

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE IPA

Kéo

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Kéo is an Austronesian language spoken by approximately 40,000 speakers in central Flores in eastern Indonesia. Hitherto, Kéo has been linguistically undescribed. The data for this article comes from linguistic fieldwork undertaken by the author with native Kéo speakers on the islands of Flores and Bali in Indonesia, and in Canberra, Australia. Other, written sources include (Baird 2001) and (Baird 2002). Kéo has been said to belong to the Ende-Lio languages of the Bima-Sumba subgroup of the Central Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian family (B. Grimes 1988, C. Grimes et al. 1997). The Central/Eastern Malayo-Polynesian grouping has been proposed by Blust, but this is not strongly supported by the comparative method. Likewise, there is very little evidence to support the notion of a Bima-Sumba subgroup at this stage. Much more linguistic work needs to be undertaken in the region before precise genetic relationships can be established.

There is considerable dialect variation within the language, with phonemic and lexical differences (Baird 2002). The variety described here is that spoken in the village of Udiworowatu. Kéo is a highly isolating language, with primarily monosyllabic and disyllabic words with basic (C)V((C)V) syllable structure. Therefore, there are no morphophonemic processes, and very little allophony.

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d		k g	ʔ
Preglottalised Plosive	ʔb		ʔd			
Prenasalised Plosive	mb		nd		ŋg	
Affricate				tʃ dʒ		
Nasal	m		n		ŋ	
Fricative		f	s		x	h
Rhotic			r			
Approximant	w					
Lateral			l			

Consonants

p	pala	‘victim’	t	teka	‘sell’
b	bala	‘reply’	d	dəke	‘house post’
ʔb	ʔbala	‘white’	ʔd	ʔdəka	‘chew betel nut’
mb	mbala	‘tree snake’	nd	ndəka	‘time’
m	mara	‘dry’	n	nəka	‘wound’
f	fala ʔapi	‘charcoal’	s	səke	‘ivory bracelet’
w	ʔaŋi wala	‘west wind’	r	rəke	‘rest’
			l	leki	‘to water something’
tʃ	tʃəre	‘divorce’	k	kai	‘go’
dʒ	dʒara	‘horse’	g	gaʔi gade	‘happy’
x	xamu	‘straight’	ŋg	ŋgai	‘search’
h	hamba	‘slaves’	ŋ	ŋai	‘breath’
ʔ	aʔi	‘leg’			

An unusual feature for Austronesian languages, the Udiworowatu Kéo phonemic inventory contains a four-way distinction between plosives: voiceless (unaspirated), voiced, preglottalised and prenasalised. Not all varieties of Kéo have a four-way plosive distinction, with some dialects lacking prenasalised plosives. (See Tryon (1995: 33) for a typical phoneme inventory for Indonesian languages.)

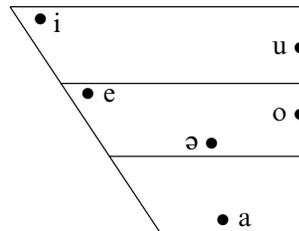
The preglottalised plosives are created with a closure of the glottis preceding voicing and closure in the oral cavity. They correspond to implosives in cognate words in surrounding languages, such as Ngadha (Djawanai 1983), Lio (Levi 1978), Sawu (Walker 1980) and Kambara (Klamer 1998). This is represented in the orthography, with preglottalised stops using the same orthography as for implosives in the surrounding languages of Ngadha, Ende and Lio, that is *bh* and *dh* for /ʔb/ and /ʔd/, respectively.

For some speakers, the velar nasal phoneme /ŋ/ has two freely alternating allophones: [ŋ] and [ŋ̠]. The approximant phoneme /w/ has three freely alternating allophones: [w], [β] and [v].

The five consonant phonemes /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /f/, /x/ and /h/ are only used marginally in this variety of Kéo, but are more widely used in other areas. Other phonemes present in other dialects of Kéo, not present in Udiworowatu Kéo, include the voiced alveolar fricative /z/ and the voiced palatal approximant /j/.

Vowels

i	pəri	‘bamboo’
a	pəra	‘disappear’
o	pero	‘throw’
u	peru ʔbaʔi	‘a type of shell’
e	mere	‘big’
ə	məre	‘dark’



The vowel phoneme /e/ tends to be diphthongised to [ei] at the end of a word. However, there are no phonemic diphthongs in Kéo. Vowels that occur adjacent to one another belong to separate syllables. When the first vowel in an adjacent pair of vowels is the mid front vowel [e], a glide is used to separate it from the following vowel, as can be seen in the word *bheo* [ʔbe.jo] in the phonetic transcription below. When the first vowel

is the high front vowel [i], it is separated from the second vowel by either a glide or hiatus. In these instances whether a glide insertion or hiatus is used appears to be speaker choice rather than phonologically or phonetically motivated. All other vowels that occur adjacent to each other are separated by hiatus, as in the words *sai* [sa.i], *tau* [ta.u] and *dhwa* [ʔdo.a] in the transcribed passage below. In rapid speech, diphthongisation of adjacent vowels sometimes occurs.

Stress

Stress in Indonesian languages is a controversial issue. However, it is possible to make generalisations. Stress in Kéo falls on the penultimate syllable of the word, which is maximally disyllabic. The exception to this is in disyllabic words in which there is a schwa in the first syllable, in which case stress falls on the ultimate syllable. Stress in Indonesian loan words (such as *satuju* and *salimu*, which appear in the text below) also falls on the penultimate syllable.

Phonetic transcription of recorded passage

The following is a phonetic transcription of a recording of ‘The North Wind and the Sun’. Note that the story is culturally and climatically inappropriate for a coastal region in Flores and therefore has been altered slightly. The speaker for the recording was Father Philip Tule, a native Kéo speaker in his fifties.

'ʔaŋi 'βala 'neʔe 'mata də'ra 'papa 'ʔbejo sai ta 'soʔo tə'ŋgo (.) 'ŋara 'datu 'kita
'ʔata ta 'mbana 'rada 'rasa kə'tei 'neʔe ŋgai βai sa'limu || 'ʔimu rua sa'tudʒu
kei sai ta 'do:ʔe 'doʔe 'ŋada tau 'kita 'ʔata kei 'buka 'ʔdoa sa'limu 'ʔimu (.) kei
'ʔimu 'soʔo tə'ŋgo || 'ʔaŋi 'βala nde pə'pa ka 'me:re 'mere || 'ʔbodo ŋe 'mere
'ʔimu pə'pa (.) ŋe tə'ŋgo 'kita 'ʔata nde ŋgai wə'ki 'imu 'neʔe sa'limu || 'ʔaŋi
'βala nde 'simba 'dʒuʔu ka || 'nexa kei 'mata də'ra nde 'suda ka 'neʔe pə'tu
'wadi 'reʔe 'reʔe || 'mona 'eʔbo 'kita 'ʔata nde βə'du 'ʔdoa sa'limu 'ʔimu ||
'ʔuru 'ʔbida kei 'ʔaŋi 'βala 'soʔdo kei 'mata də'ra 'soʔo tə'ŋgo 'puʔu ə'na
'ʔimu ||

Orthographic version of recorded passage

The following is the orthographic version of the recorded passage ‘The North Wind and the Sun’, with interlinear glosses and translation.

'Angi Wala né'é Mata Dera papa bhéo sai ta so'o
west wind and eye day REC fight who REL more
The West Wind and the Sun fought over who was stronger,

tenggo ngara datu kita 'ata ta mbana rada rasa
strong when exist 1pl.incl person REL walk road feel
when one of us people who was walking in the road felt cold

keté né'é nggaé wai salimu. 'Imu rua satuju ké
cold and search with blanket 3sg two agree that
and covered himself with a blanket. Those two agreed

sai ta do'é-do'é ngada tau kita 'ata ké buka
who REL first able make 1p.incl person that open
whoever could be first to make the person take off

dhoa salimu 'imu ké 'imu so'o tenggo.
lose blanket 3sg that 3sg more strong
his blanket, then he was the stronger.

'Angi Wala ndé pepa ka méré méré.
west wind that blow already big big
The West Wind blew very hard.

Bhodo ngé méré 'imu pepa, ngé tenggo kita 'ata ndé
but more big 3sg blow more strong 1p.incl person that
But the harder he blew the stronger the person

salimu nggaé weki 'imu né'é 'Angi Wala ndé simba ju'u ka.
blanket search body 3sg and west wind that then stop already
wrapped himself in the blanket and the West Wind then stopped.

Néggha ké Mata Dera ndé suda ka né'é petu wadi ré'é-ré'é.
already that eye day that appear already and hot again very
Then the Sun appeared and was very hot.

Mona ébho kita 'ata ndé wedu dhoa salimu 'imu.
NEG long time 1pl.incl person that place lose blanket 3sg
Not long afterwards the person took off his blanket.

'Uru bhida ké 'Angi Wala sodho ké Mata Dera so'o
because like that west wind say that eye sun more
Because of that the West Wind said the Sun was stronger

tenggo pu'u éna 'imu.
strong from at 3sg
than he was.

Acknowledgements

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