Prenasalized and postoralized consonants: The diverse functions of enhancement: Supplemental Material

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The following Kaingang examples, repeated from §4 in the main article, are accompanied by audio files. All of the examples provided below were recorded with Dr. Márcia Nascimento Kaingang, a native speaker from Nonoai, Brazil.

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(9) Allophones of underlying nasals in Kaingang

a. # _ ũ̃ [m] [mân] ‘hold’
[MP3]
94.4.wetzels01_ex9a.mp3

b. ũ̃ # [m] [ɲâm] ‘break’
[MP3]
94.4.wetzels01_ex9b.mp3

c. # _ ũ̃ [m^b] [m^ba] ‘carrying’
[MP3]
94.4.wetzels01_ex9c.mp3

d. ũ̃ # [m^b] [ki^bm] ‘cut’
[MP3]
94.4.wetzels01_ex9d.mp3

e. ũ̃ ũ̃ [m] [mɔməŋ] ‘fear’
[MP3]
94.4.wetzels01_ex9e.mp3

f. ũ̃ ũ̃ [m^b] [kε^bm^a] ‘try out’
[MP3]
94.4.wetzels01_ex9f.mp3
g. \( \ddot{V} \_ V \) \([m^b]\) \([k\ddot{e}m^b\ddot{e}]\) ‘tobacco’

h. \( V \_ \ddot{V} \) \([b^m]\) \([h^{b}\ddot{m}a]\) ‘listen’

p. 846
(11) Preoralized nasals in Kaingang coda position

a. \([k\ddot{a}n\ddot{e}].j.e\) \(*[k\ddot{a}n\ddot{e}].j.e\) ‘tie’

b. \([m\ddot{e}n.j.o.k\ddot{a}\) \(*[m\ddot{e}n.d.j.o].k\ddot{a}\) ‘manioc’ (cf. Port. mandioca)

c. \([j\ddot{a}n\ddot{e}].j.o\) \(*[j\ddot{a}n\ddot{e}].j.o\) ‘parrot’

d. \([p\ddot{a}n.j.a]\) \(*[p\ddot{a}n\ddot{e}].j.a\) ‘right’

p. 847
(12) Lack of postoralization in Kaingang [coronal] + /r/ clusters

a. \(/k\ddot{a}s\ddot{a}n\ddot{e}\) \([k\ddot{a}s\ddot{a}n\ddot{e}]\) \(*[k\ddot{a}s\ddot{a}n\ddot{e}]\) ‘know’
b. /i̞nra/ [i̞n̚ra] *[i̞n̚ra] ‘to the house’

(p. 856)

(18) Postoralization within Kaingang complex onsets

a. /m̥ɾ̥ʔjễ/ [m̥ɾ̥ʔjễ] ‘ashes’

b. /kâŋ̥jăã/ [kâŋ̥jăã] ‘rub’

c. /m̥ro/ [m̥ro] ‘float’

d. /n̥ŋ̥ru/ [n̥ŋ̥ru] ‘claw’