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. ...

(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.

... 139° 36'; 4° 29' ...

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

[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 uma "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. ...

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

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 = Yale
Ni = Nibsan [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]

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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.


[Map]
Korapun -- KORAPUN
   - Wurm & Hattori 1981

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.

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
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 Sisibna, in a valley south of the Dagi which descends directly into the lowlands, as well as in Debula, a village situated in the Niri 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 Sisibna probably speak the same dialect as those living in the West Weip and lower Hao valley. ...


**[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 van den dani-Evangelisten aus dem Baliem-tal eingeführt und bedeutet "weiter im Osten". "Im Osten" wohnen -- van den Dani aus gesehen -- die "Yali". Die "Kim-Yali" oder "Kimyal" sind die westlichste aller Mek-Gruppen.


**[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
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, Munamna and Súlda situated on slopes drained by the Ùm 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 Eyupmìnaka 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), Ídyama, 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, Bolkiriknadua 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.

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 Louwerse (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 Phuldübla (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 Sisibna, in a valley south of the Dagi which descends directly into the lowlands, as well as in Debula, a village situated in the Nlri 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 Sisibna probably speak the same dialect as those living in the West Weip and lower Hao valley. ...

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. ...

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 Ubahak 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.

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 Mùnamna (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, Eyupminak (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. ...  

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’_kil_ (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 Uklin (1980 m). It is compactly built, and is located near the forest. ... A small garden hamlet, Dìblam, about four hours away from Uklin, straddles the Thay river bank. ... An offshoot of Uklin is the village of Ìdyama (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 Liblum, just across from Uklin. /  

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 Kabidiya (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.  

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.  

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

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

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

Das Sela-gebiet umfaßt eine ca. 300 qkm große Rehigion 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. ...  

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

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

... 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 -- van den Dani aus gesehen -- die "Yali". Die "Kim-Yali" oder
"Kimyal" sind die westlichste aller Mek-Gruppen.

- Laschimke 1997:283.

[map]
SELA
Oldaman
Monama
Sela Valley
Megum
Kwarandua
Induman

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