

6. Orthography

The suggested Kalagan orthography differs from the phoneme symbols used in this paper in six cases. p is written as p , and ŋ is written with the digraph ng . Final, preconsonantal, and intervocalic glottal stop is written with a grave accent (`) over the preceding vowel. (Intervocalic glottal must be marked in Kalagan as it contrasts with vowel clusters.) Post consonantal glottal is written with a hyphen (-), and word-initial glottal is not written. All of these symbols have been chosen for their ease of writing and their resemblance to the orthography of the Filipino National Language.

It is difficult to find a satisfactory and easy-to-write symbol for the pepet vowel ɛ . As in other Philippine languages, e has been chosen to represent this vowel, and é is used to represent the infrequently occurring mid front vowel e .

Vowel length, being phonemic, will be written in all technical materials. However, in the suggested orthography length is being experimentally written only in words having minimal contrast. An acute accent (´) could possibly be used to mark vowel length (although some confusion would arise in the case of é).
 [gabi] /gabi/ 'night', [ga:bi] /gábi/ 'taro'.

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