



THE PHONOLOGY OF PLANG AS SPOKEN IN BANHUAYNAMKHUN
CHIENGRAI PROVINCE

BY

PIJITRA DISSAWAROTHAM

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To my family
with much appreciation

This thesis
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Signature *Pijitra Dissawarotham*.....

Pijitra Dissawarotham

Candidate

David Thomas.....

David Thomas, Ph.D.

Preceptor

S. Premsrirat.....

Suwilai Premsrirat, Ph.D.

Co-preceptor

Sukhuma Vadec Khamhiran.....

Sukhuma-Vadec Khamhiran, M.A.

Co-preceptor

Suriya Ratanakul.....

Suriya Ratanakul, Ph.D.

Director

Institute of Language and

Culture for Rural Development

M. Chulasamaya.....

Monthree Chulasamaya, M.D., Ph.D.

Dean

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Mahidol University

EVALUATION OF THE FINAL EXAMINATION
THE DEFENSE OF THESIS

.....

We, the members of the supervisory Graduate Committee

for

PIJITRA DISSAWAROTHAM

unanimously approve the thesis entitled

THE PHONOLOGY OF PLANG AS SPOKEN IN BANHUAYNAMKHUN CHIENGRAI PROVINCE

We further agree that she has satisfactorily defended her
thesis at the examination given by the supervisory
committee

on

June 20, 1986

We recommend therefore that

Pijitra Dissawarotham

Be awarded the degree of Master of Arts in
Linguistics from Mahidol University

David Thomas

David Thomas, Ph.D.

Preceptor

S. Premsrirat

Suwilai Premsrirat, Ph.D.

Co-preceptor

Sukhuma-Vadee Khamhira

Sukhuma-Vadee Khamhira, M.A.

Co-preceptor

M. Chulasamaya

Monthree Chulasamaya, M.D., Ph.D.

Dean,

Faculty of Graduate Studies

Mahidol University

Suriya Ratanakul

Suriya Ratanakul, Ph.D.

Director,

Institute of Language and

Culture for Rural Development

BIOGRAPHY

Name : Miss Pijitra Dissawarotham

Date of Birth : November 20, 1959

Place of Birth : Bangkok, THAILAND

Institution Attended : Satreesamutprakarn, Samutprakarn
March 1979.....Certificate of
Matayomsuksa V
Suan Dusit Teachers College, Bangkok
March 1981.....Higher Certificate
of Education
Sri Nakarinwirot University Bangsaen, Chonburi
March 1983.....Bachelor of Education
(Eng.)

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ABSTRACT

This thesis presents the phonology of Plang, a language of the Mon-Khmer language family. It is spoken in some villages in Sipsongpanna District in China and in Ban Huay nam Khun, Amphor Maecan, Chiengrai Province. The description concentrates on the Plang Phonology as spoken in Ban Huaynam Khun.

The phonological description consists of the Intonation Group, the Stress Group, the Syllable and the Phoneme. Then there is a discussion of the Changes in connected speech, and of the adaptation of loan words from neighbouring languages.

ABBREVIATION and SYMBOLS

asp.	aspirated
C	Consonant
C ₁	First Consonant
C ₂	Second Consonant
class	classification
Fig.	Figure
FC.	Final Consonant
f.n.p.	final particle
IC	Initial Consonant
N	Syllabic Nasal
SS	Strong Stress
WS	Weak Stress
US	Unstressed Syllable
V.	Vowel
vd.	voiced
v1.	voiceless
/ /	used for Phonemic Transcription
[]	used for Phonetic Transcription
:	length of vowel.
>	become

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Geographical Location

There are two locations of the Plang people: in China and in Thailand.

In China, there are the Plang people in Mengkontoj in Sipsongpanna in Yunnan (Khumming) Province which is in the Southeast of China near Shan State of Burma (see figure 1).

In Thailand, there are the Plang people in Ban Huaynam Khun in Tambon Mae Rai Amphoe Maecan Chiengrai Province (see details of each place in the following figure 3,4.)

The location of Ban Huaynam Khun village is about five kilometers from the main-road (Asia Road from Bangkok to Maesaay District). And the road to this village is the same road to Phra Thaat Dooj Tung (The femous Pagoda in Northern part of Thailand Laos and Burma).

These Plang people live in Ban Huaynam Khun for at least eighteen years ago. There are about 300 people. Before they immigrated to Thailand, they stayed in Kengtung (at Samtao Mountains) for 3 years, then immigrated to stay at Maesaaj District at Ban Phaa Taek for 2 years and then to locate at Ban Huaynam Khun in Maecan District (see figure 2).

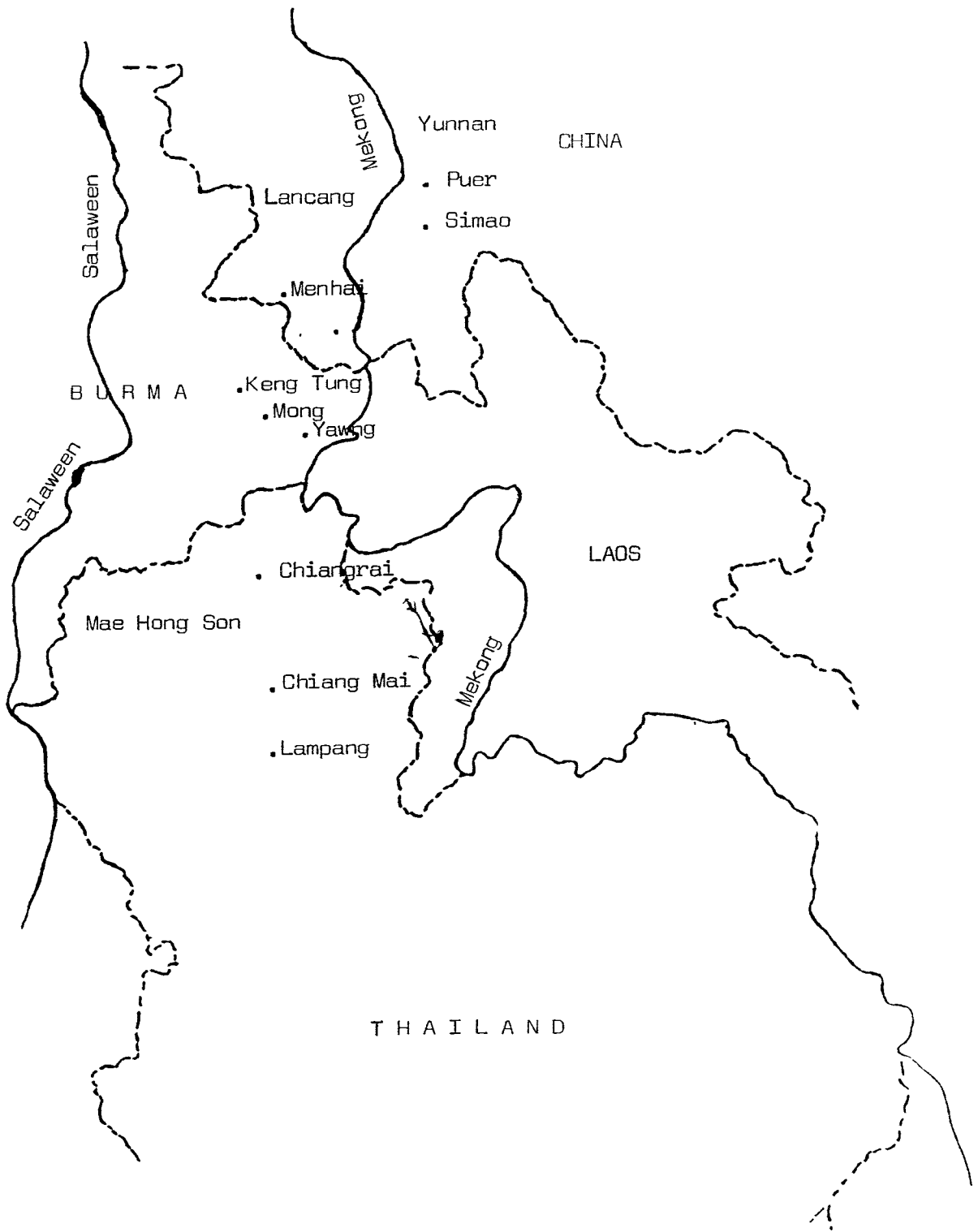


Figure 1: Map of showing the names of towns or provinces near the border of the 4 countries.



Figure 2: Map showing Plang migration route.

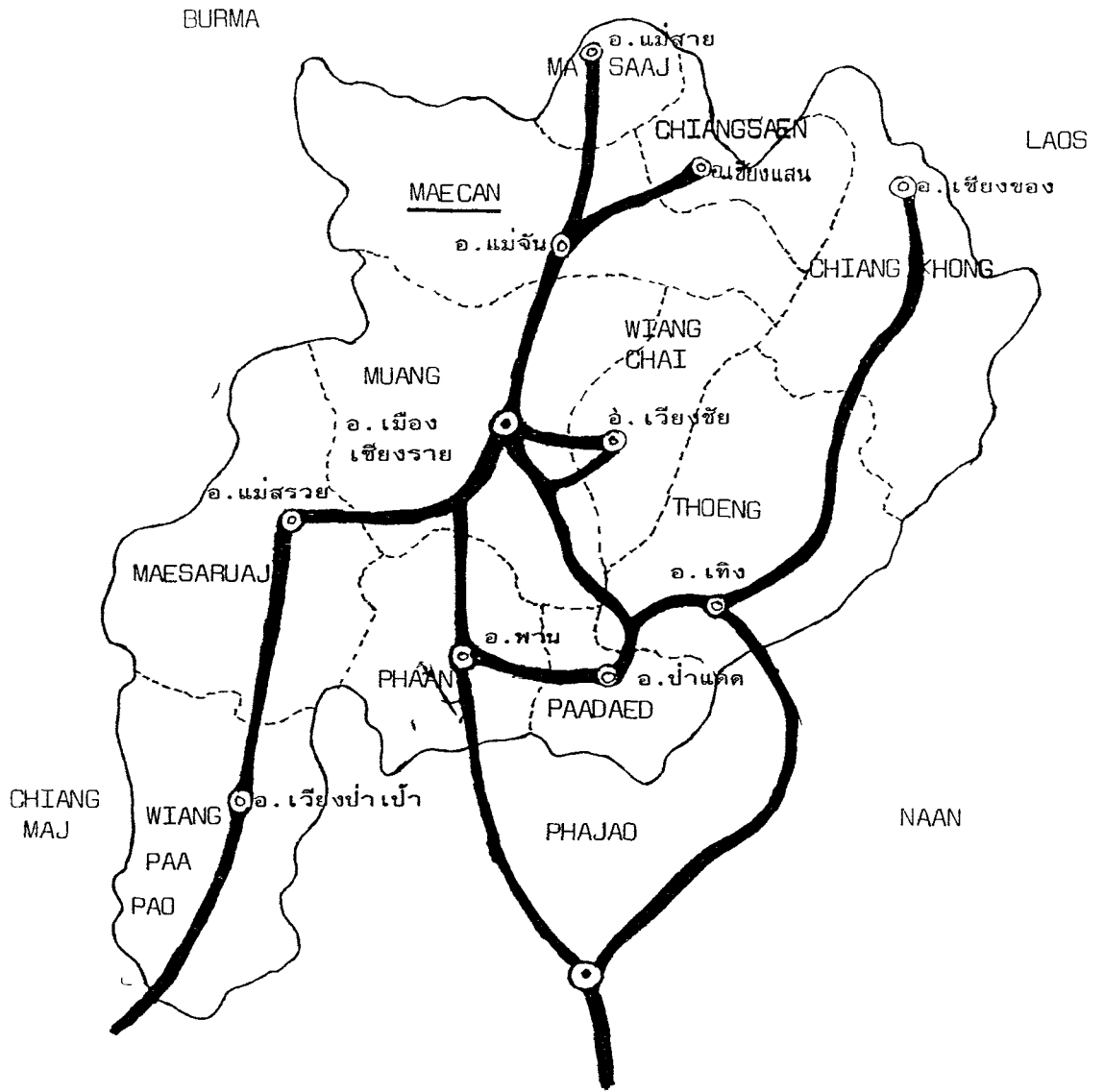


Figure 3: Map of Chiangrai province showing the district of Mae Can

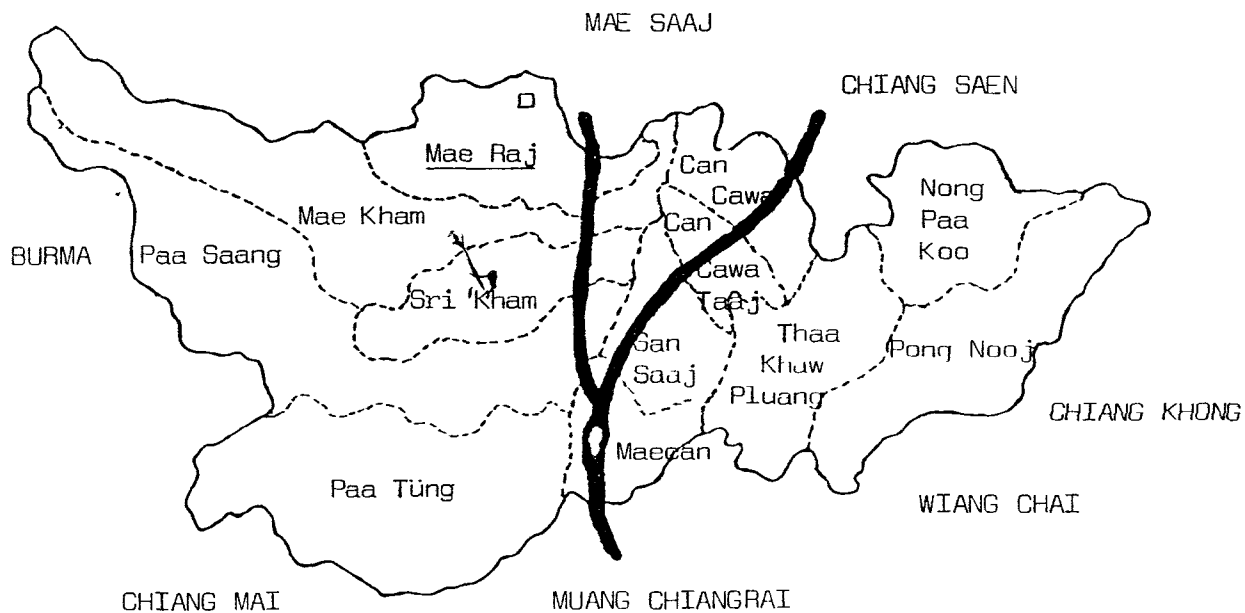



Figure 4: Map of MAE CHAN DISTRICT showing Tambon MAE RAJ
 □ in MAE RAJ shows the village of Plang People.

1.2 Language Affiliations

Plang is an Austroasiatic Language of the Mon-Khmer family. It belongs to the Palaungic branch (see figure 5) in the Waic Sub-branch (see figure 6).

This language has been called Samtao by Harris, Gainey, Therapan, and others, because it is spoken near the Samtao Mountain.

The following figures shows the position of Plang (Samtao) within the Palaungic branch¹ and within the Waic sub-branch²; according to Diffloth. 

-
1. Gerard Diffloth : the paper on 15th Sino-Tibeton Conference;
Beijing PRC Aug. 1982.
"Subclassification of Palaungic"
 2. Gerard Diffloth : The Wa Languages, 1980 p. 14

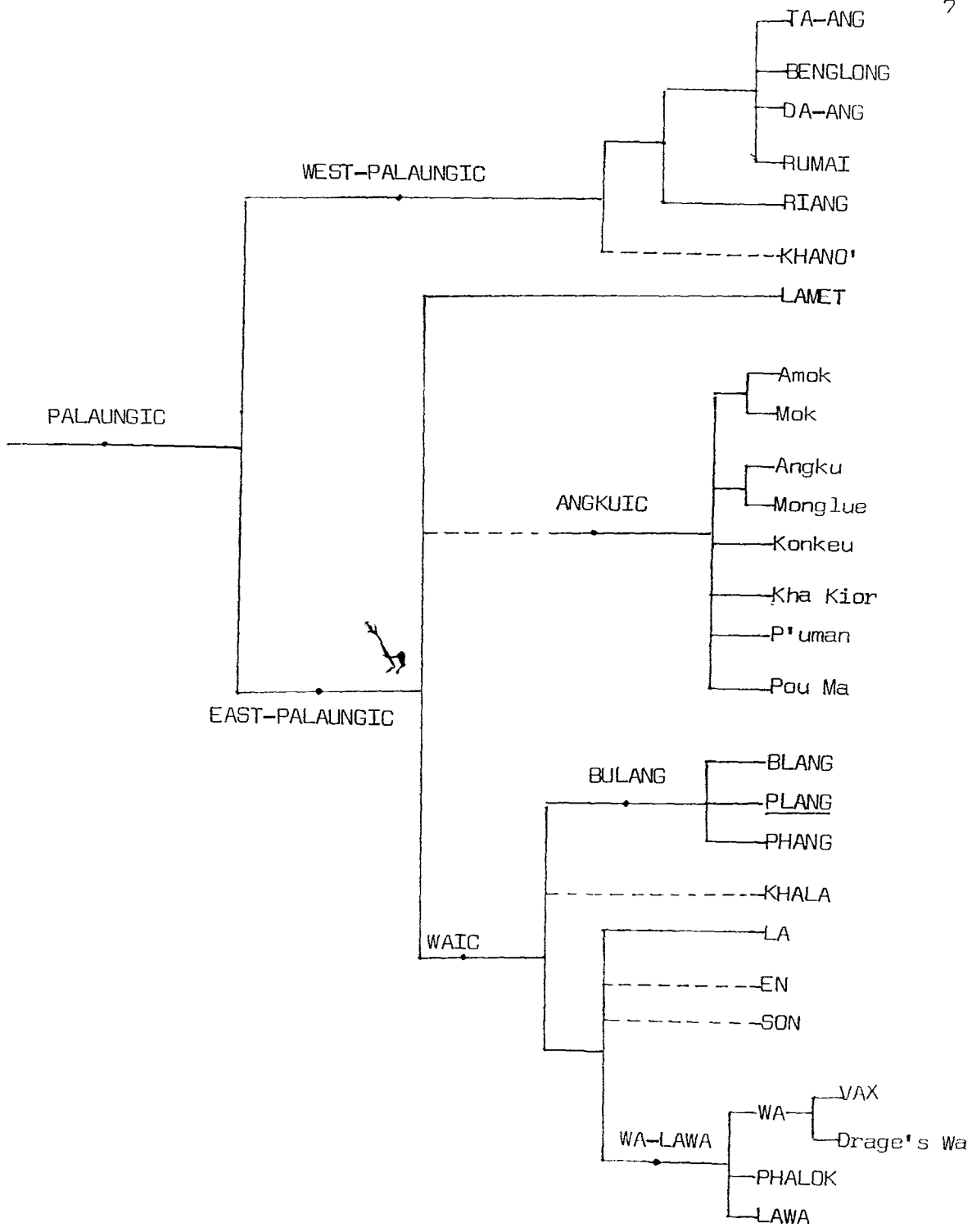


Figure 5: The position of Plang in the Palaungic branch.

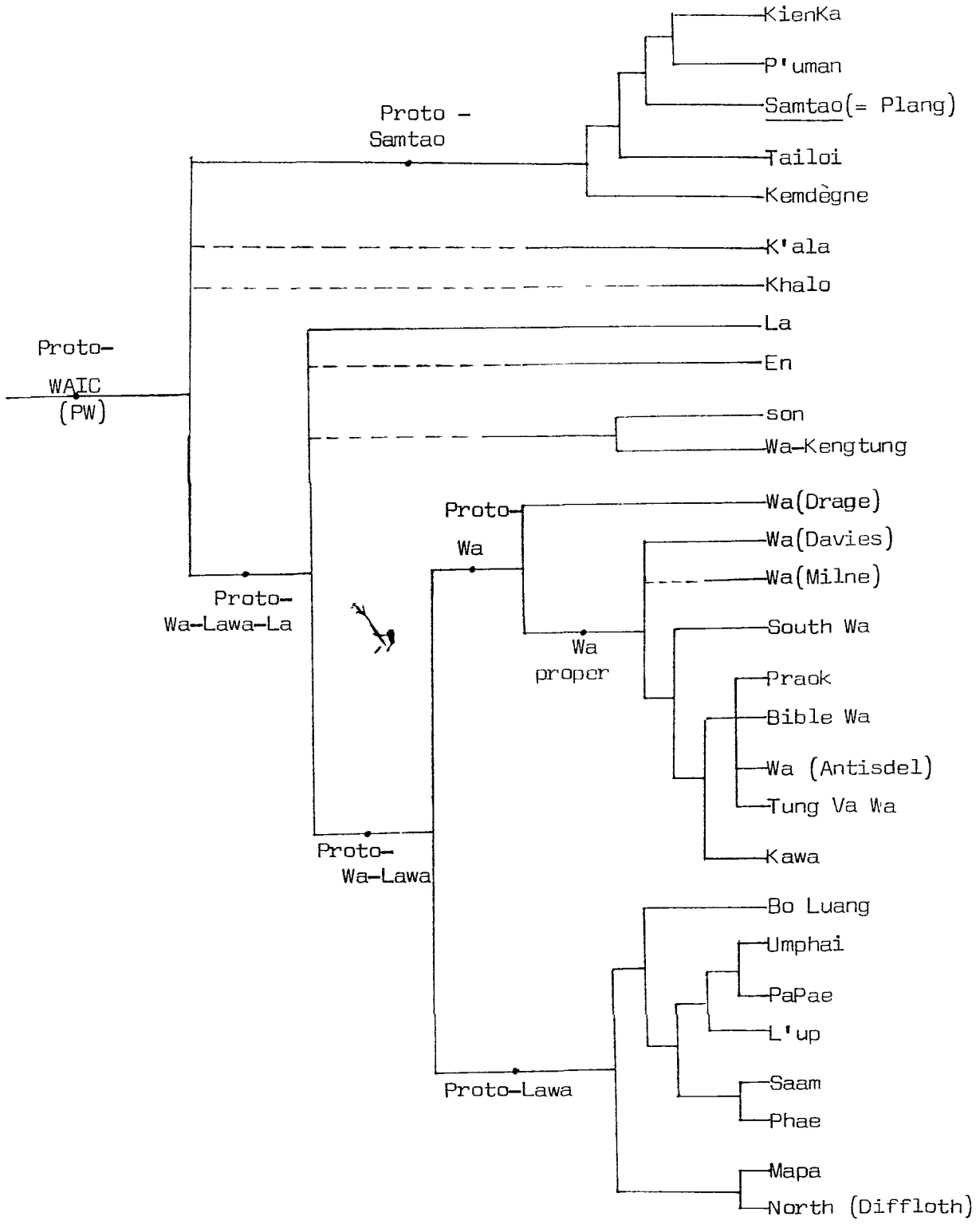


Figure 6: The position of Plang (Santao) in the Waic Sub-branch.

1.3 Objective and Scope of the Study

The objectives of the study is to describe the phonological and phonetic characteristics of the Kontoj dialect of the Plang language as spoken in Ban Huaynam Khun Mu 26 Maecan District, Chiengrai Province. The study will include the intonation group, stress group, syllable, phoneme, and suprasegmentals in isolation, changes in connected speech, and the adaptation of loan words.

The term ~~Plang~~ in this thesis refers to the dialect spoken by the people who call themselves Kontoj. The name Kontoj is the name of a village in Sipsongpanna. In my survey I found that there are many Plang dialects, including the kontɔj, jɔŋmɔj, stɛŋ, p^hɛmjɔŋ, kɔnmak, paŋloh, kɔnkaŋ. My informant told me there is a little difference between these dialects, but they are mutually intelligible.

1.4 Methodology

1. Investigating published and unpublished documents on the Plang language to get some general ideas about the language.

2. Making a preliminary survey. I saw the name Samtao language on the language map¹ of Thailand, and I wanted to know where it is in Measaaj District. So in late November 1985 I went to the village (Charoonsri kindly guided me to this village).

We found that there were Samtao People there then I made a preliminary collection of data by using the Swadesh 200 word list .

3. Gathering data. This thesis is based on the speech of Mrs. Tinglew Tajikham. She was the main informant. She is about 40 years old. She was born in Mengkontoj village in Sipsongpanna. Mrs Ikham Tawunghu, 27 years old, was my second informant. I also rechecked the collected data with Mr. Samrot Tasot who is my main informant's younger brother, 37 years old.

I started collecting data on the Plang language from the 9th December 1985 to the 5th January 1986. All data was rechecked again in February 1986 with Mr. Somrot.

1. Gainey, Jerry W. and Theraphan L. Thongkum. Language map of Thailand Bangkok : CIEL, 1977.

1.5 Some cultural observation

1.5.1 Dwellings

The houses of these Plang people are located on the slope of a hill. It is always one storey. Generally, we can notice that the houses of these people are made of clay. The walls of the house are made of clay mixed with rice straw, using bamboo as a frame inside. The roof is made of lalang grass (a long wide grass). This kind of house makes them different from the Thai Yai or other hill tribe people. But they said that they did not build houses like this when they were in Sipsongpanna. They use the smooth ground as the floor. There is only one room in the house.

If the owner has a lot of money he will build a new house made of block brick, with a roof made of zinc, and a cement floor. There are many rooms in the house.

At the front of every house will be a wide level area for general use, for instance to dry the harvest from the field, for children playing and for adult meetings in the evening.

Some houses will have a little storage house for keeping rice or seed, and have a lavatory near or beside the house.

1.5.2 Dressing

The distinctive dress of the Plang people is not luxurious, it is very ordinary consisting of a panung, a blouse with long sleeves and no collar. It looks like the Burmese blouse style but is different in the color. The blouse of these people is always black. And every woman must have a long black pad of cloth to wind around the head. This winding around the head sometime looks like the hill tribe woman style, but they told me that it is wound in a different style. If there is a festival or ceremony they will wear a very long beautiful earring, necklace, bracelet and metal belt. If it is a wedding day they will put a lot of beautiful flowers around their head of the bride.

Nowadays they dress like other people in the village, because they cannot afford the outfit like in the former time. And they want to adapt themselves to the Thai people. One thing that remains is that the woman still wind the long pad of cloth around the head by using a towel. This is for the women who are more than 35 years old. And the style of the blouse (for use on New Year Day or Holy Day) they have changed the colour from black to a light or bright colour.

The outfit of the man is not complicated, it looks like the Chinese style.

1.5.3 Food

The main food of the Plang people is rice, vegetables and fruits. They do not like to eat sticky rice like the Northern Thai people. The food to eat with the rice is cooked easily. (There are not many ingredients) One thing that is peculiar to the Plang people is Sumphak, a way to preserve food. Its ingredients are soaked sticky rice, pickled lettuce, salt. The ingredients are mixed and pounded together then boiled until it is cooked, then dried on clean big leaves.

1.5.4 Occupation

Nowadays most of the Plang people work in the field, but some are wage-earners. The plants that they grow are papaya, banana sweet potato etc. Every day in the early morning they will sell their products in the market to have money to live on. For the young generation or teenagers, most of them are wage-earners. They go to work in Bangkok and other provinces and send back the money to their parents.

1.5.5 Education

When they lived in Sipsongpanna, only men had a chance to learn to read. The school was the temple and the teachers were

the monks. They learned to read and write the Khun Script (which they called the Khom script).

At present most of them are interested in the Standard Thai language, because there is a primary school near the village. Some of them encourage their children to go to school to learn to read write and speak Standard Thai. There are a lot of families that want their children to go to school but they have no money.

1.5.6 Social structure

The social structure of the Plang people is like general Southeast Asian social structures. They have a leader of the village. At Ban Huaynam Khun the leader of the Plang people is not an old man but he must speak standard Thai or Kham Muang fluently so that he can help the villagers when they must contact the officials.

1.5.7 Family structure

The Plang family is like most families in Southeast Asia, that is they are one family, one husband and one wife, and they stay with husband's parents. When they go to work outside the grandmother will help to bring up their children or help them prepare food. If any family has no old man in the house, a cousin who lives next door will help them. They always help each other, so we can see that the whole village is a big family.

1.5.8 Marriage

The Plang people generally get married when they are about 15-18 years old. The bridegroom may be older than bride but not much. When they get married the man has responsibility for the family. He will be the leader of the house and is responsible for everything about the family. On the wedding day there will be a big ceremony, and they will give food to the monks. The woman will stay at the bridegroom's house. If the couple are rich they will build a new house for their new life. The Plang people have no family name, so they will use their father's name as a second name, for instance a father named Sutwong has a daughter named Dee Sutwong. When the woman gets married she will use her husband's name as her second name.

1.5.9 One month naming ceremony

When the new born baby is one month old, the parents will hold a ceremony. By inviting the oldest man of the village they pay respect to him and ask him to name their baby. On that day father and mother will give joss sticks, candles and flowers to the old man, who then will give a good name to the baby. After that the cousins who came to this ceremony will give a present to the baby.

1.5.10 Funeral

If someone dies in the house or in the village they will call a neighbour or cousin to help them sew the new outfit for the body. The men will help to make the coffin. After everything is ready the body is given a bath, dressed in the new outfit, put in the coffin and taken to be buried near the temple. The long process must be finished within one day after dying.

Seven days later the cousins will give food to the monks.



1.6 Phonemic analysis approach

The procedure of analysis has followed the phonological hierarchy of the Tagmemic School. In the hierarchy of Ranks, we set up four ranks:- The Intonation Group, the Stress Group, the Syllable and the Phoneme (see figure below)

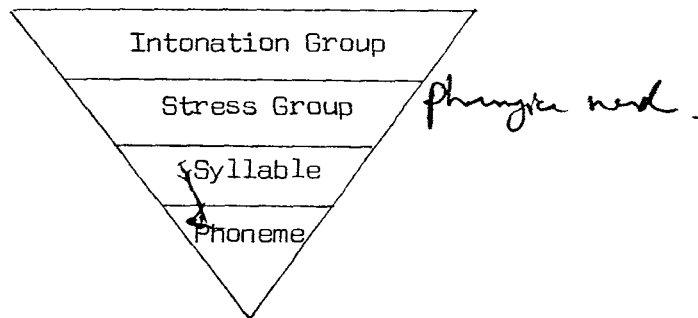


Figure 7: The Phonological Hierarchy

The units of each rank have a structure stated in terms of units of the rank below (except for the lowest, the phoneme), and they function in structures of the rank above (except the intonation group). That means each unit will be described in term of its function, its structure and its distribution classes. We start with the intonation group and work down to the phoneme.

The phonetic symbols which are used in this thesis follow the IPA system.

1.7 Previous work on Samtao or Plang

In 1976 Jimmy Harris and Jerry Gainey discovered the Samtao language in Thailand and recorded about 1,000 words in careful pronunciation. This has been yet published.

In 1977 Jerry Gainey, and Theraphan Thongkum made a language map of Thailand and Samtao was plotted in this map.

In 1980 Gerard Diffloth used the J. Harris and J. Gainey record in his Proto-Waic reconstruction.

1.8 Transcription

The examples in this thesis will be written in phonemic transcription, and except when the phonetic description of phonemes is being discussed, square brackets [] will be used for the phonetic description. When phonemic transcription needs to be distinguished : slash marks / / will be used.

This language has three registers, i.e. High clear register, Mid level register and Low breathy register. If the words carry High clear register there is no mark. If the words carry Mid Level register / ˉ / will be put over the vowel of such words. If the words carry Low Breathly register / ˘ / will be put over the vowel.

CHAPTER II

2. The Intonation-Group

2.1 General Definition


The Intonation-Group is defined as the highest level of the phonological hierarchy, and therefore has no stable function. Its structure is stated in terms of the Stress-Group.

2.2 Types of Intonation

In the Plang language there are three contrasting types of intonation contour : Sentence-final Rising-Falling Contour, Sentence-final Rising Contour, and a Slightly-rising Contour before a sentence-medial pause.

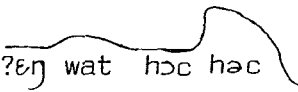
Each contour covers at least one stress-group. In all three contour types there is a precontour: the stressed precontour syllables are on the mid level pitch, while the unstressed or weakly stressed syllables are slightly lower. The point at which the contrastive part of the contour begins is the beginning of the final stress-group. So each contour type is characterized by the pitch on the last syllable of the group.

2.2.1 The Rising-falling Contour

This type of contour is used for polar question, imperative (command, request). It is marked by a rise and then a gradual fall . If the last syllable starts with /h/ there is an abrupt rise before the fall, otherwise there is a more gradual rise before the fall.


Example:

Polar Questions:


 ?ɛŋ wat həc həc

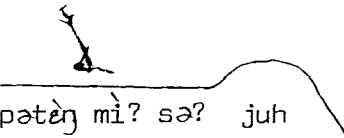
to temple already

'(Did you) go to the temple?'


 sum həc

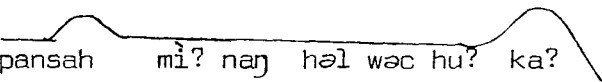
eat already

'Have you have breakfast yet?'


 pətəŋ mi? sə? juh

aunt you sick f.n.p.

'Aunt, are you sick?'

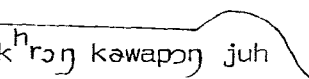

 pansah mi? nəŋ həl wəc hu? ka?

tomorrow you will go cut rice f.n.p.

'Will you go to cut rice tomorrow?'

Imperative:

Command:


 k^hrɔŋ kəwəpɔŋ juh

close door f.n.p.

'Close the door!'

kà? ?en mən ɲən
 give him eat some
 'Let him eat some!'

pāj jam
 don't cry
 'Don't cry!'

Request:

kà? ?ù? mən ɲən
 give I eat some
 'May I eat some?'

?un muk tēm ju?
 not sit down f.n.p.
 (Won't you sit down?)
 'Sit down, please!'

Negative answer to a question emphasizing the negative

mī? sak həc
 'Have you finished eating yet?'

?un jaŋ sak sə?
 not yet finish f.n.p.
 'No, I have not.'

2.2.2 The Rising Contour

This type of contour is used for content questions and statements. It is marked by a rise [—↗].

For example:

Content questions:



—↗
 ɲa? mi? muk ?uŋɔ?

house you sit where

'Where is your house?'

—↗
 ?ɛŋ ɾɔt nuɲɲɔ?

come arrive when

'When did (you) arrive here?'

—↗
 mi? juri? ?un tɔh ɾɔŋɾiŋ

you why not go school

'Why didn't you go to school?'

Statement:

—↗
 sunjen ?ɛŋ caw

today come early

'Today (you) came early.'

pansa? ?ù? ?eŋ t^hɛm

tomorrow I come again

'Tomorrow I will come again.'

?ù? caŋ puŋ plaŋ hæc

I can speak Plang already

'I can speak Plang.'

ma? wi? k^hru? ka? læ?u?

mother buy blouse give I

'Mother bought a blouse for me.'

sum sək hæc hæc

eat full already

'I was full.'

sum hæc

eat already

'I ate (rice).'

Intensifying Interjection:

ŋam pəra? pəru?


beautiful very

'Very very beautiful!'

2.2.3 The Slightly-rising contour

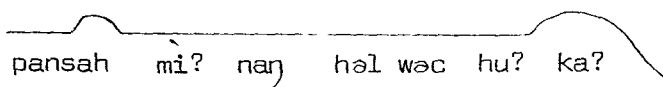
This type of contour occurs before a sentence-final pause. It is marked by a slightly rise and then a gradual fall

Example :


 ?ɛŋ wat hɔc hɔc

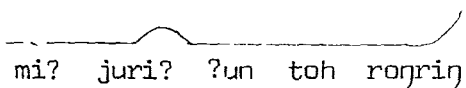
to temple already

'(Did you) go to the temple?'


 pansah mi? nɛŋ həl wɔc hu? ka?

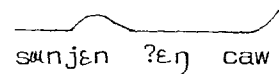
tomorrow you will go cut rice f.n.p

'Will you go to cut rice tomorrow?'


 mi? juri? ?un toh roŋriŋ

you why not go school

'Why didn't you go to school?'


 sɔnɟɛn ?ɛŋ caw

today come early


'today (you) came early.'



2.3 Changes of Contour


There may be change from Falling Contour to Rising Contour depending on the mood of the speaker.

For example:


k^h rɔŋ kəwəpɔŋ juh


close door f.n.p.

'Close the door!' (stronger imperative)

→ 
k^h rɔŋ kəwəpɔŋ juh

close door please

'Close the door please!' (milder imperative)


ham pu?

bathe f.n.

'Take a bath!' (angry)

→ 
ham pu?

bathe f.n.p.

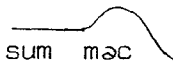
'Take a bath, please!' (normal)

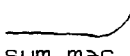
This intonation contrast is often found in the imperative sentence.

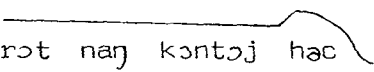
001486

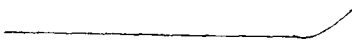
Since the intonation contour in Plang has a contrast between Rising-falling contour and Rising contour in the same sentence or utterance, and the meaning of the sentence is changed too, it is phonemic.

For example:

A: 
 sum məc
 eat already
 '(Did you) have breakfast?'

B: 
 sum məc
 eat already
 'Yes, I did.'

A: 
 rət nəŋ kəntəj həc
 reach at Kontoj already
 '(Did you) reach Kontoj?'

B: 
 rət nəŋ kəntəj həc
 reach at Kontoj already
 'Yes, I reached Kontoj.'

CHAPTER III

3. Stress Group

A unit whose elements are syllables is sometimes called a stress group or a phonological word. The stress group functions in the intonation group, and is defined as the rank whose units have a structure stated in terms of syllables.

The stress group may have one or two syllables. Each stress group has as its nucleus one stressed syllable, which is always the last syllable in the group, and as its periphery it may have an unstressed syllable or a weakly stressed syllable.

There are two types of stress group divided according to their structure.

3.1 Stress group with just a stressed syllable. Its structure is : S

For example:

['ma?]	'mother'
['p ^h rim]	'old'
['ki?]	'they'

3.2 Stress Group with weakly stressed or unstressed first syllable and a stressed second syllable. Its structure is : WS or US.

For example:

US	[ʔa'saʔ]	'basket'
	[ḡ'kuʔ]	'rice'
	[sə'ʔuŋ]	'snake'
WS	[wāk'ʔon]	'bat'
	[jǎŋ'jəh]	'to shake'
	[tǎŋ'tiŋ]	'adam's apple'

Note: ['] = primary stress used in strongly stressed syllable.

[~] = secondary stress used in weakly stressed syllable.

There is no mark on the unstressed syllable.

3.3 Compound stress group. Its structure is : WSWS

For example:

[k ^h oʔ'kɔt k ^h oʔ'sɔŋ]	'old man'
[k ^h uʔ'laʔ k ^h uʔ'c ^h ɔl]	'triflingly'
[k ^h uʔ'priʔ k ^h uʔ'praʔ]	'fruit'

3.4 There are no distinctions between stress-groups in terms of their function in the intonation group, because any type of stress group can function in the pre-contour or the contour position.

CHAPTER IV

4. Syllable

A syllable is defined as the rank whose units function in the Stress-Group and whose structure is stated in term of Phonemes.

4.1 Structure

The Structure of a syllable is described in terms of a nucleus formed by a vowel (V) and a periphery formed by one or two consonants (C).

4.2 Syllable type

There are two types of syllables : an open syllable and a closed syllable.

4.2.1 Open syllable type

These syllables have a vowel as nucleus preceded by one or two consonants functioning as a periphery.

The structure of this syllable type is C(C)V. This syllable type can only be found in the presyllable.

For example:

CV	:	kəti?	'soil'
		kalɔk	'to be depleted'
CCV	:	preprəsɔŋ	'one kind of egg plant'

The CCV structure is rare in this language, having been only found in one word.

4.2.2 Closed syllable type

These syllables have a vowel as the nucleus followed by a consonant and preceded by up to the consonants.

The structure of this syllable type is c(c)vc.

For example:

cvc	kaʔ	'fish'
	cin	'to fry'
ccvc	praj	'liquor'
	kwal	'to bark'

Generally, it can be said that in this language the stressed syllable is a closed syllable.

4.3 Function

A syllable functions in stress groups. There are two main classes of syllables in term of their function in the stress group: a nuclear stressed syllable and a peripheral unstressed or weakly stressed syllable.

4.3.1 Nuclear syllable

This is stressed, and functions as the nucleus of the stress group. This syllable class always occupies the final position in the stress group. Syllable of this class can only be closed.

This syllable class could be called the "major syllable".

For example:

['sɛm]	'Thai'
[ɱ'pɛŋ]	'to grill'
[sə'ʔɯŋ]	'snake'

4.3.2 Peripheral syllable

This syllable functions as the periphery in the stress group, always occupying the first place. The peripheral syllable can be subdivided into two sub-classes : a weakly stressed peripheral syllable and an unstressed peripheral syllable.

4.3.2.1 Weakly stressed peripheral syllable

Syllables in this sub-class are always of the closed type. This type may be called the 'minor syllable'.

For example:

[ʔ <u>u</u> 'riʔ]	'I'
[s <u>a</u> k'sɛʔ]	'to stamp'
[<u>n</u> iŋ'nin]	'tick (dog)'

4.3.2.2 Unstressed peripheral syllable

In this sub-class the syllables are always of the open type. This type may be called the "presyllable". The sub-class may be further divided into: unstressed syllabic nasal and unstressed open syllable.

4.3.2.2.1 Unstressed syllabic nasal

Phonemically, syllabic nasals [ṁ, ṃ, ṅ, ṇ] are allophones of the nasal phonemes /m, n, ŋ/ (see sec. 5.3.1.1) These occur initially before homorganic consonants.

A syllabic nasal does not have the structure of a normal syllable because it is not composed of a consonant and a vowel but only a consonant. It comes before another consonant.

For example:

[ṅ ¹ 'kop]	/ŋ'kop/	'thin'
[ṅ ¹ 'taj]	/n'taj/	'Phanung'
[ṃ ¹ 'wah]	/m'wah/	'to break'
[ṁ ¹ 'pih]	/m'pih/	'broom'

4.3.2.2.2 Unstressed open ~~transitional~~ syllable

Syllables of this type are always of the open type with the vowels /ə, a/.

For example:

[sɔ̃ci?]	'to point'
[?a'rɛp]	'grass'
[kə'lɔk]	'boiled'
[ka'lɔk]	'to be depleted'

In this language, the vowels /ə, a/ which always occurs in this syllable type, cannot be deleted because there are contrastive pairs between /ə/ and /a/ in this position and between words with an unstressed open syllable and words with only a stressed syllable.

For example:

kəɔk	'boiled'
kaɔk	'to be depleted'
p ^h əɔk	'mortar'
p ^h ɔk	'beside (of body)'

So the structure of syllables with their functions in the stress group can be shown in the following patterns.

' C(C)VC
 N ' C(C)VC
 C(C)V ' C(C)VC
 C(C)VC ' C(C)VC

4.4 Syllable-boundaries and marking syllable-breaks

Syllables are clearly marked in the data by the final consonant of the syllable which consists of /p, t, c, k, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, h, l, w, j/. And the syllable pattern will help too, that is, if there are two consonant next together, the second is the beginning of a new syllable because the final consonant of a syllable can only be C (not a cluster) and a vowel is not at the beginning of a syllable pattern.

Thus, syllable breaks need not be marked overtly in the data.

4.5 I have treated the aspirates (p^h, t^h, c^h, k^h) as one unit rather than clusters, because they act more like the one unit and they cannot be split apart by infixes or by loss of either component.

CHAPTER V

5. Phoneme

The phoneme rank is defined as the rank whose units function in the syllable. As the lowest rank of the hierarchy. It has no stable structure, but its phonetic form in various contexts may be described.

The major functional classes of phonemes in the syllable are the vowel and the consonant.

5.1 Consonants

These function as syllable periphery. The consonant phonemes are /p, p^h, t, t^h, c, c^h, k, k^h, ʔ, m, m̥, n, n̥; ɲ, ɲ̥, ɟ, ɟ̥; s, h, r, l, l̥, w, w̥, j, j̥/

Consonants can be divided into three sub-classes in the terms of their distribution: simple initials (c₁), final consonants (c₃) complex initials (c₂)

5.1.1 Single initial consonants

These function in strongly stressed, weakly stressed and unstressed syllables. The consonants in each group are compared in the chart below:

	SS	WS	US
p	x	x	x
t	x	x	x
c	x	x	x
k	x	x	x
ʔ	x	x	x
m	x	x	x
n	x	x	x
ɲ	x	x	
ŋ	x	x	
s	x	x	x
h	x	x	x
r	x	x	x
l	x	x	x
w	x	x	x
j	x	x	
p ^h	x	x	
t ^h	x	x	
c ^h	x	x	
k ^h	x	x	x
m _o	x	x	
n _o	x		
ɲ _o	x		
l _o	x		
w _o	x		
j _o	x		

x occurring
 non-occurring

Figure 8 : The single initial consonants functioning in each type of syllable.

Notes: SS = ... WS = ... US = ...

All consonants can function as a single consonant in the initial position of a strongly stressed syllable.

$/\underset{\circ}{n}, \underset{\circ}{\eta}, \underset{\circ}{l}, \underset{\circ}{w}, \underset{\circ}{j}/$ do not occur in the initial position of a weakly stressed syllable.

$/p^h, t^h, c^h, \underset{\circ}{m}, \underset{\circ}{n}, \underset{\circ}{\eta}, \underset{\circ}{\eta}, \underset{\circ}{l}, \underset{\circ}{w}, j, \underset{\circ}{j}/$ do not occur in the initial position of an unstressed syllable.

The co-occurrences of initial single consonants and vowels are shown in figure 9 in all type of voice register. (See Sec. 5.4.2)

	IC V	p	t	c	k	ʔ	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	s	h	r	l	w	j	ɸ	tʰ	cʰ	kʰ	ɱ	ɳ	ʃ	ʒ	l̥	w̥	j̥	
High clear	i	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	x	
	e	x	x								x			x	x				x									
	ɛ	x	x	x			x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	
	ɤ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	
	ə	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	
	a	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
	u	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	x			x	x	x	
	o		x		x	x		x				x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	
ɔ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x		
Mid level	ī		x	x				x	x		x		x	x	x				x									
	ē	x						x					x		x													
	ɛ̄	x	x	x			x	x			x									x								
	ɤ̄		x		x	x							x		x	x												
	ə̄	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x					x	x							
	ā	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	ū	x	x	x	x		x				x		x	x						x								
	ō	x			x	x					x										x							
ɔ̄	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x			x			x									
Low breathy	i̇	x		x							x			x	x													
	ė			x							x		x	x														
	ɛ̇	x	x	x							x			x						x								
	ɤ̇				x	x		x					x															
	ə̇	x		x	x		x				x				x													
	ȧ	x	x		x	x	x			x				x							x							
	u̇	x			x	x	x				x		x			x												
	ȯ	x	x				x			x						x				x								
ɔ̇				x	x				x											x								

Figure 9 : The correlation between initial consonants and Vowel

(in all voice register) in strongly stressed syllable.
Significant gaps are outlined in the chart.

x

 occur

 non-occur

The correlation between initial single consonants and vowels will be discussed in 5 groups according to the place of articulation:

1. Labial group : /p, p^h, m, m̥, w, w̥/

/p, p^h, m, m̥, w, w̥/ do not occur before /è, ù, ò/

/p, m, w/ do not occur before /ī, è, ò/

/p^h, m̥, w̥/ do not occur before /ī, ì, e, ē, è, è̄, ū, ù, ā, à, ā, ù, ò, ò, ò/

2. Alveolar group : /t, t^h, n, n̥, s, r, l, l̥/

/t, t^h, n, n̥, s, r, l, l̥/ do not occur before /ò/

/t, n, r, l/ do not occur before /à, ò, ò/

/t^h, n̥, s, l̥/ do not occur before /ī, ì, e, ē, è, è̄, ū, ù, à, à, ù, ò, ò, ò/

3. Palatal group : /ç, ç^h, ʝ, ʝ̥, j, j̥/

/ç, ç^h, ʝ, ʝ̥, j, j̥/ do not occur before /ē, è, ū, ù, à, ù, ò, ò/

4. Velar group : /k, k^h, ŋ/

/k, k^h, ŋ/ do not occur before /ī, ì, e, ē, è, è /

/k, ŋ/ do not occur before /ī, ì, e, ē, è, ε, ē, è /

/k^h, ŋ/ do not occur before /i, ī, ì, e, ē, è, ε, è, ū, ù,
à, ū, ù/

It's significant that Velar tend not occur before front vowel.

5. Glottal group : /ʔ, h/

/ʔ, h/ do not occur before /ī, ì, e, ē, è, è, à, ū, ō, ò, ò /

/h/ does not occur at all before a low breathy vowel.

The major structural gaps in the chart show that :

1. All voiced nasals and voiceless continuants :

/m, n, ɲ, ŋ, ɱ, ɳ, ɽ, ɷ, w, j / do not occur before /e, ē, è /

2. All voiceless continuants :

/ɱ, ɳ, ɽ, ɷ, w, j / do not occur before all Mid level
and Low breathy register vowels

3. All Nasals :

/m, n, ɲ, ŋ, ɱ, ɳ, ɽ, / do not occur before Low breathy
register vowels

4. All Velars :

/k, k^h, ŋ / do not occur before all front vowels in all
3 registers ; except /i, e /

5. /h/ does not occur before all Mid level and
Low breathy register vowels ; except /ā/

5.1.2 Final Consonants

These function in the closed syllable type. They are
/p, t, c, k, ʔ, m, n, ŋ, h, l, w, j/. The correlation between
final consonants and vowels can see in the figure 10 below.

	V	FC	-p	-t	-c	-k	-ʔ	-m	-n	ŋ	ŋ̃	-h	-l	-w	-r
High clear	i		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
	e		x	x			x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
	ɛ		x	x		x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
	u		x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	ɔ		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	a		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
	o		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
	ɒ		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
	ɔ̃		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		
Mid level	ɪ					x		x	x		x	x		x	
	ʊ								x				x	x	
	ɛ̃							x	x		x		x	x	
	ɪ̃							x	x	x	x		x		
	ɛ̃							x	x	x			x		
	ɔ̃					x		x	x	x	x		x	x	
	ɔ̃						x	x			x	x			
	ɔ̃							x	x		x		x		
	ɔ̃							x	x		x		x		
Low breathy	ɪ					x	x	x			x	x			
	ɔ̃		x	x			x	x	x			x	x		
	ɛ̃		x	x		x	x				x				
	ɪ̃			x				x			x		x		
	ɔ̃		x		x	x			x	x	x		x		
	ɔ̃					x	x		x			x	x		
	ɔ̃		x	x		x	x	x			x				
	ɔ̃					x			x			x	x		
	ɔ̃				x	x			x			x			

Figure 10 : The correlation between final consonant and Vowels

in all voice register types.



x occurring

non-occurring

The correlation between final consonants and vowels will be discussed in 5 groups as follows:

1. Labial group : /p, m, w/

/p, m, w/ do not occur after /à, ò, ò̃/

2. Alveolar group : /t, n, l/

/t, l/ do not occur after /ī, ì, ū, ò̃/

/n, l/ do not occur after /è, ù/

3. Palatal group : /ç, ʝ, j/

/ç, ʝ, j/ do not occur after all front vowels in all 3 registers and /à, ù, ò̃/

4. Velar group : /k/

/k/ does not occur after /ì, e, ē, è, ē̄, ū, ù, ā, ū, ō, ò̃/

5. Glottal group : /ʔ, h/

/ʔ, h/ do not occur after /ē, ē̄, ω, ā, ā, ō, ò̃/

The major structural gaps in the chart show that:

1. All Palatals :

/c, ɲ, j / do not occur after all front vowels in all 3 registers

2. All Stops:

/p, t, c, k, ? / do not occur after all Mid level registers
except /ī, ā, ū /

3. All Semi-vowels :

/w, j / do not occur after all Low breathy register vowels

5.1.3 Consonant clusters

These function in initial position of strongly stressed, weakly stressed and unstressed syllables. There are two-consonant clusters in all syllable types. But we have found only one word that has a two-consonant cluster in an unstressed syllable. And few examples in weakly stressed syllables. No three consonant clusters have been found.

	SS	WS	US
pr	x	x	x
p ^h l	x		
kr	x		
k ^h l	x		
kw	x		
p ^h r	x	x	
p ^h l	x		
k ^h r	x	x	
k ^h l	x		

Figure 11 : Consonant clusters in stressed syllable

x	occurring
	non-occurring

For example:

Strongly Stressed	Weakly Stressed	Unstressed
praj 'liquor'	<u>pre</u> prəsoŋ	pre <u>prə</u> soŋ 'a kind of eggplant'
plāj 'Play'		

Strongly Stressed?	Weakly Stressed	Unstressed
p ^h rim 'old'	p ^h <u>r</u> ɛktit 'peper'	
p ^h larj 'roof'		
kriŋ 'to sharpen'		
klam 'chaff(of rice)'		
kwal 'to bark'		
k ^h rih 'teenage girl'	k ^h <u>r</u> itkan 'to marry'	
k ^h lɛp 'twin'		

In a cluster of two consonants, the first consonant must be a Stop : /p, p^h, k, k^h/ and the second consonant is /r, l, w/

The following figure show the correlation of consonant clusters.

c ₁	c ₂
p	r, l
k	r, l, w
p ^h	r, l
k ^h	r, l

Figure 12: Consonant cluster structure

5.2 Vowels

These function as the syllable nucleus, and in this language the vowel phonemes are /i, e, ε, u, ə, a, u, o, ɔ/. There are no complex vowels and there are no contrasts between short and long vowels in this language. Vowels can occur in open syllables and in closed syllables.

5.2.1 Vowels in open syllables

There are limited vowel sets that function in the pre-syllable : in unstressed syllable.

5.2.1.1 Vowels in open unstressed syllables.

Only /ə, a/ function in this syllable type. (see sec. 4.2.2.2)

For example:

səci?	'to point'
kəti?	'soil'
?arɛp	'grass'
kalɔk	'less (water)'
kəlɔk	'boiled'

There is contrast between /ə/ and /a/ in this position.

And I found only one word with [i]:

sisit	'crutch'
-------	----------

It may be assumed that [i] occurs only in reduplicated words so it can be considered an allophone of /ə/.

5.2.2 Vowels in closed syllables

These function in stressed syllables, both strongly stressed and weakly stressed syllables.

5.2.2.1 Vowels in closed strongly stressed syllables.

All vowels can occur in this syllable type.

For example:

ʔik	'older brother'
sem	'bird'
mɛt	'hook'
hʉc	'flesh'
hən	'many'
cak	'deer'
ʔum	'water'
ʔoʔ	'foolish'
kɔt	'cool'

5.2.2.2 Vowels in closed weakly stressed syllables.

All vowels except /e/ function in this syllable type.

They are /i, ε, u, ə, a, u, o, ɒ/.

For example:

nɪŋnɪŋ	'tick (dog)'
pɪmhəj	'New Year Day'
tɛŋp ^h ə?	'younger uncle'
?uŋmɛt	'to smash'
sʌnjdɛn	'today'
ʃəŋjəh	'to shake'
təŋmɛt	'axe'
lʌkliŋ	'employee'
wɒlwɛl	'to twist (rope)'
tɔŋtɪŋ	'adam's apple'

5.3 Phoneme Charts

5.3.1 The Consonant Chart

Point of articulation Mode of articulation		Labial	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stop	unasp.	p	t	c	k	ʔ
	asp.	p ^h	t ^h	c ^h	k ^h	
Nasal	vd.	m	n	ɲ	ŋ	
	vl.	m̃	ñ	ɲ̃		
Fricative			s			h
Flap			r			
Lateral	vd.		l			
	vl.		l̃			
Semi-Vowel	vd.	w		j		
	vl.	w̃		j̃		

5.3.1.1 Formational Statement of Consonants

All consonant phonemes in Plang are produced with pulmonic egressive airstream mechanisms.

/p/ [p] a voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop, occurs initially

pih 'to broom'

puc 'to fall, to break'

pəʔuʔ 'bamboo'

[pʰ] a voiceless unreleased bilabial stop, occurs in final position.

/kʰrup/ [kʰrup] 'to meet'

/tup/ [tup] 'hut'

/kʰup/ [kʰup] 'sock'

[b] a voiced unaspirated bilabial stop occurs:

1. after syllabic [m̩] and varies with [p]

mpal ~ mbal 'earring'

mpōŋ ~ mboŋ 'door'

2. occurs initially especially heard

from the younger generation and

varies with [p]. This tends to occur

in words that have voiced final consonant.

pol ~ bol 'twilight'

pwn - bwn 'to shoot'

3. occurs syllable initially after a cvp presyllable.

kojsəpbaw 'papaya'

/p^h/ [p^h] a voiceless aspirated bilabial stop, occurs initially.

p ^h rim	'old(thing)'
p ^h ɔn	'five'
p ^h un	'picture'

/t/ [t] a voiceless unaspirated alveolar stop, occurs initially.

tɛw	'sweet'
tɔc	'mud'
tɔh	'to come back'

[t̚] a voiceless unreleased alveolar stop, occurs in final position.

?it̚	'to sleep'
sat̚	'comb(n.)'
kɔt̚	'cold'

/t^h/ [t^h] a voiceless aspirated alveolar stop, occurs initially.

t ^h ɔp	'to clap the hands'
t ^h u?	'chopsticks'
t ^h əl	'to send'

/c/ [tʃ] a voiceless alveo-palatal affricate, occurs initially

/cin/ [tʃin] 'to fry'

/cæk/ [tʃæk] 'dirty'

[c] a voiceless unaspirated palatal stop occurs in final position

/luc/ [luⁱc] 'to enter'

/kuc/ [kuⁱc] 'hot'

/c^h/ [c^h] a voiceless aspirated palatal stop occurs in initial position

c^hɛp 'shoes'

c^hɔpc^hɛp 'to whisper'

c^hi? 'month'

/k/ [k] a voiceless unaspirated velar stop occurs initial

kəj 'cotton'

kəti? 'one'

kətam 'crab'

[k'] a voiceless unreleased velar stop occurs in final position

/kuk/ [kuk'] 'to call'

/lɛk/ [lɛk'] 'pig'

/k^h/ [k^h] a voiceless aspirated velar stop, occurs initially

k^huh 'wood'

k^hɔh 'young man'

k^hrəŋ 'drum'

/ʔ/ [ʔ] a glottal stop

ʔɛŋ 'to come'

ʔum 'water'

lawsəʔ 'teacher'

ʔùʔ 'I'

/m/ [m̥] a voiced bilabial syllabic nasal occurs initially before /p, m, n, w/

/mpə̀l/ [m̥'pə̀l] 'earring'

/mməl/ [m̥'məl] 'to fall down'

/mɛmməj/ [mɛ:m'məj] 'to break'

[m] a voiced bilabial nasal occurs elsewhere

muh 'to love'

məʔ 'mother'

sɛm 'Thai'

sum 'to eat'

/m̥/ [mh] a post aspirated nasal occurs before /ə/

/m̥ap/ [mhap] 'to work for'

/m̥al/ [mhal] 'field'

/m̥aj/ [mhaj] 'a big male'

[m̥] a voiceless bilabial nasal occurs elsewhere

m̥ut 'polite/wise'

m̥u? 'string'

m̥i? 'to pull/rice by hand'

/n/ [n̥] a voiced alveolar syllabic occurs as a whole presyllable. It has been found only before /t, s, h, r, l/

/n̥lum/ [n̥' lum] 'child, baby'

/n̥tuŋ/ [n̥' tuŋ] 'stone'

/n̥səŋ/ [n̥' səŋ] 'crossed block'

[n] a voiced alveolar nasal occurs elsewhere

nok 'to ...'

nwm 'fish'

pen 'to ...'

nwn 'to ...'

/ŋ̥/	[nh]	a post aspirated alveolar nasal occurs only before /a/
		/ŋ̥am/ [nham] 'blood'
		/ŋ̥aj/ [nhaj] 'to bore, to hate'
	[ŋ̥]	a voiceless alveolar nasal occurs elsewhere
		ŋ̥um 'raw (for fruit)'
		ŋ̥əm 'to urinate'
		ŋ̥in 'to count'
/ŋ/	[ŋ]	a voiced palatal nasal
		ŋam 'to die'
		ŋəʔ 'to drink'
		ŋaŋ 'short'
		wakʔŋ 'bat'
/ŋ̥̊/	[ŋ̥̊]	a voiceless palatal nasal (found only one word in the data)
		ŋ̥̊ap 'difficult'
/ŋ/	[ŋ]	a voiced velar nasal
		ŋuk 'neck'
		ŋaj 'day'
		kruŋ 'shoulder'
		l̥uŋ 'yellow'

/s/	[s]	a voiceless alveolar fricative occurs only initially
		sil 'gold'
		səʔ 'sick'
		səʔwɿŋ 'snake'
/h/	[h]	a voiceless glottal fricative
		hanəŋ 'how many'
		hək 'hair'
		pih 'to bloom'
		muh 'to love'
/r/	[ɾ]	a voiced apico-alveolar flap
		rɔŋ 'pole'
		raŋ 'teeth'
		k ^h ruʔ 'enough'
		krut 'to quarrel'
/l/	[l]	a voiced apico-alveolar lateral
		luʔ 'to use'
		laʔɔj 'three'
		mal 'field'
		laʔal 'two'

/l/	[ɭ]	a voiceless alveolar lateral fricative												
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>/ɭuŋ/</td> <td>[+uŋ]</td> <td>'yellow'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/ɭeɪ/</td> <td>[+eɪ]</td> <td>'thin'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/ɭat/</td> <td>[+at]</td> <td>'to fear'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/nɭum/</td> <td>[n̥'um]</td> <td>'sheets for baby'</td> </tr> </table>	/ɭuŋ/	[+uŋ]	'yellow'	/ɭeɪ/	[+eɪ]	'thin'	/ɭat/	[+at]	'to fear'	/nɭum/	[n̥'um]	'sheets for baby'
/ɭuŋ/	[+uŋ]	'yellow'												
/ɭeɪ/	[+eɪ]	'thin'												
/ɭat/	[+at]	'to fear'												
/nɭum/	[n̥'um]	'sheets for baby'												
/w/	[w]	a voiced labiovelar semivowel												
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>wəj</td> <td></td> <td>'quick'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>waʔ</td> <td></td> <td>'broad'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>kaw</td> <td></td> <td>'to wrap'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>kwal</td> <td></td> <td>'to bark'</td> </tr> </table>	wəj		'quick'	waʔ		'broad'	kaw		'to wrap'	kwal		'to bark'
wəj		'quick'												
waʔ		'broad'												
kaw		'to wrap'												
kwal		'to bark'												
/w/	[ɸ]	a voiceless bilabial fricative												
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>/ɸik/</td> <td>[ɸik]</td> <td>'pour out slowly'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/ɸin/</td> <td>[ɸin]</td> <td>'opium'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>/ɸaʔ/</td> <td>[ɸaʔ]</td> <td>'monkey'</td> </tr> </table>	/ɸik/	[ɸik]	'pour out slowly'	/ɸin/	[ɸin]	'opium'	/ɸaʔ/	[ɸaʔ]	'monkey'			
/ɸik/	[ɸik]	'pour out slowly'												
/ɸin/	[ɸin]	'opium'												
/ɸaʔ/	[ɸaʔ]	'monkey'												
/j/	[j]	a voiced fronto-palatal semivowel												
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>juk</td> <td></td> <td>'bait'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>jac</td> <td></td> <td>'to pull'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pəj</td> <td></td> <td>'to run'</td> </tr> <tr> <td>koj</td> <td></td> <td>'to have'</td> </tr> </table>	juk		'bait'	jac		'to pull'	pəj		'to run'	koj		'to have'
juk		'bait'												
jac		'to pull'												
pəj		'to run'												
koj		'to have'												
/j/	[j̥]	a voiceless fronto-palatal semivowel												
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>j̥uk</td> <td></td> <td>'ear'</td> </tr> </table> <p>(has been found only in one word)</p>	j̥uk		'ear'									
j̥uk		'ear'												

5.3.1.2 The Consonant Contrasts

p-p ^h	pik	'a unit of money'
.	p ^h ik	'furrow'
t-t ^h	tu?	'body'
	t ^h u?	'chopstick'
c-c ^h	cih	'salt'
	c ^h ih	'firewood'
k-k ^h	kə?	'back (of body)'
	k ^h ə?	'belch'
m-m̥	mu?	'lotus'
	m̥u?	'sting'
n-n̥	nəm	'termite hill'
	n̥əm	'to urinate'
ŋ-ŋ̥	ŋap	'difficult'
	ŋa?	'house'
l-l̥	lu?	'to use'
	l̥u?	'leaf'
s-j	juk	'ear'
	suk	'elbow'

w-w	wik	'a kind of knife'
	wik	'pour out slowly'
j-j	juk	'bait'
	juk	'ear'
t-?	tik	'cracked'
	?ik	'older brother'
k-?	tik	'cracked'
	ti?	'hand'
p-w	pi?	'flute'
	wi?	'to buy'
p-w [ɛ]	pit	'pencil'
	wit	'to wilt'
p ^h -w [ɛ]	p ^h a?	'to cut'
	wa?	'monkey'
m-w	wɛt	'wring'
	mɛt	'hook'
m-w [ɛ]	maj	'a big mole'
	waj	'rattan'

n-n	nwt	'to stuff (thing)'
	nwt	'to swallow'
n-n	nam	'blood'
	nap	'difficult'
n-j	kən	'father'
	kəj	'cotton'
n-n	naj	'knitting wool'
	ηaj	'eye'
n-n	kruŋ	'fat'
	kruŋ	'shoulder'
o-j	kat	'thorn'
	kac	'sky' ₃
c ^h -j	ju ^h k	'ear'
	c ^h op	'basket fish-trap'
	c ^h wt	'mad'
r-l	ra?	'to play'
	la?	'tea'
r-l	?arac	'the house sparrow'
	?a ₁ ac	'a kind of fruit'

5.3.2 The main vowel chart

Position of tongue level	Front	Central	Back
high	i	ɯ	u
mid	e	ə	o
low	ɛ	a	ɔ

All nine vowels occurs with all three registers and no allophonic variations caused by register have been observed.

5.3.2.1 Formational Statements of Main vowels

All vowel phonemes in Plang are usually short.

/i/ a high front unrounded vowel.

ʔim	'alive'
li _o l	'thin'
wiʔ	'to buy'

/e/ a mid front unrounded vowel.

ʔarep	'grass'
pen	'to carry (with hand)'
tew	'trousers'

/ɛ/ a low front unrounded vowel.

ç ^h ɛp	'shoes'
wə̃n	'mirror'
rɛh	'root, to pour'

/u/ a high central vowel

k ^h rɯp	'to meet'
sətɯŋ	'tired'
mɯl	'rounded'

/ə/ a mid central vowel.

kəŋ	'father'
məc	'obay'
k ^h rəŋ	'drum'

/a/ a low central vowel.

kap	'chin'
jac	'pull'
?ata?	'grand father'

/u/ a high back rounded vowel.

muk	'cap'
sum	'to eat rice'
tuh	'head'

/o/ a mid back rounded vowel.

loŋ	'high'
kəŋol	'to slip'
koj	'to have'

/ɔ/ a low back rounded vowel.

nɔk	'to see'
?atɔm	'right (side)'
?ɔŋ.	'smile'

All vowels, except front vowel /i, e, ε /; which do not occur before palatal /c, ɲ, j/; have an [i] off glide when they occur before the palatals /c, ɲ/.

For example:

Vowel with [i] off glide before /c/

/hwc/	[hw ⁱ c]	'flesh'
/wuc/	[wu ⁱ c]	'intestine'
/k ^h rac/	[k ^h ra ⁱ c]	'to scratch'
/kuc/	[ku ⁱ c]	'sun shine'
/sɔc/	[sɔ ⁱ c]	'to whistle'

Vowel with [i] off glide before /ɲ/

/cəɲ/	[cə ⁱ ɲ]	'to laugh'
/kəɲ/	[kə ⁱ ɲ]	'father'
/məɲ/	[mə ⁱ ɲ]	'to peg'
/wakʔəɲ/	[wakʔə ⁱ ɲ]	'bat'
/ʔəɲ/	[ʔə ⁱ ɲ]	'to smile'

5.3.2.2 The main vowel contrasts

All vowels described above are phonemically contrastive in this language. The suspect pair of vowels are shown below with examples of their contrastive pairs.

i-e	c ^h in	'gall-bladder'
	c ^h en	'to write'
e-ɛ	tew	'trousers'
	tɛw	'sweet'
u-ə	ru?	'boat'
	rə?	'deep'
ə-a	ɲə?	'to drink'
	ɲa?	'house, dwelling'
u-o	k ^h u?	'wood'
	k ^h o?	'of (poss. mk.)'
o-ɔ	səkək	'an ear of paddy'
	səkək	'tricky'
i-ɯ	?im	'alive'
	?ɯm	'salty'

e-ə	mpel	'gourd'
	mpəl	'earring'
ɛ-a	mɛt	'hook'
	mat	'to tie'
u-u	sut	'to save'
	sut	'mosquito net'
ə-o	?əp	'cooked rice'
	?op	'narrow'
a-o	raŋ	'tooth'
	rɔŋ	'pole'

Full near minimal contrastive pair of vowel

i-e-ɛ-u-ə-a-u-o-o

sip	'ten'
cɛp	'to nip'
sɛp	'naughty'
swp	'strong (rain)'
səp	'(father, child) step'
sap	'general'
lup	'to lay (bed)'
c ^h op	'to catch (fish)'
nsɔp	'fist'

5.4 Suprasegmental Features

Suprasegmental features are phonetic features that are associated with segmental speech sounds. The syllable nucleus (vowel) always carries the suprasegmental features, though there may be some influence on the consonants.

5.4.1 Length

Length is a phonetic feature concerned with the duration of sound. In this language there are no phonemic contrasts between short and long vowels. But there is automatic lengthening of the final syllable in some intonation contours (Chapter I) and automatic shortening of some syllables in word fusion (see Chapter 6). The last word of a story is often very long and there may be compensatory lengthening of a vowel with the loss of final /ʔ, h/ in connected speech.

For example: In the isolated word speech

pōŋ 'to fill up'

təʔ 'vegetable, to eat vegetable'

In connected speech

[cinnaʔ juhaʔ pō:r]

fried give fill up

[te: leh ts::?]

bring down eat (end of story)

Length cannot change the meaning of words so length is non-phonemic in this language.

5.4.2 Register

.....La serie haute subit le contre - coup du devoisement avec : 1) Les maintien des caracteres normouse timbres.....
 2) L'ouverture des timbres par prediphthongaison. Les differents auteurs ont bien remarque les phenomenes de tension VS relachement et leur consequence sur le vocalisme.....¹

The term "register" has been used in many different ways. As a result, many definitions can be found in the literature depending upon who uses it - music and voice specialists, phoneticians, linguists or language teachers.....²

Jenner (1966: 19 ff) has surveyed some of the features manifesting register not only in Mon and Khmer proper, but on a wider scale, including other lesser known Mon-Khmer language of Southeast Asia.....³

¹ Michel Ferlus MKS VIII 1979 Edited by Philip N. Jenner

² Theraphan L.Thongkum "An Instrumental Study of Chong Registers"

³ Kenneth J. Gregerson 'Tongue-Root and Register'

in Mon-Khmer ASI 1976 : 325

Samtau tones

Samtau has only one series of voiceless initial stops, and a simple two-tone system has been posited by J. Harris and J. Gainey.

For example:

káp	'chin'
kàp	'to hold in jaw'
kòt	'old'
kàŋ	'rat'

And Diffloth commented that the phonetic correlates of this two-way tone contrast are not simple : The high tone is mid-high rising, the low tone is mid falling except in checked syllables where it is mid level. Low tone is sometimes accompanied by breathy voice.....

Samtau tone appears to be distinctive only in final syllables.¹

¹ Gerard Diffloth 'The Wa Languages' 1980 p. 23, 171

But in my study I have found that Plang has a register contrast, with three contrastive phonemic registers which the tones: High clear, Mid level, and Low breathy.

The voice quality in the high clear register is normal clear or perhaps slightly tense. The voice quality in the mid level register is generally like that in the high clear register. The voice quality in the low breathy register is lax and breathy. Aspirated stop and voiceless continuants almost never co-occur with the breathy register (see figure 9).

The pitch in the high clear register is high and rising, in the mid clear register it is mid clear or with a very slight drop and in the low breathy register it is low rising before a final stop and low falling before a final voiced continuant and level before a final /h/.

These are marked orthographically as:

High clear register (unmarked)

Mid level register (ˉ)

Low breathy register (˘)

For example:

High clear register

sil	'gold'
mɛt	'hook'
sɛp	'naughty'
səʔwɪ	'warm'
luʔ	'use'

±

Mid level register

kət̩wɪ	'stomach'
p̩m	'to mouth'
p̩l	'to forget'
t̩n	'bed'
ʔam̩j	'cow'
s̩j	'to cut'

Low breathy register

cìh	'salt'
kətìʔ	'one'
mìʔ	'you'
lèk	'pig'
kətèŋ	'big'
ʔùʔ	'I'

There are many minimal pairs which contrast in register.

For example:

Contrast between High Clear and Low breathy

	High Clear		Low Breathly
pɪh	'to sweep'	pìh	'to pick (thorn)'
ncɛl	'hoof'	ncèl	'heel'
mpɛŋ	'to grill'	mpèŋ	'the pond on the mountain'
lɔŋ	'yellow'	lòŋ	'innocent (baby)'
lah	'say, tell'	làh	'market'
kah	'pull out'	kàh	'give'
kɔt	'cold'	kòt	'old'

Contrast between High Clear and Mid Level

sɛm	'Thai'	sēm	'talkative'
tɯn	'first'	tūn	'fund'
kəm	'to tamp'	kām	'two winnow'
cəŋ	'laugh'	cāŋ	'to set a row'
pəj	'to run'	pāj	'human being'
kəŋ	'to burry face'	kāŋ	'rat'
caj	'nail'	cāj	'to sing'

Contrast between Low Breathy and Mid Level

cìh	'salt'	cīh	'to hatch'
kəpùl	'thick'	kətūl	'stomach'
kətùŋ	'bottle gourd'	tūŋ	'to lean'
toltòl	'to frown'	?atōl	'grasshopper'

That means that registers are distinctive in this language. The meaning of words can be changed by the voice quality of vowels. Every stressed syllable is pronounced with the accompaniment of a register. Every vowel can carry all types of register.

5.4.3 Stress

A syllable is said to be stressed if it sticks out or is more prominent than the surrounding syllables. Stress in this language is treated as predictable (see sec. 3) Stress will occur on every monosyllabic word. In words with open transition, or in two syllable words, stress will occur on the last syllable.

5.4.4 Clarity

In words which have an open transitional syllable, the transitional vowel will be very short and unclear. In a pre-syllable or minor syllable, the vowel is clearer than in the open transitional syllable but not as clear as in the major syllable.

Therefore, length, stress and clarity are not distinctive in this language. They can be predicted and can not distinguish the meaning of a word. Register is a phonemic feature because it can change the meaning of words.

CHAPTER VI

6. Changes in connected speech

The description in the preceding chapter comes from careful speech. Now in this chapter we can see that there are many differences between careful speech and connected speech. That is

6.1 Intonation Pattern

6.2 Stress-Group fusion

6.3 Syllable Structure

6.1 Intonation Pattern

*

The interesting point is that normally the intonation pattern is high rising between sentences in a paragraph and is slightly falling at the end of a paragraph.

[naŋ cə? kəŋ ni? pʰɔk ka? naŋ rɔt məsaj pʰɔk ka?
 will visit father we get on bus will come Maesaj get on bus
 həl rɔt cə? kəŋ ni? nə:]
 go to visit father we f.n.p

[p^hlɔt ʃin po:n tə? c^hi? tə? c^hi? paj həl lɛmma?]
 growing opium about one month or more . cut grass out
rum maj pələ? pan ?apəl ?uɣməl]
 mixed it together made it in a small ball size

But sometimes it is not like the pattern above, it is not rising when we pause between sentences and it is not rising at the end of paragraph because of the inherent pitch of the words such as when the last word of a pause group carries mid voice register or low voice register. And if there is a word carrying low voice register it is rather lower than normal and it lowers the word before it and after it. For example

A word carrying Low voice register :

[wɪ: taj ?apram taŋkrɔŋ ?imma? səmallanna?]
 buy lettuce to pound fresh pickled

[...cinna? ju: ?a? pō:ŋ tɛh lɛh tə: ?]
 fried until inflate put down eat

[.....?ɛŋ rɔt tɛn k^ho?kɔtk^ho?sɔŋ kàh pāj ?ɛŋ tɛh məh]
 come to candle oldman give person come take name

A word carrying Mid level register :

muk maj pāj juli? cəret cəru?.....
 stay with person do good good

_____ _____ _____
 [teh pən kənɔh kə? pōn sa? sa? ?ələ? te: makəsom]
 take meat what it's o.k chop chop piece take tomato

 sɔj ?a?.....

cut

If the final word has high register and has a high front vowel, especially /i/ and a final consonant stop /t,ʔ/ the paragraph final intonation goes up not down (In this case there is no influence from a mid or low register).

For example:

_____ _____ _____
 [...raksa? mallen ɲək pāj hət ?uŋmi? ?ew tɔ? ?ew tɛ?]
 save money good don't^{*} follow man to go to travel

_____ _____
 [.....ɲuh koj mal hən rət tɔ? pəj ?uc jɔŋ]
 if have money much call every man all village

_____ _____
 [kuk pāj ?eŋ sum məj ?i?]
 call man come eat with we

6.2 Stress-Group Fusion

In the Plang language there is an interesting feature that when two stress-groups come together they may partially fuse and change each other.

There are two main patterns

1. Phoneme loss. The initial consonant of the second word becomes lost and then they merge together.

Formula :

$$CV\{N\} + \{?\}VC > CV\{N\}VC$$

$$\{?\} > \emptyset / CV\{N\} _ VC$$

Example :

sum hæc		sumæc
eat already		
'ate'		
kɔn ?i?	>	kɔni?
son we		
'our son'		
səmal ?a?		səmala?
pickle particle		
'pickled'		

2. Regressive Assimilation

Formula :

$$CV\{N\} + \{?\}VC > CV\{NN\}VC$$

$$\{?\} > \{N\} / CV\{N\} _ VC$$

For example :

?wɔŋkɑŋ hæc > ?wɔŋkɑŋgæc

put on already

'to put on'

k^hɔl ?i? > k^hɔlɪi?

help we

'help us'

4

hɑm ?ən > hɑmmən

bathe he

'bathe him'

cin ?a? > cinna?

fry particle

'fried'

tɛw hæc > tɛwwæc

sweet already

'sweet'

This fusion only occurs between a syllable that has continuants (all nasals, l, w) as final consonant (CV{N}) and a syllable has /ʔ,h/ as initial consonant ({ʔ}VC).

Besides continuants there is also /c/ as final consonant for example.

hɔc hɔc > hɔccɔc
 already already
 'already'

hɔc ʔən > hɔcʔən
 already f.n.p
 'finished'

motmɔc ʔaʔ > motmɔcʔaʔ
 smash particle
 'smashed'

3. Dissimilation. Sometimes heard in connected speech between two /h/ phonemes.

For example :

kah hɔk > kanhɔk
 give rise
 h# > n /#h__

I think the Plang people use formula 1 and 2 interchangeably without affecting the meaning of the sentences in which they occur.

For example :

CV{N} + {?}VC	>	CV{N}VC	~	CV{NN} VC	
sum həc		suməc		summəc	'ate'
kɔn ?i?		kɔni?		kɔnni?	'our son'
səmal ?a?	>	səmalə?	~	səmallə?	'pickled'
?uŋkəŋ həc		?uŋkəŋəc		?uŋkəŋəc	'put on'
ham ?ən		hamən		hammən	'bathe him'
təw həc		təwəc		təwwəc	'sweet'
hɔc həc		hɔcəc		hɔccəc	'already'

6.3 Syllable Structure

In careful speech or isolated words the main syllable structure is closed (CVC), and there is an open syllable in the presyllable occurring with specific vowels /e, ə, a/. But in connected speech we find that there are also open syllables occurring in the strongly stressed position. This open syllable comes from syllables that have /ʔ, h/ as the final consonant.

For example:

careful speech

juh	'to do'
miʔ	'you'
teh	'to take'
wiʔ	'to buy'

connected speech

ju:	'to do'
mi:	'you'
te:	'to take'
wi:	'to buy'

-ʔ, -h > ∅ / sentence - medial

For example:

[na: mi: muk ?uŋŋoŋ]

/ naʔ miʔ muk ?uŋŋoŋ /

house you stay where

'Where is your house?'

[wi: taj ?apram / taŋkrɔŋ ?imma?.....]

/wi? taj ?apram taŋkr n ?imma?...../

buy white lettuce pound fresh

[cinnəc ju: ?apo:ŋ / te: lè: / tə:ʔ]

/cinhəc juh pɔn teh leh tə? /

'...fried until it was inflated then brought them down,
ate.

The examples above show an open syllable in the strongly stressed syllable. There can also be change in the presyllable from CVC (weakly stressed syllable) to ŋ (syllabic nasal).

For example:

CVC (?uŋ) > c {m}

?uŋpēl > mpēl 'earring'

?uŋnən > nnən 'seed'

It is not only presyllables that can change into syllabic nasals, but I have also found this in the main syllable. In my data I have found one word ?un 'negative' which can change in this way.

?un ɿ ŋ / connected speech

For example:

[ŋju: ŋhɔm ka:]

/?un juh ?uŋhɔm ka?/

'(Today) didn't you work?'

[ntɛw ka:]

/?un tɛw ka?/

not sweet f.n.p

'Is it sweet?'

From the example above ?uŋ, ?un can be changed in the connected speech. But there is one word ?uŋhɔ? 'where' ?uŋ it does not change in the connected speech.

CHAPTER VII

7. The Adaptation of loan words

In the Plang language there are many loan words. These are from Kham Muang or Northern Thai dialect and from the Thai Yai or Shan dialect. These loan words are used as ordinary words in Plang. Most of the loan words are the names of fruits and vegetables.

For example:

makpaw	'coconut'
makasom	'tomato'
maksanp ^h ɔʔ	'papaya'
mak ^h wʔ	'eggplant'
p ^h akpuk	'radish'
thunɔj	'garden pea'

Besides fruits and vegetables there are loan words about trade and exclamations. These kinds of loan words come from Thai Yai or Shan.

For example:

tɯn	'fund'
nammɛt	'profit'
wat	'baht'
tɔʔtɯn	'(to sell) at cost'
?alo:	'surprisingly!'

In my data there are loan words from Burmese too.

For example:

[maksɪ̃ŋ]	'pumpkin'
[makcũk]	'orange'
[kɔ:ksɔ̃j]	'a tiffin carrier'

Some loan words in Plang are adapted to the Plang system, others are not adapted.

7.1 Change from long vowel to short vowel.

If a word that they borrow has a long vowel (especially in final syllable) it will be changed into a short vowel because in Plang there is no contrast between short and long vowel (see sec. 5.4.1) and Plang vowel length tends to be short.

For example:

V: > V

'a kind of food'	[k ^h a:wsɔ̃j]	>	[k ^h awsɔ̃j]
'baht'	[wa:t]		[wat]
'banana leaf'	[tɔ:ŋ]	>	[tɔŋ]
'name of a country'	[la:nc ^h á:ŋ]		[lancaŋ]
'everything'	[səpa?səpe:t]		[səpa?səp <u>it</u>]
'to scrape'	[k ^h i:t]		[k ^h it]

If the loan word is a long open syllable it will be changed into a short closed syllable, ending with glottal stop /ʔ/. Because in Plang there are no open syllables in strongly stressed syllables.

–V:# > –Vʔ

'roselle'	[sômpǔ:]	>	[sompʊʔ]
'papaya'	[ma:ksáŋp ^h ɔ:]	>	[maksəŋp ^h ɔʔ]
'sky'	[fá:]	>	[ʔaʔ]
'to keep'	[raksǎ:]	>	[raksaʔ]
'to be sad'	[lâwlu:]	>	[lawluʔ]

7.2 Change in a consonant by adapting the articulation. The most obvious change is from labiodental fricative to bilabial fricative (f > ɸ)

For example:

'opium'	[fìn]	>	[ɸin]
'a kind of food'	[k ^h a:wliŋfan]	>	[k ^h awliŋɸan]
'sky'	[fá:]	>	[ɸaʔ]
'squash'	[fák]	>	[ɸak]
'lid'	[fǎ:]	>	[ɸa:]
'rice straw'	[fa:ŋ]	>	[ɸaŋ]

7.3 Change from diphthong to monophthong.

Because Plang has no diphthongs or complex vowels, when they borrow they will simplify the diphthong or complex vowels.

For example:

$V(:)V > V(C)$

$[t^h u \text{ə} h i \acute{n}]$	$>$	$[t^h u h i n]$	'peanut'
$[s \hat{u} : \text{ə} n a j]$	$>$	$[s \underline{u} p i t]$	'brassiere'
$[t i : \text{ə} w]$	$>$	$[t e w]$	'pans'
$[m a k^h \check{w} : \text{ə}]$	$>$	$[m a k^h \check{u} ?]$	'eggplant'
$[c^h i : \text{ə} \eta t u \eta]$	$>$	$[c i \eta t u \eta]$	'Kengtung'
$[h \hat{u} \text{ə} j x \hat{a} j]$	$>$	$[h \underline{u} j k^h \text{ə} j]$	'Huayk ^h raj'
$[h \hat{u} \text{ə} j n a : m \text{ x} \acute{u} n]$	$>$	$[h \underline{u} j n \text{ə} m k^h \text{u} n]$	'Hua ^h j Nam Khun'

7.4 No adaptation

If the word that is borrowed can fit in the Plang language system it will be brought into the system without changing it, such as:

$[m a k p \acute{a} w]$	$[m a k p a w]$	'coconut'	
$[m a n c \acute{e} w]$	$>$	$[m a n c \text{ə} w]$	'sweet potato'
$[m a k c \acute{u} k]$	$[m a k c u k]$	'orange'	

[makk ^h əŋ]	[maks ^h əŋ]	'a taa'
[maks ^h ɪŋ]	[maks ^h ɪŋ]	'bamin'

Paulette Hopple has suggested to me that the reason there are so many loan words in the Fiang language may be because they are used to the Thai words from Sipsongpanna and no doubt they became bilingual in Sipsongpanna. When they came to Thailand they did not have a lot of problem about the Thai language. And I found an example to support her idea when I heard a song that they sing that used Thai Yai or Shan words in the song. And they told me that they have used these Thai Yai words for a long time because they are high class words that can express the idea better than theirs. (My singer is 70 years old now.)

7.5 Register Change

It is rather difficult to say anything about the adaptation of tone and register because I cannot determine which words will change in which ways. However there is often a change in tone. For instance a falling-rising contour tone may change into the high clear register :

[sômpǔ:]	[sompʉ?]	'roselle'
[makk ^h ǔ:ə]	[makk ^h ʉ?]	'eggplant'
[raksǎ:]	> [raksʉ?]	'to keep'
[fǎ:]	[ɬa:]	'lid'

falling tone to high clear register

[fìn]	[ɬin]	'opium'
[tì:əw]	> [tew]	'pans'
[hûəjná:m̄x̄ ùn]	[hujnamk ^h un]	'Huaýnam Khun'

Most of the loan words, if there are changes in register, are changed into high clear. But in Burmese loan words it is not changed, such as:

[kò:ksôj]	[kɔksôj]	'a tiffin carrier'
[maksîj]	> [maksîj]	'pumkin'

CHAPTER VIII

8.1 Conclusion

There are 25 consonant phonemes : /p, p^h, t, t^h, c, c^h, k, k^h, ? m, ŋ, n, ŋ̄, ɲ, ŋ̄, ɲ̄, s, h, r, l, l̄, w, w̄, j, j̄ /. Every phoneme can be the initial consonant. There are 13 final consonants : /-p, -t, -c, -k, -?, -m, -n, -ŋ -ɲ, -h, -l, -w, -j /. And there are 9 two-consonant clusters : /pr, pl, kr, kl, kw, p^hr, p^hl, k^hr, k^hl /.

There are 9 main vowels in three registers : /i, e, ε, u, ə, a, u, o, ɔ /. There are no diphthongs in Plang.

In the Intonation-Group, there are three types of contour: Rising-falling contour, Rising contour and Slightly contour.

In the Stress Group, the stress group may have one or two syllables. Each stress group has as its nucleus one stressed syllable, which is always the last syllable in the group.

There are 2 types of syllables : an open syllable and a closed syllable. The syllable structures are :

'C(C)VC
N 'C(C)VC
C(C)V 'C(C)VC
C(C)VC 'C(C)VC

In Suprasegmental Features, there are no contrasts between short and long vowels (just occurs in the connected speech). There are three contrastive phonemic register : High clear, Mid level and Low breathy register.

Besides, from the study in the connected speech, it is found there are changes from careful speech. The changes are : Intonation Pattern, Stress-Group, Syllable Structure and Length of vowel.

Finally, there are many loan words from Kham Muang or Northern Thai dialect and Thai Yai or Shan dialect. And these loan words have been adapted into their language system.

8.2 Suggestions for further study

For further study, some interesting points are given in the following suggestions:

1. A study of a phonology of other Plang dialects with comparison.
2. A study of the Plang (Kontoj) syntax.
3. A study of the changes of the phonology by comparing with Proto-Waic.
4. A study of the multilingualism of the Plang people.
5. Careful research on the intonation pattern.

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APPENDIX I

WORD LIST

The entries in these wordlists are listed according to the following orders:

1. The entries are listed according to their initial consonants which are grouped into Stop, Nasal, Fricative, Flap, Lateral, and Semi-vowel such as p, m, s, r, l, w, and voiced consonants come before voiceless consonants. So the full order is p, t, c, k, ʔ, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, ɱ, ɳ, ɰ, s, h, r, l, ɭ, w, ʋ, j, ɟ. The entries which are consonant clusters are listed after the single initial consonants.

2. The vowel order is i, e, ɛ, ʌ, ə, a, u, o, ɔ, and High clear register vowels come before Mid level register vowels (-) and Low breathy register vowels (`) in that order.

PLANG (KONTOJ) WORD LIST

/p-/

pit	'pencil'	pət	'a small spade'
pik	'a unit of money'	pətah	'to turn(over)'
pi?	'flute'	pətəŋ	'pot'
pi?	'to win'	pəceŋ	'sun helmet'
pimhəj	'New Years Day'	pəc ^h iŋ	'pan'
pih	'to sweep'	pə?	'breast'
pih	'to pick (thorn)'	pām	'fence(v,n)'
pijah	'bag'	pənik	'little'
pijuntun	'rainbow'	pəŋi?	'middle'
		pəŋ	'to blow'
pen	'to carry(with hand)	pəsaɦ	'sky'
		pəsaɦ ^h ah	'thunder bolt'
pel	'to forget'	pəsɔl	'to awaken'
		pəɦ	'to hit'
pəp	'a kind of toy'	pərəɦ	'together'
pək	'cloth'	pərat	'brush'
pəɦ	'to cut'	pəraɦpəruh	'very'
		pəl	'to bespatter'
put	'to pluck(flower)'	pəj	'to run'
puɔ	'to fall,to break'	pəj	'human being'
puɦ	'to dip out'	pəju?	'ash'
puɦ	'to bump'		
puŋ	'to shoot'		
puɦ	'to carry(on shoulder)'		

pap	'book'	puc	'to put on'
pat	'different'	puk	'shin'
patɛŋ	'aunt'	pùk	'to anoint, to paint'
patak	'to turn face up'	pu?	'brother-in-law'
patpələh	'kitchen'	pù?	'to carry baby on the back'
pa?u?	'bamboo'	pu?w?	'name of a town'
pām	'to chew'	pun	'lime'
panok	'catfish'	pūŋ	'to speak'
pansah	'tomorrow'		
paŋ	'to sell'		
pāŋ	'white'	pòn	'can(aux)'
paŋ	'stool'	pōŋ	'to be inflated'
pāŋ	'above'	pol	'evening'
paŋloh	'name of village'		
pasoh	'charcoal'	pɔm	'button'
pah	'to peel'	pōm	'to mouth'
paləŋ	'dust'	pɔn	'meat'
palpɔŋ	'temples (of the	pɔh	'to spring back (horse)'
.	head)'	pɔl	'to roll up'
parɛw	'graveyard'		
pa.j	'than'		
pā.j	'do not'		
pa.jɔŋseh	'mentholated ointment'		

/pr-/

priʔ	'offspring(plant)'	prat	'to miss'
prin	'to build(house)'	praj	'liquor'
preprəʂɔŋ	'a kind of eggplant'	pruh	'to change'
		pruh	'to be blistered'
prɛh	'lance'		
prɛl	'to stammer'		

/pl-/

plaj	'to open(eye)'	plɔŋ	'lalung leaf'
plāj	'name of the language'	plɔj	'to let go'

/p^h-/

p ^h ik	'furrow'	p ^h okpin	'an ornamental pin'
p ^h ɛmjɔŋ	'name of a village'	p ^h om	'heart'
p ^h ɛn	'cotton cloth'		
p ^h ɛw	'to arrive'	p ^h ɔk	'to take(a bus)'
		p ^h ɔn	'five'
p ^h ɯn	'table'	p ^h ɔl	'bracelet'
		p ^h ɔlp ^h ɔl	'to spin'
p ^h ət	'to pat'		
p ^h əm	'to break wind'	/p ^h r-/	
p ^h əl	'to fly'	p ^h rim	'old(thing)'
p ^h at	'to spin'	p ^h rek	'chilli'
p ^h ak	'to wash'	p ^h rektit	'pepper'
p ^h akpuk	'radish'	p ^h re?	'forest'
p ^h akci?	'parsley'		
p ^h akɔn	'the morning glory'	p ^h rɯc	'a wing'
p ^h am	'duckweed'	p ^h rɯc	'to spit'
p ^h ancɔ?	'lamp'	p ^h rɯh	'to bloom'
p ^h alok	'mortar'		
p ^h aw	'impatient'	p ^h raj	'to set the lalung leaves'
p ^h awcan	'firecrackers'		
		p ^h ra?	'to smoke'
p ^h uŋ	'picture'	p ^h ru?	'shirt'
p ^h uj	'to switch on'	p ^h lɯm	'to burn'
		p ^h lɯt	'to scatter'

/t-/

ti?	'hand'	tətɔp	'the wah'
tì?	'to take'	tɔc	'mud'
tik	'crack'	təkʊh	'a pair'
tìk	'to divorce'	tək ^h raw	'a moment'
tɪŋtɪŋ	'bell'	tə?	'vegetable'
tɪŋtɔl	'navel'	təl	'to flash'
		təj	'to ask'
tēn	'candle'		
tew	'trousers'	tapə?la?	'headman of the village'
tewjɛ?	'panties'	ta?	'grandfather'
		ta?mān	'Burmese'
tɛp	'pocket'	tam	'to'
tɛt	'to snap'	tān	'virtue'
tɛm	'low'	tāŋ	'to weave'
tēn	'bed'	tāŋ	'to weave'
tɛŋ	'a kind of musical instrument'	taŋtɪh	'those'
tɛŋp ^h ah	'younger uncle'	taŋkrɔŋ	'to pound'
tɛl	'to pass near'	taŋmɛt	'axe'
tɛw	'sweet'	tah	to open, to rest'
		tallɛw	'Taraew'
tɔp	'untidy'	tāj	'flower'
tɔc	'a meter'	taj?apram	'lettuce'
tūn	'fund'		
tun	'first'		
tuk	'to lead'		

tup	'hut'	tətət	'to squirm, struggle'
tut	'to absorb'	təktin	'a string of beads'
tuk	'to snatch'	təkəkə?	'a wall gecko'
tu?	'body'	tə?	'to continue'
tum	'budding'	tə?tə?	'whatever'
tuj	'to lean'	təm	'to order'
tuh	'head'	tən	'to castrate'
		təŋ	'dark'
tək	'poor'	təŋti?	'jug'
tə?	'cupboard'	təŋtiŋ	'Adam's apple'
təm	'to boil'	təl	'to run(animal)'
təŋ	'to trap'	təl	'shallow'
təh	'to open(lid)'	təltəŋ	'to jump across'
təh	'to go back(home)'	təj	'beside, betel nut'
təltəl	'to frown'		

/t^h-/

t ^h i?	'to blow away'	t ^h uk	'to pour(water)'
		t ^h u?	'chopsticks'
t ^h εm	'again,to add'	t ^h u?k ^h lam	'green pea'
		t ^h u?nɔj	'garden pea'
t ^h əl	'to send'	t ^h u?sajsw?	'string bean'
t ^h əj	'to plough'	t ^h u?rīm	'the winged bean'
		t ^h uŋ	'a small jar'
t ^h ap	'a kind of trap'		
t ^h at	'to fight(rooster)'	t ^h o?	'to feed(a child)'
t ^h am	'cave'	t ^h am	'to flood'
t ^h ajlak	'butterfly'	t ^h ojp ^h omne?	'to breathe'
t ^h alhəj	'basin'		
t ^h alhəjp ^h an	'tray'	t ^h ɔp	'to clap'
t ^h allək	'a bamboo peel'		

/c-/

cit	'to be deafening'	cə?	'to call on'
cik	'flase'	càn	'to fetch'
ci?	'to bore'	cəŋ	'to laugh'
ci?a?	'to soak'	cərèt	'good'
cim	'to taste'	cəru?	'very(good)'
cīn	'to fry'	cəlu ^h a?	'a novice in Buddhism'
cīn	'bright'	cāj	'wrist'
cìh	'salt'		
cīh	'to hatch'	cap	'to put on(shoes)'
		cak	'deer'
cèp	'to grip with the fingers'	can	'sack'
		canwa?	'heaven'
cət	'to bite'	caŋ	'to roll'
cēm	'to hold(baby)'	cāŋ	'a maker'
cəŋ	'to put on(panung)'	cah	'to string'
cèŋ	'to sew'	caj	'nail'
cəh	'a kind of deer'	cāj	'to sing'
cəw	'glass, piebald'		
		cum	'to sink'
cuk	'dirty'	cūm	'a cup'
cū?	'one thing'	cuj	'leg-foot'
cum	'to weigh'		
cūl	'a scar'	cokcal	'lightning'
		cokcol	'to jump'
		cokkróc	'to pound in the tube'
		con	'to persuade'

cɔpcəʔrəʔ	'clear'	cɔm	'to put on'
cɔkkrik	'armpit'	cɔŋ	'to stand'
		cɔŋlāj	'tale'

/c^h-/

c ^h iʔ	'month'	c ^h ɛh	'to cut(wood)into a small piece'
c ^h iʔ n	'the end of the month'	c ^h ɛp	'shoes'
c ^h in	'gall-bladder'	c ^h ɛk	'to tear'
c ^h īn	'liver spots'		
c ^h iŋ	'to annoy'	c ^h uɪt	'mad'
c ^h iŋtuŋ	'Kengtung'		
c ^h iŋruŋ	'Chiengrung'	c ^h əʔ	'to pretend'
c ^h et	'to scrape'	c ^h ɔp	'to catch(fish)'
c ^h em	'to lack(vegetable)'	c ^h ɔmc ^h am	'having poor eyesight'
c ^h en	'to write'		
		c ^h ɔpc ^h ɛp	'to wisper'

/k-/

ki?	'they'	kətum	'liver'
		kətuŋ	'clay pot'
kɯt	'to be born'	kətuŋ	'the bottle gourd'
kùt	'to go out'	kətət	'to cackle'
kɯh	'curry, to cook'	kətəm	'egg'
kūn	'a lot of'	kətəmpət	'foam'
		kəc	'to light, to burn'
kəp	'to plug'	kəcɯm	'liquid'
kəp	'to lay (a cloth) cross'	kəcu?	'to scold, revile'
kəpəŋ	'to bury'	kəkə?	'dove'
kəpu?	'to foam up'	kə?	'back (of body)'
kət	'to think'	kəm	'to tamp'
kəti?	'soil'	kəm	'to winnow'
kəti?	'one'	kəmi?	'husband'
kəte?	'lavatory'	kəman	'pimple'
kətəŋ	'big'	kəmət	'cloudy, shady'
kətɯl	'abdomen'	kəməh	'banana'
kətə?	'a hole for earring'	kənəh	'what'
kətəm	'ripe'	kəp	'father'
kətəla?um	'cloud'	kəpsəp	'step-father'
kətət	'mole'	kəpəŋ	'jealous'
kətam	'crab'	kəpəl	'to slip'
kətaj	'rabbit'	kəŋ	'an egg containing unhatched young'
kətu?	'banana blossom'	kəŋa?	'sesame'

kəsʊc	'the hen stomach'	kacəŋ	'expensive, value'
kəsəŋ	'elephant'	kacəm	'mushy'
kəlɔk	'to be boiled'	kak	'tree branch'
kəl	'wind'	kakɛ?	'pigeon'
kāl	'to rummage (pig)'	ka?	'fish'
kələt	'a wart'	kaʔəp	'soft'
kələmk ^h u?	'tree'	kam	'barn'
kəlɔk	'swift(of water)'	kamə?	'gook'
kəlɔŋ	'empty'	kaməh	'a bashed bamboo tube'
kəwəpɔŋ	'window'	kamuh	'to dream'
kəwat	'a kind of entrails'	kamni?	'holy day'
kəj	'cotton, thread'	kan	'to be defeated'
kəjat	'to drop'	kaŋ	'to lie athwart'
kəjuh	'lung'	kāŋ	'rat'
kəjɔ?	'to sit on heels'	kaŋnəm	'thunder'
		kasek	'acidulous'
kap	'chin'	kah	'to take off'
kapuɫ	'thick'	kàh	'to give'
kapu?	'to save(money)'	kaɔŋ	'empty'
kapɔŋ	'skirt'	karəc	'to shrink'
kapro?	'to patch on'	kalo?	'to addle'
kat	'thorn'	kəlɔk	'to be depleted'
katə?	'channel'	kəlɔm	'smash'
katu?	'flame'	kaw	'first son'
kac	'shy'	kāw	'to wrap'

kuc	'hot, sunshine'	kɔt	'cold'
kuk	'to call'	kɔ̃t	'old'
ku?	'wheel'	kɔkt ^h at	'water canteen'
kun	'a kind of bow'	kɔksɔj	'a tiffin carrier'
kūŋ	'to wait for'	kɔn	'son'
kuj	'to prise'	kɔ̃n	'-ing'
kujc ^h opti?	'ring'	kɔncip	'adopted son'
		kɔntɔj	'Kontoj'
kop	'saddle'	kɔnkaŋ	'Kokang'
kom	'to cover'	kɔnmak	'name of a village'
koŋ	'to dig'	kɔnsəp	'step-son'
kōŋ	'shrimp'	kɔnsəh	'great-grandson'
koŋkaŋ	'naked'	kɔnlan	'nephew'
koj	'to have'	kōŋ	'noisy'
kojs ppaw	'papaya'	kɔŋt ^h ep	'Bangkok'
		kɔŋjaŋ	'KongYawng'
		kɔl	'hard'
		kōj	'slow'

/kr-/

krig 'to sharpen'
 krih 'to pluck(leaf)'
 kren 'to put up (hair)'

krɛl 'to spin,revolve'

krwɔc 'to argue'

krwɔp 'fat'

krwɔt 'to quarrel'

krwɔŋ 'shoulder'

kransawac 'swallow'

kru? 'cheep'

krun 'steam'

krom 'to carry'

/kl-/

klam 'chaff(of rice)'

klan 'eagle'

klaw 'to stir'

/kw-/

kwɛn 'to be used to'

kwaj 'stained'

kwal 'to bark'

kwaj 'a kind of peel for

eating with betel nut'

/k^h-/

k ^h it	'to scrape'	k ^h ucep	'a nail scissors'
		k ^h uc ^h et	'match'
k ^h εm	'clear'	k ^h u?	'wood'
		k ^h u?u?	'dump'
k ^h wtkan	'to marry'	k ^h u?pri?k ^h u?pra?	'fruit'
k ^h w?	'a kind of sound'	k ^h ulən	'lovely'
k ^h w?wnhu?	'vine'	k ^h ula?k ^h uc ^h al	'to trifle'
k ^h əm	'together'	k ^h otəŋkrɔŋ	'pestle'
k ^h əl	'thick(of fluid)'	k ^h o?	'of'
		k ^h o?kan	'a kind of food'
k ^h ap	'scale(fish)'	k ^h o?kɔt	'old man'
k ^h ak	'to be good at'	k ^h o?nɔ?	'whose'
k ^h əŋtwt	'rage'	k ^h o?ŋwm	'dead man'
k ^h al	'mattress'		
k ^h alɛ?	'to limp'	k ^h ɔt	'to hug,embrace'
k ^h alwəl	'blanket'	k ^h ɔk	'enclosure'
k ^h awmɔn	'sweet'	k ^h ɔ?	'to lasso,hoe'
k ^h awli?	'Thai noodle'	k ^h ɔn	'rod'
k ^h aju?	'beam'	k ^h ɔntɔŋ	'hammer'
		k ^h ɔh	'lad'
k ^h ut	'to dig'	k ^h ɔl	'to help'
k ^h uc	'to wash(face)'		

/k^hr-/

k ^h riŋ	'to be affected'	k ^h rap	'to pursue'
k ^h riŋ	'to fasten'	k ^h rac	'to scratch'
k ^h riŋ	'girl, bear'	k ^h ra?	'way, road'
		k ^h ran	'lazy'
k ^h rep	'piece'	k ^h rah	'to step aside'
k ^h rel	'to boil down'	k ^h raw	'a moment'
k ^h rup	'to meet'	k ^h ru?	'enough'
k ^h ruŋ	'a half'	k ^h runcel	'pitiful'
k ^h rə?	'to run away (someone)'	k ^h rɔm	'glad'
k ^h rəŋ	'drum'	k ^h rɔŋ	'to close, bowl'
		k ^h rɔŋcɔŋ	'spade'

/k^hl-/

k ^h lɛp	'twin'	k ^h lon	'throat hurt'
k ^h laŋ	'to be jealous of'		

/?-/

?it	'to line down'	?u mpə?	'(of the ears)to sing'
?ik	'older brother'	?umpəŋ	'door'
?ikʔəŋ	'brother-sister'	?upwɔn	'woman'
?i?	} 'we'	?umpah	'to fall down'
?i?ri?		?umpal	'earring'
?im	'alive'	?umpaj	'medicine'
?iŋ	'excrement'	?umpoŋ	'stairs'
?ih	'to get(thing)'	?umpəh	'to gather(fruit)'
		?ummi?	'man'
?ɛt	'small'	?ummet	'to squeeze'
?ɛ?	'this'	?ummu?	'all together'
?ɛn	'he'	?umməl	'to fall down'
?ɛŋ	'to come'	?ummələp ^h om	'heart'
?ɛl	'hen'	?ummug	'to look up'
?ɛlcuk	'rooster'	?umwah	'broken'
?ɛlkat	'duck'	?umwəh	'to sneeze'
?ɛw	'to travel'	?umwam	'tough'
?uc	'all'	?unti?	'near'
?uɔn	'salty'	?untwɔp	'to box'
?umpih	'broom'	?untwɔt	'to be torn off'
?umpəŋ	'to grill'	?untwɔm	'to soak'
?umpɛŋ	'a pond on the mountain'	?untwɔn	'to kick'
?umpɛl	'gourd'	?untwɔl	'to snore'
?umpək	'bridge'	?untak	'tongue'

?untakti?	'plam'	?unnən	'seed'
?untan	'jar'	?unŋɛl	'pregnancy'
?untah	'to slap'		
?untaj	'Panung'	?unŋum	'to kill'
?unturj	'carcass'	?unŋuk	'to mole(clay)'
?untɔŋ	'mouth(of animal)'	?unŋə?	'to swing(cradle)'
?untɔt	'to tie(s.t)shorter'	?unŋurj	'to carry(by 2 person)'
?untɔk	'blid'	?unŋot	'push'
?unt ^h al	'to sag'		
?unt ^h əl	'wall'	?unsik	'chisel'
		?unsəm	'to plant'
?uncij	'cliff'	?unsat	'a comb'
?uncij ^l ɛl	'forehead'	?unsəŋ	'a rake for clearing rubbish'
?uncèp	'hoof'	?unsaj	'central root'
?uncèl	'heel'	?unsɔp	'to hold in the closed hand'
?ucel	'to have the teeth on edge'		
?uncùm	'quite'		
?unícum	'to talk in one's sleep'	?unhin	'to count'
?uncap	'to stamp down'	?unhim	'nail'
?uncam	'eaves'	?unhɛh	'to blow nose'
?uncɔŋ	'a kind of sitting'	?unhap	'to yawn'
?unc ^h ə?	'to pierce'	?unhak	'to cough'
?unc ^h ɔl	'to kneel'	?unhoŋ	'spoutless kettle'
		?unhɔm	'work'
?unnwt	'to swallow'	?unriŋ	'mat'
?unnwm	'to sit on(egg)'	?unrəm	'south,below'

?unrən	'to stare hard'	?unjat	'cock's comb'
?unrəŋ	'termite'	?unjok	'to praise'
?unraʔ	'thief'		
?unràʔ	'coarse, vulgar'	?unkan	'to put(on stove)'
?unrah	'banana leaf'	?unkan	'pod'
?unroŋ	'to stir'	?unkuʔ	'milled rice'
?unrɔn	'to strain'	?unkum	'fly'
		?unkug	'to heap up'
?unlɛw	'goiter'	?unkop	thin'
?unlɛwpuk	'the calf(of leg)'	?unkoŋ	'mountain'
?unlɔp	'to blink'	?unkoŋməh	'nose'
?unlɔc	'caterpillar'	?unkɔp	'a kind of bird'
?unlɔʔ	'a saw'	?unkɔ̄l	'to cut(with knife)'
?unlɔh	'to leak'		
?unlɔc	'to be scratched'	?unkrɔh	'to jerk'
?unlɔj	'to lose'	?unkrup	'to fold'
?unluh	'green(plant)'	?unkrɔk	'a piece'
?unloh	'to pull up'		
?unlɔ̄j	'to think off'	?unk ^h ɔ̄l	'a tube of bamboo'
?unlɔk	'to throw'	?unk ^h rɔm	'to collapse'
?unlɔʔ	'dunky'	?unk ^h rɔk	'knuckle'
?unlɔŋ	'horse'		
		?unŋil	'gums'
?unlɔt	'to frighten'	?unŋɔt	'to overlie'
?unlɔm	'sheets for baby'	?unŋɔn	'middle'

?əp	'cooked rice'	?a?	} 'we(2person)'
?ən	'he'	?a?re?	
?əppet	'sticky rice'		
?əp?ah	'nonglutinous rice'	?amɯŋ	'insect'
?əpplan	'rice cooked in the bamboo tube'	?amɯŋsəŋal	'green spider'
?əj	'to take care of'	?amɯŋ	'banana stem'
		?amhəc	'ant'
?app ^h ə?	'a kind of stove'	?amul	'skink'
?apmi?	'chicken louse'	?amōj	'ox'
?apɛ?	'goat'	?ān	'to read'
?apwŋ	'rice straw'	?anōj	'luffa'
?aponj	'a sprout, shoot'	?anɔ?	'who'
?ap ^h ɛl	'bee'	?anlu?	'now'
?apram	'lettuce'	?aŋ	'to open(mouth)'
?aprampaj	'white	?asa?	'basket'
?apləm	'leech'	?ahəŋ	'bedbug'
?atɛp	'flea'	?arep	'grass'
?atɛm	'dragonfly'	?aru?	'to tell a lie'
?atol	'grasshopper'	?arəh	'spider'
?atɔm	'right'	?arac	'the sparrow'
?acim	'soybean'	?ara?	'mature'
?acɛl	'cucumber'	?arok	'frog'
?ak?ak	'crow'	?alɛp	'flat'
?ak ^h rak	'buffalo'	?alakup	'turtle'
?ak ^h rep	'a kind of basket'	?aluŋ	'uncle'
?a?ək	'taro root'	?alac	'a kind of fruit'

?awi?	'left'	?op	'narrow'
?aj	'friend'	?ot	'to tell'
?aju?	'age'	?o?	'stupid, foolish'
?ajɔl	'nettle'	?omrɔn	'sweat'
?ut	'to hold one's breath'	?ɔt	'to wipe'
?ù?	} 'I', caddle'	?ɔk	'to put out of the mouth'
?ù?ri?		?ɔ??ε?	'this, that'
?um	'water'	?ɔŋ	'younger brother, sister'
?ummaŋɛl	'saliva'	?ɔh	'a boil'
ʁumna?	'dew'	?ɔl	'older sister'
?umlə?uh	'oil'	?ɔj	'sugar'
?umkətɛŋ	'river'		
?un	'not'		
?ul	'to whine'		

/m-/

mì?	'you'	mat	'to tie'
miŋ	'to divide'	mac	'to touch'
		makpaw	'coconut'
mɛt	'hook'	makcuk	'orange'
mɛ?	'to repair(a house)'	maktiŋtāw	'water melon'
mēm	'a handful'	makkəsom	'tomato'
memŋaj	'widow'	makkuk	'olive'
mēw	'cat'	makkuj	'guava'
		makk ^h ɛ?	'dry batter'
mup	'to nod'	makk ^h u?	'eggplant'
mu?	'to add,mixe'	makk ^h u?kap	'a kind of eggplant'
mwiŋraj	'Mengraj'	makk ^h ənat	'pineapple'
mwh	'to love'	makk ^h am	'tamarind'
mwɪ	'round,class.'	makk ^h aj	'top'
		makk ^h omniŋ	'a kind of tree'
məc	'obey'	mak ^h oŋ	'genuine'
məj	'wife'	makk ^h ɔ?	'jujub'
məh	'to be,become,name'	makk ^h ɔj	'momordica'
məl	'money,silver'	mak?u?	'pomelo'
məle?	'each other'	maksij	'a small light bulb'
məj	'to hew(wood)'	maksiŋ	'pumpkin'
məjɔŋ	'fog'	masəm	'Thai'
		makmūŋ	'mango'
		makwa?	'lemon'

ma?	'mother'	mòn	'powder'
mām	'to stoop'	moncāŋ	'monk'
man	'to be sore'	mōl	'to climb'
mancɛw	'sweet potato'		
mancɛwhu?	'yam bean'	mɔp	'to become bashed'
màl	'to swell'	mɔk	'to fell (tree)'
maj	'with'	mōn	'to eat'
		mɔŋ	'mouth'
mut	'to pound (betel) in the tube'		
mùt	'quickly'		
muk	'to sit, stay'		
mun	'beautiful'		

/n-/

nīŋ	'a fishtrap'	nək	'late(night)'
nīŋnīŋ	'tick(dog)'	nām	'from, termite, heap'
		nənciŋ	'first month'
new	'kapok'	nəŋ	'short'
		nāj	'in'
nɛh	'a kind of tree'		
		natsēm	'scissors'
nuk	'a house beam'	na?	'sour'
num	'year'	nam	'bank(river)'
numti?	'last year'	nampa?	'seasoning powder'
numkaɩ	'next year'	nammɛt	'profit'
numku?	'yesterday'	narok	'hell'
numman	'this year'	nali?	'clock, watch'
nummah	'formertime'		
numnɔh	'when'	not	'moustache'
numni?	'day time'		
numsum	'night'	nək	'to watch'
		nəktoŋwan	'sunflower'
		nɔŋ	'to hold'
		nɔh	'answer mk.'

/ɣ-/

ɣi?	'day'	ɣu?	'to see'
ɣiŋ	'kettle'	ɣūm	'delicious'
ɣew	'to plait(hair)'	ɣɔk	'fine,nice'
		ɣōm	'to stain,dye'
ɣwt	'to stuff(thing)'	ɣōŋ	'to know'
ɣwm	'to die'		
ɣə?	'to drink'		
ɣac	'to wet'		
ɣa?	'house,dwelling'		
ɣa??ərw?	'cobweb'		
ɣəŋ	'still'		

/ŋ-/

ŋɛl	'to moan'	ŋuk	'neck'
ŋūm	'(of a rock)projecting'	ŋop	'morning'
		ŋol	'stump'
ŋəh	'genuine'		
		ŋɔɔ	'top'
ŋaʔ	'ivory'	ŋɔk	'bad'
ŋān	'violent'	ŋɔʔ	'to curve'
ŋaj	'eye'	ŋɔn	'a lobe (of ear)'
ŋajc ^h iŋ	'ankles'	ŋɔnkəwəj	'whorl of hair'
ŋajniʔ	'sun'	ŋɔŋ	'a kind of knife'
ŋajŋuŋ	'knee'	ŋɔ̄l	'fire'
ŋal	'male'		

/ŋ-/

m̥iʔ	'to crush'	m̥aŋ	'to ask'
		m̥al	'field'
m̥ut	'to arrest'	m̥aj	'a big mole'
m̥əh	'ten thousand '	m̥uk	'hat'
		m̥uʔ	'string'
m̥at	'to drive, to spin(ear)'		
m̥ak	'betel'	m̥oŋ	'to hear'

/ŋ̥-/

ŋ̥in	'to count'	ŋ̥am	'blood'
		ŋ̥aj	'bored'
ŋ̥en	'tight'		
		ŋ̥um	'young, green(plant)'
ŋ̥ə	'to inate'		

/ŋ̥-/

ŋ̥ap 'difficult'

/s-/

sip	'ten'	səp	'step(father,son)'
sit	'over there'	səpit	'brassiere'
sik	'to pinch'	səpiŋ	'bicycle'
sì?	'lice'	səpwt	'pointed'
simaw	'name of a town'	səpəj	'shadow'
sig	'sound'	səpa?	'cheek'
siŋtʷc	'to crush'	səpa?səpi?	'everything'
sisit	'crutch'	səp ^h ri?	'hot(curry)'
set	'to keep'	sət	'to get out of way'
sem	'bird'	səti?	'eight'
sen	'cooked'	sətim	'nine'
		sətəŋ	'name of a village'
sɛp	'naughty'	sətʷŋ	'tired'
səm	'Thai'	sətəh	'winnowing basket'
sɛm	'talkative'	sətə?	'tail'
sɛl	'to bail'	sətu?	'handle'
		sətɔn	'steady'
sʷp	'hard(rain)'		
sʷt	'to save'	səci?	'to point'
sʷn	'same'	səcɛk	'calyx(fruit)'
sʷnŋi?sin	'a Buddhist holy day'	səcɛn	'hard(thing)'
sʷnŋen	'today'	səcɛŋ	'ginger'
		səcɛl	'iron'
		səcɔn	'almost out of sight'

sə ^h an	'basket'	səmi?	'sugar cane'
		səməŋ	'star'
səkul	'turbid(water)'	səma?	'thank you(for older)'
səkəl	'to teach'	səmal	'to pickle'
səkuk	'bunch(fruit)'	səmaj	'easy'
səkok	'an ear of paddy'	səmu?	'straight'
səkək	'tricky'	səmuh	'rock'
səkrup	'to turn over'	səmāj	'an oar'
səkrəl	'warm(weather)'		
səkrəm	'bunch(flower)'	sənep	'pincers'
səkrɔc	'shellfish'	sənəŋ	'how many'
.		sənat	'gun'
sək ^h uj	'to hit'	sənak	'ligament'
sək ^h rəj	'lemongrass'	sənəŋ	'cool'
sək ^h rak	'red'		
		səŋ	'chopping block'
sə?	'pain,hurt'	səŋat	'quiet'
sə?uŋ	'to become rotten'	səŋa?	'clean'
sə?uŋ	'snake'	səŋal	'green(colour)'
sə?uŋŋa?	'lizard'	səŋalwə?	'galingale'
sə?aŋ	'bone'	səŋɔm	'limpid'
sə?uh	'dry'	səŋɔn	'day after yesterday'
sə?uj	'bad odor'		
sə?ut	'to ripen'	səsə?	'up right(to sit)'
sə?op	'ripe'	səsəj	'honest'
sə?oj	'smell'		

səraʔ	'to chase'	sut	'mosquito net'
sərut	'to breathe'	suk	'elbow'
		suʔ	'dog'
səlik	'to grin'	sūʔ	'new'
səliʔ	'corn'	sum	'to eat rice'
səlin	'to pour(slowly)'	sùm	'to lose'
sələk	'cigarette'	sumpuʔ	'roselle'
səlaŋ	'smooth'	sump ^h ak	'name of food'
səlaŋ	'to eat'	sump ^h əm	'hungry'
sələm	'name of a river'	sumsum	'to desire'
.		suh	'to mow'
səwɛl	'petle, piece'		
səjoŋ	'light'	soksək	'to meddle'
		som	'night(class.)'
sap	'general	sonkroŋ	'very(white)'
sat	'to comb'		
sak	'to be full'	sɔt	'stomach ache'
sək	'to rinse(rice)'	sɔc	'to whistle'
saksɛʔ	'to stamp'	sɔʔ	'purple'
saksul	'half-done(fruit)'	sɔm	'to put'
saʔɛp	'to nip(with arm)'	sɔŋ	'bitter'
saʔul	'warm'	sɔl	'a kind of animal'
saŋmon	'to die(older)'	sɔj	'necklace'
sah	'to chop'	sɔj	'to cut'
sāj	'sand'		
sajsɔjʔiŋ	'woman's belt'		

/h-/

hiŋ	'intelligent'	haʔ	'to be burnt' .
		harʂh	'seven'
hʷɔ	'flesh'	hum	'fragant'
hət	'to smell'	huŋ	'a house beam'
həɔ	'to nibble'		
hək	'hair'	hok	'to climb, to rise'
həkpaŋ	'silver grey(hair)'	hoŋ	'to steam(food)'
hən	'much, many'	hol	'to vomit'
həl	'to walk, to return'		
hap	'a chicken coop'	hət	'to follow'
hac	'to drag'	hɔɔ	'past tense mk.'
hak	'skin'	hɔk	'to dry, to expose'
han	'goose'	hɔmlaw	'onion'
		hɔj	'to hang'

/r-/

rip	'to close up'	raŋcət	'front teeth'
riŋ	'strong, hard'	raŋc ^h i?	'mcon'
rem	'beside, rim'	raŋkap	'the last teeth'
rew	'bird trap'	raŋkək	'canine tooth'
		rah	'to swipe'
rɛp	'to close'	rāj	'fierce(dog)'
rɛh	'root'	rajlah	'to spread'
rɯp	'fishnet'	rup	'to fight'
ru?	'boat'	rùp	'picture'
run	'to claw'	rut	'to water'
ruŋ	'horn'	rum	'to total up'
rùŋ	'to be in flame'	ruŋ	'spine of leaf'
		rūŋ	'an ear(of corn)'
rət	'to shrink'		
rək	'chasm'	ròp	'a mold'
rəkwt	'to consign(thing)'	ro?	'to carry'
rə?	'deep'	roŋrin	'school'
rə?u?	'to crow'		
rəŋac	'to threaten'	rɔc	'to leak, to flow'
		rɔt	'to, arrive'
rat	'not big'	rɔŋ	'pole'
rak	'to shout'	rɔŋ	'rich'
ra?	'to play'	rɔj	'to chip little by little'
raŋ	'tooth'	rɔj	'a sore'

/l-/

lim	'class.'	lac	'to extinguish'
liŋ	'to lick'	lak	'late'
liŋkra?	'ghost'	lakpāŋ	'above'
		laktu?	'at the back'
lēn	'coin'	laknɔk	'outside'
		lakɔl	'below'
lɛm	'to dig(by spade)'	laklən	'obstinate'
lɛk	'pig'	la?	'tea'
lɛŋ	'long(time)'	la?al	'two'
lɛh	'six'	la?uh	'oil'
		la?ɔj	'three'
luc	'to enter'	laŋ	'long'
luk	'to choose'	lah	'to say, to tell'
lu?	'saw(v,n)'	läh	'market'
lum	'a cluster(of plants)'	lawsə?	'teacher'
		laj	'squirrel'
ləpun	'four'		
ləciŋ	'to listen'	luk	'to softboil'
ləku?	'day before tomorrow'	lukliŋ	'employee'
ləkɔk	'raw'	lu?	'to use'
lə?	'crushed to powder'		
lə?up	'dandruff'		
ləm	'pus'		

lok	'full'	lɔŋ	'black'
lōŋ	'uncle'	lɔh	'loudly (cry)'
		lɔl	'to keep(in the mouth)'
lɔtlet	'to wag(tail)'	lɔʔlɔʔ	'to double'
lɔm	'sharp'	lɔjsiʔ	'to catch a cold'

/l̥-/

li?	'rain(v,n)'	l̥ək	'to water(a small tree)'
lim	'a tube(of bamboo)'	l̥ə?	'than'
lil	'thin'	l̥ə?mɔŋ	'bad temper'
		l̥əj	'melted lead'
l̥ɛl	'a knife tip in the handle'	l̥at	'afraid of'
l̥ɛw	'expert'	l̥a?	'leaf'
		l̥am	'a lot of water(food)'
lut	'little deaf'		
lu?	'left'	l̥up	'to lay(bed)'
luŋ	'yellow'	l̥u?	'bark'
l̥uŋ	'innocent'	l̥oŋ	'high'
		l̥ot	'drinking straw'
		l̥oŋl̥ɛ?	'to tell a lie'

/w-/

wik	'a kind of knife'	wac	'knife'
wi?	'to buy'	wack ^h āŋ	'sword'
wi?	'to fan'	wak?oŋ	'bat'
wiŋ	'to chip'	wakmɔl	'intestinal worm'
wiɦ	'to overflow'	wa?	'broad'
wila?	'process'	wal	'garden'
		waj	'tiger, to borrow'
wetak	'to worry'	wajkoŋ	'maggot'
wen	'to put on Panung'	wajkoŋk ^h rəŋ	'a rasp'
weh	'to step aside'		
		wolwɛl	'to twist(ropes)'
wet	'to twist'		
wen	'mirror'	wɔk	'to turn'
weh	'to pluck'	wɔj	'sibling'
wuc	'intestine'		
wuŋ	'to lose(way)'		
wəc	'to cut rice'		
wəl	'to chothe'		
wəj	'quick'		
wəjt ^h at	'flash light'		

/w-/

wit	'to wilt'	wa?	'monkey'
wik	'to get out of(water)'	wam	'tough'
win	'opium'	waj	'rattan'
wuk	'to practise'	wuj	'to greet'

/j-/

jɛp	'to close(eye)'	jut	'to stop'
jɛn	'f.n.p'	juk	'bait'
jət	'shade'	juŋ	'umbrella'
jək	'to bend down'	jùh	'to do'
jəŋjəh	'to shake'	juli?	'why'
jac	'to pull'	jok	'to raise, to praise'
ja?	'grandmother'	joŋ	'village'
jam	'to cry'	jot	'to throw up'
jaŋ	'still'		
jaŋtin	'to go on foot'		

/j̥-/

juk 'ear'

APPENDIX II
CONNECTED SPEECH

[teh muk məj pāj ju:li? cəret cəru?]

/teh muk məj pāj juh ?i? cəret cəru? /

go stay with person do we good good

'When we stay with other people we should be good people'

[pāj ju: *ə?mɔŋ pāj ?ɛw lèh tɔ? ?ɛw leh tɛ?]

/pāj juh ɬə?mɔŋ pāj ?ɛw leh tɔ? ?ɛw leh tɛ? /

don't do bad temper don't travel go here travel go there

'Do not have a bad temper(all the time) and do not go to travel far away'

[pāj ?ɛw caj mallèn k^hula:k^huc^hɔl]

/pāj ?ɛw caj mallèn k^hula?k^huc^hɔl /

don't go pay money trifle

'Do not pay and waste a lot of money without thinking'

[raksa? mallèn ɲok pāj hɔt ɲmi? ?ɛw leh tɔ? ?ɛw leh tɛ?]

/raksa? mallèn ɲok pāj hɔt ?ɲmi? ?ɛw leh tɔ? ?ɛw leh tɛ? /

keep money good don't follow man go down here go down there

'Keep money well, do not have a date with a young man to go outside

everywhere with him'

[kɔnni? k^hru?c^hi? ?ɛw təj sʉŋni? ɲɔk]
 / kɔn?i? k^hru?c^hi? ?ɛw təj sʉŋni? ɲɔk /
 son we circle month go ask day good

'When our son was one month old we would find a good day'

[ju: sʉŋni? ɲɔk teh tɛn ?ɛw ɲɔt k^ho?kɔtk^ho?sɔŋ bəj]
 / juh sʉŋni? ɲɔk teh ten ?ɛw ɲɔt k^ho?kɔtk^ho?sɔŋ pəj /
 do day good take candle go to oldman person

'we got a good day then went and brought candles to invite an old man to
 our house'

[ka? ?ɛŋ teh məh ɲu: koj məl hən]
 / kah ?ɛŋ teh məh ɲuh koj məl hən /
 give come take name if have money many

'to name our child and if we had a lot of money....'

[ɲɔt təhpəj ?uc jɔŋ kuk pəj ?ɛŋ sum məj ?i?]
 / ɲɔt təhpəj ?uc jɔŋ kuk pəj ?ɛŋ sum məj ?i? /
 to everybody all village call man come eat with we

'we would call everyone in all the village to come to our house and
 have dinner with us.'

[wi:la:ju: sump^hak]

/wila? juh sump^hak /

'How to cook Sumphak'

[wi: ta:j?apram taŋkroŋ ?imma? səmalla?]

/wi? taj?apram taŋkroŋ ?im ?a? səmal ?a? /

buy lettuce pound fresh pickled

'Buy some lettuce and pound it while it is fresh and then
pickle that pounded lettuce'

[ju: ?uŋna? sum ju: ?uŋna? səmalla? pō:n som]

/ juh ?uŋna? sum juh ?uŋna? səmal ?a? pōn som /

do sour want do sour pickled 4 night

'it becomes sour. If(you) want it very sour, pickle it for
4 night.'

[?uŋna? se? ci? ŋku?pet tə?k^hra:w həc]

/ ?uŋna? se? ci? ?uŋku?pet tə?k^hraw həc /

sour already soak stickyrice for a while already

'It is sour after soaking the strickyrice for a while.'

[wɨk?a? ju: ?um kəjat təc taŋkroŋ taŋkroŋŋa? ?ələ? seh]

/wɨk ?a? juh ?um kəjat həc taŋkroŋ taŋkroŋ ?a? ?ələ? seh /

raised do water fall already pound pounded little f.n.p

'Raise it from the water and let the water fall down, after that
pounded it into little pieces like a powder'

[gkaŋ ?um səma:ləpram tumma? ju: kələk]
 /?uŋkaŋ ?um səmal ?əpram tum ?a? juh kələk /

put on water picklelectuce boiled do boiled

'Bring the pickled lettuce water and boil it.'

[səm mu??a? k^hrel ju:??a? k^həl]

/səm mu? ?a? k^hrel juh ?a? k^həl /

put everything boiled did thick

'Put everything (that was prepared) in the boiling water and boil it down until it is thick.'

[sennəc ju: kələh te: t^hallək pu:k səm?a? nəŋ t^hallək]

/sen həc juh kələh teh t^hallək pu:k səm ?a? nəŋ t^hallək /

cooked do down take bamboo bark dip up put in bamboo bark

'When it is cooked, take it down (from stove) bring bamboo bark and dip up the sump^hək and put in the bark....'

[həc rajlahha? həkka? ju: sə?uh həc tuhha?]

/həc rajlah ?a? hək ?a? juh sə?uh həc tuh ?a? /

then spreaded dried do dry then peeled

'spread it dry it until it is dry and then peel it out (from the bark)'

[pəŋŋəl te: pəc^hiŋ ŋkaŋŋa? te: ?um lə?uh]

/pəŋŋəl teh pəc^hiŋ ?uŋkaŋ ?a? teh ?um lə?uh /

catch a fire take pan put on take lard

'Take fire, bring a pan and put it on the stove, bring lard...'

[səm pəc^h iŋ ju:ʔa? kuc sɔm sump^h ak cinnec ju:ʔa? pō:ŋ]

/ sɔm pəc^h in juh ʔa? kuc sɔm sump^h ak cin hæc juh ʔa? pōŋ /

put pan did hot put Sumphak fried did inflate

'..put in the pan wait until it's hot then put Sumphak in and
fried it until inflated.'

[te: lèh læc tə:??]

/ teh lèh hæc tə? /

take down already eat

'Take it down and you can eat it.'

[la:ju: k^hawsɔj]

/wila? juh k^hawsɔj/

'How to cook Khawsɔj'

[te: wi: pɔn pɔn kəɔ? kə? pō:n sa:ʔ]

/teh wi? pɔn pɔn kəɔ? kə? pɔn sa?/

take buy meat meat whatever o.k chop

'Go and buy meat any kind of that is o.k then chop

[sa:ʔa? ju: ʔəɭə? te: mak som sɔjʔa? te: hɔmlaw taŋkrɔŋga?]

/sa? ʔa? juh ʔəɭə? teh mak som sɔjʔa? teh hɔmlaw taŋkrɔŋ ʔa?/

chopped do pieces take tomato cut take garlic pounded

'Chop meat into little pieces, bring tomatoes and cut them, bring garlic and pound it....'

[te: hɔmsək^hrək sɔjʔa? te: p^hrək taŋkrɔŋga?]

/teh hɔmsək^hrək sɔjʔa? teh p^hrək taŋkrɔŋ ʔa?/

take onion cut take chilli pounded

'bring the onion and cut them, bring chillies and pound them.'

[te: ʔacim tɔŋga? mɔtmɔcja? ju: ʔuŋŋaj ɟkaŋ pəc^hiŋ]

/teh ʔacim tɔŋ ʔa? mɔtmɔc ʔa? juh ʔuŋŋaj ʔuŋkaŋ pəc^hiŋ/

take soybean burnt smashed do piece put on pan

'Bring pieces of dry preserved soy bean, burning it and smash it into little pieces; put the pan on the stove....'

[sɔm ?um lə?uh sɔm hɔmlaw sɔm hɔms k^hrak sɔm pɔn]
 /sɔm ?um lə?uh sɔm hɔmlaw sɔm hɔms k^hrak sɔm pɔn /
 put water lard put garlic put onion put meat

'Put lard in the pan;put garlic, onion, and maet...'

[sɔm makəsɔm sɔm ?acim cinnɔc ju: ?a? hum kraw ?a?]
 /sɔm makəsɔm sɔm ?acim cin həc juh ?a? hum kraw ?a? /
 put tomato put soy bean fried did cook stired
 'put tomato, soy bean, fry until it is cooked (gives a good smell)
 and continually stir it.'

[sɔm cih sɔm p^hrək sɔm nampa? cinna? ju: ?a? hum]
 /sɔm cih sɔm p^hrək sɔm nampa? cin ?a? juh ?a? hum /
 put salt put chilli put seasoning power fried did good smell
 'put salt, chilli, seasoning powder stir , now it gives a good smell'

[pɔk ?a? leh pɔk ?a? leh həc sɔm ?um tumma? ju: kəlɔk]
 /pɔk ?a? leh pɔk ?a? leh həc sɔm ?um tum ?a? juh kəlɔk /
 dipped up dipped up already put water boiled do soiled
 'Dip it up and then put the water in the pan and boil it.'

[sɔj hɔm p^hakci? sɔm k^hawsɔj naŋ k^hrɔŋ sɔm hɔm]
 /sɔj hɔm p^hakci? sɔm k^hawsɔj naŋ k^hrɔŋ sɔm hɔm /
 cut green onion parsley put noodle in bowl put green onion
 'Cut green onion into little pieces after that put noodle in the bowl
 add with cut green onion....'

[sɔm p^hakci? sɔm bɔnna? sɔm ?umna? te: cɔ:n te: t^hu? mɔnna?]

sɔm p^hakci? sɔm pɔn ?a? sɔm ?um ?a? teh cɔn teh t^hu? mɔn ?a?

/ put parsley put meat put water take spoon take chopsticks ate/

'put parsley,meat,water (in the bowl),prepare spoon and chopsticks

at last eat.'

[p^hlɔt ɕin]

/ p^hlɔt wɪn/

'How to grow and get opium'

[p^hlɔt ɕin pɔn tɔ?c^hi? tɔ?c^hi? paj hɛl lɛmma?]

/ p^hlɔt wɪn pɔn tɔ?c^hi? tɔ?c^hi? paj hɛl lɛm ?a?/

grow opium about 1 month 1 month more walk dig

'Grow the opium about one month or more ,there will be

grass growing up then we must dig it out.'

[lɛmma? pɔ:n tɔ?c^hi? tɔ?c^hi? paj ju: kətɛŋ]

/ lɛm ?a? pɔn tɔ?c^hi? tɔ?c^hi? paj juh kətɛŋ /

dig about 1 month 1 month more do big

'After weeding let it grow up about one month or more until it is big.'

[ju: ?ara? ju: jok pəh həl pəhha? pəhha? tə?ni? ?alɲi?]

/juh ?ara? juh jok pəh həl pəh ?a? pəh ?a? tə?ni? ?alɲi?/

do mature if o.k cut walk cut cut 1 day 2 day

'Then it is mature for cutting . It takes one to two days to cut.'

[ju:hasə?uh həc k^hut?a? k^hut k^hut cəruŋ məj pələ?]

/juh sə?uh həc k^hut ?a? k^hut k^hut cəruŋ məj pələ?/

do dry already scraped scrape mix with together

'then dry it ; scrape and mix it all together.'

[panna? pəl ?uɲməɪ]

/pan ?a? pəl ?uɲməɪ /

mold mold rounded

'And then mold it into a small ball size.'

[nʉmkʉh ju: kəŋʔ]

/ nʉmkʉh juh kəŋʔ /

'What did you do yesterday?'

[nʉmkʉh nʉmŋop kʉh ʔəp kʉh tə:ʔre?]

/ nʉmkʉh nʉmŋop kʉh ʔəp kʉh təʔre? /

yesterday morning cook rice cook curry

'Yesterday morning (I) prepared breakfast.'

[kʉh ʔəp kʉh təʔ hɔchɔc sum sum sak hɔc tɔʔ kəŋɔh]

/ kʉh ʔəp kʉh təʔ hɔchɔc sum sum sak hɔc tɔʔ kəŋɔh /

cook rice cook curry already eat eat full already cut banana

'Finished preparing food, I ate; after the meal I went to cut bananas (in the garden).'

[ʔun pō:n həl tɔhəlɛŋ ʔʉc kətəm kəŋsem mənna? ʔʉc]

/ ʔun pōn həl tɔʔ lɛŋ ʔʉc kətəm kəŋsem mən ʔa? ʔʉc /

not walk cut long all ripe bird eat all

'I did not go to cut them for many days, so it is ripe and birds ate a lot.'

[tɔʔ ʔɛŋ ʔal ʔɔj ru? ʔɔj pō:n ru? ʔɛŋ rɔt hɔc]

/ tɔʔ ʔɛŋ ʔal ʔɔj ru? ʔɔj pōn ru? ʔɛŋ rɔt hɔc /

cut come 2 3 bunch 3 bunch come to already

'I cut some bunches but could get only three bunches then went home'

[?ɛŋ sə?wt?a? sə?wt?a? hɔc həc ?ɛŋ rɔt həl cən ?um]

/?ɛŋ sə?wt?a? sə?wt ?a? hɔc həc ?ɛŋ rɔt həl cən ?um/

come ripened ripened already come to walk fetch water

'Then ripened them after that went to fetch the water.'

[həl həmni? ju: ?əp ju: tə? re? sum sum sak həc ?i:t]

/həl həm ?i? juh ?əp juh tə? re? sum sum sak həc ?it /

walk bathe we do rice do curry eat eat full already sleep

'We went to take a bath then prepared dinner then had dinner, after that

I slept.'

[cə? kəŋ ni?]

/cə? kəŋ ni?/

'To call on my father'

[naŋ cə? kəŋ ni? p^hɔk ka? naŋ rɔt ?ɛŋ mə:saj]

/naŋ cə? kəŋ ni? p^hɔk ka? naŋ rɔt ?ɛŋ mə:saj/

will visit father we get on bus will to come Maesaj

'(If I)will go to visit my father,I will go on the bus to Maesaj'

[p^hɔk ka? nən mə:saj tɔ? rɔt naŋ c^hiŋtɔŋ]

/p^hɔk ka? nən mə:saj tɔ? rɔt naŋ c^hiŋtɔŋ/

get on bus from Maesaj continue car to Kentung

'When I reach Maesaj then I will go on the bus again from Maesaj to Kentung'

[cəŋ ka? ?wɛ sa:mɔɔj nən c^hiŋtɔŋ tɔ? rɔt naŋ kɔŋjaŋ]

/cəŋ ka? ?wɛ sa:mɔɔj nən c^hiŋtɔŋ tɔ? rɔt naŋ kɔŋjaŋ/

cost bus all 300 from Kentung go on car to Kong Jawng

'It costs 300 bath. From Kengtung I go on the bus again to Kong Jawng.'

[cəŋ ka? ?wɛ sa:mɔɔj nən kɔŋjaŋ ?ɛŋ rɔt naŋ kɔŋkaŋ]

/cəŋ ka? ?wɛ sa:mɔɔj nən kɔŋjaŋ ?ɛŋ rɔt naŋ kɔŋkaŋ/

cost bus all 300 from KongJawng go to at Kokang

'It costs 300 bath.From KongJawng then go to Kokang.'

[jəntin ?ɛŋ nən kɔŋkəŋ ?ɛŋ rɔt nəŋ sələm]

/jəntin ?ɛŋ nən kɔŋkəŋ ?ɛŋ rɔt nəŋ sələm/

go on foot come from Kokang come to at Saloom River

'From Kokang I go on foot to the Saloom River.'

[tɔ? rɔt nəŋ kɔntɔj kə? jəntin nən kɔntɔj həl rɔt nəŋ mɛŋrəj]

/tɔ? rɔt nəŋ kɔntɔj kə? jəntin nən kɔntɔj həl rɔt nəŋ mɛŋrəj/

go on car to Kontooj go on foot from Kotooj go reach at Mengraaj

'Then go on the bus to Kontooj, from Kontooj go on foot to Menghai.'

[p^hɔk kə? ?ɯc sənŋi? cɛŋ kə? ?ɯc samrɔj]

/p^hɔk kə? ?ɯc sənŋi? cɛŋ kə? ?ɯc samrɔj/

get on bus all day cost bus all 300

'From Mengraaj get on the bus all day, it costs 300 bath.'

[həl rɔt cə? kəŋ ni? nə:]

/həl rɔt cə? kəŋ ?i? nə?/

go to visit father we f.n.p

'then I can visit my father there.'

[ru: koj k^ho?ɲum naŋ ɲa? re? ?ɛw leh kuk pāj]

/ɲuh koj k^ho?ɲum ɲan ɲa? ?a?re? ?ɛw leh kuk pāj /

if have deadman in house we go down call person

'If there is a dead person in our house we might call other people'

[?ɛŋ k^hɔlli? ?ɛŋ pɛh p^hru? pɛh ɲtaj k^hɔl pəle? cɛŋɲa?]

/?ɛŋ k^hɔl ?i? ?ɛŋ pɛh p^hru? pɛh ?untaj k^hɔl pəle? cɛŋ ?a? /

come help we come cut shirt cut Phanung help each other sewed

'to come and help us to make a new outfit for the dead...'

[cɛŋ?a? hɔc həc k^huc həm ?ən k^huc c^həm ?ən həc]

/cɛŋ ?a? hɔc həc k^huc həm ?ən k^huc həm ?ən həc /

sewed already wash(face)bathe he wash bathe he already

'When(we)finish sewing then we washed his face and bathe him'

[k^hru? k^hru? ?ən sɔm ?ən naŋ ɲtɔŋ həl tik ?ən]

/k^hru? k^hru? ?ən sɔm ?ən naŋ ?untun həl tik ?ən /

dressed dressed he put he in coffin go leave he

'after that we dress him and put him in the coffin and leave

him (at the temple)'

[pō:n harɛh ɲi? jat?um hɔt harɛh ɲi?]

/pōn harɛh ɲi? jat?um hɔt harɛh ɲi? /

about 7 day libate¹ follow 7 day

'For about 7 days (that leaving him) we would libate to him everyday during that 7 days.'

[wi: tɔ? wi: tɛ? wi: k^hawmɔn wi: k^hu?pri:k^hu:pra?]

/ wi? tɔ? wi? tɛ? wi? k^hawmɔn wi? k^hu?pri?k^hu?pra? /

buy this buy that buy sweet buy fruit

'We buy everything : buy sweets, fruits.'

[jat?um hɔt ?ən tantɔŋkom hɔt ?ən ju: məh k^ho?kɔtk^ho?sɔŋ]

/ jat?um hɔt ?ən tantɔŋkom hɔt ?ən juh məh k^ho?kɔtk^ho?sɔŋ /

libate follow he amerit make follow he do call oldman

'we libat and made merit following him and then call an old man...'

[riŋ ?ən tuŋ ?ən naŋ wa:t ɲu: ?ən saŋmonni? ?ən te: leh]

/ riŋ ?ən tuŋ ?ən naŋ wat ɲuh ?ən saŋmon ?i? ?ən teh leh /

bring he burry he in temple if he die(older)we he take down

'to bring him and bury him at the temple. If he had a dead ancestor or cousin'

[sɔm məj naŋ kah]

/ sɔm məj naŋ kah(?untɔŋ) /

put with in coffin

'we might bury him near his ancestor.'

[tantɔŋkom wi: ɲtaj wi: p^hru? wi: c^hɛp wi: k^hop wi: ŋkat]

/ tantɔŋkom wi? ?untaj wi? p^hru? wi? c^hɛp wi? k^hop wi? ?ɲkat /

a merit buy Phanung buy shirt buy shoes buy socks buy cloth

'Making merit (Tantonkom) we might buy Phanung, shirt, shoes, socks, cloth

[wi: pija? wi: k^hrɔŋ wi: t^halhəj wi: cō:n wi: səlèk]

/wi? pija? wi? k^hrɔŋ wi? t^halhəj wi? cōn wi? səlèk /

buy bag buy bowl buy plate buy spoon buy cigarette

'and buy bag, bowl, plate, spoon, cigarette....'

[wi: k^hawmɔ:n tɔ?tɛ? tantɔŋkom hɔc ?ən]

/wi? k^hawmɔn tɔ?tɛ? tantɔŋkom hɔc ?ən /

buy sweet whatwhat Tantongkom all f.n.p

'and buy sweet..everything..that is all.'

-
- 1 jat?um 'to pour water slowly onto the ground or a vessel
so that the dead might benefit from the meritmaking.'
- 2 ?uŋkat 'a long black cloth for using to wind around the head.'

[kəməh ja: ?ù? kəmi? kə? ɲum tik ka?]

/kəməh ja? ?ù? kəmi? kə? ɲum tik ?a? /

that's grandma I husband die leave

'That is my grandmother, her husband died.'

[la: ?ən ɲu: p^haw ɲum tik li? la: ?ən ɲu: ?un ɲcellə?ti?]

/la? ?ən ɲuh p^haw ɲum tik ?i? la? ?ən ɲuh ?un ?uncel ?i? /

that he why hurry die leave we that he why not pity we

'She says why did he hurry to die and leave us alone, why did he not pity us.'

[la: ?ən ɲu: ?un ɲcel ləkɔnni? lanɲu: p^haw ɲum tikti?]

/la? ?ən ɲuh ?un ?uncel ləkɔn ?i? la? ɲuh p^haw ɲum tik ?i? /

that he why not pity son our that why hurry die left we

'Why did he not pity our son and why did he hurry to die.'

[kan hok ku?ri? naɲ canɬa?]

/kah hok ku? ?u?ri? naɲ canwa? /

give rise wait I at heaven

'Please go to the heaven and wait for me there.'

[ɲu:li? kɔt ɲu:li? ɲum həlləc naɲ kan hok hɔt mi? naɲ canɬa?]

/ɲuhli? kɔt ɲuhli? ɲum həl həc naɲ kah hok hɔt mi? naɲ canwa? /

why old why die go already at give rise follow you to heaven

'why did you hurry to be old, hurry to die then go first and I would follow you and met you in the heaven.'

[lanɲu: ɲku?ri? tə? tə? kuh kɔnɲi? sum ?əp kɔnɲi?]

/la? ɲuh ?un ku? ?u?ri? tə? kuh kɔn ?i? sum ?əp kɔn ?i? /

that why not call I eat curry son we eat rice son we

'why did he not wait for me, why did he not take food that
our son cooked.'

[ɲu:li? ?un ku: ti? nɔk ɲa:sag kɔnɲi? ɲuli? p^haw ɲum tik ti?]

/ɲuhli? ?un ku? ?i? nɔk ɲa?sag kɔn ?i? ɲuhli? p^haw ɲum tik ?i? /

why not call we watch marry son we why hurry die leave we

'why did you not wait and see our son to get married, and why did you
hurry to die and leave us.'

[lanɲu: ?un məh li? kan hok ku? naɲ canɔa?]

/la? ɲuh ?un məh ?i? kah hok ?u? naɲ canwa? /

that why not love we give rise I at heaven

'why did you not love us so you went up and to wait for me at heaven.'

[lanɲu: ɲum həl kannaj con ?u? kɔn kan hok hət naɲ canɔa?]

/la? ɲuh ɲum həl kah naɲ con ?u? kɔn kah hok hət naɲ canwa? /

that why die go give to persuade son give rise follow to heaven

'why did you died first did not persuade our son and me to follow you
to the heaven.'

[ɲu:li? k^hrɔp naɲ canɔa? la:ɲu: jaɲ ?wɔ məj pələ?]

/ɲuhli? k^hrɔp naɲ canwa? la? ɲuh jan ?wɔ məj pələ? /

if meet at heaven that if all with together

'if(we) meet at the heaven (we) will stay together'

[kɔn naŋ hət pələ? tamtak ɲu:li? ɲum həl]

/kɔn naŋ hət pələ? tamtak ɲuhli? ɲum həl /

son will follow together again why die go

'and our son will follow too...why did you die.'

[ɲu:li? hok k^hrup naŋ canɣa?]

/ɲuhli? hok k^hrup nan canwa? /

if rise meet at heaven

'If I go up to the heaven and meet you

[ɲu:li? pōn hok muk məj pələ? t^hem tə?pək həc]

/ɲuhli? pōn hok muk məj pələ? t^hem tə?pək həc /

if go up stay with together again onetime already

'if (I) go up we will stay together once again'

[?aləj kɔn naŋ ?uc məj pələ?]

/?aləj kɔn naŋ ?uc məj pələ? /

and son will all with together

'and all of our sons will stay with us too.'

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