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.'