

KORUPUN-SELA

KORUPUN-SELA (KORAPUN, KIMYAL OF KORUPUN) ... 8,000 (1996 E. Young). Eastern highlands on upper reaches of Erok River, southwest of Nalca, east of Yali of Ninia, Jayawijaya District, Kurima region. ... Dialects: KORUPUN (DURAM), DAGI, SISIBNA (GOBUGDUA), DEIBULA, SELA. Related to Nalca. Levels of bilingualism in Nipsan are 0:98%, 1:0%, 2:0%, 3:0%, 4:1.5%, 5:.5%. ...

- Grimes 1996.

KORUPUN-SELA (KORAPUN, KIMYAL OF KORUPUN) ... 8,000 (1996 E. Young). Eastern highlands on upper reaches of Erok River, southwest of Nalca, east of Yali of Ninia, Jayawijaya District, Kurima region. Linguistic affiliation: Trans-New Guinea, Mek, Western. Dialects: KORUPUN (DURAM), DAGI, SISIBNA (GOBUGDUA), DEIBULA, SELA. Related to Nalca. ...

- Grimes 2000.

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(KORAPUN)

Korapun is spoken in the Erok Valley on the southern side of the range, not far from the Dani language border. ...

- Voorhoeve 1975b:400.

? [speakers]

Dialects: ?

Villages: ?

- Voorhoeve 1975f:46.

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... 139° 36'; 4° 29' ...

- Heeschen 1978:7.

... in the south-west, the dialects spoken around Korapun, Sela, and, probably, Nalca ...

- Heeschen 1992:467.

[shown as Mek language]

- Heeschen 1992:466 (map).

... 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; Hmanggona 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. ...

- 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.

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- Heeschen 1998:21.

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[Map]

Korapun -- KORAPUN

- Wurm & Hattori 1981

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Korupun: 4,000 speakers reported in 1989, on the upper reaches of the Erok River, in the eastern highlands of Iran Jaya. Also called Korapun or Kimyal of Korupun. Population includes 98 percent near-monoliguals, and 1 percent with nearly native ability in Nipsan.

- Comrie 1992z:415.

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KORUPUN

Eastern highlands on upper reaches of Erok River, southwest of Nalca, east of Yali of Ninia, Jayawijaya District, Kurima region. ... Dialects: KORUPUN (DURAM), DAGI, / SISIBNA

(GOBUGDUA), DEIBULA). Related to Sela and Nalca (Kimyal). ...
- Grimes 1992:575-576.

The western neighbours of the Sela people inhabit first of all the Erok river valley system (mainly the Duram and the area around the mission post Korupun), including a small valley to the west with just one small village (Wura). Furthermore, the much larger Dagi -- or more correctly Phuldùbla (named after the phul tree or its fruit) -- valley directly to the west of Sela Valley. And finally, they live in two villages, Gobogdua and Sìsìbna, in a valley south of the Dagi which descends directly into the lowlands, as well as in Debula, a village situated in the Nìri river valley, a western tributary of the Thay river. ... A distinctly different dialect, called Korupun Kimyal, is spoken in the Erok and Dagi valley. The inhabitants of Debula, Gobogdua and Sìsìbna probably speak the same dialect as those living in the West Weip and lower Hao valley. ...
- Godschalk 1993:4.

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[KORUPUN KIMYAL]

... nach Westen zu den / Mek der Erok- und des Dagi-Tales, die sich heute selbst "Kimyal" nenne. Dieser Name wurde erst im Zuge der Missionierung von den dani-Evangelisten aus dem Baliem-tal eingeführt und bedeutet "weiter im Osten". "Im Osten" wohnen -- von den Dani aus gesehen -- die "Yali". Die "Kim-Yali" oder "Kimyal" sind die westlichste aller Mek-Gruppen.
- Laschimke 1997:282-283.

[map]
KIMYAL
Korapun
Dagi
Kopukdua
Debula

- Laschimke 1997:284.

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[SELA] (Sela Valley)

[Map]
Bamdua -- SELA
Bangkwola -- SELA
Bera -- SELA
Bidabuk -- SELA
Bolkirikndua -- SELA
Eyupminak -- SELA
Haromon -- SELA
Idyama -- SELA
Kabidiya -- SELA
Kumdakla -- SELA
Kwalboron -- SELA
Kwarangdua -- SELA
Kwelamdua -- SELA

Kyoas -- SELA
Lagu -- SELA
Megum -- SELA
Mekdui -- SELA
Munamna -- SELA
Oldomon -- SELA
Orisin -- SELA
Phoy -- SELA
Sikyaga -- SELA
Sinayom -- SELA
Sugul -- SELA
Surumdamak -- SELA
Uklin -- SELA
Yalidomon -- SELA
- Godschalk 1990.

The people who are the subject of this study inhabit a number of steep valleys on the south side of the Eastern Highlands in an area surrounding, and south of, the mission station Sela Valley ... The coordinates of the airstrip at Sela Valley are 139°45' east longitude and 04°31' south latitude on the older maps published by the Dutch in the 1950s, but 139°44'30" E and 04°33' S respectively on a map published more recently (Helmcke, Pöhlmann and Pohlmann [sic] 1983).

I did most of my fieldwork among the population living near Sela Valley, which is situated in the upper drainage area of the river, named the Brazza by the Dutch in 1910, but called Thay by the people in the West Sela or Dagay by those in the East Sela. Almost 1500 people (July 1989) live on the (north-)west side of the Thay River. The ten main villages are Kwarangdua, Phoy, Mùnamna and Sùlda situated on slopes drained by the Ûm creek and the Lù' river; Oldomon and Orisin in the Oli river valley; Surumdamak, Mekdou and Eyupmìnak on a hill between the lower Oli and lower Alùp river; and Mundon, a former garden village linked to Eyupmìnak but now much larger, across the Oli river and not far from Kwarandua.

From Sela Valley one looks 'down' on a small tributary valley ... to the southeast, drained by, among others, the Ok and the Yae river. Over 650 people live in seven main settlements, Megum, (or Weriduahak), Bangkwola, Kyoas, Sikyaga (or Hemhak), Ìdyama, Bera across the Yae, and Uklìn at the top of the valley.

Several kilometres south of Sela Valley ... a major tributary, the Hao (also spelled Ao or Atù) river, flows into the Thay river from the east. About 130 people live in a village, called Haromon, in the upper part of the Hao valley; they have close links with their neighbours in the East Sela. In the lower Hao valley, less than 190 people live in / small and scattered settlements, nowadays known together as Sinayom.

Finally, a mountain range (called the Tasman range by the exploration teams of the 1910s) separates the Hao river valley from the valley of the Weip river (and the Yay river valley to the east), which descends directly into the southern lowlands. Several small villages are found there. They are, on the west side, Kwelamdua, Bolkiriknadia and Yalidomon (with Bamdua); many

of the approximately 240 people are now living near the airstrip at Kwelamdua. On the east side there is one settlement, Bidabuk, with about 200 people living in the main village as well as in small garden hamlets.

The total number of inhabitants in the greater Sela area, therefore, is approximately 2900 as of July 1989. Of those, less than 1500 live in the West Sela, about 800 in the east Sela (including Haromon), and over 600 in the Lower Hao valley and Weip valley. They live within an area of about 300 square km, of which naturally large sections are not inhabited.

- Godschalk 1993:2-3.

Despite the relatively small number of people living in the Sela area, the language situation is very diverse. The West Sela and East Sela people speak the same dialect, but different communalects which reflect a relationship with the language spoken by their respective neighbours, on the one hand those living in the Korupun area to the west and the Nalca region to the north, and Una language speakers to the east on the other.

...

The inhabitants of the (lower) Hao valley and those living on the west flank of the Weip valley speak a different dialect; this dialect area almost certainly extends further to the west, to include villages on the southern edge of the highlands.

An altogether different language is spoken by the residents of Bidabuk on the eastern flank of the Weip valley. It probably belongs to the Saynme (Bomela) dialect of what has been called the Una language by Louwse (1988; the boundaries indicated on his maps, however, are incorrect). It is of interest to note that a word comparison indicates a closer connection with the language spoken in the Bime area, much further to the east.

- Godschalk 1993:3.

The western neighbours of the Sela people inhabit first of all the Erok river valley system (mainly the Duram and the area around the mission post Korupun), including a small valley to the west with just one small village (Wura). Furthermore, the much larger Dagi -- or more correctly Phuldùbla (named after the phul tree or its fruit) -- valley directly to the west of Sela Valley.

And finally, they live in two villages, Gobogdua and Sìsìbna, in a valley south of the Dagi which descends directly into the lowlands, as well as in Debula, a village situated in the Nìri river valley, a western tributary of the Thay river. ... A distinctly different dialect, called Korupun Kimyal, is spoken in the Erok and Dagi valley. The inhabitants of Debula, Gobogdua and Sìsìbna probably speak the same dialect as those living in the West Weip and lower Hao valley. ...

- Godschalk 1993:4.

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.

Turning now to the Mek population living north of the watershed, we begin with those at the western end. The In valley is inhabited by the so-called Yalenang. This is a transition area. The people speak one of the Mek languages, but culturally they have much in common with the Yali people. ... / Mek people are also living in two villages, Piniyi and Pindok, in the upper Ūbahak valley, near the juncture with the Sosom valley ..., which otherwise is inhabited by the Yali.

- Godschalk 1993:4-5.

Not much is known about the people living in the Ilup, Bo, Tap and Nalcamek valleys. A few villages in the northern part of the West Sela maintain relations with villages in the Nalca (Olsikla) area. ... In the early 1970s, missionaries carried out preliminary linguistic studies of the language spoken in the Nalca area, which was at that time called Hmanggona.

- Godschalk 1993:5.

The people living further east of the Eipomek valley inhabit the Tanime and Bime valleys. ...

- Godschalk 1993:5.

Finally, there is a large, but thinly populated, territory in the northeastern sector of the Mek culture area where the same language, Ketengban, is spoken. ...

- Godschalk 1993:5.

... 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.

We begin in the West Sela. **Kwarangdua** (1800-1900 m), near the airstrip, consists of a number of wards, spread out over a gradual slope ... They are Blengblengko, Kwarangdua, Sisayak (and Saimdua). The first two wards moved about 100 m in the mid 1980s. Saimdua has dwindled over the years, and does not exist anymore today.

Phoy (1920 m) is a small settlement situated to the northwest, fifteen minutes walking from the strip. The village appears to move up and down the slope, depending on where the gardens are.

North of it is **Mūnamna** (1900 m). This is a composite village. As a result of the heavy fighting in which their neighbours of Orisin were embroiled in the late 1970s, the people

from Kwalboron and Sùlda fled to Mùnamna. By 1984 some had returned to **Kwalboron** (1980 m), and by 1987 **Sùlda** (1900 m) had been rebuilt. ... /

The village of **Oldomon** (1980 m) is situated in the upper Oli river valley. It is a compactly built village, built on a promontory overlooking the valley. ...

Down the valley lies the village of **Orisin** (1740 m ...). The huts are also built closely together. ...

A number of villages are found on a ridge between the Alup and the Oli river. **Surumdamak** (1970 m) is built on its crest. **Mekdou** is located next to it; it used to be situated at some distance, but it moved over, possibly at the urging of the evangelist from Korupun. ...

A little down the slope is a small village, **Eyupmînak** (1890 m). A garden village across the Oli river became permanently inhabited several years ago, and the village of **Mundon** (1550 m) has since outgrown its mother village. Mundon is located in an amphitheatre-like setting, the only flat land on a steep slope. It consists of two wards, Lukluas and Baruwi. ...

- Godschalk 1993:12-13.

We turn to the East Sela. The first village is **Megum** (1550 m). It was located on a sharp ridge overlooking the Thay river, and is clearly visible on the aerial photographs taken in 1945. In September 1987, however, everyone packed up their belongings, took down their huts and relocated to a new site, about 500 m away, called Weriduahak. This happened after a series of 'unexplainable' deaths, attributed to a bisa'_kîl, a (female) spirit which is greatly feared ...

Bangkwola, although near to Megum and very close to Weriduahak, is a small but distinct community.

Kyoas (1650 m) is located further up the valley on a gentle slope. A former settlement, Angkalana, used to be situated a little higher up.

At the upper end of the valley is the village of **Uklîn** (1980 m). It is compactly built, and is located near the forest. ... A small garden hamlet, Dîblam, about four hours away from Uklîn, straddles the Thay river bank. ... An offshoot of Uklîn is the village of **îdyama** (1630 m), which is located far below on a small plateau a few minutes from Kyoas.

Bera (1615 m) is the only village on the north side of the valley at present. There used to be another village, called Lîblum, just across from Uklîn. /

Then the villages in the two valleys to the south. In the upper Hao valley we find the village of **Haromon**, at 2100 m the highest settlement in the Sela area. It is densely built on a flat area near the forest. ... For demographic purposes, I have listed Haromon under the East Sela category.

Sinayom comprises a number of small settlements in the lower Hao valley. The largest is a new one, called **Kumdakla** (1370 m), to which many people are now moving. Another one is **Kabîdiya** (1310 m), the lowest settlement in the area.

Finally the villages in the Weip valley, from where the lowlands can be clearly seen. Most of the people on the West flank have moved to live close to the site of the new airstrip ... There are, or were, three distinct communities, **Kwelamdua** (1500 m), **Bolkiriknadua** and **Yalidomon**. In earlier days, people were also living in Bamdua, a few hours up the valley, near the juncture of the Weip and the Yali river. That site is also visible on the 1945 photographs.

- Godschalk 1993:13-14.

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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Sela: 2,460 speakers reported in 1985, on the Thai River in Jayawijaya District, Irian Jaya.

- Comrie 1992z:415.

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Sela Valley, Thai River, Jayawijaya District, Kurima region. ... Dialects: NORTHWEST SELA, SOUTHEAST SELA. Related to, but distinct from Korupun. ...

- Grimes 1992:581.

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[shown as Mek language]

- Heeschen 1992:466 (map).

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Das Sela-gebiet umfaßt eine ca. 300 qkm große Region des Buyts- und des Tunghuha-Gebirges. ... In Zentrum des Sela-Gebietes wurde 1980 ein Landestreifen für einmotorige Missionsflugzeuge angelegt. Dieser hat die Koordinaten 139° 44' 30" östl. Länge und 04° 33' südl. Breite. ...

- Laschimke 1997:281.

... Die Einheimischen bezeichnen mit "Sela" jedoch einen Berg in der Nähe der Missions-Landebahn. ...

- Laschimke 1997:282.

Die zur Mek-Sprechengruppe gehörenden ca. 3.000 Bewohner des Sela-Gebietes ... Sie siedeln in mehr als 25 Dörfern und Weilern

...

- Laschimke 1997:282.

... nach Westen zu den / Mek der Erok- und des Dagi-Tales, die sich heute selbst "Kimyal" nenne. Dieser Name wurde erst im Zuge der Missionierung von den dani-Evangelisten aus dem Baliem-tal eingeführt und bedeutet "weiter im Osten". "Im Osten" wohnen -- von den Dani aus gesehen -- die "Yali". Die "Kim-Yali" oder

"Kimyal" sind die westlichste aller Mek-Gruppen.
- Laschimke 1997:282-283.

Die östlichen Nachbarn der Sela-Mek sind die Unanang-Mek des Heime-Tales, ... Auch nach Norden über das Valentin-Gebirge hinweg zu den Hmanggona-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.

[map]

SELA

Oldaman

Monama

Sela Valley

Megum

Kwarandua

Induman

- Laschimke 1997:284.

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KORUPUN-SELA	8,000	Mek (Grimes 1996, 2000)
KORAPPUN	Wurm 1971fl	
KORAPUN	?	Voorhoeve 1975
KORAPUN	Mek (Heeschen 1978, 1992)	
KORAPUN	5,000	Mek (Wurm & Hattori 1981, Wurm 1982)
KORAPUN = KIMYAL	Silzer & Clouse 1991	
KORAPUN = KORUPUN	Comrie 1992z, Grimes 1992	
KORAPUN	4,000	Mek (Goliath) (Wurm 1994)
KORAPUN = KORUPUN-SELA	Grimes 1996, 2000	
KORUPUN	4,000 (1989)	Mek (Comrie 1992z)
KORUPUN	4,000	Mek (Grimes 1992)
KORUPUN -- d of KIMYAL	Silzer & Clouse 1991	
KORUPUN KIMYAL	Godschalk 1993	
EROK = KORAPPUN	Wurm 1971fl	
KIMYAL OF KORUPUN = KORUPUN	Comrie 1992z, Grimes 1992	
KIMYAL OF KOROPUN = KORUPUN-SELA	Grimes 1996, 2000	
KIMYAL	Mek (Laschimke 1997)	
KIM-YALI = KIMYAL	Laschimke 1997	
KIMYAL = KORAPUN	Heeschen 1998	
SELA -- d of KIMYAL	2,500	Silzer & Clouse 1991
SELA	2,460 (1985)	Mek (Comrie 1992z)
SELA	2,460	Western Mek (Grimes 1992)
SELA	Mek (Heeschen 1992)	
SELA	2,900	Godschalk 1993
SELA -- d of KORUPUN-SELA	Grimes 1996, 2000	
SELA	3,000	Mek (Laschimke 1997)
Angkalana -- SELA	Godschalk 1993	
Bamdua -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993	
Bangkwola -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993	
Baruwi -- SELA	Godschalk 1993	
Bera -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993	
Bidabuk -- SELA	Godschalk 1990	
Blengblengko -- SELA	Godschalk 1993	
Bolkiriknadua -- SELA	Godschalk 1993	
Bolkirikndua -- SELA	Godschalk 1990	
DAGI -- d of KORUPUN	Grimes 1992	
DAGI -- d of KORUPUN-SELA	Grimes 1996	

Dagi -- KINYAL	Louwerse 1988
Dagi -- KIMYAL	Laschimke 1997
DEIBULA -- d of KORUPUN	Grimes 1992
DEIBULA -- d of KORUPUN-SELA	Grimes 1996, 2000
Debula -- KORUPUN KIMYAL	Godschalk 1993
Debula -- KIMYAL	Laschimke 1997
Dìblam -- SELA	Godschalk 1993
DURAM = KORUPUN d of KORUPUN	Grimes 1992
DURAM = KORUPUN d of KORUPUN- SELA	Grimes 1996, 2000
Erok Valley -- KORAPPUN	Voorhoeve 1968
Erok V -- KORAPUN	Voorhoeve 1975
Eyupminak -- SELA	Godschalk 1990
Eyupmìnak -- SELA	Godschalk 1993
Gobogdua -- KORUPUN KIMYAL	Godschalk 1993
Kopukdua -- KIMYAL	Laschimke 1997
GOBUGDUA = SISIBNA d of KORUPUN	Grimes 1992
GOBUGDUA = SISIBNA d of KORUPUN-SELA	Grimes 1996, 2000
Haromon -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Hemhak = Sikyaga -- SELA	Godschalk 1993
Idyama -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Induman -- SELA	Laschimke 1997
Yalidomon -- SELA	Godshalk 1990, 1993
Kabidiya -- SELA	Godschalk 1990
Kabìdiya -- SELA	Godschalk 1993
Korapun -- KORAPUN	Wurm & Hattori 1981, Heeschen 1992
Korapun -- KIMYAL	Laschimke 1997
Koruppun -- KIMYAL	Mitton 1983
Koruppun -- KINYAL	Louwerse 1988
Korupun -- KORUPUN KIMYAL	Silzer & Clouse 1991
KORUPUN -- d of KORUPUN	Grimes 1992
KORUPUN -- d of KORUPUN-SELA	Grimes 1996, 2000

Kumdakla -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Kwalboron -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Kwarandua -- SELA	Laschimke 1997
Kwarangdua -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Kwelamdua -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Kyoas -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Lagu -- SELA	Godschalk 1990
Lìblum -- SELA	Godschalk 1993
Lukluas -- SELA	Godschalk 1993
Megum -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993; Laschimke 1997
Mekdou -- SELA	Godschalk 1993
Mekdui -- SELA	Godschalk 1990
Monama -- SELA	Laschimke 1997
Munamna -- SELA	Godschalk 1990
Mùnamna -- SELA	Godschalk 1993
Mundon -- SELA	Godschalk 1993
Oldaman -- SELA	Laschimke 1997
Oldomon -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Orisin -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Phoy -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Saimdua -- SELA	Godschalk 1993
Sela -- KINYAL	Louwerse 1988
Sela -- SELA KIMYAL	Silzer & Clouse 1991
Sela -- KORAPUN	Heeschen 1992
Sela Valley -- SELA	Godschalk 1993, Laschimke 1997
Sikyaga -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Sinayom -- SELA	Godschalk 1990, 1993
Sisayak -- SELA	Godschalk 1993
SISIBNA -- d of KORUPUN	Grimes 1992
SISIBNA -- d of KORUPUN-SELA	Grimes 1996, 2000
Sìsìbna -- KORUPUN KIMYAL	Godschalk 1993

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