

### 1.1. *Orthography*

/p/, /t/, /k/ represent voiceless stops initially and following consonants, and voiceless fricatives [p̥], [s], [x] between vowels.

/w/ initially and following consonants varies from a voiced bilabial stop [b] to either the labialized stop [bʷ] or the semivowel [w]. Between vowels it is either the semivowel or a voiced bilabial fricative [ɸ].

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/y/ initially and following consonants varies from a voiced alveolar stop [d] to either the palatalised stop [dʲ] or the semivowel [y]. Between vowels it is the semivowel and may occur with or without friction.

/q/ represents a glottal stop; /r/ represents an alveolar flap; /m, n/ are bilabial and alveolar nasals, respectively; /a/ represents [ə]; /aa/ represents [a.]; /e/ represents [ɛ.]; /i/ represents [i]; /o/ represents [o.]; /u/ represents [u].

Periods are used where a sentence terminal is marked by final markers on the verb or where there is repetition of the verb which indicates a dependent sentence. Commas set off parenthetical expressions and afterthoughts as well as series of nouns or clauses.

Goddard, Jean. 1973. *Agarabi Narratives and Commentary*. In: In McKaughan, Howard (ed.) *The Languages of the Eastern Family of the East New Guinea Highland Stock*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.