

PHONEMES AND ORTHOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

EXAMPLES

/p/	p	/m/	m	/ɸ/	ph
/b/	b	/n/	n	/β/	bh
/t/	t	/ɲ/	ny	/f/	fh
/tʃ/	tt	/ŋ/	ng	/tʃ/	f
/tʃ/	ch			/v/	v
/dʒ/	j			/s/	z
/k/	k			/s/	s
/k/	kk			/l/	l
/g/	g			/r/	r
/kp/	kp			/w/	w
/gb/	gb			/y/	y
/i/	i			/u/	u
/e/	e			/o/	o
/ɛ/	ɛ			/ɔ/	ɔ
		/a/	a		

(from Adun dialect)

a	ana	cooking oil
b	eba	breast
bh	obho	leg, foot
ch	echi	tree, stick
d	oda	sleep
e	eten	meat
e	ede	kind of large fish
f	efa	power
fh	efha	bush rat
g	agaana	kind of wild fruit
gb	ogbaare	floor
i	ibyi	place
j	eja	sacrifice
k	oka	fetish
kk	okka	mother
kp	ekpa	bag
l	lo	to make noise
m	imaana	knife
n	ana	cooking oil
ng	oraanga	river
ny	enya	dressing
o	opo	weight on fishing net
ɔ	onɔŋ	person
p	epa	river bank
ph	ophe	moon, month
r	irem	punishment
s	asi	water
t	ata	stones
tt	etta	quarreling
u	ewu	day
v	evu	goat
w	awa	soup
y	eya	afternoon
z	ize	blood

Vowels are only dotted (fortis) when they occur as the nuclear vowel of a nominal or verbal root. In other positions there is no contrast between fortis and lenis forms because of the vowel harmony system. Vowel length for /a/ and /ɔ/ only: aa, ɔh.

Labialization: kw, gw, nw
 Palatalization: py, by, phy, my

Tone:

high
 low

Tone is marked on a few words only where ambiguity might otherwise arise.

ALPHABET

a b bh ch d e ɛ f fh g gb i j k kk kp l m n ng ny o
 ɔ p ph r s t tt u v w y z

number of graphemes 34

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