

one may find minor spelling variations mostly due to personal preferences. The Tagalog alphabet consists of the following letters (in alphabetical order): A B K D E G H I L M N N G O P R S T U W Y.

Kapampangan consonants and vowels are shown in Tables 1 and 2 by their orthographic symbols. The voiceless velar stop may get voiced and fricativized between vowels in some words (e.g., *kéka* '2SG oblique pronoun'). The glottal stop is not always indicated in writing or publication, but in this overview, it is represented with a grave accent (`) on the final syllable, or a circumflex accent (^) if the word has final stress.

Two pairs of vowels, [i, e] and [u, o], may be contrastive or may be alternants in the same word (e.g., *ku* '1SG pronoun' vs. *ko* '2PL pronoun'; *kuya* ~ *koya* 'elder brother'). The midvariants [e] and [o] may occur word finally in interrogative or exclamatory utterances (e.g., *E ku balù.* 'I don't know' vs. *E me balò?* 'Don't you know him?').

Stress in Kapampangan is contrastive. A stressed vowel is pronounced long unless it is in the final closed syllable (e.g., /masá:kit/ 'difficult' vs. /ma:sakít/ 'sick').

Orthography and Basic Phonology

Generally, the Tagalog-based orthography is used for writing Kapampangan, although the SPANISH-based orthography may sometimes be considered authentic and preferred. In addition,

Table 1: Consonants

		Bilabial	Dental	Alveo-Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	Voiceless	p	t		k	- [ʔ]
	Voiced	b	d		g	
Fricatives			s			h
Affricates	Voiceless			ts, ch, ty, ti [tʃ]		
	Voiced			dy, di [dʒ]		
Nasals		m	n		ng [ŋ]	
Lateral			l			
Flap			r			
Glides		w				

Table 2: Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
Mid	e		o
Low		a	