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Upper Tanudan Kalinga texts

Sherri Brainard, comp.; Fe T. Otones, Austin Hale, series eds

Appendix C Phonology 124



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4. Temporal Markers

Temporal markers ak and ad occur with time words and time phrases. Ak indicates specific future time, and ad indicates specific past time.

Appendix C - Phonology

1. General Sketch

There are 19 phonemes in Upper Tanudan Kalinga: 14 consonants and 5 vowels. The consonants are /p,t,k,b,d,g,m,n,ng,s,l,w,y/ and glottal stop. The vowels are /i,u,o,e,a/. Stress and consonant length are also phonemic. There are two syllable patterns: CV and CVC.

2. Concerning /r/

/r/ is an allophone of /l/. It occurs intervocalically, syllable initially, and syllable finally. It never occurs word initially or as a geminate consonant cluster /rr/. It is represented as /r/ in this paper when it occurs as such phonetically since it figures prominently in certain morphophonemic processes.

3. Concerning the glottal stop

There appear to be two glottal stops: a fortis glottal stop, and a lenis glottal stop. The fortis glottal stop can be replaced by /k/ and occurs word initially, medially, and finally. It is represented by /k/ in this paper. The lenis glottal occurs intervocalically and word initially, but not word finally. It may not be replaced by /k/, and is represented as /-/ when it follows a consonant or as /k-/ when it geminates. Otherwise it is unmarked.