

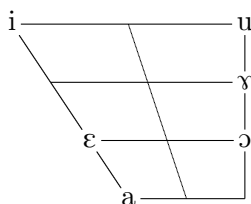
# Sound System of the Ishiculu language

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## 1 Phoneme inventory of Ishiculu<sup>1</sup>

		Labial	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar
Stop	voiced	b	d			g
	voiceless	p	t			k
	aspirated	p <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>			k <sup>h</sup>
Nasal		m	n		ɲ	ŋ
Trill			r			
Fricative	voiced			ʒ		ʁ
	voiceless	f	s	ʃ		x
Affricate	voiced		dz	dʒ		
	voiceless		ts	tʃ		
Lateral fricative	voiced		ɬ			
	voiceless		ɮ			
Approximant		ʋ			j	w
Lateral approximant			l			
Click			ǀ			



## 2 Tones and stress

### 2.1 Tone categories

Ishiculu has four tones.

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<sup>1</sup>Pronounced [iʃɪʋ|ũ:lù]

Description	low	high	rising	falling
IPA diacritic	à	á	ǎ	â
Tone contour	11	55	35	51

## 2.2 Interactions between voiced stops and tones

Voiced stops in Ishiculu (i.e. /b/, /d/, and /g/) add a low-tone onset to the normal tone.

Normal tone	à (low)	á (high)	ǎ (rising)	â (falling)
New tone	bà (low)	bǎ (rising)	bǎ (rising)	bǎ (rising-falling)

## 2.3 Stress

The stress of an Ishiculu word falls on the penultimate syllable and results in lengthening of the vowel. For example:

Ishiculu	/i.fɪ.ɰ u.lu/	[ɪfɪɰ u:lu]
unjani	/u.ɲd͡ʒa.ni/	[uɲd͡ʒa:ni]

## 3 Syllable structure

Possible syllable structures in Ishiculu are (C)V and N<sub>1</sub>C<sub>1</sub>V, where N<sub>1</sub> is a nasal with the same place of articulation as C<sub>1</sub>. For example:

Ishiculu	/i.fɪ.ɰ u.lu/	V.CV.CV.CV
unjani	/u.ɲd͡ʒa.ni/	V.NCV.CV