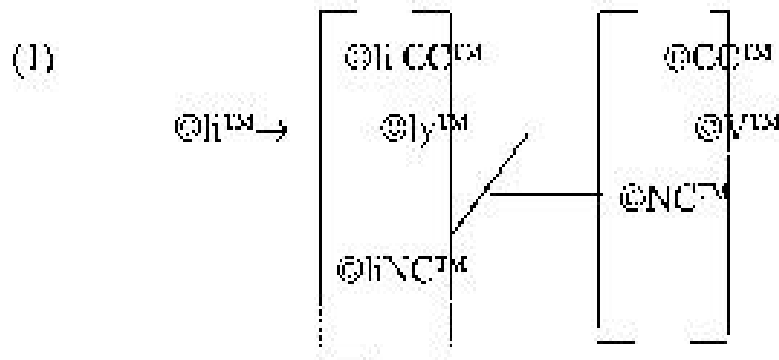


SOME RULES OF GRAPHOMORPHOPHONEMIC CHANGE IN LUGANDA

The rules of sound change (1)-(9) listed below involve the following:

- a. @li-TM as a nominal or adjectival prefix
- b. @n-TM as a subject or object (1st person), nominal or adjectival prefix

@li-TM is retained according to (1)



-ggwa	liggwa	"thorn"
-ato	lyato	"boat"
-nyo	linnyo	"tooth"
-ntu	lintu	"giant"

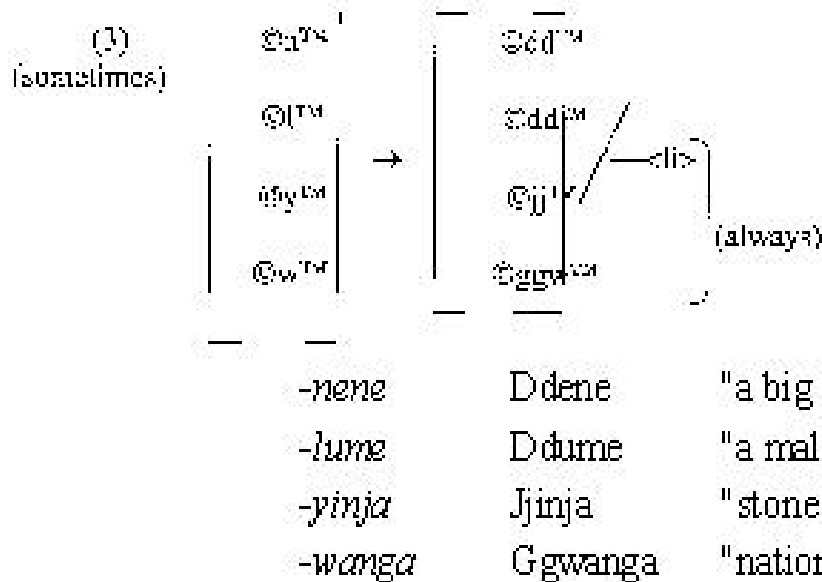
If @ CTM → { @ pTM, @ tTM, @ cTM, @ kTM, @ fTM, @ sTM, @ bTM, @ dTM, @ jTM, @ gTM, @ vTM, @ zTM }

 is elided; the initial consonant is changed and doubled according to (2),

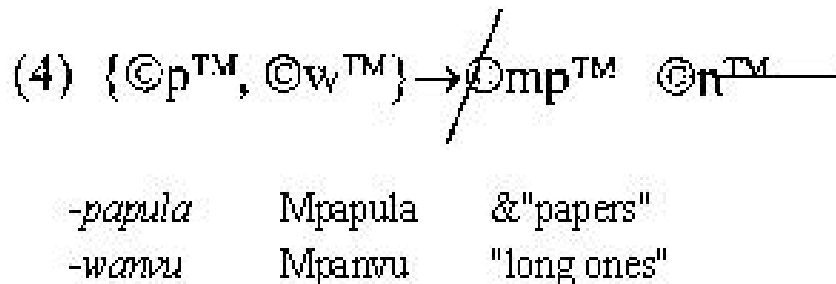
(2) @ liTM → <CC> / — <C>, where <C> → { <p>, <z> }

-paapaali	ppaapaali	"pawpaw"
-kubo	Ekkubo	"path"
-gi	Ggi	"knee"

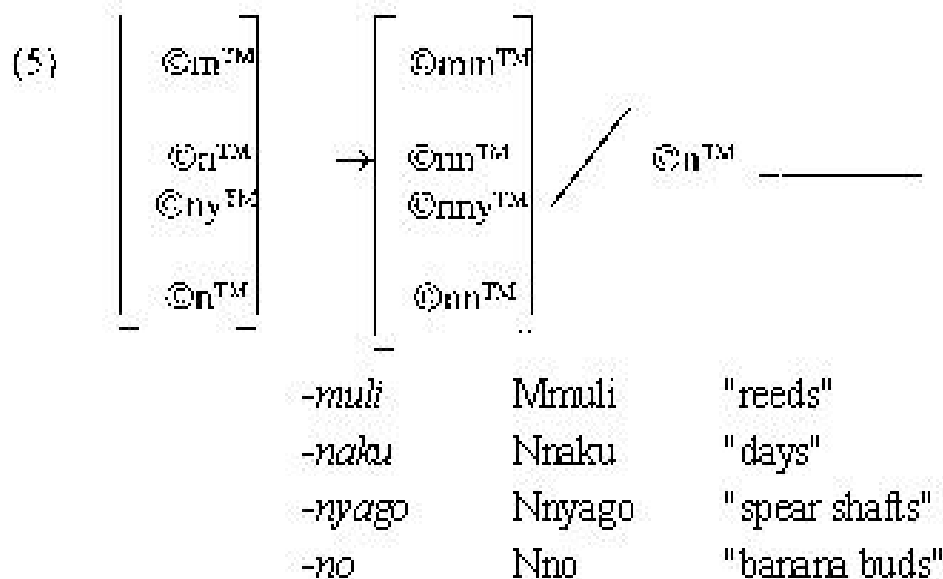
 is elided; the initial consonant is changed and doubled according to (3).



If © nTM + labial, then the sound change is effected according to (4).

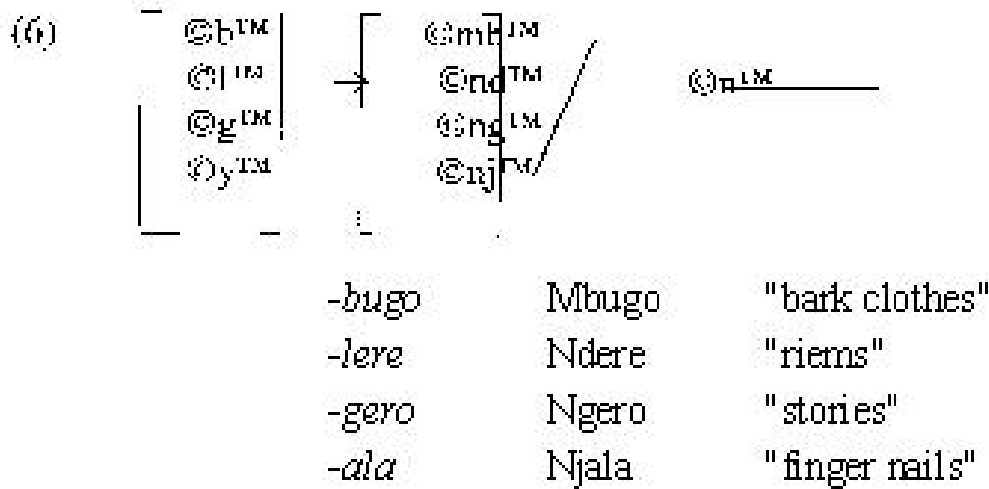


If © nTM + nasal, then the sound change is effected according to (5).

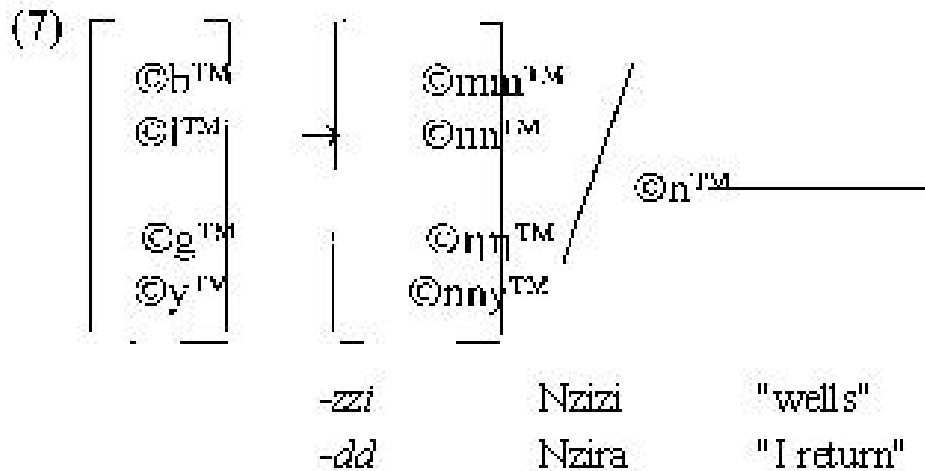


The changes in (4) and (5) are not affected by a nasal in the second syllable.

If the second syllable is non-nasal, then (6).



If the second syllable is nasal, then (7).



If $\textcircled{n}^{\text{TM}}$ is followed by a double nasal or nasal compound, then (9).

