Our current analysis of Itawis suggests the following
inventory of phonemes.

p	t	k		i		u
b	d	g		e		o
f	s		h		a	
v	z					
m	n	ŋ		Stress (´)		
	l			Length (:)		
	r					
w	y					

At an earlier stage in history, the spirants (f, s, h,
v, and z) and the mid vowels (e and o) apparently occurred
only as conditioned variants of other segments or sequences
of segments. Today some of them still occur in native
words primarily as conditioned variants, but must be given

phonemic status to account for their unconditioned occurrence in many naturalized loanwords and some native words.

There apparently exist distinct phonemes of stress and length. Unfortunately, the length distinction was noted rather late in our elicitation and is indicated here in only very few cases. Stress and length in Itawis need further investigation.

Following are some of the phonological rules which function in the Iguig dialect of Itawis. They are intended as an aid to the user in locating derived forms in the word-list and reflect only our still incomplete understanding of Itawis phonology.

1. $g \rightarrow \emptyset$ / V __ V (g deletes in intervocalic position).

2. $g \rightarrow C_a$ / __ C_a (g assimilates completely to a following consonant. These first two rules are especially important in Itawis phonology because of the frequency of the mag- verb prefix).

3. $\begin{bmatrix} d \\ t \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} h \text{ or } z \\ s \end{bmatrix}$ / __ i   (d is replaced by h or z, and t by s when followed immediately by i).

4. $d \rightarrow r$ / V __ V (d is replaced by r in intervocalic position).

5. $\begin{bmatrix} i \\ u \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} y \\ w \end{bmatrix}$ / __ $\acute{V}$ (i is replaced by y, and u by w when followed immediately by a stressed vowel).

6. $\begin{bmatrix} ai \\ au \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} e \\ o \end{bmatrix}$ (The sequence ai reduces to e, and the sequence au to o).

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