

(1) word initial; (2) contiguous to /i/ or /y/; (3) geminate; (4) the second consonant of word-medial contiguous consonants and the first is an alveolar (except for [l]); or (5) when it is either the first or second of two word-medial contiguous consonants in a loanword from Spanish or English (usually it is the first consonant). When also not contiguous to /i/, /l/ is realised as [ɬ] when it is: (1) intervocalic; (2) word final; (3) the second consonant of a word-initial consonant cluster in which the first consonant is an obstruent; (4) the second or third consonant of word-medial contiguous consonants and the preceding consonant is bilabial or velar (except /g/); (5) the first consonant of word-medial contiguous consonants and the second is a glottal stop; or (6) when it is either of two word-medial contiguous consonants in a stem which consists of reduplicated syllables and which has a word final or word initial [l]. A few words exist which are exceptions to rules (1) and (3) for [l] and rules (1), (5), and (6) for [ɬ], but for the great majority of words the above rules apply. In the wordlist, words that are exceptions are noted as such. Examples:

[l]	1. <i>lamok</i>	‘mosquito’	<i>luto</i>	‘to cook’
	2. <i>gilek</i>	‘angry’	<i>salyo</i>	‘go place to place’
	3. <i>pelles</i>	‘stormy’	<i>tallo</i>	‘three’
	4. <i>adlaw</i>	‘day’	<i>bunlaw</i>	‘rinse’
	5. <i>bulkan</i>	‘volcano’	<i>iruplano</i>	‘airplane’
[ɬ]	1. <i>bulak</i>	‘flower’	<i>dalem</i>	‘deep’
	2. <i>sikal</i>	‘to boil’	<i>katel</i>	‘itch’
	3. <i>dlagan</i>	‘to run’	<i>plapa</i>	‘frond’
	4. <i>kinaglan</i>	‘need’	<i>tambleggen</i>	‘chameleon’
	5. <i>balʔes</i>	‘spoiled’	<i>dulʔog</i>	‘floor joist’
	6. <i>legleg</i>	‘flame’	<i>tetel</i>	‘dip into’

All consonants can be geminate except for /r/ and [ɬ]. One exception, [aɬto] ‘winnowing basket’, has thus far been found. /y/ and /w/ rarely geminate and it is questionable whether /ʔ/ truly geminates or not. /l/ in Kagayanen represents geminate [l], not the Spanish [ly].

2.3 Inventory of vowels

Kagayanen has four vowel phonemes.

Table 2. Kagayanen vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	<i>i</i>	<i>ə</i>	<i>u</i>
Mid			
Low		<i>a</i>	

2.3.1 Discussion.

/i/ varies freely between [i] and [ɛ] before a consonant cluster and in unstressed syllables, and between [i] and [e] elsewhere. */u/* is realised as [o] when it occurs in the final syllable of a word. */u/* also varies freely with [ʊ] before a consonant cluster and in unstressed syllables. */ə/* is the pepet vowel. Orthographically, the pepet vowel is written as *e* in Kagayanen. Both [ʊ] and [o] are also written orthographically (so as to conform to the orthography of the national language, Filipino).

MacGregor, Louise A. 1995. Kagayanen. In: Tryon, Darrel T. (ed.) *Comparative Austronesian Dictionary*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.