

YALI, NINIA

(YALI, NINIA)

Yali, Ninia dialect

POP: +/- 9,500

LOC: Ninia near Southern Balim

...

VILLAGE(S):

stations

Ninia (Heluk and Kwik valleys) -- 2000

Holuwon (South Heluk and part of the Balim) -- 2000

Lolat (Seng and Solo valleys) -- 5000

- Silzer & Heikkinen 1984:57.

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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.

... [the Ninia dialect of Yali] those who inhabit the Kwik, Heluk, Seng and Solo valleys of the southern watershed ...

The four valleys of the southern watershed are located by the geographical coordinates of 139° 10' to 139° 20' east longitude, and between 4° 20' and 4° 34' south latitude.

- Wilson 1989:20.

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Yali, Ninia: 35,000 speakers reported in 1978, in the central highlands area. Also called Ninia, North Ngalik, Yaly, or Holowon. Distinct from Yali of Pass Valley (Nipsan) and Yali of Angguruk.

- Comrie 1992f:338.

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Central highlands area west from Angguruk, east of Grand Valley Dani. ... Distinct from Yali of Pass Valley (Nipsan) and Yali of Angguruk. ...

- Grimes 1992:585.

YALI, NINIA (NINIA, SOUTHERN YALI, JALY, JAL+, NORTH NGALIK)
... 9,500 (1995 J.D. Wilson RBMU). Central highlands area west from Angguruk, east of Grand Valley Dani, including Holuwon village. ... Distinct from Yali of Pass Valley and Yali of Angguruk, but related. ...

- Grimes 1996.

YALI, NINIA (NINIA, SOUTHERN YALI, JALY, JALE, NORTH NGALIK)
... 10,000 to 12,000 (1999 J. D. Wilson WT). Central highlands area south of Angguruk, east of Soba, west of Korupun, including Ninia, Holuwon, and Lolat villages. Several hundred at Elelim,

transmigrated by government in 1989 following earthquake. More than 50 villages. Linguistic affiliation: Trans-New Guinea, Main Section, Central and Western, Dani-Kwerba, Southern, Ngalik-Nduga. Different from Yali of Pass Valley, Yali of Angguruk, and Hupla, but closely related. ... Southern watershed of Jayawijaya Mts. ...

- Grimes 2000.

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(YALY)

? [speakers]

Dialects: ?

Villages: ?

- Voorhoeve 1975f:46.

North Ngalik is spoken to the north, east and south of Grand Valley Dani, separating this language from the Goliath languages.

There are between / 30,000 and 35,000 speakers of the language.

The Dani call this language Yaly; the North Ngalik speakers themselves use this name to refer to the language of the Goliath Family spoken to the east of them ...

- Voorhoeve 1975b:403-404.

+ 35.000 [speakers]

Dialects: ?

Villages: ?

Comments: The language is called Yaly by the Dani people.

- Voorhoeve 1975f:36.

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[Map]

Ninia -- NORTH NGALIK

- Wurm & Hattori 1981

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[Map]

Pass Valley -- NORTH NGALIK

- Mitton 1983:15.

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Yali (Yaly; North Ngalik)

- Silzer & Heikkinen 1984:56.

(Yaly; North Ngalik)

30,000

LOC: Central Highlands area, east of Grand Valley Dani language

DIALECTS: Angguruk (15,000, Ninia (9,500), Pass Valley (5,000)

- Silzer & Clouse 1991:86.

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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.

The area in which [the Yali] live extends from 139°15' to 139°30' eastern longitude and from 4°00' to 4°20' southern latitude. The Ubahak, Yahûlî, Sîbî and PONDENG rivers are the source rivers of the Yahûlî. Each of the valleys constitutes a separate region. ...

- Zöllner 1988:4.

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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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NGALIK

... Ngalik to the southeast, east, and north [of the Grand Valley] ...

- Larson 1977:6.

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(NGALIK, NORTH)

The other main sub-family includes all the other known languages of the family and covers a U-shaped area to the north and south of the central Balim valley system and across the Balim gorge at the southern edge of highlands population. The northeastern arm of this U stretches 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.

[Map]

Angguruk -- NORTH NGALIK

- Bromley 1973.

[Map]

Angguruk -- NORTH NGALIK (JALY)

- Bromley 1980:138-139.

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YALI, NINIA dialect	9,500	Great Dani (Silzer & Heikkinen 1984)
YALI, NINIA	35,000 (1978)	Comrie 1992f
YALI, NINIA	35,000	Ngalik-Nduga (Grimes 1992)
YALI, NINIA	9,500	Ngalik-Nduga (Grimes 1996)
YALI, NINIA	10-12,000	Ngalik-Nduga (Grimes 2000)
YALI		Fahner 1979, Wilson 1989
YALI		Great Dani (Silzer & Heikkinen 1984)
YALI	30,000	Great Dani (Silzer & Clouse 1991)
YALI = NORTH NGALIK (GRAND VALLEY DANI name)		Zöllner 1988 (Bromley 1967)
YALI, SOUTH		Louwerse 1988
YALI, SOUTHERN = NINIA YALI		Grimes 1996, 2000
JALÉ = NORTH NGALIK	10,000	Koch 1974 (cf W&H)
JALÉ = NINIA YALI		Grimes 1996
JALE = NINIA YALI		Grimes 2000
JALY = NORTH NGALIK (Dani name)		Bromley 1973, Voorhoeve 1975
JALY = GOLIATH (North Ngalik name)		Bromley 1973
JALY = NINIA YALI		Grimes 1996, 2000
YALY = NORTH NGALIK		Wurm & Hattori 1981; Wurm 1982, 1994; Foley 1986
YALY = YALI		Silzer & Heikkinen 1984, Silzer & Clouse 1991
YALY = NINIA YALI		Comrie 1992f, Grimes 1992
JALÉMÓ = NORTH NGALIK		Koch 1974 (cf W&H)
Jalimo -- NORTH NGALIK		Bromley 1967
JALYMO = NORTH NGALIK (Dani name)		Bromley 1973
YALÎMÛ = YALI/GOLIATH/EIPO		Zöllner 1988
ABENAHO		Yali (Fahner 1979)
HOLOWON = NINIA YALI		Comrie 1992f, Grimes 1992
KINIAGEIMA		Ngalik-Nduga (Larson 1977)
NGALIK		Larson 1977
NGALIK, NORTH		Wurm 1971
NGALIK, NORTH	30-35,000	Great Dani (Voorhoeve)
NGALIK, NORTH	35,000	Great Dani (Wurm & Foley 1986)
NGALIK, NORTH	35,000	Dani (Foley 1986)
NGALIK, NORTH = YALI		Fahner 1979 (Bromley), Silzer &

NGALIK, NORTH = NINIA YALI	Comrie 1992f; Grimes 1992, 1996,
NINIA -- d of YALI	9,500 Wilson 1989
NINIA -- d of YALI	Silzer & Clouse 1991
NINIA = NINIA YALI	Comrie 1992f; Grimes 1992, 1996,
SAKIATI	Louwerse 1988
Elelim -- NINIA YALI	Grimes 2000
Helu Valley -- NINIA YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984
Heluk V -- NINIA YALI	Wilson 1989
Holuwon -- SAKIATI	Louwerse 1988
Holuwon -- NINIA YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984; Silzer &
Kapia -- NORTH NGALIK	Bromley 1967
Kiniageima Amo -- NORTH NGALIK	Bromley 1967
Kwik Valley -- NINIA YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984, Wilson
Lolat -- NINIA YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984, Grimes
Mid-Hablifoerie -- NORTH NGALIK	Bromley 1967
Ninia -- NORTH NGALIK	Bromley 1967, Wurm & Hattori 1981
Ninia -- SOUTH YALI	Louwerse 1988
Ninia -- NINIA YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984, Silzer &
Passima -- SOUTH YALI	Louwerse 1988
Seng Valley -- JALÉ	Koch 1966
Seng Valley -- NINIA YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984, Wilson
Soba -- SOUTH YALI	Louwerse 1988
Solo Valley -- NINIA YALI	Silzer & Heikkinen 1984, Wilson
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