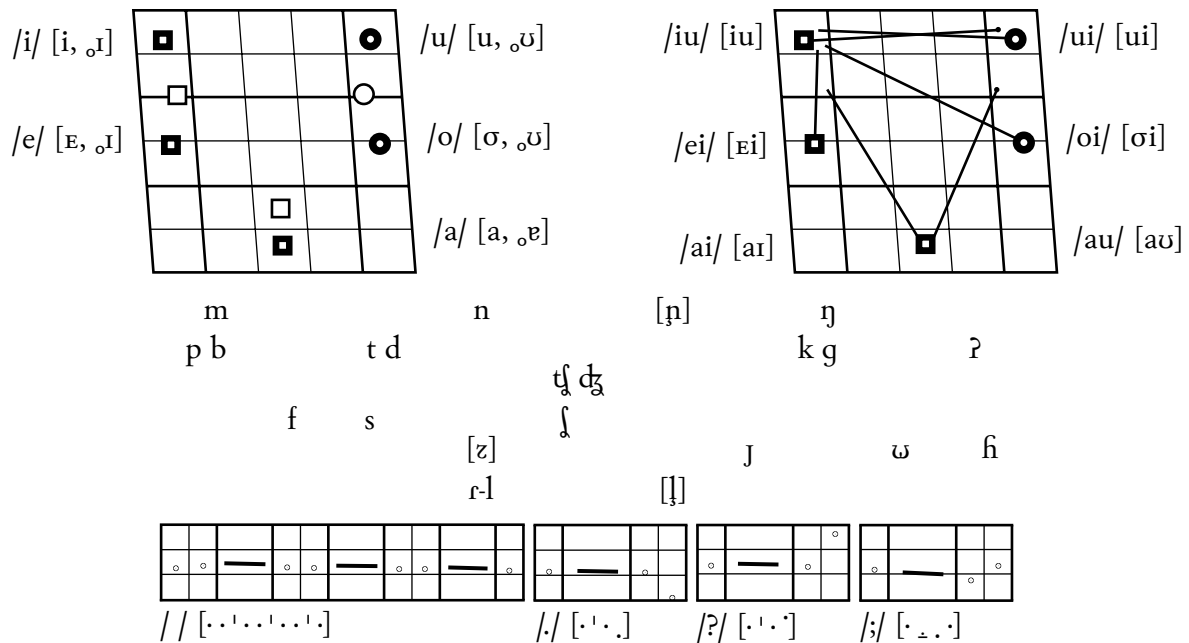


# Natural Phonetics & Tonetics © 2012 Luciano Canepari

Here are three ‘new’ languages: the two *modern* ones are Austronesian; the *dead* one is Coptic (Afro-Asiatic).

*Cebuano* (or *S-*, Philippines: Austronesian) has all the *V* and *VV* shown on the vocograms, due various to loanwords, although the original structure only had three *V* (and some combinations). Other *V* are separated by /ʔ/: [ʔσʔυ] ‘yes’. Stressed *V* in syllable- or word-final position are [ʰV], in addition, they are nasalized when either preceded or followed by *N*. Besides, we have [n≡C] and [pʰJ, ʰ#J].



*Tetun* (or *-um*, West Timor: Austronesian) has five *V*, with the taxophones shown in the vocogram, including their neutralization into [ə], or a complete fall, in /\$V\$/ sequences. But, on the contrary, in folk or rural speech, *C* sequences, as /mC, kC/, are broken up by the insertion of [ə]. Among its *V* sequences, we have /ie, ia, iu, io; ei, eu, eo, ea; ai, ae, au; oi, ou, oe, oa; ui, ue, ua, uo/. The so-described ‘nasal vowels’ are, in reality, sequences of *V* and semi-nasals (wich are [n≡C]), with a possible, but not necessary, very slight nasalization. In word-final stressed (either free or checked, and also only) syllables, *V* are diphthongized, as shown in the vocogram. In folk or rural speech, /ei, ou/ → /e, o/, while unstressed /e, o/ → /i, u/. Currently, some Portuguese *C* (given in round brackets in the table) are realized with more ‘normal’ phones or combinations: /v, ʒ, ʃ, ʎ, ɲ/ → /b, z, s, il, in/; also /ʔ → ∅/. In folk or rural speech, other *C* changes are current: /p, g, z, ʒ, r/ → /b, k, s, d, r/. Word-final *C*, generally, are resyllabified: /C#V/ [#CV]. For intonation, /ʔ/ is normally accompanied by falsetto.



*Kashmiri* /kæʃmiəi/ (IND: Indo-Iranian, IE) has eight short and eight ‘long’ vowels, although /ɔ, ɔɔ/ are quite rare. It also has distinctive nasalized vowels, which we indicate as sequences of /Vŋ/ [Ṽ] (both short or long), that maintain the same timbres with the addition of nasalization. It is better to consider them this way because their precise number and frequency varies according to authors and words included in the analysis; in addition, we have [n≡C]. Final short vowels are often [Vʔ].

Some authors uselessly posit all series of ‘palatalized’ consonants, which, instead, are simply /Cj/ [Cj], also in word-final position. Often, /ph/ is realized as [ɽɸ]. In words of Sanskrit or Persian origin, educated people may use correspondent consonant xenophonemes; but usually they are replaced with common Kashmiri sounds.

