### 0.4 Phonology of Nend

The sound systent of Nend is composed of 24 consonant and six vowel phonemes. These phonemes in their orthographic representations are: $m b, n d, \eta g, \eta g w, p, t, k, k w, \eta k, v, z$, $n \chi, j, n j, h, s, c, m, n, n, \eta, l, w, y, i, e, i, a, u$, 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 ' 1 s ' goes to nin ' 1 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.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& l \mathrm{akw}=0-\mathrm{e} / \quad-->\quad[a k w=o h-e] \\
& u p=\mathrm{go}-\mathrm{SS}
\end{aligned}
$$

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 [thigh]. 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/ | $\rightarrow>$ | e'ki |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Vowel Harmony | e'ki | $\rightarrow$ | $[i k i]$ |

### 0.5.4 The Consonant $v$ Following Nasals

The consonant $v$ is realized as $m b$ 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 $m b$. If there is a vowel separating the final nasal from the $-v$, there is no consonant elision but the $-v$ is still realized as $m b$.

### 0.5.5 Reduplication Process

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

$$
C_{1} V_{1} C_{2} V_{2} C_{3} V_{3}>C_{1} V_{1} C_{2} V_{2} C_{3}\left(V_{3}\right)-V_{1} C_{2} V_{2} C_{3}
$$

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
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}\mathrm{C}_{1} & \mathrm{~V}_{1} & \mathrm{C}_{2} & \mathrm{~V}_{2} & \mathrm{C}_{3} & \mathrm{~V}_{3} & \mathrm{~V}_{1} & \mathrm{C}_{2} & \mathrm{~V}_{2} & \mathrm{C}_{3}\end{array}$

| talk | ka |  |  |  |  | $k$ | a |  |  |  | h |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| eat | na |  |  |  |  | $n$ | a |  |  |  | $n$ |
| cover | asi |  |  |  | a | $s$ |  |  |  | a | $z$ |
| hit | viha |  |  | $v$ | i | h | a |  | $v$ | $t$ | $h$ |
| weave | ampiha |  | a | $m p$ | i | h |  | a | $m b$ | $t$ | h |
| hide | kwevili | kw | e | $v$ | i | 1 |  | e | $v$ | 1 | 1 |

In compound verb stems only the final root is reduplicated. This is illustrated below.
COMPOUND VERB STEM REDUPLICATED VERB STEM

| $\eta=$ inci | $\eta=i n c=i n j$ | get=pull |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\eta g a=\tilde{\pi} i$ | $\eta g a=\tilde{n} i=\tilde{n}$ | descend=stay |
| $a v i-z i=\eta g a$ | avi-zi=nga=ng | throw-3.DS=descend |

The following consonantal alterations also occur in reduplication.

Kyle Harris
IN REDUPLICATED PORTION


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