0.4 Phonology of Nend

The sound system of Nend is composed of 24 consonant and six vowel phonemes. These phonemes in their orthographic representations are: *mb, nd, ŋg, ŋgw, p, t, k, kw, ŋk, v, z, nz, j, nj, h, s, c, m, n, ñ, ŋ, l, w, y, i, e, ɨ, a, u,* and *o.*

0.5 Morphophonemics

In this paper, examples will mainly be written phonemically. In order to avoid confusion among similar morphemes, vowel harmony is not written.

Morphophonemics in Nend are limited to only a few processes. These include vowel elision, epenthesis, vowel harmony, reduplication, and one consonantal process involving the consonant *v.*

0.5.1 Vowel Elision

When two vowels are brought together in adjacent words or morphemes, the first vowel elides and only the second vowel remains. For example, *na* 'eat' plus *-in* '1s' goes to *nin* 'I ate.' This process is not limited to affixation. It also occurs at higher levels.

0.5.2 Epenthesis

In some situations it is impossible to apply the above rule without losing some component of meaning that is carried by the vowel that would be deleted. In these cases the consonant *h* is inserted between the two vowels.

> /akw=o-e/   --> [akw=oh-e]
> up=go-SS

Likewise, whenever two consonants are brought together, resulting in an unacceptable consonant cluster, the vowel *i* is inserted between the consonants.

> /na-mg-m-a-l/   is pronounced [na-mgi-m-a-l]
> eat-p-IDEF-HP-3

0.5.3 Vowel Harmony

When the vowel in the accented syllable is [+high], the front and back [-high] vowels become [+high]. Note, for example, the phonological processes that occur when the third person singular suffix -i is placed on the verb e'ka 'slice'.

Vowel Elision	/e'ka-i/	-->	e'ki
Vowel Harmony	e'ki	-->	[i'ki]

0.5.4 The Consonant v Following Nasals

The consonant v is realized as mb when suffixed to a word which has a nasal in the last syllable. If the word ends in a nasal, that nasal elides and is replaced by mb. If there is a vowel separating the final nasal from the -v, there is no consonant elision but the -v is still realized as mb.

0.5.5 Reduplication Process

Reduplication in Nend affects only verbs. Reduplication is according to the following formula.

$$C_1V_1C_2V_2C_3V_3 > C_1V_1C_2V_2C_3(V_3)—V_1C_2V_2C_3$$

The V_3 is reduplicated only in the reduplication of one and two syllable verb roots beginning with a consonant. The following illustrates the mechanics of reduplication with a number of simple verb roots.

VERB ROOT		REDUPLICATED VERB ROOT								
		C_1	V_1	C_2	V_2	C_3	V_3	V_1	C_2	V_2	C_3
talk	ka					k	a				h
eat	na					n	a				n ·
cover	asi				a	s				a	z
hit	viha			v	i	h	a		v	i	h
weave	ampiha		a	mp	i	h		a	mb	i	h
hide	kwevili	kw	e	v	i	l		e	v	i	l

In compound verb stems only the final root is reduplicated. This is illustrated below.

COMPOUND VERB STEM	REDUPLICATED VERB STEM	
ŋ=inci	ŋ=inc=inj	get=pull
ŋga=ñi	ŋga=ñi=ñ	descend=stay
avi-zi=ŋga	avi-zi=ŋga=ŋg	throw-3.DS=descend

The following consonantal alterations also occur in reduplication.

Kyle   Harris

		IN REDUPLICATED PORTION
/p, k/	-->	/v, h/
/mp, nt, ŋk, ŋkw/	-->	/mb, nd, ŋg, ŋgw/
/s, c/	-->	/z, j/

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