Tones Worldwide

A typological questionnaire

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### General Information on the language

**Language name**: Rục

**Genetic affiliation**: Vietic < Austro-Asiatic

 Please, put geographical information.with detalization in the end of the Index

(AF (Africa). WA (West Africa), CA (Central Africa), EA, NA, UA.

 AS (Asia). HIM (Himalaya); FE (Far East) etc.

AM (America);

EU (Europe)

e.g. AM.CA (America.Central America); EU.EE (Europe.Eastern Europe)

### 1.1 TYPE: Tonal language type

**TYPE INDEX**

**IIσ(2—2/4-FLI) [LX] AccNo IntNo { fus0; prdg0; word 1.08, 1.31} AS.SEA**

#### Coding

If the subject language has a traditional way of coding and classifying tonal distinctions, please, indicate correspondence of traditional way of writing to uniformed transcription[[1]](#footnote-1).

#### 1.1.1 Type of tonal system

In this questionnaire we will distinguish between two broad classes of tonal systems: **level tone systems** and **counter tone systems**.

In this section, please, indicate the predominant type of the tonal system.

* I ☐ Mainly level tonal units
* II ☐ Mainly contour tonal units
* III ☐ Other

#### 1.1.2 Tone bearing unit

What is the tone bearing unit in the subject language?

* μ ☐ [Mora](#_11_Types_of)
* σ ☐ [Syllable](#_9_Types_of)
* π ☐ [Foot](#_10_Types_of) (Pes)

## Characteristic of language

Non tonal characteristics of the language are put in the Index in {braces}.

##### 2.1. Level of fusion

* ☐ 0 Absent
* ☐ 1 Low
* ☐ 2 Medium
* ☐ 3 High

##### 2.2. Existence of segmental paradigmatic classes

* ☐ 0 Absent
* ☐ 1 Low
* ☐ 2 Medium
* ☐ 3 High

##### 2.3.Average number of syllables in a word

☐ in text: feet 1,05; syllables 1,2

* ☐ in dictionary: feet 1,11; syllables 1,41.

***Comment 1****:* [Notion of foot](#_Comment_1._The)

## 3 Specific features of type I (level tones)

3.1. Number of tonal levels

* ☐ 2

Please, put the corresponding number (in brackets) into the section “Type” after the indication of the language type, e.g. Iσ(3).

##### 3.2. Number of modulated tones

* ☐ 2-4

If the language has no modulated tones, skip this stage. If there are modulated tones, please, put the corresponding number (in brackets after the number of level tones, dividing these numbers with n-dash) into the section “Type”, e.g. Iσ(3–1).

##### 3.2.1. Structure of modulated tones

Please, list all possible types of modulated tonal units, and their proposed term:

e. g. HL (high – low), proposed term F (falling).

HR with glottal stop and FR are main tonal units. Add to this there are two additional tonal units (LF and LF with glottal stop) which are considered as contextual realizations of L and HR with glottal stop tonal units respectively. They occur only on diftongoids.

## 4 Specific features of type II (contour tones)

##### 4.1. Number of tonemes (tonal units)

* ☐ 4

Please, put the corresponding number (in brackets) into the section “Type” after the indication of the language type, e.g. II(6).

## 5 Tone unit structure

Please, list all functional tonal units of the subject language

1)H (v⁴⁴), 2)L (v²²)/LF(v³¹), 3)HR (v³⁵ˀ), 4)FR (v³²⁴)/LF(v³¹ˀ)

1) Creaky voice

2) Breathy voice/Neutral voice

3) Creaky voice

4) Pharyngealisation/Neutral voice. Both variants are short.

##### 5.1. Tone unit structure

List suprasegment features are relevant for tone units representation (present in one)

* P ☐ modulation of pitch
* F ☐ phonation
* L ☐ length
* I ☐ inerrumption
* O ☐ other

Please, put the corresponding Capital letters (in brackets after the number of tonal units, dividing these numbers with n-dash) into the section “Type”, e.g. II(6–PFI).

##### 5.1.1. Types of phonations

Name phonations characteristic for the subject language

* λ ☐ Laryngealisation (Creaky voice)
* φ ☐ Pharyngealisation (Breathy voice)
* α ☐ Other: Pharyngealisation and Breathy voice in Ruc are considered to be different characteristics.

##### 5.1.1. Autonomity of phonations

They are integral part of the tonal unit

##### 5.2. Tonal sandhi

### 6 Additional features of tonal system

* Dd ☐ Downdrift
* Ds ☐ Downstep
* Up ☐ Upstep
* Ft ☐ Floating tone

If in Please, put the corresponding letters with the sign +Xx into the section “Type” after brackets, e.g. Iσ5(3–1)+Dd

### 7.2. Tonal behavior specific for certain classes of words

* ☐ Yes:
* ☐ No

##### 7.2.1. Tonal paradigmatic classes

Are tonal paradigmatic classes characteristic for the subject language?

* ☐ Yes:
* ☐ No

## 7 Functions of tone

Please, mark functions of tone in the subject language.

### 7.1 Functions of tone

Please consider, what are possible functions of tonal units in the subject language:

* L ☐ lexical
* D ☐ derivational
* X ☐ Inflexional
* O ☐ Other

Please, put the corresponding capital letters (it can be more than one) in square brackets into the section “Type”, e.g. Iσ5(3--1)+Dd [LX]

### 8 Other suprasegementals

##### 8.1. Word accent

##### 8.1.1. Does word accent exists in the subject language?

* ☐ Yes
* ☐ No

##### 8.1.2. If word accent exists, is there any correlation between accent and tone?

* ☐ Yes
* ☐ No

##### 8.2. Phrase intonation

##### 8.2.1. Does word accent exists in the subject language?

* ☐ Yes
* ☐ No

## 9 Additional information, comments

Please add any remaining comments below.

##

## References

**Additional part**

##### **[Comment 1.](#_2.3.Average_number_of)** The notion of foot

There are two types of syllables in Ruc: “major” and “minor”. Second type can occur only in preposition to the first one and lacks tonal distinctions. Adding to this, minor syllables are shorter and less-articulated.

1. Uniformed transcription of our Project assumes the designation of tonal units with numbers. For level systems: 1 - the lowest level, then, depending on the number of levels: 2, 3, 4, 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)