Talk: Reconstructing the Kugama tone system

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The paper presents the first results of the internal reconstruction of the tone system of Kugama, an Adamawa language of Nigeria. The Kugama tone system distinguishes three tone levels: High (H), Mid (M), and Low (L). I argue that the three-level tone system in Kugama originates from a two-level tone system. The current three levels have emerged primarily through the phonologization of an earlier phonetic raising of H and L in certain environments. Thus, the H level of the current three-level tone system goes back to the phonetic raising of H before a tautosyllabic L. For instance, this is suggested by the following synchronic tonal rule: M becomes H before a floating ^L, as in (1). The H tone of the two-level system that did not precede a tautosyllabic L was reinterpreted as M in the present-day Kugama tone system.

The L tone of the two-level system was equally phonetically raised before a raised H and subsequently this phonetically raised L was also reinterpreted as M. For example, nouns with an MH^L tone pattern in their Free Form (main allomorph) have an LM tone pattern in their Construct Form 1 (a secondary allomorph): $k\delta m$ $|k\delta m^L|$ 'body hair' and $k\delta m$ 'body hair.CF1', as in (2).

I will discuss other relevant phonetic and phonological properties of the current Kugama tone system as well as provide further evidence for the proposed internal reconstruction.

¹ Vertical bars |a| represent the morphophonological level.

² CF1 - Construct Form 1, GEN - Genitive