

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] <sup>60</sup>		[e] <sup>61</sup>	
540	03 t	11 eng		53 a	
540	04 d	12 l <sup>01</sup> 30		[caret] <sup>62</sup>	
540	05 k	13 r-trill-uvular <sup>02</sup> 30		54 u	
540	06 g	14 h		55 o	
540	07 d/z-hacek			[o-open] <sup>63</sup>	
540	08 s			[upsilon] <sup>64</sup>	
540	09 m	51 i		56 yod	
540				57 w	
540	\$a Batak \$b Toba \$d West Indonesian \$e Indonesia (Sumatra) \$f 2 million \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g William A. Foley (review)				
540	\$a Tuuk, H.N. Van Der \$b 1971 \$c A Grammar of Toba Batak \$g The Hague: Nijhoff				
540	\$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)				
540	\$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(C)				
540	01	\$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)			
540	02	\$A Point of articulation for /r-trill-uvular/ is not specified. "/r-trill-uvular/ must be regarded as a guttural consonant." (p.8)			
540	30	\$A "/l/ cannot occur in a word having an /r-trill-uvular/." (p.8)			
540	60	\$A /n/ is realized as [n-palatal] "before /d/z-hacek/." (p.8)			
540	61	\$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)			
540	62	\$A /a/ is realized as [caret] "in a final unaccented syllable closed with /n/ or /m/." (p.5)			
540	63	\$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]			
540	64	\$A /o/ is realized as [upsilon] in a final syllable closed with /l/ or /n/. (p.6)			