

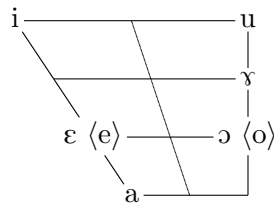
Sound System of the Ishiculu language

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1 Phoneme inventory of Ishiculu¹

		Labial	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Palatal	Velar
Stop	voiced	b	d			g ⟨g⟩
	voiceless	p	t			k
	aspirated	p ^h ⟨ph⟩	t ^h ⟨th⟩			k ^h ⟨kh⟩
Nasal		m	n		ɲ ⟨gn⟩	ŋ ⟨ng⟩
Trill			r			
Fricative	voiced			ʒ ⟨zh⟩		ɣ ⟨gh⟩
	voiceless	f	s	ʃ ⟨sh⟩		x ⟨h⟩
Affricate	voiced		ɖz ⟨dz⟩	ɖʒ ⟨j⟩		
	voiceless		ɬs ⟨ts⟩	ɬʃ ⟨ch⟩		
Lateral fricative	voiced		ɬ̥			
	voiceless		ɬ			
Approximant		ʋ			j ⟨y⟩	w
Lateral approximant			l			
Click			ɽ ⟨c⟩			



2 Syllable structure

Possible syllable structures in Ishiculu are (C)V and N₁C₁V, where N₁ is a nasal with the same place of articulation as C₁. For example:

¹Pronounced [iʃɽ|ũ:lù]

Ishiculu	/i.f ^ᵛ i.ᵛ u.lu/	V.CV.CV.CV
unjani	/u.ᵛd͡ʒa.ni/	V.NCV.CV

3 Tones and stress

3.1 Tone categories

Ishiculu has four tones.

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

3.2 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)

3.3 Stress

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

Ishiculu	/i.f ^ᵛ i.ᵛ u.lu/	[if ^ᵛ i ^ᵛ u:lu]
unjani	/u.ᵛd͡ʒa.ni/	[uᵛd͡ʒa:ni]