

LINGUISTICS on ADI:

PHONETIC /fə'netɪk/ (Adjective)

The branch of linguistics that deals with the sounds of speech and their production, combination, description, and representation by written symbols. Phonetic has three sections:

- Articulatory phonetics* - study on how the vocal organs are used to produce speech sounds .
- Acoustic phonetics* - study of the physical properties of speech sounds .
- Auditory phonetics* - study of the way people perceive speech sounds.

The Adi script has adopted seven short vowels in place of five vowels in English. They are: *a, e, é, i, í, o, u*. The additional vowels are *é* and *í* for mid central vowel and high central vowel respectively. So total vowels are 14. They are:

a, aa, e, ee, é, éé, i, ii, í, íí, o, oo, u, uu.

In consonant part we have again two new letter: ng and ny (nasal velar and nasal palatal respectively). The IPA ng and ny as *ŋ* and *ɲ*. See IPA table above.

EUPHONIZE TO TYPICAL ADI ACCENT - Words ending with some letters changes to:

K change to G before initial M and G.

Example: 1) Lulí**k** maamílo imaye (*Originally Lulík*) 2) Ni**k**gén líkto (*Originally Ník*),

NG change to A before P

Example: Délok léga**ng** pé aimang = Délok léga**a**pé aiming,

P change to M before M

Example: Bí simon ém a**p**mang = Bí simon ém a**m**mang ,

B change to M before M

Example: Pérok ém apí gu**b**moto = Pérok ém apí gu**m**moto ,

T changes to L before L

Gatlí**ng** = Gatlí**l**ng,

O change to U before E

Example: No ngok biro **é** = No ngok bí**u**é ,

T changes to D before É

Pasigha**t** é = Pasigha**d**é,

NG is omitted to U before S, T, D

Ar**u**ng sokko dan = Ar**u** sokko dan ,

T changes to N before M

Git**m**ur = Gin**n**ur,