

Language	Bantoanon	[Common]
	bno	[ISO]

**Symbols:**

1. There are 5 vowel symbols and 28 consonant symbols, including those from loan words. There is also symbolization of glottal stop and stress.
2. Bantoanon has three vowels, /a/, /i/, and /u/, which are represented in the Standard Orthography by five symbols, i, e, a, o, u. o replaces u in reduplicated and final syllables. e and i fluctuate with a preference for e word finally and i elsewhere. e and o are written in other positions in loanwords.
3. There are 28 consonants in Bantoanon which are symbolized as follows: b, k, d, dy, g, h, l, m, n, ny, ng, p, r, s, sy, t, ty, w, y plus the symbols used in loanwords, which include those representing labialization and palatalization: c, ch, f, j, ñ, qu, ts, v, z. (see 4 for the Glottal stop).
4. 3. Glottal stop is symbolized as zero word initial, marked by a hyphen (-) word medial, and by a grave accent word final on the vowel. When stress and word final glottal co-occur they are symbolized by a circumflex (^) i.e. acute-for-stress (´) + grave-for-glottal (`) = circumflex (^). Vowel sequences are only found in loanwords, particularly proper names.
5. When stress is anywhere but the penultimate syllable of the word it is marked with an acute accent on the vowel. This includes forms with the stressed attached enclitic particle *ey* where the stress is only marked on the word final attached particle. (see 6)

**Spelling:**

6. Word space: Particles are written as separate words except for the enclitic particle *ey* ‘already’. This particle is vowel initial and therefore always attaches to the previous word. When the previous word is vowel final the *ey* reduces to *y*. When attached to a word ending in /i/ the /i/ is replaced by /e/. (see 4)
7. The non-focus marker *et* will be spelled *it*.
8. As well as marking word-medial glottal stops, hyphen (-) is employed to break up some long words created by compounding, verbalizing directional prefixes and reduplication i.e. between consonants, so as not to be mistaken for glottal stop.
9. Apostrophe is written where the switch reference *ay* is joined to the preceding word ending in a vowel, and the vowel /a/ drops out. (compare with 6)
10. Prefixes are unmarked.
11. *maging* ‘become’ is separated from the noun root to which it is semantically tied.
12. Morphophonemic change is written and variant (dialectal) pronunciation as well.

Source: *Standard Orthography 2013*