

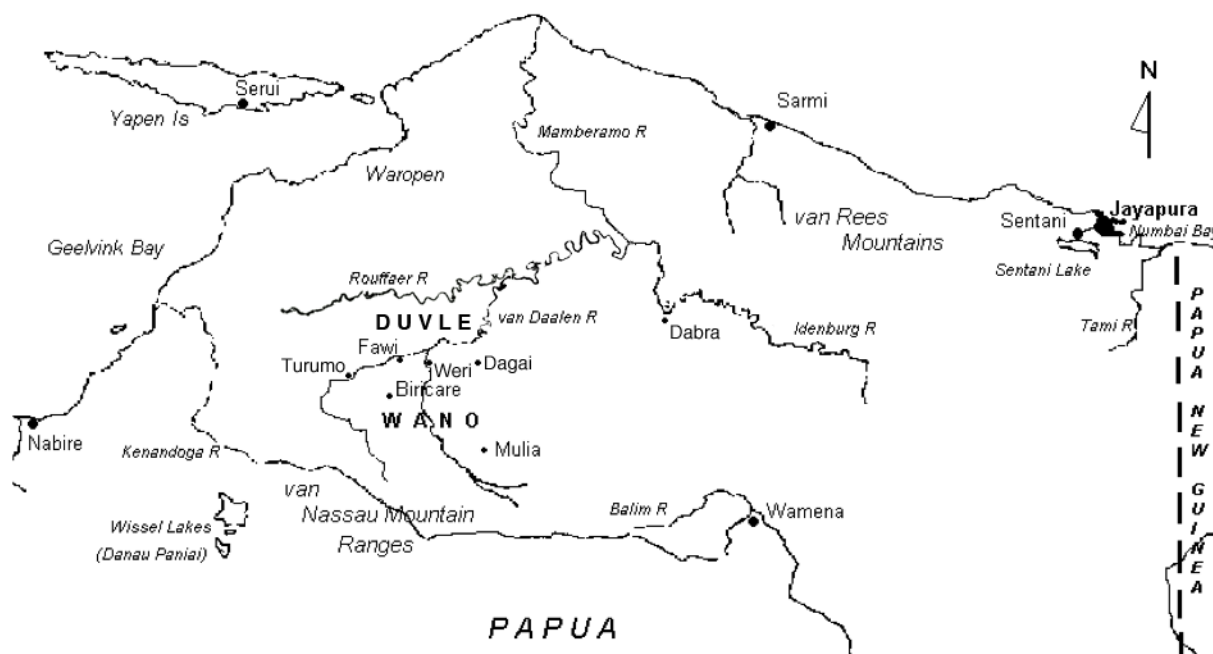
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## Duvle–Wano: A highland-lowland trade pidgin of West New Guinea

- Duvle–Wano Pidgin (DWP) is a trade language used by speakers of Duvle (*duv*, Lakes Plain family) and Wano (*wno*, Dani family), two non-Austronesian (“Papuan”) languages of Papua province, Indonesia
- The Duvle
  - live in the lowland swamps on tributaries of the Van Daalen river: 8 villages, including Fawi, Weri, and Dagai (see map)
  - diet of sago and fish
- The Wano
  - live in the highland mountains south of Duvle territory: Biricare is a Wano village (see map)
  - diet of sweet potatoes and yams; also raise pigs
- Duvle and Wano men have traditional ‘partner’ relationships (called *gabi* in Duvle) obligating them to mutual trade and protection
  - Duvle trade items: sago and fish
  - Wano trade items: tobacco, sweet potatoes, vegetables, pandanus fruit (the latter a medicinal item)
  - contact is primarily with those Wano living close to Duvle territory (several villages are no more than a day’s walk)
  - meetings reportedly can take place either in the highlands or the lowlands
  - traditionally no Duvle–Wano intermarriage
  - Duvle are considered socially superior
  - DWP was traditionally the only shared language between the Duvle and Wano (nowadays Papuan Malay is also an option)
- Goals of this study: (i) structural sketch of DWP, (ii) addresses sources of DWP and its status as a pidgin

Figure 1: Map of Duvle and Wano territory. Fawi is located at 3.25° S, 137.7° E. (Adapted from Burung (2007:9), with additional detail from MAF. Thanks to Elfina Sidabutar for obtaining the MAF map.)



- Sources
  - DWP data elicited during three trips to Nabire (2010–12): 13 Duvle informants, one Wano informant
  - Duvle material from elicitation, Clouse (1997), and missionary Charlotte Murdoch (p.c.)
  - Wano material from Burung (2007) and Burung (p.c.)

## 1 Duvle and Wano

- Basic word order SOV for both languages

### 1.1 Duvle

- consonants: /p, b, t, d, k,  $\Phi$ ,  $\beta$ , s, z,  $\gamma$ , w, j/
  - /b/ → [b, m]
  - /d/ → [ɾ, ɽ] / non-initially
  - /j/ → [j, ʝ]
- no phonemic nasals
- vowels: /i, i, ε, a, o, u, u/
- (at least) two tones, no stress
- nominal morphology: suffixes for recipient (*-gu*), actor, instrument
- verbal morphology: verbs distinguish realis and irrealis stems (several modes of formation)
  - present progressive = realis stem + *-oro*
  - imperative = irrealis stem + *-ε*
  - future = irrealis stem + *-bai*

### 1.2 Wano

- consonants: /p, b, t, d, k,  $\gamma$ ,  $\beta$ , j, m, n, w, j/
  - /b, d/ → [β, dʰ] / \_V
  - /t, k/ → [ɾ, ʝ] /V \_V
- vowels: /i, e, a, o, u/
- regular final stress, no tone
- obligatorily possessed nouns (body parts, kinship terms)
- rich verbal morphology

## 2 DWP sketch<sup>1</sup>

- Data from Duvle informants unless otherwise indicated; variants from Wano informant follow double bar (||)

### 2.1 Noun phrases

- Basic word order is Noun Modifier
- Plural nouns are expressed as ‘many X’:

(1)	DWP	tesibé karyagwí    waβisá karyogwí [person many]
	D	oire beiroβre [person many]
	W	ap yedogo [person many]
	E	‘many people’

<sup>1</sup>Orthographic conventions for Duvle and DWP follow IPA, except for  $y = [j]$  and  $r = [\text{ɾ}]/[\text{ɽ}]$ . Acute accent indicates stress. Orthographic conventions for Wano follow Burung (2007:21):  $v = /β/, ' = /ʔ/, y = /j/, c = [ç]$  (from /tj/),  $r = [r]$  (from /t/),  $g = [ɣ]$  (from /k/),  $ngg = [ŋg]$  (from /nk/),  $ny = [ɲ]$  (from /n/ following a high vowel).

- (2) DWP dirá karyagwí || dirá karyogwí [pig many]  
 D díra beiroβre [pig many]  
 W nggoica yedogo [wild.pig many]  
 E ‘many pigs’
- Numerals follow the noun:
 

(3) DWP ouyá tayé || waβisá tayé [person two]  
 D oire tɛyɛ [person two]  
 W ap mbere [person two]  
 E ‘two people’
  - Possessors precede the noun:
 

(4) DWP abá du tabá || aβá ndu taβá [1SG DEM head]  
 D be βagaji [1SG head]  
 W n-anop [1SG-head]  
 E ‘my head’

(5) DWP porí tabá [dog head]  
 D φeri βagaji [dog head]  
 W nggewo ∅-anop [dog 3SG-head]  
 E ‘the dog’s head’
  - No obligatorily possessed nouns (but only one elicited example):
 

(6) DWP tabá du ba karyagwí [head DEM DET many]  
 D (n.d.)  
 W ∅-iny-anop yedogo muni [3SG-PL-head many that]  
 E ‘those many heads’
  - There is only one demonstrative, *du*, which is placed after the noun:
 

(7) DWP ouyá ba dú(o) || waβisá ndu [person (DET) DEM]  
 D oire diso [person this], oire aso [person that]  
 W ap ndi [person this], ap muni [person that]  
 E ‘this/that person’
  - Demonstrative *du* is obligatory with the first singular pronoun *abá*, optional with the second singular pronoun *doβáe*; frequently occurs with other animate referents as well
  - *ba/βa* frequent as a postposed nominal determiner; meaning uncertain (glossed DET)

## 2.2 Verbal clauses

- Constituent order is SOV in declarative clauses:
 

(8) DWP porí du ba dirá ogoiré [dog DEM DET pig eat]  
 D φeri díra duo-ro dog pig eat-prog  
 W nggewo muni wom nong-g-o [dog that domestic.pig eat-REAL-SG]  
 E ‘that dog eats pig’

(9) DWP porí kará ba porí beoré bobiriró [dog big DET dog small bite]  
 D φeri kroburuβre φeri obogou bobiru [dog big dog small bite]  
 W nggewo yedok ne nggewo be’ ne ∅-ak-o [dog big TOP dog small TOP 3SG-teeth-CLT]  
 E ‘the big dog bites the small dog’
- Verbs do not inflect for person, animacy or number:
 

(10) DWP ouyá karyagwí ba dirá ogoiré [person many DET pig eat]  
 D oire beiroβre díra duo-ro [person many pig eat-PROG]  
 W ap yedogo wom nung-g-u [person many domestic.pig eat-REAL-PL]  
 E ‘many people eat pig’

- (11) DWP porí=wre kukrí=wre dirá ogoiré || porí=wre kukirí=wre dirá ogoidé [dog=and cuscus  
=and pig eat]  
D φeri=bi kukri=bi dira duo-ro [dog=and cuscus=and pig eat-PROG]  
W nggewo me abui me wom nung-g-u [dog and cuscus and domestic.pig eat-REAL-PL]  
E ‘the dog and the cuscus eat pig’
- (12) DWP amá du ba porí bobiriró || aβá ndu βa porí preiró/mbobirió [1SG DEM DET dog bite]  
D ε φeri bobiru [1SG dog bite]  
W an nggewo nong-g-o [1SG dog eat-REAL-SG]  
E ‘I bite the dog’
- (13) DWP porí du ba amá du bobiriró [dog DEM DET 1SG DEM bite]  
D φeri ε bobiru [dog 1SG bite]  
W nggewo muni an nong-g-o [dog that 1SG eat-REAL-SG]  
E ‘that dog bites me’

- Experiencer arguments expressed in the same manner as agentive arguments:

- (14) DWP amá du ba doβáe urigarié || aβá ndu dowáe urigariwé [1SG DEM DET 2SG see]  
D ε do φei-bai [1SG 2SG see-FUT]  
W an kat k-ingge [1SG 2SG 2SG-eye]  
E ‘I see you (sg.)’
- (15) DWP doβáe du ba amá du urigarié || dowáe aβá ndu urigariwé [2SG DEM DET 1SG DEM see]  
D do ε φei-bai [2SG 1SG see-FUT]  
W kat an n-ingge [2SG 1SG 1SG-eye]  
E ‘you (sg.) see me’

- In ditransitives, theme precedes recipient:

- (16) DWP amá du ba kopí ba doβáye du tiró [1SG DEM DET sago DET 2SG give]  
D ε pi do-gu koi-bai [1SG sago 2SG-DAT give-FUT]  
W (n.d.)  
E ‘I give you sago’

- Verbs do not inflect for tense:

- (17) DWP porí du ba bidú dirá ogoiré [dog DEM DET now pig eat]  
D φeri bire dira duo-ro [dog now pig eat-PROG]  
W yok-ka nggewo wom nong-g-o [now-SPEC dog domestic.pig eat-REAL-SG]  
E ‘the dog eats pig now’
- (18) DWP porí du ba oireiró dirá ogoiré [dog DEM DET tomorrow pig eat]  
D φeri diezei dira duo-ro [dog tomorrow pig eat-PROG]  
W kovu-ra nggewo wom nong-g-o [tomorrow-SPEC dog domestic.pig eat-REAL-SG]  
E ‘the dog will eat pig tomorrow’
- (19) DWP kuyagé du ba tesiyé βa kóta deriró bakí [formerly DEM DET Duvle DET city stay NEG]  
D eriβre go-ga kota-gu derire soi [formerly ? ? city-DAT stay cut]  
W anduk-o adombi ap ne kota wun-u-mu dik [before-CLT Duvle person TOP city exist-PL-LOC  
NEG]  
E ‘formerly, (the Duvle) people did not live in the city’

- Negation of a verbal clause is marked clause-finally with *bakí/βakí*:

- (20) DWP porí du βa dirá ogoiré bakí(yo) [dog DEM DET pig eat NEG]  
D φeri-ga dira buε=yε [dog-? pig eat=NEG]  
W nggewo muni wom nong-g-o dik [dog that domestic.pig eat-REAL-SG NEG]  
E ‘that dog doesn’t eat pig’

- Positive imperatives are not specially marked:

(21) DWP (doβáe du βa) tariró [(2SG DEM DET) come]  
 D do di φua [2SG here come]  
 W amok-o [2SG.come-CLT]  
 E ‘(you (sg.)) come!’

- Negative imperatives use the prohibitive *bakwéye*:

(22) DWP (doβáe du) tariró bakwéye || (dowáe du) tariró βakwéyo [(2SG DEM) come PROHIB]  
 D go φu-ε [PROHIB come-IMP]  
 W wo-k-o ma-o [come.SG-REAL-SG PROH-CLT]  
 E ‘don’t come (sg.)!’

- SOV order is maintained in imperative clauses:

(23) DWP doβáe du amá du ba preiró bakwéye [2SG DEM 1SG DEM DET kill PROHIB]  
 D go ε βu-ε [PROHIB 1SG kill-IMP]  
 W n-o-k-o ma-o [1SG-kill-REAL-SG PROH-CLT]  
 E ‘don’t you kill me!’

- Question words appear *in situ*:

(24) DWP domáe barí doró || dowáe βa mbarí ndoró [2SG where go]  
 D do beregu do-ro [2SG where go-PROG]  
 W ngga n-end-ik [to.where go-2SG-PROG]  
 E ‘where are you going?’

(25) DWP domáe barí tariró || dowáe mbarí tariró [2SG where come]  
 D do beregu sou φua [2SG where cut come]  
 W w-end-ik-a [come-2SG-PROG-Q]  
 E ‘where did you come from?’

### 2.3 Non-verbal clauses

- Existential and negated existential:

(26) DWP kopí ba púo || pi βa púo/nderiró [sago DET EXIST]  
 D pi bu [sago EXIST]  
 W kombi won-e [sago exist-3SG]  
 E ‘there is sago’

(27) DWP kopí ba kíβeró || pi kíyo/kíβeiró [sago DET NEG.EXIST]  
 D pi βasura [sago NEG.EXIST]  
 W kombi won-e dik [sago exist-3SG no]  
 E ‘there is no sago’

- Adjectival and nominal predication are similar to simple verbal clauses:

(28) DWP ouyá ba kará || owagá ndu βa kará [person DET big]  
 D oire tuba [person big]  
 W ap muni yedok [person that big]  
 E ‘that person is big’

(29) DWP ouyá ba guru bakíyo [person DET teacher NEG]  
 D oire di-ga guru=je [person that-? teacher=NEG]  
 W ap muni ne ngguru dik [person that TOP teacher no]  
 E ‘that person is not a teacher’

## 2.4 Summary

- If the grammatical features for our fifty or so attested sentences and phrases are generalizable, DWP has the following grammatical characteristics:
  - SOV basic word order
  - Noun–Modifier order
  - Genitive–Noun order
  - No animacy, gender, alienability, or number distinctions
  - No inflection
  - No copula
  - No tense
  - X-AND Y-AND coordination

## 3 Variation between Duvle and Wano speakers of DWP

- DWP evidently has three voiced stop phonemes /b/, /d/, and /g/, each with several free allophones
  - our Wano informant often pronounced /b/ and /d/ as prenasalized stops, which were never produced by our Duvle informants
  - our Wano informant consistently pronounced /g/ as [g], while our Duvle informants sometimes produced the variant [ɣ]
- Summary of allophonic differences between Duvle and Wano pronunciation of DWP:

Phoneme	Duvle allophones	Wano allophones
/b/	[b], [β], [m]	[b], [β], [mb]
/d/	[d], [ɾ], [ɽ]	[d], [ɾ], [nd]
/g/	[g], [ɣ]	[g]

- Wano has homorganic nasal–stop clusters and Duvle does not, so it is not surprising that they did not arise in our Duvle informants’ pronunciation
  - Not clear why they were produced by our Wano informant in the first place when plain voiced stops could have been used, or why the velar prenasalized stop [ɲg] was missing
- Also not clear why [ɣ] was absent in our Wano informant’s pronunciation, since Wano has intervocalic [ɣ]
- Another difference was that our Duvle informants produced stop–liquid onset clusters, which our Wano informant broke up with a vowel: e.g., *kukrí* (Duvle), *kukirí* (Wano) ‘child’; *troiró* (Duvle), *toroiró* (Wano) ‘cut’
  - stop–liquid clusters are not found in Wano, so this is an adaptation to Wano phonotactics
- Variation in the word for ‘sago’:
  - Wano informant used *pi*, matching the Duvle word
  - Duvle informants used *kopí*, approximating Wano *kombi*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Wano *kombi* probably derives from Wano *kom* ‘yam’ + Duvle *pi* ‘sago’. Sago is a tree, not a tuber, but its use as a staple starch makes the comparison plausible.

## 4 Sources of DWP

- Sources of the attested DWP lexicon:

Duvle	arrow, bamboo, bird, bite, bring, cassowary, cuscus, die, dog, eye, father, forest, go, hawk, he/she/they, husband, ironwood, later, man, netbag, not, now, old (person), pandanus fruit, pig (wild), self, sit/stay, skin, that, there is/are, this, three, tobacco, tongue, two, what, when, where, where from, where to, white person, why, you (sg.), young
Duvle (?)	bandicoot, big, child (infant), cut, egg, fruit, go down, go up, head, intestines, one, rain, seed, take, trade partner
Wano	monitor lizard, pig (domestic), pigeon (crown), rattan, sweet potato, water/river, wife
Wano (?)	crocodile, friend, hello, small
Dual	mother, sago, who, woman
Unknown	all, already, banana, bandicoot, bat, blood, child (of parent), come, don't, eat, fast, fish, formerly, give, good, house, I, kill, many, (Duvle) person, python, see, sick, snake, stone, taro, there, there is/are not, tomorrow, Wano, we, you (pl.)

- 108 total words:
  - 60 of certain or probable Duvle origin
  - 11 items of certain or probable Wano origin
  - 4 items of “dual” origin
  - 33 items of unknown origin
- Some unknown items may in fact be from Duvle or Wano, just not yet recognized as such due to our poor lexical knowledge
- Nonetheless, the large number is striking and suggests that DWP may have a long history as a stable pidgin
- Foley (1988:168): ‘words for major trade items are generally those of the importing group [in Yimas-Arafundi]’
  - Duvle import tobacco (Duvle word in DWP), sweet potatoes (Wano), pandanus fruit (Duvle)
  - Wano import sago (dual), fish (unknown)
  - Foley’s pattern is only partially supported in DWP: words for ‘sweet potato’ and ‘domestic pig’ come from Wano, the ‘producing’ group

## 5 Is Duvle–Wano Pidgin demonstrably a pidgin?

- According to Bakker (2008), a pidgin has the following social characteristics:
  - (a) A pidgin is not learned as a first language.
  - (b) A pidgin is not the main or default language of an ethnic, social, or political group.
  - (c) A pidgin has structural norms and therefore has to be learned as such.
- No direct evidence for (a) and (b) as we have not visited the Duvle or Wano region, but informants report that no one uses DWP as a primary language
- No mixed Duvle–Wano villages, so we assume there are no native speakers of DWP; also supported by the existence of Duvle and Wano “accents” in DWP
- Clear from our elicitation sessions that DWP has structural norms: speakers know whether they are fluent in the language, are able to offer grammaticality judgments, and consistently agree with each other on them
- Bakker (2008:137): “pidgins (but not exclusively pidgins) have the following structural properties”:
  - (e) A pidgin is reduced when compared to its source language(s).
  - (f) A pidgin is therefore relatively poor in morphology.
  - (g) A pidgin has a reduced lexicon deriving from the lexicon or lexicons of the “dominant” group(s).

- Evidence for structural simplification with respect to Duvle and Wano in pronouns and verbal morphology
- Some reduction in the lexicon: DWP has fewer distinct question words than Duvle, and (unlike Duvle) does not distinguish ‘man’ from ‘husband’, or ‘egg’ from ‘seed’
- One case of lexical elaboration: DWP distinguishes ‘wild pig’ from ‘domestic pig’, Duvle does not
- Most of DWP’s lexicon derives from Duvle, suggesting that they are the dominant group; this conforms to our observation and that of Wiem Burung
- Conclusion: DWP should be classified as a pidgin

## 6 Duvle–Wano pidgin in the context of New Guinea

- Highland–lowland pidgins between non-Austronesian languages have been reported elsewhere in New Guinea (Mühlhäusler et al. 1996; Donohue 1996), but with the exception of pidgin varieties of Yimas in the Sepik basin, most have not been described in detail
- Given the typological and social distinctness of such pidgins, even the preliminary description of DWP given here fills a significant gap in our understanding of language contact in New Guinea and pidginization in general

## 7 Appendix: Duvle–Wano Pidgin Lexicon

Duvle–Wano Pidgin words elicited from our Wano informant follow a double bar (||). Duvle verb forms were provided by Charlotte Murdoch (p.c. July 2012). Both irrealis and realis stems are given, separated by a comma. Other Duvle translations were elicited, with a few supplemental forms from Clouse (1997:160–230). Wano translations are from Burung (2007 and p.c.).

English	P. Malay	DWP	Duvle	Wano
all	semua	kiβeiró	φγare	apik
already	sudah	toyó    togó	bi	op
arrow	jubi/busur	biragá    bindagá	biraga/sura/dorə	made/wim
bamboo	bambu	weyá	φobeya	
banana	pisang	oí	kri	deid
bandicoot	tikus tanah	akurí	turai	
bat	kelelawar	dogí	peyabu	teben
big	besar	kará	tuba/kroburuβre	yedok
bird	burung	puragá    pudagá	φəra	towe
bite	gigit	bobiriró/preiró	bobiri-, boburu-	-ak
blood	darah	karí	seire	-adian
bring	bawa	puraró	se-φeri-, se-φoru-	wan-
cassowary	kasuari	koβiso	koβiso	ndumbuk
child (infant)	anak kecil	borikrí	sokri	nonggobe
child (of parent)	anak	dabé    ndaβé	ziri	-ayak/-abut
come	datang	tariró    tareró	φeri-, φoru-	amok-/wo-/wu-
crocodile	buaya	itéi	dara	idi’
cuscus	kusu	kukrí    kukirí	kukri	abui
cut	potong	troiró    toroiró	soi-, sou-	mboniak
die	mati	tyairó	syauo	kaniak
dog	anjing	porí	φeri	nggewo
don’t!	jangan	bakwéye    βakwéyo	go	ma
eat	makan	ogoiré	dia-, duo-; bue	nong-
egg	telur	obí    pudagá obí	eβisa	towe anggen
eye	mata	egarí	gari	ingge
fast	cepat	kuyagé	aβisa	todik
father	bapak	aitfé    atfé	aitfe	-ova
fish	ikan	iprigí	te	dianggen
formerly	dulu	kuyagé	eriβre	anduk
forest	hutan	weipú	βei	e
friend	teman	bobá/bowá	eβia	ombane



English	P. Malay	DWP	Duvle	Wano
fruit	buah	obí	εε	anggen
give	kasih	tiró	boi-, bou-	wot-
go	pergi	doró	da-/ti-, dou-/tu-	nat-/not-
go down	turun	brobiró	φι-, φu-	ou'
go up	naik	putairó	ai-, au-	ei'
good	baik	peitfó    petfó	sebri	bok
hawk	rajawali	dupurú	dupuru	u
he/she/they	dia/dorang	ouyá    owagá	o	at (sg.)/it (pl.)
head	kepala	tabá/tamá	βαχαϊ	-anop
hello	selamat	abuwá(o)	goiso βero	wa
house	rumah	o	bogoya	-awi
husband	suami	dorikará	seri	-oin(y)
I	saya	amá du    aβá ndu	ε	an
intestines	tali perut	oriperé	εbrigi	-enan
ironwood	kayu besi	priya	priyá	
just now	baru	warí biogoré	bire	yokki
kill	bunuh	preiró    pereiró	βα-, βu-	wat-
later	nanti	obiyá	obiyari	
man	laki-laki	dorikará	durakara	ap
many	banyak	karyagwí    karyogwí	beiroβre	yedogo
monitor lizard	soasoa	bóu	pure	mbou
mother	mama	isá	isa/ayó	-ica
mountain	gunung	eβerí	eβeri	yugut
netbag	noken	tirí	si	yum
not	tidak	bakí/βakí	ki/=yε/=ʒε	dik
now	sekarang	bidú    bindú	bire	yok
old (person)	tua	kisí	kisi	kode
one	satu	biegoré    biogoré	syoye	ambui
pandanus fruit	buah merah	perí	poure	dagu
(Duvle) person	orang (Duvle)	tesibé/tesiyé	oire (duβre)	(adombi) ap
pig (domestic)	babi piara	wobú/wobú	dira abrare	wom
pig (wild)	babi hutan	dirá	dira isidi	nggoica
pigeon (crown)	mambruk	kigibú	tobi	kigivu
pigeon (imperial)	kumkum	puragá	kobuwe	
python	ular patola	boβí	diβidia	
rain	hujan	deyagarí	φeya	tavi
rattan	rotan	keré	sopiya	kede
sago	sagu	kopí    pi	pi	kombi
see	lihat	urigari(β)é    urigariwé	φei-, φou-	k-/kit-
seed	biji	obí	εε	awi
self	sendiri	eragáre	(ouabai) gaye	-adik
sick	sakit	ikibeiró    ikiβeiró	sira-, suro-	-anduk
sit/stay	duduk/tinggal	deriró    nderiró	deri-, doru-	do-
skin	kulit	amasí    aβasí	amasi	-avodo
small	kecil	beoré    mbeoré	obogou	be'
snake	ular	beyá	diβí	wavud
stone	batu	toruwá	peki	yugum
sweet potato	betatas	bói	deipo	mboid
taro	keladi	kaisegé	ti	kom
take	ambil	puraró	φura-, φuro-	wan-
that	itu	du(o)    ndu	aso	muni
there	di sana	tuarú	aγoso	mona
there is/are	ada	púo    púo	bu	won-
there is/are not	tarada	kiβeró    kiβeiró/kíyo	βasura	won- dik
this	ini	du(o)	du/diso	ndi/yi

English	P. Malay	DWP	Duvle	Wano
three	tiga	dúo	zuo	kena
tobacco	rokok daun	sabó	sabo	tavo
tomorrow	besok	oireró    oindeiró	diezɛi	kovu
tongue	lidah	zerí    jerí	zeri	-amede
trade partner	–	bogí	gabi	–
two	dua	tayé	tɛyɛ	mbere/nimbre
Wano	Wano	wabisá/waβisá	waro	wano ap
water/river	air/kali	i	dɛ	i
we	kitorang	iβí ndu	a	nit
what?	apa?	brí(o)    burí(o)	bri(du)	nano
when?	kapan?	(werí) barí    (werí) mbarí	tɛtue	mande
where?	di mana?	barí/marí    mbarí	barso	ngga
where from?	dari mana	barí/marí	bɛrɛgu	ngga wo-
where to?	ke mana?	barí/marí	bɛrɛgu	ngga na-
white person	bule	kigí	kigi	
who?	siapa?	brí(o)    ta	bo	ta
why?	kenapa?	brí(o)    burí(o)	briβesore	nggayo
wife	isteri	kwa	ɛs(ɛ)ɣɛ	-agwe
woman	perempuan	kwakirí	oraikri	kwa
wood/tree	kayu/pohon	urá	ura	e
you (sg.)	kau	doβá(y)e/domá(y)e    dowáe	do	kat
you (pl.)	kamu	ndiβí ndu	da	kit
young	muda	erí	ɛri	tawe
young man	bujang	borikrí erí	oɣopiya	ap tawe

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