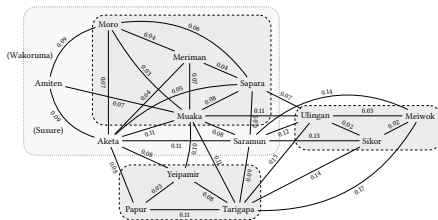
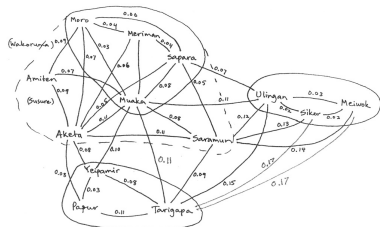
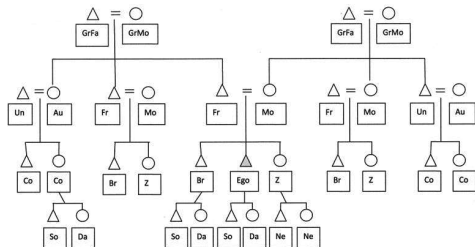


(from Berghäll 2015)



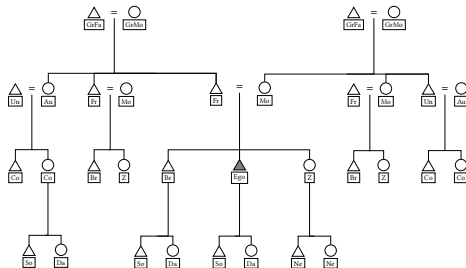
(from Berghäll 2015)



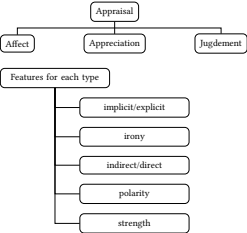
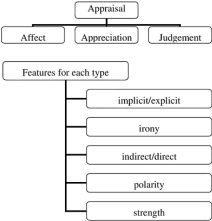
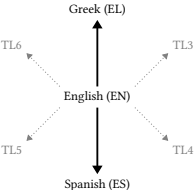
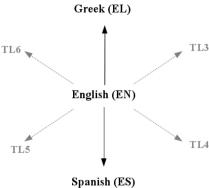
KEY
Ego = Subject of chart (male)
GrFa = grandfather *kae*
GrMo = grandmother *kome*
Fr = father *auwa*
Mo = mother *alie*
Un = uncle *yaaya*
Au = aunt *paapan*

Br = brother *yomokowa*
Z = sister *ekera*
Co = cousin *yomar*
So = son *mauka*
Da = daughter *wilpa*
Ne = nephew/niece *eremena*

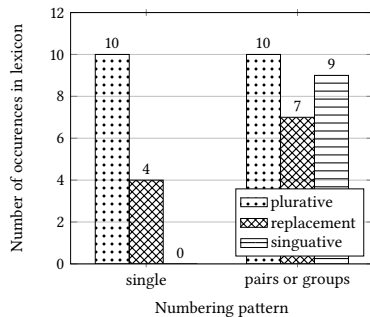
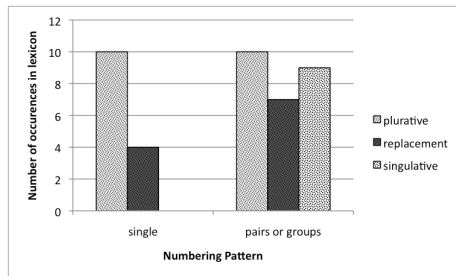
Chart 1: Mauwake kinship system



(from Fantinuoli et al (ed) 2015)



(from Payne et al (ed) 2016)



(inspired by Drager 2015)

feature	CR girl	NCR girl	CR and NCR
questions comparing	quote – dp	quote – dp	quote – dp
total number subjects	23	19	42
total questions answered	916	774	1690
total 1st token labeled as quote	465	383	848
quote first on sheet	278	231	509
1st token's context more likely	110	73	183
1st and 2nd tokens' context matched	271	242	513
1st token's context less likely	84	68	152
1st token mean EuCD	1.5930	1.5400	1.5690
2nd token mean EuCD	1.6180	1.6720	1.6430
mean EuCD diff. (Bark)	-0.02538	-0.13280	-0.07388
1st token mean nuc F2 (Bark)	11.25	11.19	11.23
2nd token mean nuc F2 (Bark)	11.49	11.45	11.47
mean nuc F2 diff. (Bark)	-0.2379	-0.2554	-0.2458
1st token mean duration ratio	0.33900	0.32670	0.33350
2nd token mean duration ratio	0.35020	0.34520	0.34790
mean duration ratio diff.	-0.01120	-0.01844	-0.01447
1st token [k] present, 2nd token [k] absent	93	84	177
1st token [k] absent, 2nd token [k] present	74	65	139
[k] present for both tokens	118	83	201
[k] absent for both tokens	180	151	331

questions comparing quote-dp	features		
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Table 2.6: Prosodic conditioning of consonant phonemes

	Neutral	Gloss	Labialised	Gloss	Palatalised	Gloss	
Stops	p	[paj]	‘open’	[apɔŋ*ɔ]	‘mushroom’	[pɛmbɛɔ]	‘blood’
	b	[baj]	‘light’	[abɔɾ]	‘lust’	[bɛkɛ]	‘slave’
	ɔ	[ɔaj]	‘hit’	[abɔb]	‘yam’	[bɛɔɔŋ]	‘count’
	m	[maj]	‘hunger’	[mɔb]	‘twin’	[amɛkɛ]	‘bracelet’
	mb	[mbaj]	‘follow’	[ambɔb]	‘bag’	[mbɛ]	‘argue’
	t	[tar]	‘call’	[atɛ]	‘hedgehog’	[tɛɔɔɔ]	‘boa’
	d	[dar]	‘burn’	[dɔk*aj]	‘arrive’	[dɛ]	‘cook’
	f	[das]	‘weigh’	[dɔg*ɔm]	‘nape’	[dɛ]	‘flourish’
	n	[nax]	‘ripen’	[ɛɔɔɔ]	‘joke’	[ɛɔɔɔ]	‘snake’
	ŋ	[ɔɔɔ]	‘start’	[tɛɔɔɔ]	‘heart’	[bɛɔɔɔ]	‘count’
	nd	[ndar]	‘weave’	[ndɔɔɔ]	‘explode’	[ndɛ]	‘lie down’
	k	[kaj]	‘wait’	[bɛkɛ]	‘do’	[gɛ]	‘slave’
	g	[gar]	‘grow’	[gɛ]	‘do’	[gɛ]	‘do’
	ŋg	[ŋgaj]	‘set’	[tɛɔɔɔ]	‘termite mound’	[fɛɔɔɔ]	‘termite mound’
	kʷ	[kʷɔɔ]	‘flag’	[kʷɔɔɔ]	‘banana’	[ajɛkɛ]	‘ground nut’
	gʷ	[gʷɔɔɔ]	‘cockerel’	[gʷɔɔɔ]	‘kola’	[dɔɔɔɔ*ɛɛ]	‘limpness’
	ŋgʷ	[ŋgʷɔɔɔ]	‘simmer’	[aŋgʷɔɔɔ]	‘return’	[adɔɔɔɔ*ɛɛ]	‘type of tree’
Fricatives and Affricates	f	[far]	‘itch’	[fɛk*aj]	‘whistle’	[fɛ]	‘play instrument’
	v	[vaj]	‘window’	[avɔɔɔ]	‘ladle’	[vɛ]	‘spend (time)’
	s	[sar]	‘know’	[ɛɔɔɔ]	‘joke’		
	z	[zaj]	‘peace’	[zɔɔɔ]	‘eat’		
	ts	[tsar]	‘climb’	[tsɔk*ɔɔ]	‘fish net’		
	dz	[dzaj]	‘speak’	[dzɔg*ɔɔ]	‘hat’		
	nz	[nzakaj]	‘find’	[nzɔɔɔ]	‘sit down’		
	h	[haj]	‘millet’			[mɛɔɔɔ]	‘forehead’
	x	[rax]	‘satisfy’			[tɛɔɔɔ]	‘boa’
	fʷ	[fʷɔɔ]	‘dregs’	[fʷɔɔɔ]	‘woman’	[ah*ɔɔɔ]	‘fingernail’
	ɜ					[ɛ]	‘drink’
	ʃ					[ʃɛ]	‘smell’
	ɔɔ					[tɛɔɔ]	‘lack’
	nɔ					[nɛɔɔ]	‘lack’
						[nɛɔɔ]	‘sit down’
	Laterals	l	[laj]	‘sit’	[fɛk*ɔɔ]	‘caring’	[aɛɔɔɔ]
ɔ		[ɔaj]	‘start’	[bɔɔɔɔ]	‘check’	[abɛɔɔ]	‘lance’
l		[laj]	‘dig’	[b]	‘go’	[bɛɔɔ]	‘bush’
Flaps	r	[rax]	‘satisfy’	[arɔɔ]	‘pus’	[tɛɔɔ]	‘other’
	v	[pɔvan]	‘start of rice’				
Semivowels	j	[jam]	‘water’	[sɔk*aj]	‘clan’	[ajɔɔɔ]	‘whip’
	w	[war]	‘child’	[wɔɔɔ]	‘devour’	[wɛ]	‘give birth’

Table 5. Prosodic conditioning of consonant phonemes

	Neutral	Gloss	Labialised	Gloss	Palatalised	Gloss
Stops						
p	[paj]	‘open’	[apɔŋ*ɔ]	‘mushroom’	[pɛmbɛɔ]	‘blood’
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ɔ	[ɔaj]	‘hit’	[abɔb]	‘yam’	[bɛɔɔŋ]	‘count’
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mb	[mbaj]	‘follow’	[ambɔb]	‘bag’	[mbɛ]	‘argue’
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d	[dar]	‘burn’	[dɔk*aj]	‘arrive’	[dɛ]	‘cook’
f	[das]	‘weigh’	[dɔg*ɔm]	‘nape’	[dɛ]	‘flourish’
n	[nax]	‘ripen’	[ɛɔɔɔ]	‘joke’	[ɛɔɔɔ]	‘snake’
ŋ	[ɔɔɔ]	‘start’	[tɛɔɔɔ]	‘heart’	[bɛɔɔɔ]	‘count’
nd	[ndar]	‘weave’	[ndɔɔɔ]	‘explode’	[ndɛ]	‘lie down’
k	[kaj]	‘wait’	[bɛkɛ]	‘do’	[gɛ]	‘slave’
g	[gar]	‘grow’	[gɛ]	‘do’	[gɛ]	‘do’
ŋg	[ŋgaj]	‘set’	[tɛɔɔɔ]	‘termite mound’	[fɛɔɔɔ]	‘termite mound’
kʷ	[kʷɔɔ]	‘flag’	[kʷɔɔɔ]	‘banana’	[ajɛkɛ]	‘ground nut’
gʷ	[gʷɔɔɔ]	‘cockerel’	[gʷɔɔɔ]	‘kola’	[dɔɔɔɔ*ɛɛ]	‘limpness’
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f	[far]	‘itch’	[fɛk*aj]	‘whistle’	[fɛ]	‘play instrument’
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h	[haj]	‘millet’			[mɛɔɔɔ]	‘forehead’
x	[rax]	‘satisfy’			[tɛɔɔɔ]	‘boa’
fʷ	[fʷɔɔ]	‘dregs’	[fʷɔɔɔ]	‘woman’	[ah*ɔɔɔ]	‘fingernail’
ɜ					[ɛ]	‘drink’
ʃ					[ʃɛ]	‘smell’
ɔɔ					[tɛɔɔ]	‘lack’
nɔ					[nɛɔɔ]	‘lack’
					[nɛɔɔ]	‘sit down’
Laterals						
l	[laj]	‘sit’	[fɛk*ɔɔ]	‘caring’	[aɛɔɔɔ]	‘egg’
ɔ	[ɔaj]	‘start’	[bɔɔɔɔ]	‘check’	[abɛɔɔ]	‘lance’
l	[laj]	‘dig’	[b]	‘go’	[bɛɔɔ]	‘bush’
Flaps						
r	[rax]	‘satisfy’	[arɔɔ]	‘pus’	[tɛɔɔ]	‘other’
v	[pɔvan]	‘start of rice’				
Semivowels						
j	[jam]	‘water’	[sɔk*aj]	‘clan’	[ajɔɔɔ]	‘whip’
w	[war]	‘child’	[wɔɔɔ]	‘devour’	[wɛ]	‘give birth’

§

Kompositionalität

Die Bedeutung komplexer sprachlicher Ausdrücke ergibt sich aus der Bedeutung ihrer Teile und der Art ihrer grammatischen Kombination. Diese Eigenschaft von Sprache nennt man *Kompositionalität*.

Weiterführende Literatur

Eine sehr ausführliche Einführung in die artikulatorische Phonetik ist Laver (1994). Einführende Darstellungen der deutschen Phonetik finden sich z. B. in Rues u. a. (2009) und Wiese (2010).