

YALI, ANGGURUK

(YALI, ANGGURUK)

Yali, Angguruk dialect

POP: +/- 15,000

LOC: Central Highlands area, north of ranges between Pass Valley and Angguruk

...

VILLAGE(S):

Uwam

Fuplym

Una

Homyndypmu

Kini

Jaruhuk

Moholukono

Jalysili

Pronggoli

Apohapsyli

Panggime

- Silzer & Heikkinen 1984:56.

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Three distinct dialects of the Yali language have been identified: the Pass Valley dialect spoken by 5000 people in the northern extremity of the Yali area around Abenaho, in Pass Valley, Landikma and Apahapsili; the Angguruk dialect spoken by 15000 people in the area known as Yalimo; and the Ninia dialect spoken by 9500 of the southern watershed (Silzer & Heikkinen 1984).

- Wilson 1989:19-20.

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Yali, Angguruk: 15,000 speakers reported in 1989, in the central highlands area. Also called Angguruk or Yalimo. Distinct from Yali of Ninia and Yali of Pass Valley (Nipsan).

- Comrie 1992f:338.

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Central highlands area northwest of Nalca, east of Grand Valley Dani. ... Distinct from Yali of Ninia and Yali of Pass Valley (Nipsan). ...

- Grimes 1992:585.

YALI, ANGGURUK (NORTHERN YALI, ANGGURUK, YALIMO) ... 15,000 (1991 UBS). Central highlands area northwest of Nalca, east of Grand Valley Dani. ... Distinct from Yali of Ninia and Yali of Pass Valley, but related. ...

- Grimes 1996.

YALI, ANGGURUK (NORTHERN YALI, ANGGURUK, YALIMO) ... 15,000 (1991 UBS). Central highlands area northwest of Nalca, east of Grand Valley Dani. Linguistic affiliation: Trans-New Guinea, Main Section, Central and Western, Dani-Kwerba, Southern, Ngalik-Nduga. Different from Yali of Ninia and Yali of Pass

Valley, but related. ...
- Grimes 2000.

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(JALÉ)

[Map]
Angkuruk
Helariki
Keveangken
Mampakam
Moxeimo
Nisikni
Norap
Pasikni
Piliam
Pimtok
Pinii
Sangkalpunu
Savilivi
Seng Valley
Tangkeam
Walel
Wanjok

- Koch 1966:41.

The people of the Jaxólé Valley and their neighbors in adjacent valleys with whom they share a common language do not have a name that denotes them collectively. The Dani of the Balim Valley, forty miles to the west, refer to all the country beyond the high mountain range that borders their valley in the east as jalé-mó, call the people there jalé-énap, and their language jalé-ane. In the Jaxólé Valley, in turn, the people speak of the country lying still further east as jalé-mó and refer to its inhabitants and their language as jalé. By the same process each of these peoples refers to country in the west as hóvóla-ma, call the people there hóvóla-énap and their language hóvóla-ane. This means that the expression jalé and its opposite hóvóla have geographic or directional referents in some Dani languages. They are predicates rather than names of particular peoples. Nevertheless, I arbitrarily restrict the use of these terms and call Jalé that population which (1) lives east of the Balim, (2) shares a common language which is different from, though related to, the Dani of the Balim valley, (3) has a cultural tradition which is in many respects distinct from that of the Dani / people, and (4) concentrates its settlements in the Sévé, Jaxólé, and Ovaxak Valleys, north of the central divide, and in the Seng Valley, south of it. I assign the name Jalémó to that area which is inhabited by the Jalé people so defined. On the basis of gross inferential computations, I estimate that about ten thousand Jalé live in this area.

- Koch 1974:3-4.

Geographical coordinates place the Jalémó roughly between 139°15' and 139°30' eastern longitude and 4° and 4°20' southern

latitude. In the northeastern portion of this quadrangle people have settled who speak a non-Dani language. They belong to a / culture area that extends toward the Sobger River in the north and the Star Mountains in the south of the Central Range. Their neighbors in the east speak OK languages, ... The main border between the Jalémó and Dani country is outlined by the Central Range and a northern spur branching out at 139°15' eastern longitude. South of the range the Jalé settlements that I discovered in the Seng Valley separate Dani country from the Jalé people's eastern neighbors. ...

- Koch 1974:4-5.

Map 2 The Central Jalémó

Tangkeam
Mempaxam
Hélariki
Piliam
Angkuruk
Pasikni
Wanjok
Savilivi
Moxéimó
Sangkalpunu
Nisikni
Kéveangken
Waléi
Norap
Pimtók
Pini

- Koch 1974:4.

Map 3 The Jaxólé and Ovaxak Valleys

Oxowim
Tungunialma
Élintam
Ompolim
Hompokéi
Haxéi
Tengkeléi
Setmek
Klengleng
Angkenteng
Wenelengo
Savilivi
Hevikaxak
Pasikni
Élémó
Tulukikma
Pamóxók
Néla
Pil
Pantele
Oloruk
Wisalek

Angkuruk
Wintek
Kéltémó
Sengfeng
Mere
Toxong
Kaliepini
Singisik
Kuok
Éléngéléng
Siamanam
Oséialma
Luruk
Wasukéi
Tangkema
Ilivuksul
Élintamalo
Wampérek
Waléntak
Wili
Hoxeal
Pue-ikma
Toloping
Waléi
Norap
Kévéangken
Sangkalpunu
Nisikni
Pimtok
Norap

- Koch 1974:5.

[Map]
Angkenteng
Elintam
Haxei
Hompokei
Ompolim
Oxowim
Tengkelei
Tungunialma

- Koch 1974:45.

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(YALIMO)

[Map]
Angguruk
Apahapsili
Helariki
Hetlahen
Hilingga
Hubligi
Huhulpunu
Kibianggan

Kuiet
Maboalem
Masanggoli
Mimbeham
Mohomo
Muhi
Oluplek
Panal
Panggema
Pasikni
Pileam
Poronggoli
Salema
Sali
Sanggaipunu
Tanngeam
Tinggi
Tukam
Ulum
Walei
Wanijok
Weima
Welarek
Werenggikna
Yanggali
Yarema

- Reuter 1975:88-89.

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Jalî und Jalîmû ('Ort der Jalî') sind Bezeichnungen, die von den Dani des Balimtals im östlichen Hochland Irian-Jayas für ihre östlich und nordöstlich wohnenden Nachbarn gebraucht werden. Diese in vielen zerklüfteten und unzugänglichen Bergtälern wohnenden ethnischen Einheiten, die keineswegs eine homogene Gruppe bilden und untereinander nur wenig Kontakt haben, bezeichneten ihrerseits ihre jeweils östlichen Nachbarn als Jalî.

Der Name Jalî war für sie ein Relationsbegriff, der sie selbst nur aus der Sicht ihrer westlichen Nachbarn meinen konnte. ...

Eine Analyse der sprachlichen Situation des Jalîmû zeigt, daß es von sehr verschiedenen ethnischen Gruppen bewohnt wird. Im Jalîmû gibt es zwei getrennte Sprachgebiete. In den westlich gelegenen Gebieten spricht man eine Sprache, die von Bromley "North-Ngalik" genannt wird und die der Familien der Danisprachen zugerechnet werden muß. Sie ist gebräuchlich nördlich der zentralen Bergkette im Landital (Heider: North Jalemo), im / Habiliktal (Heider: Central Jalemo) und im oberen Jahûlîtal mit seinen recht großen Nebentälern (Heider: South Jalemo) und südlich der Bergkette im Kwik-, Heluk-, Seng- und im Sulotal. Obwohl hier von Tal zu Tal jeweils kleine Dialektunterschiede bestehen, können sich alle Bewohner dieser gebiete problemlos verständigen. Östlich dieses Gebietes wird eine Sprache gesprochen, die ich im Anschluß an Bromley die "Goliath-Sprache" nenne. Man spricht sie in Eroktal östlich des Sulotals, im Gebiet der Missionsstaion Koropun, nördlich von Koropun im Tap-

und im Nalikital, weiter nordwestlich im Iluptal und westlich des Iluptals im Hînetal. Auch das Eiputal weit im Osten gehört zum gebiet dieser Sprachfamilie. Am östlichen Ufer des unteren Jahûlî und eines südöstlichen Quellstromes Joahak liegen einige Dörfer, deren Bewogner primär Sprecher der Goliath-Sprache sind, die aber z.T. auch die Nord-Ngalik-Sprache sprechen und verstehen. Diese Dörfer haben enge soziale Beziehungen zu den übrigen Dörfern des Jahûlî- und Übahaktals. Hier verläuft also die Sprachgrenze durch eine hinsichtlich ihrer sonstigen Kultur homogene Bevölkerungsgruppe. Die Sprachbarriere wird offensichtlich problemlos durch Zweisprachigkeit übersprungen.
Zöllner 1977:16-17.

Das Wohngebiet dieser / [Jalî] Leute wird durch die Koordinaten $139^{\circ}15'$ und $139^{\circ}30'$ östlicher Länge und 4° und $4^{\circ}20'$ südlicher Breite begrenzt. Vier große Quellflüsse des Jahûlî geben diesem Gebiet seine topographische Gestalt: der Übahak im Osten, der Jahûlî, der Sîbî und im äußersten Westen der Pondeng.

...

- Zöllner 1977:18.

[Map A1
villages shown:
Helariki
Talino
Ohobim
Sengfeng
Jînggîg
Îlîndam
Hombokî
Wanijok
Mûhûm
Pasikini
Tulukikma (Heriegpini)
Kaiepini
Tohong
Jising
Hîlalîmpînî
Walei
Sanggal Punu
Nisikni
Kîbîanggem
Pindok
Tûla
Piniji

- Zöllner 1977: Map A1.

... das Wohngebiet der Jalî wird durch die Koordinaten von $139^{\circ}15'$ und $139^{\circ}30'$ östlichen Länge und 4° und $4^{\circ}20'$ südlicher Breite begrenzt. ...

- Zöllner 1977:374.

... Während der größte Teil der Bewohner in den vier Haupttälern [Übahak, Jahuli, Sibi, Pondeng] einen Dialekt der danisprache,

des Nord-Ngalik [Bromley 1967], spricht, wird im Sosom-Tal in den Dörfern Pindok und Piniji, in Hîne-Tal und in einigen dörfern auf der Ostseite des unteren Jahûlî ein Dialekt der Mek-Sprache gesprochen. ...

- Zöllner 1977:375.

The terms Yali and Yalîmû are used by the Grand Valley Dani to designate their (north-) eastern neighbours. These in turn call their eastern neighbours Yali people. The name Yali 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 Yalîmû (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.

MAP OF AREA A1

Helariki
Talino
Tanggîyam
Ohobim
Ilîndam
Hombokî
Waniyok
Mûhûm
Luruk
Pasikni
Tulukikma
Heriegpini = Tulukikma
Tînggîlf
Ilsing
Kaliepini
Tohong
Hîlalîmpini
Yînggîg
Sengfeng
Walei
Sanggalpunu
Nisikni
Kîbîanggan
Piniyi
Pakono

- Zöllner 1988:[210].

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(YALY)

... from a point northeast of Bokondini through the outer pass or Landik valley, through the Abagapsili area, on through the western three and west side of the fourth valley of the five valleys of Jalymo, then south across the main range to the Seng and Heluk valleys, along the northeast side of the Balim gorge up a bit past the Kwik and the southwest side of the gorge up to about the Elu. The dialects spoken in all these areas are structurally and in vocabulary very similar, and apparently most of them are mutually intelligible. People from Grand Valley call most of this area Jalymo, but do not normally include the Balim gorge, Heluk or Seng valleys; the language and people of Jalymo are called Jaly. However, the people of these areas use the term Jaly not to refer to themselves, usually, but to people farther east, particularly those of the Goliath language family area. The latter also employ what is apparently a variant of this term for people in the eastern part of their territory, in contrast with those in the western part; the usage is apparently relative to where the speaker is (Sadlier 1969ms). The term seems in all these areas to be translatable by 'east', not as a point of the compass contrasted with three other points, but as a point oriented toward the source of some kinds of shell goods. This is contrasted, for people in the 'Jalymo' area, with a term cognate with Kupla, which may be glossed 'in the valley', i.e. the Grand Valley, the other conceptualized end of the trade route.

- Bromley 1973:8.

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? [speakers]

Dialects: ?

Villages: ?

- Voorhoeve 1975f:46.

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The term **Yali** designates the people who populate the valleys of the northern watershed of the central Jayawijaya mountain range to the north of the Grand Valley of the Balim river in Irian Jaya. It also applies to those who inhabit four valleys of the southern watershed of the same range, whose rivers, the Kwik, Heluk, Seng and Solo, feed the Balim river near where it leaves the mountains and begins its winding course across Irian Jaya's southern lowlands.

- Wilson 1989:19.

Most published material on the Yali to date has focused on those who occupy a specific area of the northern watershed which is comprised of the Yahuli and Ubahak river systems known as Yalimo 'place / of the Yali'. It is located roughly between 139° 15' and 139° 30' east longitude and 4° and 4° 20' south latitude (Koch 1967:41, and Zöllner 1977:16-18).

Nevertheless, the more extensive Yali grouping was earlier identified as a linguistic unit,, one of the three sub-families of the greater Dani family. It is designated by the term, North Ngalik (Bromley 1967:298). This was the name given by many lower Grand Valley Dani speakers to those living 'outside the rim' or 'outside the ranges' that enclose this wide, isolated, highland valley (Bromley 1977:3-9). The term Yali is not a self-appellation, but is one of two terms which those now so designated use of people in opposite directions on the east-west trade route. Yali means 'those to the east' and is contrasted with Hupla, 'those to the west'.

Three distinct dialects of the Yali language have been identified: the Pass Valley dialect spoken by 5000 people in the northern extremity of the Yali area around Abenaho, in Pass Valley, Landikma and Apahapsili; the Angguruk dialect spoken by 15000 people in the area known as Yalimo; and the Ninia dialect spoken by 9500 of the southern watershed (Silzer & Heikkinen 1984).

- Wilson 1989:19-20.

... The northern boundary which separates this southern branch of the Yali from its Yalimo neighbours is part of the central range of Jayawijaya mountains ... The eastern boundary of the southern Yali area is a high mountain spur separating the Solo valley from the Indol valley which is inhabited by the eastern neighbours -- traditionally referred to as Yali but now known as Kimyal. The western border is the west side of the Kwik valley where there is considerable intermarriage with their western neighbours -- members of an offshoot of the lower Grand Valley Dani. In the border villages of east / and west, there is noticeable bilingualism or diglottalism. This is not surprising in the west, since Hupla and Yaliu are both closely related members of the Greater Dani family (Bromley 1967:289, 303). However, the Kimyal language in the east belongs to the Mek languages.

- Wilson 1989:20-21.

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(ABENAHO)

... the Abenaho language, ... is a member of the Yali -- in Bromley's terminology North Ngalik -- group of languages, ...

- Fahner 1979:3.

After filling out the word list for the Abenaho Yali Language, I calculated the following percentages of cognation: Angguruk and Abenaho share 88%, Abenaho and Mid Grand Valley 74%, Abenaho and Pyramid 65% ...

- Fahner 1979:3.

... the Abenaho valley is the westernmost territory in which the Yali language is spoken. In the adjacent valleys other languages are used: in the Ilugwa area one finds a language which can be considered a member of the Western Dani sub-family; it is nearly identical with the Wodlo dialect [Bromley 1961:10]. South of Abenaho, in the Wadlanggu valley, a Grand Valley Dani dialect is

spoken, which is very similar to the dialect named Lower Kibin by Bromley [1961:11]. The people of Landikma, also living in the Pass-valley, use a Yali dialect which is slightly different from the Yali spoken in Abenaho ... In the valley east of Abenaho, one finds another Yali dialect, mentioned as Kapia or Mid-Hablifoeri Dani by Bromley, but more recently termed Apahapsili after a local name [Bromley 1961:16-17].

Up until recent history, i.e. roughly until the mid sixties, the communities of Landikma and Abenaho were separated by traditional enmity. The Yali's of Abenaho, however, were connected with the Dani people in the Ilugwa and Wadlanggu valleys by ties of family and friendship; there must have been a substantial influence from Dani of [sic] Abenaho Yali because of these relationships ... Investigations so far do not indicate that the influence was mutual.

The impact of interlingual contact is observable in both phonology and morphology. As for phonology, some Dani phones became mixed in with Yali phonemes in Abenaho ...

- Fahner 1979:4.

The term Yali is now in general use for the group [of] languages spoken in the valleys north-east from the Grand (or Balim) Valley. Originally "Yali" stood for "people across the ranges in the east"; the term was applied by Grand Valley Danis to the population known now as Yalis, but also by the nowadays Yalis themselves to their eastern neighbours, which speak a language of a quite different type (cf. Bromley (1966) p. 307 on the so-called "Goliath-Languages"). In the former times the inhabitants of the north eastern valleys named themselves with local names, but never with the term Yali ...

- Fahner 1979:212, n. 11.

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YALI, ANGGURUK dialect	15,000	Great Dani (Silzer & Heikkinen 1984)
YALI, ANGGURUK	15,000 (1989)	Comrie 1992f
YALI, ANGGURUK	15,000	Ngalik-Nduga (Grimes 1992, 1996, 2000)
YALI		Fahner 1979, Wilson 1989
YALI		Great Dani (Silzer & Heikkinen 1984)
YALI	30,000	Great Dani (Silzer & Clouse 1991)
JALÎ		Zöllner 1977
JALÎ -- NORTH NGALIK		Zöllner 1977
YALIMO		Larson 1977
YALIMO -- ANGGURUK YALI		Wilson 1989
YALIMO = ANGGURUK YALI		Comrie 1992f; Grimes 1992, 1996,
	2000	
JALIMO		Reuter 1975
Jalimo -- NORTH NGALIK		Bromley 1967
JALYMO = NORTH NGALIK (Dani name)		Bromley 1973
JALÎMÛ		Zöllner 1977
YALÎMÛ = YALI/GOLIATH/EIPO		Zöllner 1988
YALI, NORTH		Louwerse 1988
YALI, NORTHERN = ANGGURUK YALI		Grimes 1996, 2000
APAHAPSILI		Fahner 1979 (Bromley)
KAPIA = APAHAPSILI		Fahner 1979
MID-HABLIFOERI = APAHAPSILI		Fahner 1979
ANGGURUK -- d of YALI	15,000	Wilson 1989
ANGGURUK -- d of YALI		Silzer & Clouse 1991
ANGGURUK = ANGGURUK YALI		Comrie 1992f; Grimes 1992, 1996,
	2000	
Angguruk -- NORTH NGALIK		Bromley 1967, 1973
Angguruk -- YALIMO		Larson 1977
Angguruk -- NORTH NGALIK (JALY)		Bromley 1980
Angguruk -- YALIMO		Reuter 1975
Angguruk -- NORTH YALI		Louwerse 1988
Angkuruk -- JALÉ		Koch 1966, 1974
Angkenteng -- JALÉ		Koch 1974
Apahapsili -- JALIMO		Reuter 1975
Apahapsili -- PASS VALLEY YALI		Silzer & Heikkinen 1984

Apalapsili -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Clouse 1991
Apohapsyli -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Élémó -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Éléngéléng -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Élintam -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Élintamalo -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Fuplym -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Haxéi -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Helariki -- JALÉ	Koch 1966
Hélariki -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Helariki -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Helariki -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Helariki -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Heriegpini = Tulukikma -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Heriegpini = Tulukikma -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Hetlahen -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Hevikaxak -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Hîlalîmpînî -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Hîlalîmpini -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Hilingga -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Hombokî -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Hombokî -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Hompokéi -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Homyndypmu -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Hoxeal -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Hubligi -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Huhulpunu -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Jahuli V -- NORTH NGALIK	Zöllner 1977
Jalysili -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Yanggali -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Yarema -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975

Jaruhuk -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Jînggîg -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Yînggîg -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Jising -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Îlîndam -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Ilîndam -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Ilivuksul -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Ilsing -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Kaiepini -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Kaliepini -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Kaliepini -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Kéltémó -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Keveangken -- JALÉ	Koch 1966
Kéveangken -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Kibianggan -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Kîbîangganem -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Kîbîanggan -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Kini -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Klengleng -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Kuiet -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Kuok -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Luruk -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Luruk -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Maboalem -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Mampakam -- JALÉ	Koch 1966
Mempaxam -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Masanggoli -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Mere -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Mimbeham -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Moholukono -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Mohomo -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Moxeimo -- JALÉ	Koch 1966

Moxéimó -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Mûhûm -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Mûhûm -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Muhi -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Néla -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Nisikni -- JALÉ	Koch 1966, 1974
Nisikni -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Nisikni -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Norap -- JALÉ	Koch 1966, 1974
Ohobim -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Ohobim -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Oxowim -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Oluplek -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Oloruk -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Ompolim -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Oséialma -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Pakono -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Pamóxók -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Panal -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Panggema -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Panggime -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Pantele -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Pasikini -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Pasikni -- JALÉ	Koch 1966, 1970, 1974
Pasikni -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Pasikni -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Pil -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Pileam -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Piliam -- JALÉ	Koch 1966, 1974
Pimtok -- JALÉ	Koch 1966, 1974
Pindok -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Piniji -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Pondeng V -- NORTH NGALIK	Zöllner 1977

Poronggoli -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Poronggoli -- NORTH YALI	Louwerse 1988
Pronggoli -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Pue-ikma -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Salema -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Sali -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Sanggaipunu -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Sanggal Punu -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Sanggalpunu -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Sangkalpunu -- JALÉ	Koch 1966, 1974
Savilivi -- JALÉ	Koch 1966, 1974
Sengfeng -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Sengfeng -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Sengfeng -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Setmek -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Siamanam -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Sibi V -- NORTH NGALIK	Zöllner 1977
Singisik -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Talino -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Talino -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Tanggîyam -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Tanngeam -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Tangkeam -- JALÉ	Koch 1966, 1974
Tangkema -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Tengkeléi -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Tinggi -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Tînggîlf -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Tohong -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Tohong -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Toxong -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Toloping -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Tukam -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Tûla -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Tulukikma -- JALÉ	Koch 1974

Tulukikma -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Tulukikma -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Tungunialma -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Ubahak V -- NORTH NGALIK	Zöllner 1977
Ulum -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Una -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Uwam -- ANGGURUK YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Walei -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Walei -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Walel -- JALÉ	Koch 1966
Waléi -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Walei -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Waléntak -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Wampérek -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Wanijok -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Wanijok -- JALÎ	Zöllner 1977
Waniyok -- YALI	Zöllner 1988
Wanjok -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Wasukéi -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Weima -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Welarek -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Wenelengo -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Werenggikna -- YALIMO	Reuter 1975
Wilii -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Wintek -- JALÉ	Koch 1974
Wisalek -- JALÉ	Koch 1974

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