

Phonology

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Language Assignment 6

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- As mentioned in the previous language assignment, when a vowel is followed by a [+syll, +high] segment, the latter changes into its consonantal counterpart. This process is called gliding, and can be formalised using the following rule:

$$[+syll, +high] \rightarrow [-syll] / V_$$

Examples:

/tau/ → [taw]

/iu/ → [ʔiw]

/ài/ → [ʔaj]

- Kambera features a process called Umlaut, which means mid vowels preceding a syllable, containing a low vowel, will become lax:

$$[+syll, -high, -low] \rightarrow [-tense] / _C_0[+syll, +low]$$

Examples:

/menjal/ → [mɛnjalɯ]

/oka/ → [ʔɔka]