

**AN INSTRUMENTAL ANALYSIS OF VOWELS IN MALACCA
PORTUGUESE CREOLE**

CHAN MIN EN

**FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA
KUALA LUMPUR**

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**FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA
KUALA LUMPUR**

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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the vowel system of present day Malacca Portuguese Creole (MPC) which is in danger of extinction. The research questions that the study addresses are: (1) What are the characteristics of monophthong vowels in MPC based on their acoustic properties?; (2) To what extent are the MPC monophthong vowels found in this study similar to those described in the literature?; (3) How do the MPC monophthong vowels compare to similar vowels in Malay, Malaysian English and European Portuguese? Conversational data were collected from five female speakers, henceforth known as language consultants (LC), who are native speakers of MPC, and who have spent the majority of their lives in the Portuguese Settlement in Malacca. Vowels were extracted from the recordings as long as they did not have neighbouring nasals and approximants which may have affected the quality of targeted vowels. A total of 1083 monophthongs were extracted for analysis. The first (F1) and second formants (F2) and the duration of the vowels were measured using Praat version 5.2.04. Measurements were carried out using linear-prediction-based formant tracks overlaid on spectrograms of the targeted vowels. F1 and F2 values were measured at the mid-point of the vowels. The results suggest that there are six MPC monophthongs compared to the eight proposed previously, with a notable absence of /o/ and /ɛ/. Considerable variation was found within and between LCs in the way each of the vowels was produced. There were also noticeable overlaps between /i/ and /e/ suggesting that they were being used interchangeably by the LCs. The quality of some of the vowels found in this study was also found to be different from those previously described. In relation to Malay, Malaysian English and European Portuguese, MPC vowels were generally found to be closer to Malay in terms of vowel quality and inventory. The reduced vowel inventory of MPC compared to European Portuguese, albeit the current day variety,

reflects its status as a Creole. Based on the reduced vowel inventory, the variation in the way that vowels are produced, the overlaps between vowels and the possible influence from other local languages, the findings point towards the possible phonological instability of this endangered language. Further, they mirror the changes found in terms of vocabulary loss and substitution in MPC found by other researchers.

Keywords: Malacca Portuguese Creole, Kristang, phonetics, instrumental analysis, vowels, monophthongs.

ABSTRAK

Disertasi ini mengkaji sistem vokal dalam Creole Portugis Melaka (MPC) yang hampir mengalami kepupusan bahasa. Soalan-soalan penyelidikan yang dikaji adalah: (1) Apakah ciri-ciri vokal monoftong dalam MPC berdasarkan sifat-sifat akustik?; (2) Sejauhmanakah vokal monoftong MPC dalam kajian ini memaparkan unsur-unsur yang sama seperti dinyatakan dalam babak kesusteraan terdahulu?; (3) Bagaimanakah vokal monoftong MPC berbanding dengan vokal yang sama terdapat dalam Bahasa Melayu, Bahasa Inggeris dan Portugis Eropah Malaysia? Data Perbualan dikumpul dari perbualan lima orang wanita, yang selepas ini dikenali sebagai perunding bahasa (LC), yang merupakan penutur asli MPC dan yang telah menetap di Kampung Portugis di Melaka sepanjang majoriti kehidupan mereka. Data vokal dipetik daripada rakaman selagi kualitinya tidak dijejas oleh bunyi nasal dan approximants bersebelahan vokal tersebut. Sebanyak 1083 monoftong dipetik untuk tujuan analisis. Formant pertama (F1) dan kedua (F2) dan tempoh monoftong diukur dengan menggunakan program Praat versi 5.2.04. Pengukuran dilakukan dengan menggunakan trek formant berasaskan ramalan linear yang dipaparkan pada spectrogram. Pengukuran F1 dan F2 adalah pada titik pertengahan vokal monoftong. Keputusan kajian menunjukkan bahawa terdapat enam monoftong MPC berbanding lapan yang dicadangkan sebelum ini. Penemuan menarik menunjukkan ketidakwujudan /o/ dan /ε/ vokal MPC. Penemuan ini bertentangan dengan keputusan pengajian sebelum ini. Terdapat perbezaan variasi dari cara penghasilan monoftong vokal bagi setiap LC and di antara mereka. Terdapat juga pertindihan ketara antara /i/ dan /e/ mencadangkan bahawa kedua-dua vokal monoftong digunakan secara berganti-ganti oleh LC. Kualiti beberapa vokal dalam kajian ini juga didapati bersifat berbeza daripada hasil kajian terdahulu. Dalam perbandingan antara Melayu , Bahasa Inggeris Malaysia, dan Portugis Eropah, vokal MPC pada umumnya

didapati kualiti vokalnya dan inventori vokalnya lebih mirip dengan Melayu. Pengecilan saiz inventori vokal MPC berbanding Bahasa Portugis Eropah kini mencerminkan salah satu ciri-ciri pengenalpastian MPC sebagai Creole berasas-Portugis. Berdasarkan saiz inventori vokal yang semakin berkurangan, perubahan dalam cara penghasilan vokal, pertindihan antara vokal-vokal dan pengaruh dari bahasa tempatan lain, ketidakstabilan fonologi MPC turut mencerminkan kemungkinan ancaman bahasa yang dihadapi bahasa ini. Tambahan lagi, kehilangan dan penggantian maksud perbendaharaan perkataan MPC juga digambarkan sama seperti yang dinyatakan dalam hasil kajian penyelidik lain.

Kata kunci: Creole Melaka Portugis, Kristang, fonetik, analisis berperalatan, vokal, monoftong.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Following the order of the King of Portugal Dom Manuel, the first official arrival of Portuguese in Malacca led by Captain Diogo Lopes de Sequeira on 28 of August 1509 was the starting point of the Portuguese-Malacca contact (Singho, 2009) but the maps of Malacca found in the ancient Portuguese navigators' written archive are evidence of the presence of the Portuguese in Malacca since the sixteenth Century. The Portuguese men were encouraged by their King, Dom Manuel, to marry local women in order to gain stronger influence in the Asian colonies (Baxter, 2005). Thomaz (1974, p. 81) states that "very rarely did they bring their families along..." and this echoes the fact that these men had the freedom of leaving their homelands without the burden of families and were more prone to settle down with locals. Unlike the Portuguese, the policy of encouraging their sailors to settle down with locals was not used by the Dutch and British when they came to Malacca later.

The result of the union between the Portuguese and locals in the 16th Century was as Baxter (2005, p.10) explains:

"the creation of a *casado* class (European Portuguese officially married to local women), which produced stable bi- and multi-lingual *mestiço* populations loyal to Portugal. In such Asian settings Creole Portuguese arose".

Having established a new settler group of *casados* under the auspices of their King, the offspring began adapting languages from both Portuguese and local parentage in domestic contexts. Over generations, MPC is formed and passed on with a mixture of more stable language features. The *casados* in Malacca are one of the main factors why MPC survived through the test of time even through the Dutch and British colonisations.

1.2 The Portuguese Descendants in Malaysia

The following centuries saw further mixture with “Chinese, Indian, Malay, Dutch, Sri Lankan, Filipino and English elements” (Baxter, 2012, p.115). This group of Portuguese descendants are referred to as *Naserani*, *Serani*, Eurasians, Portuguese, *Kristang* (which refers to Christianity and is also used to refer to the language) and Portuguese-Eurasians (e.g. see Fernandis, 2003; Marbeck, 2004; 2012). Today the community has no direct Portuguese ancestral connection (e.g. unlike the Indians and Chinese in Malaysia) and have formed a new ethnic group in a new country. Thus, the Portuguese descendants in Malaysia do not carry a similar identity as Portuguese citizens do in Portugal. Similar to the *Makoa* Creole speakers in Madagascar, the new generations have no connections to the old country (Gueunier, 1990, n.d.:5; Harring, 2003, p. 20). Baxter (2012, p. 115) groups the Portuguese descendants by their wide range of ancestry background ranging from Portuguese, Indo-Portuguese, Malayo-Portuguese and also a huge number of camp followers who arrived at Malacca during the transition from Portuguese to Dutch during 1641. Officially the Portuguese and its troops of navy members were in Malacca from 1509 to 1641, highlighting a great extent of Portuguese influence to the people in Malacca.

The estimated number of Portuguese Eurasians in Malaysia is approximately 15,000 (Gomes, 2003) but the MPC speaking population in the Portuguese Settlement is estimated by Lee (2004), to be lower than 1000 people comprising 118 homes (Baxter, 2005). The number of Portuguese descendants who speak the Creole, henceforth referred to in this study as Malacca Portuguese Creole or MPC, has declined over the years due to mixed marriages, urbanisation, education and socio-economic and geographical mobility, and in most cases, English has taken over as the home language (Pillai & Khan, 2012).

MPC is actively used in this contained area where there is a concentration of Portuguese descendants in the Portuguese Settlement in Malacca, in the central region of Peninsular Malaysia. The formation traces its history to 1926 when two Catholic priests, Rev. Father Alvaro Martin Coroado and Rev. Father Jules Pierre François gathered the Portuguese descendants who used to live in Praya Lane, Tranquerah and other parts of Malacca who were in need of a land to live together (Sta Maria, 1991). 26 acres land (Ang, 1974, p.28) initially named “*Padre sa chang*” (Sta Maria, 1991, p. 6) or “*Padri Sa Chang*” (O’Neill, 2008, p. 4) which literally means ‘the priest’s land’ was obtained from the British administrators.

In the 20th Century, the Portuguese descendants in *Padri Sa Chang* earned their living as fishermen. Thomaz (1974) pointed out that the majority of the 7,400 Christians living in the territory of Malacca were living in extreme poverty while depending on the assistance of the *padre* (known as ‘father’ or ‘priest’) of the Society of Jesus (Thomaz, 1974, p. 99). Now, commonly known as the Portuguese Settlement, or *Kampung Portugis* in Malay, the Settlement has approximately 1000 residents.

From the time it was formed, the Portuguese Settlement formed its contained zone which also allowed people of portuguese descent to continue to communicate in the Creole among themselves. Besides the language, cultural and religious practices have also been maintained within the community. Today, there is a small chapel, a school, multimedia utility room, and a section of the land assigned for restaurants serving Portuguese-Eurasian food. For example, the cultural practice of ringing the village bell is still practised to signal a death in the largely Roman Catholic Community, and festivals, like *Intrudu* (a water festival preceding Lent) and *Festa San Pedro* (the Feast of Saint Peter), are still celebrated in the Settlement.

However, even in here, there is evidence of language shift from MPC to English especially among younger speakers (e.g. David and Faridah Noor Mohd Noor, 1999; Lee, 2003; Nunes, 1996; Sudesh, 2000), and this is not surprising as there appears to be a lack of inter-generational transmission even among the families living in the Settlement (Pillai, Soh & Kajita, 2014). As pointed out by Baxter (2012, p. 115), MPC is “the last vital variety of a group of East and Southeast Asian Creole Portuguese languages”. In fact it is considered one of the endangered languages in Malaysia in the UNESCO Atlas of the World’s Languages in Danger (Moseley, 2010).

1.3 MPC as a Creole

Holm (2000) explains that a pidgin is formed using a reduced language structure due to language contact between people with initially no common language for social, political, or trading interactions. Over time, during the interaction the less powerful group of people, or speakers of substrate language, tend to accommodate and adopt

lexical items which were largely from the dominant language, known as the superstrate language (Sebba, 1997, p. 25). The other language features such as inflections, tenses, and prepositions, will tend to be left out because only message delivery was the main intention of such communication. Hymes (1971, p. 15), therefore, defines pidgin as having a very restricted language purpose limited to the domain of communication for trading and of having no native speakers. According to Holm (2002) the two main characteristics of pidgins is that social distance between the superstrate and substrate communities is maintained and both the languages in contact are not closely related. However, these pidgin form of languages tends not to become established or gain any recognition in society because it is not the main language for communication and has no significant heritage of identity importance to neither group of superstrate and substrate speakers.

In contrast, a Creole is a form of reduced language spoken as a native language by a speech community whose ancestors were brought to new places, mainly as the result of slavery (Holm, 2000, p. 6), a change of military or political authority and New World immigration (Haring, 2003, p. 20). For example, the Seychelles in the twelfth Century consists of ethnical mixture with African, French, Chinese and Indian origins due to the *coup d'etat* condition in the disposition of the original governmental authority (Haring, 2003, p.20). Over time, the influx of people from various linguistics backgrounds to new environment formed a new 'creole society' (Haring, 2003).

In the case of MPC, similar to other Asian contexts, the Portuguese conquest of Malacca was largely due to trade. Malacca was already a thriving multilingual setting. As Baxter (1990, p. 163) maintains, "(i)n Asia, Creole Portuguese was rarely the sole

language of any of its speakers”. When creole is formed it allows remodelling and adaptation of new languages by people who initially do not share similar spoken language (Haring, 2003, p. 20). As the Portuguese formed unions with the locals in Malacca, and had children, the younger generations began to speak creole as their native language and it continued to be passed on from one generation to another. Nevertheless, MPC would have existed together with Malay and other local languages used in Malacca. Hence, MPC displays considerable influence from Bazaar Malay (Holm, 1989).

Thus, contrary to popular belief, MPC is not an old form of Portuguese but has evolved over the years from sixteenth Century Middle Portuguese, *Português Médio* (Galves, Namiuti and Paixão de Sousa, 2006) or Hispanic Portuguese, *Português Hispânico* (Galves et al., 2006) to its unique language form in the current days. The fact that the Portuguese descendants in Malacca have lost their direct ancestral connection as mentioned in 1.2, the Portuguese grammar changes which were suggested to have occurred in the seventeenth Century (Martins, 1994) or in eighteenth Century (Galves and Galves, 1995; Galves, 2004) in Portugal would have had no direct influence to MPC during the similar timeline. Instead, MPC displays features of creoles such as: the lost of lexical items and semantic shift, the lack of tense indication which is similar to other local languages, and a reduced phoneme inventory. The comparison of Rêgo (1942) and Baxter and de Silva’s (2004) lexical collection indicated that 9.3% of lexical loss and 1.5% semantic shift (Baxter, 2012, p. 123) across the time-lapse of almost six decades. The absence of determiners in syntax is noticed for example in *kobra pesonya* “snake poison” in which the lack of determiners does not affect the meaning delivery of “snakes are poisonous” (Baxter, 1988, p. 88). It is also noticed that MPC normally uses

verbs with third person singular tense, unlike Portuguese language consisting of an extensive listing of verbs for first person singular and first person plural forms, second person singular and second person plural forms, third person singular and third person plural forms. The Time-Mood-Aspect of auxiliary complex is displayed by the usage of *ja*, *ta*, and *logu* to represent past, present and future tenses similar to Malay representative of “*sudah*, *sedang*, and *nanti*” (Baxter, 1988, p. 119). The reduced phoneme of MPC, especially in vowel reduction is prominent. The 8-vowel inventory proposed by Baxter (1988) indicated a much reduced vowel in comparison to EuPt, which similarly is noticed in other Portuguese Creoles in Asian and African regions.

1.4 Statement of Problem

Current observation on the existing publications on MPC indicates a lack of uniformity in the way that the sounds of MPC are described. The confusion partly derived from a lack of a standardised orthographic form for MPC. The use of symbols to represent sounds are also confusing as different authors use different representations for some of the sounds, and there appears to be a mixture of spelling and IPA symbols used (see 2.10). There is also a sense of the MPC sounds being anglicised perhaps because of the language backgrounds of the authors (e.g. Scully & Zuzarte, 2004). Such contradiction in sound-spelling and phonetic representation impedes efforts to document, and produce learning materials for MPC, including dictionaries. This is not a good sign for an endangered language like MPC.

1.5 Objectives of Study

In part, the contradiction in the description of MPC sounds may be because they are based on impressionistic analysis, such as Baxter's (1988) analysis of MPC sounds. Further to the initial attempts to acoustically investigate the pronunciation variation of MPC speakers (Chan & Pillai, 2011), a research gap in studies related to the description of MPC sounds, especially the acoustic analysis of MPC sounds, was observed. This study, therefore, aims to instrumentally examine one part of the sound system of present day MPC spoken in the Malacca Portuguese Settlement. The present study focuses specifically on examining the monophthong vowels of MPC as there appears to be discrepancies in the current descriptions of MPC vowels (see 2.5).

1.6 Research Questions:

In relation to the aims and focus of this study, the following research questions were addressed :

1. What are the characteristics of monophthong vowels in Malacca Portuguese Creole based on their acoustic properties?
2. To what extent are the MPC monophthong vowels found in this study similar to those described in the literature?
3. How do the MPC monophthong vowels compare to similar vowels in Malay, Malaysian English and European Portuguese?

1.7 Significance of Study

The present study hopes to add to previous description of MPC sounds by complementing these impressionistic studies and explaining some of the contradictions found in these descriptions. The recordings will also contribute to the documentation of the sounds of present day MPC via easily accessible archive such as the Endangered Languages Archive (Pillai, 2013).

1.8 Organization of Dissertation

With the research targets explained earlier, this thesis will be presented with the flow of five chapters. The first chapter outlines the objective and purpose of this study. The second chapter reviews the literature on MPC sounds while reflecting the research gap from what has already been done and which direction requires further researches. The third chapter focuses on the methodology used in this study, while the fourth chapter presents and discusses the findings. The final chapter summarises the findings in relation to the research questions and discusses the limitations of the present work whilst providing suggestions for future research in the area.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter begins with a description of MPC vowels based on previous studies. This is followed by a description of Malay and Malaysian English and European Portuguese vowels to enable comparisons with MPC. The features of other Portuguese Creoles in the Asian and African regions are also discussed. This chapter also discusses the literature on the acoustic analysis of vowels. Lastly, there is a discussion on the choice of orthography in the current study.

2.2 MPC as a Creole

Baxter (1988, p. 3) explains that MPC is a Portuguese-based creole that was developed during the “Portuguese colonial expansion during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries” together with other such creoles in Asia and Africa. These creoles in Asia and Africa share many features but at the same time developed features unique to their linguistic environment (*ibid.*). Although as mentioned in 1.2 and 1.3, there are different periodical categorizations of new Portuguese grammar, as proposed by Martins (1994), Galves and Galves (1995), Galves (2004), Galves, Namiuti and Paixão de Sousa (2006), Galves et al. (2006), they were all of the similar view that MPC behaves as a Creole which gradually developed from its sixteenth Century Media Portuguese or Hispanic Portuguese form. During this period of expansion the Portuguese policy was to encourage unions with locals, which in turn led to “stable bi- and multi-lingual mestiço

populations loyal to Portugal. In such Asian settings Creole Portuguese arose” (Baxter, 2005, p. 10). Thus, MPC grew to have native speakers as the unions produced offsprings. Unlike pidgins which are known for its simple structures solely for communicative purposes across people of various language backgrounds, creoles are more complex in their morphological and phonological structures (Haja Mohideen Bin Mohamed Ali & Shamimah Mohideen, 2008).

As mentioned in Chapter 1 (see 1.3), MPC, popularly known as *Kristang*, is spoken by Portuguese-Eurasians in Malaysian and Singapore. Contrary to the misconceptions of *Kristang* as a sixteenth century form of Portuguese or “Portugis mutu antigu [very ancient Portuguese]” (from Pillai, 2012), it is a language that derived its vocabulary from 16th Century Portuguese but that evolved into a language in its own right over the last 500 years. Having evolved in a multilingual setting, the vocabulary and grammar of MPC is also influenced by Malay and other local languages. As Baxter and de Silva (2004, p.vii) point out, MPC is “a Creole language, a language born of the contacts between speakers of Portuguese and speakers of local and other languages”.

For example, like Malay, MPC has reduplication of nouns such *krenkrensa* for children (Baxter, 1988, p. 102). Also, similar to the function of Malay ‘*belum*’ and ‘*jangan*’, MPC uses *nenang* and *nang*, to express the negation of ‘have yet’ and ‘do not’ (Baxter, 1988, p. 222). In terms of vocabulary, MPC words borrowed from Malay include *champurah* ‘mix’ from the Malay word *campur*, whilst *chengsi* meaning ‘spatula’ was borrowed from Hokkien *chien^l si⁵* ‘small spoon’. In relation to word order, Haja Mohideen Bin Mohamed Ali & Shamimah Mohideen (2008, p. 8), provide the example of noun phrase order in MPC which is similar to Malay, such as in *achar chilli* ‘pickles + chilli’ and *cha tal* ‘tea + plain’ where the noun precedes the adjective. In English, the

adjective would precede the noun, as in ‘chilli pickles’ and ‘plain tea’. The sixteenth Century Portuguese had both of the noun-adjective and adjective-noun noun phrase orders. The noun-adjective phrase order similar to Malay could have been adopted in MPC due to close proximity with Malay speakers in Malacca in comparison to the word order in English and other European languages’. Hancock’s (1975, p. 219) observation on MPC also raised examples of the usage of possessive –’s genitive indicating ownership, such as in *yo sa* ‘mine’ [*saya punya*] and *bo sa* ‘yours’ [*awak punya*]. This is similar to the Malay syntax structure of *punya* ‘someone’s own’. These grammatical, lexical, and phonological features did not solely originate from Portuguese, and this shows that MPC is a creole with its own features setting it aside from Portuguese.

2.3 Malacca Portuguese Creole and its Endangerment

As discussed in Chapter 1 (see 1.2), the younger generations of Portuguese Eurasians have shifted away from MPC due to a variety of factors such as the education policy, inter-ethnic marriages, and urban migration away from Malacca for better educational and employment opportunities (Baxter, 2005; David & Faridah Noor Mohd Noor, 1999; Lee, 2003, 2004; Pillai, Soh & Kajita, 2014; Sudesh, 2000). Haja Mohideen Bin Mohamed Ali & Shamimah Mohideen (2008) also mentioned the perception of younger Portuguese-Eurasian generations that MPC usage has insignificant impact in their future, and thus, they do not see the urgency in preserving their language heritage. MPC is also showing signs of disappearing lexical items, wider usage of Malay and English forms (Baxter 2012), and variation in pronunciation (Chan & Pillai, 2012), which highlight the extent of its endangerment.

2.4 Previous Studies on Malacca Portuguese Creole

Compared to many other Portuguese-influenced Creoles around the world, there is a dearth of linguistic research on MPC. The few existing studies focus on the lexicon and grammar in Malacca Portuguese Creole as well as the socio-cultural aspects of the Eurasians (e.g. Marbeck 1994; 1995). For example, the lexicon of MPC was described by Rêgo (1998[1942]) and Hancock (1973), while Baxter and de Silva (2004) produced a dictionary of Kristang. MPC grammar has been discussed by Rêgo (1998[1942]), Hancock (1969; 1973; 1975), Baxter (1988), and Nunes (1994; 1996). In addition, David and Faridah Noor Mohd Noor (1999), Sudesh (2000) and Lee (2003; 2004) conducted studies on language shift and language maintenance. Marbeck (1995; 1996; 2004; 2012) has also produced phrasebooks of MPC and other publications intended to revive MPC.

2.5 Malacca Portuguese Creole Sounds

Baxter (1988) described MPC as having the consonants presented in Table 2.1. Baxter explains that /v/ occurs infrequently in MPC which is also similar to Malay, where /v/ generally occurs in borrowed words. Baxter's consonant inventory does not include /w/ and /j/ which appear in Hancock's (1973) description of MPC consonants.

Table 2.1: MPC Consonants

(Reproduced from Baxter, 1988, p. 20)

Stops	p b t d k g
Fricative	f (v) s z
Affricates	tʃ dʒ
Approximants	l r
Nasals	m n ŋ ɲ

Hancock (2009) states that MPC has eight vowels, but says that only six of them are contrastive. These MPC vowels are /i/, /e/-/ɛ/, /a/, /ɔ/-/o/, /u/ and /ə/ (Hancock 2009, p. 298). The MPC vowel chart (see Figure 2.1) in Klein (2006, p. 9) was produced based on Baxter's (1988, p. 23) description (refer Table 2.2). Baxter (1988, p. 24) also presented a five degree chart system to describe vowel height, advancement and rounding for MPC (see Table 2.3).

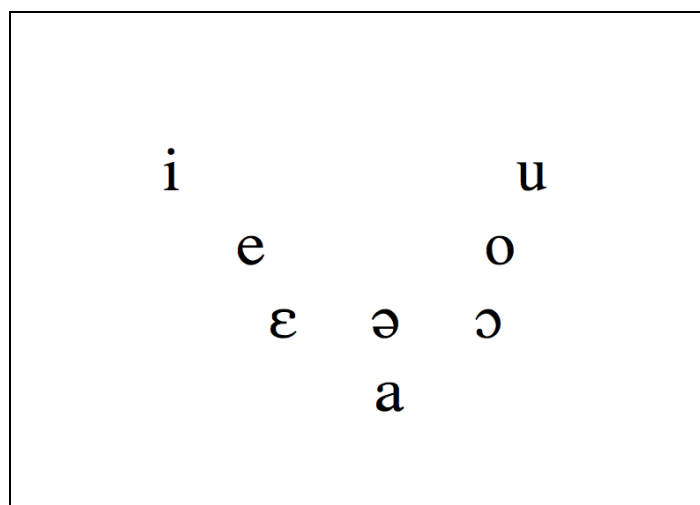


Figure 2.1: MPC vowel

(Reproduced from Klein, 2006, p. 9)

Table 2.2: MPC Vowels

(Reproduced from Klein (2006, p. 9) and Baxter (1988, p. 23))

	Unrounded		Rounded
	Front	Central	Back
High	i		u
	e		o
Mid	ɛ (æ)	ë	ɔ
Low		a	

Table 2.3: Five Degrees of Malacca Portuguese Creole Vowel Height

(Reproduced from Baxter, 1988, p. 24)

	i	e	ɛ	æ	ë	a	ɔ	o	u
Height	5	4	3	2	2	1	3	4	5
Back	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
Round	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+

However, the status of /e/, /ɛ/, /ɔ/ and /o/ is not clear. They are said to be contrastive and therefore, we would assume they are separate phonemes in MPC and occur in minimal pairs. However, Hancock (2009, p. 298) only explains the contrast for /e/ - /ɛ/, where he says: “There are two words where (e) and (ɛ) are contrastive, viz. *pétu*

([pɛtu]), ‘chest, breast’, and *pétu* ([ˈpetu]), ‘near’ (Ptg. peito and perto)”. Hancock orthographically represents /ɛ/ and /e/ as *e* (e.g. *pétu* ([pɛtu]), and *pétu* ([ˈpetu]) while Baxter (1988, p.25) orthographically transcribes the vowel in the MPC word for ‘near’ as *pɛtu*. Later in Baxter and de Silva (2004, p. xii), an accent above the letter *e* is used to differentiate the two vowels. Thus, the MPC word for ‘chest’ is written as *pêtu*, pronounced, according to Baxter and de Silva (2004, p. xii) as [e] while the word for ‘near’ is written as *petu* (but appears as *pétu* in Baxter, 1988) and pronounced as [ɛ]. Two issues arise here. One is that both words have the different variant of the vowel in Baxter and de Silva (2004) and Hancock (2009). The other issue is that although both similar in terms of vowel quality, and are sometimes regarded as the same sounds, /e/ occurs higher than /ɛ/ in the vowel space. It is interesting to note that Baxter says that the *e* in *pêtu* is pronounced close to the *e* in British English *pear*.

Baxter (1988, p. 26) further explains that the variation in the use of the two vowels could be an effect of the vowel preceding /r/ being realised as what we assume to be /ɛ/ (based on his transcription of [pétu] and his vowel table (ibid, p. 23). However, he points out that “clear cut cases of contrast are few and seem to be restricted to three environments: before /t/, /s/ and /z/”. Nevertheless, his examples in Table 2.4 do not show how this distinction is made as the examples contain both variants of the vowel occurring in the same environment thus begging the question of whether these vowels are minimal pairs (e.g. English *pet* and *pat*) only before /t/, /s/ and /z/ which seems to be what Baxter (1988) is suggesting. He goes on to say that this distribution of /e/ and /ɛ/ is not systematic although there are “preferred environments” (Baxter, 1988, p. 26). These are as follows (ibid.) and from the examples given it would seem that these vowels may be in allophonic variation rather than functioning as separate phonemes. However, they

are presented as separate phonemes in vowel table presented by Baxter (1988, p. 23). Since Klein (2006, p. 9) in his study of the phonology typology of Creole vowels based his MPC data on Baxter (1988), MPC is placed under the category of Creoles with an eight-vowel inventory similar to Sri Lankan and St Lucian Portuguese-based Creoles.

Table 2.4: /e/ and /ɛ/ Contrast before /t/, /s/ and /z/

(Reproduced from Baxter, 1988, p. 26)

/e/ phoneme		/ɛ/ phoneme	
/besu/	‘lip’	/mesu/	‘still’
/retu/	‘correct’	/kɛtu/	‘quiet’
/tezu/	‘tight’	/rɛzu/	‘prayer’
/azeti/	‘oil’	/seti/	‘seven’
/leti/	‘milk’		

Baxter (1988) also suggests that the distribution of these vowels is an effect of vowel harmony, which once again supports the notion of vowels being in allophonic variation. Baxter suggests that the use of /e/ and /ɛ/ are influenced by the height of the following vowels. For example, if the vowel in the following syllable is a low vowel like /a/, the lower /ɛ/ tends to be used whereas if a higher vowel such as /u/ follows, then the higher /e/ is used. A similar explanation is provided for the use of what Baxter transcribes as o and ɔ, presumably /o/ and /ɔ/. Here, if the following vowel is a high one like /u/, then higher /o/ is used such as in *sógru* ‘father-in-law’ and *bólu* ‘cake’ (Baxter, 1988, p. 28). In contrast, lower /ɔ/ is used if a low vowel such as /a/ follows. Examples of such use from Baxter (1988, p. 28) are *bóla* ‘ball’ and *tóka* ‘touch’.

Further, similar to /e/ and /ɛ/, the distribution of /o/ and /ɔ/ depends on where it occurs. In this case, Baxter (1988, p. 27) states that these phonemes only contrast before /t/, /d/ and /l/, and also in particular “preferred environments” (Baxter, 1988, p. 26), such as the examples given in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5: /o/ and /ɔ/ Contrast before /d/, /t/ and /l/

(Reproduced from Baxter, 1988, p. 27)

/o/ phoneme		/ɔ/ phoneme	
/goli /	‘marble game’	/mɔli/	‘soft’
/dodu /	‘crazy’	/bɔdu/	‘edge’
/anoti/	‘night’	/bɔdru/	‘edge’
		/sɔti/	‘type’
		/sɔrti/	‘type’

In relation to the schwa in MPC, Baxter (1988, p. 28) states that it has a complex status for being both “a phoneme and a positional variant of /a/ in unstressed syllables”. He suggests that thus, contrary to Batalha (1981), this vowel does occur in MPC. Hancock (2009, p. 298-299), on the other hand, states that “/ə/ is articulated as a half-close back vowel with lip spreading, especially in final position; otherwise it is articulated in mid-central position”. However, this distinction remains understudied and unreported. Baxter (1988) highlights the connection between the reduced vowel and stress in word final position. In unstressed syllables, /a/ tends to be realized as /ə/. What is meant here is probably that orthographic ‘a’ is realised as /ə/ in an unstressed syllable. This vowel is also produced in rapid speech such as in the following example from Baxter (1988, p. 29): *kazá* ‘marry’ /ka'za/ compared to *kazamintu* ‘wedding’ is /kazə'mintu/.

Thus far, none of the descriptions of MPC vowels indicate the existence of vowel contrast in terms of vowel quality or vowel length in MPC. This is similar to Malay vowels where there is no vowel length contrast (Asmah Omar, 1977; Maris, 1980, p. 9).

2.6 Influences of other Languages on MPC

As a creole that evolved in a multilingual environment, MPC has had contact and influences from local and other languages over time apart from the initial contact with Portuguese. These include Malay, English, Indian languages, Chinese dialects and Dutch (Baxter & Silva, 2004). In present day MPC, it is likely that Malay and Malaysian English (Male) have the largest influence on MPC sounds. This is because Malay is not only the national language in Malaysia but is also the local lingua franca in most areas including Malacca. As for English, recent studies (David & Faridah Noor Mohd Noor, 1999; Lee, 2003, 2004; Pillai, Soh & Kajita, 2014; Sudesh, 2000) have shown that English is taking over as the first or dominant language among those below forty. The present day English spoken by the Portuguese Eurasians is most likely to be the local variety of English (see Pillai, Don, Knowles & Tang, 2010).

2.6.1 Malay

The current day MPC shared the following vowels with Malay. Standard Malay contains six monophthongs /i/, /e/, /ə/, /u/, /o/ and /a/ (Asmah Omar, 1993; Teoh, 1994; Maris, 1980). Table 2.6 displays the Standard Malay vowel inventory from Teoh (1994, p. 7).

Table 2.6: The Standard Malay Vowel Inventory

(Reproduced from Teoh, 1994, p. 7)

i		u
e	ə	o
	a	

Results from acoustic analysis of Malay vowels based on three female Malay native speakers from central Klang Valley of West Malaysia, by Yusuf (2013, p. 274) are presented in Table 2.7 and Figure 2.2.

Table 2.7: F1 and F2 values for Malay

(Reproduced from Yusuf, 2013, p. 274)

Formants	i	e	ə	a	u	o
Ave. F1 (Hz)	428	567	583	948	468	579
Ave. F2 (Hz)	2703	2417	1889	1706	1028	583

Ave. = Average

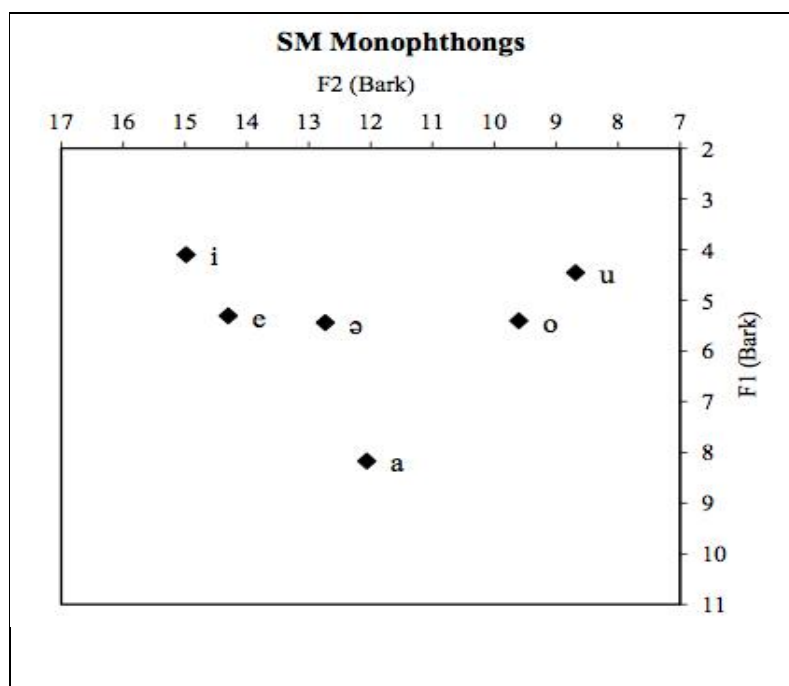


Figure 2.2: Malay Monophthongs
(Reproduced from Yusuf, 2013, p. 274))

Hancock (1975, p. 219) stated that MPC and Malay share common traits of “near-identical set” for /f/ - /p/ and /v/ - /b/ in MPC, in words such as *sufra* – *supra* ‘suffer’ and *uvida* - *ubida* ‘ear’ co-exist without affecting its meanings. Meanwhile, Baxter (1988, p. 24) mentions that MPC shares the same characteristic of Malay where orthographic ‘a’ (see 2.5) in word-final position can be realised as /a/ or /ə/. In Malay, however, this is related to regional differences, with the northern states in Peninsular Malaysia and the two states in the island of Borneo tending to realise it as /a/ while the rest tend to use /ə/ (Asmah Omar, 1977). For example, *mana* ‘where’ and *mengapa* *engapacan* can be realized as /manə/ and /məŋapə/.

2.6.2 Malaysian English

English is one of the three official languages in Malaysia. Malaysian English (MalE) is the “umbrella term” for all the varieties of English used by Malaysians of various ethnic and social groups (Pillai, Don, Knowles and Tang, 2010, p. 159). Earlier studies on MalE pronunciation found more marked linguistics features by English speakers from Malay-medium schools compared to those from English-medium schools (Platt and Weber 1980, p. 168-169). In present day Malaysian English, speakers can switch from, for example, a more colloquial form of MalE to a more acrolectal variety provided they have both in their linguistic repertoire (Pillai, 2008a, p. 42). Malaysian speakers have also been known to switch between different ethnic accents.

Acoustic analysis of MalE vowels has indicated a possibly smaller vowel inventory due to the lack of quality contrast. For example, a lack of vowel contrast has been found between the vowel pairs /ɪ/ and /i:/, /e/ and /æ/, /ʌ/ and /ɑ:/ (Pillai, Don, Knowles, and

Tang, 2010) as shown in Table 2.8 and Figure 2.3. Tan and Low (2010), who looked at Malay speakers, suggest that this lack of contrast may be due to the influence of Malay which does not have this phonemic distinction. However, this same phenomenon was found in Pillai et al (2010) which examined speakers from three ethnic groups, which suggest that this is a common feature among Malaysian speakers, rather than a result of L1 influence, in this case, Malay.

Table 2.8: Average F1, F2 values, ED and duration of ME Vowels
(Reproduced from Pillai et al., 2010, p. 165)

	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)	Euclidean Distance	Duration (ms)
i:	316	2829	3.07	15.26	4.66	168
ɪ	373	2653	3.60	14.87	4.04	100
e	824	2112	7.31	13.45	2.44	112
æ	895	2078	7.81	13.35	2.70	132
ʌ	870	1419	7.64	10.83	1.93	119
ɑ:	897	1357	7.83	10.53	2.22	211
ɒ	806	1200	7.19	9.70	2.26	128
ɔ:	641	1021	5.92	8.65	2.87	129
ʊ	472	1237	4.49	9.90	2.10	82
u:	410	1026	3.94	8.68	3.41	107
ɜ:	584	1543	5.45	11.39	(0.41)	167
Average	644	1680	5.84	11.51	2.86	132

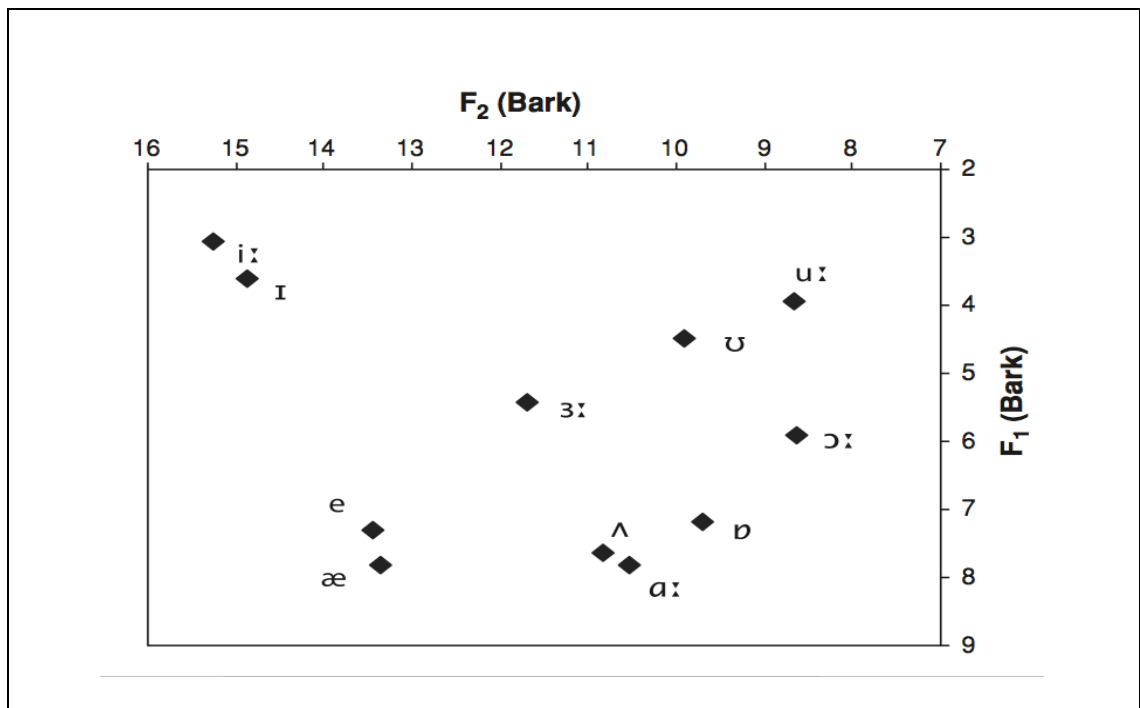


Figure 2.3: Malaysian English Vowel Chart
(Reproduced from Pillai et al., 2010, p. 165)

2.6.3 European Portuguese

In the sixteenth Century when the Portuguese navigators arrived in Malacca, Portuguese was introduced to the locals, a language which had also been picked up already by the slaves and sailors hired along their earlier destinations such as Goa, India. The Portuguese spoken by these people due to language contacts possessed characteristics from the mixture of their native languages and Portuguese they picked up over time.

Even within Portugal, there are notable varieties of regional differences in which each carries unique pronunciation features. Cintra (1971, p. 8) proposed to group Portuguese dialects by three general zones from northern Portugal towards southern Portugal, which are the *galegos* ‘galician dialect’, *portugueses setentrionais* ‘setentrional or northern portuguese’ and *portugueses centro-meridionais* ‘centro-meridional or southern portuguese’ across Portugal. For example, the Northern dialects of Portugal are distinguishable, apart from the Lisbon and Coimbra dialects, from the other two

dialectal zones, by its tendency of pronouncing both /b/ and /v/ as /b/. The dialectal differences from the Archipelago of Azores and Madeira are generally grouped as the fourth zone *portugueses insulares* ‘island portuguese’. Martins (2003) gave the example of the São Miguel dialect among the archipelago dialects which pronounces /o/ with front-rounded /ø/, as in /øtra/ *outra* ‘other’. When speakers from different regions of Portugal navigated beyond Europe during the expansion period, various dialectal features spread across the continents, further influencing the formation and development of Portuguese Creoles over the centuries.

Although dialectal differences in the Portuguese language existed at the time the Portuguese arrived in Malacca, the Portuguese spoken in the sixteenth Century would have been considerably different from Modern European Portuguese. Based on the timelines by authors such as Galves et al. (2006), Galves and Galves (1995), Galves et al. (1998), and Galves (2012) the beginning of Modern European Portuguese can be traced to around the eighteenth and nineteenth Centuries. Thus the sixteenth to seventeenth Centuries Portuguese in Malacca was very different from Modern European Portuguese, although some similar language features could have been noticed from both geographical locations, after going through similar language evolution coincidentally. In addition, European Portuguese is a different variety from Brazilian Portuguese (BrPt). EuPt and BrPt had common ground until the eighteenth century, as proposed by Galves, Namiuti and Paixão de Sousa (2006), after which BrPt begin to branch out with its unique forms in the seventeenth Century, namely the BrPt pronunciation.

Given the passage of time and the nature of creoles (see 2.5), the MPC vowel inventory is smaller compared to even current day Portuguese. EuPt contains eight stressed oral

monophthongs: /a/, /ɐ/, /ɛ/, /e/, /ɔ/, /o/, /i/ and /u/. Table 2.9 presents these Portuguese vowels.

Table 2.9: European Portuguese Monophthongs

(Adapted from Oxford, 2001, p. vii)

Phonetic Symbol	Example	Meaning
/a/	massa	Dough
/ɐ/	para	For
/ɛ/	belo	Beautiful
/e/	cedo	Early
/ɔ/	molha	Dampen
/o/	polvo	Octopus
/i/	fino	Fine
/u/	fruta	Fruit

In an acoustic vowel study, Escudero and Boersma (2009) examined seven EuPt stressed vowels /i/, /e/, /ɛ/, /a/, /ɔ/, /o/ and /u/, excluding /ɐ/ from Table 2.9. The average vowel duration, F0, F1 and F2 for female speakers of EP is presented in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10: Average Vowel Duration, F0, F1 and F2 for Female Speakers of EP
(Reproduced from Escudero and Boersma, 2009, p. 8)

Vowel	i	e	ɛ	a	ɔ	o	u
Duration (ms)	92	106	115	122	118	110	94
F0 (Hz)	216	211	205	202	204	211	222
F1 (Hz)	313	402	511	781	592	422	335
F2 (Hz)	2760	2508	2360	1662	1118	921	862

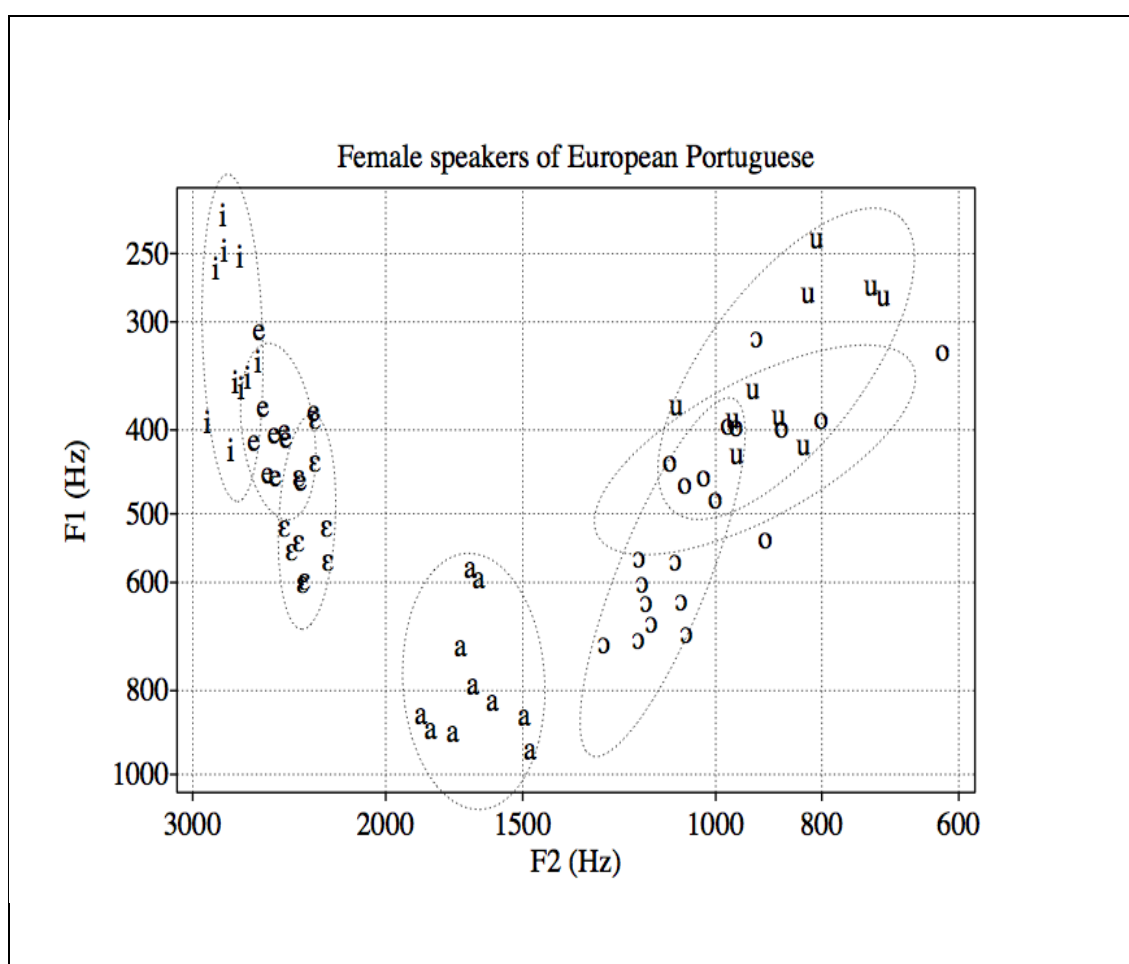


Figure 2.4: European Portuguese Vowels

(Reproduced from Escudero & Boersma, 2009, p. 8)

Although MPC may share similar vowels with Malay, MalE and EuPt, the quality of these vowels may be different, especially between EuPt and MPC as MPC do not tend to speak EuPt.

2.7 Characteristics of other Portuguese Creoles

The following sections will discuss the vowel inventories of some of the Portuguese Creoles in Africa and Asia .

2.7.1 The Creoles of Cabo Verde

In the creole of São Nicolau, there are sixteen vowels which can be branched into eight oral vowels and eight nasal vowels. The eight oral vowels consist of [i,], [e], [è], [u], [o], [a], [ò] and [à], whereas the eight nasal vowels consist of [in], [en], [èn], [un], [on], [an], [òn] and [àn] (Cardoso, 1989, p. 136). Cardoso has also listed out the diphthongs and triphthongs as the result of combination of two or three vowels in the São Nicolau Portuguese Creole. Compared to MPC which has a more reduced set of vowels and limited numbers of diphthongs; the São Nicolau Portuguese Creole has a large set of twenty-three distinguishable diphthongs. These diphthongs can be further divided into groups of increasing diphthongs and decreasing diphthongs. Also, this creole has four triphthongs which are normally used at the syllable ending position. Triphthongs are not found in current day MPC. Neither do they exist in SM and MalE.

Meanwhile, Lang (2002, p. xxiv) explained that the Santiago Creole in Cabo Verde has eight oral vowels [ɛ], [a], [ɔ], [ə], [ɑ], [o], [i] and [u], and five nasals. The differences between the vowels of these two creoles within Cabo Verde highlighted that the

evolution of creoles is not restricted to only one creole within a national boundary. This situation is probably also due to the fact that Portuguese language is also an official language in Cabo Verde and the amount of total speakers is huge. Unlike Portuguese Creole in Cabo Verde, MPC is restricted within a small village and does not have official language status to help the survival of this endangered creole.

2.7.2 Bidau, Timor Leste Portuguese Creole Vowels

In Asia, the Portuguese Creole is spoken in Timor-Leste especially in the village of Bidau (Castro, 1943, p. 56; Thomaz, 1985, p. 332). In general, the Bidau Portuguese Creole (BPC) matches the traits of two other Southeast-Asian Portuguese Creoles, which are known as Macao (Thompson, 1959) and MPC (Baxter, 1985). However, unlike MPC, the other two are co-existing with Portuguese language, where Portuguese is the official language and where there are still Portuguese-medium schools.

Baxter (1990b, p. 7) says that BPC, MPC, Macao and Tugu Portuguese Creoles share similar traits of nasalised vowel in the Vowel + /ŋ/ combination. For example, *teng* /teŋ/ ‘have’ and *bong* /boŋ/ ‘good’. However, BPC has a distinct Portuguese palatal fricative feature which sets it apart from MPC, MMC and Tugu Portuguese Creole. The reflex of Portuguese /ʎ/, for example *mulher* ‘woman’ is now being spoken as the sound between [j] and [dʒ], as [y] /muyer/ in BPC. On the contrary, the other three creoles all pronounce it as /l/ (Baxter, 1987).

2.7.3 Macao Maquista Creole

Macao Maquista Creole (MMC) is said to originate from MPC due to its geographical proximity (Baxter, 1996, p. 323) after some Portuguese left Malacca for Macau in the sixteenth century. Portuguese navigators commenced their permanent occupation in Macau in 1557 (Nunes, 2011, p. 167) attracting more people who were based at Portuguese communities like Goa and Malacca. When the Dutch occupied Malacca from 1641 onwards, even more Portuguese descents from Malacca went to Macau. The MPC spoken at that time already had local influence such as Malay. Hence, features of MPC and Malay are introduced to Macau and influenced the foundation of MMC. Such influence can be noticed from Malay elements in MMC such as in Batalha's (1988) glossary which found that 17% of the items originated from Malay. These features from MPC are said to have set the root of MMC and though there is a difference of about 50 years from when the Portuguese arrived in Macau, both creoles remain very similar in terms of phonology, grammatical and lexical structures. Nunes (2010, p. 172) also pointed out influence from MPC in MMC showing similar usage of the perfective marker *ja + Verb* in both MMC and MPC to indicate actions which have 'already been performed' whereby this feature is said to be influenced by the contact from its substrate MPC.

Fernandes and Baxter (2004) describe MMC as comprising eleven vowels, which are [ɐ], [ɛ], [e], [a], [ɶ], [a], [ɶ], [o], [ɔ], [ɔ] and [u] which can appear in both stressed and unstressed environments. For an environment such as Macau where there is co-existence of current day European Portuguese speakers, the vowels show minimal reduction and maintain most features from the modern Portuguese pronunciation while also showing influences from Cantonese, which is another widely used language in

Macau. It is noticeable in MMC that the /a/, /e/ and /o/ vowels are unstable for it varies with different level of openness from one speaker to another, with no predictable patterns across speakers (Batalha, 1950; Fernandes and Baxter, 2004). By observing that there is little difference between work done in the fifties (Batalha, 1950) and more recent work (e.g. Baxter and Fernandes, 2004), it appears that MMC has not gone through drastic changes in relation to its vowels. This situation could be due to influence from Portuguese via Portuguese-medium schools and continuous contact with EuPt in Macau unlike the situation in Malacca.

2.8 Formant Frequency of Vowels

In acoustic studies, formants are defined as “spectral peaks of sound spectrum” (Fant, 1960, p. 106), where each acoustic signal correlates with distinguishable shapes of human vocal tract forming different vocal resonance. These produced sounds are phonetically labeled as various phonetic sounds according to its vowel quality and characteristics (Fant, 1981). Benade (1976) also defined formants similarly as “the peaks that are observed in the spectrum envelope”. Formants are measured in Hertz unit. The formant frequencies are visible as the horizontally marked black lines which are layered on top of one and another within the duration of vowels in spectrogram. Usually only F1 and F2 are required to study the vowel qualities, as these values of F1 and F2 will indicate the position, i.e. frontness and height of vowels in the vowel chart (Fry, 1979; Hayward, 2000). The formants can be digitally tracked by formant-based speech production and Linear Predictive Coding (LPC) (Harrington, 2010). As portrayed in Figure 2.5, the F1 frequency value is inversely related to vowel height or open-close dimension. Meanwhile, the F2 frequency shows the tongue retraction of the

vowel, ie. fronter position when F2 value increases (Ladefoged, 2006, p. 188; Fry, 1979; Kent and Read, 2002).

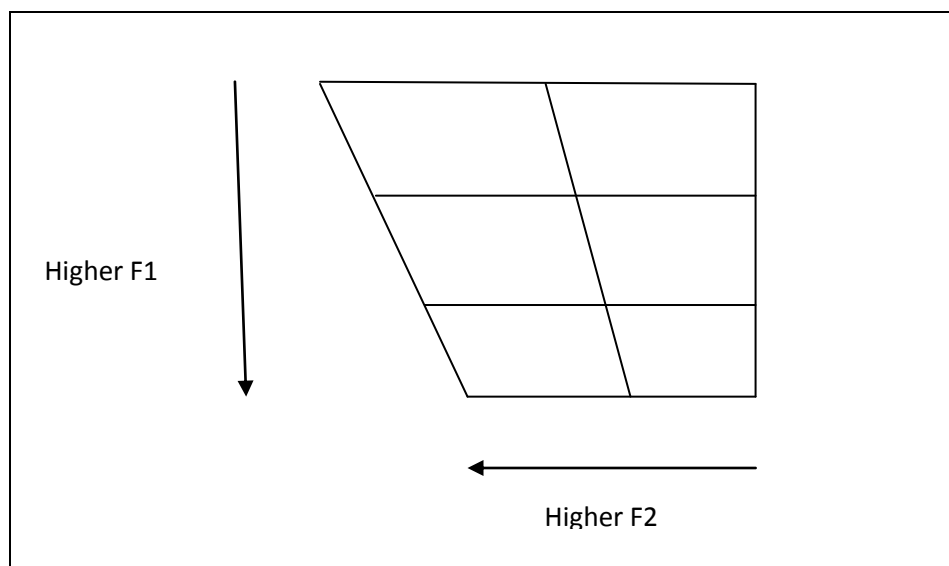


Figure 2.5: F1 and F2 values of Vowels in a Vowel Chart

(Adapted from Ladefoged, 2001, p. 116)

Watt and Tillotson (2001) and Deterding (1997) are of the opinion that a simple F1 versus F2 plot provides a sufficient representation of vowel qualities despite its known issues with representing back vowels (Hayward, 2000). Whilst some researchers prefer the F1 versus F2-F1 plot, Hayward (2000), points out that this plot has issues when it comes to the placement of central vowels. Deterding (1997, p. 51) chooses to use a F1 versus F2 plot as he maintains rightly “that the best way to represent vowel quality is not certain”. Deterding (1997, p. 51) also cautions that “there is not necessarily an absolute link between vowel openness and F1 or between vowel frontness and F2”.

Meanwhile, Zwicker and Terhadt (1980) proposed to convert the F1 and F2 values from Hertz unit to Bark unit for chart plotting purposes, with the formula as follow:

$$Z = 13 \arctan(0.00076F) + 3.5 \arctan(F/7500)^2$$

(Reproduced from Zwicker and Terhardt (1980))

Kent and Read (2002, p. 115) supported that “it is thought to be a good approximation of the actual frequency analysis performed by the ear”. Hayward (2000, p. 152) too is in the opinion that a Bark scale converted vowel chart would present more “psychologically real” picture of the vowels, as opposed to the Hertz scale which would not be able to portray the said close-to-real-life features.

2.9 Euclidean Distance

Euclidean Distance (ED) is used as a guide to represent vowel space by measuring its distance from the center of the vowel space (Harrington, 2010). The higher ED values indicate a more peripheral vowel space, i.e. more spread out arrangement of vowel inventory. Harrington (2010, p. 191) also added that ED formula could be applied to provide information of the vowel space closeness in sound change studies. Deterding (1997, p. 50) and Harrington (2010) explain the measurement method beginning from the centroid, known as the centre of vowel space, which can be obtained by the ED formula as follows. The average F1 and F2 values in Hertz unit are firstly converted to a Bark unit prior to the ED calculation.

$$ED = \text{SQRT}(((F1_{AVE} - F1)^2) + ((F2_{AVE} - F2))^2)$$

(Reproduced from Harrington (2010, p. 191))

SQRT = Square Roots

* F1 and F2 values are in Bark unit

2.10 MPC Orthography

Rêgo (1942) was one of the first missionaries who produced written materials using the modern day Portuguese-based system. This written system was composed under the misconception of treating MPC as one of the dialectal varieties of Portuguese, rather than being recognized by its Creole status (Baxter, 2004, p. x). The notion by other missionaries that MPC is “a sort of broken Portuguese” (Cameron, 1865, p. 375) or “a dialect which has lost its Portuguese grammar” (Pintado, 1908, p. 81) has also contributed to the negative perception of MPC since the 19th Century (Baxter, 2004, p. 42). Current day observations in the Portuguese Settlement also indicate that some speakers from Portugal who visit the Settlement also tend to validate such negative perceptions after their interactions with MPC speakers, labelling this variety as broken variety. The teaching of European Portuguese at the Settlement also does not help alleviate the status of MPC as a valid language in its own right deserving of a systematic orthographic system (Baxter, 1988).

It is evident that at present the members of the MPC speech community lack an agreement on how MPC should be written. The orthography chosen by previous researches has been a mixture of Portuguese, English, and Malay depending on their inclination. The Portuguese Settlement Committee in the nineties has occasionally spelt MPC words with the reference to Portuguese dictionaries for they felt that it should approximate its Portuguese roots and also allow easier access between the Portuguese speakers and Portuguese descendants in Malacca (Baxter, 1988). However, Baxter (1988) argues that Portuguese-based orthography is not practical due to linguistic differences between the two languages. Using a Portuguese-based orthographic system

would mean that only speakers who can read Portuguese (which are few in the settlement) will be able to understand such a system (Baxter, 2005).

Meanwhile, written texts by the Portuguese descendants tend to use a mixture of spelling systems. For example, Sta Maria's (1994) book title *Undi Nos By Di Aki?* uses the English *by* to represent /bai/ esentlish i?ing *aki* 'here' is inclined towards the Malay or English /k/ sound instead of Portuguese /q/ sound. This inconsistent spelling system possesses a challenge for wider usage of written materials in MPC. Baxter (1988, p. 42) explained that those who insisted on maintaining a Portuguese-based spelling system, were perhaps influenced by the "degree of contacts" with Portuguese missionaries at church and schools. Hancock (1973. p. 25) proposed the orthography which is much similar to the Malay system, namely 'ny' as 'ñ', 'ch' as 'c' in Malay. Hancock felt that the Malay-based system was an advantage as that the speech community already understands Malay and it is phonologically identical to MPC. Malay orthography appears to be a simpler system compared to Portuguese and would be understood by non-Malay or MPC speakers. A Malay-based orthography approach is also supported by Baxter (2004, p. xii) and Marbeck (1995) in their publications. A survey of social media also indicates a preference for such a spelling system by the younger generations of MPC users despite some quarters still insisting on a Portuguese-based orthography.

2.11 Conclusion

This chapter discussed the characteristics of MPC vowels from previous studies. In order to enable comparisons with local languages and Portuguese, the characteristics of Malay, Malaysian English and European Portuguese vowels were also discussed, as

were some of vowels in some Portuguese Creoles in Asia and Africa. This chapter also discussed how vowels are acoustically analysed using the formant frequency model, together with explanations on the application of mathematical formulas for various calculations. The following chapter will present the methodology in the present study.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights the methods used for data selection, data collection and data analysis. The first section covers the selection of the language consultants (LCs), followed by the type of data collected in this study. The third section describes how the data were collected and organised, and in the final section the procedures for data analysis is explained.

3.2 Language Consultants

In studies on endangered languages and their community, it is inevitable that only a limited number of LCs were accessible for research data collection. As Creswell (2009, p. 147) raised the importance of paying attention to its sampling design, a probability sampling method with known probability of respondents selection (Kalton, 1983) was chosen to be applied in current study. The non-probability sampling method (Kalton, 1983) is not suitable for endangered language research because random selection will most likely pick up respondents who rarely speak MPC causing skewed results. There are very few fluent speakers because most of the younger generations of such endangered language community are greatly exposed to other languages which have more educational or economic value. The Malay-medium education system at schools, the domestic language policy coupled with the economic value of English tend to place a low value on MPC for future prospects among younger generations of Portuguese

Eurasians. Hence, less fluent MPC speakers can be found among the generations of youth and below. Previous studies (David & Faridah Noor Mohd Noor, 1999; Lee, 2003, 2004; Sudesh, 2000) on MPC and its community have indicated that younger speakers are not fluent in MPC. Thus, the remaining speakers of endangered languages often consist of those from a senior age group. At an older age, speakers might experience teeth loss, have a weak hearing ability, exhibit poor vocal quality due to long term habits or old age, or be simply physically unfit due to illnesses. Their physical condition may impede speech clarity especially in phonetic studies. In the Portuguese Settlement where this study is based, LCs among the age group above the age of 60 years old are more likely to be more fluent in MPC, which is an important factor in this study.

As proposed by Creswell (2009, p. 145) the target population sampling approach was applied in this study to choose only speakers who meet the pre-set selection requisitions (see the next section). Though a study consisting of only five subjects for a research may be considered small for most quantitative and qualitative research, this is not unusual in phonetic studies (e.g. Harrington, 2010). Further, the Portuguese Settlement in Malacca is a small community with the estimated population of less than 1,000 (Lee, 2004) comprising 115 homes (Baxter, 2005). The five subjects comprise almost 0.5% of the entire settlement population.

The five female MPC LCs were selected based on the following criteria: (i) gender (female speakers), (ii) age (60 and above age group), (iii) ethnicity defined by them being Portuguese Eurasian descendants who grew up and are still living in the Portuguese Settlement), (iv) their mother tongue (Malacca Portuguese Creole), (v)

language use (they use predominantly MPC to communicate with fellow Portuguese Eurasians in the Settlement). The selected LCs have an age range of from 69-80 years, with a mean of age 73 years at the time of recording. All LCs could communicate without physical hindrance related to their senior age, i.e. had no reported speech or hearing impediments.

The identity of these LCs was preliminarily determined based on the duration they have been living in the Portuguese Settlement. From preliminary interviews with them, all LCs indicated that they were born or grew up in the settlement since early childhood. All LCs have Portuguese surnames. These LCs all introduced themselves as 'Portuguese', '*Serani*' or 'Eurasian'.

This research has selected only female LCs to keep the gender variable constant. Initially it was due to the consideration on how positive their participation was during the speech recordings. During the early stage, it was noticed that female speakers were more outspoken and willing to share their thoughts and personal experiences with researchers, as compared to the male speakers of similar age group. The male speakers were less likely to speak on contents related to their personal life experiences. Furthermore, women tend to put in effort to speak clearly (Byrd, 1992; Whiteside, 1996) with higher resonance frequencies (Foulkes & Docherty, 1999; Simpson, 2009; Wang & van Heuven, 2006; Yusuf, 2013). Throughout the interaction with potential respondents, the researcher noticed that women are more prone to share information about their life, culture and domestic related topics. The coverage of topics in female respondents' interviews are broader compared to the interviews with male respondents. Also, Maragakis (2008) raised the fact that the male vocal tract is longer than the female

vocal tract, causing different levels of resonance frequencies. Thus, as Deterdings points out by deciding on only one gender criteria in acoustic studies, the vocal tract difference between male and female is considered and this can ensure better uniformity in the analysis and comparison among equally high pitch female voices.

None of the LCs has learnt the current day European Portuguese formally or informally. These speakers also did not have much contact with the Portuguese speakers from Europe. It is observed that in the Portuguese Settlement, the women seldom spend their leisure time mingling with the foreign visitors or tourists in the public settlement square of the Portuguese Settlement. All five LCs also do not work or have business in the settlement, which means they have been staying at home and having less contact with the outsiders who visit the Portuguese Settlement. It can be assumed that these LCs being housewives they would also have less contact with the other language speakers from the surrounding living environment. On the contrary, men being the wage earner of the family work outside, having more external contact with the outsiders, causing them to possibly pick up some modern day Portuguese vocabulary and those from other languages through external interaction with tourists and visitors to the Portuguese Settlement .

Despite having mentioned their underprivileged childhood and limited years of education, these LCs all have attended at least primary school. These ladies aged 60 and above would fall into the category of those who have undergone an English medium education system from the 1940's until January 1970. The mixed Malay-English-medium transition took place during the 1970's (Tan, 2005). English-medium schools were completely phased out by 1982 and replaced by the Malay-medium national

school system at the secondary school level. Hence, these LCs above 60 are among those who attended English-medium schools and used English in schools compared to the younger age groups in the Settlement who went through a fully Malay-medium education system from 1982 onwards.

The selected LCs are all mother tongue speakers of MPC. They were born in families who spoke MPC and used it dominantly in their domestic events and with the fellow elderly Portuguese Eurasians who also spoke MPC during their daily life spent in the Portuguese Settlement. The LCs are Portuguese descendants who were born or moved into the settlement with their parents when they were young.

These five LCs live in the Portuguese Settlement on different streets scattered over the entire area. This is to allow better coverage of MPC speakers from different families and various areas in the settlement. The Portuguese Settlement (see Figure 3.1) was chosen for the study because it is the only area in Malaysia where there is a concentration of MPC speakers, and indeed its existence has been attributed to the present survival of the language (Baxter, 2005).

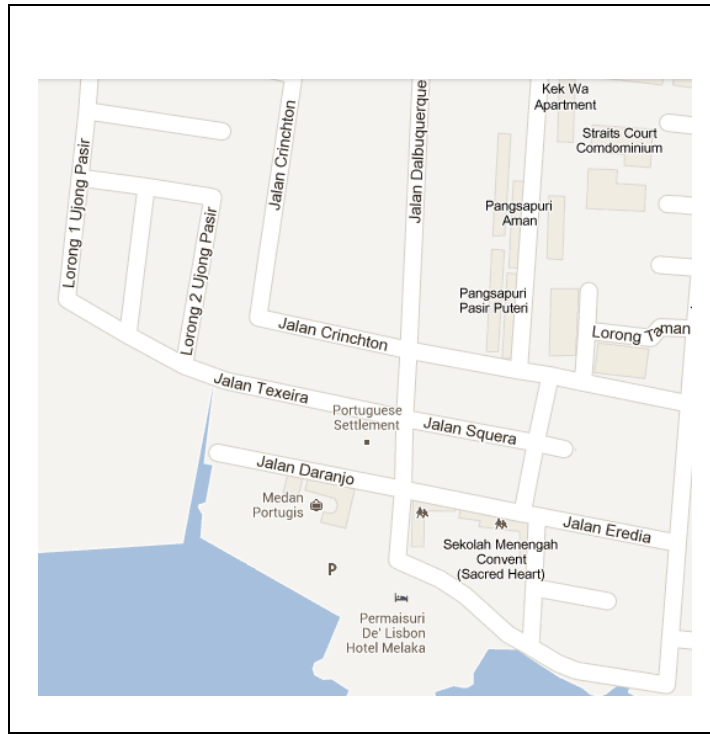


Figure 3.1: Map of the Malacca Portuguese Settlement

(Reproduced from Google Map Malaysia - <https://maps.google.com.my/>)

In this study, the LCs are coded as LC1 through LC5. All five of them gave written consents to participate in this study. Their demographic details are displayed in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Demographic Background of MPC LCs

LC	Age	Occupation	Spoken Language					Education Background and Medium of Instruction in Schools		
			MPC	MalE	SM	Chinese and other Dialects	Tamil or other Indian languages	Primary Education	Secondary Education	Tertiary Education
1	75	Housewife	yes	yes	yes	no	no	English	English	NA
2	72	Housewife	yes	yes	yes	no	no	NA	NA	NA
3	80	Housewife	yes	yes	yes	no	no	English	English	NA
4	69	Housewife	yes	yes	yes	no	no	English	NA	NA
5	71	Housewife	yes	yes	yes	no	no	English	NA	NA

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

As the researcher for this study is not member of the speech community and is often seen as intruder to the target community, the selection of LCs was challenging. During the initial stage of observation on the community, few members of different families in the Portuguese Settlement were approached. By getting to know several members in a family, it was easier to expand the connection to their relatives. This approach ensured speakers' comfort in interacting with the researchers. Through introduction from one family to another, connections can be forged and bigger network formed as invitations to participate in community-based festivals and events are given. The daily activity patterns of various age groups were also observed in order to determine the possibility to arrange for interview and recording sessions with particular groups of speakers. The researcher is indeed seen as intruder in the lives and time of the

community members. Hence, extra planning and consideration are crucial as to not offend the feelings or to not interfere with the community members' usual lifestyles.

3.3.1 Speaking Context

The recorded data comprised of interviews with LCs on topics related to their life in the Malacca Portuguese Settlement. For acoustic analysis, various methods of data collection have been implemented in studies on different languages. Word lists (Tsukada, 2008; Yusuf, 2013), embedded target words in a carrier sentence (Lee & Lim, 2000; Pillai, Zuraidah, Knowles & Tang, 2010), spontaneous speeches elicited through structured interviews (Deterding, 2000; Chan & Pillai, 2012) and flashcards triggered sources (Walters, 2006; Chan & Pillai, 2012) are commonly used. However, unlike other studies (e.g. Pillai & Yusuf, 2012; or Milroy, Milroy, Docherty, Foulkes and Walshaw, 1999), a word-list or read text was not used in this study because it aims at recording the natural speech in order to capture the current sounds of MPC. In natural speech it is believed that the LCs who have a tendency to feel inferior towards their MPC pronunciation, will produce more natural speech sounds.

The LCs were not asked to read the target words from a reading list because MPC is used as a spoken language rather than a written language. The wordlist or reading list method could not be applied in this study due to the MPC's condition as a non-written and endangered Creole. The MPC does not have its standard written system and the MPC have been presented with various orthographical systems in the previous studies. The previous studies have compiled the written materials with a mix of Portuguese, English and Malay orthographic systems (see 2.10). Though written texts were not used

to elicit data, a Malay-based orthography is used for the presentation of MPC words in this study, which is also supported by Baxter (2004, p. xii) and Marbeck (1995) (see Chapter 2.10).

During an early stage of the study, it was observed that the Portuguese community members who speak fluent MPC could not fluently read out the written texts of poems collections or the lyrics of traditional MPC songs. Hence one might not be able to naturally pronounce the target words from the provided reading list. The unfamiliarity of LCs towards the orthography system will definitely hinder this study from obtaining a more accurate and natural recording result of the acoustic production of MPC vowels.

The subjects were interviewed about their daily lifestyles, domestic language policy, culture, opinions towards the future of MPC for approximately 10 minutes each to elicit vowels produced in spontaneous speeches. A semi-structured interview was used to collect data in this study (see APPENDIX A for interview questions). The interview questions were based on four areas: self-introduction, education background, domestic language policy or within the settlement, and perceptions about MPC and its culture. The semi-structured interviews were conducted in such a way that the LCs were prompted to answer by being asked questions in MPC to encourage them to speak naturally in a more comfortable speaking environment. For example, simple and direct self-introduction questions (e.g. *Ki bosa nomi?* ‘What is your name?’ and *Bos kantu idadi?* ‘How old are you?’) helped LCs to share their thoughts spontaneously. When interacting with the researcher who is an outsider, the MPC speakers often shy themselves away for the fear of being labelled as speaking a ‘less perfect’ version of MPC. The use of MPC by the researcher helped the LCs to be more relaxed.

Considering the general interests of these LCs who were homemakers which mostly revolve around their family and food preparation, questions about their family members and traditional Portuguese food preparation procedures encouraged them to open up during the interviews.

The disadvantage of extracting vowels from a spontaneous speech method is that the collected vowels might not be complete. The vowels in connected speech are also prone to be affected by prosodic features like intonation and stress. Jacobi (2009) and Harrington (2010) both mentioned that the unintended reduced vowels are often extracted in spontaneous speech, which is something to be wary off. Further, the vowel inventory is predicted to be less peripheral in spontaneous speeches as speakers would be less cautious in trying to pronounce ‘slowly and accurately’.

3.3.2 Instrumentation

Recordings of the speakers were carried out in the homes of LCs using head worn microphones and a high quality 16-bit rate digital professional recorder, the Marantz PMD661 Solid State Sound Recorder. The recordings were sampled at 44.1kHz. The head-worn microphone was positioned closely to the mouth of LCs to minimise the external noise sounds and increase recording clarity.

3.4 Data Transcription and Selection

The data obtained from the recordings were orthographically transcribed and annotated into Praat 5.2.04 (Boersma & Weenik, 2010). The transcription was done by a native

speaker of MPC to ensure better understanding of the recorded speeches and higher accuracy on the transcription. Again, as mentioned in 3.3.1, the transcriptions were done with Malay-based orthography. Using the TextGrid function in Praat, the MPC transcriptions were entered into the first tier.

From the transcribed recordings, a total of six MPC vowels were identified and were selected for analysis based on descriptions by previous studies (see 2.4). The target vowels were selected from environments without neighbouring nasals, liquids or approximants. It is possible that the final result of this study might not present a complete understanding of MPC vowels because of these restrictions but this was done to reduce co-articulatory influences on the vowels. Vowels in both open and CVC syllables were extracted for analysis. In view of the natural speech data and the criteria for vowel environment in this study, the number of vowels selected for analysis does not reflect the total number of vowels produced.

3.5 Measurements and Analysis

The decision to use an acoustic methodology in this study was to supplement the existing impressionistic descriptions of the sounds of MPC. Visual inspection of the spectrograms in Praat and auditory inspection of the recorded speech were combined to determine and measure the first formant (F1) and second formant (F2) and duration of the target vowels of the words selected for analysis and the measurements were entered in the tiers following the orthographic transcriptions of MPC.

The F1 and F2 were identified manually on spectrograms of the target vowels. Then using the automatic linear predictive coding (LPC) function in Praat the F1 and F2 were measured from the central point of each targeted vowel. The central point of each targeted vowel was used as it is anticipated that at this point, the vowel quality would be the most stable and display less co-articulatory effects from neighbouring sounds (Fry, 1979; Hayward, 2000; Watt and Tillotson, 2001; Ladefoged, 2003; Pillai & Yusuf, 2012).

Time-aligned transcriptions and annotations were entered using the TextGrid function of Praat. Tier 1 contains transcriptions in the form of MPC phrases. In Tier 2, the words selected for the analysis of MPC vowels were entered. In the third interval tier, the targeted vowels were segmented. Tier 4 and Tier 5 are labelled as F1 and F2 respectively, and lastly, Tier 6 indicates the time position where every targeted vowel is located from the original speech recording, to allow easy reference of the targeted vowels, if verification of measurement is required. A Praat script was run to measure the durations of the selected vowels and the results generated in a text file was transferred to an Excel file (Lennes, 2002).

Figure 3.2 displays the transcriptions and annotations inserted into the tiers of targeted /e/ vowel produced by LC1. All information was manually entered into the six-tiered-TextGrid for all the five language consultants, applying the same tier layout. Next, the obtained values from Tier 3, Tier 4, Tier 5 and Tier 6 were entered in a spread sheet to enable further calculation of average of values and generate vowel charts in Excel to allow plotting of scatter plots for comparisons among MPC vowels and analysis across LCs.

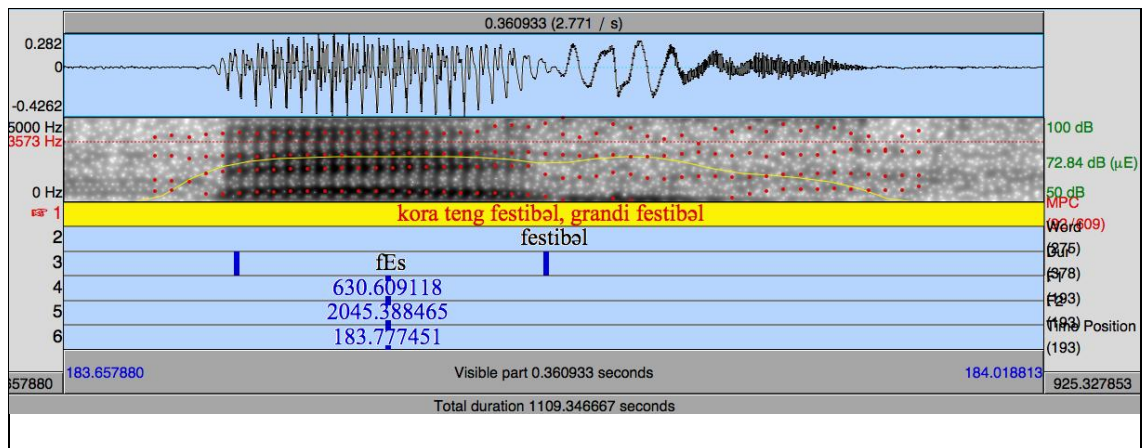


Figure 3.2: TextGrid of MPC /e/ from the word *festibel* by LC1 saying ‘*kora teng festibel, grandi festibel*’

These values were later converted into a Bark scale (Zwicker & Terhardt, 1980, p. 1524) using the following formula:

$$Z = 13 \arctan(0.00076F) + 3.5 \arctan(F/7500)^2$$

(Reproduced from Zwicker and Terhardt (1980))

The measurements of each monophthong token in Hertz and their Bark values are listed in APPENDIX B1 to APPENDIX B6. The list of words from which each MPC vowel was extracted and its translation is presented in APPENDIX C1 to APPENDIX C6.

The average values from the complete set of targeted vowels were plotted into F1 vs F2 vowel charts (Deterding, 1997; Hayward, 2000) (see 2.8). Scatter plots were plotted to compare the following: vowels in different syllable combinations (e.g. CV, CVC or CCV); vowels produced by different LCs; and the height of vowel in the following

syllable. Comparisons with the two local languages spoken by the LCs, Malay and Malaysian English, and with European Portuguese were also performed to examine how close in vowel quality equivalent vowels were produced. The Euclidean Distances of the vowels from these languages as well as MPC were calculated (see 2.9). ED indicates pictorial hints of the extent of which vowel inventory of a language is peripheral. Though it is possible to compare how each set of vowel inventory of MPC, Malay, MalE, and EuPt differ from each other solely based on the scatter plot of F1-F2. The obtained ED values could further investigate how spread out are the monophthong vowels from a language. Since ED is measured from the center vowel as centroid, the centre vowel such as /ə/ and English /ɜ/ is excluded.

Table 3.2 displays the number of monophthong tokens selected from the interview data of five Language Consultants. As mentioned previously in this Chapter, the vowels were selected for analysis based on particular criteria (see 3.4). This yielded a total of 1083 tokens which were analysed in this study.

Table 3.2: Number of MPC Vowel Tokens extracted from Recordings

MPC Vowels	Number of selected tokens					
	LC 1	LC 2	LC 3	LC 4	LC 5	
/i/	23	12	13	46	29	123
/e/	32	13	20	64	53	182
/ə/	10	8	3	20	22	63
/a/	44	43	58	169	180	494
/u/	36	19	2	33	24	114
/o/	7	12	21	28	39	107
TOTAL						1083

The number of target vowels differs due to the occurrence in the recordings and also the selection criteria in this study. Some MPC vowels which fulfill the selection criteria occur more frequently while other vowels were omitted from the selection due to their neighbouring nasals and approximants. The vowel /a/ occurred most frequently in the selected data, followed by /e/. The /ə/ occurred often at the CV open syllable vocabularies and very often it was followed by nasals or approximants, or was at the end of phrases with no succeeding consonants. Such instances of words were not selected for analysis unless the next word following *atape* begins with a consonant. Hence, explaining the few instances of /ə/ from the selected data.

3.6 Statistical Analysis

Besides discussion of the characteristics of MPC vowels based on the F1 and F2 values, statistical analysis such as ANOVA and T-test were carried out where appropriate.

Independent ANOVA tests were applied onto a group of three to five variables (e.g. comparisons of formant values of MPC vowel among five LCs). For ANOVA, when significant differences among groups were found, a Tukey post-hoc test was conducted to further investigate the significant differences (or not) between any pair of within the group.

3.7 Conclusion

This chapter explained the procedures and methodology applied in this study. The following chapter presents data analysis and discusses the findings on MPC vowels from the obtained results.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings obtained from this study. Findings for each MPC vowel and comparisons among the five LCs, in different syllable combinations and different word positions are presented and discussed in this chapter. Reference to the Malay language, Malaysian English and European Portuguese are also made where relevant.

4.2 MPC Monophthongs

The average measurements for F1 and F2 in Hertz and Bark, Standard Deviation (SD), and average vowel duration are presented in Table 4.1. The Euclidean Distance (ED), measured from the centre of the vowel space, is also presented (see 3.5). The measurements for each of the vowels extracted for this study are presented in APPENDIX C1 to APPENDIX C6. As discussed in Chapter 3, only vowels which fulfilled the criteria mentioned were extracted for analysis (see 3.4).

Table 4.1: Average Values for F1 and F2, Standard Deviations, Average Durations and Euclidean Distance of MPC Monophthongs

Vowel	Ave. Duration and SD (ms)	Ave. F1 and SD (Hertz)	Ave. F2 and SD (Hertz)	Ave. F1 (Bark)	Ave. F2 (Bark)	ED (Bark)
/ɪ/	90.42 (70.13)	451.23 (77.98)	2201.30 (436.42)	4.30 (0.68)	13.54 (1.43)	1.80
/e/	129.12 (0.09)	507.08 (72.21)	2251.68 (389.81)	4.79 (0.61)	13.72 (1.33)	1.82
/ə/*	103.50 (108.31)	551.15 (76.27)	1723.43 (349.55)	5.16 (0.64)	11.98 (1.38)	*
/a/	87.59 (63.66)	721.96 (135.14)	1598.11 (243.42)	6.51 (1.03)	11.54 (1.05)	1.47
/ʊ/	78.08 (49.35)	460.55 (61.70)	1553.10 (319.25)	4.39 (0.54)	11.28 (1.42)	0.96
/ɔ/	103.34 (65.64)	580.37 (85.45)	1178.28 (252.04)	5.40 (0.71)	9.46 (1.35)	2.46
Average		545.39 (84.79)	1750.98 (331.75)	5.09 (0.70)	11.92 (1.33)	1.70

SD = Standard Deviation

ED = Euclidean Distance

Ave. = Average

ms = millisecond

*SD values are listed in parenthesis.

*The ED of the central vowel /ə/ is not measured.

Figure 4.1 shows the vowel quadrilateral for MPC monophthongs. Based on the findings, six monophthong vowels were detected. The placements are almost consistent with Klein (2006) and Baxter (1988) except for the absence of /o/ and /ɛ/ (see 2.5). The main difference between the vowels found in this study and the previous ones lies in the placement of the back vowels, with /u/ being relatively more fronted in this study, whereas Baxter presented /u/ as a high back vowels (see 2.5). The vowel /o/ is also presented as a high back vowel by Klein (2006) and Baxter (1988) (see 2.5). However, based on the measurements, there were no instances of /o/. Instead there was a low back /ɔ/ which was produced in words like *gostah* ‘like to’, *botah* ‘put’, *mpodi* ‘cannot’, *angkoza* ‘those things’, and *bos* ‘you’. Henceforth, the representation of the low back /ɔ/ will be seen in this paper, substituting /o/ in Klein (2006) and Baxter (1988).

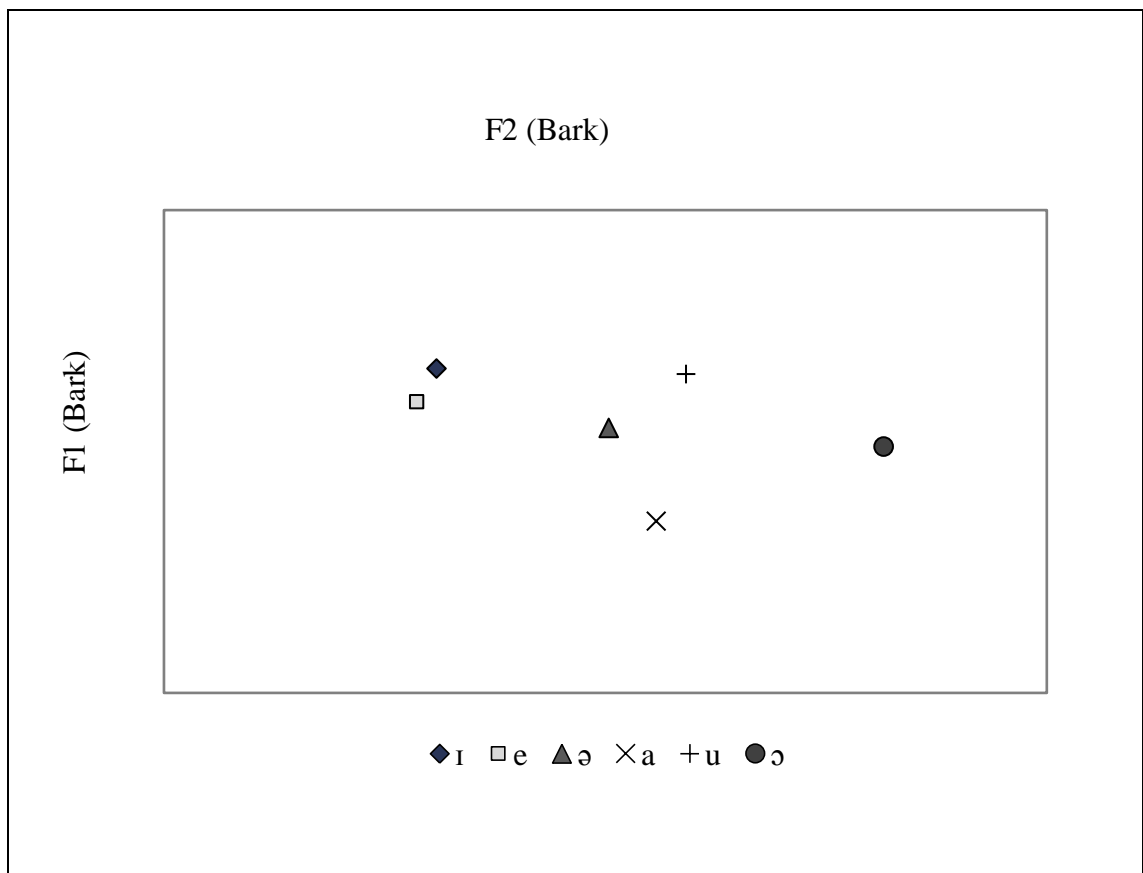


Figure 4.1: Vowel Chart for MPC Monophthong Vowels

4.2.1 MPC /ɪ/

The MPC monophthong /ɪ/ was extracted from words such as *fīkah* ‘stay’, *akih* ‘here’, *kukis* ‘cookies’, *jinjibri* ‘ginger’ *disnovi* ‘nineteen’ (see APPENDIX B1). As can be seen in Figure 4.2 the distribution for /ɪ/ is scattered in the vowel space, suggesting considerable variation in the way that it is produced by each LC (see Table 4.2) and across the five LCs. The great variation of min and max values for each LC suggests that there is speaker variation within each LC. This further indicated the unstable form of MPC where different LCs produce the same sounds with great level of variation, in a way that pronunciation patterns leading to such variation were not observed. From Figure 4.2 it can be seen that LC4 produced a more fronted /ɪ/. Meanwhile, the rest of Language Consultants (LCs) produced /ɪ/ further back.

Table 4.2: Formant Measurements for MPC Vowel /ɪ/

LC	Ave. F1 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F1 (Hz)	Ave. F2 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F2 (Hz)
1	400.69 (49.34)	276.95 490.63	2416.76 (478.67)	1170.01 2844.70
2	363.52 (35.45)	325.72 462.35	2024.89 (288.31)	1618.10 2384.99
3	520.61 (85.42)	369.71 689.39	2096.01 (450.38)	905.55 2610.68
4	471.24 (61.59)	374.51 736.27	2430.92 (249.03)	1722.36 2777.76
5	464.73 (79.89)	365.67 622.89	1786.37 (330.2)	1286.67 2562.10

LC = Language Consultant

Ave. = Average

SD = Standard Deviation

*SD values are listed in parenthesis

A one-way ANOVA showed that there were significant differences between the F1 means of the five LCs, $F(4, 118) = 13.9, p < .0001$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the five LCs show that the F1 means were significantly different between LCs except for between LC1 (M = 400.7Hz, SD = 49.4Hz) and LC2 (M = 363.4Hz, SD = 35.4Hz), LC3

(M = 520.6Hz, SD = 85.3Hz) and LC4 (M = 471.3Hz, SD = 61.6Hz), LC3 and LC5 (M = 464.7Hz, SD = 79.9Hz), LC4 and LC5. The vowel height of /i/ is not clearly differentiated by LCs, as displayed in Figure 4.2.

A one-way ANOVA showed that there were significant differences between the F2 means of the five LCs, $F(4, 118) = 18.7, p < .0001$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the five LCs show that the F2 means were significantly different between the LCs except for between LC1 (M = 2416.7Hz, SD = 478.6Hz) and LC4 (M = 2431.0Hz, SD = 249.1Hz), LC2 (M = 2024.8Hz, SD = 288.3Hz) and LC3 (M = 2096.1Hz, SD = 450.3Hz), LC2 and LC5 (M = 1786.4Hz, SD = 330.1Hz), LC3 and LC5. As F2 correlates to vowel fronting, the /i/ vowels were dispersed in relation to vowel fronting, with some vowels of LC1 and LC5 being produced further back in the vowel space.

In Figure 4.2, the two outliers produced by LC1 on the top right corner are *jenti* ‘people’ and *nakih* ‘here’. However, the measurements were checked by another rater and no explanation for the occurrence of these two items as outliers from the data.

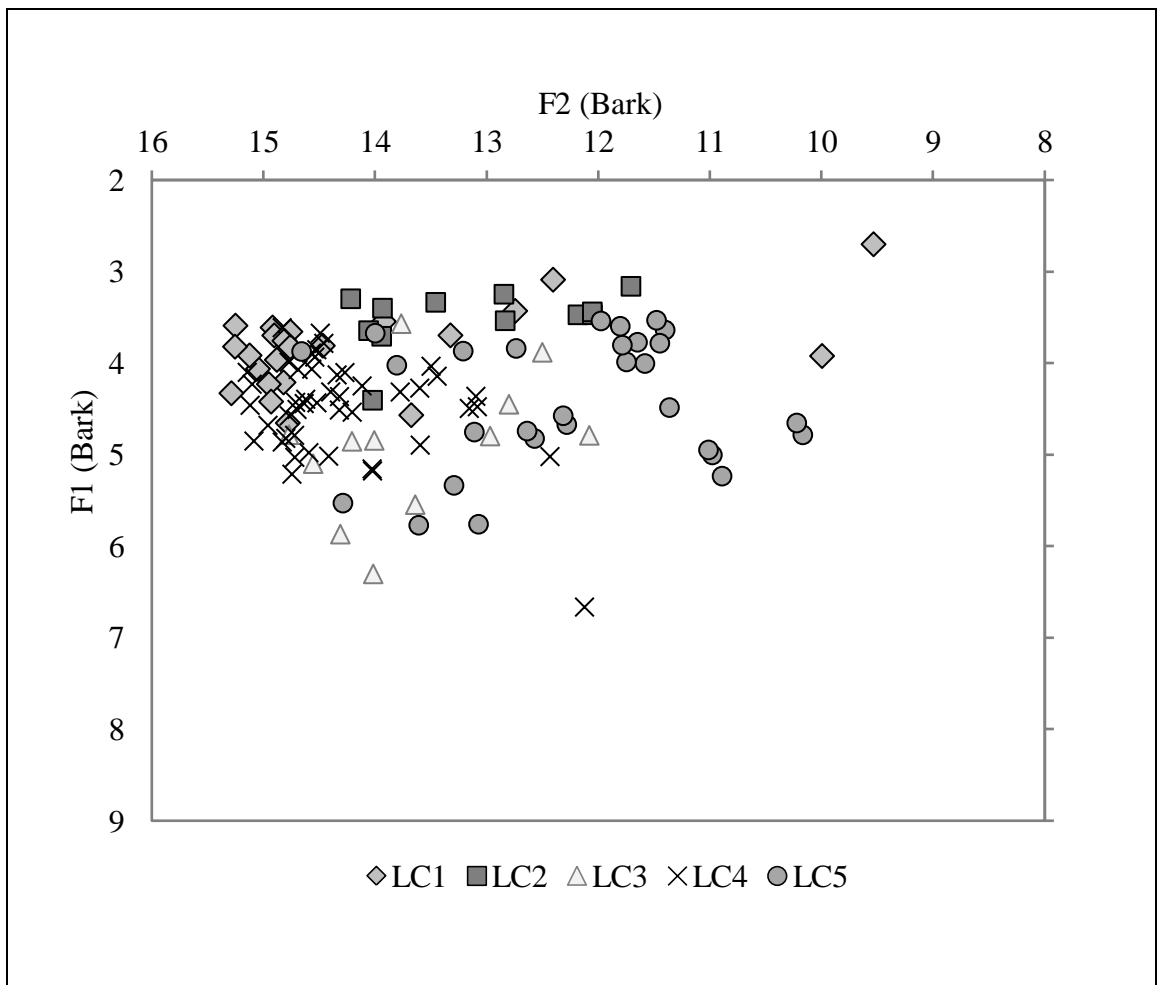


Figure 4.2: Scatter Plot for MPC /i/

Since LC5 produced most of her / i / vowels centrally and further back of the vowel space, further analysis was carried out on the words produced by LC5 based on syllable position. There were no instances of CVC syllable words for / i / produced by LC5 (See APPENDIX C1). When categorizing MPC words by its syllable type, it has to be kept in mind that MPC words often contain a silent orthographical ‘h’ at the end of words. As the ‘h’ is not pronounced, the final syllables in the words *nakih*, *ubih*, *fizih* are CV because their IPA transcription would be /naki/, /ubi/, and /fizi/. There are twenty-eight / i / CV syllable words in the scatter plot in Figure 4.3, while the only occurrence of / i / in CCV syllable in the word *skiseh* ‘forget’ was located at the right lower corner. The CV syllable /i/ vowel produced by LC5 are taken from words such as *fikah* ‘stay’, *nakih* ‘here’, *dises* ‘sixteen’, *sibrisu* ‘work’, *ki* ‘what’, *ubih* ‘listen’, *kuzido* ‘cooking’ and *butika* ‘shop’ (see

Table 4.3). A scatter plot of all selected /i/ vowels by LC5 was generated as shown in Figure 4.3. However, as there were less than ten occurrences of CCV syllable words from LC5's data, no statistical test was performed.

Table 4.3: List of words of CV and CCV Syllables /i/ Vowels produced by LC5

CV Syllable Words and frequencies			CCV Syllable Words and frequencies		
MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words		Meaning
(9)	<i>fīkah</i>	stay	(1)	<i>skīseh</i>	forgot
(3)	<i>nākih</i>	here			
(1)	<i>dīses</i>	sixteen			
(5)	<i>sībrisu</i>	work			
(1)	<i>kī</i>	what			
(1)	<i>ubih</i>	listen			
(1)	<i>kuzidu</i>	cooking			
(3)	<i>butika</i> ⁶	shop			

LC = Language Consultant

The number in parenthesis indicates the frequency of the word in the selected data

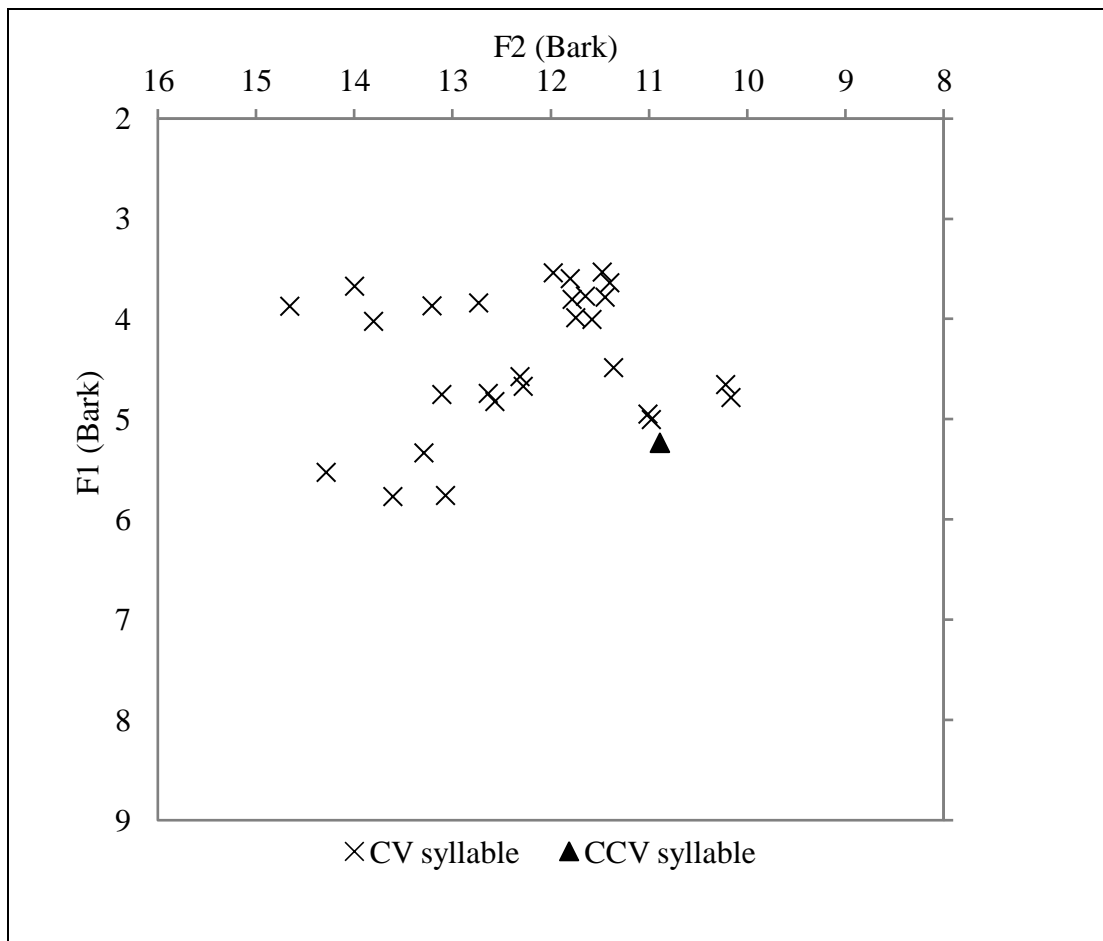


Figure 4.3: Scatter Plot of /i/ for LC5 by Syllable Position

4.2.2 MPC /e/

The MPC monophthong /e/ were extracted from words such as *sesta* ‘sixth’, *sestafera* ‘Friday’, *mbes* ‘a little’, *prendeh* ‘learn’, *akeh* ‘those’, *des* ‘ten’, and *sedu* ‘early’ (see APPENDIX B2). Table 4.4 shows formant values produced by each LC. The great variation of min and max values for each LC suggests that there is speaker variation within each LC. For example, the mean F2 of LC5 is 1888.61Hz but the F2 min and max ranged from 627.30Hz to 2729.14Hz. This feature of individual variation is observed when LC5 produced /e/ sounds differently from one word to another word. From Figure 4.4, LC1 is seen producing /e/ at a high front position. LC4’s /e/ vowels are more scattered at the high front position. LC5’s /e/ vowels are spread evenly with most of them located at more back position than those produced by the other LCs.

Table 4.4: Formant Measurements for MPC Vowel /e/

LC	Ave. F1 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F1 (Hz)	Ave. F2 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F2 (Hz)
1	474.13 (46.04)	394.31 630.61	2516.11 161.72	2045.39 2729.24
2	490.20 (88.90)	391.24 635.93	2013.63 257.98	1501.37 2331.78
3	545.92 (91.92)	419.35 807.12	2242.09 230.33	1608.94 2629.96
4	515.65 (68.70)	389.16 685.84	2471.49 195.19	1992.46 2842.69
5	506.12 (69.63)	397.82 704.86	1888.61 425.85	627.30 2729.14

LC = Language Consultant

Ave. = Average

SD = Standard Deviation

*SD values are listed in parenthesis.

A one-way ANOVA showed that there were significant differences between the average F1 means of the five LCs, $F(4, 177) = 3.73$, $p = 0.01$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the five LCs show that the F1 means were significantly different only between LC1 (M = 474.1Hz, SD = 46.0Hz) and LC3 (M = 545.9Hz, SD = 91.9Hz), LC2 (M = 490.2Hz,

SD = 88.9Hz) and LC3. Thus, in terms of vowel height, vowels are quite dispersed as can be seen in Figure 4.4.

A one-way ANOVA also showed that there were significant differences between the F2 means of the five LCs, $F(4, 177) = 39.98, p < .0001$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the five LCs show that the F2 means were significantly different between the LCs except for between LC1 (M = 2516.1Hz, SD = 161.7Hz) and LC4 (M = 2471.5Hz, SD = 195.2Hz), LC2 (M = 2013.5Hz, SD = 258.1Hz) and LC5 (M = 1888.6Hz, SD = 425.9Hz). In other words, the vowels were also dispersed in relation to vowel fronting, with some vowels being produced further back in the vowel space in Figure 4.4.

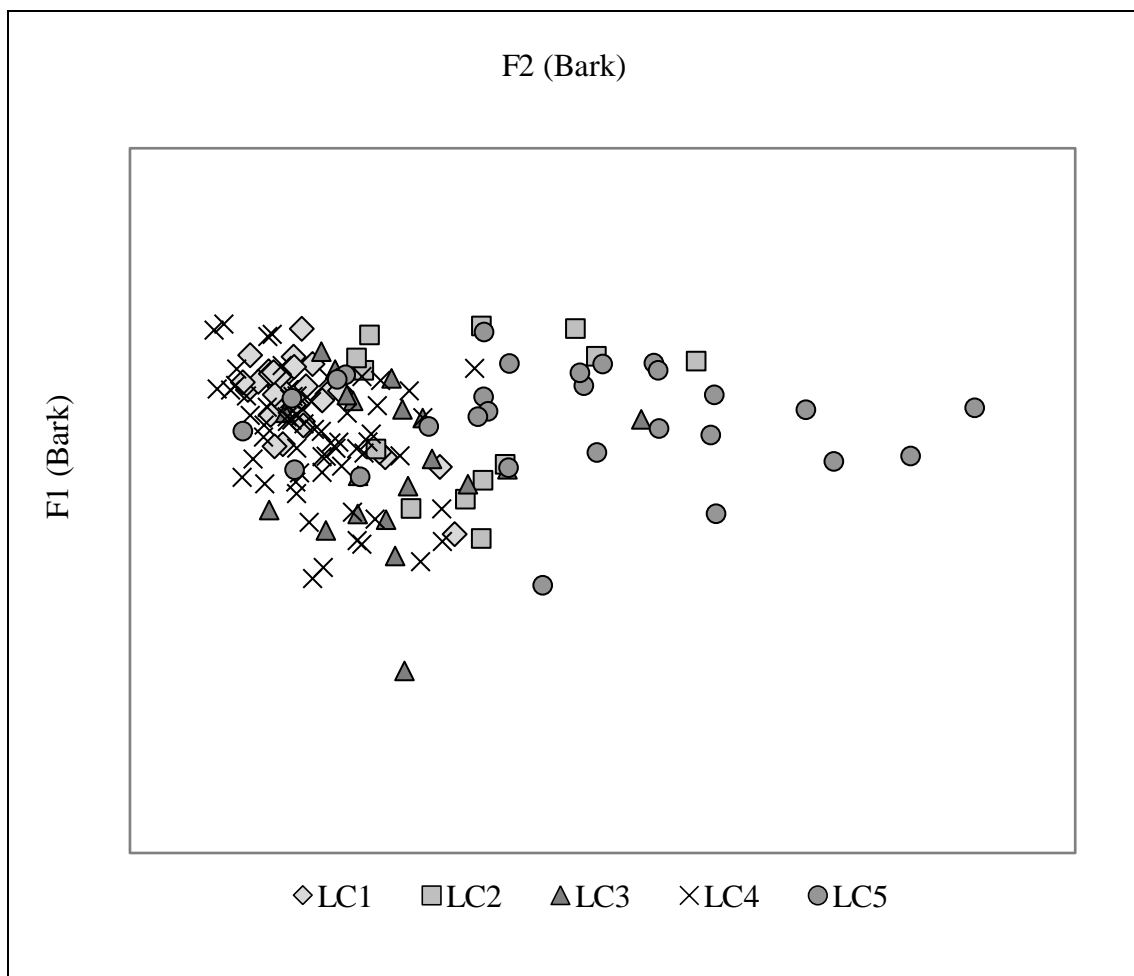


Figure 4.4: Scatter Plot for MPC /e/

As observed in Figure 4.4, the position of the vowels produced by LC5 are spread further back in the vowel space. In view of this, further analysis was carried out on the /e/ words pronounced by LC5 based on CVC and CV syllables (see APPENDIX C2). The CVC syllable words are *sez* ‘six’ and *des* ‘ten’, while the CV syllable words with /e/ are *pesi* ‘fish’, *pegah* ‘hold’, *sedu* ‘early’, *seku* ‘dry’, *azeti* ‘oil’, *desah* ‘these’, *dises* ‘sixteen’ and *mbes* ‘a little’; *fazeh* ‘do’, *kuzeh* ‘cook’, *prendeh* ‘learn’ (see Table 4.5). When categorizing MPC words by its syllable type, it has to be kept in mind that MPC words often contain a silent orthographical ‘h’ at the end of words. As the ‘h’ is not pronounced, the final syllables in the words *fazeh*, *kuzeh* and *prendeh* are CV because their IPA transcription would be /faze/, /kuze /, and /prende/. A scatter plot of all the /e/ vowels by LC5 is shown in Figure 4.5. Unlike the comparison in Figure 4.3 for /i/, no clear distinction between the /e/ produced by LC5 in CV and CVC syllables was found as can be seen in Figure 4.5. Thus, it remains unclear why LC5 produced some of her vowels further back. Also, as there were less than ten instances of words with CVC syllables, no statistical test was performed to compare the differences.

Table 4.5: CV and CVC syllables /e/ words produced by LC5

CV Syllable Words and frequencies			CVC Syllable Words and frequencies		
MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words		Meaning
(1)	seti	seven	(4)	<i>sez</i>	six
(3)	pesi	fish	(2)	<i>des</i>	ten
(1)	pegah	hold	(2)	<i>dises</i>	say
(1)	sedu	early			
(2)	seku	dry			
(1)	azeti	oil			
(2)	desah	these			
(3)	mbes	a little			
(11)	fazeh	do			
(6)	prende	learn			
(2)	sabeh	know			
(2)	kuzeh	cook			
(5)	akeh	those			
(2)	nteh	don't have			
(1)	fubeh	boil			
(2)	bebeh	drink			

LC = Language Consultant

The number in parenthesis indicates the frequency of the word in the selected data

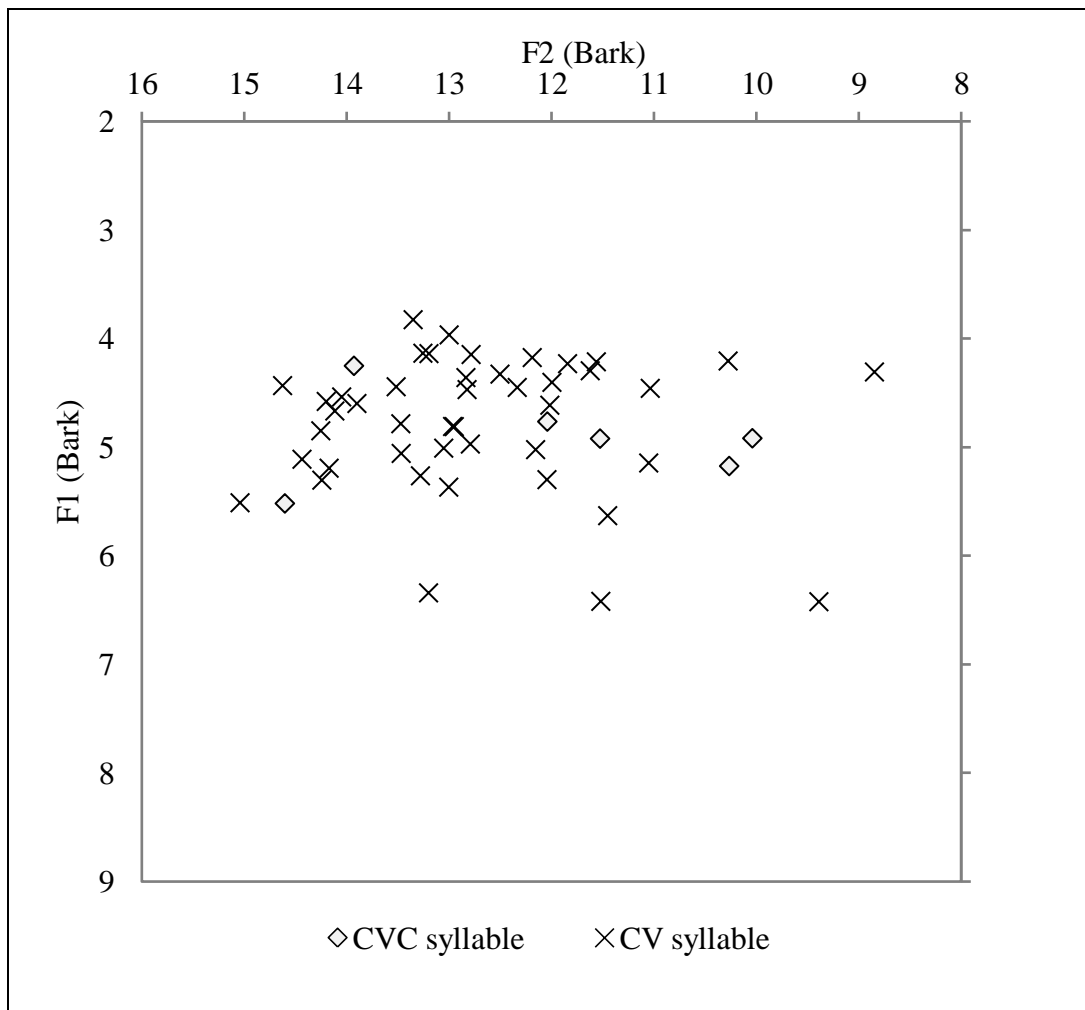


Figure 4.5: Scatter Plot of /e/ for LC5

Baxter (1988, p. 26) points out that there is a contrast between /e/ and /ɛ/ (see 2.5) but that “clear cut cases of contrast are few and seem to be restricted to three environments: before /t/, /s/ and /z/”. Thus, based on Baxter’s (1988, p.26) description, words like *besu* ‘lip’ /besu/ and *mesu* ‘still’ /mɛsu/, *retu* ‘correct’ /retu/ and *ketu* ‘quiet’ /kɛtu/, *tezu* ‘tight’ /tezu/ and *rezu* ‘prayer’ /rɛzu/ contain different vowels. A comparison of the F1 and F2 values for what was deemed to be /e/ in this study located before /t/, /s/, and /z/ was carried out (see APPENDIX C3). Table 4.6 provided the list of words for /e/ before /t/, /s/ and /z/. Figure 4.6 displays the distribution of this vowel preceding /t/, /s/ and /z/. However, by grouping /e/ vowel samples when preceding /t/, /s/ and /z/, no specific pattern was observed. A one-way ANOVA showed that there were no

significant differences between the F1 and F2 means of the /e/ vowels in the three environments, $F(2, 40) = 4.01, p = 0.0259$, $F(2, 40) = 0.79, p = 0.4608$.

Table 4.6: List of Words for /e/ before /t/, /s/ and /z/ Environment

/e/ before /t/			/e/ before /s/			/e/ before /z/		
Words and frequencies			Words and frequencies			Words and frequencies		
MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words		Meaning
(2)	Seti	seven	(2)	festival	festival	(5)	sez	six
(1)	azeti	oil	(13)	pesi	fish			
			(1)	desa	these			
			(1)	sesta	fifth			
			(2)	sestafera	Friday			
			(1)	peskador	fisherman			
			(2)	desah	those			
			(7)	mbes	a little			
			(2)	bes	a bit			
			(3)	des	ten			
			(1)	dises	sixteen			

LC = Language Consultant

The number in parenthesis indicates the frequency of the word in the selected data

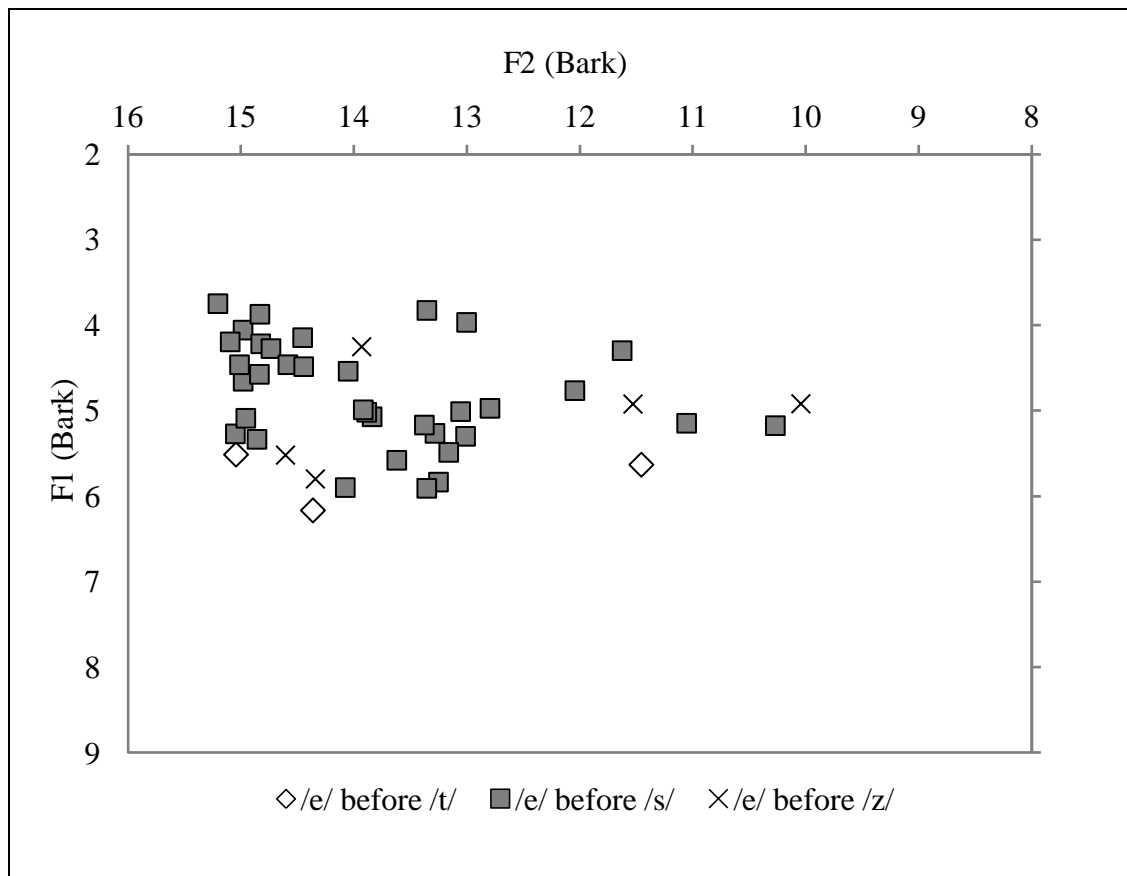


Figure 4.6: Scatter Plot for MPC /e/ preceding /t/, /s/ and /z/

Based on Baxter’s (1988, p.26) list of words in these environments (see Table 2.4), the same words in this study were further examined to see if there were differences in vowels quality. Two words that appear in Baxter’s (1988, p.26) list as being produced with an /ɛ/, *seti* ‘seven’, and with an /e/, *azeti* ‘oil’, were found in the data (see APPENDIX C4).

Figure 4.7 displays the scatter plot of these vowels as they were produced in the two words, where it can be seen that the vowel in *seti* does not appear to be produced lower in the vowel space. However, with only three words from the data, it is not possible to come to any concrete conclusions about whether there is a vowel distinction in some V+ /t s z/ environments.

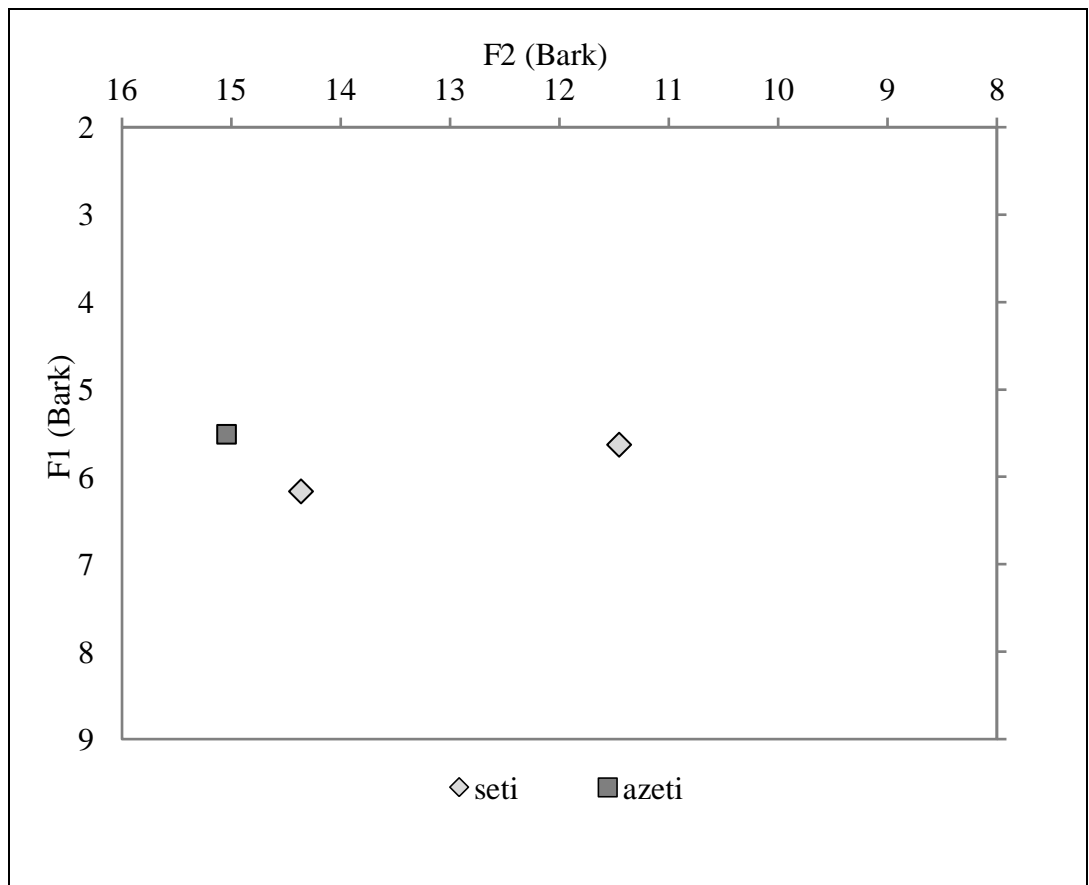


Figure 4.7: Scatter Plot for Vowels in *seti* and *azeti*

Baxter (1988) also suggests that the distribution of /e/ - /ɛ/ is a result of vowel harmony (refer 2.5). To examine if this pattern applies to MPC /e/ in this study, all the words extracted for /e/ were grouped based on whether the following syllables contained high (namely /i/ and /u/ in the following syllables in the selected data) and low (namely /a/) vowels (see APPENDIX C5). Though MPC /e/ is also a high vowel as depicted in Figure 4.1, words such as *bebeh*, where /e/ is followed by another /e/ vowel, were excluded from this section. Figure 4.8 displays the scatter plot of /e/ grouped by the height of the vowels in the following syllable. As can be seen in Figure 4.8, the majority of the /e/ vowels which are followed by /i/ and /u/ tend to be produced higher and more fronted in the vowel space, while those followed by /a/ are scattered slightly lower. It can be observed in Figure 4.8 that two out of three instances of *seku* were located at the bottom right corner. Since F1 correlates inversely to vowel height (see 2.8), this

suggests that there is no difference in vowel height due to the influence of the vowel in the following syllable. Table 4.7 provides the list of words in both environments from the current study. No independent sample t-test was performed as there are less than ten instances of /e/ occurring before low vowels.

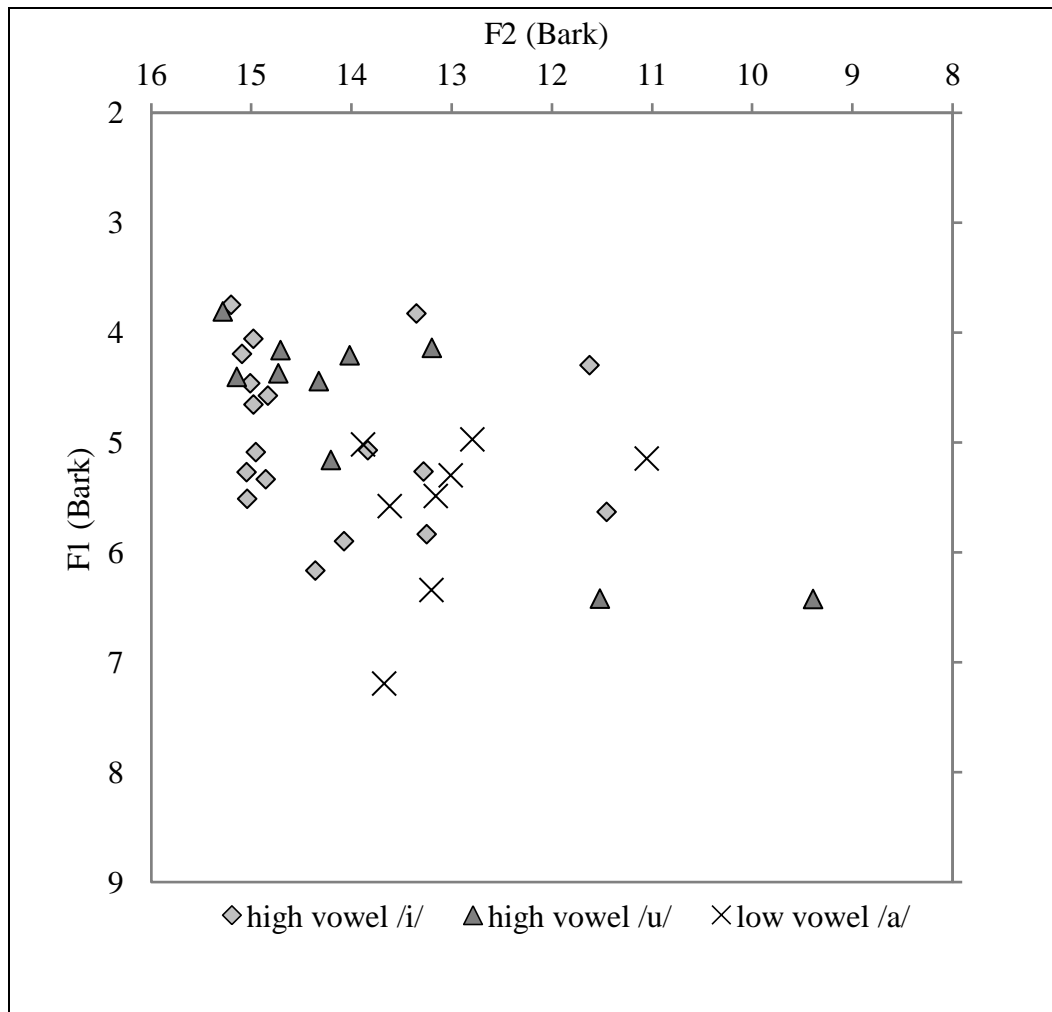


Figure 4.8: Scatter Plot for MPC /e/ Based on Height of Following Vowels

Table 4.7: List of Words with /e/ Based on Height of following Vowels

High Vowel in the Following Syllable			Low Vowel in the Following Syllable		
MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words		Meaning
(2)	<i>Seti</i>	seven	(1)	<i>Desa</i>	allow
(2)	<i>festival</i>	festival	(1)	<i>sesta</i>	fifth
(13)	<i>pesi</i>	fish	(2)	<i>sestafera</i>	Friday
(1)	<i>azeti</i>	oil	(1)	<i>pegah</i>	Catch
(2)	<i>pedru</i>	peter	(1)	<i>kebrah</i>	Spoil
(5)	<i>sedu</i>	early	(2)	<i>desah</i>	these
(3)	<i>seku</i>	dry			

LC = Language Consultant

The number in parenthesis indicates the frequency of the word in the selected data

4.2.3 MPC /ə/

The MPC monophthong /ə/ was extracted from words such as *festibəl* ‘festival’, *kazə* ‘married’, *batatə* ‘potato’, *peskədor* ‘fishermen’, *pəgah* ‘hold’ (see APPENDIX B3). From Figure 4.9 it can be observed that the vowels produced by LC4 and LC5 are relatively scattered at the frontier and more back zone in the vowel space. Meanwhile, LC1 produced /ə/ at more front area of the scatter plot. Table 4.8 provides the formant measurements of this vowel for all the LCs. It is observed that LC4 produced /ə/ with a great level of F2 variation ranged from 1142.83Hz to 2445.35Hz within herself. Such feature of speaker variation can relate to the instability form of MPC vowels, which is commonly noticed in endangered languages.

Table 4.8: Formant Measurements for MPC Vowel /ə/

LC	Ave. F1 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F1 (Hz)	Ave. F2 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F2 (Hz)
1	545.60 (85.60)	414.81 660.18	2112.00 203.67	1784.32 2430.14
2	481.72 (38.41)	431.91 533.60	1647.19 244.96	1327.86 1935.36
3	640.12 (36.32)	599.28 668.78	1760.80 145.33	1626.17 1914.88
4	555.36 (65.84)	436.71 673.16	1834.70 341.86	1142.83 2445.35
5	562.95 (79.70)	472.25 782.55	1470.85 246.83	1001.35 1833.53

LC = Language Consultant

Ave. = Average

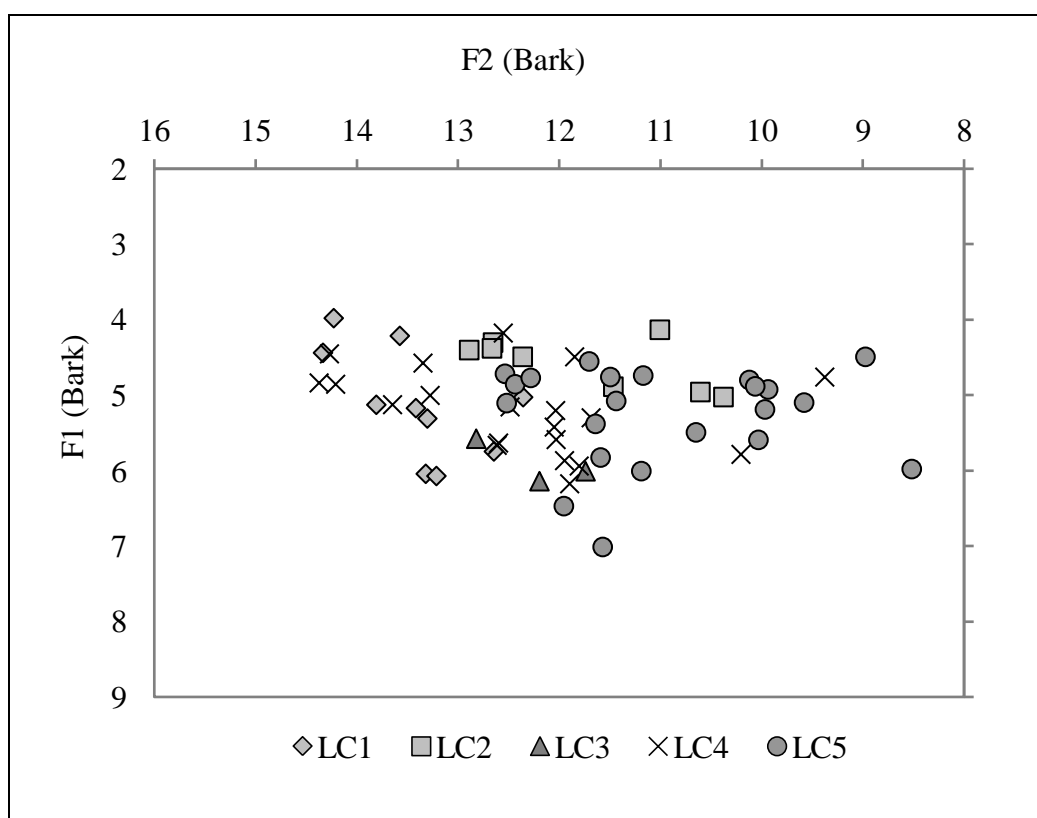
SD = Standard Deviation

*SD values are listed in parenthesis.

A one-way ANOVA of three LCs was performed, and no significant differences between their average F1 were found, $F(2, 49) = 0.18$, $p = 0.8358$. This indicates that in terms of vowel height, the vowel /ə/ was produced in a similar way by all the LCs. LC2

and LC3 were excluded from analysis as there were less than ten instances of words containing /ə/ from the selected data.

A one-way ANOVA showed that there were significant differences between the average F2 means of the three LCs, $F(2, 49) = 19.95, p < .0001$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the three LCs show that the F2 means were different only between LC1 ($M = 2111.9\text{Hz}$, $SD = 203.8\text{Hz}$) and LC4 ($M = 1834.7\text{Hz}$, $SD = 341.7\text{Hz}$), LC1 and LC5 ($M = 1470.9\text{Hz}$, $SD = 246.9\text{Hz}$) and LC4 and LC5. This indicates that the three LCs generally produced the vowel /ə/ similarly in terms of how vowel dispersed they were in the vowel space.



containing /ə/ is not pronounced, the syllable structure is CV, and hence, their IPA transcriptions are /botə/ and /kabə/. The CVC syllable words are *festibel* ‘festival’; while the CV syllable words with /ə/ are /satentə/ ‘sixty’, /pəgah/ ‘catch’, /yosə/ ‘my’, /kazə/ ‘house’, /jə/ ‘already’, /batatə/ ‘potatoes’, /botəh/ ‘put’, /kabəh/ ‘finished’, (see Table 4.9). As can be seen in Figure 4.10, no differences were found between /ə/ produced in CVC or CV word final syllable positions based on the generated scatter plot. No statistical tests were performed as there were less than ten words for /ə/ in non-final CVC syllable position. It can be said that the CV or CVC syllable arrangement of /ə/ did not affect the vowel’s quality.

Table 4.9: List of Words for /ə/ Words in CV and CVC Syllables

CV Syllable Words and frequencies			CVC Syllable Words and frequencies		
MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words		Meaning
(11)	satenta	seventy	(2)	festibel	Festival
(1)	pegah	catch			
(1)	portugis	portuguese			
(6)	yosa	my			
(7)	kaza	house			
(4)	ja	already			
(2)	batata	potato			
(5)	boteh	put			
(1)	botek	put			
(1)	trempe	seasoning			

Table 4.9: List of Words for /ə/ words in CV and CVC syllables (continue)

CV Syllable Words and frequencies			CVC Syllable Words and frequencies		
MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words		Meaning
(10)	kabeh	finished			
(3)	fikeh	stay			
(1)	te	you			
(3)	ka	(<i>fika</i>) stay			
(1)	akeh	those			
(2)	tokeh	play			
(1)	ngka	never			
(1)	butika	shop			
(1)	bokeh	mouth			
(1)	mandah	send			
(1)	labah	wash			
(1)	desah	these			
(1)	korteh	cut			
(3)	sesenta	sixty			
(1)	peskador	fisherman			

LC = Language Consultant

The number in parenthesis indicates the frequency of the word in the selected data

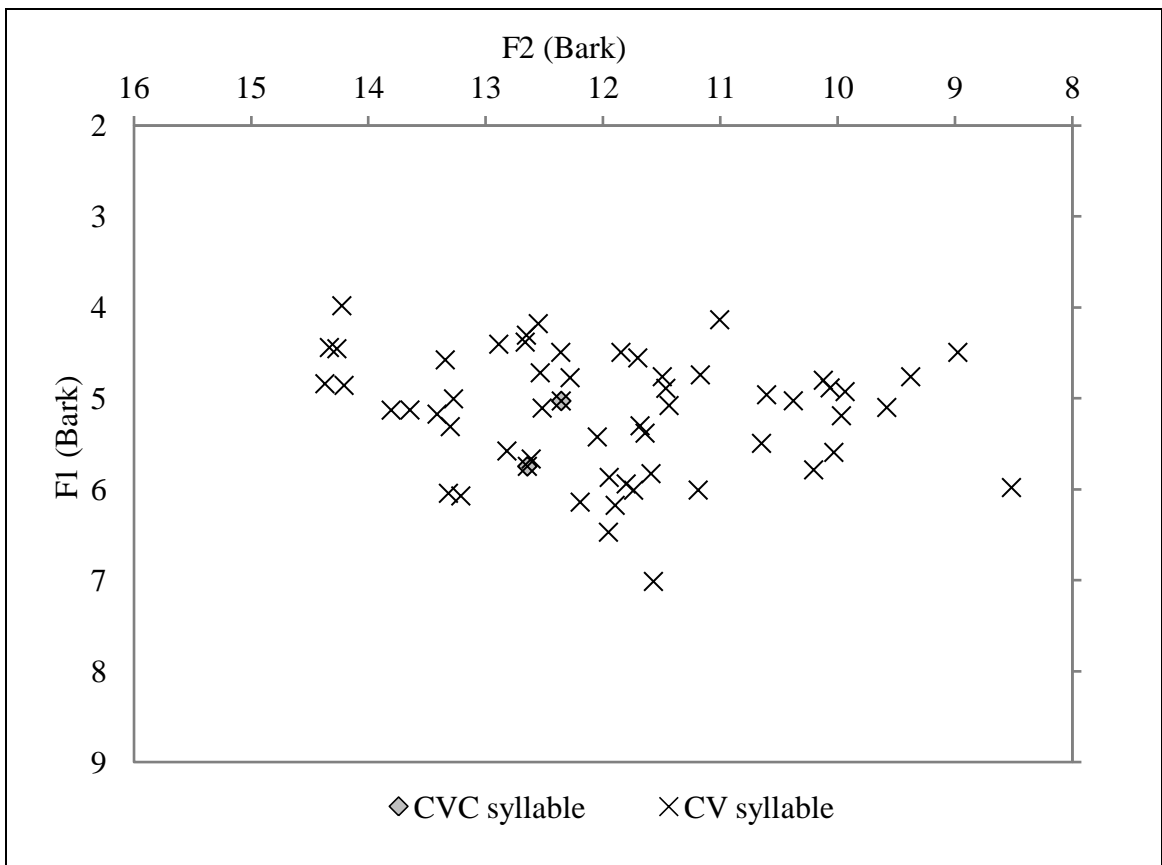


Figure 4.10: /ə/ Scatter Plot by CVC and CV Syllables

4.2.4 MPC /u/

The MPC monophthong /u/ was extracted from words such as *tudu* ‘all’, *kukus* ‘steam’, *portugis* ‘portuguese’, *butika* ‘shop’, and *fubeh* ‘boil’ (see APPENDIX B4). Table 4.10 provides the formant values for MPC /u/. The F2 min and max of LC1, LC4 and LC5 are observed to vary across a great range of within speaker variation. On the contrary, the F2 values of LC3 indicate a consistent and less drastic variation across the collection of vowel tokens produced by LC3. From Figure 4.11 it can be observed that the distribution for /u/ is scattered in the vowel space, suggesting considerable variation in the way that it is produced. It can also be seen that the vowels produced by LC4 and LC5 appear to right across the vowel chart.

Table 4.10: Formant Measurements for MPC Vowel /u/

LC	Ave. F1 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F1 (Hz)	Ave. F2 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F2 (Hz)
1	428.06 (49.06)	355.07 628.60	1579.86 392.29	866.50 2430.99
2	418.69 (43.12)	352.57 504.31	1376.95 159.40	1078.48 1638.95
3	514.16 (77.69)	459.23 569.09	1371.08 177.61	1245.49 1496.67
4	500.21 (50.14)	384.39 601.39	1624.15 273.18	1007.33 2091.44
5	485.44 (59.25)	387.64 614.20	1570.27 316.00	894.57 2145.51

LC = Language Consultant

Ave. = Average

SD = Standard Deviation

*SD values are listed in parenthesis.

A one-way ANOVA showed that there were significant differences between the F1 means of four LCs (LC3 was removed for analysis as there were only two instances of

words containing /u/ from the data selected): $F(3, 108) = 17.83, p < .0001$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the four LCs show that the F1 means were significantly different except for between LC1 (M = 428Hz, SD = 49.1Hz) and LC2 (M = 418.7Hz, SD = 43Hz), LC4 (M = 500Hz, SD = 50.1Hz) and LC5 (M = 485.4Hz, SD = 59.2Hz). This indicates that there was considerable difference in vowel height for /u/.

A one-way ANOVA also showed that there were significant differences between the F2 means of the four LCs, $F(3, 108) = 2.69, p = 0.049$. This indicates that the four LCs produced the vowel /u/ similarly in terms of how vowel advanced or retracted they were in the vowel space. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the four LCs show that the F2 means were significantly different for LC2 (M = 1377Hz, SD = 159.4Hz) and LC4 (M = 1624.2Hz, SD = 273.2Hz). This dispersion is visible in Figure 4.11.

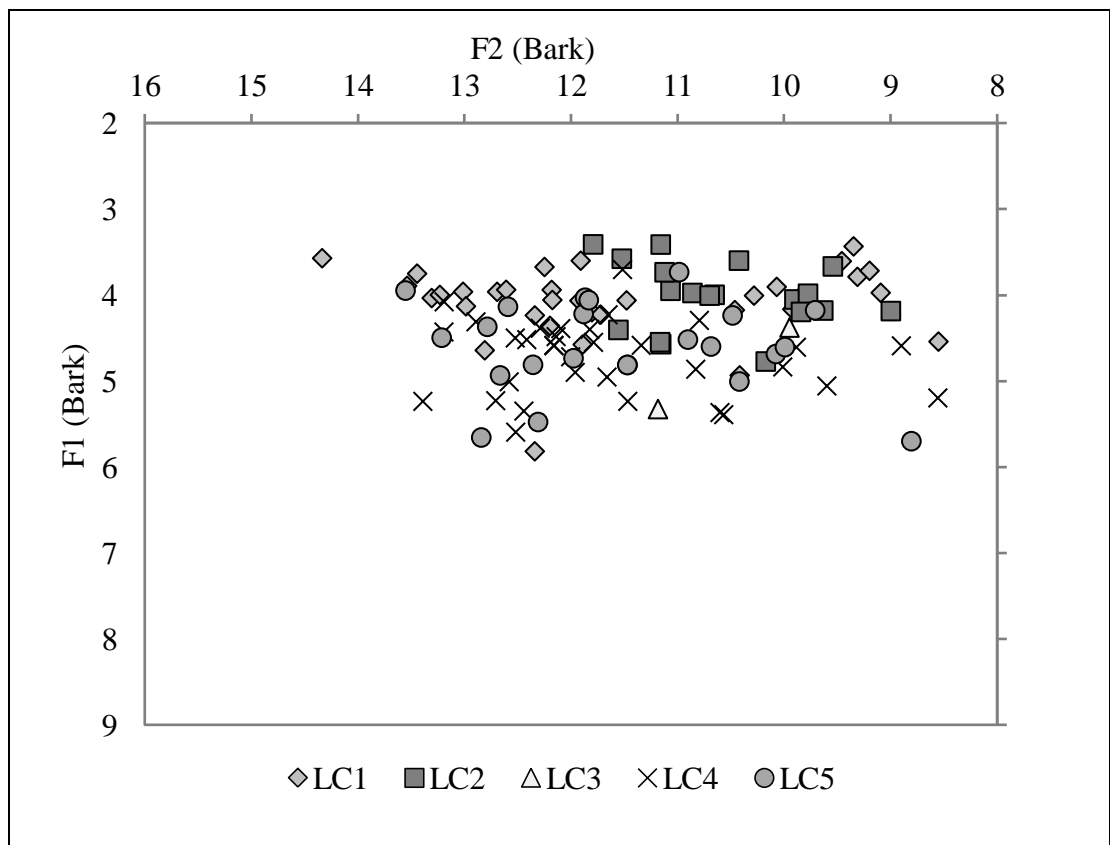


Figure 4.11: Scatter Plot for MPC /u/

In order to find out if the position of the vowel in particular syllable environment (see APPENDIX C7) had any effect on /u/, a scatter plot was produced by grouping its syllable conditions (Figure 4.12). Table 4.11 shows the list of words in CVC and CV combinations. From the scatter plot, no differences were found between /u/ which occurred in CVC or CV syllables. The vowels from each group are scattered evenly regardless of their syllable combination. No statistical tests were performed as there were less than ten instances of CVC syllables with /u/ in them.

Table 4.11: List of Words for /u/ words in CV and CVC Syllables

CV Syllable Words and frequencies			CVC Syllable Words and frequencies		
MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words		Meaning
(1)	singku	five	(2)	kukus	steam
(37)	tudu	all			
(6)	ku	with			
(2)	justu	only			
(1)	nubu	new			
(3)	sabdu	Saturday			
(10)	olotu	they			
(4)	machu	male			
(1)	retu	agree			
(2)	kazamintu	wedding			
(1)	nuibu	bridegroom			
(1)	fiku	stay			
(1)	fritu	fry			
(1)	bredu	vegetables			

LC = Language Consultant

The number in parenthesis indicate the frequency of the word in the selected data

Table 4.11: List of Words for /u/ words in CV and CVC syllables (continue)

CV Syllable Words and frequencies			CVC Syllable Words and frequencies	
MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words	
MPC Words		Meaning	Meaning	
(1)	nitu	grandson		
(1)	portugis	portuguese		
(13)	kuzinyah	cook		
(4)	butika	shop		
(7)	kuzeh	cooking		
(1)	judah	help		
(1)	susi	sister		
(1)	fubeh	boil		

LC = Language Consultant

The number in parenthesis indicates the frequency of the word in the selected data

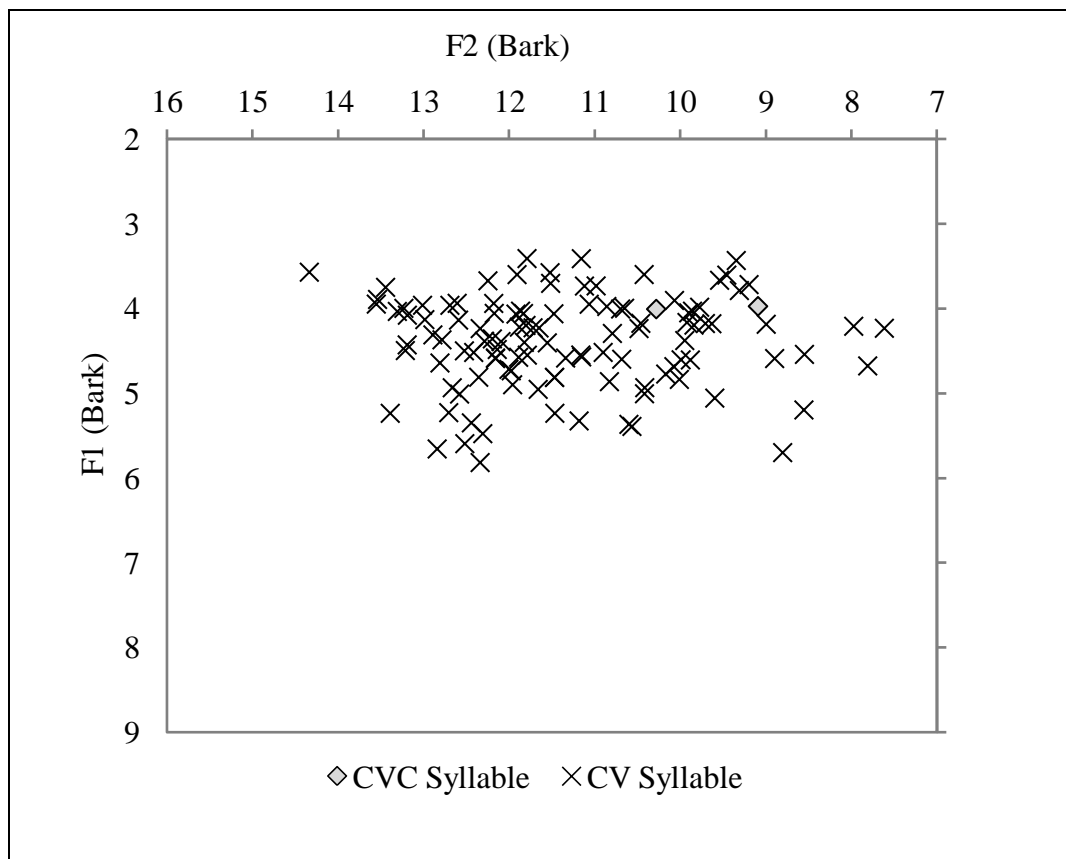


Figure 4.12: Scatter Plot of /u/ by Syllable Position

4.2.5 MPC /ɔ/

The MPC monophthong /ɔ/ was extracted from words such as *gostah* ‘like’, *aboh* ‘grandparent’, *podu* ‘can’, *bos* ‘your’, *respōstah* ‘response’, and *mpoku* ‘a little’ (see APPENDIX B5). Table 4.12 provides the formant values of /ɔ/ for each LC. Again, LC5 is observed to have widest F2 min and max range variation while producing /u/. This variation within an LC suggests that the MPC vowel, being endangered, is starting to lose its form, in which it is being pronounced by random decisions during conversation. Figure 4.13 the distribution for /ɔ/ is scattered in the vowel space, suggesting considerable variation in the way that it is produced.

Table 4.12: Formant Measurements for MPC Vowel /ɔ/

LC	Ave. F1 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F1 (Hz)	Ave. F2 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F2 (Hz)
1	608.95 (51.73)	533.57 687.62	1506.70 273.80	923.44 1768.34
2	519.20 (78.99)	432.92 625.96	1160.26 220.73	835.24 1522.41
3	568.75 (71.62)	462.74 739.25	1079.78 160.39	888.44 1415.81
4	587.46 (91.84)	406.72 768.29	1060.13 204.56	698.71 1471.53
5	595.22 (88.18)	440.00 760.70	1262.73 255.05	913.98 2102.77

LC = Language Consultant

Ave. = Average

SD = Standard Deviation

*SD values are listed in parenthesis.

However, a one-way ANOVA showed that there were no significant differences between the F1 means of four LCs (LC1 was removed for analysis as less than ten words containing /ɔ/ were selected for analysis), $F(3, 96) = 2.65$, $p = 0.532$. As F1 value correlates with vowel height, this suggests that all the LCs produced /ɔ/ with similar vowel height.

In contrast, a one-way ANOVA showed there were significant differences between the average F2 means of four LCs, $F(3, 96) = 5.67$, $p < .01$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the four LCs show that the F2 means were significantly different only between LC3 ($M = 1079.8\text{Hz}$, $SD = 160.4\text{Hz}$) and LC5 ($M = 1262.7\text{Hz}$, $SD = 255\text{Hz}$), LC4 ($M = 1060.1\text{Hz}$, $SD = 204.6\text{Hz}$) and LC5. This is consistent with what is presented in the scatter plot in Figure 4.12 where it can be seen that the vowel /ɔ/ produced by LC5 was produced further front in the vowel space compared to those of the other LCs.

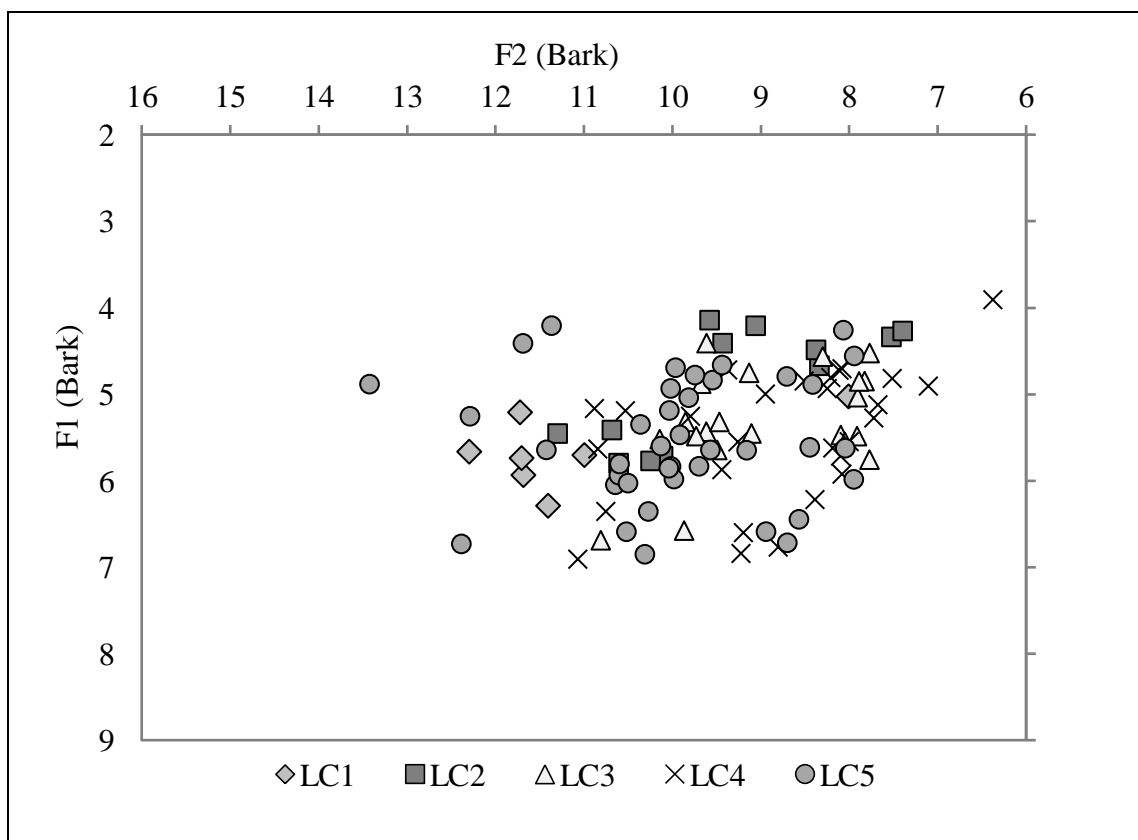


Figure 4.13: Scatter Plot for MPC /ɔ/

Baxter's (1988, p. 26- 27) posits that there is /o/ and /ɔ/ contrast in some words before /t/, /d/ and /l/ (see 2.5) and in particular "preferred environments". However, unlike the attempt with /e/ and /ɛ/ earlier in this chapter, none of the words in Baxter's (1988, p. 27) list (as presented in Table 2.5) were found in the current study, limiting the attempt to find clues of /o/ and /ɔ/ distinction from Baxter's list of words.

The list of words with /ɔ/ preceding /d/ and /t/ from this study is shown in Table 4.13 (see APPENDIX C8). No instances of neither /o/ nor /ɔ/ preceding /l/ were found in the selected data. The scatter plot of the vowels occurring in all instances of these four words based on whether they occurred before /t/ and /d/ is shown in Figure 4.14.

No statistical tests were run due to small number of tokens. However, as can be discerned in Figure 4.14, the /ɔ/ vowels preceding /t/ are accumulated lower than the /ɔ/ vowel before /d/ compared to the other words containing /ɔ/ in other environment are scattered while overlapping with the Vt and Vd environments. This pattern suggests that there is slight difference in F1 values of both environments. However, the F2 values do not indicate any difference in terms of vowel frontness in both environments. While Baxter's idea was that there will be different /o/ and /ɔ/ phoneme variation within each one group of the /d/, /t/, /l/ words: in other words some /ɔ/ + /d/ and /ɔ/ + /t/ see /ɔ/ being produced higher and some lower (see 2.5), there was no patterns as to which words in which environment tended to be produced lower or higher in the data.

Table 4.13: List of Words with /ɔ/ before /t/ and /d/

/ɔ/ before /t/			/ɔ/ before /d/		
Words and frequencies			Words and frequencies		
MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words		Meaning
(15)	botah	put	(6)	podì	can
(3)	botak	put	(3)	mpodi	cannot

LC = Language Consultant

The number in parenthesis indicates the frequency of the word in the selected data

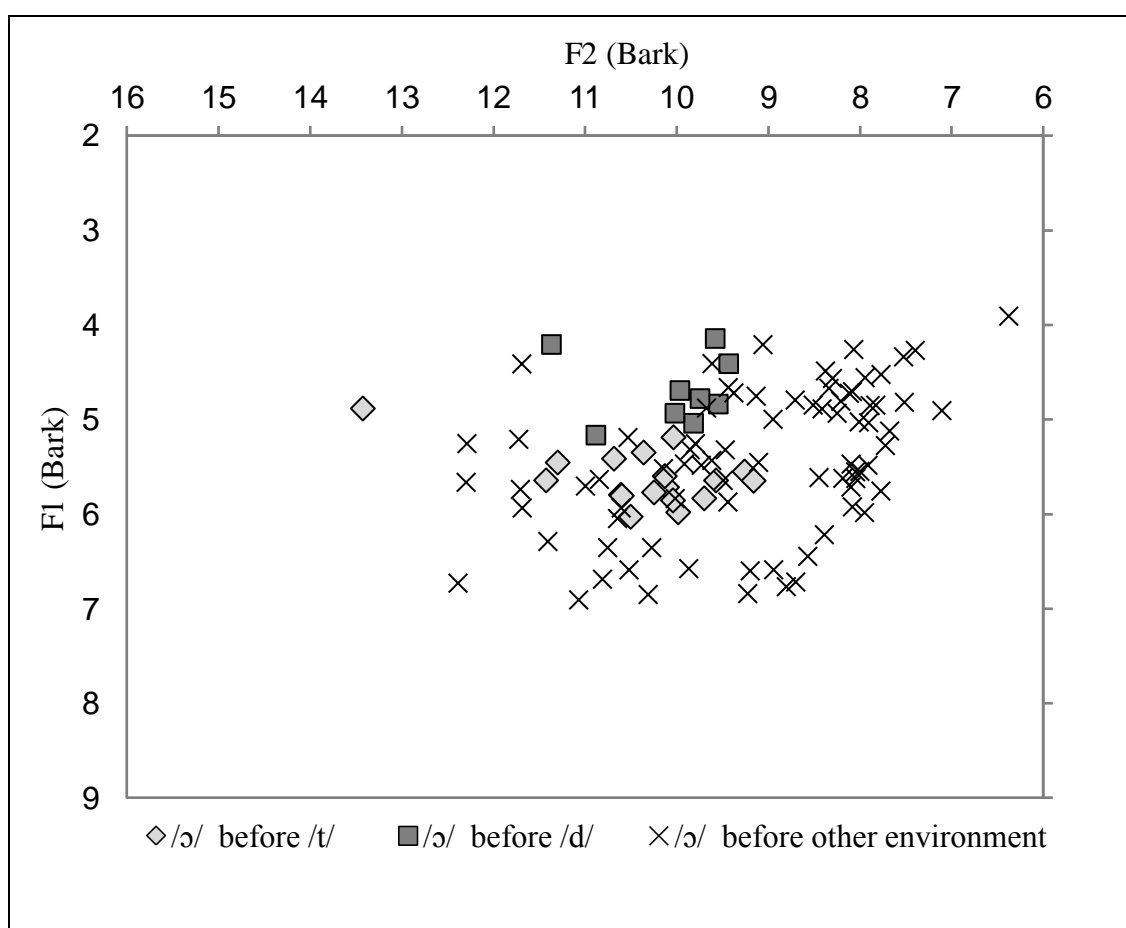


Figure 4.14: Scatter Plot for MPC /ɔ/ preceding /t/ and /d/

Baxter (1988) also suggests that the distribution of the /o/ - /ɔ/ vowel is an effect of vowel harmony (see 2.5). The vowels annotated as /ɔ/ in this study were grouped based

on whether they were followed by high vowels (/i/ and /u/), and low vowels (/a/) as shown in Table 4.14 (see APPENDIX C9). Figure 4.15 indicates that /ɔ/ tends to be produced higher when it is followed by high vowels while the reverse /o/ occurs when it is followed by a low vowel in the following syllable. The possible /o/ - /ɔ/ vowel contrast due to the effect of vowel harmony, as suggested by Baxter (1988) is only slightly noticeable when data is grouped in this way. However, more data are needed to show the existence of such a such pattern as it could be just coincidence in this study, and not a common feature among the majority of MPC speakers.

An independent t-test showed a significant difference for the mean F1 values of high vowel and low vowel in the following syllable: ($t = 5.2$, $df = 60$, $p < .0001$, two-tailed, independent samples). As F1 correlates to vowel height, the vowel height when /ɔ/ vowels occur before high vowels, and when /o/ vowels occur before low vowels should be significantly different. However, no significant difference was found for the mean F2 values of /ɔ/ before high vowels and /o/ before low vowels: ($t = 2.33$, $df = 60$, $p = 0.0232$, two-tailed, independent samples). Hence, it is concluded that the vowel height of /ɔ/ is influenced by the vowel height of following syllables but F2 values has no effect on both high or low vowels which follow.

Table 4.14: List of Words with /ɔ/ Based on Height of Following Vowels

High Vowel in the Following Syllable			Low Vowel in the Following Syllable		
MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words		Meaning
(6)	<i>podɪ</i>	can	(14)	Botah	put
(3)	<i>mpodɪ</i>	cannot	(3)	botak	put
(5)	<i>mpokʊ</i>	a little	(1)	botal	put
(1)	<i>kokʊ</i>	coconut	(10)	gostah	like
(2)	<i>kofi</i>	coffee	(1)	bosa	your
			(10)	tokah	play
			(3)	angkoza	things
			(1)	repostah	reply
			(2)	boka	mouth

LC = Language Consultant

The number in parenthesis indicates the frequency of the word in the selected data

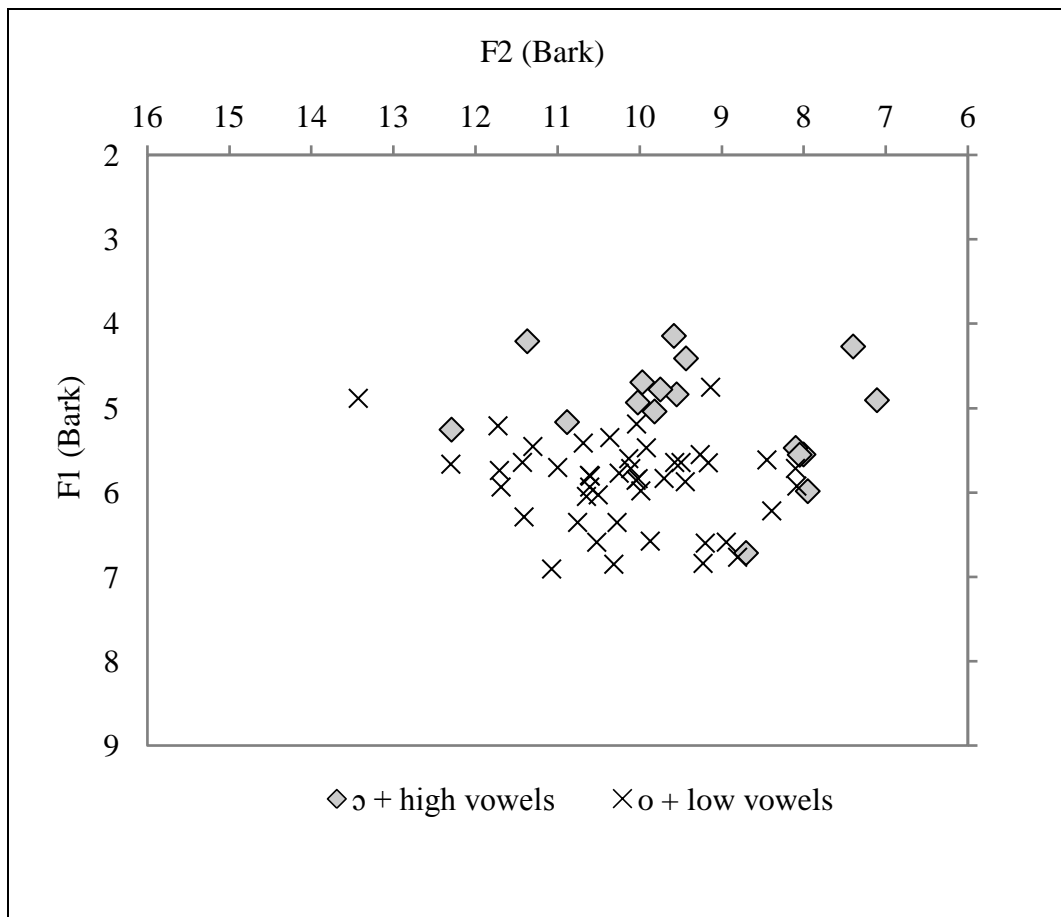


Figure 4.15: /ɔ/ -/o/ Scatter Plot by the Height of Following Vowels

4.2.6 MPC /a/

The MPC monophthong /a/ was extracted from words such as *papiah* ‘speak’, *satenta* ‘seventy’, *fazeh* ‘do’, *fikah* ‘stay’, *sabeh* ‘know’ and *ngka* ‘do not’ (see APPENDIX B6). Table 4.15 provides the formant values for /a/ for each LC. The min and max values of F1 and F2 of LC 3 and LC4 suggest that there is a level of /a/ variation within the sound production of each LC. The tendency of such min and max variation could be due to the bigger collection of selected vowels for /a/ vowels. Also, it can be related to MPC being endangered and starting to lose a stable form of pronunciation not only varied from an LC to another LC, but variation occurred even within one LC. As can be seen in Figure 4.16, the distribution for /a/ is scattered in the vowel space, suggesting considerable variation in the way that it is produced.

Table 4.15: Formant Measurements for MPC Vowel /a/

LC	Ave. F1 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F1 (Hz)	Ave. F2 and SD (Hz)	Minimum (above) and Maximum (below) F2 (Hz)
1	762.91 (92.78)	547.54 982.84	1784.09 163.28	1477.24 1996.79
2	719.87 (146.08)	443.26 985.60	1639.92 151.80	1431.42 2165.88
3	829.75 (129.99)	531.54 1113.89	1601.18 260.53	595.52 2344.17
4	713.27 (140.08)	437.80 1142.14	1620.49 278.58	690.33 2240.58
5	685.88 (117.78)	444.77 955.10	1520.66 203.71	1053.43 2135.75

LC = Language Consultant

Ave. = Average

SD = Standard Deviation

*SD values are listed in parenthesis.

This is consistent with a one-way ANOVA where a significant difference was found between the F1 means of the five LCs, $F(4, 489) = 15.2, p < .0001$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the five LCs show that the F1 means were significantly different between the speakers except for between LC1 (M = 762.9Hz, SD = 92.7Hz) and LC2 (M = 719.8Hz, SD = 146.1Hz), LC1 and LC4 (M = 713.3Hz, SD = 140Hz), LC2 and LC4, LC2 and LC5 (M = 685.9Hz, SD = 117.8Hz), LC4 and LC5. Thus, there were considerable differences between the ways in which the five LCs produced /a/ in terms of vowel height.

Significant differences between the F2 means of the five LC were also found, $F(4, 489) = 12.76, p < .0001$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the five LCs show that there were the F2 means were significantly different between the LCs except for between LC2 (M = 1639.9Hz, SD = 151.8Hz) and LC3 (M = 1601.2Hz, SD = 260.5Hz), LC2 and LC4 (M = 1620.5Hz, SD = 278.6Hz), LC3 and LC4, LC3 and LC5 (M = 1520.7Hz, SD = 203.7Hz), LC4 and LC5. Consistent with Figure 4.16, the vowels were produced differently by each LC in terms of vowel fronting. In Figure 4.16, the outliers of LC3 and LC4 were *kabah* 'finish' and *ja* 'already' respectively. The readings were checked by a second rater and found to be consistent.

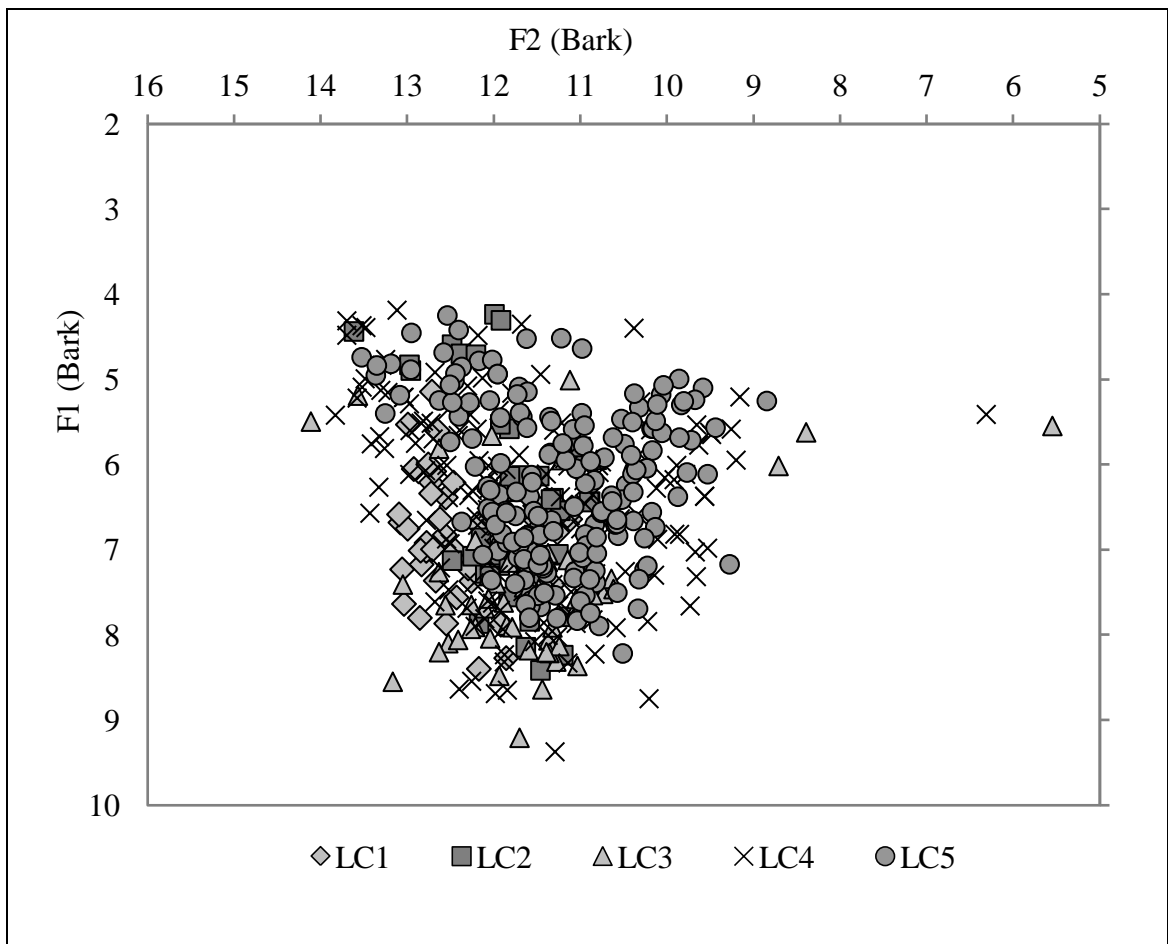


Figure 4.16: Scatter Plot of MPC /a/

In order to find out if the position of the vowel in particular syllable environments had any effect on the /a/ vowels, a list of words is provided in Table 4.16. The complete list of CV syllable words is provided in Appendix (see APPENDIX C10). Figure 4.17 shows /a/ vowel when grouped by its CV or CVC syllables combinations (see APPENDIX C10). As orthographic ‘h’ is not pronounced in the words *fikah*, *gostah*, *kazah*, *kabah* and *tokah* containing /a/, the final syllables are all CV and their IPA transcription would be /fika/, /gosta/, /kaza/, /kaba/, and /toka/. In Figure 4.17, it can be seen that the vowel height varies among all the CV syllable words. Since only four instances of /a/ in CVC position were available in the selected data, no further

investigation and t-test were performed to see if the vowels dispersion was due to syllable type. Instead the dispersion appeared to be random based on syllable type.

Table 4.16: List of Words of CV and CVC Syllables /a/

CV Syllable Words and frequencies			CVC Syllable Words and frequencies		
MPC Words		Meaning	MPC Words		Meaning
(22)	ngka	don't	(3)	<i>Sabdu</i>	Saturday
(19)	fikah	stay	(1)	<i>karipap</i>	curry puff
(9)	gostah	like			
(3)	dah	give			
(41)	kaza	home			
(17)	kazah	married			
(2)	cha	tea			
(56)	ja	already			
(1)	sesta	fifth			
(2)	sestafera	Friday			
(10)	botah	put			
(7)	tokah	knock			
(1)	lebah	wash			
(10)	sa	his (possessive)			
:	:				
	Etc*				

LC = Language Consultant

The number in parenthesis indicates the frequency of the word in the selected data

*See complete listing in APPENDIX C10

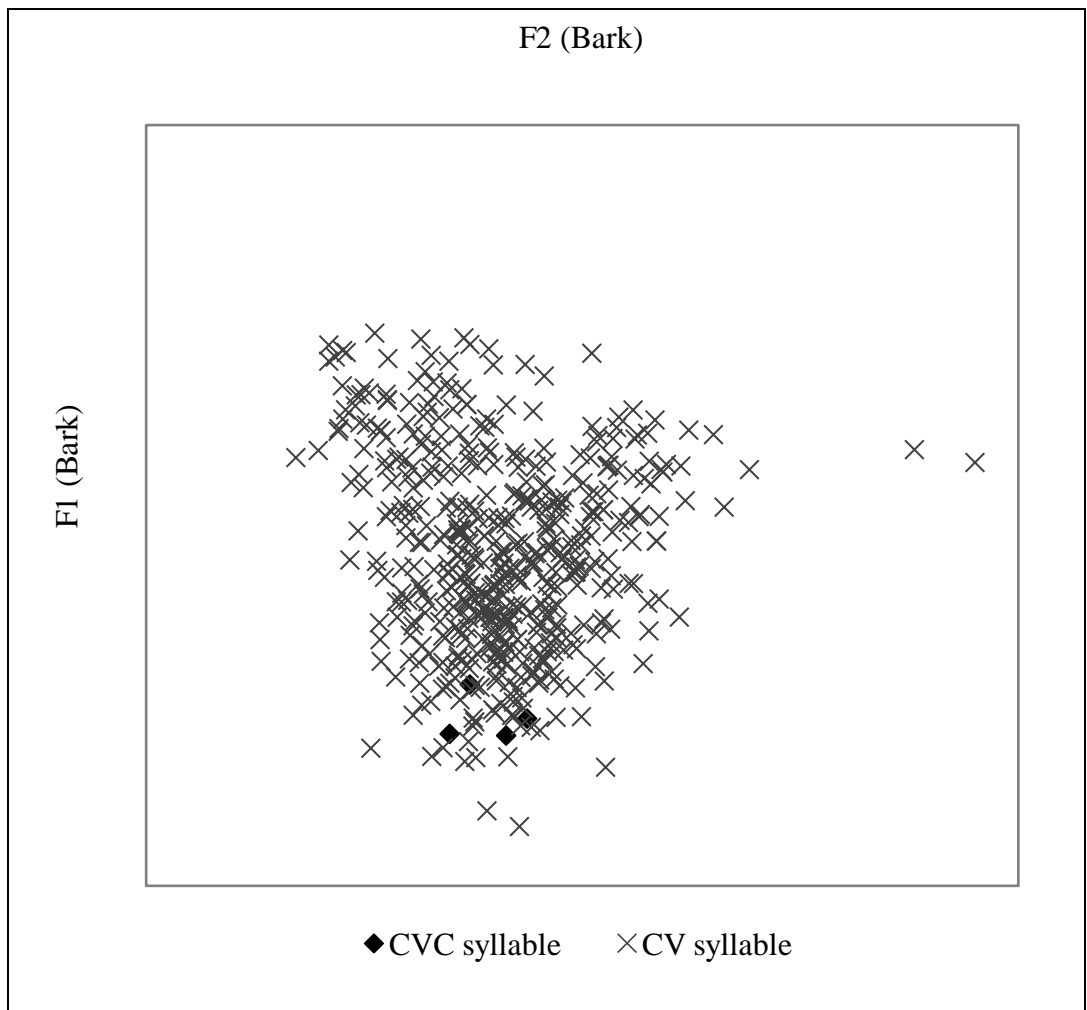


Figure 4.17: Scatter Plot of /a/ by Syllable Position

4.3 MPC Vowel Duration

There is no evidence of vowel length contrast in MPC (Baxter & Silva, 2004). Based on the average durations of each vowel, /u/ was found to have the shortest average duration at 78.08ms, while /e/ had the longest average vowel duration of 129.12ms (see Table 4.17). However, based on individual LCs, the duration of /u/ was the shortest for three of the five LCs (LC3, LC4 and LC5); for LC1 and LC2 /i/ and /ə/ had the shortest average durations. For /e/, it was the longest average vowel for only two of the LCs as can be seen in Table 4.17 and Figure 4.18.

Table 4.17: Vowel Duration of MPC Vowels

	i	e	ə	a	u	ɔ
LC1	110.54 (69.54)	182.53 (111.94)	174.95 (167.34)	123.38 (78.29)	111.12 (69.34)	216.57 (66.11)
LC2	80.80 (44.81)	83.01 (36.50)	64.00 (30.74)	109.75 (50.60)	81.76 (47.44)	98.29 (25.96)
LC3	94.19 (82.49)	74.28 (29.01)	139.93 (98.78)	76.25 (50.44)	58.62 (20.24)	88.62 (73.80)
LC4	84.27 (72.23)	135.24 (82.65)	102.10 (129.40)	82.54 (74.78)	58.14 (20.48)	126.16 (66.09)
LC5	86.52 (71.30)	121.50 (75.47)	81.68 (50.27)	81.74 (49.83)	75.14 (32.27)	76.11 (39.10)
Ave. Duration and SD (ms)	90.42 (70.13)	129.12 (85.77)	103.50 (108.31)	87.59 (63.66)	78.08 (49.35)	103.34 (65.64)

Ave. = Average

SD = Standard Deviation

*SD values are listed in parenthesis

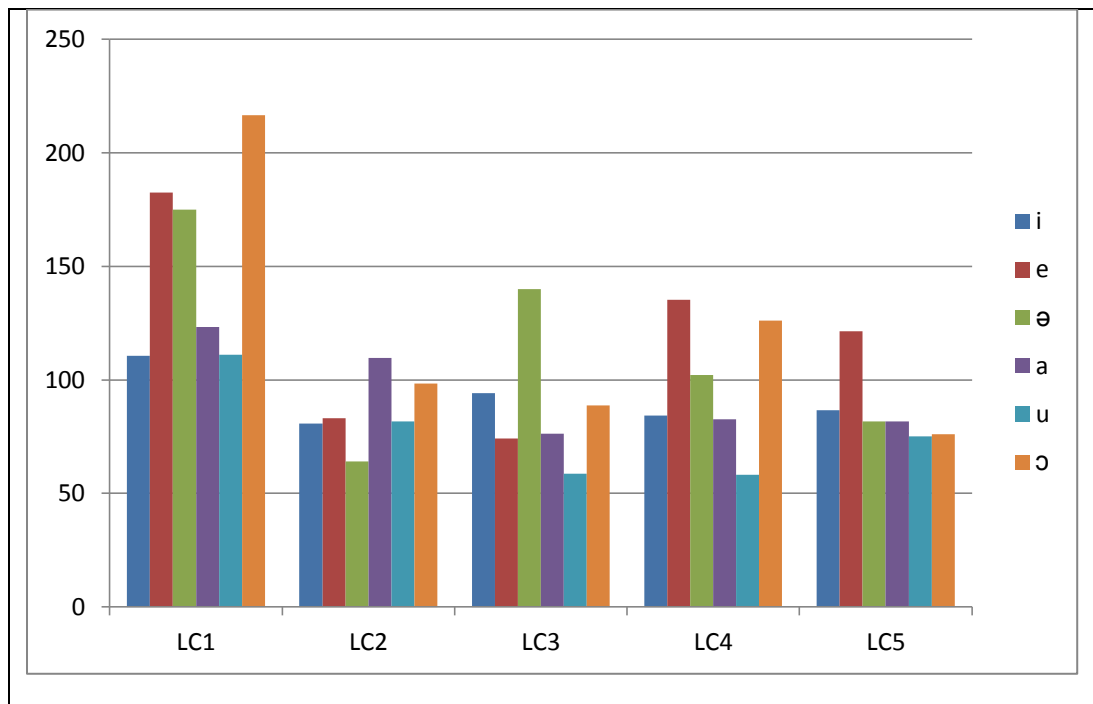


Figure 4.18: Histogram of MPC Vowel Durations

As can be seen in Table 4.17, there were no significant differences between the average duration of the five LCs for /i/ which indicates that they were produced with similar average durations. A one-way ANOVA on the /i/ vowel duration of each LC was performed and no significant differences were found among the mean durations of the five LCs, $F(4, 118) = 0.64$, $p = 0.64$. In other words, the /i/ vowel duration were produced with similar average duration among the five LCs.

For /e/, there were significant differences between the average duration of five LCs. A one-way ANOVA showed that there were significant differences between the mean durations of the five LCs, $F(4, 177) = 7.12$, $p < .0001$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the five LCs show that the means durations were significantly different between the LCs between LC1 ($M = 182.54\text{ms}$, $SD = 111.94\text{ms}$) and LC2 ($M = 83.01\text{ms}$, $SD = 36.50\text{ms}$), LC1 and LC3 ($M = 74.28\text{ms}$, $SD = 29.01\text{ms}$), LC1 and LC5 ($M = 121.50\text{ms}$, $SD = 85.77\text{ms}$), LC3 and LC4 ($M = 135.24\text{ms}$, $SD = 82.65\text{ms}$). In other words, this test

result echoes Figure 4.18 where each LC produced /e/ with considerable differences in mean vowel duration.

For /ə/, a one-way ANOVA showed that although the mean durations seems to be different from Figure 4.18, there were no significant differences among the mean durations of three LCs (LC2 and LC3 were removed from test for there were less than ten items in), $F(2, 49) = 2.39, p = 0.102234$.

For /a/, significant differences were found among the mean durations of the five LCs, $F(4, 489) = 6.14, p < .0001$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the five LCs show that the mean durations were significantly different between between LC1 (M = 123.38ms, SD = 78.29ms) and LC3 (M = 76.25ms, SD = 50.44ms), LC1 and LC4 (M = 82.54ms, SD = 74.78ms), LC1 and LC5 (M = 81.74ms, SD = 49.83ms), LC2 (M = 109.75ms, SD = 50.60ms) and LC3.

For /u/, no significant differences were found among the mean durations four LCs (LC3 was excluded from test for there were less than ten tokens of /u/ in the selected data), $F(3, 108) = 3.82, p = 0.012$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the four LCs show that the mean durations were significantly different only between LC1 (M = 96.74ms, SD = 69.34ms) and LC4 (M = 58.14ms, SD = 20.48ms).

For /ɔ/, no significant differences among the mean durations of four LCs (LC1 was excluded from test for there were less than ten tokens of /ɔ/ in the selected data), $F(3,$

96) = 4.61, $p = 0.005$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the four LCs show that the mean durations were significantly different only between LC4 ($M = 126.16\text{ms}$, $SD = 66.09\text{ms}$) and LC5 ($M = 76.11\text{ms}$, $SD = 39.10\text{ms}$).

Since the durations of vowels can differ depending on whether they are in open or closed syllables, the vowel durations in each environment were examined to determine if there were differences when grouped by open or closed syllables. Table 4.18 shows the average vowel durations based on syllable type. The MPC /i/, /ə/, /a/, /u/ and /ɔ/ vowel durations are longer on average when they are in open syllables, except for /e/ which showed a reverse trend.

Table 4.18: Vowel Duration by Syllable Type

Duration and SD (ms)	i	e	ə	a	u	ɔ
Open Syllable	107.44 (83.76)	121.60 (91.85)	108.12 (112.71)	88.90 (80.15)	90.25 (68.35)	112.77 (69.82)
Closed Syllable	70.38 (43.70)	144.04 (70.56)	59.62 (25.43)	86.56 (44.26)	68.51 (23.73)	102.88 (65.76)

Ave. = Average

SD = Standard Deviation

*SD values are listed in parenthesis

To further investigate the durational patterns of /e/ vowel, an independent t-test was conducted but no significant differences were found for the mean of /e/ vowel in open and closed syllables: ($t = 1.67$, $df = 180$, $p = 0.097$, two-tailed, independent samples). Since there were no clear statistical differences the discussion will be made based on the histogram in Figure 4.19.

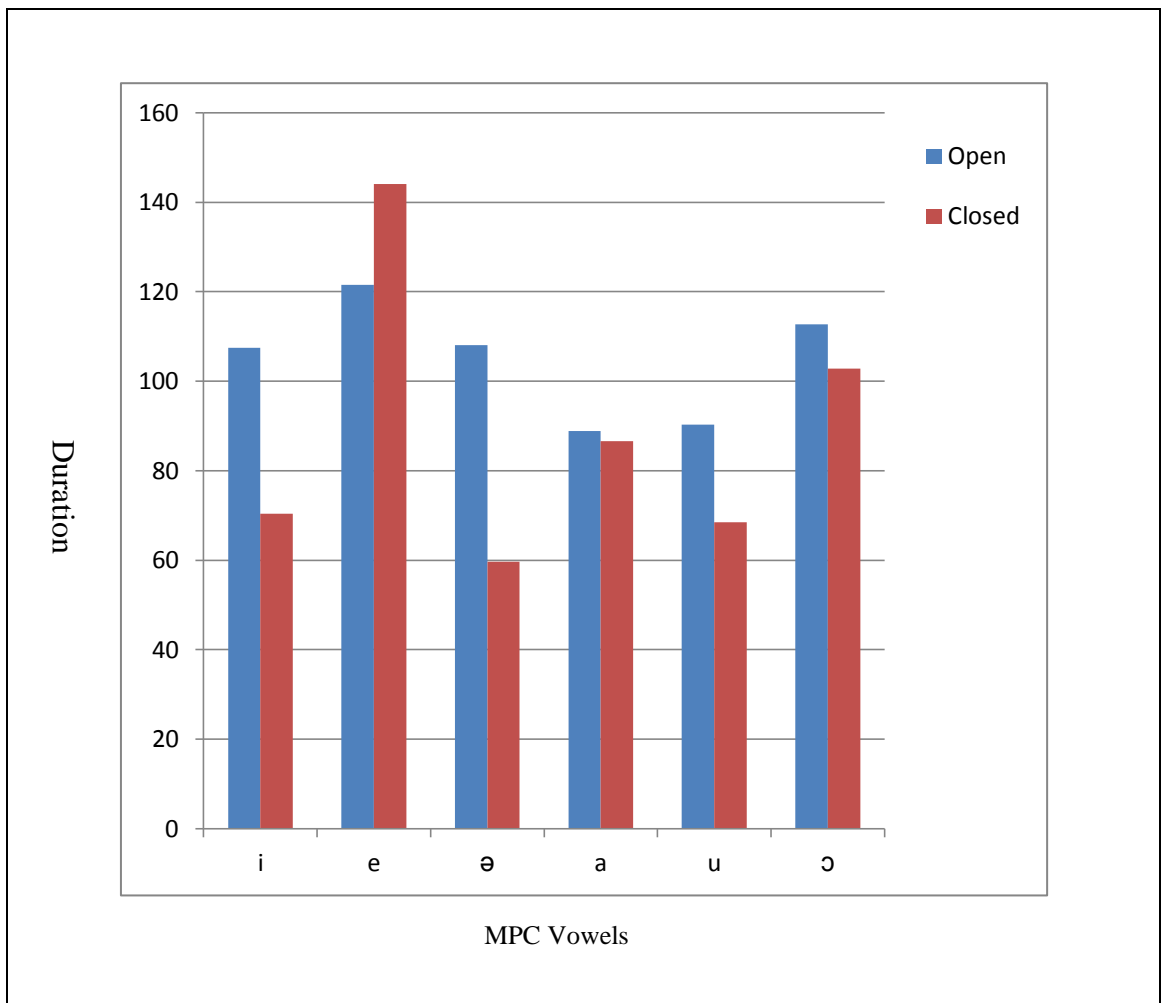


Figure 4.19: Histogram of MPC Vowel Duration by Syllable Types

It is interesting to note that /ə/ which occurs only as unstressed syllables has the longest average duration. This is because one of the characteristics of unstressed vowels is that it tends to appear shorter compared to stressed vowels. For example, in English /ə/ also only occurs in unstressed syllables and tends to be relatively short vowel.

4.4 Free Variation between /i/, /e/, /ɔ/ and /u/

Hancock (2009, p. 298) says that “[f]or some speakers there is a certain amount of free variation between /i/ and /e/, and /ɔ/ and /u/” (see 2.5), and in order to test this out a scatter plot with the four vowels was generated. Figure 4.20 indicates that the four vowels have a tendency to overlap with each other. However, there were significant differences between the F1 means of the /i/, /e/, /u/ and /ɔ/ four vowels, $F(3, 522) = 70.6, p < .0001$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the four vowels show that the F1 means were significantly different between the vowels except for between /i/ vowel ($M = 451.2\text{Hz}, SD = 78\text{Hz}$) and /u/ vowel ($M = 461\text{Hz}, SD = 61.6\text{Hz}$). Similarly, there were significant differences between the F2 means of the four vowels: $F(3, 522) = 259.3, p < .0001$. Tukey post-hoc comparisons of the four vowels show that the F2 means were significantly different between the vowels except for between /i/ vowel ($M = 2201.3\text{Hz}, SD = 436.3\text{Hz}$) and /e/ vowel ($M = 2251.7\text{Hz}, SD = 389.8\text{Hz}$). Thus, in terms of vowel height, we can expect fewer differences between /i/ and /e/ while in terms of vowel advancement, not much difference can be expected between /i/ and /e/. This is noticeable in Figure 4.20.

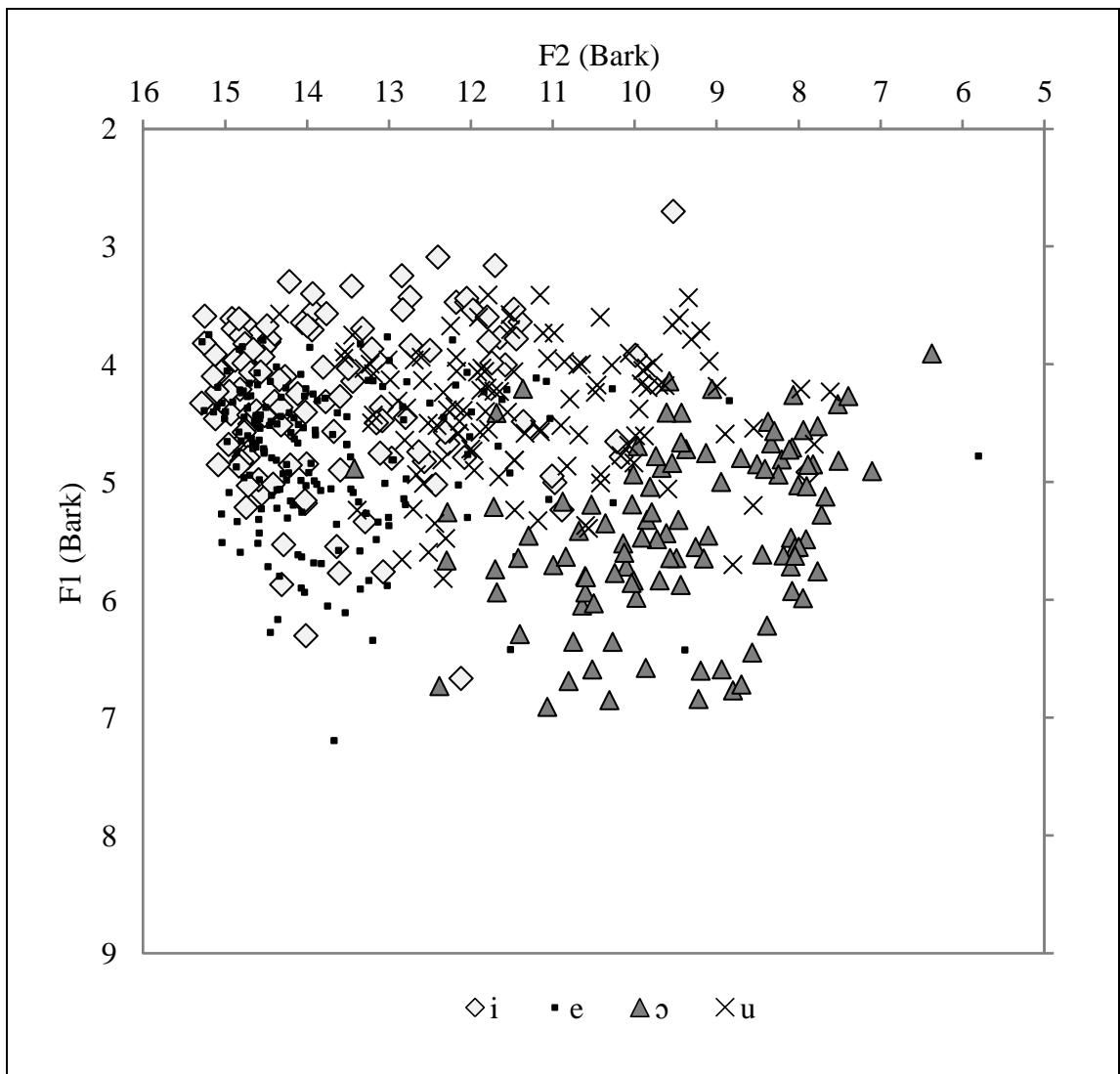


Figure 4.20: Scatter Plot of MPC /i/, /e/, /o/, /u/

To further examine the pairs of /i/ and /e/ and /o/ and /u/, further scatter plots (see Figure 4.21 and Figure 4.22) were generated isolating these pairs. An independent t-test indicated a significant difference for the mean F1 values of /i/ and /e/: ($t = 6.41$, $df = 303$, $p < .0001$, two-tailed, independent samples). As F1 correlates to vowel height, the vowel height of /i/ and /e/ vowels can be said to be significantly different. However, no significant differences were found for the mean F2 values of /i/ and /e/: ($t = 1.05$, $df = 303$, $p = 0.2946$, two-tailed, independent samples). There is therefore a lack of contrast in relation to vowel fronting between these two vowels, and again this can be seen in Figure 4.21, and also in Figure 4.1. The insignificant difference in F2 may underlie the

tendency of free variation between these two vowels. However, no instances in the selected data where these vowels occurred in the same word were found.

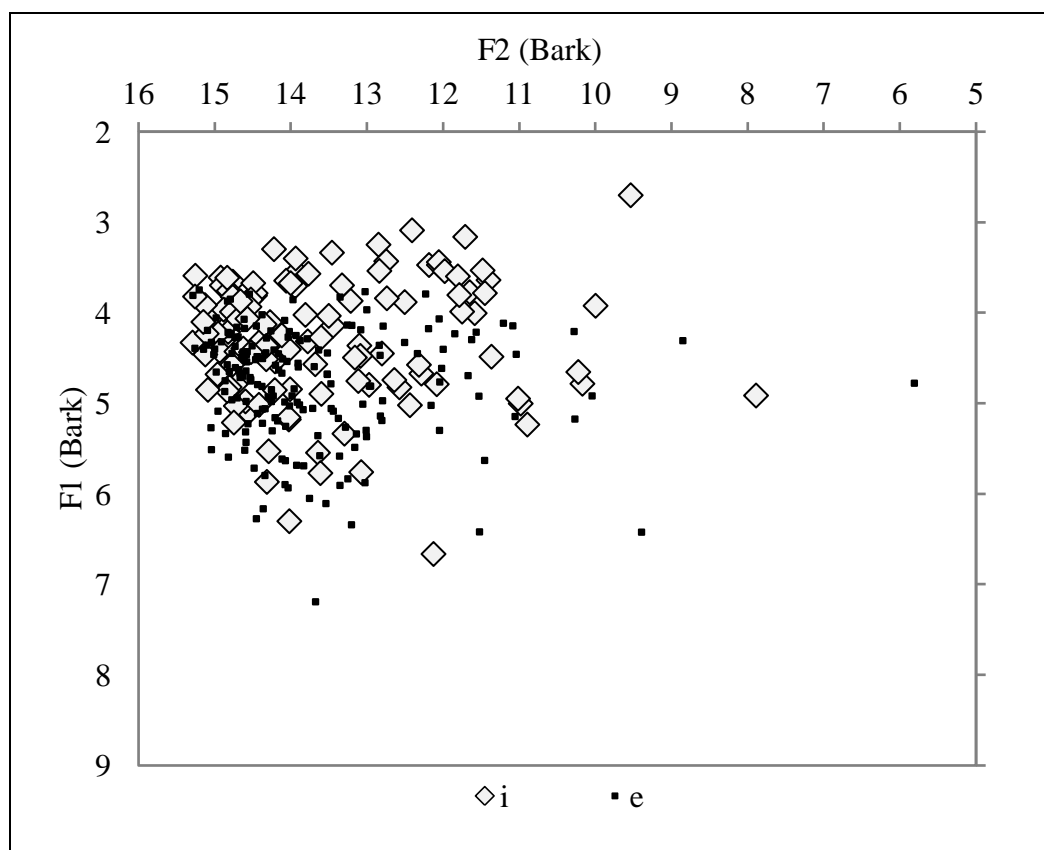


Figure 4.21: Scatter Plot of MPC /i/ and /e/

For the vowel pair /ɔ/ and /u/, significant differences were found for the mean F1 values of these vowels: ($t = 11.98$, $df = 219$, $p < .0001$, two-tailed, independent samples). As F1 correlates to vowel height, the vowel of /ɔ/ and /u/ vowels can be distinguished in terms of vowel height. Further there is also a contrast in terms of vowel fronting as there were significant differences between the mean F2 values of /ɔ/ and /u/: ($t = 9.68$, $df = 219$, $p < .0001$, two-tailed, independent samples). This contrast can be seen in Figure 4.22 and Figure 4.1. Thus, it does not appear as if there is free variation for this

vowel pair. Further, there were no instances in the selected data where these vowels occurred in the same word.

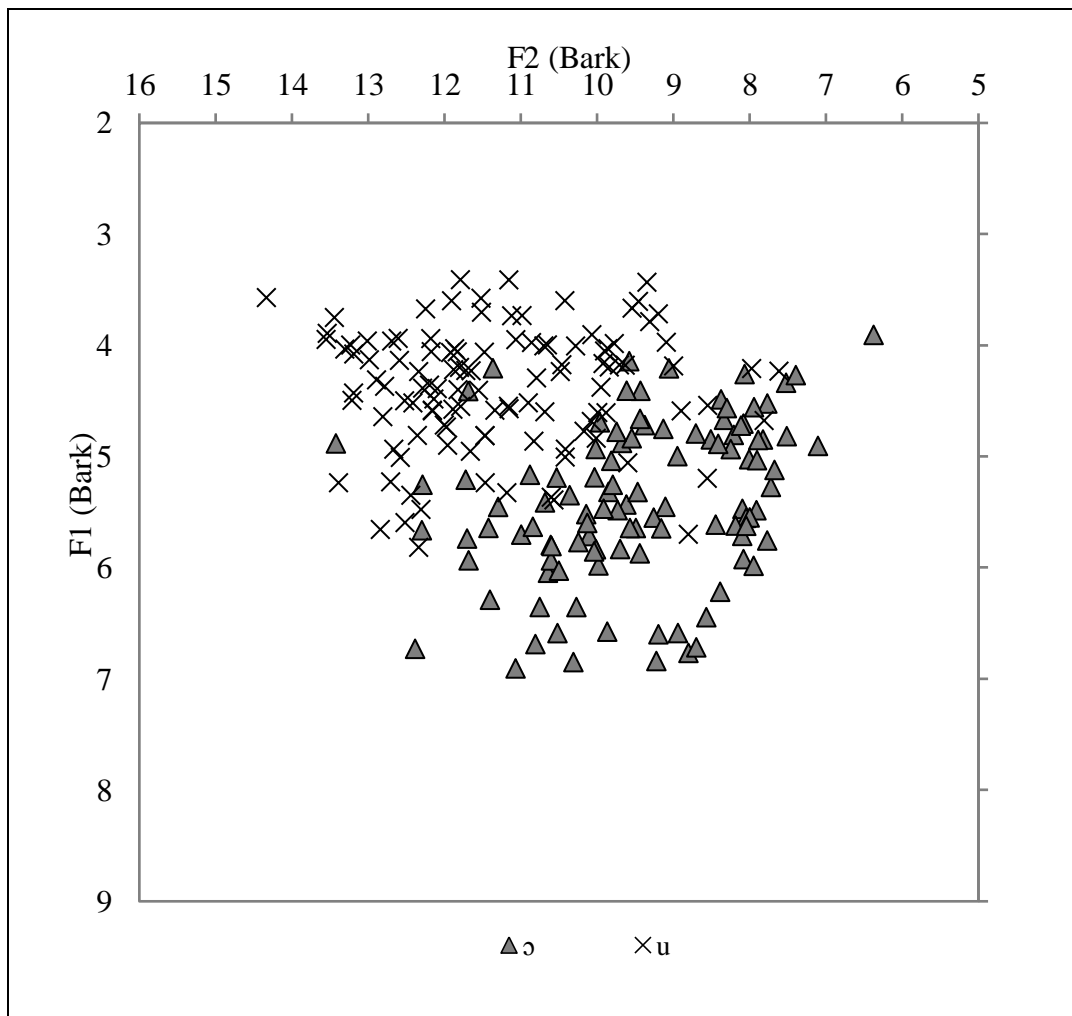


Figure 4.22: Scatter Plot of /ɔ/ and /u/

4.5 Comparison of MPC to Malay, Malaysian English and European Portuguese Monophthongs

As shown in Figure 4.1, /e/ is located high in the vowel chart relatively close to /i/. This is similar to what was found by Yusuf (2013) of Standard Malay (SM) (see 2.6.1). The difference with the SM vowels described by Yusuf (2013) lies in the back vowels, while as mentioned in the previous paragraph, in MPC, /u/ is relatively fronted in the vowel space whereas /o/ appears to be realised as /ɔ/. Based on the measurements presented by Yusuf (2013), the ED for both sets of vowels were compared since the speakers also speak Malay and MPC sounds are said to be close to Malay (see 2.6.1). However, the results of this comparison should be treated with caution as both sets of data were obtained in different speaking contexts and were produced by different speakers. However, such comparisons have been done by other researchers such as Deterding (2000). A comparison of the average ED values (see Table 4.19) of MPC vowels (1.70 Bark) indicates that they are less peripheral compared to SM (2.83 Bark, Yusuf, 2013, p. 274). Since the MPC speakers also speak Malaysian English (MalE), a comparison with the ED of MalE was done. The findings show that MPC vowels also tend to be less peripheral compared to MalE (2.86 Bark) (Pillai et al., 2010, p. 165). It should also be mentioned that the data for MalE and Malay were derived from word lists, and thus, we can expect the vowels to be more peripheral compared to data obtained from spontaneous speeches (e.g. Deterding, 2000). However, no significant difference was found between the ED values of SM and MPC vowels ($t = 3.3$ $df = 8$, $p = 0.01$, two-tailed, independent samples) which suggests that both sets of vowels are similarly spread out from the centre of the vowel space. Similarly, no significant differences were found between the ED values of MalE and MPC ($t = 2.750.07$, $df = 14$, $p = 0.95$, two-tailed, independent samples).

Considering that MPC is a Portuguese-based creole which originated from European Portuguese (EuPt), albeit from the 16th Century variety (see 2.6.3), a comparison of ED between EuPt and MPC was performed to ascertain how present day MPC vowels compared to present day EuPt. It should be noted, as mentioned in 2.2 and 2.6.3, that MPC which originated from sixteenth Century Portuguese is different from modern European Portuguese.

The comparison was based on Escudero and Boersma's (2009, p. 8) EuPt data of seven stressed vowels /i/, /e/, /ɛ/, /a/, /ɔ/, /o/ and /u/. As predicted, the MPC vowels are less peripheral compared to those of EuPt (3.23 Bark). A significant difference was found between the ED values of EuPt and MPC ($t = 3.7$, $df = 9$, $p < 0.01$, two-tailed, independent samples). Although the data are not based on the same speakers and the same speaking contexts, it does appear that MPC, MalE and SM vowels are similarly placed less peripherally in the vowel space. This is not perhaps surprising considering that these three are all 'local' languages. In contrast, EuPt, is more peripheral, and thus spread out in the vowel space.

Table 4.19: F1 and F2 Values for MPC, SM*, MalE** and EuPt***

Vowels	MPC		MalE		SM		EuPt	
	Ave. F1 (Bark)	Ave. F2 (Bark)	Ave. F1 (Bark)	Ave. F2 (Bark)	Ave. F1 (Bark)	Ave. F2 (Bark)	Ave. F1 (Bark)	Ave. F2 (Bark)
i	4.30	13.53	3.60	14.87	4.1	14.98	3.04	15.11
e	4.78	13.71	7.31	13.45	5.31	14.30	3.86	14.53
ə*	5.16	11.97	5.45	11.39	5.44	12.73	4.83	14.15
a	6.51	11.54	7.83	10.53	8.17	12.06	7.00	11.89
u	4.38	11.27	4.49	9.90	4.46	8.69	3.25	7.59
o	5.43	9.48	7.19	9.70	5.41	9.60	4.05	7.99
i:	-	-	3.07	15.26	-	-	-	-
æ	-	-	7.81	13.35	-	-	-	-
ʌ	-	-	7.64	10.83	-	-	-	-
ɔ:	-	-	5.92	8.65	-	-	5.52	9.23
u:	-	-	3.94	8.68	-	-	-	-

MPC = Malacca Portuguese Creole

SM = Standard Malay

MalE = Malaysian English

EuPt = European Portuguese

Ave. = Average

* from Pillai et al (2010, p. 165)

** from Yusuf (2013, p. 274)

*** from Escudero and Boersma (2009, p. 8)

Figure 4.23 displays the vowels of MPC, SM, MalE and EuPt in a vowel quadrilateral. The /i/ vowels of MalE and EuPt are located at high front position where MPC /i/ is slightly lower and more back. SM and MPC /e/ are located nearby where MalE /e/ is located at a low front location. The /u/ vowels of SM and MPC are located at a high and central position, while EuPt /u/ vowel is located high back and further away from the centre. MPC /a/ is similar to those in SM and EuPt, which are located at a low central

position. MPC /o/ vowel is situated at mid height and further back than the equivalent vowel in SM and MaE, while being lower and more fronted than EuPt /o/.

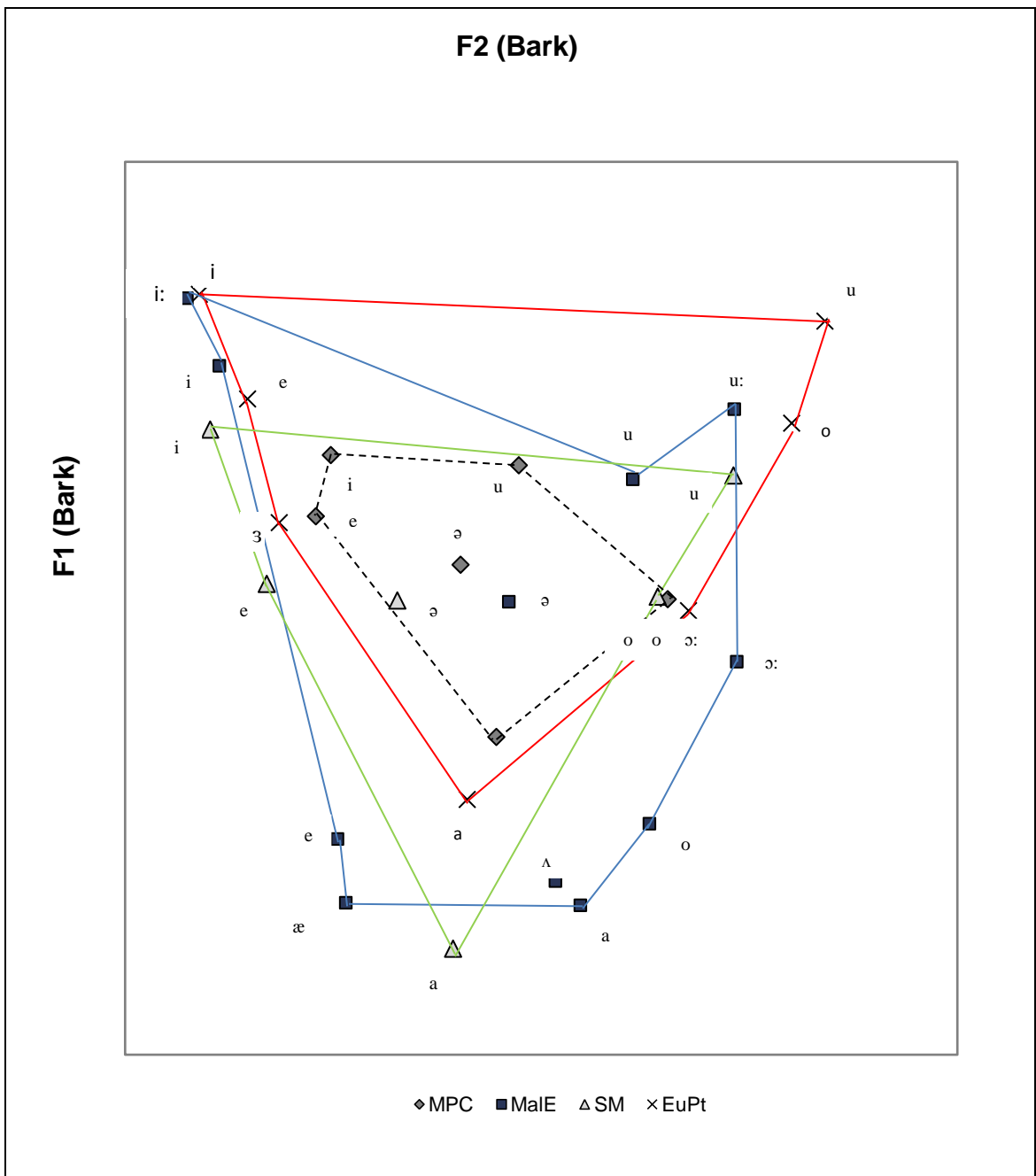


Figure 4.23: Vowels of MPC, SM, MaE and EuPt

MPC = Malacca Portuguese Creole

MaE = Malaysian English

SM = Standard Malay

EuPt = European Portuguese

* from Pillai et al (2010, p. 165)

** from Yusuf (2013, p. 274)

*** from Escudero and Boersma (2009, p. 8)

4.6 Summary

The results of the selected data showed the presence of six MPC monophthongs. These were /i/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /u/ and /ɔ/ which is similar to the monophthong inventory of Standard Malay's vowels. In terms of vowel dispersion in the vowel space, however, MPC is the least peripheral compared to two other local languages that the LCs speak, SM and MalE. Contrary to what has been reported previously (Klein 2006; Baxter 1988), no concrete evidence of a high back /o/ and low front /ɛ/, not even as an allophonic distinction was found. Similarly, Baxter's (1988, p. 26) contention that there is an /e/ - /ɛ/ and /o/-/ɔ/ distinction in some words in the same phonetic environment (e.g. pre /t/, /s/ and /z/) could not be verified by the selected data. Instead for /o/, there may be a height distinction before /t/ and /d/ but this warrants further investigation. Further, where /o/ is concerned, there may be a possibility of there being an o/-/ɔ/ distinction due to vowel harmony as suggested by Baxter (1988, p. 26) but again this needs to be examined further. Syllable type did not appear to influence vowel quality in all cases.

The following chapter will summarise the findings in relation to the research questions.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises the salient findings from this study in relation to the research questions. As outlined in Chapter 1, this study aimed to examine the characteristics of MPC monophthongs based on their acoustic properties and to compare these with the descriptions of these vowels in previous studies. This chapter will also discuss the limitations of the current study and suggest directions for future research.

5.2 Summary of Salient Findings

The findings are separated into three sections, each with its discussions as followed.

5.2.1 Research Question 1:

What are the characteristics of monophthong vowels in Malacca Portuguese Creole based on their acoustic properties?

Six MPC monophthong vowels emerged from the analysis: /i/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /ɔ/ and /u/. This vowel inventory is similar to that of Malay. The two high front vowels, /i/ and /e/ were placed relatively close to each other (see Figure 4.1), and there was considerable overlap between these two vowels (see Figure 4.21), which may indicate that they are being used interchangeably by some MPC LCs. The vowel /u/ was more fronted in the vowel space compared to /ɔ/, while there was clear evidence of /ə/ and a centrally

placed /a/ in the data. The vowel /ɔ/ appeared to be placed more centrally back in the vowel space. In general, there was considerable variation in the way that the five LCs produced each of the vowels. There were also significant differences in the way that each LC produced each of the six vowels. This may be indicative of the endangered nature of MPC. As the use of MPC declines even in a contained area like the Portuguese Settlement, its pronunciation along with other linguistic features may be beginning to show signs of instability (see also Baxter, 2005). Further, syllable type (e.g. CV, CVC, CCV) did not appear to have an effect on the quality of the MPC vowels.

5.2.2 Research Question 2:

To what extent are the MPC monophthong vowels found in this study similar to those described in the literature?

Unlike previous studies (e.g. Baxter, 1988; Klein, 2006) there was no immediate evidence of a high back /o/ and low front /ɛ/ in the data, not even as an allophonic variation of /ɔ/ and /e/, thus reducing the vowel inventory of MPC to six rather than eight vowels. Klein (2006) and Baxter (1988) describe /o/ as a high back vowel but based on the formant values in this study, the LCs seemed to produce a low back /ɔ/. The vowel /u/ was relatively more fronted in this study whilst Baxter (1988) presents it as a high back vowel.

No further evidence of there being any systematic contrast between /e/ and /ɛ/ as suggested by Baxter (1988, p. 26) were found in the data. Further no conclusive evidence was found regarding Baxter's (1988) contention that the distribution of /e/ - /ɛ/ is a result of vowel harmony. Similarly, no systematic difference was found for a /o/ - /ɔ/ distinction in the data. However, in terms of vowel harmony there was some

indication in the data that /ɔ/ tended to be produced higher when it was followed by high vowels while the reverse occurred when it was followed by a low vowel in the following syllable.

Based on Hancock's (2009) view that there is free variation between /i/ and /e/ and /o/ and /u/, there is a possibility that this is true for /i/ and /e/ but not for the latter pair. As was mentioned previously, there were considerable overlaps between the /i/ and /e/ vowels produced by the speakers.

5.2.3 Research Question 3:

How do the MPC monophthong vowels compare to similar vowels in Malay, Malaysian English and European Portuguese?

Based on the Euclidean Distances for MPC, Malay, Malaysian English (MalE) and European Portuguese (EuPt), it appears that MPC, Malay and MalE vowels are similarly placed less peripherally in the vowel space (see Figure 4.2). Despite MalE and Malay being taken from different speakers and from more formal speaking contexts, their less peripheral nature shows some similarity in the way that the vowels are placed in the vowel space for these three are 'local' languages, which are also spoken by the LCs. In contrast, EuPt, is more spread out in the vowel space.

For vowels which occur in all these languages, no concrete pattern of similarity was found with MPC. For example the /i/ of MalE and EuPt were both located at a high front position in the vowel space whereas MPC /i/ was slightly lower and back. SM and MPC /e/ appear to be produced similarly as are /u/ and /a/ in these two languages. This suggests that the quality of MPC vowels may be closer to that of Malay vowels, which is perhaps not surprising given that Malay, in particular Bazaar Malay, would have been

the main contact language for MPC from the sixteenth Century, and especially upon the withdrawal of the Portuguese from Malacca. The reduced vowel inventory of MPC compared to current day EuPT is one of the features of MPC as a Portuguese-based Creole.

5.3 Limitations

This study was based on data selected from recordings of interviews of five female native speakers of MPC. Thus, there are limitations in terms of sample size, the selection of the LCs and gender. As mentioned in Chapter 3, the limitations with regards to the first two items are related to the endangered status of MPC, where there are not many fluent speakers of the language left. Further, this study is only based on one aspect of MPC pronunciation, the production of MPC monophthongs. Another limitation is that the data were selected from spontaneous speech. This meant that there was no control over how many target vowels were obtained within the criteria applied. As MPC is an oral language, the use of read text was not deemed suitable for data elicitation. This, and the other limitations, has to be borne in mind in the interpretation of the findings.

5.4 Future Directions

The findings from this study suggest some degree of instability in the way that the monophthongs are being pronounced. For instance there is considerable within and among speaker variability in vowel quality. More detailed examinations of more speakers should be conducted to determine if this variation is indeed a current trend and if it is related to language loss. It is also suggested that speakers from different age groups, are included in such a study. Such a study will show differences in

pronunciation not just between age groups but between more fluent and not so fluent speakers (especially among the younger group). Future research may also want to consider alternative data elicitation methods such as using word cards to elicit target words which may provide more control over the number of tokens obtained.

Further, a more systematic investigation of the existence of the /e/ - /ɛ/ and /o/ - /ɔ/ is also needed to confirm the descriptions by Baxter (1988). Future studies also need to extend examine the quality of other sounds in MPC, including its prosodic features such as lexical stress placement. More systematic comparisons with the acoustic characteristics of Malay sounds should also be carried out to determine the extent of Malay influence on MPC as this could also contribute to decisions about the orthographic representation of MPC.

5.5 Conclusion

The findings from this study contribute to our understanding of MPC sounds and add to the mostly impressionistic descriptions of its sound system. The findings from this study suggest several areas that need further investigation so that a more systematic description of MPC sounds can be made. Such descriptions can then be used to inform related work on MPC such as the spelling system, dictionaries and documentation efforts. All these are essential to help keep MPC alive.

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APPENDIX A - Interview Questions

Ki bosa nomi?	What is your name?
Bos Kantu Idade?	How old are you?
Uni bos ta fika?	Where did you grow up?
Ki bos papia na kaza kore bos kenino?	Which language was spoken at home when you were a child?
Kore bos japrende papia kristang/ MPC?	When and how did you learn MPC?
Ki mas bos papia?	Which other language do you speak?
Ki bos japrende na skola/ university?	Which course did you study at school/ university?
Ki skola bos jabai kore bos kenino?	Which type of primary school did you attend ?
Ki bos fai sibrisu?	What is your occupation?
Uni bos fai sibrisu?	Where do you work?

APPENDIX B1 - MPC /i/

No	/i/	Word	Meaning	Time	Duration	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
1	LC1	flkah	stay	33.746129	0.0316	384	2070	3.70	13.3
2	LC1	aklh	here	65.941003	0.2293	372	2827	3.59	15.3
3	LC1	flkah	stay	99.3754	0.0881	367	2274	3.55	13.9
4	LC1	jentlbeng	people come	184.062192	0.0321	481	2187	4.57	13.7
5	LC1	jentlbeng	people come	186.39935	0.0214	277	1170	2.70	9.5
6	LC1	jentlteng	people have	192.427467	0.0642	374	2675	3.61	14.9
7	LC1	bintltres	twenty three	195.510927	0.0862	384	2668	3.70	14.9
8	LC1	bintinoviku	Twenty nine with	208.185731	0.1395	355	1893	3.43	12.7
9	LC1	bintltres	twenty three	209.976962	0.0674	379	2605	3.66	14.8
10	LC1	bintltres	twenty three	211.273414	0.0463	396	2484	3.81	14.5
11	LC1	dlbazar	at bazaar	238.031955	0.0561	390	2628	3.76	14.8
12	LC1	kukls	cookies	242.528575	0.1100	424	2733	4.06	15.1
13	LC1	kukls	cookies	245.847371	0.2220	454	2845	4.33	15.3
14	LC1	kukls	cookies	262.930394	0.1459	440	2631	4.21	14.8
15	LC1	naklh	here	288.60254	0.0977	443	2689	4.23	15.0
16	LC1	padlkumih	return to eat	315.483131	0.2170	398	2605	3.82	14.8
17	LC1	anutl	at night	316.674141	0.0326	318	1797	3.09	12.4
18	LC1	portugls	portuguese	338.641562	0.1474	413	2658	3.96	14.9
19	LC1	portugls	portuguese	340.024715	0.1325	408	2768	3.92	15.1
20	LC1	kukls	cookies	340.867852	0.1643	397	2829	3.82	15.3
21	LC1	pesl	fish	378.503539	0.0731	464	2680	4.42	14.9
22	LC1	bontadl	wish	449.100603	0.0831	491	2615	4.65	14.8
23*	LC1	naklh	here	501.46125	0.2546	408	1254	3.92	10.0
24	LC2	flkah	stay	27.332966	0.0632	351	2279	3.40	13.9
25	LC2	chlku	name Chiku	28.959513	0.0432	335	1922	3.25	12.8
26	LC2	sIbrisu	work	37.661224	0.0480	359	1738	3.47	12.2
27	LC2	flku	banana	209.34476	0.0961	340	2385	3.30	14.2
28	LC2	mortlchina	chinese funeral	219.738466	0.0417	344	2113	3.34	13.5
29	LC2	antIdi	before of	223.514287	0.0417	366	1919	3.54	12.8
30	LC2	jentl	people	231.94084	0.0608	385	2281	3.71	13.9
31	LC2	dl	of	232.096553	0.0868	326	1618	3.16	11.7
32	LC2	jentl	people	275.875931	0.0455	359	1704	3.47	12.1
33	LC2	isl	this	297.247491	0.1612	378	2324	3.65	14.1
34	LC2	jinjlbri	ginger	333.496461	0.1588	356	1704	3.44	12.1
35	LC2	podl	can	363.784612	0.1227	462	2311	4.41	14.0
36	LC3	flkah	stay	128.804721	0.0405	506	1711	4.79	12.1
37	LC3	blziah	visit	275.735902	0.1048	404	1824	3.88	12.5
38	LC3	blziah	visit	285.276588	0.1017	507	1959	4.80	13.0
39	LC3	blziah	visit	291.716499	0.0384	635	2421	5.87	14.3
40	LC3	naklh	here	356.939593	0.0292	689	2309	6.30	14.0
41	LC3	naklh	here	379.380044	0.2874	513	2305	4.85	14.0
42	LC3	sIbrisu	work	398.897876	0.0280	514	2381	4.85	14.2

43	LC3	flkah	stay	443.957155	0.0415	467	1909	4.45	12.8
44	LC3	naklh	here	448.536658	0.0480	595	2175	5.55	13.6
45	LC3	sIbrisu	work	479.076255	0.0608	542	2519	5.10	14.6
46	LC3	naklh	here	698.568075	0.2401	521	906	4.91	7.9
47	LC3	naklh	here	713.054656	0.1345	505	2611	4.78	14.8
48	LC3	flkah	stay	824.857498	0.0694	370	2219	3.57	13.8
49	LC4	dIsnovi	nineteen	100.216856	0.1699	393	2480	3.78	14.5
50	LC4	flkah	stay	113.165045	0.0525	552	2311	5.18	14.0
51	LC4	naklh	here	122.446378	0.0915	465	2585	4.43	14.7
52	LC4	dIkeninu	was young	137.792336	0.0553	474	2579	4.51	14.7
53	LC4	flkah	stay	246.415371	0.0534	433	2109	4.14	13.4
54	LC4	naklh	here	256.416702	0.1425	381	2493	3.67	14.5
55	LC4	flkah	stay	259.24606	0.0554	375	2637	3.61	14.8
56	LC4	flkah	stay	260.322009	0.0304	428	2405	4.10	14.3
57	LC4	naklh	here	270.601209	0.1012	452	2222	4.32	13.8
58	LC4	flkah	stay	271.406118	0.0405	477	2380	4.54	14.2
59	LC4	sIbrisu	work	300.950308	0.0388	452	2455	4.32	14.4
60	LC4	sIbrisu	work	303.025062	0.0639	736	1722	6.67	12.1
61	LC4	naklh	here	404.548557	0.0315	528	2535	4.98	14.6
62	LC4	naklh	here	422.131111	0.2082	466	2552	4.44	14.6
63	LC4	naklh	here	480.773405	0.0491	506	2589	4.79	14.7
64	LC4	kI	what?	484.736581	0.1512	510	2623	4.82	14.8
65	LC4	aklh	here	505.053289	0.1055	534	2588	5.03	14.7
66	LC4	sIbrisu	work	543.762056	0.0419	405	2525	3.89	14.6
67	LC4	butIka	shop	558.979547	0.0749	443	2757	4.23	15.1
68	LC4	naklh	here	560.029444	0.1859	515	2637	4.86	14.8
69	LC4	butIka	shop	580.903196	0.0289	475	2425	4.51	14.3
70	LC4	flkah	stay	592.509782	0.0343	458	1998	4.36	13.1
71	LC4	flkah	stay	597.530780	0.0539	431	2433	4.13	14.3
72	LC4	bIziah	look after	598.748593	0.1075	416	2610	3.99	14.8
73	LC4	naklh	here	644.311146	0.0475	428	2778	4.10	15.1
74	LC4	sublh	go to (sea)	647.509827	0.0782	425	2575	4.07	14.7
75	LC4	dIferenti	different	715.574109	0.0551	421	2127	4.03	13.5
76	LC4	kI	which	757.457328	0.0629	445	2346	4.25	14.1
77	LC4	sortI	kind/ type	778.399246	0.0490	533	1805	5.02	12.4
78	LC4	dIporku	of the pork	782.143216	0.0450	470	1994	4.48	13.1
79	LC4	sortI	kind/ type	826.271166	0.1074	556	2599	5.21	14.7
80	LC4	dI	to / at	833.336216	0.2625	482	2609	4.58	14.8
81	LC4	flkah	stay	839.251425	0.0424	401	2506	3.85	14.5
82	LC4	flkah	stay	841.992218	0.0420	410	2513	3.93	14.5
83	LC4	sortI	kind/ type	864.707339	0.0312	424	2524	4.07	14.6
84	LC4	pIdih	request	890.984653	0.0662	458	2424	4.37	14.3
85	LC4	pidlh	request	891.210142	0.2524	518	2160	4.90	13.6
86	LC4	mistI	must	898.329928	0.0248	447	2161	4.27	13.6

87	LC4	sortI	kind/ type	900.455067	0.0438	472	2016	4.50	13.2
88	LC4	plidih	request	903.181134	0.0606	461	2547	4.40	14.6
89	LC4	pidlh	request	903.285622	0.0761	469	2766	4.46	15.1
90	LC4	kl	what?	904.625371	0.0247	466	2505	4.43	14.5
91	LC4	podl	can	908.301253	0.3732	494	2693	4.68	15.0
92	LC4	sortI	kind/ type	910.432002	0.0732	513	2750	4.85	15.1
93	LC4	mistI	must	937.468926	0.0600	533	2463	5.02	14.4
94	LC4	mistI	must	938.752317	0.0302	549	2313	5.16	14.0
95	LC5	flkah	stay	52.520377	0.0469	366	1685	3.54	12.0
96	LC5	sIbrisu	work	67.364455	0.0498	417	1588	4.00	11.6
97	LC5	naklh	here	74.534151	0.2563	377	1546	3.64	11.4
98	LC5	dl ses	sixteen	113.101566	0.0879	373	1642	3.60	11.8
99	LC5	flkah	stay	193.788242	0.0438	381	2302	3.67	14.0
100	LC5	sIbrisu	work	199.51196	0.1013	493	1764	4.67	12.3
101	LC5	sklseh	forgotten	269.45949	0.0519	558	1433	5.24	10.9
102	LC5	flkah	stay	375.88857	0.0348	403	2562	3.87	14.7
103	LC5	flkah	stay	1453.14145	0.0590	402	2034	3.87	13.2
104	LC5	flkah	stay	388.750448	0.0188	502	2002	4.75	13.1
105	LC5	naklh	here	411.226873	0.2459	593	2412	5.53	14.3
106	LC5	flkah	stay	464.88757	0.0290	399	1890	3.84	12.7
107	LC5	kl	which	480.723413	0.0910	570	2060	5.34	13.3
108	LC5	flkah	stay	486.705044	0.0408	531	1452	5.00	11.0
109	LC5	sIbrisu	work	550.603821	0.0539	392	1604	3.77	11.6
110	LC5	butlka	shop	553.891675	0.1124	366	1564	3.53	11.5
111	LC5	butlka	shop	577.931569	0.0326	416	1628	3.99	11.7
112	LC5	ublh	listen to	663.537494	0.1464	525	1459	4.95	11.0
113	LC5	flkah	stay	722.845857	0.0114	510	1843	4.82	12.6
114	LC5	sIbrisu	work	789.626378	0.0654	501	1862	4.74	12.6
115	LC5	butlka	shop	814.664928	0.1052	505	1287	4.78	10.2
116	LC5	flkah	stay	850.597144	0.0390	471	1537	4.49	11.4
117	LC5	sIbrisu	work	873.340582	0.0537	393	1557	3.78	11.4
118	LC5	naklh	here	891.658692	0.2982	395	1637	3.80	11.8
119	LC5	frizlh	fried	1001.383508	0.0821	491	1297	4.66	10.2
120*	LC5	kuzIdu	cooking	1013.113724	0.1362	420	2232	4.02	13.8
121	LC5	frizlh	fried	1019.148773	0.1094	622	1991	5.76	13.1
122	LC5	frizlh	fried	1046.632998	0.0389	482	1773	4.58	12.3
123	LC5	frizlh	fried	1047.391171	0.0670	623	2164	5.77	13.6
	Ave				0.09042	451	2201	4.295	13.54
	SD				0.07013	78	436	0.68	1.43

APPENDIX B2 - MPC /e/

No	/e/	Word	Meaning	Time	Duration	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
1	LC1	mbEs	also	44.365718	0.119196897 782807	441	2632	4.22	14.82
2	LC1	mbEs	also	45.628369	0.436663414 447075	433	2476	4.15	14.45
3	LC1	prendEh	learn	78.256256	0.141928228 568077	478	2528	4.54	14.58
4	LC1	sabEh	know	119.34158	0.093983795 7275245	425	2542	4.07	14.61
5	LC1	sandEh	light up	151.756529	0.183055158 437242	447	2575	4.27	14.69
6	LC1	bendEh	sell	164.617714	0.212676195 831676	394	2513	3.79	14.54
7	LC1	fEstival	festival	183.777451	0.113860954 787896	631	2045	5.83	13.25
8	LC1	fEstival	festival	186.195316	0.101799234 474328	539	2243	5.07	13.84
9	LC1	pEdru	peter	204.395634	0.105366031 460591	466	2426	4.44	14.33
10	LC1	sandEh	light up	212.741251	0.047513814 0479032	524	2580	4.94	14.70
11	LC1	sEdu	early	227.974688	0.144259835 527009	458	2592	4.37	14.73
12	LC1	fazEh	do	241.446058	0.181356365 342936	436	2540	4.17	14.61
13	LC1	bendEh	sell	249.068283	0.134573202 396382	526	2610	4.96	14.77
14	LC1	sampEh	until	263.589665	0.226262564 203012	485	2591	4.61	14.73
15	LC1	sampEh	until	270.67194	0.349823622 085808	490	2625	4.65	14.81
16	LC1	fazEh	do	330.715092	0.138770317 468527	465	2527	4.43	14.58
17	LC1	akEh	these	331.366778	0.274806754 049337	498	2510	4.72	14.53
18	LC1	ondE	kueh	344.943604	0.333740884 124154	462	2710	4.40	15.00
19	LC1	fazEh	do	354.566005	0.173647325 54546	502	2508	4.75	14.53
20	LC1	fazEh	do	357.865015	0.077366340 755475	463	2385	4.41	14.22
21	LC1	pEsi	fish	378.263976	0.130466119 462142	423	2701	4.06	14.98
22	LC1	mbEs	also	383.530357	0.136855738 894269	447	2593	4.27	14.73
23	LC1	bEbeh	drink	399.368009	0.126755608 312919	465	2526	4.43	14.57
24	LC1	bEbeh	drink	402.087951	0.089815201 3547815	474	2444	4.51	14.37
25	LC1	bebEh	drink	402.496396	0.526060465 07799	453	2670	4.32	14.91
26	LC1	bEbeh	drink	403.212723	0.062239613 6445786	458	2499	4.37	14.51
27	LC1	bebEh	drink	403.492801	0.334537923 339838	467	2610	4.45	14.77
28	LC1	prendEh	learn	455.66226	0.261141598 889196	444	2624	4.24	14.80
29	LC1	prendEh	learn	506.555722	0.104697733 219382	453	2729	4.33	15.04
30	LC1	dEsa	give/ allow	541.806728	0.107644908 333668	533	2260	5.02	13.88

31	LC1	mbEs	also	565.347031	0.239784111 022914	550	2086	5.17	13.37
32	LC1	fazEh	do	567.479914	0.130569575 703134	442	2614	4.23	14.78
33	LC2	akEh	those	41.902091	0.080981477 6952678	547	1915	5.14	12.82
34	LC2	dEs	ten	88.330361	0.130234136 541247	529	2271	4.99	13.91
35	LC2	sabEh	know	94.792304	0.076182994 1558574	401	2291	3.86	13.97
36	LC2	sabEh	know	148.035803	0.080146636 7842636	636	1975	5.88	13.02
37	LC2	sEsta	sixth	169.867534	0.143862254 103311	599	2167	5.58	13.62
38	LC2	sEstafera	Friday	171.630683	0.095901794 7312759	566	1971	5.30	13.01
39	LC2	sEstafera	Friday	184.064038	0.129482132 118795	588	2017	5.49	13.16
40	LC2	akEh	those	211.635382	0.093219175 2365839	394	1749	3.79	12.23
41	LC2	akEh	those	253.561561	0.040550899 8718744	391	1975	3.77	13.02
42	LC2	akEh	those	265.31119	0.032613600 2988733	430	1501	4.12	11.21
43	LC2	pEdru	peter	287.239733	0.089683320 6604697	440	2309	4.21	14.02
44	LC2	akEh	those	342.487903	0.043448826 9407325	424	1703	4.07	12.05
45	LC2	kE	and	348.014937	0.042844852 969381	426	2332	4.08	14.08
46	LC3	sabEh	know	157.279835	0.084522562 66042470	541	2107	5.09	13.44
47	LC3	sabEh	know	212.392625	0.109638655 93427600	658	2214	6.05	13.75
48	LC3	sEz	six	259.973464	0.130180334 85576600	626	2431	5.80	14.34
49	LC3	sudEh		290.147750	0.069985409 42032610	606	2328	5.63	14.07
50	LC3	sampEh	until	292.416144	0.052419085 4038693	449	2224	4.29	13.78
51	LC3	akEh	those	375.105796	0.074104523 6663922	439	2401	4.20	14.26
52	LC3	trizEh	bring things	380.085968	0.099813297 78190680	474	2343	4.51	14.11
53	LC3	prendEh	learn	422.027616	0.097784859 07446570	561	2327	5.25	14.07
54	LC3	prendEh	learn	423.657881	0.117364216 01096900	601	2630	5.60	14.82
55	LC3	sabEh	know	427.283663	0.045468041 006472500	553	1909	5.19	12.80
56	LC3	kEbrah		446.859502	0.113708271 51608900	807	2186	7.19	13.67
57	LC3	akEh	those	447.609755	0.077433945 98861640	613	2241	5.69	13.83
58	LC3	fazEh	do	450.000412	0.043500624 089517700	494	2134	4.68	13.52
59	LC3	fazEh	do	478.640450	0.039388091 0299913	570	2010	5.34	13.14
60	LC3	fazEh	do	480.793948	0.051314606 666494500	573	2176	5.36	13.64
61	LC3	fazEh	do	509.004153	0.029334424 28388840	495	1609	4.69	11.67
62	LC3	sabEh	know	592.846887	0.071504973 8239486	488	2572	4.63	14.68
63	LC3	prendEh	learn	882.971937	0.055072592 642886800	419	2446	4.02	14.38

64	LC3	sabEh	know	905.649855	0.070171375 27623160	468	2363	4.45	14.16
65	LC3	fazEh	do	963.076063	0.052922399 81997680	484	2192	4.60	13.69
66	LC4	nasEh	born	86.816016	0.249999258 135972	400	2619	3.85	14.79
67	LC4	nasEh	born	127.816697	0.147329665 93598500	686	2476	6.28	14.45
68	LC4	krisEh	grew up	128.39603	0.229804139 7127410	528	2531	4.98	14.59
69	LC4	sabEh	know	170.471415	0.107365907 54854100	489	2532	4.64	14.59
70	LC4	sabEh	know	174.271028	0.169110417 05660100	557	2444	5.22	14.37
71	LC4	sEti	seven	213.126398	0.182171737 3830150	672	2440	6.17	14.36
72	LC4	prendEh	learn	279.664602	0.175907976 4052560	492	2565	4.67	14.67
73	LC4	nasEh	born	367.148946	0.086046443 39050080	643	2315	5.93	14.03
74	LC4	akeh	those	374.692159	0.021023500 594708400	463	2172	4.41	13.63
75	LC4	akEh	those	401.856731	0.052710876 153810200	600	2081	5.58	13.36
76	LC4	akEh	those	407.537780	0.014579492 857251400	665	2140	6.11	13.54
77	LC4	akEh	those	414.797033	0.026230964 76719410	475	2542	4.52	14.61
78	LC4	prendEh	learn	422.823364	0.250497437 0608010	616	2488	5.72	14.48
79	LC4	ntEh	dont have	445.871934	0.069093592 00983540	469	2544	4.47	14.62
80	LC4	akEh	those	455.907967	0.035856316 483887000	451	2257	4.31	13.88
81	LC4	sEdu	early	533.017710	0.157109409 44404700	435	2583	4.16	14.71
82	LC4	akEh	those	533.923554	0.043008342 63119670	448	2423	4.28	14.32
83	LC4	sEdu	searly	538.563222	0.184175891 11516000	396	2843	3.81	15.28
84	LC4	akEh	those	541.874881	0.025688957 417969500	488	2361	4.63	14.16
85	LC4	sEdu	early	545.35497	0.147405162 74787300	462	2777	4.40	15.14
86	LC4	akEh	those	550.690326	0.036564745 12774820	498	2564	4.71	14.66
87	LC4	sudEh		553.005503	0.060020140 116080300	496	2548	4.70	14.63
88	LC4	pEsi	fish	567.598404	0.236453152 10956100	389	2803	3.75	15.20
89	LC4	kresEh	grew up	572.672043	0.244518050 2876380	528	2398	4.98	14.25
90	LC4	kuzEh	cook	612.702417	0.171318377 3356380	474	2545	4.51	14.62
91	LC4	akEh	those	614.661879	0.041098955 91136590	521	2389	4.92	14.23
92	LC4	kuzEh	cook	618.421376	0.109358132 07163400	475	2480	4.52	14.46
93	LC4	kuzEh	cook	620.575063	0.197308618 21494700	537	2199	5.06	13.71
94	LC4	kuzEh	cook	622.885655	0.154432516 31995700	538	2430	5.06	14.34
95	LC4	kuzEh	cook	634.108995	0.138106170 8202650	509	2447	4.81	14.38
96	LC4	pEsi	fish	636.222081	0.140994654 15529300	639	2330	5.90	14.07

97	LC4	pEsi	fish	638.024347	0.208251021 85313000	491	2701	4.66	14.98
98	LC4	kEh	that	639.227402	0.043916247 22848060	568	2534	5.32	14.59
99	LC4	pEsi	fish	640.987805	0.174910756 7596870	439	2753	4.19	15.09
100	LC4	pEsi	fish	642.342453	0.154117281 74524300	469	2715	4.46	15.01
101	LC4	pEskødor	fishermen	644.681480	0.085956828 1208567	640	2079	5.91	13.35
102	LC4	akEh	those	652.068779	0.015182225 393346000	529	2331	4.99	14.08
103	LC4	mbEs	also	656.381265	0.405874019 11739100	469	2530	4.46	14.58
104	LC4	bEs	also?	657.828643	0.185546838 05325600	403	2635	3.87	14.83
105	LC4	pEsi	fish	667.119591	0.196702378 02995400	562	2732	5.27	15.05
106	LC4	pEsi	fish	667.991917	0.101831432 40033100	570	2646	5.33	14.86
107	LC4	sEku	dry	689.460925	0.161592765 12439600	549	2380	5.16	14.21
108	LC4	pEsi	fish	699.096104	0.223232885 41179000	481	2637	4.57	14.83
109	LC4	fazEh	do	699.975172	0.063910814 68768790	447	2315	4.27	14.03
110	LC4	fazEh	do	702.350716	0.086137127 95533960	512	2286	4.84	13.95
111	LC4	kEh	which	707.958227	0.208878496 49113800	612	2274	5.69	13.92
112	LC4	kuzEh	cook	739.800410	0.088698849 03776890	438	1992	4.19	13.08
113	LC4	padEh	for	740.453535	0.233804814 94314200	557	2521	5.23	14.56
114	LC4	kuzEh	cook	748.140841	0.261640452 485949	472	2556	4.49	14.64
115	LC4	ntEh	dont have	749.957110	0.091231991 63184380	457	2757	4.36	15.10
116	LC4	kuzEh	cook	752.519407	0.258420610 1092830	522	2415	4.93	14.30
117	LC4	akEh	those	753.774609	0.037029719 625252300	500	2506	4.74	14.52
118	LC4	pEsi	fish	754.028550	0.211179683 54576500	541	2690	5.09	14.95
119	LC4	kuzEh	cook	765.200541	0.052011635 38106360	493	2133	4.68	13.52
120	LC4	dEvøl	devil	775.573948	0.179417411 14168500	538	2444	5.07	14.37
121	LC4	ntEh	dont have	776.035923	0.061557889 420100800	507	2470	4.79	14.43
122	LC4	akEh	those	778.013033	0.055374275 659005400	534	2308	5.03	14.02
123	LC4	akEh	those	827.615400	0.026533240 343042100	480	2267	4.56	13.90
124	LC4	intendEh	understand	830.939039	0.061428625 071243900	582	2532	5.43	14.59
125	LC4	intendEh	understand	874.175363	0.208217450 76477800	461	2830	4.39	15.26
126	LC4	intendEh	understand	896.232557	0.144687577 6281330	502	2649	4.75	14.86
127	LC4	kEh	which	897.603041	0.169024662 1069490	604	2345	5.62	14.11
128	LC4	prendEh	learn	898.662975	0.075432727 30424630	521	2296	4.92	13.98
129	LC4	prendEh	learn	916.946857	0.218265499 12646000	515	2651	4.87	14.87

130	LC5	sEz	six	63.740976	0.125583359 29777100	445	2277	4.25	13.93
131	LC5	fazEh	do	66.438522	0.114591508 41122300	484	2266	4.60	13.90
132	LC5	fazEh	do	68.594301	0.302012869 44937100	513	2398	4.85	14.25
133	LC5	fazEh	do	69.674924	0.194581971 87752500	457	1919	4.36	12.84
134	LC5	dEs	ten	72.227569	0.110906205 47068400	503	1701	4.76	12.04
135	LC5	sEti	seven	99.430361	0.135147807 87052400	606	1558	5.63	11.45
136	LC5	disEs	sixteen	113.337341	0.140178810 9718610	471	2473	4.48	14.44
137	LC5	prendEh	do	176.712109	0.329973317 10103600	443	1651	4.23	11.84
138	LC5	sabEh	know	442.155028	0.052892767 79433290	470	1916	4.47	12.83
139	LC5	fazEh	do	481.097872	0.161424931 18684300	486	1695	4.61	12.02
140	LC5	pesi	fish	489.099279	0.238941318 85015200	450	1598	4.30	11.62
141	LC5	pesi	fish	492.896858	0.231034727 34186400	398	2078	3.83	13.35
142	LC5	bEbeh	drink	496.958121	0.077278695 54776130	492	2346	4.67	14.12
143	LC5	bebEh	drink	497.098278	0.036479384 23375760	432	2048	4.14	13.26
144	LC5	pEgah	catch	501.363252	0.060901475 17642210	694	2030	6.34	13.20
145	LC5	pEsi	fish	501.636703	0.046721536 470045100	562	2055	5.26	13.28
146	LC5	prendEh	do	543.135297	0.239853889 58624300	482	2377	4.58	14.20
147	LC5	prendEh	do	546.270877	0.107191125 99031200	506	2118	4.79	13.47
148	LC5	kuzEh	cook	547.423741	0.099458985 63921670	509	1953	4.81	12.95
149	LC5	fazEh	do	550.418194	0.049859785 52679170	467	2133	4.44	13.52
150	LC5	akEh	those	557.586191	0.036158391 53678730	467	1778	4.45	12.34
151	LC5	dEs	ten	563.588488	0.097822710 2193614	551	1306	5.17	10.27
152	LC5	sEdu	early	575.002971	0.088475899 07497880	432	2029	4.14	13.20
153	LC5	prendEh	do	586.662675	0.078492966 6779135	544	2470	5.11	14.44
154	LC5	fazEh	do	638.854495	0.217490724 4697120	553	2367	5.19	14.17
155	LC5	sabEh	know	640.130739	0.083731515 09977110	440	1308	4.21	10.28
156	LC5	disEs	sixteen	653.016659	0.127342700 53533700	433	1474	4.14	11.08
157	LC5	akEh	those	661.217593	0.050751055 74724150	533	1731	5.02	12.16
158	LC5	fazEh	do	670.041116	0.068791132 16859880	537	2117	5.06	13.47
159	LC5	akEh	those	675.628722	0.039933209 08989520	468	1464	4.46	11.04
160	LC5	ntEh	dont have	716.889216	0.349439931 80604600	465	2548	4.43	14.63
161	LC5	prendEh	do	718.951662	0.177836949 06552200	436	1739	4.18	12.19
162	LC5	prendEh	do	721.731419	0.185741877 4884540	574	1969	5.37	13.00

163	LC5	fazEh	do	789.441429	0.069198715 53816390	508	1958	4.81	12.97
164	LC5	kuzEh	cook	827.473496	0.127646116 89408400	566	2394	5.30	14.24
165	LC5	mbEs	also	844.479227	0.110191410 88502200	413	1968	3.97	13.00
166	LC5	mbEs	also	853.614522	0.202566698 22947500	532	1984	5.01	13.05
167	LC5	ntEh	dont have	864.317961	0.054617324 45735380	441	1584	4.21	11.56
168	LC5	fazEh	do	872.918370	0.045404651 98226680	454	1824	4.33	12.50
169	LC5	mbEs	also	892.769943	0.074665917 44616840	477	2320	4.54	14.05
170	LC5	fazEh	do	926.884982	0.118537027 27876200	451	1054	4.31	8.85
171	LC5	sEku	dry	982.358439	0.125193111 95217100	704	1573	6.42	11.52
172	LC5	azEti	oil	1000.102973	0.108764902 21198800	591	2729	5.51	15.04
173	LC5	akEh	those	1001.526527	0.041102356 59027240	505	627	4.78	5.81
174	LC5	dEsah	these	1002.112457	0.067306167 00519930	548	1468	5.15	11.05
175	LC5	dEsah	these	1003.935928	0.051443269 999481300	527	1906	4.97	12.79
176	LC5	fazEh	do	1012.721243	0.085956733 61878650	433	1904	4.15	12.79
177	LC5	sEz	six	1035.001793	0.099361326 09550440	521	1262	4.92	10.04
178	LC5	sEz	six	1035.974857	0.120065612 27212800	592	2539	5.52	14.60
179	LC5	sEz	six	1039.744083	0.114663261 63099400	521	1575	4.92	11.53
180	LC5	fubEh	boiling	1067.513454	0.177435780 96656200	462	1690	4.40	12.00
181	LC5	akEh	those	1046.8	0.040840638 8810363	566	1702	5.30	12.05
182	LC5	sEku	dry	1117.916199	0.147391885 89624100	705	1145	6.42	9.39
	Ave				0.12912	507.08	2251.680	4.79	13.720
	SD				0.08577	72.21	389.81	0.61	1.33

APPENDIX B3 - MPC /ə/

No	/ə/	Word	Meaning	Time	Duration	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
1	LC1	satentə	sixty	26.1161	0.082844864 0026878	546	2233	5.13	13.81
2	LC1	satentə	sixty	27.526	0.087480951 1137435	551	2100	5.17	13.42
3	LC1	festibəl	festival	184.307027	0.230784871 72333	620	1864	5.75	12.65
4	LC1	festibəl	festival	186.682428	0.387165832 667819	534	1784	5.03	12.36
5	LC1	yosə	my / mine	286.943	0.089923	567	2063	5.31	13.30
6	LC1	kazə	home	306.777942	0.186829001 779017	657	2068	6.04	13.32
7	LC1	jə	already	308.249	0.062897	415	2389	3.98	14.23
8	LC1	portəgis	portuguese	339.84	0.038131	441	2153	4.22	13.58
9	LC1	yosə	my / mine	356.632446	0.538519837 041974	660	2035	6.07	13.21
10	LC1	jə	already	500.811	0.044935	466	2430	4.44	14.34
11	LC2	yosə	my/ mine	28.3074	0.082968	518	1561	4.89	11.47
12	LC2	jə	alreay	56.3002	0.023122	451	1867	4.30	12.66
13	LC2	batatə	potato	207.665421	0.084149830 4082506	432	1458	4.13	11.01
14	LC2	botəh	put	347.870692	0.019994264 7190596	462	1935	4.40	12.89
15	LC2	trepə	spices /seasoning	348.516221	0.049985661 7976775	534	1328	5.03	10.38
16	LC2	botəh	put	351.327341	0.063551849 0452682	472	1786	4.49	12.36
17	LC2	kabəh	after that	353.073581	0.104884946 658387	526	1374	4.96	10.61
18	LC2	botək	put	355.157546	0.083357436 8929817	460	1870	4.38	12.67
19	LC3	kazə	marry	220.057858	0.035186347 44389710	652	1626	6.01	11.74
20	LC3	fikəh	stay	444.154853	0.153216113 58950800	669	1741	6.14	12.20
21	LC3	batatə	potatoes	954.868180	0.231400432 5806990	599	1915	5.58	12.82
22	LC4	səsenta	sixty	63.636416	0.049749215 04649640	555	1700	5.21	12.04
23	LC4	səsenta	sixty	67.920003	0.071136889 93307220	601	1699	5.59	12.03
24	LC4	səsenta	sixty	120.909944	0.053823884 567052000	606	1851	5.64	12.60
25	LC4	kabəh	then	156.348379	0.458577375 7439990	635	1678	5.87	11.95
26	LC4	fikəh	stay	246.556	0.06011927	503	1143	4.76	9.38
27	LC4	kabəh	then	275.426551	0.413883688 2831360	610	1855	5.67	12.61
28	LC4	kə	that	278.643072	0.024803246 65691570	468	2405	4.45	14.27
29	LC4	jə	already	279.056	0.0423303	482	2077	4.58	13.35
30	LC4	kabəh	then	285.978509	0.304239769 29944300	673	1665	6.18	11.90
31	LC4	kazə	home	372.935425	0.043350162 29674690	644	1642	5.94	11.80
32	LC4	padri sə chang	own(possessive)	405.067499	0.068064677 41716920	545	2177	5.13	13.65
33	LC4	kabəh	then	432.185678	0.060014275 41684730	566	1613	5.30	11.69
34	LC4	sə	3rd person possessive	566.773	0.042491871 4928708	581	1704	5.42	12.05

35	LC4	kazə	home	568.440797	0.029827145 95134440	472	1653	4.49	11.85
36	LC4	tə	is /going to	572.206828	0.042097284 473243200	531	2054	5.00	13.28
37	LC4	kə	that	624.003682	0.059929036 18391670	512	2445	4.84	14.37
38	LC4	peskədor	fishermen	644.953303	0.039438569 40691150	549	1820	5.16	12.49
39	LC4	akəh	those	668.784806	0.026947968 23982410	514	2381	4.86	14.21
40	LC4	yosə	my	734.577032	0.030198912 45673990	437	1838	4.18	12.55
41	LC4	kə	or	782.900916	0.121058188 2551200	625	1294	5.79	10.21
42	LC5	kabəh	then	123.361	0.075034	553	1249	5.19	9.97
43	LC5	kabəh	then	178.743265	0.066181634 73314100	522	1243	4.93	9.94
44	LC5	kazə	home	195.442387	0.114021964 69279600	479	1618	4.55	11.71
45	LC5	kazə	home	206.200259	0.089409418 05710170	498	1834	4.72	12.54
46	LC5	pəgah	catch	492.513723	0.105450927 48566300	514	1806	4.86	12.44
47	LC5	kazə	home	494.880544	0.172535328 882077	540	1554	5.08	11.44
48	LC5	tokəh	knock/ play	553.402624	0.019089684 821096900	649	1001	5.98	8.52
49	LC5	ngkə	no	560.302281	0.183969452 47025100	503	1568	4.76	11.50
50	LC5	butikə	shop	578.057353	0.037061455 22789940	507	1278	4.80	10.12
51	LC5	tokəh	knock/ play	581.487043	0.039328646 913531900	711	1679	6.47	11.96
52	LC5	bokəh	mouth	664.881089	0.158225003 93767300	783	1586	7.01	11.57
53	LC5	mandəh	send	727.616847	0.048161438 135593900	630	1591	5.83	11.59
54	LC5	labəh	wash	796.800097	0.081305368 28514320	601	1261	5.59	10.03
55	LC5	kabəh	then	960.111084	0.072282638 83860110	576	1603	5.38	11.64
56	LC5	desəh	those	1004.116639	0.069910084 87113960	504	1764	4.77	12.28
57	LC5	botəh	put	1007.469017	0.174090114 51934500	652	1442	6.01	10.93
58	LC5	kortəh	cut	1041.618434	0.041151938 67869490	589	1383	5.49	10.65
59	LC5	kabəh	then	1043.852272	0.044973064 062332900	472	1075	4.49	8.98
60	LC5	botəh	put	1044.119870	0.032707451 582155000	543	1829	5.11	12.52
61	LC5	kabəh	then	79.1588	0.050891172 0983178	542	1179	5.10	9.58
62	LC5	kabəh	then	108.772	0.090015	517	1267	4.88	10.07
63	LC5	fikəh	stay	388.87	0.031256	501	1494	4.74	11.17
	Ave				0.10350	551.15	1723.43	5.16	11.98
	SD				0.10831	76.28	349.55	0.64	1.38

APPENDIX B4 - MPC /u/

No	/u/	Word	meaninging	Time	Duration	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
1	LC1	singkU	five	28.154558	0.137145176 866028	440	919	4.21	7.98
2	LC1	tUdu	all	66.236599	0.079617042 5162899	413	1878	3.96	12.69
3	LC1	tudUkristang	all kristangs	66.484407	0.302544761 561904	420	1229	4.03	9.86
4	LC1	kU	with	100.102077	0.104792395 834679	355	1138	3.43	9.35
5	LC1	justU	only	119.816324	0.206872506 440646	436	1345	4.18	10.46
6	LC1	nubU	new	159.50123	0.046605678 5942612	410	1738	3.94	12.18
7	LC1	tUdu	all	164.007783	0.065302687 8777894	390	2109	3.75	13.45
8	LC1	tudU	all	164.109818	0.044895597 9159678	413	1972	3.96	13.01
9	LC1	tUdu	all	167.703933	0.085062579 18404	423	1736	4.06	12.18
10	LC1	tudU	all	167.872142	0.162461862 946117	439	1642	4.20	11.80
11	LC1	tUdu	all	191.877534	0.077396222 8233245	373	1668	3.60	11.91
12	LC1	tudUjenti	all people	192.005097	0.067494701 2963969	370	2431	3.57	14.34
13	LC1	kUbinti	with twenty	196.255373	0.083057076 3153844	442	1622	4.23	11.72
14	LC1	kUbinti	with twenty	209.62018	0.065340868 0259417	406	1268	3.91	10.07
15	LC1	kUkis	cookies	242.335457	0.075995770 4065357	394	1131	3.79	9.31
16	LC1	jUdah	help	242.971606	0.083935416 6494104	410	1854	3.94	12.61
17	LC1	kUkis	cookies	245.577442	0.067139779 6179747	629	1780	5.82	12.34
18	LC1	kUkis	cookies	262.696302	0.081070775 5283033	478	1006	4.54	8.55
19	LC1	sabdU	saturday	271.374233	0.059945197 9868491	482	1663	4.58	11.89
20	LC1	jUstu	only	279.118738	0.110156051 787897	421	2065	4.04	13.31
21	LC1	kU	with	286.253849	0.065593122 289556	424	1671	4.07	11.92
22	LC1	tUdu	all	286.464738	0.090130053 658811	424	1564	4.06	11.48
23	LC1	olotUbai	they went	312.725379	0.020496981 1253477	489	1912	4.64	12.81
24	LC1	olotUbeng	they came	314.137181	0.020047267 8871506	417	2040	4.00	13.23
25	LC1	tUdu	all	325.287178	0.118677640 977523	443	1780	4.24	12.34
26	LC1	tUdu	all	330.93447	0.054141032 1410467	432	1964	4.13	12.99
27	LC1	kUkus	steam	331.81115	0.086118970 7770222	443	867	4.23	7.62
28	LC1	kukUs	steam	332.046844	0.131444744 870237	414	1094	3.97	9.09
29	LC1	kUkus	steam	332.447655	0.052115380 9789325	374	1157	3.61	9.46
30	LC1	kukUs	steam	332.639593	0.113128509 929822	418	1309	4.01	10.28

31	LC1	portUgis	portuguese	338.454351	0.036855989 818207	405	2141	3.89	13.54
32	LC1	kUkis	cookies	340.638957	0.074178904 2211281	386	1112	3.72	9.20
33	LC1	olotU	they	386.322386	0.052805379 237725	457	1742	4.36	12.20
34	LC1	olotU	they	448.208419	0.066279338 0448647	381	1755	3.67	12.25
35	LC1	olotU	they	453.974229	0.135202934 173037	523	1335	4.93	10.42
36	LC1	olotUpapiah	they	475.319161	0.358494001 644544	435	1241	4.17	9.92
37	LC2	machU	boy	64.519638	0.084173193 0511287	414	1426	3.98	10.86
38	LC2	kU	with	96.262375	0.047616464 4039443	371	1574	3.58	11.52
39	LC2	tUdu	all	117.303954	0.071011242 2495257	411	1471	3.95	11.07
40	LC2	tudU	all	117.422306	0.071011242 2495399	423	1237	4.05	9.90
41	LC2	retU	correct	149.296061	0.072731595 8822601	481	1490	4.57	11.15
42	LC2	tUdu	all	155.598452	0.043640743 3518866	479	1492	4.55	11.16
43	LC2	tudU	all	155.703546	0.065906428 7355022	504	1288	4.77	10.17
44	LC2	kazamintU	wedding	167.058525	0.249432571 625562	438	1078	4.19	9.00
45	LC2	sabdU	saturday	177.465667	0.097144977 6832003	415	1213	3.99	9.78
46	LC2	nuibU	bridegroom	185.951893	0.095598432 5327108	439	1226	4.20	9.84
47	LC2	sabdU	saturday	188.281021	0.038289258 0961709	353	1491	3.41	11.16
48	LC2	kazamintU	wedding	208.19672	0.095699807 130984	437	1188	4.18	9.63
49	LC2	fikU	banana	209.548885	0.094343869 2696077	380	1172	3.67	9.54
50	LC2	fritU	fried	210.092649	0.106351270 813008	417	1383	4.00	10.65
51	LC2	singkU	five	224.286737	0.024046418 0285471	373	1337	3.60	10.42
52	LC2	tUdu	all	266.405114	0.070953900 0628183	388	1483	3.74	11.12
53	LC2	tudU	all	284.826247	0.104752883 830258	418	1393	4.01	10.70
54	LC2	olotU	they	347.023754	0.083304407 7141381	353	1639	3.41	11.79
55	LC2	kUzinyah	cooking	356.177263	0.037470678 829834	462	1582	4.41	11.56
56	LC3	tUdu	all	478.827999	0.044310500 497033400	569	1497	5.33	11.18
57	LC3	tUdu	all	904.420370	0.072929154 64836370	459	1245	4.38	9.95
58	LC4	kU	with	156.829882	0.040726232 304109500	554	1007	5.20	8.56
59	LC4	machU	boy	215.041968	0.080334740 53047480	519	1681	4.90	11.96
60	LC4	machU	boy	217.943947	0.076731757 791066	558	1561	5.24	11.47
61	LC4	machU	boy	223.556953	0.092019095 84115240	483	1532	4.59	11.34
62	LC4	tUdu	all	373.675948	0.026738672 322153400	471	1727	4.48	12.14
63	LC4	tudU	all	373.743463	0.038102608 05909140	473	1830	4.50	12.52

64	LC4	tUdu	all	379.249753	0.057218686 37516540	515	1420	4.86	10.83
65	LC4	tudU	all	379.356442	0.027417287 221453500	498	1692	4.72	12.00
66	LC4	tUdu	all	439.043006	0.061717038 98542090	601	1829	5.60	12.52
67	LC4	tudU	all	439.152553	0.060174113 01075980	572	1808	5.35	12.44
68	LC4	tUdu	all	441.601066	0.057726511 794442100	532	1846	5.01	12.58
69	LC4	tUdu	all	460.531849	0.064693949 74118360	443	1605	4.23	11.65
70	LC4	sUdeh	Already.	552.882853	0.026965570 19703500	558	2091	5.24	13.39
71	LC4	tantU	many	553.58405	0.058956184 08931110	537	1182	5.06	9.60
72	LC4	bUtika	shop	558.790794	0.049900271 24824790	465	2028	4.43	13.19
73	LC4	kUzinyah	cooking	566.043032	0.066288551 51723200	452	1936	4.31	12.89
74	LC4	bredU	vegetables	567.34034	0.044493872 70881290	384	1573	3.70	11.52
75	LC4	kUzinyah	cooking	568.577546	0.045130672 659752200	460	1766	4.39	12.29
76	LC4	olotU	they	576.144425	0.039538894 00486330	462	1647	4.40	11.82
77	LC4	bUtika	shop	580.744462	0.034923313 80402900	512	1257	4.84	10.01
78	LC4	kUzinyah	cooking	582.535803	0.061239997 84733770	485	1233	4.61	9.88
79	LC4	olotU	they	584.789308	0.111157379 63314100	577	1365	5.39	10.57
80	LC4	kUzinyah	cooking	594.849635	0.046092461 741977800	574	1373	5.37	10.60
81	LC4	kUzinyah	cooking	595.547267	0.049341629 19380470	525	1607	4.95	11.66
82	LC4	olotU	they	596.428132	0.068339193 88793670	558	1882	5.23	12.71
83	LC4	nitU	grandchildren	597.231974	0.041797821 10611540	426	2027	4.08	13.19
84	LC4	kUzinyah	cooking	600.481284	0.060025785 55296620	461	1715	4.39	12.10
85	LC4	kUzinyah	cooking	603.66278	0.077844357 24749980	483	1732	4.59	12.16
86	LC4	kUzeh	cook	612.488269	0.073762079 13057440	483	1062	4.59	8.90
87	LC4	kUzeh	cook	618.278429	0.047648900 402578000	475	1800	4.52	12.42
88	LC4	kUzeh	cook	620.420789	0.049970075 16294620	483	1732	4.58	12.16
89	LC4	kUzeh	cook	622.690776	0.086408669 84569580	479	1638	4.55	11.79
90	LC4	kUzeh	cook	633.962803	0.095162677 50018410	450	1413	4.30	10.80
91	LC5	jUdah	help	74.883196	0.115932122 92172000	420	1658	4.03	11.87
92	LC5	kUzinyah	cook	79.794138	0.051992669 415156500	432	1849	4.14	12.59
93	LC5	kUzinyah	cook	200.586884	0.060342473 55842130	411	2146	3.95	13.55
94	LC5	tUdu	all	258.498721	0.072241068 88111240	509	1562	4.81	11.47
95	LC5	tudU	all	258.60513	0.066383684 91780970	494	1269	4.69	10.08
96	LC5	tUdu	all	377.100193	0.111092880 94758100	388	1453	3.73	10.99

97	LC5	tUdu	all	463.565092	0.116957849 07908500	437	1201	4.18	9.71
98	LC5	tUdu	all	469.531346	0.055507730 29415270	458	1905	4.37	12.79
99	LC5	tudU	all	469.687296	0.183704155 02107600	493	895	4.68	7.81
100	LC5	tUdu	all	485.714721	0.060509196 788189	523	1870	4.94	12.67
101	LC5	tudU	all	485.821873	0.061769805 05466640	473	2035	4.50	13.22
102	LC5	kUzeh	cook	547.267319	0.091321432 26872810	441	1661	4.22	11.88
103	LC5	kUzinyah	cooking	548.145075	0.060108453 96690460	509	1784	4.81	12.36
104	LC5	bUtika	shop	553.687664	0.059121472 378933500	424	1649	4.06	11.83
105	LC5	bUtika	shop	577.773215	0.041553752 831305200	609	1921	5.66	12.84
106	LC5	tUdu	all	790.179970	0.075954975 86589770	443	1349	4.24	10.48
107	LC5	kUzinyah	cooking	812.707623	0.074012817 79254990	485	1253	4.61	9.99
108	LC5	bUtika	shop	814.457360	0.074549196 44555960	475	1435	4.52	10.90
109	LC5	kUzinyah	cooking	815.488395	0.052925276 79887370	531	1336	5.01	10.42
110	LC5	sUsi	sister	823.026796	0.034858620 38940010	500	1685	4.74	11.98
111	LC5	kUzeh	cook	827.288964	0.061048142 86243250	484	1390	4.60	10.69
112	LC5	fUbeh	boil	1067.290938	0.063345070 75825970	587	1771	5.48	12.31
113	LC5	tUdu	all	1087.891226	0.106226747 27119400	614	1047	5.70	8.81
114	LC5	tUdu	all	1088.891258	0.051856186 370287100	509	1562	4.81	11.47
	Ave				0.07808	460.55	1553.10	4.39	11.28
	SD				0.04935	61.70	319.25	0.54	1.42

APPENDIX B5 - MPC /ə/

No	/ə/	Word	Meaning	Time	Duration	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
1	LC1	gOstah	like	14.695	0.28	555	1622	5.21	11.72
2	LC1	gOstah	like	143.651	0.092	643	1613	5.94	11.69
3	LC1	abOh	kueh name	239.148	0.231	534	923	5.03	8.01
4	LC1	gOstah	like	278.434	0.256	610	1768	5.66	12.30
5	LC1	gOstah	like	283.935	0.233	615	1455	5.70	11.00
6	LC1	gOstah	like	288.961	0.164	619	1618	5.74	11.71
7	LC1	gOstah	like	298.999	0.26	688	1547	6.29	11.41
8	LC2	dOs	two	23.684144	0.131553714 143756	440	1089	4.21	9.06
9	LC2	abOh	grandparent	72.127191	0.090526568 8580101	455	853	4.34	7.52
10	LC2	abOh	grandparent	91.157728	0.088694037 6640126	492	973	4.67	8.34
11	LC2	mpOku	a little	96.049291	0.088090459 1473097	447	835	4.27	7.40
12	LC2	abOh	grandparent	102.265494	0.107294009 909793	472	979	4.49	8.38
13	LC2	bOtah	put	346.215675	0.079299353 0867534	616	1275	5.72	10.11
14	LC2	bOtak	put	347.732161	0.071408088 2822827	580	1390	5.41	10.68
15	LC2	bOtah	put	351.128396	0.081512154 2102588	623	1302	5.77	10.25
16	LC2	bOtal	put	353.261269	0.088324165 607105	626	1374	5.80	10.61
17	LC2	bOtak	put	354.963579	0.080151381 6278998	584	1522	5.45	11.30
18	LC2	pOdi	can	363.566061	0.161667735 948072	463	1152	4.41	9.43
19	LC2	pOdi	can	365.15051	0.110916434 405283	433	1178	4.14	9.58
20	LC3	bOs	you / your	212.086165	0.027739900 899035800	592	1282	5.52	10.14
21	LC3	bOs	you / your	308.545504	0.072440425 65270090	584	1097	5.45	9.11
22	LC3	bOsa	yours	310.460289	0.041427056 88991550	582	1185	5.43	9.62
23	LC3	bOs	you / your	351.779235	0.036019616 793964800	568	1228	5.32	9.85
24	LC3	bOs	you / your	352.673873	0.099889155 89019600	463	1184	4.41	9.61
25	LC3	bOs	you / your	368.470361	0.085836517 64445220	588	1205	5.48	9.73
26	LC3	bOs	you / your	378.260355	0.128459559 8958730	513	897	4.85	7.83
27	LC3	bOs	you / your	379.687922	0.079689649 03557210	621	889	5.76	7.77
28	LC3	bOsa	yours	380.304466	0.058911364 62639680	502	1101	4.75	9.13
29	LC3	tOkah	knock / play	394.419894	0.035750784 9064973	725	1230	6.58	9.87
30	LC3	mpOku	a little	395.123137	0.057730801 93273470	586	937	5.47	8.10
31	LC3	mpOku	a little	471.640127	0.081615832 96652000	596	929	5.55	8.05
32	LC3	tOkah	knock / play	497.428986	0.025267625 252695300	607	1163	5.64	9.49
33	LC3	bOs	you / your	566.792480	0.040755146 27447770	568	1159	5.32	9.47
34	LC3	bOs	you / your	706.691789	0.066413113 81736160	535	908	5.03	7.91

35	LC3	bOs	you / your	712.549114	0.102035968 53921200	588	909	5.48	7.91
36	LC3	bOs	you / your	725.717687	0.114014125 61394900	739	1416	6.69	10.81
37	LC3	bOs	you / your	863.242812	0.368730604 6563210	513	906	4.85	7.89
38	LC3	bOs	you / your	863.806739	0.166613064 92403600	476	888	4.52	7.77
39	LC3	bOs	you / your	867.868532	0.111222987 35699600	480	967	4.57	8.30
40	LC3	bOs	you / your	933.764531	0.060359857 166417900	516	1195	4.88	9.67
41	LC4	bOs	your	45.378655	0.141648205 2536740	606	1423	5.63	10.84
42	LC4	bOs	your	8.694363	0.138472740 55545	498	1142	4.72	9.38
43	LC4	pOdi	can	180.691809	0.023151018 729066700	550	1431	5.17	10.88
44	LC4	dOs	two	215.23932	0.120978737 16646700	530	1070	5.00	8.95
45	LC4	dOs	two	219.627618	0.155606829 7376210	496	934	4.71	8.08
46	LC4	dOs	teo	232.808568	0.168478944 37930200	561	1217	5.26	9.80
47	LC4	dOs	two	243.498518	0.128649062 47247600	508	954	4.81	8.21
48	LC4	dOs	two	251.093969	0.240719502 56217200	563	882	5.28	7.72
49	LC4	dOs	two	255.279750	0.280998807 06523100	605	950	5.62	8.19
50	LC4	dOs	two	319.613676	0.238925542 0719680	513	1000	4.85	8.51
51	LC4	tOkah	knock / play	573.88252	0.037990813 66332760	635	1154	5.87	9.44
52	LC4	angkOza	things	581.651027	0.127553616 85265100	642	934	5.92	8.08
53	LC4	dOh	already (dah pronounced as doh)	583.988834	0.046333149 85960620	553	1358	5.19	10.53
54	LC4	tOkah	knock / play	595.273953	0.042038492 78360390	768	1472	6.91	11.07
55	LC4	gOstah	like	619.960493	0.085835913 85661290	679	981	6.22	8.39
56	LC4	gOstah	like	633.059901	0.097822071 819337	728	1112	6.60	9.20
57	LC4	peskadOr	fishermen	645.141851	0.157504131 71247100	523	960	4.93	8.25
58	LC4	dOs	two	657.481258	0.147406654 6757060	499	939	4.72	8.12
59	LC4	kOku	coconut	703.749464	0.253071669 2299390	520	795	4.91	7.11
60	LC4	mpOku	a little	715.341954	0.040403897 79697760	596	922	5.55	8.00
61	LC4	gOstah	like	735.261447	0.097580619 71695040	616	937	5.72	8.10
62	LC4	gOstah	like	744.589335	0.101903914 66642300	750	1047	6.77	8.80
63	LC4	bOtah	put	767.450635	0.076717732 0844894	596	1122	5.55	9.26
64	LC4	bOkeras	candlenut	770.102107	0.097476449 92489770	545	875	5.12	7.68
65	LC4	kOku	coconut	774.744353	0.094418779 33818430	407	699	3.91	6.38
66	LC4	kOku	coconut	776.257473	0.120280722 96050100	509	852	4.82	7.51

67	LC4	repOstah	response	886.562022	0.135644121 79584900	696	1404	6.35	10.75
68	LC4	angkOza	things	892.694728	0.134962957 26508800	759	1116	6.84	9.22
69	LC5	pOdi	can	68.058946	0.036214212 852527800	440	1538	4.21	11.37
70	LC5	mpOdi	cannot	289.579776	0.061882923 46405430	535	1221	5.04	9.82
71	LC5	mpOdi	cannot	361.630712	0.058439470 55257100	512	1172	4.84	9.55
72	LC5	pOdi	can	374.090139	0.046076429 89094530	523	1259	4.93	10.02
73	LC5	mpOdi	cannot	395.283516	0.068638881 07398000	495	1248	4.69	9.97
74	LC5	tOkah	get	553.273671	0.039737711 260045200	696	1307	6.36	10.27
75	LC5	kOfi	coffee	555.837922	0.170002419 44697300	649	915	5.98	7.95
76	LC5	kOfi	coffee	558.864087	0.144961597 44544500	743	1030	6.72	8.70
77	LC5	tOkah	get	575.250703	0.054191488 1835055	726	1356	6.59	10.52
78	LC5	tOkah	get	581.365607	0.034498813 08199560	761	1315	6.85	10.31
79	LC5	bOs	yours	591.748134	0.116255773 45125700	480	914	4.56	7.94
80	LC5	tOkah	get	594.174150	0.043517125 78431940	657	1382	6.05	10.65
81	LC5	bOs	yours	596.301313	0.111270269 48543100	517	985	4.89	8.41
82	LC5	bOs	yours	657.894493	0.066915985 0071992	745	1792	6.73	12.39
83	LC5	bOka	mouth / words	664.571831	0.159823236 300781	726	1069	6.59	8.94
84	LC5	tOkah	get	669.509470	0.044162208 305806400	631	1258	5.84	10.02
85	LC5	bOka	mouth / words	737.651624	0.087990476 36875910	604	990	5.61	8.45
86	LC5	bOs	yours	747.242382	0.087485658 42302010	708	1009	6.45	8.57
87	LC5	dOs	two	851.220176	0.158814881 6156260	463	1614	4.41	11.69
88	LC5	dOs	two	859.926037	0.143906983 8895650	492	1153	4.66	9.44
89	LC5	tOkah	get	865.543397	0.029536203 690099700	643	1373	5.94	10.61
90	LC5	pOdi	can	926.369090	0.043475105 63900410	505	1208	4.78	9.75
91	LC5	dOs	two	957.236732	0.112358086 63582200	446	932	4.26	8.07
92	LC5	angkOza	things	958.027756	0.093794532 26267740	586	1239	5.47	9.92
93	LC5	bOtah	put	960.480925	0.068797563 42641490	649	1252	5.98	9.98
94	LC5	bOs	yours	962.628918	0.127717543 11313500	507	1031	4.79	8.71
95	LC5	bOtah	put	999.620317	0.054215096 540815500	607	1177	5.64	9.57
96	LC5	bOtah	put	1007.223714	0.064160362 58474380	553	1261	5.19	10.04
97	LC5	bOtah	put	1010.097387	0.061366851 793764	655	1352	6.03	10.50
98	LC5	bOtah	put	1014.030025	0.051185843 123903400	630	1200	5.83	9.70
99	LC5	bOtah	put	1017.481261	0.090482225 1901578	608	1106	5.65	9.16

100	LC5	bOtah	put	1043.976241	0.059726650 715219900	627	1372	5.81	10.60
101	LC5	mpOku	a little	1051.469989	0.035595335 31733900	561	1766	5.26	12.29
102	LC5	bOttah	put	1053.868310	0.041735013 15108300	607	1551	5.64	11.43
103	LC5	bOtah	put	1061.247205	0.043299676 333163000	517	2103	4.88	13.43
104	LC5	bOtah	put	1069.535142	0.054758281 8248884	572	1324	5.35	10.36
105	LC5	bOtak	put / add	1071.306787	0.059263010 95655620	602	1280	5.60	10.13
106	LC5	bOtah	put	1099.581638	0.071019808 59920330	633	1263	5.86	10.04
107	LC5	bOkeras	candlenut	1110.579936	0.071054000 54501840	605	929	5.62	8.05
		Ave			0.10334	580.37	1178.28	5.40	9.46
		SD			0.06564	85.45	252.04	0.71	1.35

APPENDIX B6 - MPC /a/

No	/a/	Word	Meaning	Time	Duration	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
1	LC1	sAtenta	sixty	25.596193	0.084045514 2056236	700	1838	6.39	12.55
2	LC1	sAtenta	sixty	27.105674	0.077810755 7751397	738	1992	6.68	13.08
3	LC1	pApiah	speak	41.608764	0.058667791 4032023	713	1574	6.48	11.52
4	LC1	ngkA	no	53.202174	0.202217135 201614	832	1758	7.37	12.26
5	LC1	pApiah	speak	57.321805	0.047480880 5762734	715	1477	6.51	11.10
6	LC1	pApiah	speak	60.693166	0.055224410 4521336	735	1548	6.66	11.41
7	LC1	ngkA	no	65.11654	0.157491154 159104	804	1918	7.17	12.83
8	LC1	ngkA	no	93.924661	0.220229263 473811	658	1945	6.05	12.92
9	LC1	kAkeli	at	97.161793	0.100130632 817738	678	1887	6.21	12.72
10	LC1	fikAh	stay	99.673574	0.332997843 066622	857	1588	7.55	11.58
11	LC1	pApiah	speak	101.302922	0.062385826 5137045	713	1568	6.49	11.50
12	LC1	sAbeh	know	119.151805	0.080557539 1950129	661	1876	6.08	12.69
13	LC1	tAbeng	just coming	159.658524	0.049194882 9606201	548	1883	5.14	12.71
14	LC1	gostAh	like	181.511434	0.412442214 925477	831	1871	7.36	12.67
15	LC1	bAzar	bazaar	228.831459	0.109926746 282895	783	1902	7.01	12.78
16	LC1	kAh	after	236.117219	0.125997659 090274	770	1901	6.92	12.78
17	LC1	bAzar	bazaar	238.243228	0.122159490 881813	758	1841	6.83	12.57
18	LC1	fAzeh	do	241.251267	0.102992503 774999	694	1886	6.34	12.72
19	LC1	judAh	help	243.160281	0.101152938 013371	782	1922	7.01	12.84
20	LC1	dAh	give	247.882006	0.085049940 6435858	748	1966	6.75	12.99
21	LC1	sAbdu	saturday	271.086551	0.136721490 205389	983	1735	8.40	12.17
22	LC1	kAza	home	278.741269	0.186035724 204203	812	1986	7.23	13.06
23	LC1	kAza	home	306.463763	0.293098709 212927	903	1837	7.87	12.55
24	LC1	kA	here	308.414422	0.107957966 110575	733	1482	6.64	11.12
25	LC1	kAza	home	313.037535	0.162735172 127043	893	1924	7.80	12.85
26	LC1	pAdikumih	return to eat	315.242384	0.064425256 5486454	726	1997	6.59	13.09
27	LC1	fAzeh	do	330.539865	0.123482062 15421	651	1896	6.00	12.76
28	LC1	fAzeh	do	354.354372	0.134305353 351579	678	1813	6.21	12.46
29	LC1	fAzeh	do	357.780162	0.064887898 6981458	594	1965	5.53	12.99
30	LC1	karipAp	curry puff	358.381623	0.098579692 2529403	905	1670	7.88	11.92

31	LC1	gostAh	like	376.928231	0.065499008 1455935	733	1857	6.64	12.62
32	LC1	gostAh	like	386.823623	0.160365379 831603	782	1808	7.01	12.45
33	LC1	gostAh	like	394.491272	0.112422005 679548	741	1739	6.70	12.19
34	LC1	chA	tea	403.954411	0.197092109 874632	963	1654	8.27	11.86
35	LC1	ngkA	no	420.390442	0.153582569 428977	780	1880	7.00	12.70
36	LC1	sAbontadi	their wish	448.363984	0.056273059 6582242	603	1864	5.61	12.65
37	LC1	bontAdi	wish	448.879413	0.158477003 457733	869	1979	7.64	13.04
38	LC1	pApiah	speak	453.247784	0.046155464 0381792	735	1572	6.66	11.51
39	LC1	pApiah	speak	476.300208	0.061385887 6943709	778	1598	6.98	11.62
30	LC1	gostAh	speak	484.421667	0.178412331 030813	859	1804	7.56	12.43
41	LC1	pApiah	speak	504.708148	0.048621556 9300725	754	1515	6.80	11.27
42	LC1	pApiah	speak	537.818298	0.069255854 4378699	837	1526	7.41	11.32
43	LC1	pApiah	speak	543.257622	0.044033558 2334228	728	1489	6.60	11.15
44	LC1	fAzeh	do	567.260446	0.116679195 309189	811	1767	7.22	12.29
45	LC2	idAdi	age	22.626582	0.135115210 271966	819	1715	7.28	12.10
46	LC2	sAtenta	sixty	23.030818	0.071409005 6237104	762	1728	6.86	12.15
47	LC2	fikAh	live	27.571272	0.120368629 352097	706	1432	6.44	10.89
48	LC2	kAza	home	42.139397	0.184514759 305664	806	1673	7.19	11.93
49	LC2	jA	already	51.399897	0.044013939 6527428	518	1955	4.90	12.96
50	LC2	idAdi	age	54.716345	0.144238200 9078	798	1818	7.13	12.48
51	LC2	pApiah	speak	72.332597	0.086796395 8440612	745	1528	6.73	11.32
52	LC2	idAdi	age	87.61043	0.172989898 763319	791	1754	7.08	12.24
53	LC2	jA	already	89.731761	0.069242480 1355997	484	1818	4.59	12.48
54	LC2	pApiah	speak	91.362041	0.074439638 7537165	644	1459	5.94	11.01
55	LC2	jA	already	94.325048	0.196806068 235958	600	1645	5.58	11.82
56	LC2	sAbeh	know	94.604386	0.097768175 8333517	790	1529	7.07	11.33
57	LC2	pApiah	speak	94.987047	0.075584507 9458339	701	1525	6.40	11.31
58	LC2	pApiah	speak	102.944951	0.089242174 1192919	692	1624	6.32	11.73
59	LC2	kAza	home	104.49585	0.156202344 944546	899	1588	7.84	11.58
60	LC2	pApiah	speak	105.027783	0.092877069 9670167	791	1431	7.08	10.88
61	LC2	pApiah	speak	117.614037	0.071011242 2495399	707	1434	6.44	10.90
62	LC2	ngkA	no	146.199067	0.048202655 7785673	511	1960	4.83	12.97
63	LC2	sAbeh	know	146.370473	0.109543341 895858	903	1734	7.87	12.17

64	LC2	ngkA	no	147.868831	0.021706380 7957345	443	1688	4.24	11.99
65	LC2	pApiah	speak	148.224208	0.073955554 8570934	789	1673	7.06	11.93
66	LC2	pApiah	speak	155.890578	0.080156467 3809878	720	1507	6.54	11.23
67	LC2	kAzamintu	wedding	166.310227	0.127955669 859858	667	1611	6.13	11.68
68	LC2	sestA	sixth	170.252323	0.142128973 93341	593	1671	5.53	11.92
69	LC2	sestAfera	Friday	171.867339	0.034570342 8723425	451	1669	4.31	11.92
70	LC2	sAbdu	Saturday	177.118726	0.169879840 722473	958	1499	8.24	11.20
71	LC2	sestAfera	friday	184.298017	0.050051272 6178783	496	1790	4.70	12.38
72	LC2	sAbdu	Saturday	188.064725	0.109566729 917361	986	1559	8.42	11.46
73	LC2	kAzamintu	wedding	188.467854	0.099221199 4905858	668	1644	6.14	11.81
74	LC2	bAtatə	potatoes	207.214972	0.089099820 4322955	800	1647	7.14	11.82
75	LC2	batAtə	potatoes	207.431121	0.098999800 4802999	823	1702	7.31	12.04
76	LC2	chA	tea	212.622422	0.180381160 724181	826	1598	7.33	11.62
77	LC2	kAza	home	232.345149	0.141675101 910124	830	1578	7.36	11.54
78	LC2	kazA	home	232.68955	0.260980450 887047	788	1512	7.06	11.25
79	LC2	ngkA	no	273.813661	0.051057600 3108554	497	1744	4.71	12.21
80	LC2	pAdri	priest	298.786683	0.126934818 283814	891	1486	7.79	11.14
81	LC2	sAfrang	saffron	328.818711	0.116963354 462882	858	1647	7.56	11.83
82	LC2	kAbah	then after	345.705894	0.063439482 4693914	703	1531	6.41	11.34
83	LC2	kabAh	then after	345.952855	0.183521360 000725	626	1455	5.79	11.00
84	LC2	botAh	put	346.464902	0.163130097 778492	795	1625	7.10	11.74
85	LC2	jA	already	350.434011	0.085655188 2814074	466	2166	4.44	13.61
86	LC2	kAbəh	then after	352.948455	0.079123731 6896627	668	1563	6.14	11.47
87	LC2	atApə	potatoes?	353.738772	0.128806074 843681	944	1599	8.15	11.63
88	LC3	fikAh	stay	129.069953	0.156787276 10483600	817	1861	7.26	12.63
89	LC3	pApiah	speak	141.242573	0.036978795 31415540	842	1435	7.44	10.90
90	LC3	kAzah	marry	147.774950	0.101299274 38714500	835	1683	7.40	11.97
91	LC3	kazAh	marry	148.070880	0.191216607 83187600	877	1717	7.69	12.10
92	LC3	sAbeh	know	157.093932	0.059786325 1084334	932	1538	8.07	11.37
93	LC3	pApiah	speak	187.848513	0.063757839 46188560	853	1400	7.52	10.74
94	LC3	pApiah	speak	189.046364	0.058596032 29319530	828	1381	7.34	10.64
95	LC3	sAbeh	know	212.224864	0.054158854 13620460	837	1983	7.41	13.05
96	LC3	pApiah	speak	217.977929	0.094192869 06245360	970	1517	8.31	11.28

97	LC3	kAza	home	219.921804	0.119633581 30918800	909	1745	7.91	12.21
98	LC3	pApiah	speak	223.537517	0.053765021 127276200	877	1468	7.69	11.06
99	LC3	kAbah	then after	285.983010	0.057545762 18242850	718	1665	6.52	11.90
100	LC3	kabAh	then after	286.244432	0.277863823 1092710	683	1696	6.26	12.02
101	LC3	kAzah	marry	321.041112	0.096347605 1229577	937	1830	8.10	12.52
102	LC3	kazAh	marry	321.208574	0.047026807 26239810	953	1860	8.20	12.63
103	LC3	kAza	home	373.383657	0.257813732 737759	1114	1617	9.21	11.70
104	LC3	mpustAh	let	392.568115	0.090034746 10153720	786	1539	7.04	11.37
105	LC3	tokAh	knock /play	394.514288	0.009094497 914873050	978	1463	8.37	11.03
106	LC3	kAbah	then after	397.807509	0.044840442 75022820	797	1488	7.12	11.15
107	LC3	kabAh	then after	397.917572	0.035328833 68200150	644	1416	5.94	10.81
108	LC3	pAgah	pay	400.331863	0.035044805 926475000	589	2344	5.50	14.11
109	LC3	pagAh	pay	400.528990	0.081041113 70499820	909	1528	7.91	11.32
110	LC3	ngkA	no	426.969176	0.055377742 25138040	628	1860	5.81	12.63
111	LC3	sAbeh	know	427.129480	0.100262859 6552310	906	1653	7.89	11.85
112	LC3	pApiah	speak	427.432636	0.052841839 329005300	800	1540	7.14	11.37
113	LC3	pApiah	speak	430.626053	0.045114541 003556500	861	1467	7.58	11.05
114	LC3	kAbah	then after	431.784875	0.023425943 186566700	691	1354	6.32	10.51
115	LC3	kabAh	then after	431.920063	0.059540938 93240040	760	1675	6.84	11.94
116	LC3	pAderi	priest	432.445705	0.040600843 181607600	1021	1554	8.64	11.44
117	LC3	kAza	home	447.846958	0.117621183 78027300	912	1759	7.93	12.26
118	LC3	fAzeh	do	449.851594	0.050369143 68258750	801	1647	7.15	11.83
119	LC3	kAza	home	450.162967	0.089290754 71002080	867	1661	7.62	11.88
120	LC3	fAzeh	do	478.499381	0.062079056 514619400	860	1706	7.57	12.06
121	LC3	fAzeh	do	480.523888	0.141795761 78980800	842	1604	7.44	11.65
122	LC3	tokAh	knock/ play	497.574275	0.040007073 31670130	653	1032	6.02	8.71
123	LC3	fAzeh	do	508.883882	0.086536551 63737990	811	1602	7.22	11.64
124	LC3	pApiah	speak	535.972219	0.095278688 81616540	954	1535	8.21	11.36
125	LC3	pApiah	speak	537.065019	0.057085155 67391710	845	1376	7.46	10.62
126	LC3	sAbeh	know	592.683563	0.077192869 46905870	949	1591	8.18	11.60
127	LC3	pApiah	speak	692.958510	0.088760974 32346340	942	1510	8.13	11.24
128	LC3	pApiah	speak	706.889213	0.048772130 459724400	855	1425	7.53	10.85
129	LC3	pApiah	speak	713.323915	0.079898986 12436260	996	1674	8.48	11.93

130	LC3	pApiah	speak	715.102262	0.045498908 27661330	844	1564	7.46	11.48
131	LC3	pApiah	speak	717.722682	0.050925312 929166500	868	1454	7.63	10.99
132	LC3	pApiah	speak	726.805828	0.052529678 42284310	953	1543	8.21	11.39
133	LC3	fikAh	stay	825.061800	0.095976424 06072280	871	1758	7.65	12.26
134	LC3	botAh	put	904.212290	0.061758767 44089240	929	1701	8.04	12.04
135	LC3	sAbeh	know	905.502366	0.076018989 88264110	1006	2019	8.55	13.17
136	LC3	pAderi	priest	937.835752	0.119607	871	1839	7.65	12.56
137	LC3	lebAh		938.377890	0.033774037 29268740	645	1505	5.95	11.22
138	LC3	kAbah	then after	949.204714	0.022968699 08411740	609	1696	5.66	12.02
139	LC3	kabAh	then after	949.301276	0.051093636 73830100	532	1482	5.01	11.12
140	LC3	fikAh	stay	950.047950	0.028926351 35481210	553	2150	5.19	13.57
141	LC3	bAtatə	potatoes	954.274545	0.074204358 12719010	909	1637	7.91	11.79
142	LC3	batAtə	potatoes	954.511803	0.123023014 789851	931	1799	8.06	12.41
143	LC3	kAbah	then after	960.592649	0.017893014 880314700	605	981	5.62	8.39
144	LC3	kabAh	then after	960.717900	0.064282312 7182055	596	596	5.55	5.55
145	LC3	fAzeh	do	962.930109	0.070191814 49800270	767	1745	6.90	12.21
146	LC4	idAdi	age	62.783648	0.236527130 8391710	877	1771	7.69	12.31
147	LC4	ja	already	63.36097	0.200729609 35312500	573	1831	5.36	12.53
148	LC4	fikAh	stay	113.350533	0.138437673 59381300	834	1749	7.39	12.23
149	LC4	pAdri	priest	113.903128	0.070116270 64792950	773	1568	6.94	11.50
150	LC4	ja	already	120.758259	0.056759732 81614690	589	1912	5.49	12.81
151	LC4	pApiah	speak	138.535417	0.053864605 97810580	696	1425	6.35	10.86
152	LC4	ja	already	145.425257	0.068188028 53692320	541	2134	5.09	13.52
153	LC4	kAzah	married	145.618973	0.156522520 0506860	913	1664	7.94	11.89
154	LC4	kazAh	married	145.970761	0.328542319 3142950	901	1550	7.86	11.42
155	LC4	pApiah	speak	147.143880	0.069840277 40497820	733	1360	6.64	10.54
156	LC4	pApiah	speak	150.789756	0.054961744 539667700	748	1455	6.76	11.00
157	LC4	pApiah	speak	154.21135	0.056007510 48959300	675	1560	6.19	11.46
158	LC4	kAbah	then after	155.959851	0.075750792 08558580	654	1679	6.02	11.96
159	LC4	pApiah	speak	158.546463	0.035904428 07055180	686	1278	6.28	10.12
160	LC4	pApiah	speak	162.682283	0.048583302 95058980	726	1320	6.59	10.34
161	LC4	pApiah	speak	165.035164	0.050840982 54931750	699	1507	6.38	11.23
162	LC4	ngkA	no	170.19047	0.040224716 040313500	529	1724	4.98	12.13

163	LC4	sAbeh	know	170.314018	0.061773671 061899900	736	1577	6.66	11.54
164	LC4	ngkA	no	173.54232	0.076376757 94669010	743	1739	6.71	12.19
165	LC4	ngkA	no	173.979837	0.044028747 63604810	700	1830	6.39	12.52
166	LC4	sAbeh	know	174.092911	0.049032014 41285890	744	1682	6.72	11.97
167	LC4	jA	already	178.607057	0.031596006 85779650	540	1769	5.08	12.30
168	LC4	pApiah	speak	180.92122	0.058592361 60551970	748	1700	6.75	12.04
169	LC4	yosA	my / mine	211.946033	0.046331123 81353040	550	1638	5.16	11.79
170	LC4	kAbah	then after	225.107065	0.034847163 38991230	690	1755	6.31	12.25
171	LC4	kabAh	then after	225.232941	0.066849660 38065450	591	1920	5.51	12.84
172	LC4	jA	already	242.481989	0.049361227 96755170	556	2153	5.22	13.58
173	LC4	kAzah	married	242.624158	0.103159366 26142300	846	1829	7.47	12.52
174	LC4	kazAh	married	242.861179	0.168248014 02160000	849	1607	7.49	11.66
175	LC4	kAzah	married	244.060428	0.110664219 21887600	868	1694	7.63	12.01
176	LC4	kazAh	married	244.300201	0.144601246 44600100	814	1562	7.25	11.47
177	LC4	tAfikah	just / already staying	246.285383	0.039714651 84164910	555	1979	5.21	13.04
178	LC4	tAfikah	just / already staying	258.832156	0.433533332 62228900	719	1709	6.53	12.07
179	LC4	fikAh	stay	259.427987	0.077968965 38354760	772	1824	6.93	12.50
180	LC4	jA	already	259.553217	0.044627205 15886080	628	2049	5.81	13.26
181	LC4	kAzah	married	259.709735	0.098955976 65655490	822	1282	7.30	10.14
182	LC4	kazAh	married	259.945807	0.190797471 33122300	837	1526	7.41	11.32
183	LC4	tA	is /going to	260.185847	0.034648325 106275000	609	1799	5.66	12.41
184	LC4	fikAh	stay	260.463642	0.049237093 572060100	652	1835	6.01	12.54
185	LC4	fikAh	stay	271.518423	0.043734038 361321800	724	2104	6.57	13.43
186	LC4	pAdri	priest	272.937087	0.080880627 89818200	757	1578	6.82	11.54
187	LC4	kAbah	then after	275.056081	0.052097247 476183400	601	1794	5.60	12.39
188	LC4	kAbah	then after	281.073388	0.026624052 738895900	574	1675	5.37	11.94
189	LC4	kAza	home	282.674897	0.202062374 45751200	1005	1757	8.55	12.26
190	LC4	jA	already	283.466067	0.077936971 69927330	564	1960	5.29	12.97
191	LC4	jA	already	284.456155	0.168863438 6817400	703	1712	6.41	12.08
192	LC4	kAbah	then after	285.7098	0.042193836 6181962	653	1706	6.02	12.06
193	LC4	jA	already	286.835477	0.030019512 540434300	452	2194	4.31	13.70
194	LC4	kAbah	then after	296.019609	0.041847718 48537140	656	1862	6.04	12.64
195	LC4	jA	already	296.672839	0.027890312 973283900	461	2119	4.39	13.48

196	LC4	fAzeh	do	300.687205	0.040260718 73465750	675	1713	6.19	12.09
197	LC4	fAzeh	do	302.774135	0.050183941 25181660	620	1939	5.75	12.90
198	LC4	jA	already	328.836766	0.049326675 924760400	556	1981	5.21	13.04
199	LC4	jA	already	330.03462	0.130604351 9184640	660	1905	6.07	12.79
200	LC4	jA	already	369.81915	0.037898794 28580890	611	2068	5.67	13.32
201	LC4	pAphiah	speak	370.197638	0.048268475 78840440	866	1568	7.62	11.50
202	LC4	kAzə	home	372.805374	0.087447741 1848602	864	1708	7.60	12.07
203	LC4	pAphiah	speak	373.873145	0.056151211 876567700	710	1444	6.46	10.94
204	LC4	pAphiah	speak	375.583125	0.048095476 1413841	698	1175	6.37	9.56
205	LC4	pAphiah	speak	377.164894	0.040065100 202980400	673	1239	6.18	9.92
206	LC4	kAza	home	378.897866	0.144682897 63868800	1022	1651	8.65	11.84
207	LC4	pAphiah	speak	379.475923	0.071747574 66589200	714	1409	6.50	10.78
208	LC4	ngkA	no	386.454102	0.036443453 01768230	636	1315	5.88	10.32
209	LC4	pAphiah	speak	386.580321	0.047998694 2184496	663	1410	6.09	10.78
210	LC4	ngkA	no	388.268358	0.011410285 974591300	601	1290	5.59	10.19
211	LC4	pAphiah	speak	389.162012	0.055543901 65366390	757	1228	6.82	9.85
212	LC4	jA	already	403.586757	0.077840453 37098180	579	690	5.41	6.31
213	LC4	pAdri	priest	404.808742	0.056227342 21418570	779	1690	6.98	12.00
214	LC4	tA	is /going to	413.941917	0.018850430 165912300	1142	1521	9.37	11.29
215	LC4	jA	already	422.313236	0.035528596 12358360	438	2004	4.19	13.12
216	LC4	kAbah	then after	426.730427	0.066576762 07640860	802	1626	7.16	11.74
217	LC4	kabAh	then after	426.904434	0.177538032 20387	841	1563	7.44	11.48
218	LC4	jA	already	427.745872	0.043236093 7271028	511	2059	4.83	13.29
219	LC4	kAbah	then after	432.097657	0.031007375 632043500	724	1369	6.57	10.59
220	LC4	kA di tras	at	461.563178	0.096842473 40703680	666	1959	6.12	12.97
221	LC4	jA	already	465.444606	0.230561280 01911700	780	1651	6.99	11.84
222	LC4	jA	already	467.077577	0.041595510 17966120	549	2037	5.15	13.22
223	LC4	jA	already	481.67935	0.036280653 218682300	546	2063	5.13	13.30
224	LC4	jA	already	509.061197	0.042397950 81406330	503	2045	4.77	13.25
225	LC4	tA	is /going to	536.563336	0.028370331 490236800	638	1617	5.89	11.71
226	LC4	kAbah	then after	541.032344	0.048761212 63225740	701	1673	6.40	11.93
227	LC4	kabAh	then after	541.36067	0.429098671 16418400	680	1677	6.23	11.95
228	LC4	sAkumih	their food	547.254312	0.028167447 839905400	646	1734	5.96	12.17

229	LC4	kAbah	then after	548.464355	0.075705081 25536430	805	1608	7.18	11.66
230	LC4	kAza	home	550.303493	0.180473657 44564600	934	1575	8.08	11.53
231	LC4	kazA	home	550.517314	0.093866926 19091260	685	2070	6.27	13.33
232	LC4	ngkA	no	552.741278	0.051991518 999670900	623	1187	5.77	9.63
233	LC4	kAza	home	554.879791	0.144405938 22541800	956	1420	8.23	10.83
234	LC4	butikA	shop	559.1184	0.041221963 205089200	530	2122	4.99	13.49
235	LC4	kAza	home	565.397823	0.148780971 18310100	957	1659	8.23	11.88
236	LC4	kazA	home	565.580485	0.045665446 60076490	600	1740	5.58	12.19
237	LC4	kAza	home	568.271777	0.135879220 4449630	866	1874	7.61	12.68
238	LC4	kAbah	then after	569.721985	0.065890008 65255910	782	1684	7.01	11.98
239	LC4	kAbah	then after	570.476643	0.069557438 6223825	821	1677	7.29	11.95
240	LC4	kaAh	then after	570.795632	0.428904653 4756840	762	1677	6.86	11.94
241	LC4	ja	already	571.298286	0.055535217 804731500	458	2134	4.37	13.52
242	LC4	tokAh	knock/ play	573.978958	0.028493110 24749570	604	1165	5.62	9.51
243	LC4	kAbah	then after	575.595365	0.027708311 571473100	638	1514	5.90	11.26
244	LC4	ja	already	576.52076	0.029405805 252622500	471	2194	4.48	13.70
245	LC4	butikA	shop	581.021698	0.046716101 398942600	600	1122	5.58	9.26
246	LC4	ngkA	no	590.979719	0.069873294 08173080	675	1447	6.19	10.96
247	LC4	kAzah	married	591.153138	0.138314960 03501800	1038	1294	8.75	10.21
248	LC4	kazAh	married	591.317253	0.121115172 2585560	910	1369	7.92	10.59
249	LC4	tA	is /going to	592.368523	0.046782268 42395360	621	2099	5.76	13.41
250	LC4	fikAh	stay	592.619854	0.061600194 19746730	562	1313	5.26	10.30
251	LC4	tokAh	knock/ play	595.395064	0.066060488 66001400	594	1192	5.53	9.65
252	LC4	pAda	for	595.951591	0.054877209 485539400	656	1446	6.04	10.95
253	LC4	tA	is /going to	597.380992	0.043615117 67592670	456	1611	4.35	11.68
254	LC4	fikAh	stay	597.680087	0.050795166 0974868	462	1328	4.40	10.38
255	LC4	ngkA	no	614.333434	0.081958248 71995680	744	1381	6.72	10.65
256	LC4	gostAh	like	620.146644	0.024820023 283837100	602	1958	5.60	12.97
257	LC4	gostAh	like	633.271963	0.042412366 80275050	754	1685	6.80	11.98
258	LC4	fAsel	?	642.760240	0.167115124 78400400	925	1514	8.02	11.26
259	LC4	achAh	think	643.367425	0.224677001 09848500	1028	1686	8.69	11.98
260	LC4	achAh	think	654.179537	0.027581929 086636600	524	1559	4.94	11.46
261	LC4	fAzeh	do	699.814792	0.102498476 3860180	580	1761	5.42	12.27

262	LC4	fAzeh	do	702.170238	0.114849503 94049100	682	1700	6.25	12.04
263	LC4	gostAh	like	735.491964	0.038655124 718729900	666	1215	6.12	9.78
264	LC4	pAdeh	for	740.247581	0.076940558 64169510	728	1481	6.60	11.12
265	LC4	gostAh	like	744.824446	0.101903914 66642300	895	1717	7.81	12.10
266	LC4	jA	already	748.659516	0.068485399 87208820	580	2241	5.42	13.83
267	LC4	ngkA	no	758.494915	0.057712373 70640850	555	1105	5.21	9.16
268	LC4	ngkA	no	763.695423	0.080569873 38295580	685	1446	6.27	10.95
269	LC4	botAh	put	767.641904	0.085125154 778666	970	1660	8.32	11.88
270	LC4	sAbola	onion	768.311077	0.103791413 6065870	899	1297	7.84	10.22
271	LC4	sAfrang	saffron	771.548377	0.100535954 87056600	902	1467	7.87	11.05
272	LC4	kAbah	then after	778.603020	0.028071028 70019660	608	1161	5.65	9.48
273	LC4	kabAh	then after	778.863250	0.373662720 7646280	697	1765	6.36	12.29
274	LC4	pApiah	speak	813.316300	0.063282844 74102470	808	1573	7.20	11.52
275	LC4	sA	theirs	819.884959	0.033262190 029518000	653	1411	6.01	10.79
276	LC4	kAza	home	820.014482	0.060277501 326936500	765	1275	6.88	10.11
277	LC4	kazA	home	820.141202	0.036988466 72330090	591	1504	5.51	11.22
278	LC4	portA	door	820.625604	0.085039671 28888230	810	1855	7.21	12.61
279	LC4	pApiah	speak	823.098395	0.077448900 45705690	824	1192	7.32	9.66
280	LC4	jA	already	828.371759	0.032347154 11713300	471	1737	4.48	12.18
281	LC4	pApiah	speak	828.515349	0.052859983 55714130	785	1195	7.03	9.67
282	LC4	fikAh	stay	839.377311	0.059522461 17396950	653	1487	6.02	11.14
283	LC4	pApiah	speak	840.490034	0.057964332 5388588	756	1238	6.82	9.91
284	LC4	fikAh	stay	842.135438	0.058207203 99538000	643	1496	5.93	11.18
285	LC4	chAdu	smart	843.549196	0.116001016 01038700	972	1487	8.33	11.14
286	LC4	pApiah	speak	844.379902	0.049304350 35316800	873	1205	7.66	9.73
287	LC4	pApiah	speak	845.901651	0.053654043 852247900	698	1175	6.37	9.56
288	LC4	sA	theirs	857.382458	0.066039468 96223080	688	1706	6.29	12.06
289	LC4	pApiah	speak	862.422578	0.072521021 77346840	880	1671	7.71	11.92
290	LC4	pApiah	speak	866.440453	0.063295796 86496340	886	1480	7.75	11.11
291	LC4	sA	theirs	867.573803	0.029417522 65564900	602	1524	5.60	11.31
292	LC4	kAza	home	867.731529	0.150649892 9350070	923	1539	8.01	11.37
293	LC4	pApiah	speak	869.985283	0.060051997 130131000	820	1418	7.28	10.82
294	LC4	pApiah	speak	879.341320	0.045916149 12737900	805	1441	7.18	10.93

295	LC4	pApiah	speak	889.832492	0.072752704 25475360	849	1479	7.50	11.10
296	LC4	tA	is /going to	894.516519	0.031599211 35124930	730	1742	6.61	12.20
297	LC4	ngkA	no	900.152210	0.073458941 27604420	665	1544	6.11	11.39
298	LC4	kAbah	then after	901.772515	0.051661072 76136240	764	1836	6.87	12.54
299	LC4	kabAh	then after	902.024916	0.340963080 2253790	908	1746	7.90	12.22
300	LC4	tA	is /going to	904.734669	0.026090463 4178587	647	1404	5.97	10.76
301	LC4	ngkA	no	910.141037	0.056186423 88515130	798	1703	7.13	12.05
302	LC4	chAdu	smart	910.659826	0.171275429 84621900	1020	1795	8.64	12.40
303	LC4	sA	theirs	911.542104	0.018321450 053576900	521	1873	4.92	12.68
304	LC4	chAdu	smart	912.490432	0.099280798 13460040	872	1511	7.66	11.25
305	LC4	pApiah	speak	912.771733	0.020233197 03960170	671	1259	6.16	10.02
306	LC4	sA	theirs	914.768102	0.038452774 653933400	592	1886	5.52	12.72
307	LC4	sA	theirs	917.496742	0.031810886 53752790	652	1234	6.01	9.89
308	LC4	pApiah	speak	920.150782	0.067072816 9004633	816	1348	7.26	10.48
309	LC4	pApiah	speak	921.750105	0.058473437 12468960	896	1425	7.82	10.85
310	LC4	pApiah	speak	923.690746	0.043857005 6470553	645	1112	5.95	9.20
311	LC4	pApiah	speak	925.486418	0.060226355 37294720	658	1655	6.06	11.86
312	LC4	kAbah	then after	927.126163	0.037756855 987140600	614	1879	5.70	12.70
313	LC4	sA	theirs	930.366511	0.048515808 750494200	735	1902	6.66	12.78
314	LC4	pApiah	speak	938.878085	0.055896959 435131100	778	1169	6.98	9.53
315	LC5	sAtenta	seventy	42.815793	0.072790950 88267700	783	1678	7.02	11.95
316	LC5	pAdri	priest	59.328463	0.111776856 19711000	819	1542	7.28	11.39
317	LC5	kAda	each	61.863169	0.086225347 1878418	696	1674	6.36	11.93
318	LC5	fAzeh	do	66.263906	0.138601157 79260700	583	1609	5.44	11.67
319	LC5	fAzeh	do	68.310054	0.114792221 87216500	748	1565	6.75	11.48
320	LC5	fAzeh	do	69.476007	0.086694937 96523400	698	1589	6.37	11.58
321	LC5	jA	already	69.907174	0.054670390 08857450	505	1734	4.78	12.17
322	LC5	kAbah	then after	70.035735	0.076880236 06205260	631	1287	5.84	10.17
323	LC5	kabAh	then after	70.164943	0.070021889 98119150	599	1289	5.58	10.18
324	LC5	judAh	help	75.029319	0.108686365 2391090	634	1533	5.86	11.35
325	LC5	kAbah	then after	79.058314	0.055980289 308152500	599	1286	5.58	10.16
326	LC5	kabAh	then after	79.158824	0.050891172 09831780	542	1179	5.10	9.58
327	LC5	pApiah	speak	92.247036	0.050904757 40804830	741	1420	6.70	10.83

328	LC5	idAdi	age	97.814235	0.189995373 23215100	790	1723	7.06	12.13
329	LC5	ja	already	108.532729	0.040899589 36734210	517	1955	4.89	12.96
330	LC5	kAbah	then after	108.683282	0.071064787 59033050	659	1328	6.07	10.38
331	LC5	fikAh	stay	111.216605	0.068634795 36124830	600	1474	5.59	11.08
332	LC5	ja	already	114.293222	0.047452510 597779000	560	1702	5.25	12.05
333	LC5	kAzah	marry	114.482493	0.161769922 49241100	774	1623	6.95	11.73
334	LC5	kazAh	marry	114.672303	0.103532750 39514600	804	1125	7.17	9.28
335	LC5	ja	already	118.116378	0.068384784 84287690	445	1833	4.25	12.54
336	LC5	kAzah	marry	118.319445	0.137414386 32102600	717	1708	6.52	12.07
337	LC5	kazAh	marry	118.496058	0.190266073 3675670	692	1625	6.32	11.74
338	LC5	sA	their	119.629881	0.043029149 75093590	560	1860	5.25	12.63
339	LC5	sA	their	120.280526	0.058750953 22844000	586	1357	5.47	10.53
340	LC5	ja	already	123.099404	0.038561824 647786100	501	2136	4.74	13.53
341	LC5	kAzah	marry	123.243422	0.071461404 10186770	665	1169	6.11	9.53
342	LC5	ja	already	128.480399	0.050324934 96011630	464	1797	4.42	12.40
343	LC5	kAzah	marry	128.632467	0.101743890 24541600	758	1593	6.83	11.61
344	LC5	kazAh	marry	128.749528	0.088615646 34281650	618	1824	5.73	12.50
345	LC5	ja	already	132.00436	0.089571509 48774030	582	1796	5.43	12.40
346	LC5	ja	already	135.982886	0.033806546 603500500	509	2026	4.82	13.19
347	LC5	kAbah	then after	136.121634	0.073247517 64096500	759	1365	6.84	10.56
348	LC5	kabAh	then after	136.261086	0.044371092 41709440	559	1195	5.24	9.67
349	LC5	achAh	think	138.202278	0.071894850 62127690	577	1615	5.39	11.70
350	LC5	ja	already	151.079283	0.029820064 152488600	504	1695	4.77	12.02
351	LC5	kAbah	then after	151.216036	0.057776374 29542890	741	1371	6.70	10.60
352	LC5	kabAh	then after	151.343237	0.036343203 185850800	566	1224	5.30	9.83
353	LC5	achAh	think	154.789155	0.054625607 975452800	649	1670	5.99	11.92
354	LC5	kAbah	then after	157.405584	0.063615976 47008920	681	1346	6.24	10.47
355	LC5	kabAh	then after	157.667277	0.157594123 52815600	622	1350	5.76	10.49
356	LC5	achAh	think	160.851869	0.082817563 62242730	578	1453	5.40	10.98
357	LC5	ja	already	178.510595	0.028954465 19573850	523	1679	4.94	11.96
358	LC5	kAbah	then after	178.650197	0.072386162 9893463	657	1299	6.04	10.23
359	LC5	ja	already	178.510595	0.028954465 19573850	523	1679	4.94	11.96
360	LC5	kAbah	then after	178.650197	0.072386162 9893463	657	1299	6.04	10.23

361	LC5	kAza	home	195.233347	0.209040268 60341700	894	1516	7.81	11.27
362	LC5	dA	give	201.435529	0.066852084 16166690	583	1535	5.44	11.36
363	LC5	atAdi	afternoon	205.229957	0.118417573 17023400	728	1628	6.60	11.75
364	LC5	kAzə	home	206.023519	0.158025948 1939380	802	1599	7.15	11.63
365	LC5	dAh	give	206.768751	0.047759987 80115740	636	1537	5.88	11.36
366	LC5	idAdi	age	213.55896	0.165238494 0923640	793	1622	7.09	11.72
367	LC5	jA*	already	216.697519	0.050135	533	1810	5.02	12.45
368	LC5	jA	already	242.827914	0.025500187 259979200	468	1953	4.45	12.95
369	LC5	tA	was / going on	254.77936	0.096122551 77000860	605	1266	5.63	10.06
370	LC5	jA	already	258.737422	0.041082898 07362550	475	1597	4.52	11.62
371	LC5	jA	already	268.099702	0.054952928 20330630	595	1446	5.54	10.95
372	LC5	jA	already	269.235438	0.050313536 974840600	541	1618	5.09	11.71
373	LC5	kAbah	then after	285.087634	0.064726614 12317390	722	1288	6.56	10.17
374	LC5	kabAh	then after	285.218382	0.044014097 603735500	530	1229	5.00	9.86
375	LC5	dAh	give	290.026215	0.075010318 07834120	830	1698	7.36	12.03
376	LC5	jA	already	306.662454	0.040333607 555624000	525	2082	4.95	13.36
377	LC5	kAzah	marry	306.793538	0.084028349 07434450	770	1652	6.92	11.85
378	LC5	kazAh	marry	306.959914	0.062180978 31498430	674	1422	6.19	10.84
379	LC5	jA	already	309.308644	0.045855711 208901100	514	1787	4.85	12.37
380	LC5	jA	already	371.648508	0.045451615 677791300	552	1267	5.18	10.07
381	LC5	pAda	for	372.615234	0.056055714 526792100	654	1746	6.02	12.22
382	LC5	jA	already	373.935236	0.045198230 32990190	475	1505	4.52	11.22
383	LC5	jA	already	375.73589	0.045350258 92948850	563	1763	5.27	12.28
384	LC5	fikAh	stay	376.062412	0.057443661 31062860	724	1405	6.57	10.76
385	LC5	jA	already	388.601035	0.044910350 39751520	548	1595	5.15	11.61
386	LC5	kAbah	then after	392.969843	0.037444639 52551770	588	1279	5.49	10.13
387	LC5	kabAh	then after	393.214218	0.246346312 6678110	667	1584	6.12	11.56
388	LC5	jA	already	407.663759	0.048535763 0540193	523	1807	4.93	12.44
389	LC5	kAbah	then after	407.823709	0.061595601 26860700	703	1356	6.41	10.52
390	LC5	kabAh	then after	407.944935	0.055042877 72942010	570	1316	5.33	10.32
391	LC5	jA	already	409.985916	0.034861810 83894730	494	1845	4.69	12.58
392	LC5	kAzah	marry	410.168069	0.134217971 73003800	854	1586	7.53	11.57
393	LC5	kazAh	marry	410.392056	0.093255343 9943149	756	1666	6.82	11.90

394	LC5	sAbeh	know	429.090305	0.084873914 54980300	760	1432	6.85	10.89
395	LC5	jA	already	436.482522	0.041605063 699535100	552	1994	5.19	13.08
396	LC5	kAbah	then after	436.630014	0.064363477 54697640	736	1329	6.66	10.39
397	LC5	kabAh	then after	436.759217	0.035280721 025799300	598	1153	5.57	9.44
398	LC5	sAbeh	know	440.638525	0.041648786 79773660	550	1327	5.17	10.38
399	LC5	ngkA	no	441.867170	0.028480721 11999040	489	1452	4.64	10.98
400	LC5	sAbeh	know	442.008556	0.061030116 68574250	714	1472	6.49	11.07
401	LC5	kAbah	then after	462.470456	0.064457004 75222790	813	1304	7.23	10.26
402	LC5	kabAh	then after	462.618707	0.079926685 89275810	807	1298	7.19	10.23
403	LC5	kAzah	marry	463.068617	0.134070569 88461400	874	1559	7.67	11.46
404	LC5	kazAh	marry	463.327734	0.165009932 1656170	834	1418	7.39	10.82
405	LC5	jA	already	464.027921	0.055049842 299467900	589	1531	5.49	11.34
406	LC5	fikAh	stay	465.032452	0.096588206 75150540	721	1657	6.55	11.87
407	LC5	fAzeh	do	480.895860	0.111613809 56343700	780	1593	6.99	11.60
408	LC5	jA	already	484.977866	0.038567006 9717321	578	2047	5.40	13.25
409	LC5	kAbah	then after	485.106423	0.054636593 20997750	746	1280	6.74	10.13
410	LC5	kabAh	then after	485.226141	0.034549610 41217080	616	1203	5.72	9.72
411	LC5	fikAh	stay	487.0939	0.246710886 94538000	815	1468	7.25	11.05
412	LC5	pegAh	catch	492.616977	0.091171114 38865780	624	1449	5.78	10.97
413	LC5	kAzə	home	494.591491	0.248719759 8169930	855	1520	7.54	11.29
414	LC5	pegAh	catch	501.462294	0.064592473 67195080	759	1596	6.84	11.62
415	LC5	jA	already	506.487728	0.043843407 2285645	562	1817	5.27	12.48
416	LC5	kAbah	then after	506.633443	0.051580479 09242210	757	1444	6.82	10.94
417	LC5	kabAh	then after	506.74563	0.043843407 2285645	539	1262	5.07	10.04
418	LC5	pApiah	speak	543.407123	0.048161683 82797060	697	1380	6.37	10.64
419	LC5	mandAh	send	547.760998	0.043400284 64264380	614	1755	5.70	12.25
420	LC5	fAzeh	do	550.29085	0.076137240 06102980	722	1695	6.56	12.02
421	LC5	jA	already	590.277245	0.055600587 302819800	538	1825	5.06	12.51
422	LC5	kAzah	marry	590.449102	0.149110665 9483420	864	1584	7.60	11.57
423	LC5	kazAh	marry	590.810506	0.260311840 5539820	873	1587	7.66	11.58
424	LC5	jA	already	592.069101	0.252729942 2853280	641	1397	5.92	10.72
425	LC5	tokAh	knock /play	594.327307	0.059906692 63815110	680	1444	6.23	10.94
426	LC5	rondAdi	scolding	594.665260	0.129534773 87043200	829	1603	7.35	11.64

427	LC5	fAzeh	do	634.949522	0.139863833 02574300	737	1788	6.67	12.37
428	LC5	kAzah	marry	637.908499	0.077063052 99495850	811	1552	7.22	11.43
429	LC5	kazAh	marry	638.080973	0.083668457 53744200	666	1331	6.12	10.40
430	LC5	fAzeh	do	638.551828	0.093446585 03823670	774	1618	6.95	11.71
431	LC5	ngkA	no	639.821296	0.028395905 12076030	551	1623	5.18	11.73
432	LC5	sAbeh	know	639.937064	0.086643915 62501810	740	1368	6.70	10.58
433	LC5	kAzah	marry	654.698099	0.088697553 4448311	907	1410	7.90	10.78
434	LC5	kazAh	marry	654.894735	0.080250167 40248250	816	1470	7.26	11.06
435	LC5	tokAh	knock /play	669.678476	0.049257847 72569840	699	1231	6.38	9.87
436	LC5	fAzeh	do	669.853426	0.094269329 26817240	735	1530	6.66	11.33
437	LC5	fikAh	stay	722.984183	0.056144325 640957500	769	1636	6.91	11.78
438	LC5	kAzah	marry	727.797132	0.121787666 58382800	815	1419	7.25	10.83
439	LC5	kazAh	marry	727.978877	0.060893833 29197060	763	1305	6.86	10.26
440	LC5	kAzah	marry	728.173737	0.137713746 0602850	855	1444	7.54	10.94
441	LC5	fAzeh	do	735.075067	0.053212071 82566920	742	1686	6.71	11.98
442	LC5	chAdu	smart	752.183199	0.132871212 13602400	955	1354	8.22	10.51
443	LC5	kAbah	then after	788.558873	0.065703179 42771450	865	1456	7.61	11.00
444	LC5	kabAh	then after	788.698849	0.042849899 6267308	774	1442	6.95	10.93
445	LC5	fAzeh	do	789.299367	0.084658469 64327280	758	1562	6.83	11.47
446	LC5	kAbah	then after	791.699260	0.005984233 289495930	721	1404	6.55	10.75
447	LC5	kabAh	then after	791.725975	0.019662480 80805140	659	1323	6.06	10.35
448	LC5	kAza	home	793.697358	0.086311523 98641010	856	1567	7.54	11.49
449	LC5	kAza	home	794.777007	0.113637676 4045510	752	1525	6.78	11.31
450	LC5	fAzeh	do	798.892212	0.125569255 86352500	724	1654	6.57	11.86
451	LC5	lantAh	carry	804.218451	0.069559177 87115600	721	1577	6.55	11.54
452	LC5	lantAh	carry	804.560896	0.073126315 19789650	870	1600	7.64	11.63
453	LC5	jA	already	812.017101	0.033442357 88108560	512	2078	4.84	13.35
454	LC5	kAbah	then after	812.142509	0.056852008 39798200	734	1367	6.65	10.58
455	LC5	kabAh	then after	812.269590	0.036786593 6692624	561	1219	5.26	9.80
456	LC5	kAza	home	816.277605	0.098067424 65673320	826	1473	7.33	11.08
457	LC5	kAza	home	823.640910	0.134295743 01903800	794	1450	7.10	10.97
458	LC5	kAbah	then after	826.985111	0.061048142 86243250	663	1212	6.09	9.77
459	LC5	kabAh	then after	827.086396	0.051335938 316128700	560	1053	5.25	8.85

460	LC5	fikAh	stay	850.774022	0.076213573 05481520	683	1709	6.26	12.07
461	LC5	kAza	home	861.786383	0.058600211 392558800	801	1589	7.15	11.59
462	LC5	tokAh	knock /play	865.682930	0.026480734 342953800	612	1377	5.68	10.62
463	LC5	kAza	home	866.095532	0.113678040 48347800	796	1605	7.11	11.65
464	LC5	santAh	sit / rest	870.615107	0.175255201 54504200	829	1433	7.35	10.89
465	LC5	fAzeh	do	872.785117	0.061197574 410812200	677	1582	6.21	11.56
466	LC5	andAh	walk	893.350159	0.258841847 14686900	785	1459	7.03	11.01
467	LC5	fAzeh	do	926.669944	0.093461886 89289650	728	1566	6.61	11.49
468	LC5	fAzeh	do	927.314935	0.095787539 09931950	657	1466	6.05	11.05
469	LC5	kAbah	then after	959.977393	0.055651235 21205350	645	1493	5.95	11.17
470	LC5	botAh	put	960.666519	0.062397790 084560300	647	1431	5.96	10.88
471	LC5	sAbola	onion	979.959802	0.068700397 94534930	787	1416	7.04	10.81
472	LC5	botAh	put	999.846213	0.121983967 21703400	893	1590	7.80	11.59
473	LC5	desAh	those	1002.250992	0.044994408 8356915	621	1501	5.75	11.20
474	LC5	fAzeh	do	1012.581766	0.055142055 52901790	584	1671	5.45	11.92
475	LC5	botAh	put	1014.218453	0.106910780 5647040	898	1464	7.83	11.04
476	LC5	artApal	potatoes	1014.419581	0.058473944 37660110	851	1367	7.50	10.57
477	LC5	artApal	potatoes	1016.776310	0.071915098 25918270	836	1629	7.40	11.75
478	LC5	botAh	put	1017.734611	0.180964450 38020200	807	1554	7.19	11.44
479	LC5	artApal	potatoes	1025.051636	0.043861144 848961000	762	1605	6.86	11.65
480	LC5	artApal	potatoes	1025.687416	0.068550816 14935440	805	1566	7.18	11.49
481	LC5	artApal	potatoes	1028.561048	0.073813822 85598190	761	1416	6.85	10.81
482	LC5	kortAh	cut	1032.162664	0.062141534 599504700	706	1379	6.43	10.63
483	LC5	kortAh	cut	1034.775076	0.035486187 89113790	565	1276	5.29	10.11
484	LC5	kAbah	then after	1043.717353	0.043567655 81042050	692	1330	6.32	10.39
485	LC5	artApal	potatoes	1048.129604	0.080694775 78806070	885	1431	7.75	10.88
486	LC5	artApal	potatoes	1050.818754	0.088203963 97936750	790	1560	7.07	11.46
487	LC5	lantAh	carry	1052.647841	0.193958183 1261420	851	1550	7.51	11.42
488	LC5	kAbah	then after	1053.530113	0.100739686 91654000	638	1334	5.89	10.41
489	LC5	kabAh	then after	1053.708566	0.064761227 30327920	612	1228	5.68	9.86
490	LC5	botAh	put	1061.374310	0.058664077 612775100	590	1331	5.50	10.40
491	LC5	botAh	put	1069.701798	0.029363136 63076360	598	1596	5.57	11.62
492	LC5	artApal	potatoes	1070.145606	0.059307926 82875110	878	1319	7.69	10.33

493	LC5	botAh	put	1099.820863	0.123350193 88274300	689	1701	6.30	12.04
494	LC5	sAbola	onion	1109.289745	0.086012737 50196010	828	1317	7.35	10.32
	Ave				0.08752	721.96	1598.11	6.514	11.540
	SD				0.06362	135.14	243.42	1.03	1.05

APPENDIX C1 - CV and CCV Syllables /i/ Vowels produced by LC5

CV syllables	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
flkah	366	1685	3.540	11.977
sIbrisu	417	1588	4.005	11.583
naklh	377	1546	3.639	11.402
dIses	373	1642	3.598	11.804
flkah	381	2302	3.673	13.999
sIbrisu	493	1764	4.672	12.283
flkah	403	2562	3.873	14.659
flkah	402	2034	3.869	13.211
flkah	502	2002	4.754	13.111
naklh	593	2412	5.530	14.289
flkah	399	1890	3.840	12.737
kl	570	2060	5.336	13.294
flkah	531	1452	5.004	10.978
sIbrisu	392	1604	3.772	11.649
butlka	366	1564	3.532	11.479
butlka	416	1628	3.988	11.748
ublh	525	1459	4.949	11.013
flkah	510	1843	4.824	12.571
sIbrisu	501	1862	4.743	12.639
butlka	505	1287	4.784	10.168
flkah	471	1537	4.486	11.363
sIbrisu	393	1557	3.783	11.449
naklh	395	1637	3.804	11.785
frizlh corrected	491	1297	4.655	10.222
kuzIdu	420	2232	4.024	13.806
frizlh corrected	622	1991	5.761	13.074
frizlh	482	1773	4.575	12.315
frizlh	623	2164	5.772	13.610

CCV Syllables	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
skIseh	558	1433	5.235	10.891

APPENDIX C2 - CV and CVC Syllables /e/ Vowels produced by LC5

CV	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
sEti	605.77	1557.63	5.632	11.453
Pesi	450.06	1597.71	4.297	11.623
Pesi	397.82	2078.28	3.827	13.351
pEgah	694.38	2030.26	6.343	13.201
pEsi	561.70	2055.36	5.265	13.280
sEdu	432.42	2029.03	4.139	13.197
sEku	704.43	1573.27	6.421	11.520
azEti	591.35	2729.14	5.513	15.041
dEsah	547.72	1467.51	5.147	11.052
dEsah	527.28	1906.49	4.972	12.793
sEku corrected but still a outlier	704.86	1145.05	6.424	9.391
mbEs	413.26	1968.12	3.967	13.000
mbEs	531.70	1984.17	5.010	13.053
mbEs	477.30	2320.48	4.538	14.049
fazEh	484.20	2266.06	4.599	13.900
fazEh	513.09	2397.81	4.850	14.252
fazEh	457.12	1919.14	4.360	12.836
prendEh	442.76	1651.46	4.232	11.844
sabEh	469.64	1915.89	4.470	12.825
fazEh	486.02	1694.93	4.614	12.017
bebeh	492.09	2345.53	4.668	14.116
bebeh	432.00	2047.71	4.136	13.256
prendEh	482.04	2377.37	4.580	14.199
prendEh	505.60	2117.79	4.785	13.472
kuzEh	508.62	1952.89	4.811	12.950
fazEh	466.67	2132.91	4.444	13.517
akEh	467.41	1778.17	4.451	12.335
prendEh	543.68	2470.30	5.112	14.436
fazEh	553.38	2366.61	5.195	14.171

sabEh	439.99	1307.85	4.207	10.277
akEh	533.27	1730.66	5.023	12.156
fazEh	537.38	2116.60	5.059	13.468
akEh	468.35	1464.25	4.459	11.037
ntEh	465.48	2547.92	4.434	14.625
prendEh	436.45	1739.30	4.176	12.189
prendEh	574.11	1969.29	5.369	13.004
fazEh	508.49	1957.95	4.810	12.966
kuzEh	566.44	2393.94	5.305	14.242
ntEh	440.84	1583.53	4.215	11.563
fazEh	453.56	1824.18	4.328	12.504
fazEh	451.32	1053.96	4.308	8.849
akEh	504.83	627.30	4.778	5.808
fazEh	433.34	1904.28	4.148	12.785
fubEh	462.10	1689.64	4.404	11.996
akEh	565.86	1702.1	5.300	12.045

CVC	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
sEz	444.96	2276.50	4.252	13.929
sEz	521.08	1262.50	4.919	10.041
sEz	592.12	2538.60	5.519	14.603
sEz	521.44	1575.03	4.922	11.527
dEs	503.28	1701.12	4.765	12.042
dEs	551.03	1305.81	5.175	10.267
disEs	471.25	2472.74	4.485	14.442
disEs	432.98	1474.01	4.144	11.082

APPENDIX C3 - MPC /e/ before /t/, /s/ and /z/ Environment

/et/	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
sEti	671.90	2440.04	6.166	14.360
sEti	605.77	1557.63	5.632	11.453
azEti	591.35	2729.14	5.513	15.041

/es/	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
fEStival	630.61	2045.3885	5.835	13.249
fEStival	538.81	2243.1791	5.071	13.836
pEsi	423.26	2701.1041	4.057	14.979
dEsa	532.64	2260.2943	5.018	13.884
sEsta	599.43	2167.00	5.580	13.618
sEstafera	565.81	1970.82	5.299	13.009
sEstafera	588.29	2016.86	5.487	13.158
pEsi (diphthong pEIsi)	389.16	2803.36	3.748	15.201
pEsi	638.51	2329.86	5.899	14.074
pEsi	490.66	2700.81	4.655	14.978
pEsi	438.57	2752.85	4.194	15.093
pEsi	468.65	2715.18	4.462	15.010
pEskador	639.61	2078.72	5.908	13.353
pEsi	562.35	2731.82	5.270	15.047
pEsi	570.02	2646.42	5.335	14.856
pEsi	481.43	2637.02	4.574	14.834
pEsi	540.84	2690.20	5.088	14.955
Pesi	450.06	1597.71	4.297	11.623
Pesi	397.82	2078.28	3.827	13.351
pEsi	561.70	2055.36	5.265	13.280
dEsah	547.72	1467.51	5.147	11.052
dEsah	527.28	1906.49	4.972	12.793
mbEs	441.10	2631.9887	4.217	14.823
mbEs	433.06	2476.4498	4.145	14.451
mbEs	447.39	2592.8387	4.273	14.732

bEs	550.17	2085.5824	5.167	13.374
dEs	529.23	2271.37	4.989	13.915
mbEs	468.62	2529.80	4.462	14.582
bEs	402.72	2635.06	3.871	14.830
dEs	503.28	1701.12	4.765	12.042
disEs	471.25	2472.74	4.485	14.442
dEs	551.03	1305.81	5.175	10.267
mbEs	413.26	1968.12	3.967	13.000
mbEs	531.70	1984.17	5.010	13.053
mbEs	477.30	2320.48	4.538	14.049

/ez/	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
sEz	626.08	2431.43	5.798	14.338
sEz	444.96	2276.50	4.252	13.929
sEz	521.08	1262.50	4.919	10.041
sEz	592.12	2538.60	5.519	14.603
sEz	521.44	1575.03	4.922	11.527

APPENDIX C4 - *seti* and *azeti* for /e/ Vowels

/et/	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
sEti	671.90	2440.04	6.166	14.360
sEti	605.77	1557.63	5.632	11.453
azEti	591.35	2729.14	5.513	15.041

APPENDIX C5 - MPC /e/ based on Vowel Height of following Vowels

high vowel height /i/									
No	/e/	Word	Meaning	Time	Duration	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
1	LC1	fEstival	festival	183.77745	0.11386	631	2045	5.83	13.25
2	LC1	fEstival	festival	186.19532	0.1018	539	2243	5.07	13.84
3	LC1	pEsi	fish	378.26398	0.13047	423	2701	4.06	14.98
4	LC4	sEti	seven	213.1264	0.1821717	672	2440	6.17	14.36
5	LC4	pEsi	fish	567.5984	0.2364532	389	2803	3.75	15.20
6	LC4	pEsi	fish	636.22208	0.1409947	639	2330	5.90	14.07
7	LC4	pEsi	fish	638.02435	0.208251	491	2701	4.66	14.98
8	LC4	pEsi	fish	640.98781	0.1749108	439	2753	4.19	15.09
9	LC4	pEsi	fish	642.34245	0.1541173	469	2715	4.46	15.01
10	LC4	pEsi	fish	667.11959	0.1967024	562	2732	5.27	15.05
11	LC4	pEsi	fish	667.99192	0.1018314	570	2646	5.33	14.86
12	LC4	pEsi	fish	699.0961	0.2232329	481	2637	4.57	14.83
13	LC4	pEsi	fish	754.02855	0.2111797	541	2690	5.09	14.95
14	LC5	sEti	seven	99.430361	0.13515	606	1558	5.63	11.45
15	LC5	pesi	fish	489.09928	0.23894	450	1598	4.30	11.62
16	LC5	pesi	fish	492.89686	0.23103	398	2078	3.83	13.35
17	LC5	pEsi	fish	501.6367	0.04672	562	2055	5.26	13.28
18	LC5	azEti	oil	1000.103	0.10876	591	2729	5.51	15.04
high vowel /u/									
1	LC1	pEdru	peter	204.39563	0.10537	466	2426	4.44	14.33
2	LC1	sEdu	early	227.97469	0.14426	458	2592	4.37	14.73
3	LC2	pEdru	peter	287.23973	0.08968	440	2309	4.21	14.02
4	LC4	sEdu	early	533.01771	0.1571094	435	2583	4.16	14.71
5	LC4	sEdu	searly	538.56322	0.1841759	396	2843	3.81	15.28
6	LC4	sEdu	early	545.35497	0.1474052	462	2777	4.40	15.14
7	LC4	sEku	dry	689.46093	0.1615928	549	2380	5.16	14.21

8	LC5	sEdu	early	575.00297	0.08848	432	2029	4.14	13.20
9	LC5	sEku	dry	982.35844	0.12519	704	1573	6.42	11.52
10	LC5	sEku	dry	1117.9162	0.14739	705	1145	6.42	9.39
low vowel height /a/									
No	/e/	Word	Meaning	Time	Duration	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
1	LC1	dEsa	give/ allow	541.80673	0.10764	533	2260	5.02	13.88
2	LC2	sEsta	sixth	169.86753	0.14386	599	2167	5.58	13.62
3	LC2	sEstafera	Friday	171.63068	0.0959	566	1971	5.30	13.01
4	LC2	sEstafera	Friday	184.06404	0.12948	588	2017	5.49	13.16
5	LC3	kEbrah	spoil	446.8595	0.11371	807	2186	7.19	13.67
6	LC5	pEgah	catch	501.36325	0.0609	694	2030	6.34	13.20
7	LC5	dEsah	these	1002.1125	0.06731	548	1468	5.15	11.05
8	LC5	dEsah	these	1003.9359	0.05144	527	1906	4.97	12.79

APPENDIX C6 - CV and CVC Syllables /ə/ Vowels

/ə/ CV syllable	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
satentA(Schwa)	545.627	2233.32	5.129	13.809
satentA(Schwa)	550.854	2099.87	5.173	13.417
pəgah	513.988	1805.69	4.858	12.437
portUgis(Schwa) ??	440.932	2152.95	4.216	13.577
yosA(Schwa)	567.176	2063.17	5.311	13.304
kazə	656.546	2068.27	6.044	13.320
jA(Schwa)	414.809	2388.87	3.981	14.229
yosə	660.178	2034.61	6.073	13.215
jA(Schwa)	466.198	2430.14	4.440	14.335
yosA(Schwa)	517.668	1560.9	4.889	11.467
jA (Schwa)	450.914	1866.72	4.305	12.655
batatə	431.905	1457.78	4.135	11.007
botəh	462.092	1935.36	4.404	12.891
trepə	533.599	1327.86	5.026	10.379
botƏh	472.217	1785.51	4.493	12.362
kabəh	525.844	1373.63	4.960	10.607
botək	459.513	1869.76	4.381	12.666
kazə	652.286	1626.17	6.009	11.741
fikəh	668.783	1741.36	6.141	12.197
batatə	599.277	1914.88	5.578	12.822
kabəh	634.829	1677.66	5.869	11.949
fikAh(Schwa)	502.926	1142.83	4.762	9.378
kabəh	609.969	1855.18	5.666	12.614
kə	467.739	2405.19	4.454	14.271
jA(Schwa)	481.655	2077.01	4.576	13.347
kabəh	673.16	1664.97	6.176	11.898
kazə	643.691	1641.67	5.940	11.804
padri sə chang	545.474	2177.42	5.127	13.648
kabəh	566.045	1612.91	5.301	11.686

sə	580.685	1703.58	5.424	12.051
kazə	472.262	1652.69	4.494	11.849
tə	531.079	2054.3	5.005	13.277
kə	511.791	2445.35	4.839	14.374
akəh	513.893	2381.48	4.857	14.210
yosə	436.708	1838.22	4.178	12.554
kə	624.618	1294.04	5.786	10.206
kabAh (Schwa)	552.922	1249.07	5.191	9.969
kabəh	521.873	1243.2	4.926	9.938
kazə	479.189	1617.58	4.555	11.706
kazə	497.928	1833.53	4.718	12.537
kazə	539.697	1554.45	5.078	11.439
tokəh	648.681	1001.35	5.981	8.519
ngkə	502.836	1567.87	4.761	11.497
butikə	507.339	1278.2	4.800	10.123
tokəh	710.955	1679.35	6.471	11.956
bokəh	782.555	1585.63	7.013	11.572
mandəh	629.716	1590.52	5.827	11.593
labəh	601.14	1261.17	5.594	10.034
kabəh	575.66	1602.64	5.382	11.644
desəh	504.133	1764.14	4.772	12.283
botəh corrected	652.091	1498.07	6.008	11.191
kortəh corrected	589.154	1382.52	5.494	10.650
kabəh	472.25	1074.91	4.494	8.977
botəh	543.02	1828.97	5.107	12.521
kabAh	542.234	1178.64	5.100	9.583
kabAh (Schwa)	517.077	1267.21	4.884	10.066
fikAh (schwa)	500.542	1493.93	4.741	11.172
səsenta	554.628	1699.92	5.205	12.037
səsenta	600.698	1698.77	5.590	12.032
səsenta	606.248	1851.18	5.636	12.600
peskədor	549.008	1819.65	5.157	12.487

Schwa CVC	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
festibəl	619.8572	1864.455	5.747	12.647
festibəl	533.8323	1784.322	5.028	12.358

APPENDIX C7 - CV and CVC Syllables /u/ Vowels

/u/ CV Syllable	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
singkU	440	919	4.210	7.976
tudU	420	1229	4.032	9.859
kU	355	1138	3.434	9.348
justU	436	1345	4.176	10.463
nubU	410	1738	3.941	12.182
tudU	413	1972	3.962	13.014
tudU	439	1642	4.200	11.805
tudU	370	2431	3.572	14.337
kU	442	1622	4.228	11.723
kU	406	1268	3.906	10.070
sabdU	482	1663	4.576	11.891
kU	424	1671	4.066	11.922
olotU	489	1912	4.643	12.811
olotU	417	2040	3.999	13.232
olotU	457	1742	4.359	12.198
olotU	381	1755	3.674	12.250
olotU	523	1335	4.935	10.417
olotU	435	1241	4.165	9.924
machU	414	1426	3.977	10.861
kU	371	1574	3.578	11.524
tudU	423	1237	4.052	9.903
retU	481	1490	4.572	11.155
tudU	504	1288	4.774	10.173
kazamintU	438	1078	4.187	8.998
sabdU	415	1213	3.985	9.776
nuibU	439	1226	4.197	9.842
sabdU	353	1491	3.413	11.159
kazamintU	437	1188	4.180	9.633
fikU	380	1172	3.667	9.543

fritU	417	1383	3.998	10.653
singkuU	373	1337	3.600	10.424
tudU	418	1393	4.007	10.699
olotU	353	1639	3.411	11.793
kU	554	1007	5.198	8.557
machU	519	1681	4.900	11.961
machU	558	1561	5.237	11.468
machU	483	1532	4.585	11.342
tudU	473	1830	4.500	12.525
tudU	498	1692	4.719	12.004
tudU	572	1808	5.350	12.444
tantU	537	1182	5.058	9.599
bredU	384	1573	3.704	11.517
olotU	462	1647	4.400	11.825
olotU	577	1365	5.392	10.567
olotU	558	1882	5.230	12.708
nitU	426	2027	4.080	13.192
tudU	494	1269	4.686	10.077
tudU	493	895	4.678	7.812
tudU	473	2035	4.497	13.215
tUdu	413	1878	3.963	12.694
tUdu	390	2109	3.751	13.446
tUdu	423	1736	4.058	12.176
tUdu	373	1668	3.600	11.910
kUkis	394	1131	3.788	9.312
jUdah	410	1854	3.939	12.610
kUkis	629	1780	5.818	12.341
kUkis	478	1006	4.542	8.551
jUstu	421	2065	4.035	13.309
tUdu	424	1564	4.063	11.479
tUdu	443	1780	4.238	12.341
tUdu	432	1964	4.131	12.987

kUkus	443	867	4.234	7.617
kUkus	374	1157	3.606	9.459
portUgis	405	2141	3.894	13.540
kUkis	386	1112	3.718	9.198
tUdu	411	1471	3.950	11.067
tUdu	479	1492	4.549	11.165
tUdu	388	1483	3.735	11.122
kUzinyah	462	1582	4.406	11.556
tUdu	569	1497	5.327	11.184
tUdu	459	1245	4.378	9.950
tUdu	471	1727	4.484	12.141
tUdu	515	1420	4.864	10.830
tUdu	601	1829	5.596	12.520
tUdu	532	1846	5.010	12.581
tUdu	443	1605	4.230	11.653
sUdeh	558	2091	5.237	13.392
bUtika	465	2028	4.430	13.194
kUzinyah	452	1936	4.312	12.893
kUzinyah	460	1766	4.387	12.290
bUtika	512	1257	4.837	10.013
kUzinyah	485	1233	4.608	9.885
kUzinyah	574	1373	5.368	10.603
kUzinyah	525	1607	4.955	11.663
kUzinyah	461	1715	4.391	12.097
kUzinyah	483	1732	4.591	12.161
kUzeh	483	1062	4.591	8.900
kUzeh	475	1800	4.520	12.417
kUzeh	483	1732	4.584	12.162
kUzeh	479	1638	4.551	11.790
kUzeh	450	1413	4.295	10.796
jUdah	420	1658	4.032	11.869
kUzinyah	432	1849	4.137	12.593

kUzinyah	411	2146	3.949	13.555
tUdu	509	1562	4.814	11.471
tUdu	388	1453	3.734	10.986
tUdu	437	1201	4.178	9.709
tUdu	458	1905	4.370	12.787
tUdu	523	1870	4.936	12.667
kUzeh	441	1661	4.220	11.883
kUzinyah	509	1784	4.812	12.358
bUtika	424	1649	4.060	11.834
bUtika	609	1921	5.658	12.843
tUdu	443	1349	4.237	10.484
kUzinyah	485	1253	4.606	9.993
bUtika	475	1435	4.519	10.903
kUzinyah	531	1336	5.007	10.420
sUsi	500	1685	4.736	11.977
kUzeh	484	1390	4.599	10.687
fUbeh	587	1771	5.478	12.310
tUdu	614	1047	5.701	8.806
tUdu	509	1562	4.814	11.472

APPENDIX C8 - MPC /ɔ/ before /t/ and /d/ Environment

/ot/	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
bOtah	616.103	1274.96	5.717	10.106
bOtak	579.504	1389.57	5.414	10.685
bOtah	622.795	1302.07	5.771	10.248
bOtah *	625.957	1374.09	5.797	10.609
bOtak	584.39	1522.41	5.455	11.299
bOtah	595.965	1122.44	5.551	9.260
bOtah	648.749	1251.78	5.981	9.984
bOtah	607.306	1176.57	5.644	9.571
bOtah	552.654	1261.49	5.188	10.035
bOtah	654.645	1352.47	6.028	10.503
bOtah	630.459	1199.65	5.833	9.700
bOtah	607.709	1105.65	5.648	9.161
bOtah	627.162	1371.94	5.807	10.599
bOttah	607.208	1551.43	5.644	11.426
bOtah	517.014	2102.77	4.884	13.426
bOtah	571.765	1324.32	5.349	10.361
bOtak	601.791	1279.56	5.599	10.131
bOtah	633.158	1262.57	5.855	10.041

/od/	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
pOdi	462.834	1152.32	4.410	9.433
pOdi	432.921	1178.21	4.144	9.580
pOdi	549.978	1430.98	5.166	10.882
pOdi	440.004	1537.96	4.207	11.367
mpOdi	535.205	1220.76	5.040	9.816
mpOdi	511.599	1172.37	4.837	9.547
pOdi	522.793	1258.64	4.934	10.020
mpOdi	495.09	1248.37	4.694	9.965
pOdi	504.882	1207.95	4.779	9.746

/o/ + others	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
gOstah	555.205	1622.05	5.210	11.724
gOstah	643.057	1612.89	5.935	11.686
gOstah	609.757	1768.34	5.665	12.299
gOstah	614.583	1455.46	5.704	10.997
gOstah	618.885	1617.74	5.739	11.706
gOstah	687.619	1546.96	6.290	11.406
bOsa	501.879	1100.96	4.753	9.133
tOkah	724.612	1230.41	6.577	9.869
tOkah	607.346	1162.9	5.645	9.493
tOkah	635.276	1153.86	5.873	9.442
angkOza	641.675	934.47	5.924	8.082
tOkah	768.29	1471.53	6.907	11.070
gOstah	678.503	981.008	6.218	8.388
gOstah	727.687	1111.93	6.600	9.198
gOstah	615.921	936.964	5.715	8.099
gOstah	749.717	1046.73	6.768	8.804
repOstah	695.949	1403.94	6.355	10.754
angkOza	759.417	1116.49	6.841	9.225
tOkah	696.028	1307.06	6.355	10.273
tOkah	726.322	1356.15	6.590	10.521
tOkah	760.697	1314.7	6.850	10.312
tOkah	656.964	1381.56	6.047	10.646
bOka	726.215	1069.2	6.589	8.942
tOkah	630.736	1257.94	5.836	10.016
bOka	603.625	990.108	5.614	8.447
tOkah	643.118	1373.48	5.936	10.606
angkOza	586.286	1239.17	5.471	9.916
mpOku	446.957	835.239	4.269	7.396
kOku	519.608	795.161	4.906	7.106
mpOku	595.753	922.355	5.549	8.001
kOfi	649.17	914.717	5.984	7.949

kOfi	743.097	1030.19	6.718	8.701
mpOku	560.56	1766.05	5.255	12.290
mpOku	586.45	936.62	5.472	8.097
mpOku	596.244	929.323	5.553	8.048
abOh	533.565	923.439	5.026	8.008
dOs	440.156	1088.59	4.209	9.059
abOh	454.673	853.227	4.338	7.524
abOh	492.496	973.23	4.671	8.338
abOh	471.562	979.164	4.487	8.376
bOs	592.221	1282.18	5.520	10.144
bOs	584.275	1096.51	5.454	9.106
bOsa	581.782	1184.83	5.433	9.617
bOs	568.218	1227.56	5.320	9.853
bOs	462.736	1184.32	4.410	9.614
bOs	587.898	1205.43	5.484	9.732
bOs	512.928	896.726	4.849	7.827
bOs	621.038	888.714	5.757	7.772
bOs	568.357	1158.74	5.321	9.470
bOs	534.567	908.207	5.034	7.905
bOs	587.968	909.271	5.485	7.912
bOs	739.251	1415.81	6.688	10.811
bOs	513.381	905.89	4.852	7.889
bOs	475.774	888.44	4.525	7.770
bOs	480.473	967.448	4.566	8.300
bOs	516.448	1195.15	4.879	9.675
bOs	605.977	1422.88	5.633	10.844
bOs	498.012	1142.38	4.719	9.376
dOs	530.319	1070.34	4.998	8.949
dOs	496.451	934.475	4.706	8.082
dOs	560.611	1217.06	5.256	9.796
dOs	508.131	953.605	4.807	8.209
dOs	562.916	881.645	5.275	7.723

dOs	604.596	950.226	5.622	8.187
dOs	512.816	1000.03	4.848	8.511
dOh	552.957	1358.41	5.191	10.532
peskadOr	522.935	959.675	4.935	8.249
dOs	498.526	939.455	4.724	8.116
bOkeras corrected	544.825	874.925	5.122	7.676
kOku	406.72	698.706	3.908	6.376
kOku	509.448	851.947	4.818	7.515
bOs	479.539	913.984	4.558	7.944
bOs	517.448	984.955	4.888	8.414
bOs	744.829	1792.33	6.731	12.388
bOs	707.749	1009.29	6.447	8.570
dOs	463.075	1613.97	4.413	11.691
dOs	491.54	1153.18	4.663	9.438
dOs	445.899	932.259	4.260	8.068
bOs	506.69	1031.1	4.795	8.707
bOkeras	604.876	929.031	5.624	8.046

APPENDIX C9 - MPC /ɔ/ based on Vowel Height of following Vowels

Followed by high vowel					
/od/	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)	location
pOdi	462.834	1152.32	4.410	9.433	363.566
pOdi	432.921	1178.21	4.144	9.580	365.151
pOdi	549.978	1430.98	5.166	10.882	180.692
pOdi	440.004	1537.96	4.207	11.367	68.0589
pOdi	522.793	1258.64	4.934	10.020	374.09
pOdi	504.882	1207.95	4.779	9.746	926.369
mpOdi	535.205	1220.76	5.040	9.816	289.58
mpOdi	511.599	1172.37	4.837	9.547	361.631
mpOdi	495.09	1248.37	4.694	9.965	395.284

Followed by Low Vowel					
/ot/	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)	location
bOtah	616.103	1274.96	5.717	10.106	346.216
bOtah	622.795	1302.07	5.771	10.248	351.128
bOtah *	625.957	1374.09	5.797	10.609	353.261
bOtah	595.965	1122.44	5.551	9.260	767.451
bOtah	648.749	1251.78	5.981	9.984	960.481
bOtah	607.306	1176.57	5.644	9.571	999.62
bOtah	552.654	1261.49	5.188	10.035	1007.22
bOtah	654.645	1352.47	6.028	10.503	1010.1
bOtah	630.459	1199.65	5.833	9.700	1014.03
bOtah	607.709	1105.65	5.648	9.161	1017.48
bOtah	627.162	1371.94	5.807	10.599	1043.98
bOttah	607.208	1551.43	5.644	11.426	1053.87
bOtah	517.014	2102.77	4.884	13.426	1061.25
bOtah	571.765	1324.32	5.349	10.361	1069.54
bOtah	633.158	1262.57	5.855	10.041	1099.58

bOtak	579.504	1389.57	5.414	10.685	347.732
bOtak	584.39	1522.41	5.455	11.299	354.964
bOtak	601.791	1279.56	5.599	10.131	1071.31

APPENDIX C10 - CV and CVC Syllables /a/ Vowels

CV syllable	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
ngkA	832	1758	7.371	12.260
ngkA	804	1918	7.174	12.833
ngkA	658	1945	6.053	12.923
fikAh	857	1588	7.554	11.580
gostAh	831	1871	7.364	12.670
kAh	770	1901	6.921	12.776
judAh	782	1922	7.011	12.845
dAh	748	1966	6.754	12.994
kAza	812	1986	7.232	13.058
kAza	903	1837	7.867	12.549
kA	733	1482	6.642	11.117
kAza	893	1924	7.802	12.853
gostAh	733	1857	6.641	12.620
gostAh	782	1808	7.012	12.445
gostAh	741	1739	6.698	12.188
chA	963	1654	8.274	11.856
ngkA	780	1880	6.996	12.702
gostAh	859	1804	7.562	12.429
fikAh	706	1432	6.436	10.887
jA	518	1955	4.896	12.957
jA(corrected)	484	1818	4.593	12.481
jA	600	1645	5.581	11.819
ngkA	511	1960	4.829	12.973
ngkA	443	1688	4.236	11.992
sestA	593	1671	5.528	11.924
sestAfera	451	1669	4.307	11.917
sestAfera	496	1790	4.700	12.379
chA	826	1598	7.330	11.622
kazA	788	1512	7.055	11.253

ngkA	497	1744	4.711	12.206
kabAh	626	1455	5.794	10.997
botAh	795	1625	7.105	11.738
jA	466	2166	4.438	13.615
fikAh	817	1861	7.264	12.633
kazAh	877	1717	7.688	12.102
kabAh	683	1696	6.257	12.023
kazAh	953	1860	8.204	12.632
mpustAh	786	1539	7.042	11.372
tokAh	978	1463	8.366	11.033
kabAh	644	1416	5.944	10.810
pagAh	909	1528	7.913	11.321
ngkA	628	1860	5.814	12.631
kabAh	760	1675	6.842	11.937
tokAh	653	1032	6.017	8.710
fikAh	871	1758	7.649	12.258
botAh	929	1701	8.042	12.041
lebAh	645	1505	5.948	11.222
kabAh	532	1482	5.009	11.119
fikAh	553	2150	5.191	13.568
kabAh	596	596	5.547	5.547
jA	573	1831	5.357	12.530
fikAh	834	1749	7.388	12.226
jA	589	1912	5.491	12.811
jA	541	2134	5.092	13.519
kazAh	901	1550	7.859	11.421
ngkA	529	1724	4.985	12.130
ngkA	743	1739	6.714	12.186
ngkA	700	1830	6.389	12.524
jA	540	1769	5.077	12.302
kabAh	591	1920	5.513	12.840
jA	556	2153	5.220	13.578

kazAh	849	1607	7.492	11.663
kazAh	814	1562	7.246	11.473
fikAh	772	1824	6.931	12.504
jA	628	2049	5.812	13.261
kazAh	837	1526	7.410	11.317
tA	609	1799	5.659	12.410
fikAh	652	1835	6.010	12.541
fikAh	724	2104	6.572	13.430
jA	564	1960	5.287	12.973
jA	703	1712	6.412	12.084
jA	452	2194	4.312	13.696
jA	461	2119	4.391	13.477
jA	556	1981	5.213	13.044
jA	660	1905	6.073	12.787
jA	611	2068	5.673	13.318
ngkA	636	1315	5.876	10.316
ngkA	601	1290	5.593	10.187
jA	579	690	5.412	6.311
tA	1142	1521	9.374	11.292
jA	438	2004	4.188	13.117
kabAh	841	1563	7.436	11.475
jA	511	2059	4.834	13.290
kA di tras	666	1959	6.117	12.970
jA	780	1651	6.994	11.841
jA	549	2037	5.154	13.222
jA	546	2063	5.129	13.304
jA	503	2045	4.766	13.248
tA	638	1617	5.892	11.705
kabAh	680	1677	6.230	11.948
sAkumih	646	1734	5.955	12.170
kazA	685	2070	6.267	13.327
ngkA	623	1187	5.772	9.632

butikA	530	2122	4.993	13.485
kazA	600	1740	5.585	12.192
kabAh	762	1677	6.861	11.945
jA	458	2134	4.370	13.521
tokAh	604	1165	5.621	9.507
butikA	600	1122	5.585	9.256
ngkA	675	1447	6.189	10.958
kazAh	910	1369	7.917	10.586
tA	621	2099	5.757	13.414
fikAh	562	1313	5.264	10.303
tokAh	594	1192	5.534	9.655
tA	456	1611	4.352	11.679
fikAh	462	1328	4.399	10.380
ngkA	744	1381	6.721	10.645
gostAh	602	1958	5.602	12.967
gostAh	754	1685	6.797	11.980
achAh	1028	1686	8.691	11.981
achAh	524	1559	4.942	11.458
gostAh	666	1215	6.117	9.783
gostAh	895	1717	7.812	12.103
jA	580	2241	5.421	13.829
ngkA	555	1105	5.207	9.157
ngkA	685	1446	6.266	10.953
botAh	970	1660	8.319	11.878
kabAh	697	1765	6.364	12.288
sA	653	1411	6.015	10.789
kazA	591	1504	5.513	11.216
portA	810	1855	7.215	12.615
jA	471	1737	4.483	12.181
fikAh	653	1487	6.017	11.143
fikAh	643	1496	5.931	11.179
sA	688	1706	6.292	12.061

sA	602	1524	5.597	11.307
tA	730	1742	6.614	12.201
ngkA	665	1544	6.111	11.392
kabAh	908	1746	7.901	12.215
tA	647	1404	5.970	10.756
ngkA	798	1703	7.129	12.048
sA	521	1873	4.917	12.678
sA	592	1886	5.516	12.723
sA	652	1234	6.010	9.886
sA	735	1902	6.656	12.776
jA	505	1734	4.783	12.170
kabAh	599	1289	5.578	10.178
judAh	634	1533	5.865	11.347
kabAh	542	1179	5.100	9.583
jA	517	1955	4.886	12.958
fikAh	600	1474	5.587	11.083
jA	560	1702	5.248	12.046
kazAh	804	1125	7.173	9.275
jA	445	1833	4.250	12.536
kazAh	692	1625	6.322	11.737
sA	560	1860	5.248	12.631
sA	586	1357	5.466	10.526
jA corrected	501	2136	4.741	13.525
jA	464	1797	4.421	12.405
kazAh	618	1824	5.735	12.503
jA	582	1796	5.435	12.403
jA	509	2026	4.817	13.186
kabAh	559	1195	5.240	9.675
achAh	577	1615	5.393	11.697
jA	504	1695	4.772	12.018
kabAh	566	1224	5.301	9.834
achAh	649	1670	5.986	11.920

kabAh	622	1350	5.761	10.490
achAh	578	1453	5.398	10.983
jA	523	1679	4.938	11.955
jA	523	1679	4.938	11.955
dA	583	1535	5.444	11.356
dAh	636	1537	5.882	11.363
jA	533	1810	5.019	12.454
jA	468	1953	4.454	12.951
tA	605	1266	5.628	10.057
jA	475	1597	4.522	11.621
jA	595	1446	5.543	10.952
jA	541	1618	5.089	11.706
kabAh	530	1229	4.995	9.859
dAh	830	1698	7.359	12.028
jA	525	2082	4.952	13.362
kazAh	674	1422	6.185	10.838
jA corrected	514	1787	4.854	12.369
jA	552	1267	5.180	10.066
jA	475	1505	4.517	11.220
jA	563	1763	5.272	12.279
fikAh	724	1405	6.568	10.757
jA	548	1595	5.145	11.611
kabAh	667	1584	6.125	11.565
jA	523	1807	4.931	12.442
kabAh	570	1316	5.330	10.319
jA	494	1845	4.686	12.579
kazAh	756	1666	6.815	11.904
jA	552	1994	5.186	13.084
kabAh	598	1153	5.567	9.438
ngkA	489	1452	4.638	10.979
kabAh	807	1298	7.191	10.226
kazAh	834	1418	7.390	10.820

jA	589	1531	5.491	11.335
fikAh	721	1657	6.547	11.866
jA	578	2047	5.401	13.253
kabAh	616	1203	5.715	9.717
fikAh	815	1468	7.249	11.054
pegAh	624	1449	5.780	10.965
pegAh	759	1596	6.841	11.618
jA	562	1817	5.271	12.479
kabAh	539	1262	5.070	10.039
mandAh	614	1755	5.695	12.250
jA	538	1825	5.064	12.505
kazAh	873	1587	7.665	11.577
jA	641	1397	5.920	10.721
tokAh	680	1444	6.226	10.942
kazAh	666	1331	6.115	10.397
ngkA	551	1623	5.177	11.728
kazAh	816	1470	7.257	11.063
tokAh	699	1231	6.378	9.873
fikAh	769	1636	6.911	11.780
kazAh	763	1305	6.865	10.260
kabAh	774	1442	6.952	10.933
kabAh	659	1323	6.064	10.354
lantAh	721	1577	6.548	11.538
lantAh	870	1600	7.643	11.631
jA	512	2078	4.837	13.350
kabAh	561	1219	5.258	9.805
kabAh	560	1053	5.254	8.845
fikAh	683	1709	6.255	12.071
tokAh	612	1377	5.684	10.622
santAh	829	1433	7.349	10.890
andAh	785	1459	7.033	11.011
botAh	647	1431	5.963	10.881

botAh	893	1590	7.799	11.589
desAh	621	1501	5.753	11.203
botAh	898	1464	7.834	11.036
botAh	807	1554	7.191	11.437
kortAh	706	1379	6.433	10.632
kortAh	565	1276	5.295	10.112
lantAh	851	1550	7.510	11.418
kabAh	612	1228	5.684	9.855
botAh	590	1331	5.502	10.397
botAh	598	1596	5.568	11.616
botAh	689	1701	6.302	12.041
sAtenta	700	1838	6.387	12.554
sAtenta	738	1992	6.681	13.078
pApiah	713	1574	6.484	11.521
pApiah	715	1477	6.505	11.097
pApiah	735	1548	6.659	11.413
kAkeli	678	1887	6.210	12.725
pApiah	713	1568	6.489	11.498
sAbeh	661	1876	6.081	12.688
tAbeng	548	1883	5.145	12.714
bAzar	783	1902	7.014	12.779
bAzar	758	1841	6.827	12.565
fAzeh	694	1886	6.340	12.723
pAdikumih	726	1997	6.586	13.094
fAzeh	651	1896	5.999	12.756
fAzeh	678	1813	6.213	12.464
fAzeh	594	1965	5.531	12.991
sAbontadi	603	1864	5.606	12.646
bontAdi	869	1979	7.638	13.037
pApiah	735	1572	6.657	11.513
pApiah	778	1598	6.982	11.623
pApiah	754	1515	6.797	11.266

pApiah	837	1526	7.407	11.317
pApiah	728	1489	6.601	11.149
fAzeh	811	1767	7.220	12.295
idAdi	819	1715	7.278	12.097
sAtenta	762	1728	6.862	12.146
kAza	806	1673	7.186	11.930
idAdi	798	1818	7.129	12.481
pApiah	745	1528	6.735	11.322
idAdi	791	1754	7.077	12.245
pApiah	644	1459	5.942	11.015
sAbeh	790	1529	7.066	11.327
pApiah	701	1525	6.396	11.310
pApiah	692	1624	6.320	11.731
kAza	899	1588	7.842	11.583
pApiah	791	1431	7.076	10.884
pApiah	707	1434	6.441	10.899
sAbeh	903	1734	7.868	12.170
pApiah	789	1673	7.064	11.931
pApiah	720	1507	6.544	11.229
kAzamintu	667	1611	6.129	11.678
kAzamintu	668	1644	6.138	11.813
bAtatə	800	1647	7.138	11.824
batAtə	823	1702	7.310	12.044
kAza	830	1578	7.359	11.541
pAdri	891	1486	7.788	11.136
sAfrang	858	1647	7.556	11.828
kAbah	703	1531	6.411	11.338
kAbəh	668	1563	6.136	11.474
atApə	944	1599	8.146	11.630
pApiah	842	1435	7.443	10.902
kAzah	835	1683	7.396	11.972
sAbeh	932	1538	8.065	11.369

pApiah	853	1400	7.519	10.735
pApiah	828	1381	7.343	10.641
sAbeh	837	1983	7.410	13.050
pApiah	970	1517	8.315	11.277
kAza	909	1745	7.908	12.212
pApiah	877	1468	7.693	11.055
kAbah	718	1665	6.524	11.899
kAzah	937	1830	8.098	12.525
kAza	1114	1617	9.210	11.702
kAbah	797	1488	7.120	11.147
pAgah	589	2344	5.496	14.112
sAbeh	906	1653	7.890	11.851
pApiah	800	1540	7.142	11.375
pApiah	861	1467	7.578	11.048
kAbah	691	1354	6.319	10.509
pAderi	1021	1554	8.641	11.439
kAza	912	1759	7.930	12.263
fAzeh	801	1647	7.151	11.827
kAza	867	1661	7.620	11.885
fAzeh	860	1706	7.574	12.060
fAzeh	842	1604	7.443	11.649
fAzeh	811	1602	7.221	11.639
pApiah	954	1535	8.214	11.356
pApiah	845	1376	7.463	10.617
sAbeh	949	1591	8.181	11.596
pApiah	942	1510	8.132	11.242
pApiah	855	1425	7.534	10.854
pApiah	996	1674	8.482	11.935
pApiah	844	1564	7.459	11.480
pApiah	868	1454	7.627	10.988
pApiah	953	1543	8.206	11.391
sAbeh	1006	2019	8.551	13.166

pAderi	871	1839	7.652	12.557
kAbah	609	1696	5.661	12.023
bAtatə	909	1637	7.911	11.787
batAtə	931	1799	8.060	12.411
kAbah	605	981	5.622	8.391
fAzeh	767	1745	6.895	12.212
idAdi	877	1771	7.688	12.309
pAdri	773	1568	6.944	11.499
pApiah	696	1425	6.354	10.856
kAzah	913	1664	7.935	11.893
pApiah	733	1360	6.638	10.538
pApiah	748	1455	6.756	10.995
pApiah	675	1560	6.192	11.461
kAbah	654	1679	6.022	11.955
pApiah	686	1278	6.279	10.121
pApiah	726	1320	6.590	10.340
pApiah	699	1507	6.379	11.229
sAbeh	736	1577	6.664	11.537
sAbeh	744	1682	6.723	11.965
pApiah	748	1700	6.754	12.036
yosA	550	1638	5.162	11.791
kAbah	690	1755	6.305	12.249
kAzah	846	1829	7.473	12.520
kAzah	868	1694	7.628	12.014
tAfikah	555	1979	5.209	13.035
tAfikah	719	1709	6.530	12.073
kAzah	822	1282	7.300	10.142
pAdri	757	1578	6.821	11.538
kAbah	601	1794	5.596	12.392
kAbah	574	1675	5.367	11.938
kAza	1005	1757	8.545	12.255
kAbah	653	1706	6.016	12.061

kAbah	656	1862	6.040	12.638
fAzeh	675	1713	6.191	12.088
fAzeh	620	1939	5.752	12.903
pApiah	866	1568	7.615	11.497
kAzə	864	1708	7.603	12.068
pApiah	710	1444	6.463	10.944
pApiah	698	1175	6.375	9.563
pApiah	673	1239	6.178	9.917
kAza	1022	1651	8.650	11.843
pApiah	714	1409	6.495	10.776
pApiah	663	1410	6.094	10.783
pApiah	757	1228	6.820	9.853
pAdri	779	1690	6.985	11.998
kAbah	802	1626	7.158	11.742
kAbah	724	1369	6.570	10.585
kAbah	701	1673	6.398	11.931
kAbah	805	1608	7.176	11.664
kAza	934	1575	8.080	11.527
kAza	956	1420	8.227	10.830
kAza	957	1659	8.234	11.875
kAza	866	1874	7.613	12.680
kAbah	782	1684	7.006	11.975
kAbah	821	1677	7.293	11.946
kAbah	638	1514	5.898	11.261
jA	471	2194	4.482	13.697
kAzah	1038	1294	8.751	10.206
pAda	656	1446	6.039	10.954
fAsel	925	1514	8.022	11.262
fAzeh	580	1761	5.416	12.270
fAzeh	682	1700	6.246	12.036
pAdeh	728	1481	6.600	11.116
sAbola	899	1297	7.844	10.222

sAfrang	902	1467	7.866	11.048
kAbah	608	1161	5.648	9.484
pApiah	808	1573	7.198	11.517
kAza	765	1275	6.879	10.107
pApiah	824	1192	7.317	9.659
pApiah	785	1195	7.028	9.672
pApiah	756	1238	6.819	9.909
chAdu	972	1487	8.331	11.143
pApiah	873	1205	7.661	9.732
pApiah	698	1175	6.372	9.564
pApiah	880	1671	7.712	11.924
pApiah	886	1480	7.750	11.111
kAza	923	1539	8.006	11.371
pApiah	820	1418	7.284	10.822
pApiah	805	1441	7.176	10.930
pApiah	849	1479	7.496	11.105
kAbah	764	1836	6.875	12.545
chAdu	1020	1795	8.638	12.398
chAdu	872	1511	7.659	11.250
pApiah	671	1259	6.156	10.024
pApiah	816	1348	7.257	10.480
pApiah	896	1425	7.824	10.853
pApiah	645	1112	5.949	9.200
pApiah	658	1655	6.059	11.858
kAbah	614	1879	5.699	12.699
pApiah	778	1169	6.983	9.530
sAtenta	783	1678	7.016	11.950
pAdri	819	1542	7.277	11.386
kAda	696	1674	6.356	11.933
fAzeh	583	1609	5.440	11.670
fAzeh	748	1565	6.755	11.484
fAzeh	698	1589	6.375	11.585

kAbah	631	1287	5.836	10.168
kAbah	599	1286	5.577	10.163
pApiah	741	1420	6.704	10.833
idAdi	790	1723	7.064	12.127
kAbah	659	1328	6.066	10.379
kAzah	774	1623	6.953	11.726
kAzah	717	1708	6.516	12.067
kAbah	665	1169	6.114	9.529
kAzah	758	1593	6.829	11.605
kAbah	759	1365	6.837	10.564
kAbah	741	1371	6.705	10.596
kAbah	681	1346	6.241	10.470
kAbah	657	1299	6.044	10.232
kAbah	657	1299	6.044	10.232
kAza	894	1516	7.806	11.272
atAdi	728	1628	6.603	11.747
kAzə	802	1599	7.154	11.629
idAdi	793	1622	7.091	11.724
kAbah	722	1288	6.560	10.174
kAzah	770	1652	6.917	11.847
pAda	654	1746	6.023	12.215
kAbah	588	1279	5.487	10.129
kAbah	703	1356	6.413	10.521
kAzah	854	1586	7.529	11.573
sAbeh	760	1432	6.846	10.885
kAbah	736	1329	6.662	10.386
sAbeh	550	1327	5.168	10.376
sAbeh	714	1472	6.495	11.071
kAbah	813	1304	7.234	10.258
kAzah	874	1559	7.673	11.458
fAzeh	780	1593	6.993	11.602
kAbah	746	1280	6.737	10.134

kAzə	855	1520	7.537	11.288
kAbah	757	1444	6.822	10.944
pApiah	697	1380	6.366	10.640
fAzeh	722	1695	6.557	12.018
kAzah	864	1584	7.598	11.567
rondAdi	829	1603	7.354	11.644
fAzeh	737	1788	6.674	12.370
kAzah	811	1552	7.219	11.427
fAzeh	774	1618	6.951	11.705
sAbeh	740	1368	6.697	10.577
kAzah	907	1410	7.896	10.783
fAzeh	735	1530	6.656	11.333
kAzah	815	1419	7.249	10.826
kAzah	855	1444	7.536	10.941
fAzeh	742	1686	6.710	11.981
chAdu	955	1354	8.219	10.510
kAbah	865	1456	7.609	11.000
fAzeh	758	1562	6.829	11.470
kAbah	721	1404	6.552	10.752
kAza	856	1567	7.542	11.491
kAza	752	1525	6.784	11.312
fAzeh	724	1654	6.569	11.855
kAbah	734	1367	6.648	10.576
kAza	826	1473	7.333	11.076
kAza	794	1450	7.095	10.973
kAbah	663	1212	6.094	9.768
kAza	801	1589	7.152	11.586
kAza	796	1605	7.114	11.652
fAzeh	677	1582	6.208	11.555
fAzeh	728	1566	6.606	11.488
fAzeh	657	1466	6.049	11.047
kAbah	645	1493	5.952	11.168

sAbola	787	1416	7.045	10.809
fAzeh	584	1671	5.449	11.922
artApal	851	1367	7.505	10.573
artApal	836	1629	7.400	11.754
artApal	762	1605	6.860	11.652
artApal	805	1566	7.176	11.490
artApal	761	1416	6.854	10.812
kAbah	692	1330	6.323	10.388
artApal	885	1431	7.746	10.883
artApal	790	1560	7.066	11.462
kAbah	638	1334	5.892	10.412
artApal	878	1319	7.694	10.333
sAbola	828	1317	7.347	10.322

/a/CVCsyllable	F1 (Hz)	F2 (Hz)	F1 (Bark)	F2 (Bark)
sAbdu	983	1735	8.400	12.172
karipAp	905	1670	7.881	11.918
sAbdu	958	1499	8.239	11.197
sAbdu	986	1559	8.418	11.460