

KETENGBAN

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... 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.

¹ 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.

- Sims & Jones 1986:55, n. 1.

... 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 ...

- Sims & Sims 1992:ix.

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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.

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(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

- Silzer & Clouse 1991:56.

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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.

- Comrie 1992z:415.

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Scattered slopes in eastern highlands area east of Nalca and west of Ngalum language near Papua New Guinea border. ...

Dialects: SIRKAI, KINOME. ...

- Grimes 1992:575.

KETENGBAN (KUPEL, OKTENGBAN) ... 10,000 (1996 Sims SIL).

Scattered slopes in eastern highlands area east of Eipomek and west of Ngalum 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 Ngalum language near Papua New Guinea border.

Linguistic affiliation: Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Eastern. Dialects: OKBAP, OMBAN, BIME, ONYA. ...

- Grimes 2000.

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

- Heeschen 1998:18.

... 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.

- 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. ...
 - Heeschen 1998:18.

- [Y = Yale
- Ni = Nibsán [sic]
- Ko = Konae
- Na = Nalca
- E = Eipo-mek
- T = Tanime
- B = Bime
- Ka = Kamume
- O = Omban
- Op = Okbap
- 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, ?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]

- 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.

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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, ...

- Diamond & Bishop 1999:20.

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[BIME]

[Map] (cf S&C)

Teli -- BIME

Tjalap -- BIME

Turne -- BIME

- Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1976:148.

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... 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.)

- Heeschen 1978:7.

[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]

- Heesch 1998:17.

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[KAMUME]

... language of Kamume ... 140° 18'; 4° 31' ...

- Heesch 1978:7.

[shown as Mek language]

- Heesch 1992:466 (map).

*

(KINOME)

... language of Kinome ...

- Heesch 1978:7.

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(KIROME)

[shown as Mek language]

- Heesch 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, Pouver 1964:135). ...

- Bromley 1973:15-16.

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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 blijkt 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 duiden allen die ten oosten van hen wonen aan met de naam Nalum. Hieronder vallen ook de bewoners van de Okbi en de Apmisibil. Als dezen 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 hen zelf aanvaarde onderscheid in Kufel- en Nalumtaal opteren voor de benaming Nalum. Deze benaming geldt voor heel de bevolking van de dried onderdistricten gezamenlijk. ...

- Hylkema 1974:7.

*

? [speakers]

Dialects: ?

Villages: ?

- Voorhoeve 1975f:46.

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... 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.

- Godschalk 1993:7.

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(OK BAB)

... language of Ok Bab, Kupel, ketengban, ... 140° 31'; 4° 31'

...

- Heeschen 1978:7.

(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.

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[TANIME]

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

- 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.

[shown as Mek language]

- Heeschen 1992:466 (map).

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KETENGBAN (own name) =	
OK BAB	Heeschén 1978
KETENGBAN	6,000 Mek (Wurm & Hattori 1981)
KETENGBAN	6,000? Eastern Mek (Wurm 1982)
KETENGBAN	Mek (Sims & Sims 1982)
KETENGBAN	5-8,000 Sims 1986a
KETENGBAN	3-5,000 Mek (Sims & Jones 1986)
KETENGBAN	10,000 Sterner 1990
KETENGBAN	11,000 Mek (Goliath) (Silzer &
KETENGBAN	7-10,000 (1986) Mek (Comrie 1992z)
KETENGBAN	10-12,000 Sims & Sims 1992
KETENGBAN	7-10,000 Mek (Grimes 1992, Wurm
KETENGBAN	10,000 Mek (Grimes 1996)
KETENGBAN = OKBAB, OMBAN	Heeschén 1998
KETENGBAN	10,000 Diamond & Bishop 1999
KETENGBAN	12-14,000 Mek (Grimes 2000)
BIME	Mek (Heeschén 1978, 1992)
BIME -- d of KETENGBAN	Wurm & Hattori 1981; Wurm 1982;
BIME	Louwerse 1988
BIME	Heeschén 1998
BI = BIME	Heeschén 1978
BI ME = BIME	Heeschén 1978
KAMUME	Mek (Heeschén 1978, 1992)
KAMUME -- d of KETENGBAN	Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982
KINOME	Eastern Mek (Wurm 1982)
KINOME	Mek (Heeschén 1978, Wurm & Hattori
	1981, Wurm 1994)
KIROME	Mek (Heeschén 1992)
KIROME -- d of KETENGBAN	Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982
KINOME -- d of KETENGBAN	Grimes 1992
KLOOF RIVER = KETENGBAN	Capell 1969 (cf S&C)
KOWER = NALUM & KUFEL	
(MUJU name)	Hylkema 1974
KUFEL-WENGA	Hylkema 1974
KUPEL	Capell 1969, Bromley 1973,
KUPEL = KETENGBAN	Silzer & Clouse 1991; Comrie 1992z;
	Grimes 1992, 1996, 2000
KWINE = KETENGBAN	Silzer & Clouse 1991
OK BAB	Mek (Heeschén 1978)
OK BAB -- d of KETENGBAN	Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982
OK BAP	Mek (Heeschén 1992)
OKBAP -- d of KETENGBAN	Sims & Sims 1982; Grimes 1996, 2000

OKTENGBAN = KETENGBAN	Comrie 1992z; Grimes 1992, 1996,
OMBAN	Mek (Heeschen 1992)
OMBAN -- d of KETENGBAN	Grimes 1996, 2000
SIRKAI	Mek (Heeschen 1978, Wurm & Hattori
SIRKAI	1981, Wurm 1994)
SIRKAI -- d of KETENGBAN	Eastern Mek (Wurm 1982)
	Grimes 1992
TANIME	Mek (Heeschen 1978, 1992)
TANI = TANIME -- d of	
KETENGBAN	
TANIME -- d of EIPO	Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982
TANIME -- d of KETENGBAN	Heeschen 1978
	Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982
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

Sape -- KETENGBAN	Silzer & Clouse 1991
Seradala -- ? KUPEL	Godschalk 1993
Tani -- TANIME	Heeschen 1978
Tanime -- TANIME	Heeschen 1978
Tanime -- BIME	Louwerse 1988
TELI -- d of KETENGBAN	Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982
Teli -- BIME	Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1976 (cf S&C)
Tjalap -- BIME	Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1976 (cf S&C)
Turne -- BIME	Eibl-Eibesfeldt 1976 (cf S&C)
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