

## 5 ORTHOGRAPHY

The eighteen segmental phonemes (twelve consonant phonemes and six vowel phonemes) together with two supra-segmental phonemes (nasalization and stress) combine to form the sound system of the Samo language. Their description, distribution, and interpretation have been the focus of discussion to this point. We now turn to a description of the practical orthography which results from an application of the linguistic principles previously discussed.

### 5.1 Orthographic symbolization

Allophone	Phoneme	Orthographic Symbol
[b]	/b/	b
[t]	/t/	t
[d]	/d/	d
[k]	/k/	k
[g]	/g/	g
[f]	/f/	f
[ <u>s</u> ]	/s/	s
[s]		
[h]	/h/	h
[m]	/m/	m
[n]		
[l]	/l/	l
[w]	/w/	w
[y]	/y/	y

Allophone	Phoneme	Orthographic Symbol
[i]	/i/	i
[e]	/e/	e
[a]	/a/	a
[ụ]	/u/	u
[u]		
[o]	/o/	oo
[ạ]	/ɔ/	o
[ɔ]		
nasalization	/v̥/	vn

Shaw, R. Daniel and Karen A. Shaw. 1977. "Samo phonemes: Description, interpretation and resulting orthography." In Richard Loving (ed.), *Phonologies of five P.N.G. languages*, 97-135. *Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages*, 19. Ukarumpa: Summer Institute of Linguistics.