

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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540 Batak	540 Batak	540 Batak
540 01 p	10 n	52 epsilon
540 02 b	[n-palatal] ⁶⁰	[e] ⁶¹
540 03 t	11 eng	53 a
540 04 d	12 [ɔ] 30	[caret] ⁶²
540 05 k	13 r-trill-uvular ^{02 30}	54 u
540 06 g	14 h	55 o
540 07 d/z-hacek		[o-open] ⁶³
540 08 s		[upsilon] ⁶⁴
540 09 m	51 i	56 yod
		57 w
540	<p>§a Batak §b Toba §d West Indonesian §e Indonesia (Sumatra) §f 2 million §g Merritt Ruhlen §h William A. Foley (review)</p>	
540	<p>§a Tuuk, H.N. Van Der §b 1971 §c A Grammar of Toba Batak §g The Hague: Nijhoff</p>	
540	<p>§a STRESS §A "The accent falls either on the ultimate or the penultimate syllable.... The vowel of the unaccented syllable is distinct and should not [be reduced as in English].... The unaccented penultimate syllable is the lightest...; the syllable on which the accent falls is the heaviest.... The syllable following a heavy one or preceding the lightest is the 'light,' which might be called 'heavyish'.... The syllable on which the accent must fall...not only depends upon the class to which the word belongs but also on the function the word performs in the sentence.... Substantives, as a rule, have the heavy accent on the penultimate syllable.... In Batak it is only possible to accent a syllable within a word; word-accent, whereby accent is placed on one word within a sentence, is unknown." (p.19-22)</p>	
540	<p>§a SYLLABLE §A (C)V(C)</p>	
540 01	<p>§A "/r-trill-uvular/ and /l/ are aptly called trillers.... /l/ is a dental and, as such, is often interchangeable with /d/ and /n/." (p.8)</p>	
540 02	<p>§A Point of articulation for /r-trill-uvular/ is not specified. "/r-trill-uvular/ must be regarded as a guttural consonant." (p.8)</p>	
540 30	<p>§A "/l/ cannot occur in a word having an /r-trill-uvular/." (p.8)</p>	
540 60	<p>§A /n/ is realized as [n-palatal] "before /d/z-hacek/." (p.8)</p>	
540 61	<p>§A /epsilon/ is realized as [e] (1) in an open final accented syllable, (2) in an open syllable when the following syllable has an /u/ or [e]." (p.6)</p>	
540 62	<p>§A /a/ is realized as [caret] "in a final unaccented syllable closed with /n/ or /m/." (p.5)</p>	
540 63	<p>§A /o/ is realized as [o-open] in (1) closed syllables, except if that syllable is final and closed with /l/ or /n/, (2) an open syllable when the following syllable has an [o-open] or [epsilon], (3) an open syllable when the following syllable has [eng] as closer or beginner. (p.6) [MR]</p>	
540 64	<p>§A /o/ is realized as [upsilon] in a final syllable closed with /l/ or /n/. (p.6)</p>	