## **REVIVED TRADITIONAL CORNISH** (BASE 1500-1800)

## There are 15 pure vowel sounds + 2 reduced pure sounds + 2 old pure sounds still in occasional use

IPA Symbol	IPA Number	Unicode (hex)	Descriptive Name	KS Spelling	Prosody
i:	301	U+0069	Long close front unrounded vowel	i or î or ÿ or u or y ¹	
<b>e:</b> <sup>2</sup>	302	U+0065	Long close-mid front unrounded vowel	<b>e</b> or <b>ê</b> or <b>ë</b> or <b>eu</b> or <b>ai</b> <sup>3</sup>	
ε	303	U+025B	Short open-mid front unrounded vowel	<b>e</b> or <b>è</b> or <b>ê</b> or <b>eu</b> <sup>4</sup>	When unstressed > Ə
Э	306	U+0254	Short open-mid back rounded vowel	<b>o</b> or <b>ò</b> <sup>5</sup>	When unstressed > Ə
<b>o:</b> <sup>6</sup>	307	U+006F	Long close-mid back rounded vowel	<b>o</b> or <b>ô</b> or <b>00</b> <sup>7</sup>	
u:	308	U+0075	Long close back rounded vowel	<b>û</b> or <b>ou</b> or <b>oo</b> <sup>8</sup>	
ø:	310	U+00F8	Long close-mid front rounded vowel This vowel often realized as intermediate between ø: and e:	eu	
œ	311	U+0153	Short open-mid front rounded vowel This vowel often realized as intermediate between $\alpha$ and $\varepsilon$	eu	When unstressed > Ə
p:	313	U+0252	Long open back rounded vowel	<b>â</b> or <b>au</b> <sup>9</sup>	
a	313	U+0252	Short open back rounded vowel	au	When unstressed > Ə
I	319	U+026A	Short near-close front unrounded vowel	<b>y</b> or <b>i</b> or <b>u</b> <sup>10</sup>	When unstressed $>$ $\pm$ <sup>15</sup>
σ	321	U+028A	Short near-close back rounded vowel	<b>ù</b> or <b>ou</b> 11	When unstressed > $\stackrel{16}{\circ}$
ə	322	U+0259	Short mid central vowel (schwa)	<b>y</b> or <b>a</b> <sup>12</sup>	
æ:	325	U+00E6	Long near-open front unrounded vowel	<b>a</b> or <b>â</b> <sup>13</sup>	
æ	325	U+00E6	Short near-open front unrounded vowel	<b>a</b> or <b>à</b> <sup>14</sup>	When unstressed > 7

## **NOTES**

- > means 'shifts to or towards'
- i in closed monosyllable; î medially in polysyllable; ÿ when interchangeable with [e:]; u when from earlier [y:] and this [y:] sound is still occasionally heard; y in open monosyllable
- This vowel is realized as [ɛ:] by many speakers of Kernewek Kemmyn
- **e** in monosyllable; **ê** medially in polysyllable and after initial drop-[j]; **ë** when interchangeable with [i:]; **eu** when from earlier [ø:]; **ai** in some loan-words; **ê** occasionally in monosyllable to distinguish homonym
- 4 Usually **e**; but **è** in closed monosyllable not already indicating short vowel; **ê** after initial drop-[j]; **eu** when from earlier [œ]
- 5 Usually **o**; but **ò** in closed monosyllable not already indicating short vowel
- This vowel is realized as [5:] by many speakers of Kernewek Kemmyn
- o in monosyllable; o medially in polysyllable; oo when interchangeable with [u:]
- 8 Usually  $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$ ; but  $\mathbf{ou}$  in some words;  $\mathbf{oo}$  when interchangeable with [o:] In some loan-words initial  $\hat{\mathbf{u}}$  represents [ju:]
- 9 **â** when from earlier [æ:]; **au** in some loan-words
- y in closed monosyllable; i initially, in open syllable before vowel, and in polysyllable derived from monosyllable spelled with i; u when from earlier [y] and this [y] sound is still occasionally heard
- 11 Usually **ù**; but **ou** in some words
- y initially in a few words; a initially in definite article an but this vowel is most common as the prosodically reduced form of [ε], [ɔ], [œ], [ɒ], [æ]
- Usually **a**; **â** medially in polysyllable; **â** occasionally in open monosyllable to distinguish homonym
- Usually **a**; **à** in closed monosyllable not already indicating short vowel, and in derived end-stressed polysyllable
- 15 [£] here indicates 'i-coloured schwa'
- 16 [8] here indicates 'u-coloured schwa'

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