

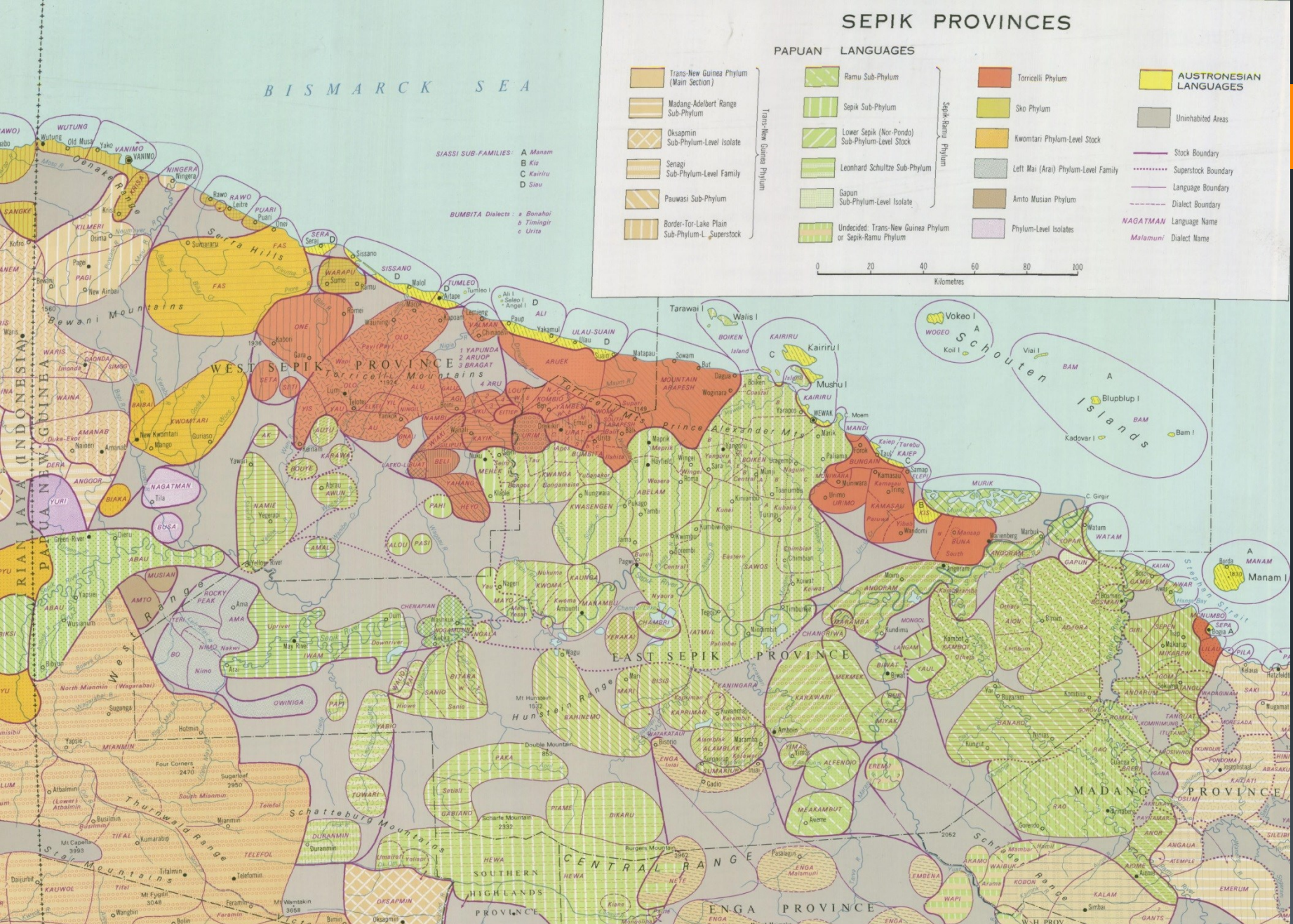
Linguistic Society of Papua New Guinea Annual Conference
Port Moresby
15–17 June 2015

**Crosscutting or Reflecting Linguistic
Boundaries?
Ceremonial Music and Dance
Performance Styles at the Meeting of
Southern Highlands and Western Provinces**

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SEPIK PROVINCES



Language Atlas of the Pacific Area, Part 1: New Guinea Area, Oceania, Australia (Wurm and Hattori 1981)









PAPUA NEW GUINEA

MAP 4

Notes for maps 4 and 5:

1. White areas are sparsely populated or uninhabited.
2. Brackets show the number of times a language's number appears on map, if more than once.

Language Families

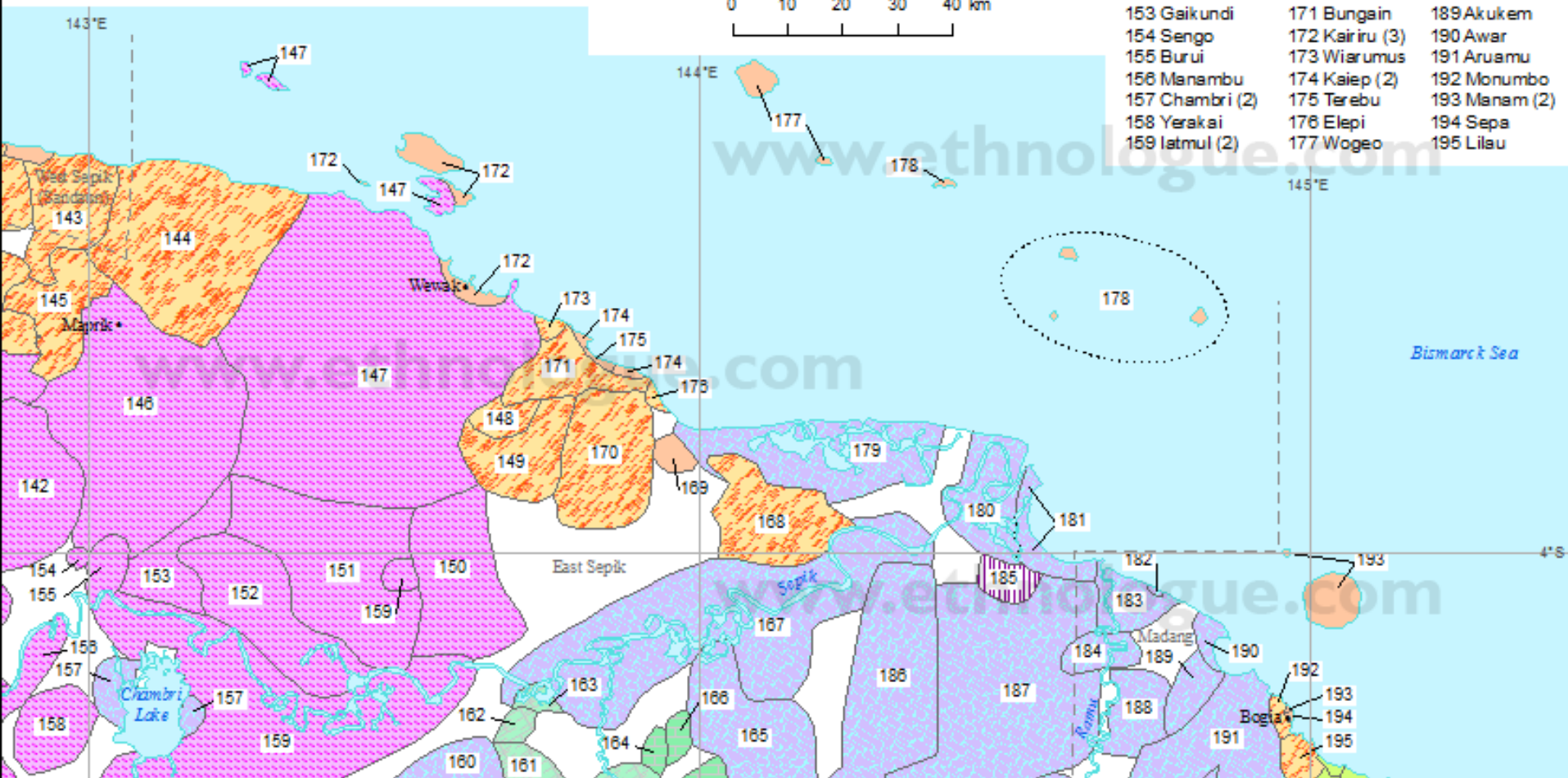
	Austronesian		Sepik
	Language isolate		Torricelli
	Mongo-Langam		Trans-New Guinea
	Ramu-Lower Sepik		Yuat

142 Hanga Hundi	160 Tabriak	178 Biem (2)
143 Abu' Arapesh	161 Mekmek	179 Murik
144 Bukiyip	162 Changriwa	180 Kopar
145 Mufian	163 Maramba	181 Marangis
146 Ambulas	164 Langam	182 Kayan
147 Bokin (3)	165 Ap Ma	183 Mboore
148 Juwal	166 Mongol	184 Bosmun
149 Urimo	167 Angoram	185 Taiap
150 Koiwat	168 Buna	186 Ambakich
151 Sos Kundi	169 Kis	187 Abu
152 Keak	170 Kamasau	188 Kire
153 Gaikundi	171 Bungain	189 Akukem
154 Sengo	172 Kairiru (3)	190 Awar
155 Burui	173 Wiarumus	191 Aruamu
156 Manambu	174 Kaiap (2)	192 Monumbo
157 Chambri (2)	175 Terebu	193 Manam (2)
158 Yarakai	176 Elepi	194 Sepa
159 Iatmul (2)	177 Wogeo	195 Lilau

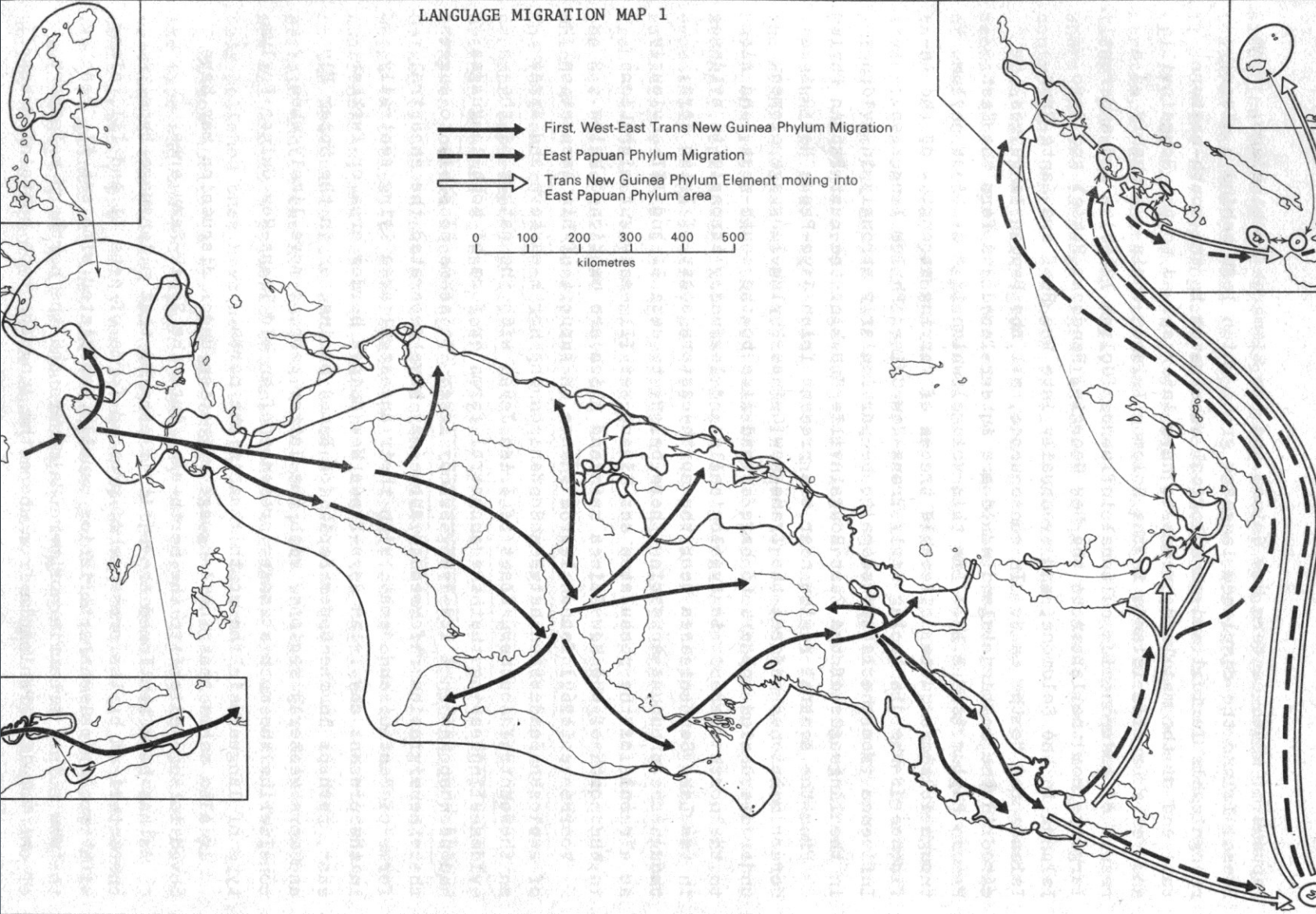
--- Province boundaries

0 10 20 30 40 km

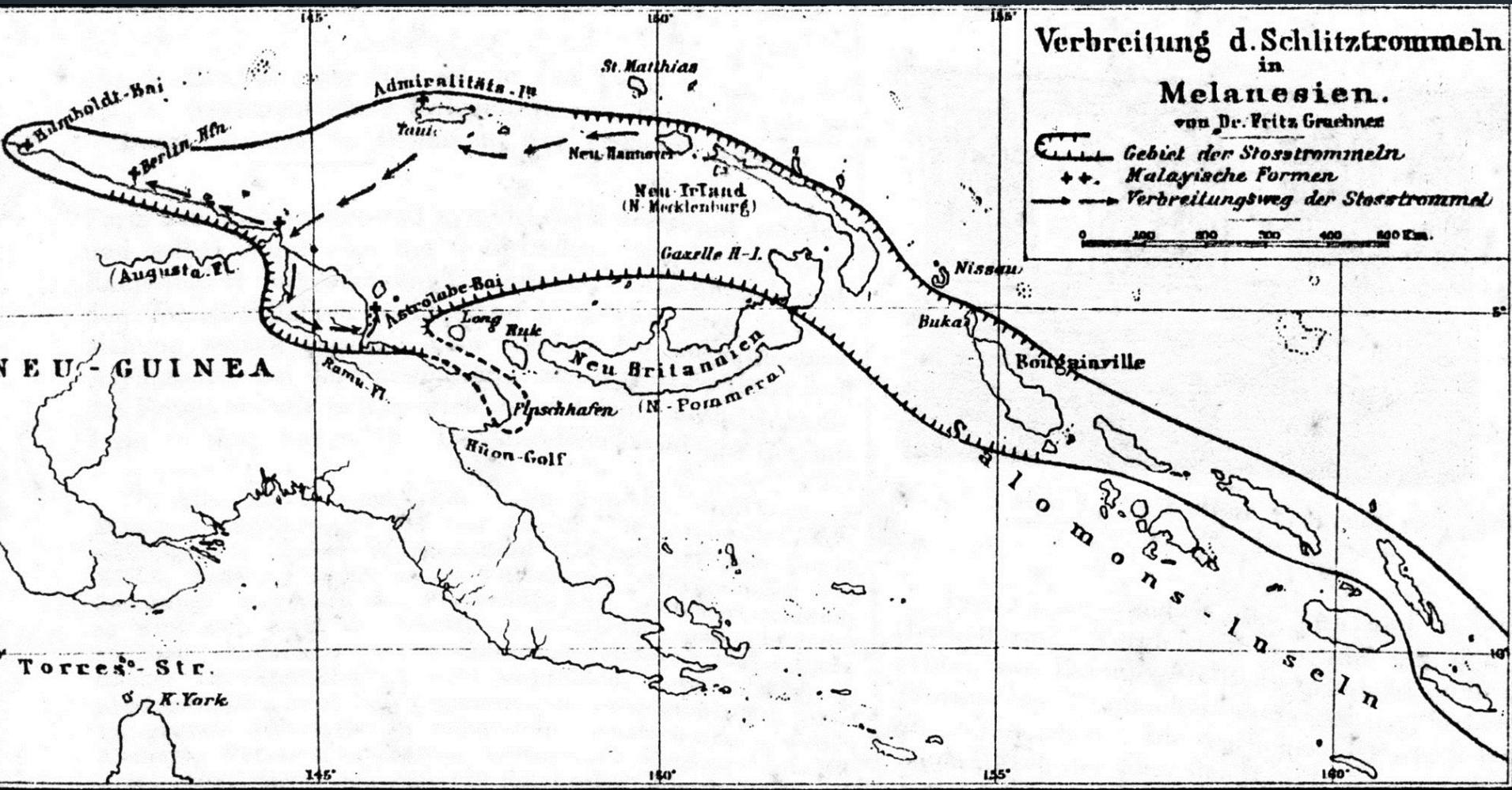
© 2012 SIL International



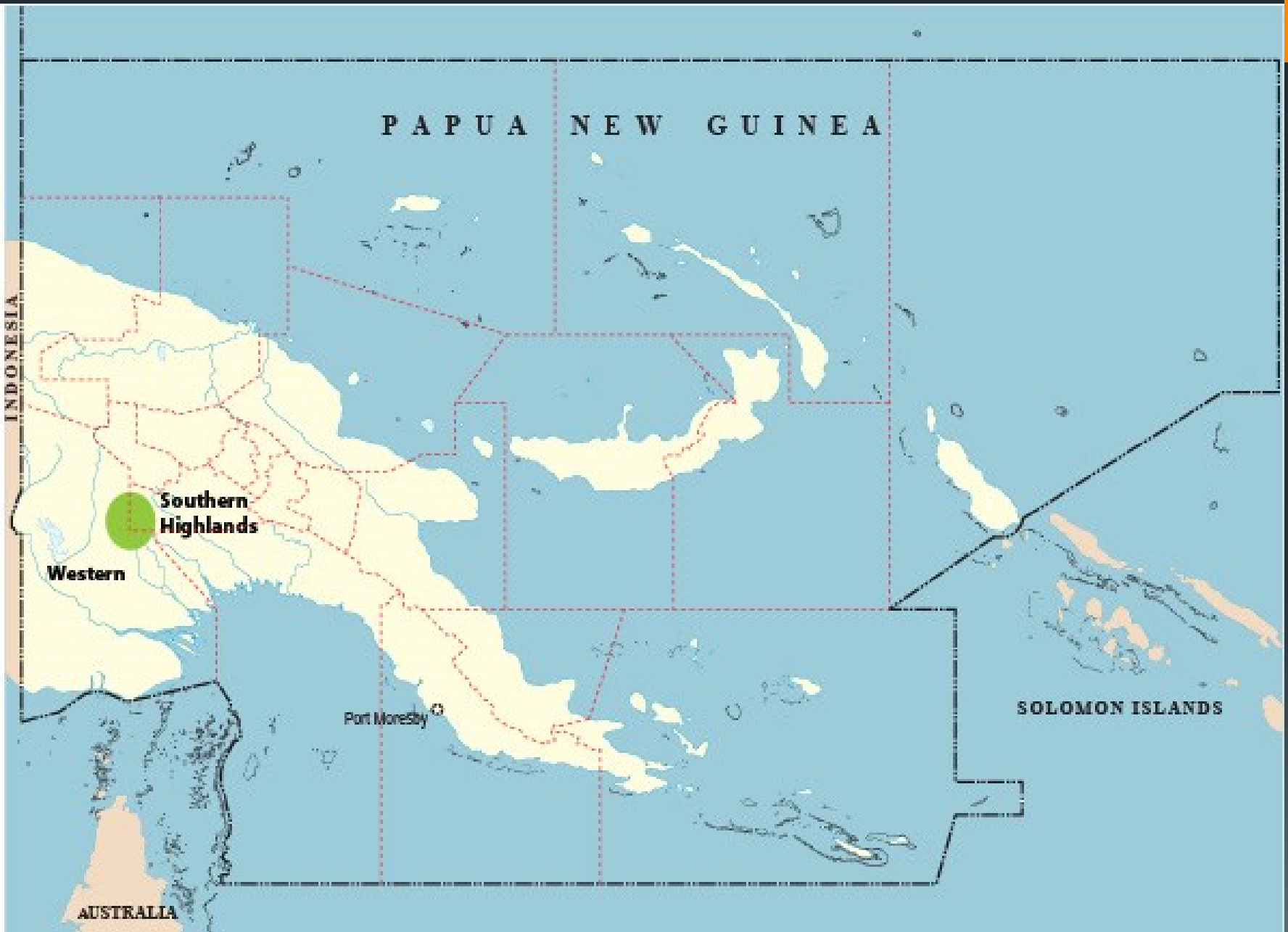
Language migration map (Wurm et al. 1975:944, map 1)

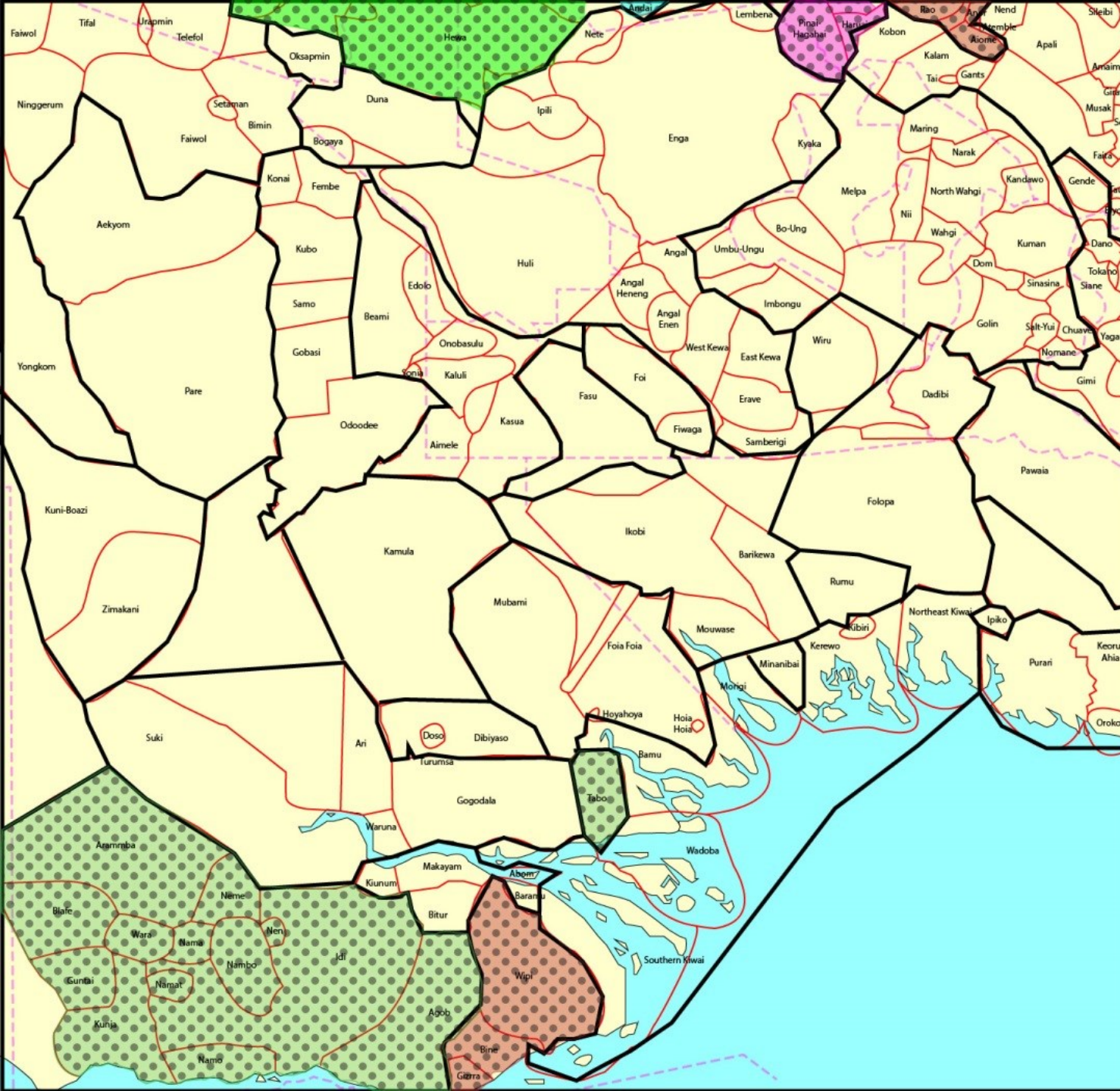


Garamut distribution (Graebner 1902:299)

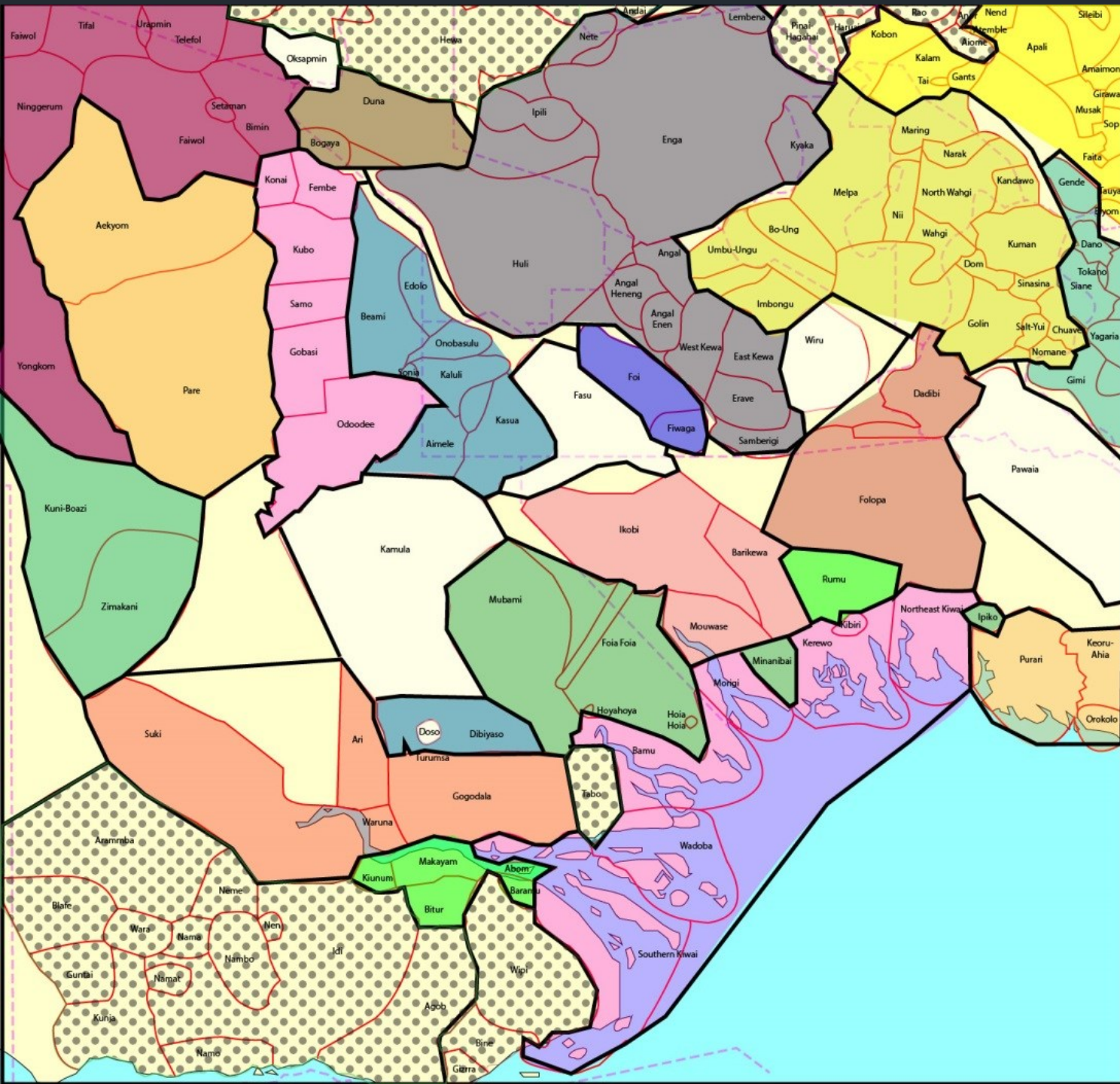


Shared border between Western and Southern Highlands provinces

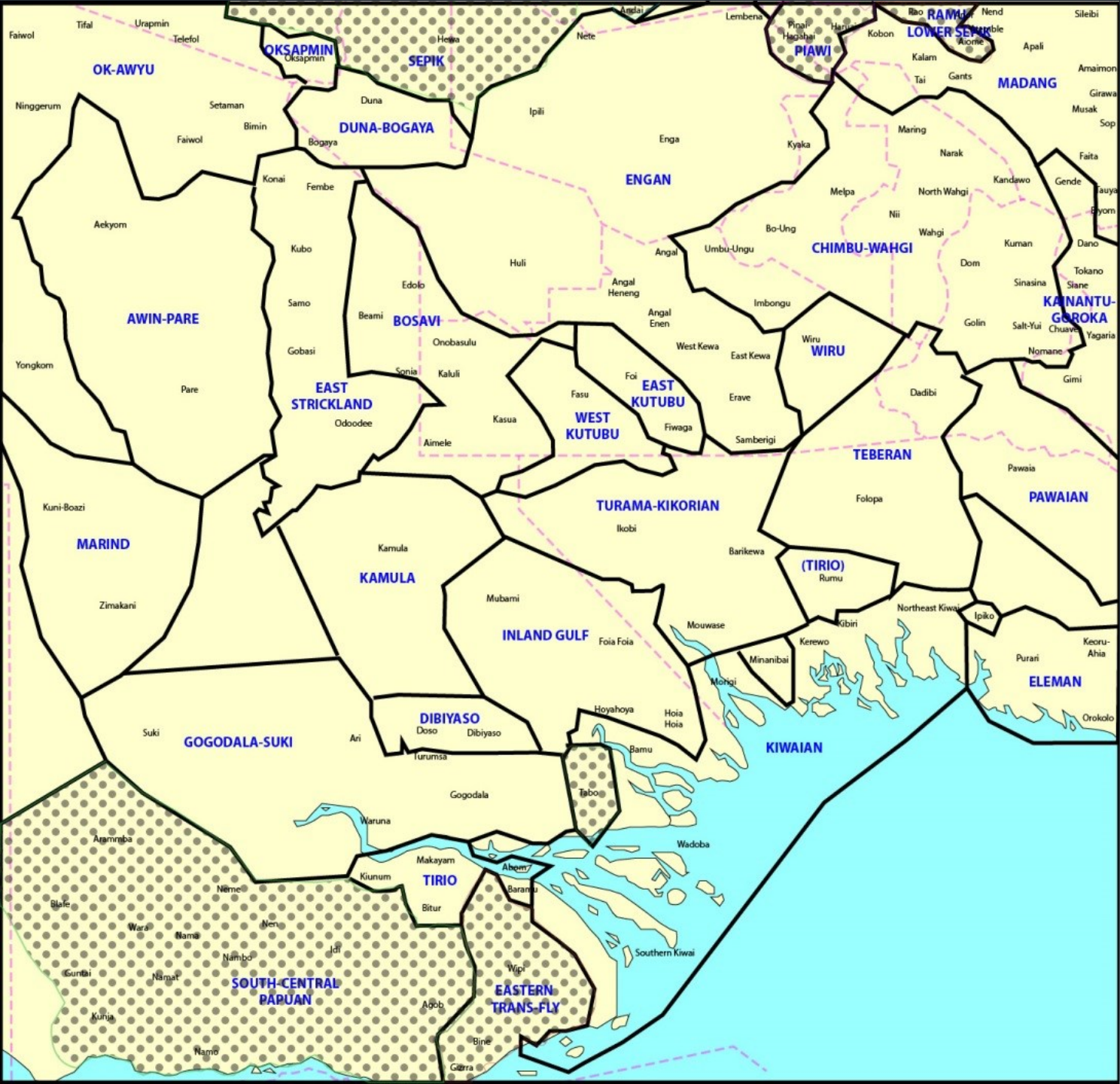




Non-Trans-
New Guinea
groups (Lewis
et al. 2013)



Trans-New Guinea subgroups



Trans-New Guinea subgroups named and outlined

1. Performance inside longhouse



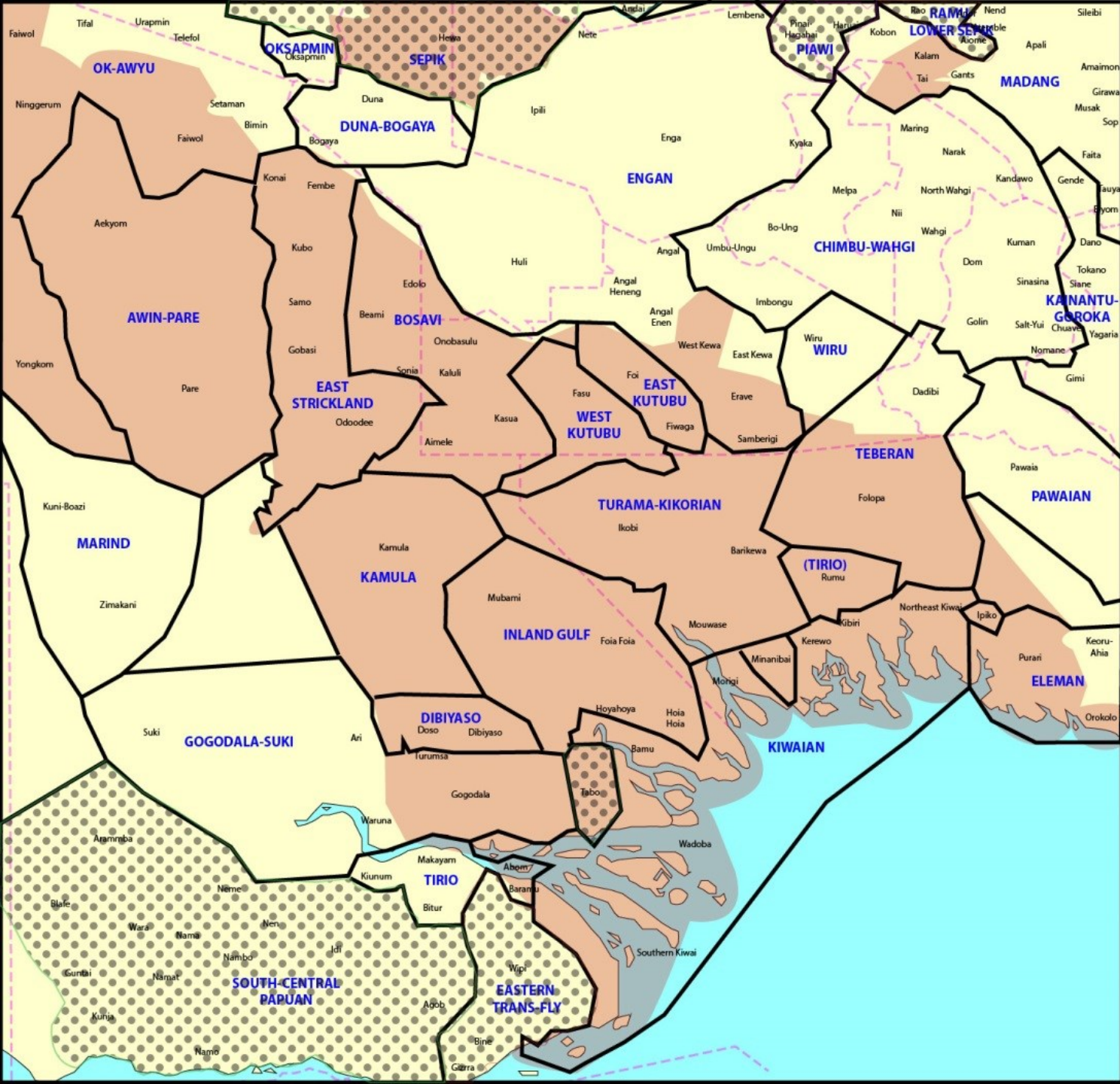
Foi
communal
longhouse
at
Hegeso,
c. 1980
(photo:
James
Weiner)



Foi longhouse at Daga village, during 2013 Kundu and Digaso Festival

Longhouse in Era Delta region (photo: P. B. Rautenfeld 1925
(from Hauser-Schäublin 1989:566, Abb. 245))





Indoor ceremonial singsings

2. Kutubu song/dance



Foi: Hegeso
men in
sorohabora,
1980 (photo:
James
Weiner)



Foi: Abeabo of Hegeso performing *sorohabora*, c. 1980 (photo: James Weiner)



A variety of *gasore* rattles played during the 3rd Kundu and Digaso Festival, Daga village, 2013

Foi sorohabora (6 Jan 1985, Hegeso village): 1/5

Memene and Abeabo

1. *ba'a na'a i hone ubu*
kusa do'ane dobo'owua
ba'a na'a kigi wara'obo
kusa do'ane dobo'owua
dia ubo'oriye
dia ubo'oriye

1. Boy, your sleep-
causing spell you used
to recite
Boy, your weakness-
causing spell you used
to recite
You never told me before
you left
You never instructed me
before you left

Wa'o and Midibaru

1. *duma yefua sabe ya*
erege
ibu sumane habo ya
namuyu
auwa fore iba'ae
vira hua uboba'a

1. The ridge of Mt.
Yefua, the Sulphur-
crested Cockatoo
At Sumani Creek as it
flows underground,
the cockatoo
Its wing is broken
Its wing is broken

Kora and Garibi

1. *ba'a na'a ko tegeri*
ma'aya dera
ba'a na'a wagebo
kegebe ma'aya dera
debema uboba'ae
foraboba'ae

1. Boy, your *tegeri*
cordyline shoots
Boy, your *kegebe* vine
shoots
Have been broken off
Someone has broken
them off and taken
them away



Foi sorohabora (6 Jan 1985, Hegeso village): 2/5

Memene and Abeabo

2. *ba'a na'a i hone ubu*
kusa do'ane dobo'owa
ba'a na'a ya karo kusa
do'ane dobo'owua
dobo'oriye
dia ubo'oriye

2. Boy, your sleep-
causing spell you used
to recite
Boy, your wasting
sickness spell you used
to know
You never told me before
you left
You failed to pass it on to
me before you left

Wa'o and Midibaru

2. *duma fa'i hesabo ya*
erege
duma ka'afa hesabo ya
namuyu
auwa forabo'owa'ae
vira huiba'ae

2. Following the side of
the mountain, the
cockatoo
Along the edge of the
mountain's base, the
cockatoo
Its wing broken
Arrow shot and killed

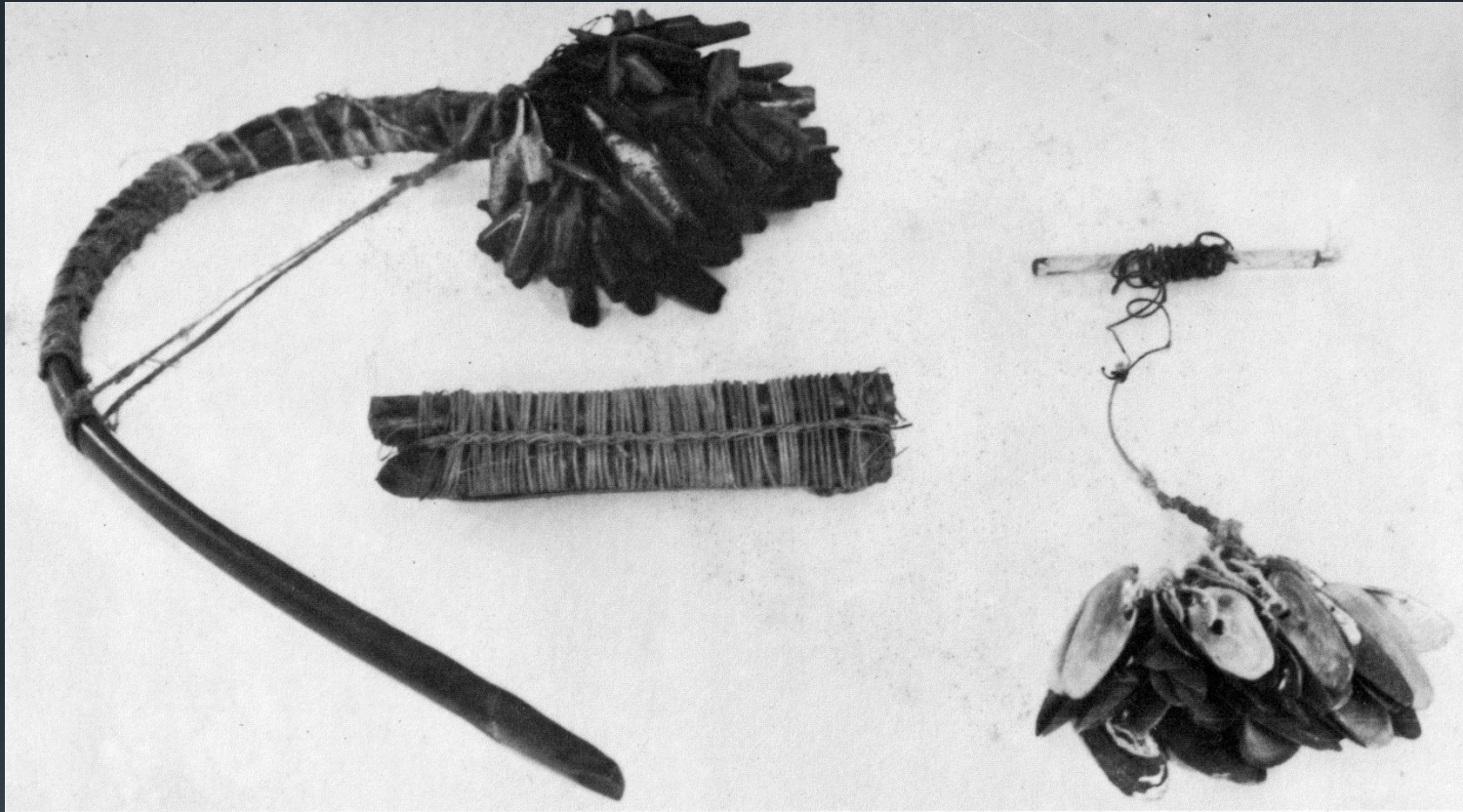
Kora and Garibi

2. *kõ aboduri ma'aya*
dera
ira tu'u si dera
fore iba'ae
debeya iba'ae

2. Those *aboduri* shoots
of yours
The regrowth on the *tu'u*
tree
Have been broken off
Someone has taken
them away

etc.

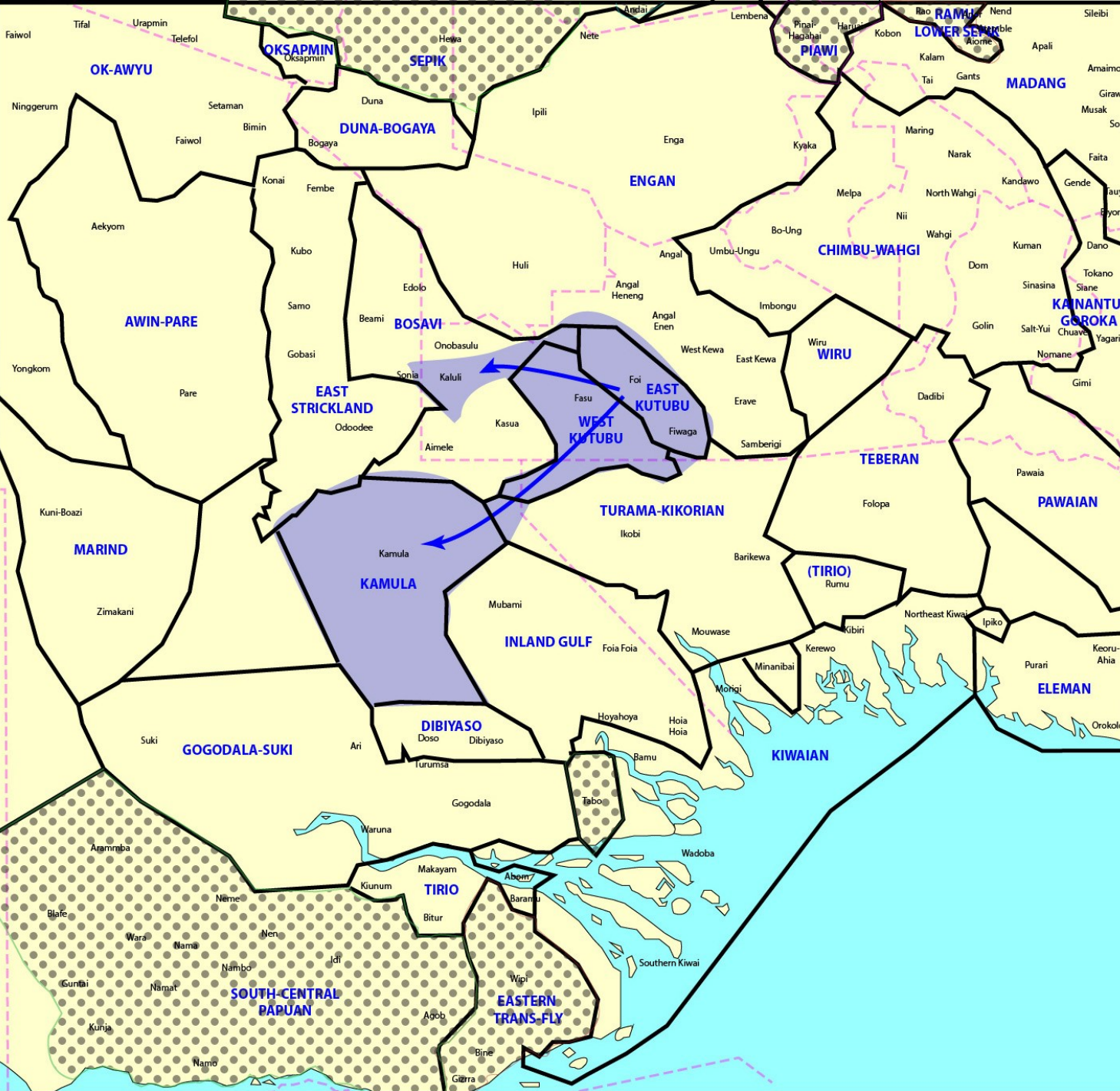




Kaluli rattles: *degegado* (crawfish-claw rattle); *sologa* (container rattle);
sob (mussel-shell rattle) (Feld 1985)

Kaluli sabio uses the *sologa* rattle





Kutubu
singsing



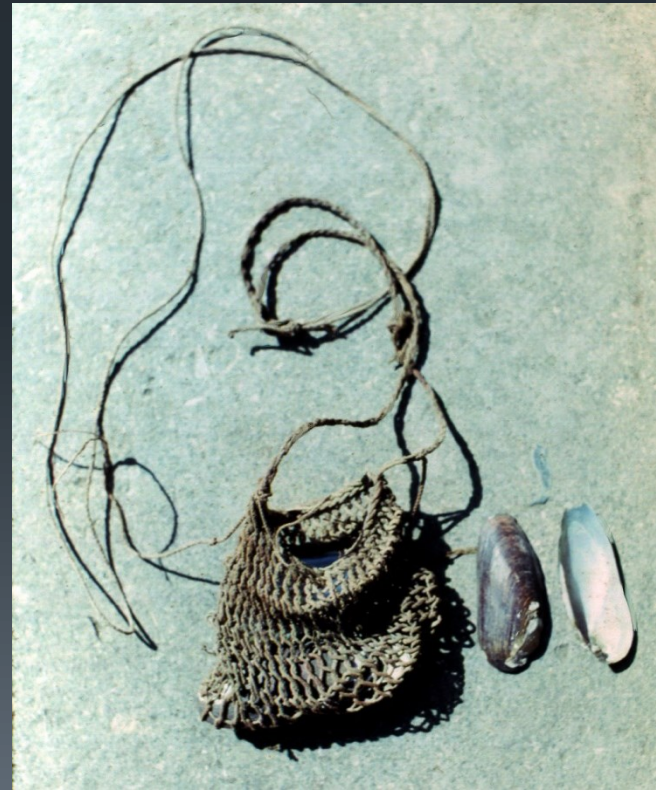


3. Bosavi *gisalo*

Kasua singers/dancers performing *gisalo* with *palo* rattle, 2013

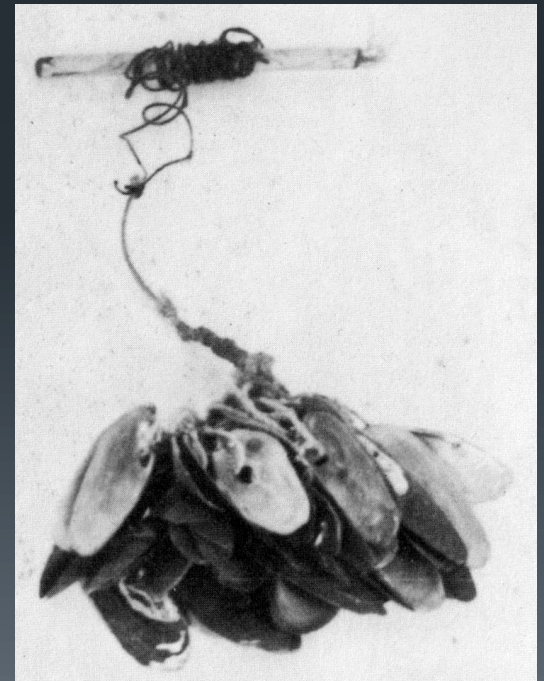


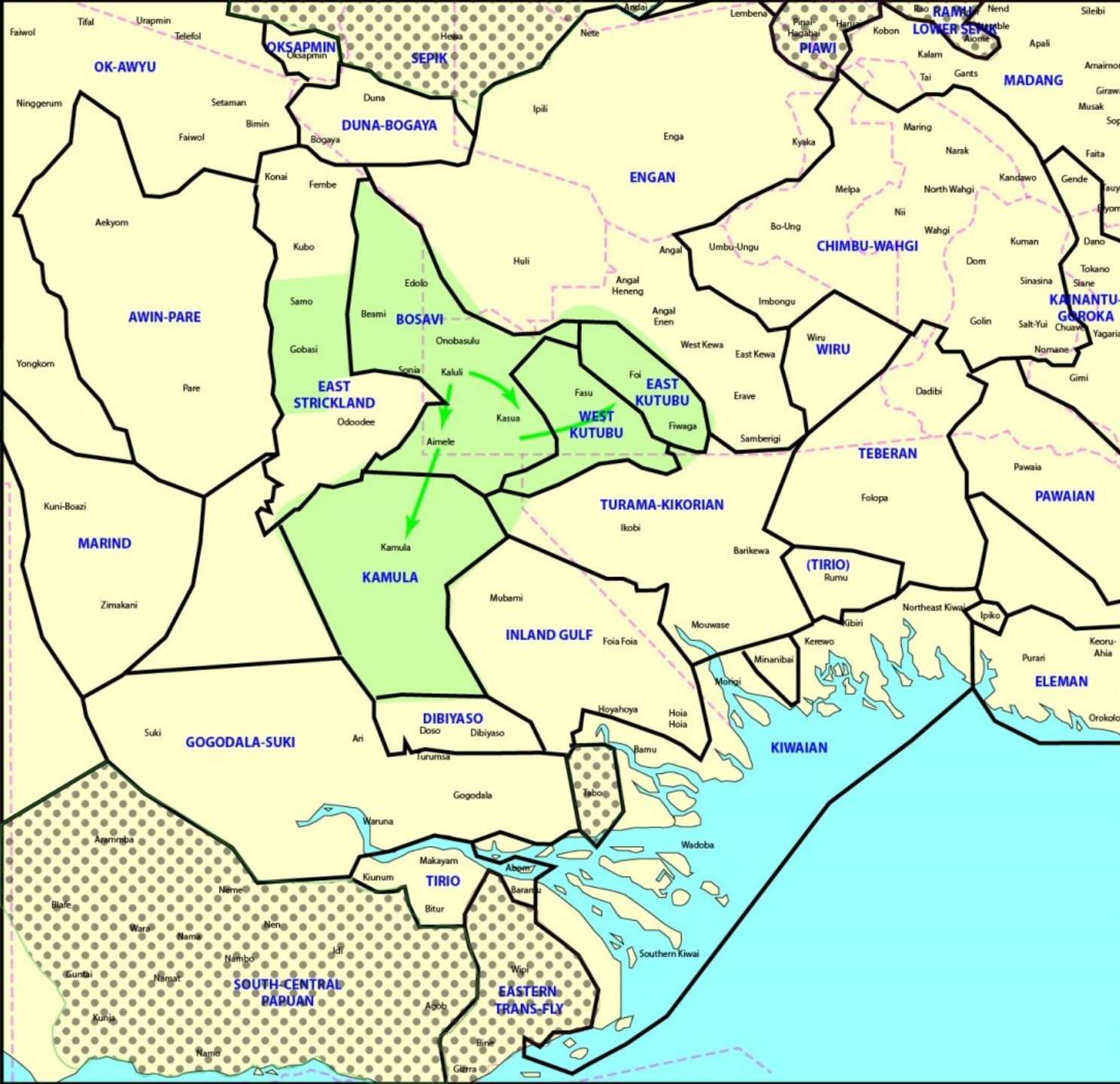
Beami *gosei* singer/dancers,
with sobo rattle, 1984





Kaluli *gisalo* at Wasu, 1966–68 (Schieffelin 1976:22); *sob* mussel-shell rattle





Gisalo
performances





4. Drum dance

Beami *kafoi*
singer/dancer with *ilibu*
drum, and *korokiti*
crayfish-claw rattle in
back of belt, 1984



Beami *kafoi* singer/dancer with *ilibu* drum, and *korokiti* crayfish-claw rattle in back of belt, performed to heal headache of seated man who will breathe in the smell of the fresh *fasela* fronds worn by the dancer. Two girls practise the *siokoi* dance and alternate in singing, 1984.





Kasua somasuba
crayfish-claw rattles
suspended from the
belts of dancers, 2013



Awin *koisiai* rattles used in the performance of *sia* inside their communal longhouse.





Kaluli: *ilib kuwo*: drummers (Feld 1985:cover; photo: Shari Robertson)



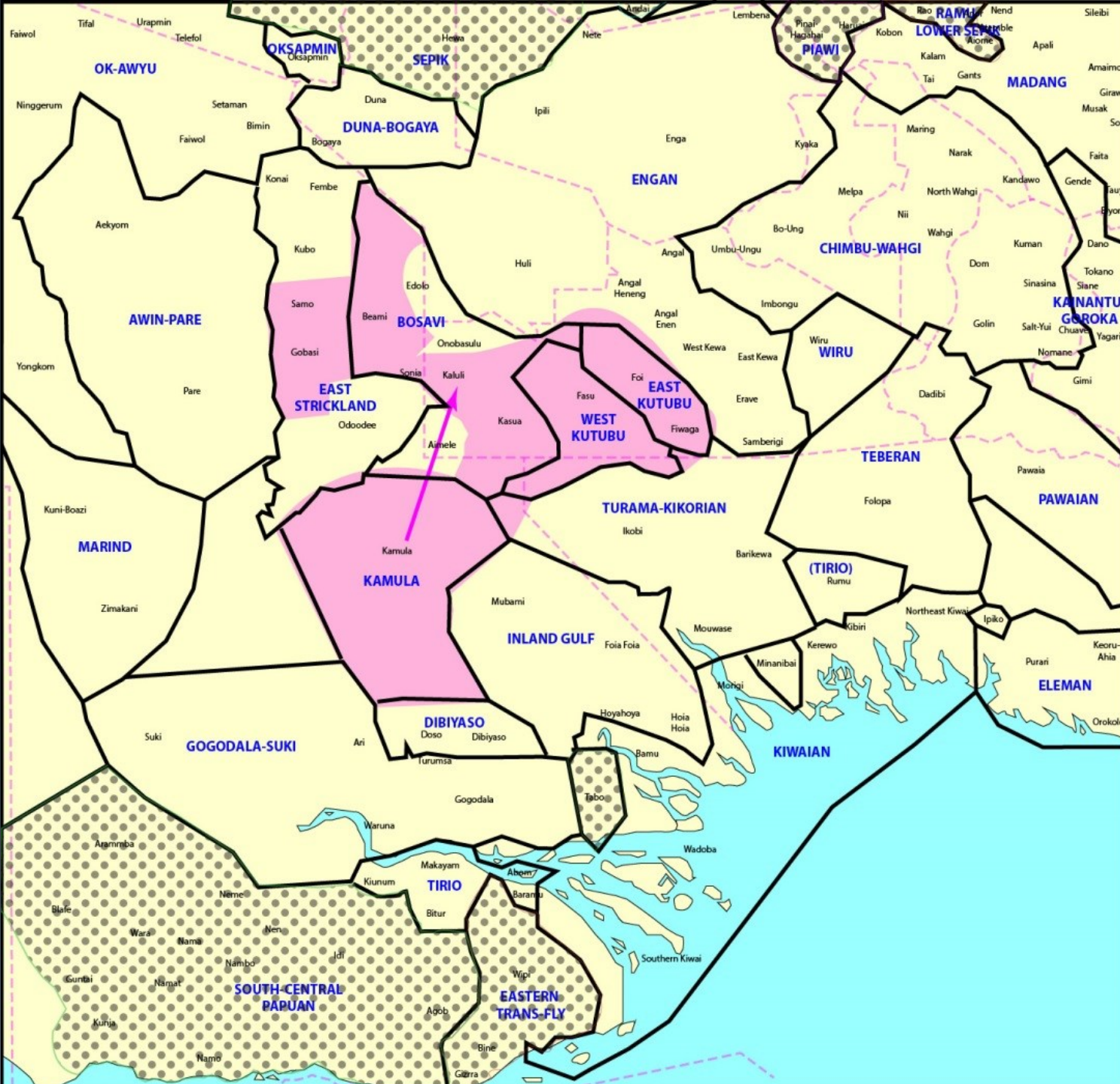
Kamula: *woiyo* dancer tuning his drum (Crawford 1981:61, ill. 38)



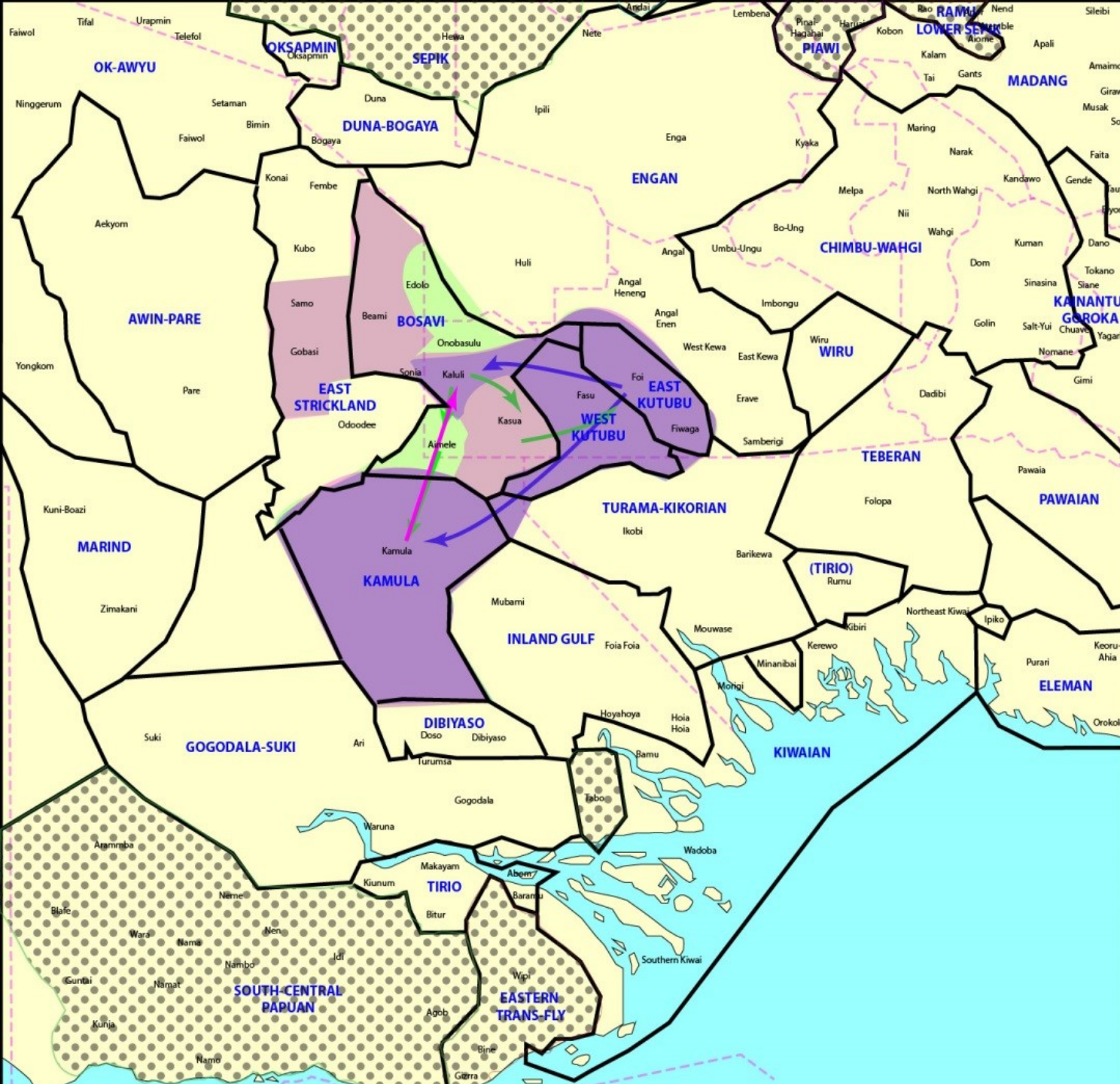
Foi red: *duibuga* with short *sa'o duibu* (*sa'o gauwage*) drum; performance to heal physical disabilities, 2013



Foi black: *farega* with long *sa'o fare* drums; performance to heal high fevers or epilepsy, 2013



Drum dance



Combined

Kutubu
singsing,
Bosavi *gisalo*,
and drum-
dance
distributions
combined



Conclusions

- Music/dance performances in this region consist of many elements that share features with the performances of their neighbours
 - Performance location: inside communal longhouse at night, but very widespread
 - Kutubu song/dance: movement to the west and southwest
 - Bosavi *gisalo*: movement to east, west, and southwest
 - Drum dance: movement north and northeast
- Area of relatedness is defined by common features—originating from and moving in multiple directions—and with distinct borders with contrasting regions, particularly to the north and east