Version Seven

Kyouro Version 7.0

For announcement only. Subsequent changes will not be reflected. File version: 7.0.3. Initial release: December 2025. Last updated: January 2026.

Deprecating the Katakana Dot Rule

The katakana vowel dot rule is no longer effective. Katakana words are treated in the same way as the other types of tokens.

‘Okina and ’Apostrophe

Token-internal AP boundaries are now spaced. Active boundary falls are now marked by ‘Okina (‘). Latent boundary falls are now marked by ’Apostrophe (’). They shall be referred to as such for clarity’s sake.

The use of ‘Okina and ’Apostrophe is redundant. A boundary fall is active only if the rightmost upper accent of an AP is inserted immediately before the rightmost mora of the AP.

When an accent mark (upper or lower) is adjecent to ‘Okina or ’Apostrophe, the accent mark is placed on the inside, e.g., '’ and ˌ‘ if a space follows, and ’' and ‘ˌ otherwise.

Stress

A syllable is *stressed* iff it bears its AP’s final R. This gives a definition of stress such that:

> The *stress* of an IP is on the second mora’s syllable if the first AP’s nF span is two or more moras; the first if one mora. A stressed syllable has a high pitch. The stressed syllable’s nucleus is rising if nF, and falling if F.

$ Is Strictly Binary for Tokens

We assume that the “slot” of phonological $ is specified (if any) as one of the APs of the lexical item in question. We call this slot the *$-slot* of the lexical item. A token may have up-to one $-slot.

We assume that internal APs of an multi-AP token belong to the phonological tree of the sentence as terminal nodes.

$-Span

The linear sequence of the terminal nodes of a phonological tree is a linear sequence of a whole number of *$-spans*.

An AP of a phonological tree belongs to exactly one $-span.

An AP without a $-slot belongs to the same *$-span* as the first (structurally closest) AP with a $-slot it merges with.

A $-span has exactly one $-slot.

$-Diacritics

In order to show which APs of a multi-AP item receive a stress when it has $, we use two different diacritics for those that can receive a stress, and two for those that cannot receive a stress. Within the context of a $-span:

ˆ — Given to the AP of the $-slot.

ˊ — Given to the APs on the left side of the $-slot unless it should receive ˇ.

ˋ — Given to the APs on the right side of the $-slot.

ˇ — 1. Given to the APs on the left side of the $-slot that never receive a stress. 2. Given to APs of contained (not spanning over an AP boundary) tokens that never receive a stress.

These diacritics are called the *$-diacritics*. They are given to the vowel letter of the would-be stress position.

Stress Immunity

Some lexical items seem to be *stress immune*, that is, they seem to evade stress even when the triangle constraint seems requires it, c.f.,

> *"Certain lexical items such as* tabun*,* chotto*,* sore*, etc., when used as fillers, can evade these constraints. More investigations are necessary to correctly capture the phonological nature of these items."* (Proposing, p. durablity)

As per the definition of the $-diacritics, a stress immune AP receives ˇ or ˋ.

Hollow Stress

Some tokens seem to have an AP that is always stressed with no semantic significance. The ending particle *ne* is one of such tokens. Such APs are considered to have a *hollow stress* and do not receive $-diacritics. Such APs are considered to have an empty $-slot. ($-theory is revised so that a hollow stress does not require $).

The Syllabicity Dot Is Now a Dieresis

The letters of vowels receive a dieresis when:

- The letter corresponds to the first mora of a syllable nucleus after another vowel letter; or
- The letter corresponds a high vowel (*i* or *u*) and it is the first mora of a syllable nucleus between letters of voiceless consonants.

The syllabicity dieresis is given to vowels according to the surface pronunciation.

The H-Dot Is Replaced With the Dieresis

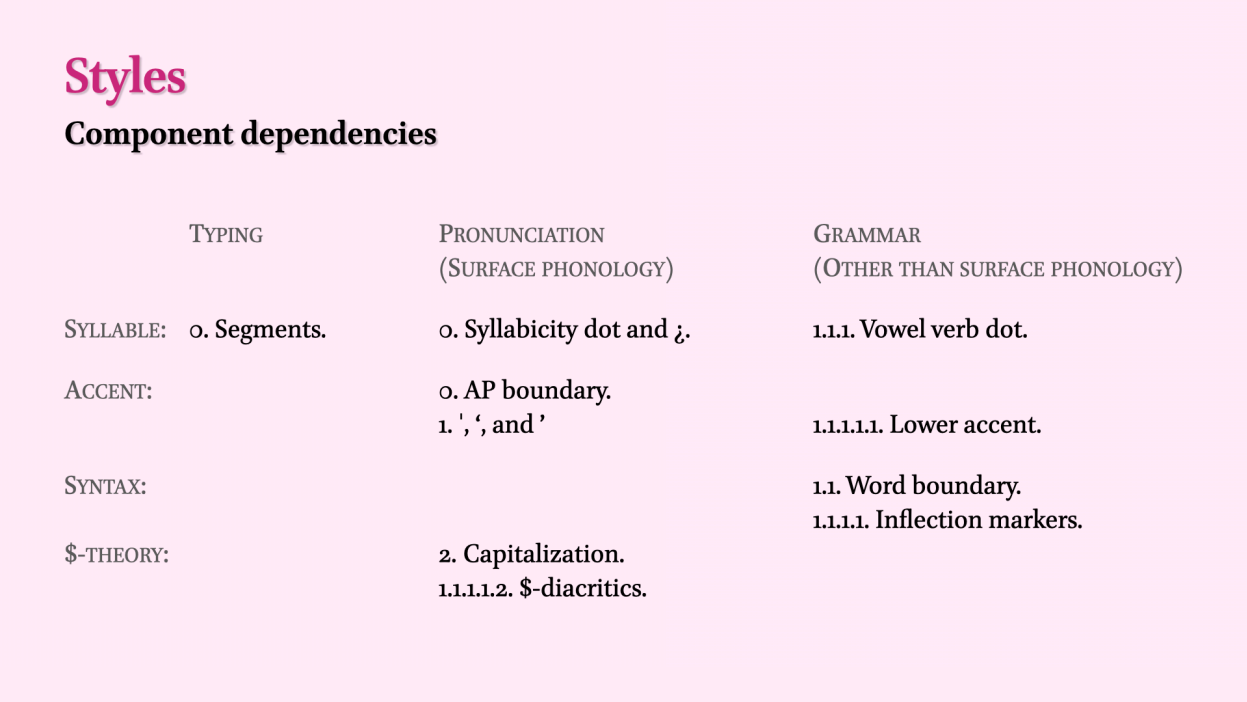
When **h** is not pronounced as *h,* the following **a** or **e** receives the dieresis.

Version Two Is No Longer Effective

Up on the release of Version Seven, all Version Two documents are now deprecated; Only Version Three and newer documents are effective.

Styles

The following chart illustrates the dependencies of the spelling components.



- The first digit 0 indicates that these components are obligatory.
- The components with only the first digit are free components.
- The components with two or more digits require the components that share all digits except the last one, e.g., if you use $-diacritics (1.1.1.1.2), you also need to use inflection markers (·, -) (1.1.1.1).

Wu Is No Longer Recommended

The sequence **wu** (regardless of any potential non-typed symbols, including combined diacritics) is no longer recommended.

In the context of inflection, *w* is assumed to be deleted before *u*, so that the sequence *wu* never appears on the surface.

If the letter **u** comes immediately after another vowel letter and **u** corresponds the first mora of a syllable nucleus, the syllabicity dieresis is given.

Ch-J Alternation

Inflection now allows **ch**-**j** alternation in the same phonological context where **t**-**d** alternation is expected. Where this is applicable, **ch** or **j** may appear in the surface spelling.

Diacritic Precedencies

One letter recieves up to one combining diacritic.

If the rules demand two or more combining diacritics for the same letter, the left takes precedence over the right (>), as given below:

- The long vowel macron (*Proposing*, p. sympathy), the vowel verb dot (**ė**, **i**), and the H-dieresis (**ä**, **ë**) > $-diacritics > the syllabicity dieresis (**ü, ï, ë, ö, ä**)