Transcription Practice Exercise 6—Khana

Khana (or Kana) is an Ogoni language of South-Eastern Nigeria. This speaker, Mwinee Williamson, was recorded by P. Keating at the University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria, in May 1984. For each item, you will hear the meaning in English, then the speaker will say the word twice.

1. First you hear examples of the consonants:

   [pə̀] wing            [bə̀] forked stick
   [tə] finish          [də] lick
   [kə] scale           [ɡə] fence
   [kpa] music          [ɡbə] coil
   [sɪ] go              [zi] pig
   [fɛrɛfɛ] a leaf used as a symbol of peace [je] him, his, her
   [la] snail movement  [nɛ] give
   [mɛ] that            [ɛnɛ] to fry

Here are some more examples of the labial-velars:

   [kpe] sweet          [kpo] drive away
   [ɡbɛ] an animal      [ɡbɔ] vomit

2. Khana has seven oral and five nasalized vowels.

Oral vowels          Nasal vowels
[di] junior sister  [sɪ] face
[de] eat            [dɛ] roe
[de] a disease      [tə] shoot
[da] lick           [tɔ] pour wine
[do] blow (wind)    [tɔ] pour wine
[du] camwood        [tʊ] to twist
[du] market         [tʊ] to twist

Here are some minimal pairs:

   [ɔ] to carve wood    [ɔ] drink! (command)
   [bə̀] to eat meat    [bə̀] forked stick
   [ɡbɛ] an animal (kind) [ɡbɛ] grind
   [tə] finish         [tə] shoot
   [sɔ] conversation    [sɔ] time

A vowel after a nasal consonant is nasalized.

   [nɪ] elephant      [nɔ] learn
   [nɛ] give          [nʊ] something
   [nɔ] a kind of animal [dʊmɛ] back
3. Khana has three tones: low (´), mid (unmarked), and high ().

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Low tone</th>
<th>Mid tone</th>
<th>High tone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[bè]</td>
<td>[be]</td>
<td>[bé]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to fence</td>
<td>home</td>
<td>fight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[bá]</td>
<td>[da]</td>
<td>[bá]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to eat meat</td>
<td>lick</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɔi]</td>
<td></td>
<td>[ɔi]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drink!</td>
<td></td>
<td>to drink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More examples of each tone:

- [qbò] friend
- [le] be (there)
- [kpú] spot
- [gè] matchet
- [zɔ] swamp
- [ká] crust

4. Two vowels can occur adjacent. They can have the same or different quality and tones, but they may not differ in nasality.

a) Same quality, same tone:
- [daː] = [dà:] to touch
- [jéé] = [jé:] contagious
- [pee] = [peː:] jumped

b) Different qualities, same tone:
- [búi] sleeping mat
- [kuɛ] wine palm
- [bùi] cook

[c] Same quality, different tone (contour tone on long vowel):
- [jéé] to float
- [joɔ] pumpkin

d) Different qualities, different tones:
- [biɛ] doctor
- [dàɛ] daddy

e) Two nasalized vowels:
- [ísáá] sand
- [pàa] wing
- [zíá] yam
- [bùa] count with
- [bùa] number
- [bùa] count with

5. Here are some longer Khana words:

- [mèsí] when
- [uùnɛ] night
- [ánànà] tear apart
- [wànálóó] good health
- [bànà] mourning
- [itékpá] pen
- [bàrà] a village compound
6. **Transcription exercise:** Transcribe the following 25 Khana words. No meaning is given for these words; the item number will be read before the speaker says the word twice. Some will be words from the samples you have heard, and some will be new. Mark tones!

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________
4. ___________________________
5. ___________________________
6. ___________________________
7. ___________________________
8. ___________________________
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22. ___________________________
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24. ___________________________
25. ___________________________