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 longtitude 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 boudnary, 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 Eatsern 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' whch 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 nthe 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 <u>Yali</u> and Yalîmû are used by the Grand Valley Dani to designate their (north-) eastern neighbours. These in turn call their eastern neighbours <u>Yali</u> people. The name <u>Yali</u> 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 <u>Yalîmû</u> (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.
                              *

     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.
                              *

     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.
                              *

     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.
                              *

     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.

                              4

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.

*

... 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 fathest 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 = 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]

	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 <u>ware</u> 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.

... 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 suprasegenental 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.

[UNANANG]
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
zwischer Brazza und Kolff lebenden halbseßhaften, keine Mek
Sprachen sprechlenden Gruppen des Tieflandes bestehen nur
schwache Verbindingen.
        - Laschimke 1997:283.

[UNI]
[Langda, 1990]
        The villagers call themselves the Kim-Yal; their language
... they call Uni. ...
        - Toth et al 1992:88.
                                        *

[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.
                                        *

(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).
                                        *

(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).
                           *

    (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      Heeschen 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
                        *  *  *  *  *
```