

The orthographic notation employed in rendering the Hopi material is phonemic, but it avoids esoteric symbols familiar only to linguists. In all, twenty-one symbols are sufficient to transcribe the Third Mesa dialect, of which only the umlauted ö is not part of the English alphabet. For the glottal stop, one of the Hopi consonants, the apostrophe is used. The only diacritics drawn upon are the acute accent to mark primary stress in those cases where it occurs contrary to the rules of the Hopi second mora stress pattern⁴ (secondary stress is left unmarked), and the grave accent to indicate falling tone. The latter may occur on all long vowels, all diphthongs, and certain combinations of short vowel plus nasal and short vowel plus lateral. The following tables survey the various inventories of consonants and semivowels (Table I), vowels (Table II), and diphthongs (Table III). The range of falling tone occurrences is tabulated in conjunction with representative examples in Tables IV and V.

Table I

	LABIAL	ALVEOLAR	PALATAL	VELAR	GLOTTAL
STOPS	<i>p</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>ky k kw</i>	<i>q qw</i> ⁵	,
NASALS	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>ngy ng ngw</i> ⁶		
AFFRICATES		<i>ts</i>			
FRICATIVES	<i>v</i>	<i>r s</i>			<i>h</i>
LATERALS		<i>l</i>			
SEMI-VOWELS	<i>w</i>		<i>y</i>		

Hopi distinguishes the six vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *ö*, and *u*. The grapheme *u* stands for the high, nonfront, unrounded vowel ɤ . As Voegelin has pointed out, "so far as vowel placements are concerned, Hopi is extraordinarily asymmetrical" (1956:124). None of them occur in word initial position. The glottal stop, which automatically precedes a word that would otherwise start with a vowel, will not be written, however. All of the above vowels have long counterparts. They are written by geminating the symbol for the corresponding short vowel. In addition, the dialect spoken in the Third Mesa villages is the only one of several Hopi dialects which also differentiates long and short vowels with the suprasegmental distinction of falling tone (see Table V).

Table II

	FRONT	CENTRAL	BACK
HIGH	<i>i</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>o</i>
MID	<i>e</i>	<i>ö</i>	
LOW		<i>a</i>	

Among the diphthongs we find perfect correspondences for all vowels with both *y*- and *w*-glide except for *o*, for which the *w*-glide is not attested. All diphthongs may in addition occur with falling tone. Table III and IV summarize the diphthongs with their respective key words, the former without falling tone, the latter with this suprasegmental characteristic.

Table III

DIPHTHONGS			
with y-glide		with w-glide	
<i>ay</i>	<i>tsayhoya</i> 'little child'	<i>aw</i>	<i>awta</i> 'bow'
<i>ey</i>	<i>eykita</i> 'he is groaning'	<i>ew</i>	<i>pew</i> 'here to me'
<i>iy</i>	<i>hakiy</i> 'who?/someone (ACC)'	<i>iw</i>	<i>piw</i> 'more/also'
<i>oy</i>	<i>tuumoyta</i> 'he is eating'	*ow	
<i>öy</i>	<i>iqötöy</i> 'my head (ACC)'	<i>öw</i>	<i>ngölöwta</i> 'it is crooked'
<i>uy</i>	<i>muumuýt</i> 'gophers'	<i>uw</i>	<i>puwva</i> 'he fell asleep'

Table IV

DIPHTHONGS WITH FALLING TONE			
with y-glide		with w-glide	
<i>ày</i>	<i>lavàyti</i> 'he spoke'	<i>àw</i>	<i>hahàwpi</i> 'place of descent'
<i>èy</i>	<i>pèy'ta</i> 'it has a design'	<i>èw</i>	<i>kwèwta</i> 'he put a belt on'
<i>ìy</i>	<i>torirìyku</i> 'he had a stroke'	<i>ìw</i>	<i>hòtsìwpeq</i> 'at the door'
<i>òy</i>	<i>yòypu</i> 'cracked'	*òw	
<i>öy</i>	<i>tsölölòyku</i> 'it sprinkled'	<i>òw</i>	<i>qölòwya</i> 'little hole'
<i>ùy</i>	<i>tsùyti</i> 'they laughed'	<i>ùw</i>	<i>ùwta</i> 'it is blinking'

Table V tabulates the occurrences of falling tone in conjunction with short vowels. Two phonological constraints must be met for falling tone to affect short vowels. First, as pointed out above, the vowels only qualify for the supra-segmental if they immediately precede the nasals *m*, *n*, *ng*, *ngw* or the lateral *l*. Second, both the nasals and the lateral must be succeeded by either a stop, with the exception of the glottal catch, or the affricate *ts*.

Table V

	SHORT VOWELS WITH FALLING TONE
NASALS	
<i>m</i>	<i>nàmtökna</i> 'he turned it over,' <i>iso'òmti</i> 'he jumped,' <i>tùmpoq</i> 'to the mesa edge,' <i>tùmtsokki</i> 'piki house,' <i>pelèmti</i> 'it got abraded in many places'
<i>n</i>	<i>pànti</i> 'he did it like that,' <i>katsìinki</i> 'kachina shrine' <i>tsònkyaqe</i> 'across back of neck,' <i>pènta</i> 'he wrote PL OBJ,' <i>kùntuva</i> 'he kicked it'
<i>ng</i>	<i>sikyàngpu</i> 'yellow,' <i>kwìnìngqöyve</i> 'on the north side,' <i>òngtoyna</i> 'he is bumping it,' <i>òngtrupqa</i> 'salt canyon/Grand Canyon,' <i>màngkilawu</i> 'he is making a sheep pen'
<i>ngw</i>	<i>sùngwki</i> 'he caught up quickly with him,' <i>hayìngwti</i> 'he got close,' <i>qö'àngwpokniy'ta</i> 'he is raising dust'
LATERAL	
<i>l</i>	<i>tumàlta</i> 'he worked,' <i>kanèlkwasa</i> 'woolen dress,' <i>yukìlti</i> 'it got finished,' <i>ko'òltsiwtà</i> 'it is locked up,' <i>pövòlpiki</i> 'blue corn dumplings'