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TITLE: A DISTINCT VARIETY OF TOK PISIN SPOKEN AMONGST YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF KIUNGA & TABUBIL IN WESTERN PROVINCE

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Presentation Outline

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INTRODUCTION

- Tok Pisin (TP) is a lingua franca spoken by vast majority of Papua New Guineans.
- TP has gained a status as being a 'creole language'; a native language to younger generation of PNG today.
- Despite some prejudice attitudes towards Tok Pisin as being inferior to English, TP has maneuvered itself in terms of its use. (Nidue, 1988).
- Papua New Guineans can't deny the fact that TP is a language that drives PNG's development agenda. TP is accepted as being a separate language that defines PNG's national identity.
- TP has progressively fulfil its role as a social tool in the meeting communication needs of PNG, and to some extend, TP has developed intensely.
- The emergence of Kiunga/Tabubil Tok Pisin Variety (KTTPV) in Western Province- is the evidence of TP Development in PNG regardless of the absence of the proper language planning and policy in PNG.
- KTTPV was established to fulfil certain communication purpose.



WHERE KTTPV IS SPOKEN?







Research Locations





Research Methodology

- This research employs qualitative research in which the non-numerical language data was obtained by recording and interviewing. The data was then transcribed into a word list and sentences examples.
- The participants in this research are young people (both male & female) within the age range of 15-30 years.
- The convenient sampling was used in this research to determine the participants based on their ease of availability. Based on the participants convenience, a total of 19 participants actively participated throughout the study. Of the 19 participants, 7 are from Tabubil and 12 are from Kiunga.

KTTPV Background Information

- Kiunga/Tabubil Tok Pisin Variety (KTTPV) is a distinct variety of Tok Pisin Spoken amongst young people in the townships of Kiunga and Tabubil in the Northfly District of Western Province. The two townships are connected by 137 Km road. KTTPV is not known to young people living along the Kiunga/Tabubil Highway.
- Number of Speakers are subject for further investigation.
- According to the information obtained from the interview, the KTTPV emerged in early 2009 in Kiunga, then later on spread to Tabubil.
- KTTPV was initially spoken only by teen female speakers as an <u>argot</u>. But later gained males speakers.
- The main purpose of the use of KTTPV is to share secrets amongst their social class or group from elderly people or from those outside of their circle.

KTTPV Morphological Pattern

- The Kiunga/Tabubil Tok Pisin Variety (KTTPV), has a unique morphological pattern in which a consonant 'p' + vowel (either a,i,e,o,u, excluding the honorary vowel 'y') is added to any Tok Pisin word that contain vowels.
- The addition of consonant 'p' + vowel pattern occurs immediately after every vowel found in every TP word.
- Consonant(s) found in the initial, medial and final position of TP word(s) must always remain unaffected by 'p' + vowel pattern.
- The vowel(s) that are added to consonant 'p' in KTTPV are those embedded in the Tok Pisin word. For instance, if the first vowel found in a TP word is 'a', then the consonant 'p' + vowel pattern would be 'p' + a. If another vowel is found is the word, that the pattern of consonant 'p' plus that particular vowel will be created.



Cont....

If a TP word contain only one vowel, there will be only one 'p' + vowel pattern. If there are two vowels, there will also be two 'p' + vowel pattern.

e.g. 'em'- e+
$$pe$$
+m= epem
'save' - sa+ pa +ve+ pe = sapavepe

In an event that two vowels occur next to each other, as in the word 'aiglas', 'a' and 'i' appearing next to each other, the consonant 'p' + vowel pattern will take on the second vowel 'i' but the 'p' + vowel pattern will repeated for the third vowel 'a'.

Examples of KTTPV Words

Let's look at first example of the Tok Pisin word 'anis', anis has two syllables /a/ and /nis/, and two vowels 'a' and 'i', the KTTPV word of anis would be; a+ pa + ni + pi + s → apanipis.

Let's look at another example;

The TP word 'em' contain a single vowel 'e'. In this case we are to separate the vowel 'e' from consonant 'm'. So the KTPPV would e+pe+m => epem



Table. 1. Word List of Tok Pisin and Kiunga/Tabubil Tok Pisin Variety

+	
ή.	

KTTPV
a <mark>pa</mark> ibi <mark>pi</mark> ka <mark>pa</mark>
apabupus
apanipis
a <mark>pa</mark> mapasmapas
aparapapepelapa
apanapanipit
a <mark>pa</mark> igri <mark>pi</mark> s
bapalupus
bapaim



Jisas	Jipisapas
jeneral	jepeneperapal
jeles	jepelepes
jun	ju <mark>pu</mark> n
julai	ju <mark>pu</mark> lapai
kabis	kapabipis
kalabus	kapalapabupus
kar	kapar
kumu	kupumupu



Table.2. Examples of TP & KTTPV Equivalent-Short Sentences

	Tok Pisin	KTTPV	
1	Mi laik go long taun	Mipi lapaik gopo lopong tapaupun	
2	Ol i kam long we?	Opol ipi kapam lopong wepe?	
3	Jon igo long hausik	Jopon ipigopo lopong hapausipik	
4	Dokta i givim em marasin.	Dopoktapa ipi gipivipim epem maparapasipin	
5_	Ol i kam long aste	Opol ipi kapam lopong apastepe	
6	Mi laik kaikai fis	Mipi lapaik kapaikapai fipis.	
7	Tabubil em kol peles	Tapabupubipil epem kopol pepelepes.	
8	Kiunga em liklik taun.	Kiupungapa epem lipiklipik tapaupun.	
9	Ningerum em wanpela gavman stesen.	Nipingeperupum epem wapanpepelapa	
		gapavapamapan stepesepen.	
10	Em laik kaikai donat.	Epem lapaik kaipaikapai doponapat.	



Conclusion

- KTTPV is a distinct variety of TP spoken in Kiunga & Tabubil of Northfly district of Western province.
- The number of speakers is subject to further investigation.
- It has a very unique morphological pattern that turned TP into a new language. From the limited very examples given, you can produce KTTPV of every TP word.
- KTTPV is an argot created and spoken by a population of young people aiming to hide secrets from elderly people in the community.
- KTTPV has fulfil language communication purpose in that, it is not understood by elderly people or people outside of the speaker's circle.
- The emergence KTTPV manifested that Tok Pisin is developing everyday.



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Tepengkiupu lopong haparipim bipilopong yupupepelapa!