## **Transcription Practice Exercise 6—Khana**

Khana (or Kana) is an Ogoni language of South-Eastern Nigeria. This speaker, Mwinee Williamson, was recorded by P. Keating at the University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria, in May 1984. For each item, you will hear the meaning in English, then the speaker will say the word twice.

## 1. First you hear examples of the consonants:

[pãà]	wing	[ <u>b</u> a]	forked stick
[ta]	finish	[da]	lick
[ <u>kõ</u> ]	scale	[gś]	fence
[kpa]	music	[gbà]	coil
[si]	go	[zi]	pig
[ferefe]	a leaf used as a symbol of peace	[je]	him, his, her
[la]	snail movement	$[\underline{n}\hat{\tilde{\epsilon}}]$	give
$[\underline{m}\hat{\tilde{\epsilon}}]$	that	$[\hat{\epsilon} \hat{\eta} \tilde{\epsilon}]$	to fry

## Here are some more examples of the labial-velars:

[kpe]	sweet	[kpo]	drive away
[gbè]	an animal	[gbà]	vomit

## 2. Khana has seven oral and five nasalized vowels.

A vowel after a nasal consonant is nasalized.

a kind of animal

elephant

give

[nĩ]

[nɛ̃]

[nã]

Oral vowels		Nasal vowe	<u>els</u>
[dí]	junior sister	$[\tilde{si}]$	face
[de]	eat		
[dέ]	a disease	$[d\widetilde{\tilde{\epsilon}}]$	roe
[da]	lick	[tã]	shoot
[cb]	blow (wind)	[ <u>tõ</u> ]	pour wine
[do]	camwood		
[du]	market	[tũ]	to twist
Here are son	ne minimal pairs:		
[၁]	to carve wood	[ <u>ő</u> ]	drink! (command)
[bà]	to eat meat	$[b\tilde{a}]$	forked stick
[gbè]	an animal (kind)	$[\widehat{gb}\widehat{\check{e}}]$	grind
[ta]	finish	[tã]	shoot
[ <u>ća</u> ]	conversation	$[s\tilde{\tilde{\mathfrak{Z}}}]$	time

 $[n\tilde{\mathfrak{d}}]$ 

[nũ]

[dùme]

learn

back

something

3. Khana has three tones: low (`), mid (unmarked), and high (').

<u>Low tone</u>		Mid ton	Mid tone		High tone	
[bè]	to fence	[be]	home	[bé]	fight	
[bà]	to eat meat	[da]	lick	[ <u>bá</u> ]	hand	
[ <u>ð</u> ]	drink!			<u>[ŝ̃]</u>	to drink	

More examples of each tone:

[gbò]	friend	$[g\tilde{\tilde{\epsilon}}]$	matchet
[le]	be (there)	[cs]	swamp
[kpú]	spot	$[k ilde{ ilde{a}}]$	crust

- 4. Two vowels can occur adjacent. They can have the same or different quality and tones, but they may not differ in nasality.
- a) Same quality, same tone:

b) Different qualities, same tone:

c) Same quality, different tone (contour tone on long vowel):

[jέε] to float [joὸ] pumpkin

d) Different qualities, different tones:

[biè] doctor [dàe] daddy

e) Two nasalized vowels:

 $[z\tilde{i}\,\tilde{a}]$  yam

5. Here are some longer Khana words:

 $\begin{array}{ccc} \underline{[m\tilde{\epsilon}s\tilde{\delta}]} & \text{when} & \underline{[uun\tilde{\epsilon}]} & \text{night} \\ \underline{[\tilde{a}n\tilde{a}n\tilde{a}]} & \text{tear apart} & \underline{[\tilde{w}\tilde{a}n\tilde{a}]} & \text{good health} \\ \end{array}$ 

[bằầŋằ] mourning [ítékpá] pen

[bàrà] a village compound

these words; the item number will	be the following 25 Khana words. No meaning is given for the read before the speaker says the word twice. Some will be the speaker, and some will be new. Mark tones!	
1	14	
2	15	
3	16	
4	17	
5	18	
6	19	
7	20	
8	21	
9	22	
10	23	
11	24	
12	25	
13		