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LING 550

Project Part A: Transcriptions of Mystery Language KZ-62

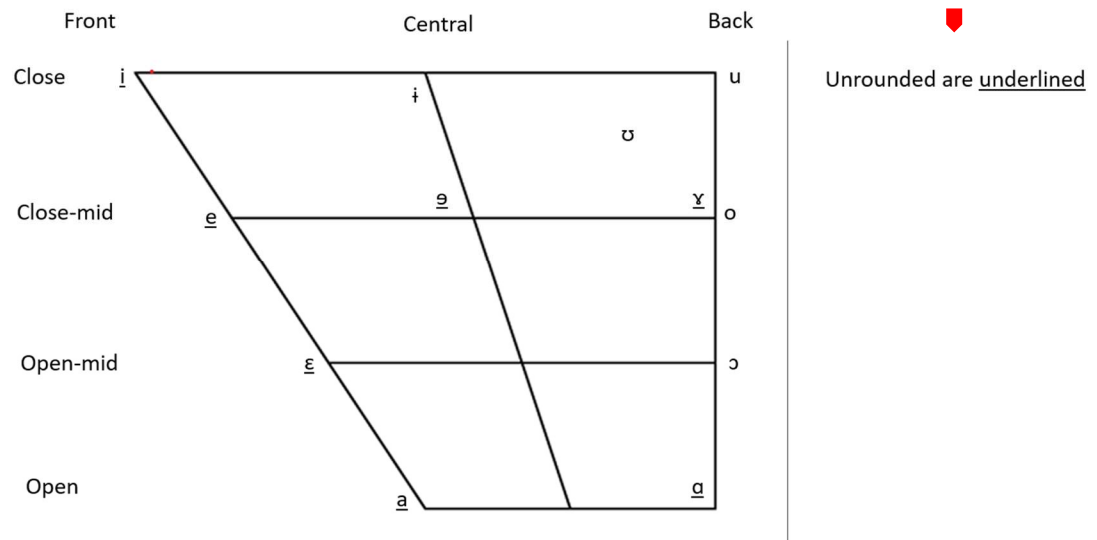
Mystery Language

Consonants

	Bilabial	LabioDent	Dental	Alveolar	Palato-alv	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive/Stop	p b			t d		c	k g			
Nasal	m			n						
Trill/Tap				r						
Fricative		f v		s z					ħ	h
Lateral Fricative										
Approximate				ɹ						
Lateral Approximate						ɭ				

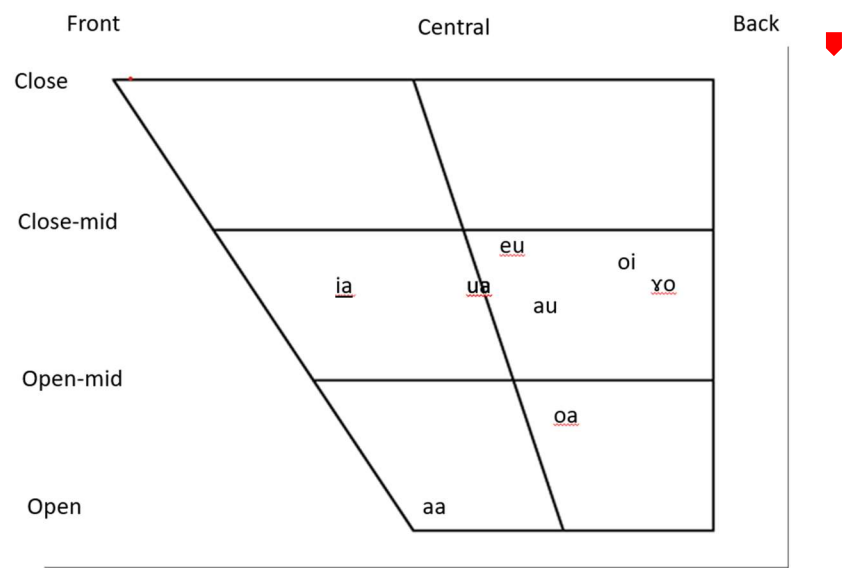
The mystery language has voiced and voiceless stops at four places of articulation: bilabial [p, b], alveolar [t, d], palatal [c], and velar [k, g]. It features voiced nasals in bilabial [m] and alveolar [n] articulation. The language also features voiced trill [r] along with approximate trill [ɹ] both occurring in the Alveolar. It features only one lateral which occurs as a palatal lateral approximate [ɭ]. Finally, the language features a wide range of voiced and voiceless fricatives in the Labiodental [f, v], alveolar [s, z], pharyngeal [ħ] and the Glottal [h]. In our transcriptions the most common consonants are focused bilabial, alveolar, and palatal stops followed by alveolar fricatives.

Vowels



In our mystery language we have a varied use of vowels but relative to other language the inventory is small. The language has front unrounded vowels [i, e, ε, a] spanning from close to open, close to close-mid central unrounded vowels [ɨ, ə], and a combination of rounded and unrounded back vowels ranging from open to close [u, ʊ, ɯ, o, ɔ, ɒ, ɑ]. This being said, in the sample audio files the core 5 vowels are by far the most common [a, e, i, o, u] and they make up the vowels in the majority of the common words. In this language the majority of the vowels have a distinction in range that matches our standard IPA notion but sometimes e will approximate a. The mystery language also present a wide array of diphthongs clustered starting primarily with [i, a, o, e, u, ɣ]. See diphthongs below.

Diphthongs



Tone

This mystery language features a rich usage of lexical tone built around pitch accent and diversified pitches. Based on the samples, the pitch accent tends focused on [i,a] and is used to denote ownership over an object. Using a high or ascending pitch on the first vowel [i,a] in a word is used to convey ownership. If the high vowel or accent is on the second vowel than the phrase is simply a noun. Moreover, in the presence of triphthongs(oia), a high I is used to denote the difference between verbs (finish vs move), a descending o add emphasis to an expression (move! Or finish!) and a high final a makes the phrase be focused on another party (you move).

Transcriptions of Recorded Passages

Consonants

ID	Word	Transcription
1	Field	pa.ra'

2	Elephant	ba.la'
3	Fish-sp	bau.bau
4	Flour	ta.'bau
5	Mouth	dada
6	Squirrel	nan'ǵa
7	Hare	gabla
8	Pair of tongs	ba
9	Axe	cala
10	Distance	batga
11	Trap-n	maba
12	Cloud	nana
13	Current	ralba
14	Spread out	rana
15	Back	fala
16	Grass-sp	vala
17	Tail	saba
18	Scorpion	zaba
19	Wasp-sp	hamza
20	Life	ian.ga
21	Pressure	lahana
22	Skin	wa.ga
23	Crack-n	wa.gǎ
24	Mud shelter	la.ga

25	Gift	maba
26	Filth	paga
27	Ibis-sp	bana
28	Truth	mana
29	Fish-sp	maza
30	Daughter in-law	fa.zi
31	To hide	vuana
32	Circumcision	can.da
33	Crab	halaga
34	News	p ^h amuda
35	Circumcision	ca'da
36	Squirrel	nan.ga
37	Fog	hoboa
38	Hurt	kiak
39	Body	inu
40	Hurt the body	kiakinu
41	Child	biga
42	My	m
43	My child	big'm
44	Female in-law	azi
45	Female in-law respect form	t'azi
46	Bean	azi
47	Bean leaf	na:a

48	Bean eater	la:a
49	Frog-sp	pu.aani
50	Meet	bak
51	Respect	ma
52	Find	dada
53	Leak	na
54	Hug	jak
55	Be blind	ara
56	Existential	lɔ
57	Negation	niai
58	Press	iaħa
59	Call	taħa
60	Fig	wa
61	Nose	wa
62	Split	wɒ
63	Burn	la
64	Lift	na
65	Fish-sp	nateyəɣɤ
66	Cat-sp	nakeiyəɣɤ
67	Abundant	bazam
68	Yellow	ba
69	Scorpion	zaba
70	My scorpion	zak'm

71	Child	bi.gə
72	My child	bi.gm
73	Smallness	baga
74	Milk	pap.ba
75	My milk	pap.m
76	squirrel	gangə
77	Food	wa'a
78	My food	wal'm
79	To carry	ɟinɟ
80	To go up	he.na
81	To heal	bar.na

Vowels

ID	Word	
1	palm or sole of	di
2	burn	de
3	mouth of	da
4	drink	do
5	them	du
6	fish-sp	p ^h ai
7	virginity	wai
8	frog-sp	kau
9	grass-sp	deu

10	eye	ni.nu
11	bottom	ni'.nu
12	slave	be.ge
13	pangolin	be'la
14	elephant	bala
15	captive	bala
16	money	co.bo
17	relative	coo.la
18	magic	sula
19	herd	zulɔ
20	carry	ri
21	melt	re
22	spread out	ra
23	amuse	ro
24	leave without water	ru
25	cobra	dɣno
26	manioc-sp	bu.ni
27	millet-sp	bɣo.na
28	clean out or wink	ri
29	blind or singe	ra
30	slip something in	dɔ
31	hand of	se

32	cow of	za
33	snake of	ďä
34	dip	di
35	spy	bɛ
36	fil	bap
37	ugliness	bɔ
38	gather	bu
39	slither	rɛ
40	tree-sp	rɛga
41	polish	ro.no
42	glue	dni
43	rot-v	dna
44	lean	gnu
45	name-n	ia
46	name-of	ee
47	your sname	eeam


Tone



ID	Phrase	Transcription
1	head	ka.lâ
2	my head	ká.li
3	axe	ka.lă
4	my axe	kă.li

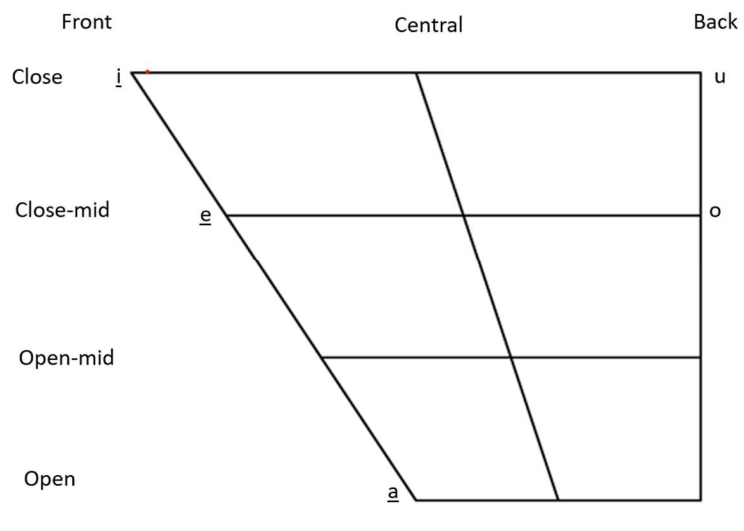
5	breast	nú.nû
6	my breast	nù.nũ
7	drumstick	ga.gam
8	my drumstick	ga.gam̃
9	to wash	sua.na
10	wash n or gully	sũa.na
11	you move	moia
12	you finish	moía
13	you moved	moià
14	you finished	moîà
15	move!	mõiâ
16	finish!	mõiâ
17	firefly	tike:ke:ru
18	child	bi.ga:
19	my child	bí.gm̃
20	my brother or sister	bĩc.turutine

Second Language: Spanish from Mexico

For my second language I am presenting a phonetic inventory of Spanish from Mexico which is my  country of birth/schooling. The Spanish is focused on more southern Mexico(Puebla/Mexico City area) but in some ways is quite anglicized. Mexican Spanish, specifically that which is based in Mexico City, is

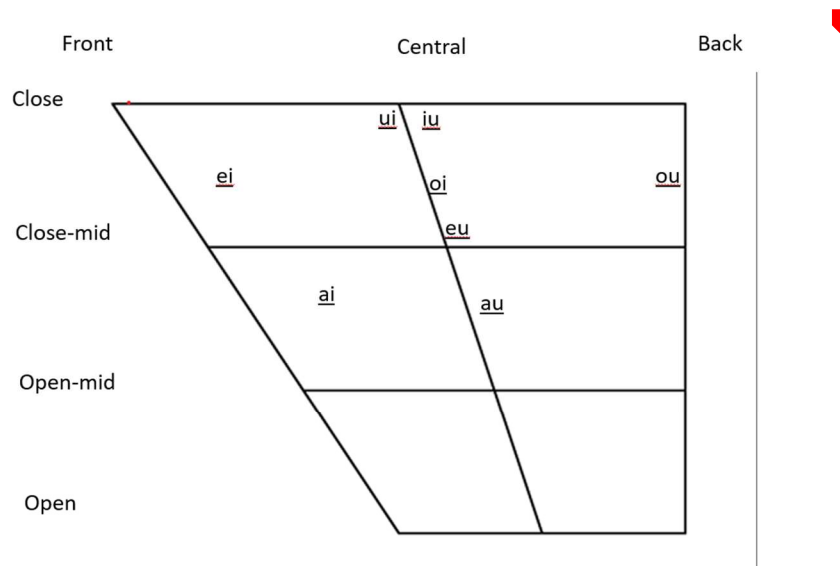
known in the Spanish speaking world as having the most plain and simple Spanish with regards to phonetics.

Vowels



Unrounded are underlined

Diphthongs



Mexican Spanish is relatively simple from a non diphthongal perspective. The inventory is built around a core of vowels [a,e,l,o,u] and most of the interesting parts of Spanish occur as diphthongs or triphthongs. It includes unrounded front vowels ranging from open to close and rounded back vowels close-mid to close. Based on my experience, the role of diphthongs in the language replaces how many other languages use central vowels. There is a heavy usage of diphthongs and triphthongs in the whole language. See examples below.

Vowel examples

Vowel	example word	Transcriptio	English meaning	example word	Transcription	English meaning
a	ajo	ajo	garlic	el aso	asó'	he grilled
e	eso	'eso	that	llego	'legó	arrived/make it
i	hice	hise	did	carril	caríl	lane
o	poso	póso	well	rosa	róso	pink
u	uso	uso	use	puso	puso	put
ei	crei	crei	thought	lei	lei	read
ui	fui	fui	went	quien	quien	who
iu	hui	hui	fled			
ue	fue	fue	went	que	que	what
oi	oi	oi	heard			
ai	playa	plaiya	beach			
au	pausa	pausa	pause			
ja	piano	pjano	pianp			

Vowel Description • Vowel chart(s). This should be a chart of phonemes. Preferably place symbols in a trapezoid. Prepare separate charts for monophthongs and diphthongs (these can be placed side by side to save space). • A word list illustrating each vowel phoneme in the chart or charts. This is preferably a minimal set. A long list should have some structure. Divide words into groups and label the groups as to what they show. For example, there can be separate lists for monophthongs and true diphthongs

Consonants

The language has voiced and voiceless stops at four places of articulation: bilabial [p, b], alveolar [t, d], and velar [k, g]. It features voiced nasals in bilabial [m], alveolar[n], and palate-alveolar[ɲ] articulation. The language also features voiced trill [r] along with a voiced flap [ɾ] both occurring in the Alveolar. It features only approximate laterals which occur as a palatal lateral approximate [ʎ] and alveolar[l]. Finally, the language feature a wide range of voiced and voiceless fricatives in the Labiodental [f] alveolar[s, z]. Something of note is how Spanish does not have a v and instead, most words that include a v are pronounced phonetically as a b. This causes Spanish learners of English as a L2 to have different understanding of words such as Volvo(Mexican Spanish pronunciation would be bolbo) or Venezuela(benezuela).

Consonants Example

consonant	example word	Transcriptio	English meaning
p	peso	peso	weight
b	beso	beso	kiss
t	tos	tos	cough
d	dos	dos	two
s	seso	'seso	brain
k	casa	'kasa	house
g	gafa	'gáfa	glasses
m	mexico	me:'jico	mexico
n	nunca	nunka	never
ɲ	ni	nijo	boy
r	carro	caro	car
r	caro	caro	expensive
f	freno	freno	brake
s	suero	suero	I.V.
j	ya	ja	yes
ɥ	oaxaca	ɥuahaca	Oaxaca
l	lago	lago	lake