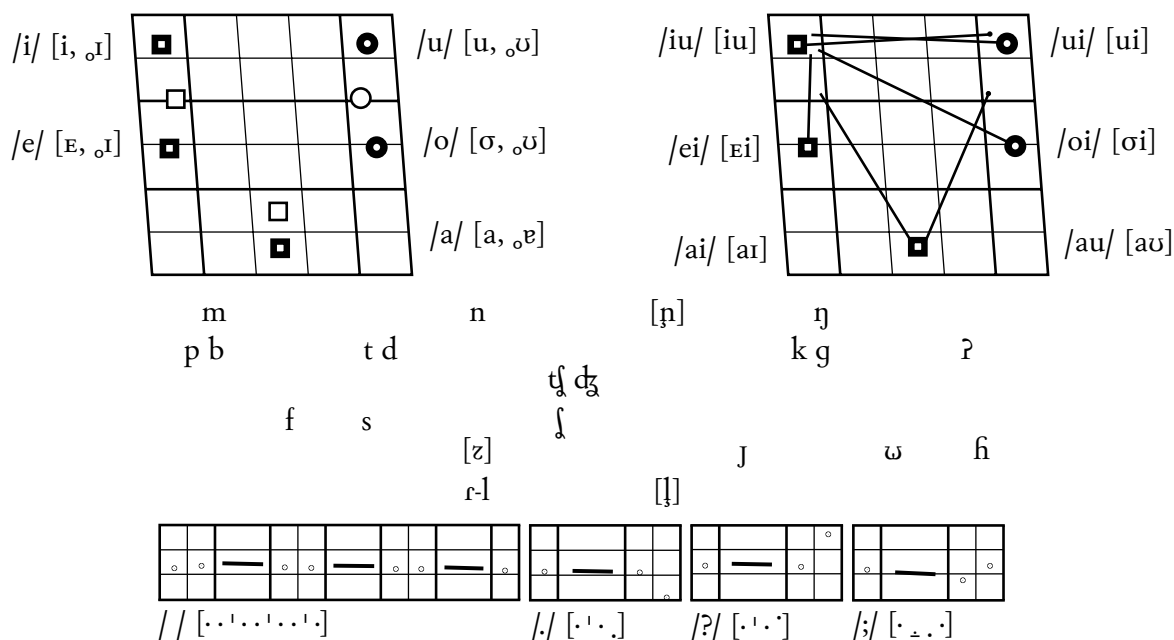


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Here are three ‘new’ languages: the two *modern* ones are Austronesian; the *dead* one is Coptic (Afro-Asiatic).

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 [n[#]J, ɺ[#]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.

