

Hatam is spoken by approximately 16,000 speakers, living in the Arfak mountains, roughly between Manokwari and the Anggi lakes. Other names used to refer to this language, or some of its dialects, are *Hattam*, *Atam*, *Tinam*, *Miriei*, *Moi*, *Adihup*, *Uran*, *Borai*, *Mansim*, see (Silzer and Heikkinen 1991:50). The first two are clearly spelling variants. The origin of the name Hatam is not clear. The language is spoken in two major dialects, called Tinam and Miriei, and two minor dialects, Adihup and Uran. Other names used to refer to some of these dialects are *Moil(l)e* for Miriei and *Waran* for Uran. The meaning of *Miriei* is 'those of the Prafi', since *riei* is the Hatam name for the Prafi river, and *mi-* is a nominalizing prefix. *Adi-hup* can be analyzed as 'people who (live in the) warm area'; *hup* corresponds to *Biak sup*, and in this case refers to the foothills of the Arfak mountains. The names *Borai* and *Mansim* refer both to an extinct language, closely related to Hatam, see (Reesink 2000b). The genetic relation of these two languages with other languages is still not clear. Possibly a distant relation with the other West-Papuan languages, i.e. the Non-Austronesian languages of the Bird's Head and North-Halmahera, exists, see Reesink (2000a).

In 1993 a New Testament was published in the main dialect of Tinam by the Indonesian Bible Society. A dictionary of about 4,000 words was published by The Evangelical Alliance Mission (Griffiths 1994). A short reference grammar with extensive text material is Reesink1999.

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