

Short exercise: Kisi nasalization

ISO 639-3: [kqs], Atlantic genus, Guinea and Sierra Leone. Source: G. Tucker Childs (1995). *A Grammar of Kisi*. Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter. Broad transcription.

1.	nũũ	‘my ( <i>o</i> class)’	2.	ɲāsɔɔ	‘scratch, write’
3.	mĩĩsuuwo	‘to dunk or submerge’	4.	ɲɔ̃ɔ̃	‘burned’
5.	ɲũẽĩjo	‘crab’	6.	tabiltãɲ	‘long drums’
7.	koowãɲ	‘blood’	8.	leelãɲ	‘horns’
9.	mããɲ <sup>n</sup> dãɲ	‘houses of ancestor worship’	10.	ɲĩɲ <sup>n</sup> dẽɲ	‘fire’
11.	pim	‘fill (Hab)’	12.	nũm	‘you’

N.B. [n] and [ɲ] are not found in final position.

N.B. Tone has not been shown for these data because of difficulty with typesetting diacritics for both tone and nasalization over the same symbol.

Instructions:

Examine the nasalized vowels in the Kisi data presented above. Is there evidence for contrast between oral and nasalized vowels? Why or why not? What phonetic detail rules might be included in a description of these data?