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Appendix B Morphophonemic alternation 149



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Appendix A

Phonology

There are twenty-one phonemes in Mamanwa: seventeen consonants and four vowels. The consonants are *p, b, t, d, k, g, h, s, z, m, n, ng, l, r, w, y* and glottal stop. The vowels are *i, e, a, o*. Word stress is also phonemic. There are two syllable patterns: CV and CVC.

Glottal stop is represented by a hyphen (-) after consonants and by grave accent (̀) word final. *e* is pronounced as the ‘e’ in the Pangasinan language, *o* has a range from English ‘o’ as in ‘go’ and ‘move’. All other letters are pronounced as their National Language equivalents. For a more detailed description of Mamanwa phonemes and syllable structure, see Miller and Miller (1976).

Appendix B

Morphophonemic Alternation

1. Suffix *-en*

The suffix *-en* becomes *-on* when it is added to a word ending in *o*. For example, when *-en* is added to the word *pono* ‘fill’, the word becomes *ponoon*.

2. Word final *y*

When a suffix is added to a word ending in *y*, the *y* becomes *z*. For example, when the suffix *-en* is added to the word *patay* ‘kill’, it becomes *patazen*.

3. Topic marker *ya*

An optional morphophonemic alternation can occur across word boundaries between the topic marker *ya* and the word that immediately precedes it. When *ya* follows a word ending with a vowel, glottal stop, or *n*, it can become the enclitic *-y* and attach to the preceding word. This change is shown in the following sentences:

Waro iton ya tao. ‘That person is over there.’

Waro itoy tao. ‘That person is over there.’