -- KETENGBAN
Silzer & Clouse 1991
Kamume -- KAMUME
Heeschen 1978
Kinome -- KINOME
Heeschen 1978
Kupel -- OK BAB
Heeschen 1978
LARYE -- d of KETENGBAN
Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982
LIMERI -- d of KETENGBAN
Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982
Ok Bab -- OK BAB
Heeschen 1978
Okbap -- KETENGBAN
Silzer & Clouse 1991
Ok Bi -- KUPEL
Bromley 1973
Omban -- KETENGBAN
Sims & Sims 1982, Sims & Jones
ONYA -- d of KETENGBAN
Grimes 1996, 2000
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language 1</th>
<th>Language 2</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sape</td>
<td>KETENGBAN</td>
<td>Silzer &amp; Clouse 1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seradala</td>
<td>? KUPEL</td>
<td>Godschalk 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tani</td>
<td>TANIME</td>
<td>Heeschen 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanime</td>
<td>TANIME</td>
<td>Heeschen 1978</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanime</td>
<td>BIME</td>
<td>Louwerse 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TELI</td>
<td>d of KETENGBAN</td>
<td>Wurm &amp; Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teli</td>
<td>BIME</td>
<td>Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1976 (cf S&amp;C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjalap</td>
<td>BIME</td>
<td>Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1976 (cf S&amp;C)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turne</td>
<td>BIME</td>
<td>Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1976 (cf S&amp;C)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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