

CORNISH PURE VOWELS AFTER THE PROSODIC SHIFT

A-TYPE VOWELS

Long a-type vowels are reduced as a consequence of the Prosodic Shift in syllables that do not carry primary stress. But the point of articulation is always maintained.

BACK A-TYPE VOWELS (only tonic or pre-tonic)

Tonic (single or primary stress)

Long	[ɔ:]	br <u>â</u> s
Short	[ɒ]	br <u>â</u> ster

Pre-tonic

Short	[ɒ]	<u>a</u> uctoryta, br <u>â</u> sterow
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FRONT A-TYPE VOWELS

Tonic (single or primary stress)

Long	[æ:]	c <u>a</u> th
Short	[æ]	cl <u>a</u> p, h <u>a</u> cter

Tonic (secondary stress)

Short	[æ]	scaf <u>c</u> arr
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Pre-tonic

Short	[æ]	<u>a</u> rnowyth
Short reduced	[ə]	<u>a</u> dro

Post-tonic

Short	[æ]	darom <u>d</u> ak
Short reduced	[ə]	marh <u>a</u> k

UNROUNDED E-TYPE VOWELS

Long unrounded e-type vowels are reduced as a consequence of the Prosodic Shift in syllables that do not carry primary stress. When the point of articulation remains unchanged we may conveniently say they are 'clipped'. When the reduction is greater, so that the point of articulation changes, we may say they

are ‘shortened’. Clipping occurs before another vowel, in syllables with secondary stress, and in unstressed pre-tonic syllables. Otherwise in unstressed syllables long unrounded e-type vowels are shortened.

Tonic (single or primary stress)

Long	[e:]	p <u>e</u> l, ma <u>i</u> lya
Long before <r>	[e:] > [ə:]	g <u>e</u> r, cha <u>i</u> rys
Clipped	[e]	e <u>o</u> s
Short	[ɛ]	p <u>e</u> ll, p <u>e</u> lder
Short before <r>	[ɛ] > [ə]	b <u>e</u> rr, k <u>e</u> rens

Tonic (secondary stress)

Clipped	[e]	e <u>b</u> ost
Clipped before <r>	[e] > [ə]	p <u>e</u> rlan
Short	[ɛ]	cudh <u>e</u> n

Pre-tonic

Clipped	[e]	ê <u>t</u> egves
Clipped before <r>	[e] > [ə]	ê <u>r</u> esow
Short	[ɛ]	ab <u>e</u> cedary
Short reduced	[ɛ] > [ə]	er <u>b</u> ysy, e <u>s</u> edha

Post-tonic

Short	[ɛ]	hew <u>e</u> l
Short before <r>	[ɛ] > [ə]	un <u>v</u> er
Short reduced	[ə]	Kernow <u>e</u> k, yll <u>e</u> r

ROUNDED E-TYPE VOWELS (only tonic and pre-tonic)

Long rounded e-type vowels are reduced as a consequence of the Prosodic Shift in syllables that do not carry primary stress. When the point of articulation remains unchanged we may conveniently say they are ‘clipped’. When the reduction is greater, so that the point of articulation changes, we may say they are ‘shortened’. Clipping occurs in syllables with secondary stress. Otherwise in unstressed syllables long rounded e-type vowels are shortened.

Tonic (single or primary stress)

Long	[ø:]	h <u>e</u> udh
Short	[œ]	h <u>e</u> uthter

Tonic (secondary stress)

Clipped	[ø]	lies <u>l</u> eur
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Pre-tonic

Short	[ø]	<u>e</u> uryador
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I-TYPE VOWELS

Long i-type vowels are reduced as a consequence of the Prosodic Shift in syllables that do not carry primary stress. When the point of articulation remains unchanged we may conveniently say they are ‘clipped’. When the reduction is greater, so that the point of articulation changes, we may say they are ‘shortened’. Clipping occurs before another vowel, in syllables with secondary stress, and in unstressed pre-tonic syllables. Otherwise in unstressed syllables long i-type vowels are shortened.

Tonic (single or primary stress)

Long	[i:]	m <u>i</u> s, m <u>i</u> syow
Long before <r>	[i:] > [i:]	t <u>i</u> r
Clipped	[i]	l <u>i</u> es
Short	[ɪ]	<u>y</u> ll, <u>y</u> llyn
Short before <r>	[ɪ] > [ɪ]	s <u>y</u> ra

Tonic (secondary stress)

Clipped	[i]	m <u>i</u> ldir
Clipped before <r>	[i] > [i]	ra <u>n</u> d <u>i</u> r
Short	[ɪ]	ow <u>r</u> lyn

Pre-tonic

Clipped	[i]	l <u>i</u> nednow
Clipped before <r>	[i] > [i]	t <u>i</u> rethieth
Short	[ɪ] or [ə]	<u>i</u> nwedh, <u>y</u> ma

Post-tonic

Short	[ɪ]	e <u>p</u> yk
Short reduced	[ɪ]	ar <u>b</u> ednyk

O-TYPE VOWELS

O-TYPE VOWELS

Long o-type vowels are reduced as a consequence of the Prosodic Shift in syllables that do not carry primary stress. When the point of articulation remains unchanged we may conveniently say they are ‘clipped’. When the reduction is greater, so that the point of articulation changes, we may say they are ‘shortened’. Clipping occurs before another vowel, in syllables with secondary stress, and in unstressed pre-tonic syllables. Otherwise in unstressed syllables long o-type vowels are shortened.

Tonic (single or primary stress)

Long	[o:]	d <u>o</u> n, d <u>ô</u> tys
Clipped	[o]	g <u>ô</u> y
Short	[ɔ]	t <u>o</u> ll, t <u>o</u> dn <u>o</u> w
Short before <r>	[ɔ] > [ə]	t <u>o</u> rr

Tonic (secondary stress)

Clipped	[o]	tir <u>o</u> s
Short	[ɔ]	min <u>o</u> n
Short before <r>	[ɔ] > [ə]	fâls-t <u>o</u> rr

Pre-tonic

Clipped	[o]	kîl <u>o</u> mêter
Short	[ɔ]	br <u>o</u> dnlen
Short before <r>	[ɔ] > [ə]	p <u>o</u> r

Post-tonic

Short	[ɔ]	hew <u>o</u>
Short before <r>	[ɔ] > [ə]	hed <u>o</u> rr
Short reduced	[ə]	gol <u>o</u> k, peb <u>o</u> r

U-TYPE VOWELS

BACK U-TYPE VOWELS

Long back u-type vowels are reduced as a consequence of the Prosodic Shift in syllables that do not carry primary stress. When the point of articulation remains unchanged we may conveniently say they are ‘clipped’. When the reduction is

greater, so that the point of articulation changes, we may say they are 'shortened'. Clipping occurs before another vowel, in syllables with secondary stress, and in unstressed pre-tonic syllables. Otherwise in unstressed syllables long back u-type vowels are shortened.

Tonic (single or primary stress)

Long	[u:] or [ju:]	bo <u>o</u> sty, tou <u>l</u> , <u>u</u> sy
Long before <r>	[u:] or [ju:] > [ʊ:] or [jʊ:]	tour
Clipped	[u]	perpet <u>u</u> al
Short	[ʊ]	cl <u>u</u> b, s <u>u</u> bmen

Tonic (secondary stress)

Clipped	[u] or [ju]	greunvo <u>o</u> s
Clipped before <r>	[u] or [ju] > [ʊ] or [jʊ]	cleght <u>o</u> r
Short	[ʊ]	p <u>u</u> ptr

Pre-tonic

Clipped	[u] or [ju]	d <u>u</u> alyth
Clipped before <r>	[u] or [ju] > [ʊ] or [jʊ]	pl <u>u</u> ralieth
Short	[ʊ]	bo <u>o</u> stiw, <u>u</u> sadow
Short before <r>	[ʊ] > [ʊ]	to <u>u</u> rygow

Post-tonic

Long	[u:] or [ju:]	Tr <u>u</u> r <u>u</u>
Clipped	[u] or [ju]	asc <u>u</u> s
Clipped before <r>	[u] or [ju] > [ʊ] or [jʊ]	ùnp <u>u</u> r
Short	[ʊ]	precy <u>u</u> s, chamb <u>o</u> ur

FRONT U-TYPE VOWELS

Long front u-type vowels are reduced as a consequence of the Prosodic Shift in syllables that do not carry primary stress. When the point of articulation remains unchanged we may conveniently say they are 'clipped'. When the reduction is greater, so that the point of articulation changes, we may say they are 'shortened'. Clipping occurs before another vowel, and in syllables with secondary stress. Otherwise in unstressed syllables long front u-type vowels are shortened.

Front u-type vowels are pronounced as i-type vowels by many, but there are pragmatically determined exceptions that are accepted by most in order to avoid homonyms.

Tonic (single or primary stress)

Long	[y:]	c <u>u</u> l
Short	[ɪ]	cr <u>u</u> el, fu <u>r</u> neth

Tonic (secondary stress)

Clipped	[ɪ]	su <u>r</u> he, cowlw <u>u</u> l
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Pre-tonic

Clipped	[ɪ]	tru <u>e</u> dhek
Short	[ɪ]	fu <u>r</u> vuster

Post-tonic

Short	[ɪ]	ancombru <u>s</u>
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