

Krewi

seven vulpa

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Phonology

1.1 Consonant. Krewi consonants are divided into 11 contrastive units as depicted in the matrix provided below. Phonemes in brackets are borrowed-origin.

	labial	lingual (tip)	lingual (dorsum)	glottal
nasal	m	n		
obstruents		d dz	(dʒ)	x ɸ (k)
emphatics		ts	ʈʂ (tɕ)	kʷ kʲ
continuant	w [w ɰʷ]	l r	j [j ʝ]	

Observed allophones are as follows.

- Nasal /n/ can be further analyzed into two phonemes. The onset /n/ is a fairly stable phoneme which has no allophone. Meanwhile, coda /n/ allophones surface homorganically depending on the context. Coda /n/ shift the articulatory point to match the next, usually less sonorous, onset. Such phenomenon are, namely, dorsal nasal (e.g. ɣəp.ɲaj) and glottal nasal (e.g. tsəŋ.gaw). In some cases, final /n/ may surface the pausal form derived from the retracted point of the onset (e.g. wɛ.rəpː).
- Native obstruents, in exception of /ɸ/, realize in many degree of strength. Beside the condition whichever plain [d dz x] occur, tense [t k] are only realized before laterals [l r]. Lax [r z h~Ø] are only realized in intervocalic conditions. Labialized [tʷ gʷ] are only realized in the stop + semivowel [w] sequence. Meanwhile, the presence of the semivowel [j] turns obstruents into supra-tense emphatics [ʈʂ kʲ], but despite the relatedness, they fall into different phonemes.
- Non-native Peninsular dorsals /dʒ tɕ/ are pronounced by analogy of [dʒ ʈʂ] with retracted articulatory point.

1.2 Vowel. Krewi vowels had four native phonemic monophthongs /i ə a ɤ/ and one long /e:/ which exists in loanwords.

Figure 1: Mapped vowels

1.2.1 Weak and strong vowels In contrast to the relatively stable /i a/, the vowel /ə/ is considered weak and pronounced with a relatively open quality and may be approximated as [ɛ]. In stressed environment, the vowel /ə/ is realized as low as [a]. On the other hand, the vowel /ɔ/ can be realized much back and acquired the roundedness to [u] when influenced by high vowel /i/.

1.2.2 Adoption of Peninsular /e/ Many Peninsular languages have mid-front vowel /e/. Krewi does not have this sound as a native phoneme, and speakers tend to emulate such sound more lower as [ɛ:], using analogy of finer-stressed pattern of [ə]>[a], with gemination is thought as an overcompensation. Less-educated speaker and in casual speech often uses [ɪ] as the realization of the phoneme.

1.2.3 High and low back vowel The back vowel phoneme /ɔ/ occupies wide range of realization, mainly influenced by the surrounding vowels and tend to assimilate the realization with the front vowels before it. Such realizations are: after /i/, it becomes

1.3 Romanization scheme. Empty cells are conditions deemed impossible in Krewi.

archetype	lax	tense	_r	_w	_ {i, ɛ, VELAR}	back	long
ɣ ⟨gh⟩	Ø, h ⟨h⟩ ^a	g: ⟨gg⟩	x ⟨k⟩	k ^w ⟨k⟩	k ^j ⟨ky⟩	k ⟨gh⟩ ^b	
ħ ⟨hh⟩		k ⟨hh⟩					
d ⟨d⟩	r ⟨d⟩	ts: ⟨tt⟩	t ⟨t⟩	t ^y ⟨t⟩	tʃ ⟨c⟩		
z ⟨z⟩					dz ⟨z⟩		
ʃ ⟨j⟩	j ⟨y⟩	ʃ _d ⟨jj⟩					
w ⟨w⟩					ʃ ^w ⟨zz⟩		w: ⟨ww⟩
n ⟨n⟩		ɲ: ⟨nn⟩		ũ ⟨w⟩	ɲ ⟨ny⟩ ^c	ŋ ⟨ng⟩	n: ⟨nn⟩
l ⟨l⟩							l: ⟨ll⟩

Cont.

archetype	lax	tense	_r	_w	_ {I, ε, VELAR}	back	long
r ⟨r⟩							r: ⟨rr⟩
m ⟨m⟩							m: ⟨mm⟩

^a Only in intervocal context

^b Only after back coda viz. [ŋ]

^c Only as pausa

Form I

Form I is the base form and considered “the dictionary form”. As a noun, the word has inherent meaning of thematic in relation with the verb. As a verb, the word appears to be intransitive or transitive.

2.1 Examples. Form I

Glossary

The romanization <e> used to represent neutral vowel.

Form I: assign neutral vowel on blanks to produce N otherwise syntactically driven otherwise. Inherently THM.

Form II: assign strong /gi/ to first slot

cenay o literary; read

gharew o mother, host

ghehhey o own, possess

ghemalar o locative of this here

ghe PN AGT first person sing. with agentive color

hhejeun o consume

hhije PN third person sing.

jaheuw PN PAT first person sing. with patientive color

lehēy o person, kin

lemēr o way, road; walk

mēhe PN.ATTR attributive third person sing.

nahay o-ADJ badness

ralaw o tail

zeuraw o-MULT. broom, sweepers