O.P.T.I.C. - ETHNICITIES

- O – What is the OBJECT you are looking at? Give a quick description

- P – Focus on the PARTS of the visual by reading labels, descriptions and noting important details

- T – Note any TEXT or TITLE so you are clear on the visual you are looking at.

- I – Use parts of the visual to detect and specify INTERPRETATIONS, INTERRELATIONSHIPS, INFERENCES or IDEAS in the visual

- C – Draw a CONCLUSION about the visual as a whole. Sum it up. What does it mean?

South Bird's Head

West Trans-New Guinea

West Trans-New Guinea

East Strickland

Duna

Bosavi

Chimbu-Wahgi

Kainantu-Goroka

Madang

Mek

Asmat-Kamoro

Ok

Awyu-Dumut

Awin-Pa

Engan

W E

Finisterre-Huon

Kayagar

Marind

Angan

Kolopom

Marind

G G

Eleman

Binanderean

Teberan

Gogodala-Suki

Tirio

Kiwai-Porome

Turama-Kikorian

Southeast Papuan
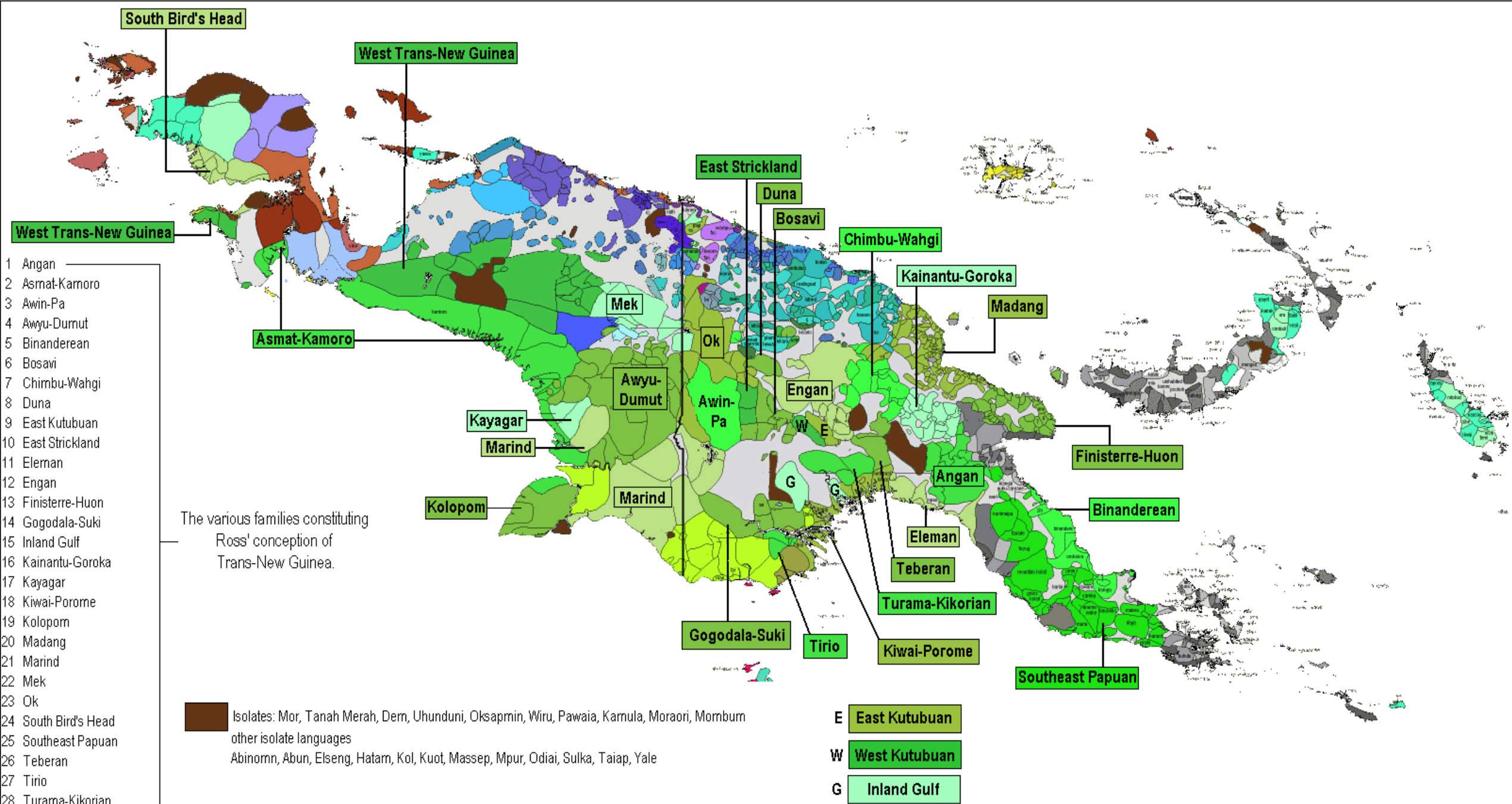
1 Angan
2 Asmat-Kamoro
3 Awin-Pa
4 Awyu-Dumut
5 Binanderean
6 Bosavi
7 Chimbu-Wahgi
8 Duna
9 East Kutubuan
10 East Strickland
11 Eleman
12 Engan
13 Finisterre-Huon
14 Gogodala-Suki
15 Inland Gulf
16 Kainantu-Goroka
17 Kayagar
18 Kiwai-Porome
19 Kolopom
20 Madang
21 Marind
22 Mek
23 Ok
24 South Bird's Head
25 Southeast Papuan
26 Teberan
27 Tirio
28 Turama-Kikorian
29 West Kutubuan
30 West Trans–New Guinea

The various families constituting
Ross' conception of
Trans-New Guinea.

Isolates: Mor, Tanah Merah, Dem, Uhunduni, Oksapmin, Wiru, Pawaia, Kamula, Moraori, Mombum
other isolate languages
Abinomn, Abun, Elseng, Hatam, Kol, Kuot, Massep, Mpur, Odiai, Sulka, Taiap, Yale

E East Kutubuan

W West Kutubuan

G Inland Gulf

Sources: According to "Pronouns as a préliminary diagnostic for grouping Papuan languages" Ross, Malcolm (2005) and Ethnologue.com

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