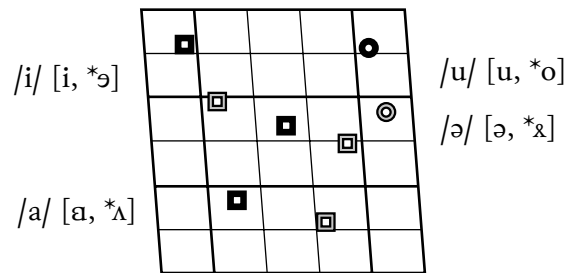


Nafusi Berber (Lybia)

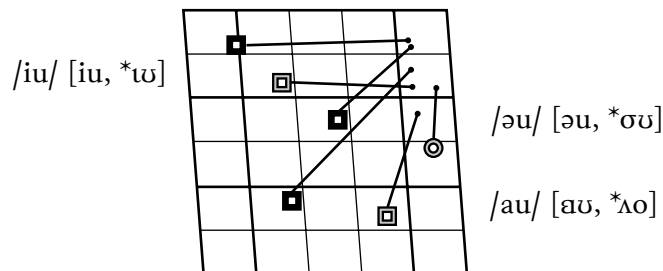
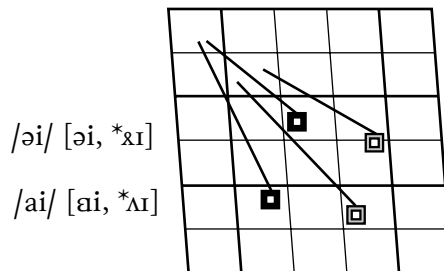
Luciano Canepari (2020)

The vowels and common diphthongs are shown in the vocograms. Notice that /ə/ also occurs in stressed syllables: *fəlfəl* [fəlfəl].

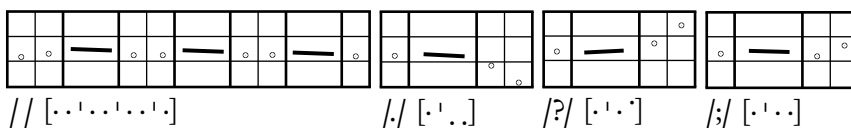
The taxophones preceded by an asterisk represent the variants occurring in contact with the δ /ç/ (shown in the table), or with /w, q, χ, ɤ, ħ, ʕ/, while /k, g/ be-



Typical diphthongs



m	[m]	[ɱ]	n	[n]	[ɲ]	[ɳ]	[N]							
b	t	d	ɛ	ɖ	[c]	ɟ	k	g	q	ʔ				
		ts	dʒ	dʒ	tʃ	ɖʒ								
f	s	z	s	z	ʃ	ʒ	ʒ̣	j	w	χ	ɤ	ħ	ʕ	h
													ʕ	h



come [c, ɟ] when in contact with /i, a/ [i, a]. In stressed free syllable, the vowels are generally half-long: *sekem* [ˈsəkəm], *yekmu* [jəkˈmuː].

As for the *consonants*, /C/ may be in phonemic opposition with /CC/, also for /jj, ww/. Gemination occurs even in word-initial position, as for instance /mm, dd/. Peculiar initial clusters are /tb, tm, tl, tf, tχ, tʃ, ttʃ/.

In addition, clusters of different consonants undergo normal assimilation of several kinds, as: /ts→ss/, /kg→gg/, /dt→dd-tt/, /rn→rr/, /nl→ll/, or: /kd→gd/, /tz→dz/, /tʒ→dʒ/, /stʃ→ʃtʃ/, /sʃ→ʃʃ/, or: /dʃ→tʃtʃ/, /dʒ→dʒdʒ/, /tʃd→ʃd/, /sr→zr/, /sl→zl/, /sm→zm/, /ɬt→ɬt/, /ɬs→ɬs/, /tɛt-tɛ→tɛt/, /tɛd→dɛd/; but also: /bb→mb/, /nn→ln/...

Other taxophones given in the table are clear enough by themselves. The typical *intonation* patterns are shown in the tonograms.